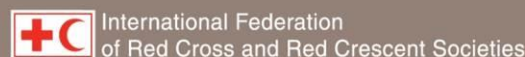


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# DREF Final Report

## Viet Nam: Typhoon Damrey



<b>DREF operation n° MDRVN017</b>	<b>Glide n°</b> <a href="#">FF-2017-000152-VNM</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 30 May 2018	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 4 November 2017
<b>Operation start date:</b> 11 November 2017	<b>Operation end date:</b> 10 February 2018
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 720,701 <sup>1</sup>	<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 375,474
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 4.3 million people	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 43,264 people (16,392 households)
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b>	
Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC) is one of the leading humanitarian actors in Viet Nam. It has more than four million members and works through a network of branches in all 63 provinces and major cities, down to district and commune levels. It has 14,389 staff, of which around 220 are at the headquarters in Hanoi and the rest in the branches. There is one national disaster response team (NDRT) and 31 provincial disaster response teams (PDRT) located in disaster-prone provinces to enhance timely response in the event of emergencies. The VNRC has 4,504,522 Red Cross members and 419,844 Red Cross volunteers <sup>2</sup> .	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b>	
VNRC worked with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) on this operation for 3 months through this DREF. Furthermore, IFRC is supporting VNRC to negotiate with the UN agencies specifically United Nations for Development Program (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). German Red Cross (GRC) supported the deployment of PDRTs to Khanh Hoa province for needs assessment.	
The CCST Bangkok, on behalf of VNRC, has received contribution from the New Zealand Government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) as part of the CCST Bangkok's Operational Plan 2017/18. Click <a href="#">here</a> for the Revised EPoA including MFAT contribution and supported activities.	
On behalf of VNRC, IFRC would like to thank the European Commission - Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) for replenishing this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b>	
The Department of Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (DNDPC), People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM), UN agencies (UNDP, FAO & IOM), NGOs (Save the Children, Plan International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), World Vision), and (USAID).	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Typhoon Damrey made landfall in early Saturday morning, 4 November 2017, with winds of up to 135km/h, wreaking havoc in the central and south-central coast of Viet Nam; before entering Cambodia. According to the Chief of Office of the National Search and Rescue Committee, Typhoon Damrey was the strongest storm to make landfall in Khánh Hòa Province and the south-central region in the last 20 years. The recorded danger level of Damrey was much higher than the Typhoon Doksuri which pummelled the central region in September 2017. According to the National Steering Committee for Department of Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (DNDPC), the typhoon caused the most devastation in nine provinces, of which 122 communes from 12 districts were listed as seriously affected by flooding. The typhoon affected a total of 4.3 million people and this included 80,531 pregnant/nursing women and 143,997 children. The most affected provinces, including the Central Highlands (Lam Dong, Kon Tum, Dak Lak, and Gia Lai)

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of response beyond the DREF allocation

<sup>2</sup> VNRC annual report 2017

and the South-Central region (Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, Quang Nam, and Quang Ngai), had high numbers of dead and missing people, with a total of 106 people died, 16 missing, and 174 injured, seriously damaged infrastructure, collapsed/unroofed houses, and some close to 50,000 hectares of crops destroyed (including 8,417 hectares of rice, almost 15,000 hectares of vegetables, and 24,435 agricultural cages), as of 11 November 2017. Following the typhoon, 50,000 households were in urgent need of food assistance, and 100,000 households had lost their livelihoods. Aquaculture in Viet Nam was also severely affected, with 133,000 hectares of shrimp farms flooded and over 70,000 aquaculture cages swept away. The provinces affected by Typhoon Damrey were affected by a series of storms since 2016, weakening household coping capacities, as their productive assets were lost. The Government of Viet Nam estimates the economic loss to be USD 630.5 million.

The People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM) called for a coordination meeting with all relevant stakeholders in Viet Nam to update the situation and response plan. The meeting was participated by UN agencies, NGOs and the Red Cross Movement. PACCOM officially sent out an appeal for assistance to the people affected on 7 November 2017.

On 9 November 2017, H.E. Mr. Trinh Dinh Dung, Deputy Prime Minister chaired the ad-hoc meeting of the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC) to discuss in detail on the responses' operations of the typhoon Damrey; VNRC leaders and senior officers also attended to the meeting and updated on the emergency responses of the Red Cross.

The Government of Viet Nam, through CCNDPC and the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VNDMA) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) as CCNDPC Secretariat, coordinated the response in the affected provinces and at the national level.

At the end of November, the UN in Viet Nam estimated that approx. US\$54 million<sup>3</sup> humanitarian funding is required for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, and shelter activities. Furthermore, it indicated while relief operations were ongoing, additional financial support is vital to address short, medium and long-term needs to help communities recover from the storm and floods, and strengthen the resilience of affected communities.

On 14 December 2017, CCNDPC launched the call for supports to help affected provinces in the Central region overcome aftermaths of Damrey Typhoon and other natural disasters in 2017 and stabilize their lives. The launch was attended by many international partners in the country including the VNRC.

**Table 1: Final summary of damages and losses as of 11 November 2017**  
(Source: Viet Nam National Committee for Disaster Prevention and Control (NCDPC))

#	Damage	T.T. Hue	Quang Nam	Quang Ngai	Phu Yen	Binh Dinh	Khanh Hoa	Lam Dong	Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Kon Tum	Gia Lai	Total
<b>I</b>	<b>Human loss</b>												
1	Dead	11	19	6	1	20	44	3	1	-	1	-	<b>106</b>
2	Missing	3	3	1	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	<b>16</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Shelter/house</b>												
1	Collapsed, swept away	1	21	39	177	260	2,792	3	174	2	0	16	<b>3,485</b>
2	Unroofed and in undated	1	430	359	18,516	1,735	114,098	87	2,423	54	68	140	<b>137,911</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Agricultural, Afforestation</b>												
1	Rice field destroyed and inundated (ha)	-	778	237	952	1,088	4,374	100	787	-	76	25	<b>8,417</b>
2	Other crops	1,063	1,478	1,627	999	805	2,066	205	12,025	70	7	732	<b>21,077</b>

<sup>3</sup> UN SitRep # 1 dated 7 November 2017

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

Even before Typhoon Damrey entered Viet Nam, VNRC through its National disaster response team monitored the status of the Typhoon in close coordination with the IFRC. VNRC mobilised 5 NDRT members and 5 PDRTs (65 members) to augment and to coordinate with the local chapters in preparation for the emergency response. Five PDRTs were deployed to Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, Thua Thien Hue, and Khanh Hoa to help families who lived in the danger zone evacuated to the identified evacuation centers.

Immediately after the typhoon, VNRC, being one of the key members of the National Steering Committee for Disaster Prevention and Control (NCDPC) and a member of the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG), conducted response activities in the affected provinces. Prompt actions were taken by VNRC in releasing of emergency aid which including cash assistance amounted to VND 3,000,000 per family having people died, as well as essential non-food items (600 shelter tool kits, 1,200 tarpaulins, 600 water filters and 544,000 water purification tablets) to the affected provinces.

**Table 2: Breakdown of families or individuals reached by the operation**

Provinces	Emergency Cash Assistance (VND)	Unconditional Cash transfer (VND)	Conditional Cash for Cow (VND)	Household kits	Shelter Toolkits	Tarpaulins	Water filtration tank 20 litres	Water purification tablets (tab)
Khanh Hoa	300,000,000	635,000,000	-	-	300	600	300	64,000
Phu Yen	200,000,000	868,000,000	-	600	100	200	300	96,000
Quang Ngai	100,000,000	434,000,000	-	300	-	-	-	160,000
Quang Nam	100,000,000	630,000,000	-	1,000	100	200	-	160,000
Thua Thien Hue	100,000,000	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Binh Dinh	150,000,000	-	1,080,000,000	450	100	200	-	64,000
Dak Lak	100,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,050,000,000</b>	<b>2,567,000,000</b>	<b>1,080,000,000</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>600<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>544,000</b>
<b>Total no of HH reached via DREF</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>5,753</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>600</b>			<b>5,264</b>

A coordination meeting with in-country Red Cross Movement partners was convened by VNRC NHQ on 6 November 2017. At the meeting, VNRC provided an update on the situation, outlined VNRC response plan and called for support from partners for the immediate deployment of PPDRT in the six worst affected provinces; Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa. Following the meeting, VNRC, through the support of IFRC and GRC, PDRTs were deployed to conduct needs assessment from 5 to 7 November 2017.

DMWG members agreed to form three joint assessment teams to deploy to the six worst affected provinces to assess the needs. Some of the DMWG members; Save the Children, Plan International, CRS, ADRA, and World Vision also shared their respective plans to support affected provinces. VNRC PDRT members also joined the joint assessments in all six provinces the reports from the Joint Assessment Team shared on 17 November 2017.

On 10 November 2017, IFRC approved the request of the National Society for CHF 375,474 DREF allocation in support of the VNRC response plan. The DREF operation was implemented for 3 months.

On 27 November 2017 a conference call was organized and coordinated by the IFRC with the participation of the IFRC CCST Bangkok, and IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur, representatives from VNRC, and some PNSs. At the conference call, VNRC representatives updated the VNRC overall emergency operation, required needs and the contribution from other partners.

<sup>4</sup> Supported via bi-lateral funding

Furthermore, VNRC received funding from New Zealand Government's MFAT as part of the CCST Bangkok's Operational Plan 2017/18, the main areas covered under the funding are Shelter and NFIs, and Livelihoods (Unconditional and Conditional Cash Transfer)

VNRC came into project agreements with the USAID, IOM, FAO and UNDP and Luxembourg Government. It contributed towards VNRC's overall emergency operation in the areas of livelihoods support through unconditional cash grant and shelter supported through conditional cash grant.

### **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, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. These partners are supporting VNRC in implementing middle to longer-term programmes. German Red Cross supported the immediate deployment of PDRTs to province of Quang Binh; while the IFRC supported the remaining provinces.

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

The Government of Viet Nam, through the CCNDPC and VNDMA under the MARD, leads the coordination between significant stakeholders at the national level, where VNRC participated and updated government counterparts of the relief activities implemented in the affected areas. VNRC, through its provincial chapters, participated in the local meetings, both in provincial and district levels. The Prime Minister also requested all provincial committees to ensure affected communities have access to food, drinking water, temporary shelters and health and care.

On the other hand, the PACCOM also called for a coordination meeting with all relevant stakeholders in Viet Nam which was participated by UN agencies, NGOs and the Red Cross Movement. The PACCOM is responsible for sending updates on the losses and damages from most affected provinces to DMWG partners.

For the WASH and Health Sector, a delegation from the Ministry of Health (MOH) visited Khánh Hòa Province to identify direct response measures for the health sector while the National Centre for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (NCERWASS) monitored and provided regular updates on water, sanitation, and the hygiene situation.

For the Education Sector, the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) is worked closely with the local authorities in the affected provinces to compile data and a situation analysis of the impacts in the education sector.

The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) closely monitored the nutritional status of the affected population. No specific interventions in the nutrition sector have been implemented.

Soon after the typhoon, the Government provided a total of 5,000 MT tons of rice wherein 500 tons/province were provided to the worst affected provinces, 100-200 tons for each of the less affected provinces. By 30 November 2017, the Government has approved a new assistance to Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen provinces with 1,000 MT tons of rice per province and VND 1,000 billion (CHF 38 million) to assist affected provinces, of which Phu Yen received an amount of VND 170 billion (CHF 6,5 million) and Binh Dinh province received an amount of VND 260 billion (CHF 10 million).

The Standing Board of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front (VFF) Central Committee allocated VNĐ 3 billion (CHF 132,000) to provide relief for families of the deceased, missing and injured, and those whose houses collapsed or were swept away. The regions who received the assistance were Khánh Hoà province with VNĐ 1 billion (CHF 44,000), Phú Yên, Bình Định, Đắk Lắk and Quảng Ngãi Provinces with VNĐ 500 million (CHF 22,000) each.

The Government of Russia donated US\$ 5,000,000 worth of in-kind assistance including 40 tons of relief goods to support two provinces of Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen Provinces.

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

### **Needs assessments**

Reports from rapid assessments showed that Typhoon Damrey incurred some substantial humanitarian needs. It was indicated that shelter, livelihood, WASH, and Health were among the priority sectors. Based on the initial data collected, the main impact of the disaster has been to shelter, household items, livelihoods, and the potential for disease outbreak and increase in mosquito borne disease cases such as dengue.

About 3,485 houses were completely destroyed, and 137,911 houses were up-roofed and covered with flood water. Thousands of hectares of rice and other crops have been damaged. There were pockets of inundated water which made them the perfect mosquito breeding sites, and likely to increase the risk of water borne diseases.

This DREF allocation enabled VNRC to provide emergency cash, household items (household kits), shelter tool kits with tarpaulins and water purification tablets (WPTs). VNRC also mobilized volunteers for disease prevention activities using the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and/or the Zika/Dengue/Chikungunya Toolkit.

### **Beneficiary Selection**

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). Beneficiary selection was well coordinated with local authorities and other stakeholders to avoid overlapping.

#### **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 to the floods),
- Loss of household assets and/or assets used for livelihood, such as rice fields, fish/shrimp and other aquacultures,
- Loss or partially destroyed houses/shelters or inundated,
- 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 who 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 who are on the latest list of poor households (2 scores)
- Households who are on the latest list of near poor households (1 score)
- Households who self-report not receiving any support or received 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 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 priority, each of the above-mentioned criteria was 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 then certified by the local authorities and local Red Cross units before submitting to the upper Red Cross levels. Key messages have been communicated to the target beneficiaries through posters and community meetings. Key messages included but not limited to the purpose of the cash grants, selection criteria, distribution schedule and the things they need to bring at the site.

### **Risk Assessment**

1. **Need vs Greed:** Since most of the families were greatly affected by the disaster and there were only a few number of NGOs providing assistance, this increased the interest from the community to be part of 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. **Fraud:** The mechanism for a cash transfer programme through a financial service provider (i.e. banks, post offices) has not yet been developed by VNRC. For this DREF, cash in hand/envelope were applied and VNRC staff were tasked to distribute them.  
*Solution:* To ensure accountability, the requirement for beneficiary's personal identity documents (household registration book, ID card, signature/finger print) was strictly followed. VNRC has sound experience ensuring

the money goes to the right beneficiaries. VNRC also obtained insurance for the cash, when it is being withdrawn from the bank and being distributed to beneficiaries.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

This operation supported VNRC in providing the immediate needs of 16,392 of the most vulnerable affected households (43,235 people) through the provision of shelter toolkits, household kits, water purification tablets (WPTs), conditional and unconditional cash grant in the provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, and Dak Lak.

### Proposed strategy

The key focus of the operation was shelter/NFI (through provision of 600 shelter tool kits and 2,650 household kits); livelihoods and basic needs (through provision of conditional and unconditional cash grants to 7,878 households); water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (through the provision of water purification tablets to 5,264 households) and disease prevention activities.

Following the previous and recent operations, cash transfer programming was used as the modality for this operation since markets in these provinces were still functioning and people could purchase food and essential commodities. There have also been no risks identified or threats in the provinces, with local governments mobilized and providing support to affected communities.

The main activities of this operation were:

- Distribution and procurement of 600 STKs to 600 households
- Distribution and procurement of 2,650 household kits to 2,650 households
- Distribution and procurement of 544,000 purification water tablets to 5,264 affected houses
- Provision of cash grant to 7,878 most affected households to meet their prioritised household needs in most affected areas in 07 provinces. This includes; emergency cash assistance to 2,053 households, unconditional cash transfer to 5,753 and conditional cash grants to 72 households to procure breeding cows in Binh Dinh province.

All distributions of relief items as well as the needs assessments were led and carried out by VNRC staff and volunteers at the chapter level. VNRC national headquarters and IFRC supported the chapters in monitoring to ensure that the operation is in line with procedures, quality and standards.

### Human resources

VNRC staff and 500 volunteers were deployed for this operation and the costs related to the transportation of staff and volunteers to operational implementation areas, as well as their communications costs, were covered by this DREF allocation. However, volunteer insurance was covered by VNRC outside of this DREF operation.

IFRC CCST provided staff to VNRC to assist the operation and received technical support from the IFRC APRO in Kuala Lumpur.

A Cash RDRT from the Philippine Red Cross was deployed for two weeks to assist the operation.

### Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aimed to effectively manage the supply chain for this operation, including procurement, custom clearance, warehousing and fleet support in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The NS logistics team had the capacity and resources to meet the local needs in terms of sourcing, warehousing and transporting goods to the final distribution points. IFRC APRO Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Unit extended its technical support to VNRC as well as conducting the international sourcing of items not available in-country behalf of the NS.

The required NFI's in this operation were available in VNRC pre-positioned stocks and were released there to meet immediate operational needs. Replenishment of these stocks was done with the combination of local and international sourcing. The procurement of shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, mosquito nets and blankets as well as water purification tablets was done internationally by the APRO OLPSCM Unit while VNRC procured additional items such as cooking set and

plastic items to complete the household kits. All procurements related to this operation were completed within operational timeframe.

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

VNRC has applied the IFRC minimum standard commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming throughout the response and sector plans to ensure sensitivity to the needs of at-risk individuals and groups. Specific measures, based on needs assessments has been taken into consideration and prioritised within the programming and relief distribution, including menstrual hygiene management, safe access to sanitation, safe drinking water sources, psychosocial support and medical assistance for those who have experienced Gender Based Violence and Sexual Based Violence.

### Communication

Since the beginning of the operation, CCST in Bangkok and APRO team have supported VNRC in enhancing its visibility in disaster responses, through stories on IFRC's as well as external media channels. There was a number of news, video clips developed and broadcasted through national television channels, national media (voice and newspapers) as well as local television; the social media in Vietnam also well-communicated through VNRC and provincial chapters' fan-pages. VNRC and IFRC staff in the field collected photographs and materials for communication purposes.



Communication to local people on the cash transfer program at the public place in Son Hoa district, Phu Yen province. (Photo by VNRC)

### Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

CEA has been integrated throughout the operation, from assessment to planning, implementation and monitoring. The assessment has been designed to identify people's most preferred and trusted communication channels, which informed the VNRC's complaint and feedback mechanism and ways to promote this mechanism. The assessment was also made on behavior change communication activities related to identify diseases of risk. The communities were engaged in beneficiary selection process as well as behavior change initiatives. During the monitoring process, questions were also asked to gauge communities' satisfaction level with the process, information provided, and their engagement in the process. This information will help inform future operations and CEA activities.

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

A monitoring mechanism has been set up to ensure that progress over the course of the operation can be tracked, and adjustments were made where necessary, based on feedback from those being assisted.

The post-monitoring of the program has been conducted by VNRC and IFRC CCST. The post-monitoring process was done through the use of google forms survey to interview each individual of target beneficiaries in provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa. A total of 244 individuals (equivalent 244 households) were interviewed during the post-monitoring, of which 49.4% interviewees were males, 50.6% interviewees were females; 39.6% were elderly over 60-year-old; 6% were poor people with disabilities; and 7.7% were single mothers.

Among 244 interviewed households, the survey showed that 2.5% of the beneficiaries lost most of their families' properties; 35.3% lost and saw part of their properties damaged; 79.7% lost their crops/livelihoods; 2.1% lost their houses; and 14.5% lost their regular income.

The post-monitoring survey also looked into the needs and demand of the beneficiaries after their lost due to Typhoon Damrey; 52.4% of the beneficiaries said they need food, 10% needed shelter assistance; 41% needed household items/kits; 4.8% needed clean water; 5.2% needed healthcare support; and 36.7% needed cash assistance.

The survey resulted confirmed that the emergency response operations were in-line with actual needs of the beneficiaries and that it assisted the most vulnerable groups in the community. However, 96.9% of the beneficiaries confirmed that the assistance came to them only after 2 weeks. The training on beneficiary's selection, village meetings for the beneficiary's selection, as well as open publication of the list required about 10 days before the distribution. Even though, the distribution had been taken in an open and transparency manner, with no complaints.

84.9% of the interviewed beneficiaries confirmed that they had been asked about their needs by IFRC staff members and local authorities before receiving the relief items. 96.9% of households said the IFRC staff members reached and came to visit their houses just after the disaster and asked about their loss and, assistance needed. 96.6% of the interviewed households confirmed that they participated in the village meetings for beneficiaries' selection. 97.9% had been informed and knew the place and time of the distributions.

When asked about the attitudes and uniforms of the IFRC staff and volunteers during the relief operations; 76.5% said the attitude of the IFRC staff and volunteers were very good; 23.5% were good. 99.6% of them wear Red Cross uniform during their mission.

### Administration and Finance

The IFRC supported VNRC by ensuring that DREF funds are available for the response as well guided the National Society on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices.

### Security

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

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food security

**Needs analysis:** Houses were destroyed and damaged as well as household items were swept away or damaged by flood waters. VNRC distributed 2,650 household kits – which include 2 blankets, 1 mosquito net, 1 kitchen set, 1 plastic mug, 1 water bucket and 1 water container with lid – to 2,650 households. The 600 households which scored the highest number of points according to the beneficiary selection criteria was provided with a shelter tool kit and two tarpaulins. Under this operation, replenishment of household kits and shelter tool kits was facilitated by the IFRC AP RO Logistics Unit.

**Population was assisted:** 2,650 households were provided with household kits and 600 households were provided with shelter tool kits and tarpaulins.

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 Essential household items were provided to 2,650 households.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Training on beneficiary's selection	X		100%
Beneficiaries selection and verification	X		100%
Distribution of household kits	X		100%
Replenishment of household kits	X		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		100%
Achievements			
<p>Beneficiary target trainings were completed by end of November in Binh Dinh and the first week of December 2017 in the remaining four provinces. In total, 227 people (46 female, 181 male), who are Red Cross staff at provincial, district and commune levels, representatives from commune's people committees, the Fatherland Front, women union, and heads of hamlets were communicated on the operation's objectives and trained on procedures and steps to identify beneficiaries.</p> <p>Total of 83 village meetings were conducted, with the participation of 1,909 males and 1,637 females, to select beneficiaries for the distribution of household kits. By 15 December 2017, all 83 village meetings at all target locations were completed. The list of beneficiaries was published from 10 to 17 December 2017, in the villages' community houses as well as commune people committees. The list was placed for at least three days in order to receive the comments and feedback. Meanwhile, posters containing information on the operation's objectives, beneficiary criteria and selection process was printed and hanged on at venues of the meetings as well as at public places.</p> <p>Total of 2,650 household kits were distributed to among 2,650 households in all targeted provinces, including: Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen. The transportation of the household kits was arranged</p>			

with the assistance and support from Hanoi Railway Station with free of transportation cost. The distribution of household kits has benefitted 7,914 people (3,725 males and 4,189 females).

### Summary of most affected households receiving 2,650 household kits

No.	Province	District	Commune	Household kits
1	Phu Yen	Dong Xuan	Xuan Son Bac	150
			Xuan Son Nam	150
		Tuy An	An Dinh	150
			An Thach	150
		<b>Sub-total for Phu Yen</b>		
2	Quang Nam	Nong Son	Phuoc Ninh	115
			Que Lam	165
			Que Phuoc	120
		Dien Ban	Dien An	200
			Dien Phuong	200
			Dien Phong	200
		<b>Sub-total for Quang Nam</b>		
3	Quang Ngai	Binh Son	Binh My	47
			Binh Chuong	56
			Binh Minh	47
		Mo Duc	Duc Hiep	54
			Duc Nhuan	49
			Duc Thang	47
		<b>Sub-total for Quang Ngai</b>		
4	Binh Dinh	Phu Cat	Cat Hai	70
			Cat Thanh	80
		Tuy Phuoc	Phuoc Hoa	100
			Phuoc Thang	100
		An Nhon	Nhon Phuc	100
<b>Sub-total for Binh Dinh</b>				<b>450</b>
5	Thua Thien Hue	A Luoi	A Ngo	100
		Huong Thuy	Thuy Van	100
			Thuy Thanh	100
		<b>Sub-total for Thua Thien Hue</b>		
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,650</b>

According to the post-distribution survey, while being asked about the quality of the household kits, 84.7% households ranked the household kits as very good quality; while 15.3% ranked good quality.



Household items provided to beneficiaries.  
(Photo by VNRC in An Dinh commune, Tuy An district, Phu Yen province)

Below shows the number of individuals with the gender breakdown recorded for the household kits:

Number of people in the households	Gender breakdown	Percentage
1,390 people provided in Phu Yen	633 males and 757 females	46% males and 54% females
3,467 people provided in Quang Nam	1,679 males and 1,788 females	48% males and 52% females
677 people provided in Quang Ngai	345 males and 332 females	51% males and 49% females
1,109 people provided in Thua Thien Hue	528 males and 581 females	48% males and 52% females
1,271 people assisted in Binh Dinh	540 males and 731 females	42% males and 58% females

In relation to the replenishment of 2,650 household kits, the procurement of fabric kits<sup>5</sup> (10,400 blankets and 5,200 mosquito nets) were executed by APRO Logistics Unit at the request of VNRC and IFRC CCST Bangkok as these items were not available in Viet Nam. In the meantime, VNRC was responsible for the procurement of the Plastic kit<sup>6</sup> and Aluminium kit<sup>7</sup>.

The procurement request sent to APRO Logistics Unit right after the DREF approval was granted. The APRO Logistics Unit facilitated the shipment of Fabric kits to Hai Phong Port of Vietnam. 10,400 blankets and 5,200 mosquito nets arrived in Hai Phong port on 22 December 2017. VNRC Logistics team from VNRC NHQs was deployed to handle the clearance and reception of these items. All 10,400 blankets and 5,200 mosquito nets have been well received and stored at VNRC warehouse in Hanoi.

### Challenges

Dispatch of household kits to affected provinces took longer than expected due to VNRC preferred to obtain free transport from Viet Nam Railway Services. As a result, it delayed the distribution process by two weeks.

### Lessons learnt

In order to have quicker transportation to the affected locations, VNRC should have pre-disaster agreement with potential transport companies such as the Railway Services, so that the relief items could be transported quickly.

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.2: Emergency shelter assistance was provided to 600 households		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Training on beneficiary's selection	x		100%
Transportation from Da Nang to Quang Nam, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa and Binh Dinh	x		100%
Beneficiaries selection and verification	x		100%
Publication and printing of flyer on how to use the shelter kits	x		100%
Distribution of shelter tool kits and tarpaulins	x		100%
Replenishment of the shelter kits	x		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	x		100%
Achievements			
<p>Kick-off meetings were separately organized for the four provinces of Quang Nam, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa. The purpose of the meetings was to inform stakeholders on the operation's objectives, procedures and steps to identify beneficiaries for emergency relief distributions and how to organize distribution event. A total of 131 participants (112 males, 19 females) attended the said meetings which were composed of provincial chapters, district branches, communal sub-branches, local governmental officials and chiefs of villages who later conducted village meetings to select beneficiaries based on agreed selection criteria. In addition, technical information on how to use the shelter tool kits were provided to two VNRC staff using video clip on shelter toolkits developed by the IFRC. The trained staff and volunteers then conducted on the job training/orientation to beneficiaries during the distribution and household visits to ensure proper use of the tool kit and shelter construction. 190 posters (50x70) were published and used during the kick-off meeting and technical trainings and these posters were publicly posted before, during and after the distribution of the shelter toolkits.</p>			

<sup>5</sup> These were partly funded by DREF and VNRC own funds

<sup>6</sup> Each plastic kit includes; one plastic mug, one water bucket and one water container with lid

<sup>7</sup> Each aluminium kit/kitchen set includes; one cooking pot, one wok and one kettle



A STK was distributed and used by Hoang Van Huan to repair his house in Suoi Cat, Khanh Trung, Khanh Hoa. (Photo by IFRC)

The distribution of 600 shelter tool kits and 1,200 tarpaulins were organized within about one week after the meetings with the beneficiaries:

### Summary of distributed shelter tool kits and tarpaulins

Number of communes	Meeting location	Meeting date	Distribution date
26	Hiep Duc, Nui Thanh, Phu Ninh, Tien Phuoc, Que Son district, Quang Nam province	8 to 10 December 2017	14 to 15 December 2017
32	Nha Trang city, Dien Khanh, Ninh Hoa, Van Ninh, Khanh Vinh districts of Khanh Hoa province	20 to 29 November 2017	27 November to 2 December 2017
19	Song Cau, Tuy An and Dong Hoa districts of Phu Yen province	8 to 9 December 2017	14 to 15 December 2017
31	Hoai An, Tuy Phuoc, An Nhon, Vinh Thanh and Quy Nhon	20 November 2017	29 & 30 November 2017

Procurement of shelter toolkits were executed by APRO Logistics Unit at the request of VNRC and IFRC CCST Bangkok since it's not available in Viet Nam. The procurement request sent to APRO Logistics Unit right after the DREF approval was granted. The APRO Logistics Unit facilitated the shipment of shelter toolkits to Da Nang Port. 1,200 tarpaulins and 600 shelter toolkits arrived in Da Nang. VNRC Logistics team in Da Nang was deployed to handle the clearance and reception of these items.

In the survey report, 60% of the interviewees said the quality of the shelter kits is very good; while 40% said the quality are good.

Below shows the number of individuals with the gender breakdown recorded for the shelter kits and tarpaulins:

Number of people in the households	Gender breakdown	Percentage
300 people provided in Binh Dinh	161 males and 139 females	53% males and 47% females
412 people provided in Quang Nam	208 males and 204 females	51% males and 49% females
329 people provided in Phu Yen	160 males and 169 females	49% males and 51% females
853 people provided in Khanh Hoa	583 males and 270 females	68% males and 32% females
<b>Total: 1,894 people</b>	<b>1,112 males and 782 females</b>	

### Challenges

The majority of shelter toolkits reached beneficiaries one month after the typhoon when many households have almost completed the repair of their houses by that time. Shelter toolkits would have its best use in the first one or two weeks after the typhoon. The reason of delay due to slow process in identification of transportation means from Da Nang warehouse to affected provinces. It is suggested that pre-positioning and pre-agreement with suppliers should take into consideration of locations and supply side such as the Railway Services or Transport companies.

**Lessons learnt**

The shelter toolkits should be pre-positioned in various strategic locations which enables VNRC to immediately release the stocks when needed. In addition, in order to have quicker transportation to the affected locations, VNRC should have pre-disaster agreement with potential transport companies such as the Railway Services, so that the relief items can be transported quicker.

**Livelihoods and Basic Needs**

**People to be assisted:** 7,806 households in the seven worst affected provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Dak Lak, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, and Khanh Hoa were provided with emergency cash assistance (VND 1,050 million in total or CHF 44,625) and unconditional cash grant (VND 2,567 million in total or CHF 109,544) to meet their basic needs.

In the emergency phase, within the first week after the typhoon hit, VNRC has released cash grant of VND 1,050,000,000 (CHF 44,625) to 2,053 households within 1 – 2 days after the disaster. Under the DREF, the IFRC had approved to replenish this activity. Local chapters distributed cash in the seven provinces based on the following criteria:

- Level 1: VND 3 million (CHF 138) for those who lost loved ones and/or whose houses were destroyed/washed away, so that families can bury their loved ones, or use the funds to pay for transport costs, accommodation costs or replace lost household items according to their preference
- Level 2: VND 1 million (CHF 46) for those have injured people, so that they buy medicine or pay for treatment as they see fit

An additional 5,753 households categorized as poor or near-poor as per national standards were assisted through this operation with unconditional cash grant of VND 2,567 million in total or CHF 109,544 during the last week of November 2017. The money was allocated at three different levels, based on the beneficiary selection criteria outline above:

- Level 1: VND 500,000 (CHF 23)
- Level 2: VND 1 million (CHF 46)
- Level 3: VND 1.5 million (CHF 69)

Outcome 2: The immediate household needs of the target population are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Multipurpose cash grant assistance is provided to 7,806 most affected households		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Plan and develop 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 7,806 households	x		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	x		100%
Replenishment of cash used by VNRC for cash grants released through its emergency fund	x		100%

**Achievements**

A total of 7,806 households with 24,467 people (11,736 males and 12,731 females) were direct beneficiaries from the CTP operations. There were two cash grant modalities conducted under this operation.

**1. Unconditional cash grant**

Beneficiary target trainings were conducted during the last week of November 2017 until the first week of December 2017 in all 5 provinces of Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai and Quang Nam. These trainings were organized in combination with the training on beneficiaries' selection on household kits.

112 village meetings, with the participation of 4,248 people (1,901 males and 2,327 females), for beneficiaries' selection on CTP in all five provinces were organized following to the trainings. In each village meeting, there were the participation of the villagers, local authorities and Red Cross staff members and volunteers, with various different of each village from 50 to 100 people. At the village meeting, the Red Cross staff and head of the village introduced in detail the purpose of the meeting, selections' criteria, and guide the local people to discuss and vote.

No.	Province	District	Commune
1	Khanh Hoa	2	6
2	Phu Yen	2	8
3	Quang Nam	2	6
4	Quang Ngai	2	6
5	Binh Dinh	3	5

The list of proposed beneficiaries was placed publicly at the distribution points or the office of the people committee. The beneficiaries' selection and prioritization criteria for participation were informed which also considered on a gender and diversity analysis to ensure that the activity reaches the most vulnerable. The local people were informed of their entitlements in terms of the emergency relief assistance in cash grant and such information were disseminated widely in the local languages at the emergency relief distribution points. The distribution of cash grants had been organized by provinces:

No.	Province	District	Commune	Households
1	Khanh Hoa	Nha Trang	Vinh Luong	78
			Vinh Thach	73
			Vinh Truong	66
		Cam Lam	Suoi Cat	118
			Suoi Tan	85
			Son Tan	53
<b>Sub-total for Khanh Hoa</b>				<b>473</b>
2	Phu Yen	Son Hoa	Son Hoi	78
			Son Dinh	91
			Son Xuan	81
			Son Long	90
		Song Hinh	Ea Lam	69
			Ea Ba	70
			Son Giang	78
			Duc Binh Tay	90
<b>Sub-total for Phu Yen</b>				<b>647</b>
3	Quang Nam	Nam Tra My	Tra Van	85
			Tra Don	57
			Tra Mai	69
		Bac Tra My	Tra Duong	78
			Tra Son	75
			Tra Giang	81
<b>Sub-total for Quang Nam</b>				<b>445</b>
4	Quang Ngai	Mo Duc	Duc Hiep	85
			Duc Nhuan	127
			Duc Thang	71
		Binh Son	Binh My	130
			Binh Minh	105
			Binh Chuong	160
<b>Sub-total for Quang Ngai</b>				<b>678</b>
5	Binh Dinh	Tuy Phuoc	Phuoc Thuan	969
			Phuoc Son	442
		Hoai An	An Hao Dong	639
			An Hao Tay	587

		Phu My	My Chanh	873
		<b>Sub-total for Binh Dinh</b>		<b>3,510</b>
		<b>Total</b>		<b>5,753</b>



VNRC President Nguyen Thi Xuan Thu at the Cash grant distribution in Son Hoa district, Phu Yen province. (Photo by VNRC)

## 2. Cash grant during emergency phase:

During the first emergency phase, a cash grant intervention with the total of VND 1,050,000,000 (CHF 44,770) was released within the first week of the typhoon, with the funding from the emergency disaster response of VNRC and the replenished by this operation:

No.	Province	Amount in VND	Distribution time-line	Household	By gender	
					Male	Female
1	Khanh Hoa	300,000,000	8 – 19/11/2017 10 – 12/11/2017	748	1,310	1,892
2	Phu Yen	200,000,000	20/11 – 15/12/2017	67	131	137
3	Quang Nam	100,000,000	10 – 25/11/2017	34	26	8
4	Binh Dinh	150,000,000	28 – 30/11/2017	704	355	349
5	Quang Ngai	100,000,000	7 – 14/11/2017	254	129	125
6	Dak Lak	100,000,000	24/11 – 3/12/2017	34	26	8
7	Thua Thien Hue	100,000,000	22 – 30/11/2017	212	127	85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,050,000,000</b>		<b>2,053</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>2,604</b>

Posters on the beneficiary selection process and criteria as well as envelopes with hotline numbers had been published by respective provincial chapters ready for the cash distribution when the final beneficiary lists were submitted and validated by the provincial chapters.

### Post Distribution Monitoring:

The satisfaction survey was conducted by VNRC a week after the distribution, with support from the IFRC CCST. A total of 244 households were randomly selected to participate in the survey with the aim to evaluate the efficiency of relief interventions in the respective target communities. The findings showed that people assisted had high level of satisfaction with the assistance provided. 100 per cent stated that the cash grants were very useful for the families to quickly recover and an increase in purchasing power was observed.

All interviewers confirmed to have received 100% of the cash amount as informed by the local authorities and Red Cross in advance and 98.9% respondents confirmed that they were informed about the total amount of money that they would be received as well as the time and place to receive the cash grant.



*A cash envelop has been well-kept by a beneficiary in Khanh Hoa. (Photo by VNRC Khanh Hoa Chapter)*

In the survey, 29.2% of the interviewed beneficiaries confirmed to receive the cash assistance of VND 500,000; 36% received VND 1,000,000; and 34.8% received VND 1,500,000. 84.2% of beneficiaries said the Red Cross staff volunteers came to their houses and informed about the assistance; while 79.8% of beneficiaries said they also knew about the assistance through the local authorities.



*IFRC Delegate conducted post-distribution monitoring in An Dinh commune, Phu Yen province on February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2018. (Photo by VNRC)*



*Post-distribution monitoring in Bac Tra My district, Quang Nam. (Photo by IFRC)*

### The total figures of two CTP operations

Number of people in the households	Gender breakdown	Percentage
4,975 people provided in Khanh Hoa	2,201 males and 2,774 females	44% males and 56% females
2,511 people provided in Phu Yen	1,201 males and 1,310 females	48% males and 52% females
1,605 people provided in Quang Nam	828 males and 777 females	52% males and 48% females
1,130 people provided in Quang Ngai	550 males and 580 females	50.4% males and 49.6% females
14,000 people provided in Binh Dinh	6,803 males and 7,197 females	50.5% males and 49.5% females
34 people provided in Dak Lak	26 males and 8 females	76% males and 24% females
212 people provided in Thua Thien Hue	127 males and 85 females	60% males and 40% females
<b>Total: 24,467 people provided</b>	<b>11,736 males and 12,731 females</b>	<b>48% males and 52% females</b>

**Challenges**

There was a bit of delay at the start of the operation. The cash grant reached to the beneficiaries from two weeks to one month after the disaster, as the chapters were overwhelmed with the emergency operations, visits of different organizations and individuals to the local Red Cross chapters asking for the donation or visit affected households for direct support. Especially, in Khanh Hoa Red Cross chapter, which was also the worst affected province, does not have enough staff who have experiences and skills in dealing with large scale response like this. Therefore, VNRC NHQs had to rotate one after the other as surge capacity for the chapter including finance assistance.

In terms of beneficiary targeting, majority of village meetings took place in the evening as during the daytime people need to earn for their livings in the field or aquaculture farms which created a lot of pressure on the Red Cross staff and local authorities. As a result, Red Cross staff and volunteers had to carry night duty shifts to ensure the selection criteria and process and strictly followed.

**Lessons learnt**

CTP has been highly appreciated and most welcomed assistance by local communities. The best practices and experiences on CTP in this operation should be documented, considered as a base to develop further CTP within VNRC as well as sharing to other partners.

Outcome 2: The immediate household needs of the target population are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.2: 72 households in Binh Dinh province have restored livelihoods after receiving inputs for resuming income generating activities		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Under take a rapid assessment of markets in the affected province	x		100%
Organize awareness/information sessions for local authorities and target population on the planned assistance	x		100%
Develop a strategy for selecting target households and register them to receive livelihood assistance	x		100%
Identify suppliers with capacity to provide livelihood inputs to target households and agree on payment mechanisms	x		100%
Train VNRC personnel on assessment of markets, household selection, post-assistance monitoring and reporting	x		100%
Select and register 72 households to receive assistance for restoring livelihoods	x		100%
Validate lists of selected households and communicate them to the affected population for transparency	x		100%
Make payments to suppliers who provide the selected 72 households with inputs for restoring livelihoods	x		100%
Undertake post-assistance monitoring and surveys	x		100%

**Achievements**

Based on recommendations of the assessments, VNRC headquarters confirmed its support for livelihood recovery through the provision of cow. To give beneficiaries their choices and empowerment, the operation introduced cash modality through conditional cash grant. Each beneficiary was granted with VND 15 million (CHF 650) to buy a cow according to the specification set out by the operation. In total, 72 households benefited from this support.

District	Commune	Date of distribution	Total No. of households	Total No. of beneficiaries	
				Male	Female
Phu Cat	Cat Tien	12 Jan 2018	6	8	19
	Cat Tan	12 Jan 2018	2	4	59
Tuy Phuoc	Phuoc Thuan	14 Jan 2018	16	22	25

	Phuoc Hung	14 Jan 2018	2	1	5
	Phuoc Son	15 Jan 2018	16	34	29
	Phuoc Hoa	15 Jan 2018	18	35	33
	Phuoc Thang	15 Jan 2018	12	22	27
	<b>Total</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>197</b>

Similar to the approach adopted in CTP, a training on selection of beneficiaries was organized on 28 & 29 November 2017 in Tuy Phuoc and Phu Cat district respectively with participation of 55 people (40 male). The operation engaged with the same stakeholders as CTP intervention plus veterinary staff who supports with technical training on cow management. As identified in the assessment, specification including breeding cow aged from 12 months, weighted at least 120 kilograms, Brahman or red August breed was set out. Beneficiaries who wanted to join the programme had to express their need to buy cows as per the operation requirement. Following technical trainings by veterinary, beneficiaries looked for cows on their own. Once the purchase has been agreed between the beneficiaries and the sellers, the sellers took their cows to the assigned cash distribution points. At the distribution points, beneficiaries received their cash grant from VNRC staff, then paid to the sellers and brought the cows home. Each beneficiary was provided with beneficiary card to record information related to their cows including vaccination

Beneficiary communication was maintained throughout the implementation of the operation. Three staff from VNRC Binh Dinh Red Cross chapter, headquarters and IFRC were nominated as focal points to handle feedbacks of beneficiaries and communities. Their contacts were made available to communities through hotline stickers, CTP leaflets, beneficiary cards and on the envelopes containing cash. The other tool used was feedback box which was deemed to be less effective since no feedback was collected through this mechanism. Assigned staff handled phone calls by community people who posed questions as to why they were not selected, to which the staff explained that selection of beneficiaries was done based on weighting system where degree of damage and vulnerability of affected people were scored to ensure transparency in selection process. This was a useful tool to address concerns of local people.



*Visits to beneficiary households in Phuoc Thuan, Tuy Phuoc, Binh Dinh province after receiving cows from the operation.  
(Photo by VNRC Binh Dinh Chapter)*

#### **Post Distribution Monitoring:**

The satisfaction survey was conducted by VNRC a week after the distribution, with support from the IFRC CCST. A total of 244 households were randomly selected out of the 7,878 households received cash assistance, to participate in the survey with the aim to evaluate the efficiency of relief interventions to the respective target communities. The findings showed that people assisted had high level of satisfaction with the assistance provided. 100 per cent stated that the cash grants were very useful for the families to quickly recover and an increase in purchasing power was observed.

The post-distribution survey done by VNRC NHQs and IFRC team were done for 244 households; all interviewers confirmed to receive 100% of the cash amount as informed by the local authorities and Red Cross in advance and 98.9% respondents confirmed that they were informed about the total amount of money they would receive and the time and place to receive the cash grant.

<b>Challenges</b>
There is no major challenge reported as Binh Dinh chapter has extensive experience in CTP and conditional cash grant for cow like from the previous operations.
<b>Lessons learnt</b>
The capacity of the national society, especially at the provincial, district and commune levels, has been further strengthened during the operation. From a focus group discussion during the lessons learned workshop, its highlighted that the Binh Dinh provincial Red Cross Chapter is now well equipped to set up a CTP operation in future. Volunteers and staff who were trained on CTP now have the capacity to reach out to affected communities either through the National Society program or offer support to other stakeholders.
In partnership with the IFRC, the VNRC provided technical trainings and a standard model to Red Cross and local authority staff on CTP. The course covered issues around the assessment and analysis of the suitability for CTP, giving participants practice at planning, designing and monitoring a cash transfer program, and addressing common fears and concerns associated with the use of cash in emergencies. These staff can potentially be assets to design and perform in CTP future operations.

## Health and Care

**Needs analysis:** Floods and storms destroyed residential buildings, leading to displacement, overcrowding, increased exposure to animals and insects, and worsened living conditions. There was damage to infrastructure (such as sewage systems or electrical supply), the agricultural process, and health care facilities. This can indirectly lead to the transmission of infectious diseases, increased physiological stress, exacerbation of existing conditions, malnutrition, and lack of access to preventative and curative health care. The Ministry of Health staffs warned that disease outbreaks are expected to rise following flooding and rains, coinciding with peak season for diseases such as Dengue Fever, Malaria, Typhoid and Influenza. Activities focusing on Epidemic Control for Volunteers and/or Zika/Dengue/Chikungunya Toolkit were conducted.

**Population to be assisted:** The DREF intervention aimed to target disease prevention, such as dengue and other health issues related to floods in 8 communes of two provinces of Quang Nam and Quang Ngai which were seriously affected by floods while other provinces were mainly affected by strong wind from the typhoon.

<b>Outcome 3:</b> The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	Output 3.1: Target population is provided with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures		0%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
3.1.1 Identify/recruit volunteers for disease prevention activities	NA	NA	Activity cancelled
3.1.2 Conduct ToT on ECV and/or ZDC Toolkit including a section on Gender & Diversity	NA	NA	Activity cancelled
3.1.3 Print and distribute IEC materials on disease prevention	NA	NA	Activity cancelled
3.1.4 Conduct mapping activities with community on mosquito breeding sites	NA	NA	Activity cancelled
3.1.5 Conduct disease prevention activities in the community	NA	NA	Activity cancelled
3.1.6 Conduct regular review of disease statistics and trends and ensure activities are targeting the 'disease risk' areas	NA	NA	Activity cancelled
<b>Achievements</b>			
While there had been an increase in reported Dengue cases in early 2017, in recent months a significant decrease of these numbers has been reported. The Ministry of Health and its provincial departments, as well as Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), have scaled up awareness raising and campaigns through radio, television channels and IEC materials distribution to minimize the risk. Furthermore, the prevalence of Dengue was lower than what had been anticipated as flood water receded quickly after the typhoon. As such, VNRC decided to focus activities in sectors with more urgent needs and has informed the local chapters to focus on addressing humanitarian needs through the provision of NFIs and CTP.			

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

**Population was assisted:** Up to 5,264 households received water purification tablets (100 tablets per household) and orientation on its use.

Outcome 4: Reduction in risk of water borne diseases in target communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1: Improved access to and use of safe water by the target population		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribute water purification tablets and orientation on their use	x		100%
Procurement and replenishment of water purification tablets	x		100%

### Achievements

VNRC chapters immediately obtained water purification tablets (WPT) during the first few days of emergency and distributed them to the worst affected areas to enable people to treat their water. A total of 5,264 households reported to be assisted with the WPTs which saw an increase of 514 households as original plan due to high demand during the emergency period. This activity was well coordinated with health sector at provincial, district and commune level to ensure no overlapping occurs and the purifications tablets were provided through distribution points. Purification tabs are widely used in the country therefore people have a good level of awareness of the use. Orientation sessions were held in cooperation with health sector at the distribution points to remind of the proper use of the tablets. The target population is already familiar with the use of purification tablets from past experience. Thus, VNRC did not produce any leaflet or poster on the use of purification tabs.

No.	Province	No. of WPTs	Distribution time-line	Household
1	Khanh Hoa	64,000	13/12/2017	No figure
2	Phu Yen	96,000	20/11 – 10/12/2017	1,000
3	Binh Dinh	64,000	30/11/2017	2,100
4	Quang Nam	160,000	15/11/2017	500
5	Quang Ngai	160,000	1 – 28/12/2017	1,664
	<b>Total</b>	<b>544,000</b>		<b>5,264</b>

With the assistance from the IFRC Logistic Unit in Kuala Lumpur, procurement of 480,000 WPTs has been well facilitated and coordinated by VNRC and all 480,000 WPTs were received and transferred to the VNRC warehouse in Hanoi by early January 2018. VNRC logistic team has been deployed to support custom clearance and transportation.

Number of people in the households	Gender breakdown	Percentage
3,600 people provided in Phu Yen	1,728 males and 1,872 females	48% males and 52% females
2,100 people provided in Binh Dinh	1,092 males and 1,008 females	52% males and 48% females
1,162 people provided in Quang Nam	617 males and 545 females	53% males and 47% females
1,664 people provided in Quang Ngai	1,039 males and 625 females	62% males and 38% females

### Challenges

No major challenge experienced under this intervention.

### Lessons Learnt

It is suggested that VNRC should take into consideration using standard items for relief distribution so that it is easy to procure them locally. In this case, WPTs were supported either by IFRC or Partner National Societies in previous operations.

## Quality Programming

Outcome 5: Continuous assessments, analysis and community feedback are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Deploy PDRT to carry out needs assessment in affected provinces	x		100%
Ensure adjustment to initial plan are informed by continuous analysis of needs and community feedback	x		100%
Put in place a complaint and feedback mechanism	x		100%
Deploy one Regional Disaster Response Team member to support the operation	x		Activity has been supported through RDRT already in country
<b>Achievements</b>			
<p>Just within 72 hours after the typhoon occurred, the PDRT members in Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen were deployed to conduct needs assessment as well as actively participated in the beneficiary selection training, village meeting, communication with the local authorities, local population and relief distribution. In Khanh Hoa province, PDRT members from Quang Binh province and the Southern Office of VNRC have been deployed in order to assist with the Khanh Hoa provincial chapter with the needs assessment.</p> <p>Hotline numbers to receive feedback were disseminated and appeared on posters and envelopes during the village meetings, distribution and after the distribution to receive comments from the beneficiaries. As a result, VNRC HQs DREF focal point/officers received telephone calls from time to time asking about criteria and how to define it.</p> <p>An RDRT member from the Philippine Red Cross was deployed to Viet Nam for a period of three weeks to support Viet Nam Red Cross with cash transfer programming in both MDRVN016 and MDRVN017 operations. She has been embedded with VNRC DM and International Relations Teams and provides significant knowhow into the planning and reporting process.</p> <p>The DRM Delegate from IFRC CCST has given strong support and guidance during the operation, including planning, updating and sharing information, resources mapping as well as advocating VNRC to UN partners.</p>			

## D. Budget

CHF 375,474 was allocated to respond to the typhoon in Vietnam. In all, the operation utilized CHF 307,165 (82 per cent of the allocation). The balance of CHF 68,309 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:**

### Viet Nam Red Cross Society

- Dr. Tran Quoc Hung, Vice President; phone: +84 92 259 1011
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- Nelson Castano, head of disaster and crisis; email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)
- 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:

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### For logistics support:

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

### For Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) queries

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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**.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRVN017 - Vietnam - Typhoon Damrey

Timeframe: 10 Nov 17 to 10 Feb 18

Appeal Launch Date: 10 Nov 17

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/4	Programme	MDRVN017
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/4	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>		375,474				375,474	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		375,474				375,474	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		375,474				375,474	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		375,474				375,474	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		375,474				375,474	

\* 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>		375,474				375,474	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-307,165				-307,165	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		68,309				68,309	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRVN017 - Vietnam - Typhoon Damrey

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## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/10-2018/4	Programme	MDRVN017
Budget Timeframe	2017/10-2018/4	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>375,474</b>			<b>375,474</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	33,540		29,239			29,239	4,301	
Clothing & Textiles	73,333		48,805			48,805	24,529	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6,400		4,134			4,134	2,266	
Other Supplies & Services	0						0	
Cash Disbursement	160,778		139,311			139,311	21,466	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>274,051</b>		<b>221,489</b>			<b>221,489</b>	<b>52,562</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	3,778		399			399	3,379	
Distribution & Monitoring	9,867		2,920			2,920	6,946	
Logistics Services	5,664		7,043			7,043	-1,379	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>19,308</b>		<b>10,362</b>			<b>10,362</b>	<b>8,946</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Society Staff			559			559	-559	
Volunteers	0						0	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>559</b>			<b>559</b>	<b>-559</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	16,948		38,118			38,118	-21,170	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>16,948</b>		<b>38,118</b>			<b>38,118</b>	<b>-21,170</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	25,721		8,741			8,741	16,979	
Information & Public Relations	9,884		2,976			2,976	6,908	
Office Costs			92			92	-92	
Communications	2,867		3,316			3,316	-449	
Financial Charges	356		84			84	272	
Other General Expenses	3,423		2,681			2,681	742	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>42,251</b>		<b>17,890</b>			<b>17,890</b>	<b>24,361</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	22,916		18,747			18,747	4,169	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>22,916</b>		<b>18,747</b>			<b>18,747</b>	<b>4,169</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>375,474</b>		<b>307,165</b>			<b>307,165</b>	<b>68,309</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>68,309</b>			<b>68,309</b>		