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# Revised emergency appeal

## Viet Nam: Typhoon Wutip

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRVN012**  
**GLIDE n° [TC-2013-000122-VNM](#)**  
**24 March 2014**

This revised emergency appeal seeks CHF **1,036,744** in cash, kind, or services to support the Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC) to assist 37,850 beneficiaries (7,570 households) for twelve months in nine provinces affected by typhoons Wutip and Nari, and will be completed by the end of September 2014. A final report will be made available by 31 December 2014 (three months after the end of the operation).

#### Appeal History:

- 26 November 2013: a [revised emergency appeal](#) was issued for CHF 2,623,263 to assist 34,000 beneficiaries (6,800 households) for ten months in nine provinces, including the six provinces in the preliminary emergency appeal and three additional provinces affected by Typhoon Nari.
- 7 October 2013: an [emergency appeal](#) was initially launched on a preliminary basis for CHF 2,114,739 to assist 37,500 beneficiaries (7,500 households) for ten months in six provinces affected by Typhoon Wutip.
- 1 October 2013: CHF 266,261 was advanced from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate distribution and support the assessment.



Beneficiary receiving cash during the cash distribution session in Bo Trach, Quang Binh, 1 November 2013. Photo: Ly Nguyen/ IFRC

**Summary:** The occurrence of Typhoons Wutip and Nari within the first two weeks of October resulted in 31 deaths, five people missing and 330 others injured. A total of 215,838 people were evacuated as a result of both typhoons.

VNRC worked with IFRC and partner National Societies (PNS) in order to provide relief supplies and unconditional cash grants in the affected provinces. VNRC also worked with government agencies and international NGOs before, during and after the storms to coordinate preparedness activities, gauge the extent of damage and coordinate response and recovery activities.

A week after typhoon Wutip landed, IFRC launched a preliminary emergency appeal to assist those affected in the six provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien-Hue. However, after typhoon Nari hit the same provinces and a few others, IFRC and VNRC decided to revise the appeal to cover an additional three provinces of Quang Nam, Da Nang and Quang Ngai. The revised emergency appeal sought to provide appropriate and timely support to VNRC's one-operation plan to assist 8,570 households in the following areas: food and non-food relief; water and sanitation; shelter; livelihoods; preparedness for response; national society capacity development, and disaster risk reduction. By the end of 2013, three months after the impact of the typhoon, VNRC and its partners successfully achieved the planned response **activities to more than 11,000 households – more than planned.**

In preparing for the recovery phase of the operation, a joint recovery assessment team (JRAT) was established in December 2013 to assess the needs in shelter, livelihoods and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the five most affected provinces in order to determine the required interventions to support the affected population recover from the storm events. The JRAT found the resilience of the affected population higher than initially assessed, with the majority of affected households, managing to initiate recovery actions to re-establish their lives. While the available resources of households and that of the Government of Viet Nam are addressing the majority of recovery needs, the JRAT identified the need to provide targeted livelihood assistance for poor and near-poor households in the most affected provinces of Ha Tinh, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam and Quang Tri.

Drawing from the recommendations of the JRAT as well as the confirmed revision of VNRC's one operational plan, the emergency appeal is revised downwards to CHF 1,021,936. This takes into account the reduced need for recovery support initially identified as 2,500 households in the areas of shelter and livelihoods to 920 households with targeted livelihood assistance, of which 770 will be supported through this appeal and the 150 supported bilaterally by the Spanish Red Cross. At the same time the implementation period of the emergency appeal is extended by two months to a total of 12 months, to ensure that the capacity building activities are synchronized with VNRC internal procedures and organizational changes.

On behalf of VNRC, IFRC would like to thank American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, Norwegian Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government and the World Health Organization Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (WHO/VERF) for their generous contributions to the appeal.

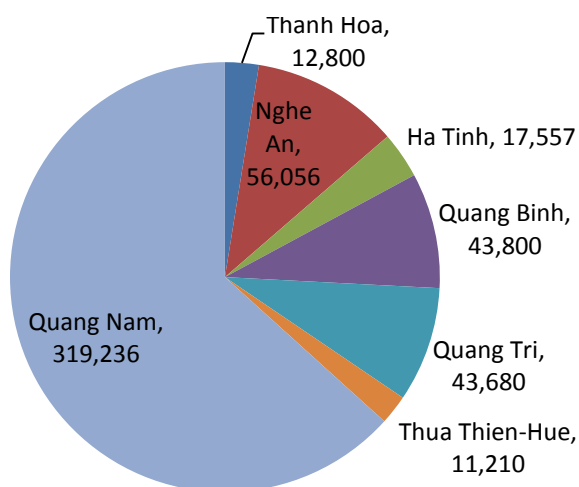
[<click here to view revised emergency appeal budget; a map of the affected area; or contact details>](#)

## The situation

During the first two weeks of October 2013, the central provinces of Viet Nam were hit by two major storms, Typhoon Wutip on 30 September and Typhoon Nari on 15 October. These two storms and their subsequent flooding caused significant damages to public infrastructure, houses and agriculture in the affected provinces. The total economic loss due to Typhoon Nari is estimated to be VND 1.5 trillion (USD 71 million), over and above the VND 13.5 trillion (USD 663.23 million) economic loss earlier caused by Wutip. In total, up to 504,339 people were affected in the nine provinces by both typhoons. The breakdown of affected people by provinces is shown in the chart below.

**Figure 1: Number of people affected by Wutip and Nari**

Source: Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) and Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRT)



\* There are no official figures available on the damage by Nari for Quang Ngai and Da Nang.

Please refer to the [revised emergency appeal](#) of 26 November 2013 for a consolidation of impact on human and damages to houses and agricultural crops caused by both storms.

By the end of 2013, approximately three months after the impact of the typhoon, VNRC and its partners had successfully achieved the planned response activities for more than 11,000 households across food, non-food, shelter and WASH interventions.

In preparing for the recovery phase of the operation, a JRAT comprising of representatives from VNRC, IFRC, British Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross was established in December 2013 to assess the needs in shelter, livelihood, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the five most affected provinces (Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Quang Nam) to inform the detailed recovery needs and plan of action. According to the findings, people in the affected areas reported Wutip being more severe than usual storms, and though there were extensive damages to houses, life generally returned to normal in the affected areas within two months of the events.

### Impact on shelter

The JRAT concluded the majority of people had returned to their homes and many have managed to independently repair damage or reconstruct their houses with support from their networks or the Government of Viet Nam. Overall, the JRAT found that 98 per cent of households had completed the required repairs or reconstruction for shelter within two months of the storms having occurred. Of the remaining two per cent of damaged houses, 50 per cent had also received grants but had not completed the repairs within the first three months after the typhoons struck. Therefore the need for assistance was lower than originally foreseen.

### Impact on WASH

According to JRAT findings, the impact on water and sanitation infrastructure was limited. The team identified there had been isolated instances of damage to water reticulation systems, in addition to contamination of wells and latrines. However, actions undertaken by VNRC and other agencies to provide potable water in the initial aftermath of the typhoons had been successful in bridging the period required for the public authorities and/or households to complete repairs and cleaning of water and sanitation facilities. As such, the JRAT findings indicate (apart from a few isolated examples) the major need related to WASH is for longer-term development in sanitation and hygiene awareness. Furthermore, the JRAT identified that the public authorities were implementing or have plans to implement programmes to address this need in the affected areas and that there was no requirement for VNRC to provide assistance due to the impact of Typhoons Wutip and Nari.

### Impact on livelihoods

With regard to the impact on livelihoods, the JRAT found many families initiated recovery actions that enabled them to restore their main livelihood. The team found communities had adapted well to the annual occurrence of flooding through past disaster risk reduction (DRR) actions and through adjusting their cropping patterns. As a result, the majority of households had already harvested their paddy and vegetable cash crops, such as peanuts and sweet potatoes, well before the onset of the typhoon. In addition, the national early warning system enabled households to relocate their grains, livestock and drinking water to higher ground. The combination of the seasonal practice and early warning has resulted in no major damage to agriculture, fisheries and livestock.



JRAT conducting focus group discussion for the recovery needs assessment. Photo: Vinay Raj/ British Red Cross

The significant damage to rubber trees and industrial wood trees in Quang Binh and Quang Tri was confirmed by the JRAT. However, the team confirmed the impact to small-scale plantations will not affect the food

security needs of the poor and near-poor families, as most households cultivate rice and other crops for regular food needs. Furthermore, the JRAT confirmed the restoration of the plantations will be supported through state-supported initiatives, including the provision of subsidized credit, planting materials, a moratorium on repayments and a rescheduling of debts.

Based on the findings, the JRAT concluded there are no requirements for large-scale livelihood recovery assistance. However, there are instances of poor and near-poor households who will require assistance in the area of livelihood recovery. As such, the team recommends the implementation of conditional cash grants and the restocking of livestock to support livelihood continuation.

## Coordination and partnerships

**Movement coordination:** The operation has provided IFRC partners with an opportunity to bring the one-programme approach a step further in response efforts, assessment and monitoring, as well as human resources allocation. Under the proactive leadership of the National Society, VNRC, IFRC and in-country partner National Societies including American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross have been working together multi-laterally under a single plan of action to ensure consistency and avoid overlap of efforts. The establishment of the JRAT and the VNRC, IFRC and Spanish Red Cross cooperation for the livelihood recovery action demonstrates the partners' commitment towards this approach.

The IFRC country office has actively assisted VNRC with regard to IFRC and internal coordination with its provincial chapters and response teams, while all in-country partners have committed to providing technical support to the operation.

**Coordination with the government and NGOs:** VNRC's emergency response activities are coordinated at multiple levels in order to ensure effective sharing of information and resources, as well as avoiding overlaps in efforts. At the headquarters level, the disaster management working group (DMWG) is the platform by which IFRC and VNRC coordinate response actions for this and other natural disasters together with the People's Aid Coordinating Committee, UN agencies and international NGOs. Prior to the onset of the disasters, DMWG members had met to discuss and coordinate preparedness activities and establish joint assessment teams, which carried out rapid assessments following Typhoon Wutip. The IFRC also participated in UN country team meetings sharing information and analysis on the needs, as well as response and recovery plans.

During the response to the storms, VNRC successfully met its auxiliary role to the government in disaster management, which is stipulated in the Law of Red Cross Activities. This occurred at the headquarters level, as well as at the provincial level where staff and volunteers actively participated in meetings held by the respective committees for flood and storm control, during which its activities are coordinated with the government at the respective levels.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The VNRC's provincial disaster response teams (PDRTs) were deployed prior to, and immediately following, the typhoons to carry out assessments and preparedness, relief and response activities. Based on information on initial damages by joint assessment teams consisting of VNRC, NGOs, PDRTs and local authorities, the operation originally planned on providing relief and recovery assistance to the nine provinces of Thanh Hoa, Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien-Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai which had been directly and indirectly affected.

By the end of 2013, approximately three months after the impact of the typhoon events, VNRC and its partners had successfully achieved the planned response activities for more than 11,000 households with food, non-food, shelter and WASH interventions. In December 2013, VNRC together with its partners conducted a recovery assessment with the aim of confirming outstanding needs and defining the most appropriate interventions.

## The needs

The immediate needs following the typhoons have been outlined in the initial [emergency appeal](#) documents. The findings from the recovery needs assessment undertaken by the JRAT have expanded on the initial assessments and have showed that there are a number of poor and near-poor households in the affected provinces of Ha Tinh, Quang Tri, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai who require livelihood support to recover from the typhoons. The impact on the health, water and sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food and income security of the affected population is limited and there is no need for large-scale livelihood, WASH or shelter assistance.

**Immediate needs** have focused on assisting people to maintain their lives, ensure they are able to reside in safe housing as well as identify their recovery needs. From the beginning of the operation, there has been a need to support people's access to food, safe drinking water, essential household items and safe shelter through a combination of in-kind support and direct cash grants.

**Longer-term needs** will focus on supporting poor and near-poor families who have lost their livelihoods, to restore or diversify their sources of income.

### Relief

Food, clean water and essential household items were pressing issues immediately following the storms as many of people's belongings were swept away or damaged. In support of households which were unable to meet their immediate food and non-food needs, the operation has undertaken two parallel approaches. For those households who were unable to access markets, VNRC provided food and household kits in-kind to a small percentage of the total number of families supported. In parallel, VNRC has been providing unconditional cash grants to households with collapsed homes, or with members who were killed or injured, to enable households to determine their needs based on their individual situation and the impact of the typhoon and floods.

### Shelter

Shelter is the major identified need due to the impact of strong winds from the typhoons and the floods. Support for the repair of roofs and buildings to ensure people are protected from the elements is the major focus. Immediate assistance focused on providing materials and tools as well as unconditional cash grants where markets are functioning to support owner-driven repairs.

The findings by the JRAT revealed virtually no need for reconstruction or repair of shelters in the recovery phase. However, the team did identify a need for a Safer Houses programme. This DRR initiative should focus on supporting households to reinforce superstructures, particularly roofs, to be more resistant to wind forces or flood, especially houses owned by the most vulnerable households, the poor and near-poor. It is proposed to combine this with training for local builders and community members, as part of a participatory approach to safe shelter awareness (PASSA) training. A future programme would involve community members in the analysis of their shelter situation and they would decide for themselves which solution is most appropriate. This will require a great deal of technical expertise, partnership with construction departments at the provincial level, training of facilitators in PASSA and Safer Houses methodology. While this need will not be covered through this appeal, discussions will be held with VNRC to identify the potential inclusion of such actions within their annual programme.

### Health

The findings of the VNRC PDRT as well as that of the DMWG joint assessment conducted after typhoons Wutip and Nari, concluded there was no public health problem in the affected areas. This was primarily due to the limited rainfall and subsequent flooding that resulted from the storms. Initially after the typhoons, cases of diarrhoea were reported, however the commune health stations managed these in an effective manner. In addition, due to the strong winds, some health care facilities including hospitals/community health centres were temporarily disrupted due to lack of power and water supplies. However, the Ministry of Health and provincial authorities were quick to rectify the situation. The Ministry of Health provide medicines and aquatabs, while the National Institute for Nutrition focused on the distribution of micronutrient powder for children under five, with the aim of preventing malnutrition.

Due to the limited impact and good capacity of health authorities across the affected area, there was no requirement for the VNRC to undertake additional health intervention.

### **Water and sanitation**

In Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh, requests for household level treatment options in the form of aquatabs with jerry cans have been made to ensure that people are able to treat their water sources in the short term. This has complemented the distribution of aquatabs by the Ministry of Health in other provinces. VNRC have and will ensure that distributions of aquatabs are undertaken with appropriate demonstration and distribution of written instructions in Vietnamese.

Due to the limited impact of the typhoons, the JRAT found no further need to support the restoration of potable water supply. In line with meeting the Millennium Development Goals for access to sanitation facilities, the JRAT identified a number of developmental objectives in the areas of sanitation infrastructure and hygiene education in the poorest communes. As this need is not directly related to the impact of the typhoons, analysis will be undertaken to identify if VNRC has the potential to address the limited access and knowledge of safe sanitation practices within its annual programme.

### **Livelihoods**

The Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) final report states that a total of 122,796 hectares of paddy and cash crops, 5,134 hectares of aquaculture, and nearly 576,081 poultry and cattle were destroyed or killed across the nine targeted provinces. Despite these damages, findings by the JRAT confirm the losses in livelihoods were not significant, as most households had managed to harvest or stock their crops and evacuate their livestock before the typhoons happened.

However, a number of poor and near-poor households in the affected provinces of Ha Tinh, Quang Tri, Quang Nam and Quang Nga, will require assistance to recover their livelihoods, which had been disrupted by the typhoons. Based on the findings, VNRC has decided to provide need-based livelihoods recovery assistance to the identified households using conditional cash transfer methodology and livestock replenishment.

### **Disaster preparedness**

VNRC has been actively implementing community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) actions for many years across Viet Nam, including the affected provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai. This will be continued through the distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials to the affected communities to better prepare them to respond to future disaster events.

Through support from IFRC and partner National Societies, the capacity of VNRC to respond to disaster events has increased significantly over recent years. This advancement has focused on improving and ensuring all institutional procedures, mechanisms, and human resource needs are in place. VNRC has developed standard operation procedures (SOP) for disaster response, a national disaster response team (NDRT) and eight PDRTs, and has undertaken initial capacity building with regard to warehouse management and emergency communications at the national level.

While the above mentioned action has enabled VNRC to enhance its ability to respond in a timely and efficient manner, further support is required to enhance capacities at the provincial level as well as to ensure the lessons learnt from this response help improve the overall systems. This appeal will provide support to review the effectiveness of VNRC's surge tools and SOPs, and to expand the capacity of PDRTs, logistics and emergency communication at the provincial level.

This was the first time VNRC PDRTs were deployed to a real time event and conducted needs assessment in affected communities. While the tool proved successful for VNRC to enhance its understanding and analysis of the impact of the typhoon events, a number of challenges in the areas of data verification and analysis were identified. As a result, this emergency appeal will support further development in the capacity of damage and needs assessment for VNRC staff, volunteers and community representatives at all levels, especially at the commune level, where data is directly collected.

## **Beneficiary communication**

Recognizing the importance of beneficiary communication in disaster response and recovery, VNRC, along with IFRC partners, from the outset have systematically embedded beneficiary communications programming as a cross-cutting function within its overall operational approach.

VNRC has accessed the preferred communication channels of those affected by the typhoons to disseminate important life-saving information, as well as allowing feedback mechanisms or two-way communication with affected populations from this disaster. Systems and processes to capture and feedback information from beneficiaries and to address complaints against decisions and actions in respective programme sectors have also been and will continue to be established throughout the operation.

During the recovery phase, emphasis will be placed on building the beneficiary communication capacity of VNRC chapters in the nine target provinces by providing emergency beneficiary communication training sessions for key staff and volunteers in parallel with communications in emergencies training.

The beneficiary selection process, involving VNRC-agreed principles and SOPs, also emphasizes the importance of engaging beneficiaries in decision making processes. Overall, VNRC aims to guarantee transparency and disclosure of information to beneficiaries with regard to their operations.

### **Principles for beneficiary selection:**

The selection of beneficiaries will follow VNRC agreed principles and SOPs.

- Give priority to the most severely affected people and most vulnerable groups;
- Avoid overlaps and duplications;
- Guarantee disclosure and transparency;
- Involve the community in the decision making;
- Collaborate with other stakeholders where selection is conducted; and
- Randomly verify the beneficiary lists.

The procedure for selecting beneficiaries in the response phase follows the following steps:

- VNRC headquarters and provincial chapters set beneficiary selection criteria;
- Develop beneficiary selection guidelines;
- Announce beneficiary selection criteria through the media and at public places;
- Hold village meetings to nominate beneficiaries;
- Prepare a list of beneficiaries;
- Post the beneficiary list in public places and on the media;
- Reach consensus on the list with commune's People's Committees (PC) and obtain the approval of the commune's Red Cross committee and certification of the commune's PC;
- Submit the list to the district Red Cross; and
- Conduct means tests (covering at least ten per cent of the beneficiaries)

## **The proposed operation and progress towards outcomes**

The activities are formulated based on analysis of reports by CCFSC and findings from needs assessments carried out by VNRC's PDRT and assessment teams in eight provinces, as well as findings from the recovery needs assessment.

The overall objective of this operation is to contribute towards VNRC's one-operation plan that aimed to deliver humanitarian assistance to 8,570 households including food and non-food, shelter, water and sanitation and livelihood assistance. As a contribution to the one-operation plan, this appeal has supported the provision of humanitarian assistance to 7,570 affected households in a timely, effective and efficient manner. Bilateral support is received by VNRC towards the plan of action from the German Red Cross who is providing relief cash grants, jerry cans, water filters and storage tanks to 1,000 households in Quang Binh, which is the most affected province. The Swiss Red Cross supported 1,000 households through the provision of emergency shelter assistance, while the Spanish Red Cross is contributing towards the conditional cash grant livelihood recovery programme and disaster preparedness actions.

Specifically, the operation is structured into response, recovery and disaster preparedness activities incorporating four intervention areas supporting the immediate life-saving and medium-term recovery needs in the following sectors: food and non-food relief, safe water, shelter, livelihoods, plus preparedness for response. Actions have been implemented through a combination of in-kind and cash programming, building on the substantive work of VNRC in defining their cash transfer programming approach through support from the IFRC's global cash transfer preparedness pilot programme in 2012 and 2013.

VNRC assistance in the nine provinces will complement ongoing humanitarian actions undertaken by the government, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and other organizations, with a focus on the following sectors:

- unconditional cash and relief items (food, shelter, essential household items);
- safe water and hygiene promotion;
- conditional cash grants and in-kind livestock for livelihood recovery ; and
- disaster preparedness.

The operation also includes continued deployment of VNRC surge capacity (through the NDRT and PDRTs) to support better design of interventions, as well as to monitor the distributions. All volunteers supported under this operation are insured under the IFRC global insurance scheme for volunteers.

VNRC and IFRC acknowledge that the following conditions have to hold for the overall objectives to be achieved and for the operation to be completed within the stated timeframe:

- There will be adequate support (financial) from partners to this emergency appeal;
- Weather conditions will not suspend implementation of activities for long periods; and
- Disaster-affected areas will remain accessible.

## Relief support

<b>Outcome 1: Immediate needs of 6,800 affected households in nine provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien-Hue, Quang Nam, Da Nang and Quang Ngai are met through VNRC's distribution of in-kind or cash.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Affected households have access to food, non-food items, shelter goods and cash to meet essential household needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out needs assessment in affected provinces by VNRC's provincial disaster response teams (PDRT).</li> <li>• Locally mobilize and distribute 2,800 household kits (each comprising two blankets, one mosquito net, a set of pots and pans, a small bucket) to target provinces in line with the agreed procurement standards and quality control.</li> <li>• Carry out training on selection of beneficiaries and distribution.</li> <li>• Identify and verify 6,800 households (4,000 for cash and 2,800 for household kits).</li> <li>• Carry out cash transfer to 4,000 identified households.</li> <li>• Distribute household kits to 2,800 identified households.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> </ul>

This outcome remains unchanged, the interventions have been planned in line with the analysis of the initial needs based on the response assessments presented above. All actions have been completed by the end of 2013.

## Water and sanitation

**Outcome 2: The risk of water and sanitation-related diseases are reduced through the provision of safe water and hygiene promotion to 4,125 households in the flood/storm-affected provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien-Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality, water containers and hygiene promotion is provided to target communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize transport of a water purification unit to sites in Quang Binh.</li> <li>• Carry out detailed assessment on distribution sites to install the equipment.</li> <li>• Coordinate with local authorities and select beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Provision of safe water to 1,600 households.</li> <li>• Mobilize 18,250 boxes of aquatabs to replenish VNRC pre-positioned stock.</li> <li>• Mobilize 2,025 jerry cans according to agreed quality standards.</li> <li>• Distribute aquatabs and jerry cans to 2,025 households. Print information, education and communication (IEC) material in Vietnamese.</li> <li>• Provide promotion and IEC materials (aquatabs instructions) to 4,125 households.</li> <li>• Promote hygiene and sanitation through television commercials to be distributed to Red Cross chapters (TVC).</li> <li>• Conduct monitoring for quality control and evaluate for effectiveness.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> </ul>

The above outcome remains unchanged, the interventions have been planned in line with the analysis of the initial needs based on the response assessments presented above. The recovery assessment identified no further need for a water and sanitation intervention.

## Recovery support - livelihood

**Outcome 1: A viable and sustainable source of income is restored to 770 affected poor and near-poor households in the provinces of Ha Tinh, Quang Tri, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai who have lost their means of income.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Up to 770 households are provided with in-kind livestock or conditional cash grants and education inputs to restore their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train staff and volunteers on needs assessment.</li> <li>• Carry out in-depth needs assessment on livelihoods linking with market analysis.</li> <li>• Train VNRC staff and volunteers on beneficiary selection.</li> <li>• Carry out beneficiary selection and verification.</li> <li>• Support of 770 households in re-establishing a source of livelihood through in-kind livestock and conditional cash grants.</li> <li>• Provide livelihoods training to VNRC staff.</li> <li>• Chapter development with specific focus on monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</li> </ul>

This outcome has been revised down to reflect the findings of the JRAT (see earlier explanation under summary and needs sections) and to show the planned response to the real needs. The outcome on shelter has been removed based on the findings of the JRAT which concluded no need for reconstruction or repair of shelters in the recovery phase.

<b>Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: Community awareness and capacity to be prepared for and act in a timely manner after a disaster event is enhanced in the flood/storm-affected provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien-Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai.</b>	
<b>Output (expected result)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Communities have increased knowledge and awareness regarding floods and typhoon hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials on seven hazard events including floods and typhoons.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2: VNRC community capacity to respond in a timely and effective manner to disasters is enhanced at the headquarters and in the flood/storm-affected provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien-Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai.</b>	
<b>Output (expected result)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
VNRC disaster response system is enhanced through improved systems and capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out training on communications in emergencies (with linkages to beneficiary communication actions below) for headquarters and provincial staff and volunteers.</li> <li>Provide logistics training for provincial staff and volunteers in line with the National Society Logistics Capacity Enhancement Project.</li> <li>Conduct a review of the deployment of PDRTs.</li> <li>Carry out refresher training and update the VNRC SOPs based on experiences from this event for NDRT and PDRTs.</li> </ul>
A beneficiary communication action plan is developed for future emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate information to affected populations through social media platforms, radio and other accessible media (where applicable and appropriate to context).</li> <li>Feed received information to VNRC responders and departments to build programme and response delivery plans.</li> <li>Establish feedback mechanism based around the needs of programmes (shelter, disaster management, health, etc) for beneficiary feedback.</li> </ul>

This outcome remains unchanged, the interventions are underway.

### **Beneficiary communications**

<b>Outcome 1: Improved lives of those affected by the floods through the provision of timely, relevant and accurate information.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
A baseline and channels for communication are established with beneficiaries in emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct rapid assessment to gather baseline data on existing media and communications environment.</li> <li>Establish contact with other humanitarian actors to coordinate messaging to affected populations.</li> <li>Investigate dialogue/feedback or two-way communications mechanisms in consultation with other humanitarian actors.</li> </ul>

This outcome remains unchanged, interventions have been implemented as planned.

### **Logistics**

Logistics support is provided following IFRC procedures to source and procure necessary relief items and to facilitate the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation.

The Asia Pacific zone logistics unit (ZLU) supports the mobilization of in-kind contributions and procurement of items not available in country. All other items included in the appeal and available in-country will be procured locally following IFRC international procurement standards and quality control.

The primary tasks of the in-country logistics support include:

- Programme managers, and the zone logistics unit based in Kuala Lumpur are coordinating with VNRC for the timeliest and most cost-efficient sourcing option for items required in the operation.
- Utilizing existing warehousing facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to final distribution points.
- Liaising and coordinating with other key actors to ensure that the IFRC logistics processes use all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.

### Communications – Advocacy and public information

From the onset of the typhoons, the IFRC communications team has been working closely with VNRC at both the headquarters and provincial levels to ensure that the humanitarian needs and response are well-communicated, understood and supported by internal and external stakeholders. Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information focused on the immediate emergency and longer term recovery needs will support the programme objectives of this emergency appeal, increase the profile, funding and other support for VNRC and IFRC.



An official from the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) introduces students in Chau Hoi primary school in Ha Tinh, to IFRC comic books on disaster response - December 2013. Photo: DONRE Viet Nam

The humanitarian context and the achievements of VNRC have been profiled through proactive public information that integrates the use of IFRC online platforms, media relations activities, audio-visual production and social media engagement. Following Typhoon Nari, IFRC's East Asia regional communication manager was deployed to assist in promoting the typhoons operation to the international media.

Target audiences include regional and international media, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and peer organizations as well as donors and the wider public. Donors and national societies have received and will continue to receive information and materials they can use to promote this operation amongst relevant stakeholders and communications initiatives will help build the information and public relations capacity of the host national society for future emergencies.

VNRC is committed to maximizing the domestic contributions towards its humanitarian response. As such, they are working closely with the Fatherland Front to facilitate contributions from domestic partners and from the wider public through an SMS campaign.

### Capacity of the National Society

VNRC holds the mandate of acting as a leading humanitarian organization in providing relief, health and welfare assistance to the most vulnerable communities in Viet Nam. It has much experience in disaster response, given the frequency with which natural disasters take place in the country. The National Society itself is represented in all provinces and major cities with 63 chapters at the province level and some 1,000 branches at the district and commune levels. Each chapter has human resources of six to 20 professional staff.

VNRC has recently increased its capacity in disaster response at both the central and local levels through the establishment, training and deployment of NDRT and PDRT. In addition, the National Society has developed the capacity to distribute safe drinking water through using emergency water treatment equipment donated in previous disasters.

VNRC works closely and has a long-standing working relationship with government agencies such as the CCFSC for data collection, especially during times of disaster; and the People's Committees at the province, district and commune levels for the implementation of programmes in the field. Viet Nam Red Cross has long-term partnerships in development programmes as well as in disaster response with in-country partner National Societies including American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. These PNSs contributed a great deal to developing the one-programme approach for VNRC disaster response over the years. The National Society also works with UN agencies and international NGOs, especially in conducting assessments and relief distributions after a disaster has struck, to avoid duplication.

In addition, VNRC is evolving from being primarily a response-based organization into one with longer-term and proactive outlook. Its long-term involvement in the extensive disaster risk reduction initiative for coastal communities with the planting and maintenance of mangrove eco-systems is one example. Another is the stronger emphasis in this emergency appeal on the importance of supporting livelihood recovery.

Support of staff and volunteers, especially in this emergency environment, is being taken into consideration through ensuring sufficient rest periods and adequate security and safety awareness for all staff and volunteers. The management and coordination of volunteers with various partners involved in this operation are also taken into account in order to ensure high positive impact not only on the service beneficiaries but also on the service providers.

### **Capacity of the IFRC**

The IFRC Viet Nam country office is headed by a country representative and comprises a team of highly experienced and committed national staff who support VNRC in implementation and monitoring of ongoing disaster operations, disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness, healthcare and organizational development initiatives. The IFRC country team leads the emergency operation itself. In support of the existing team, an operations coordinator from the Asia Pacific zone office joined the team in Hanoi to support the first revision of this appeal. In addition, a short-term cash transfer programme technical advisor has been seconded from the American Red Cross for one month in the response phase and a further one and a half months in the recovery phase to support the cash transfer programming activities. The delegate will further engage in the end of operation post distribution monitoring. Technical advisors in the areas of livelihood and shelter recovery were seconded by the British Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross respectively to support the JRAT. In support of the emergency appeal, an operations assistant has been recruited.

Under this operation, the country office is also supported by the Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur in disaster management; water and sanitation; disaster preparedness; resource mobilization; planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; and communications.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Using its existing capacity in the country and the expertise of the Asia Pacific zone office, VNRC, supported by IFRC, will ensure continuous monitoring and reporting of the operation. In addition to ongoing monitoring activity, frequent reporting among the various levels from local to branch, chapter and headquarters will be carried out in order to ensure transparency and accountability. In addition, a post-distribution evaluation will be undertaken.

VNRC and IFRC are committed to improving the quality of their humanitarian programmes. As a contribution to meeting this commitment, VNRC will capture lessons from this operation through a workshop at the end of the operation, with the participation of Red Cross representatives from the nine chapters and headquarters. In accordance with IFRC guidelines, an external final evaluation will be commissioned after the completion of the operation. Recommendations of the evaluation will feed into future programming.

## Budget summary

See attached budget for details.

Walter Cotte  
Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

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Please send all pledges of funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)



**Click here**

1. **Emergency appeal revised budget and map [below](#)**
2. **[Return](#) to the title page**

## 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 \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

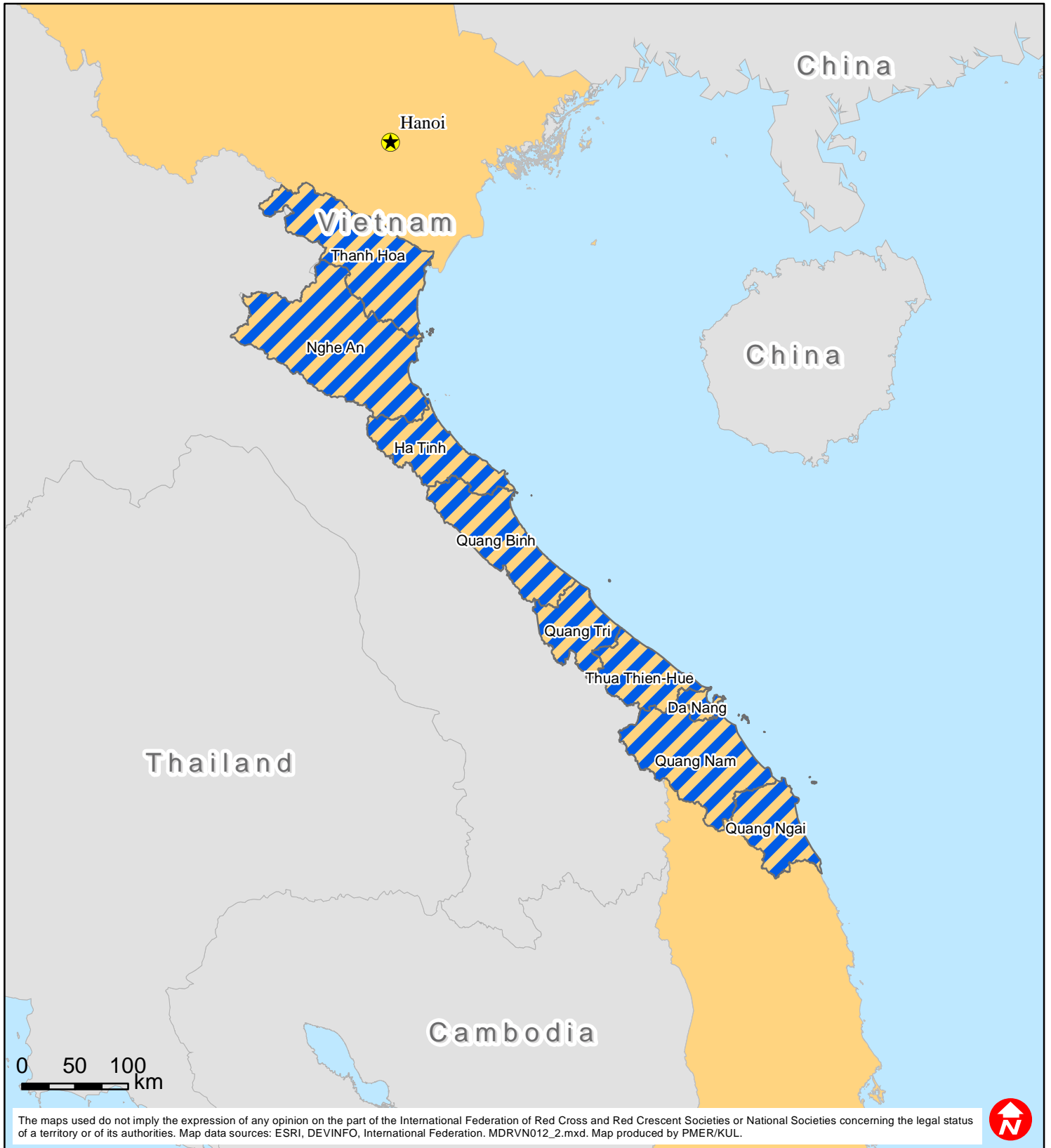
16/03/2014


## MDRVN012 VIETNAM : TYPHOON WUTIP

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Clothing & Textiles	82,600			82,600
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	51,323			51,323
Utensils & Tools	7,756			7,756
Cash Disbursements	403,350			403,350
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>545,029</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>545,029</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	21,515			21,515
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,771			11,771
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>33,286</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,286</b>
International Staff	68,638			68,638
National Staff	30,000			30,000
National Society Staff	68,085			68,085
Volunteers	5,565			5,565
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>172,287</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>172,287</b>
Consultants	20,000			20,000
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>
Workshops & Training	77,000			77,000
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,000</b>
Travel	27,861			27,861
Information & Public Relations	25,859			25,859
Communications	10,001			10,001
Financial Charges	2,809			2,809
Other General Expenses	19,115			19,115
Shared Office and Services Costs	37,613			37,613
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>123,258</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123,258</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	63,106	0		63,106
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>63,106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,106</b>
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	2,778			2,778
<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,778</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,036,744</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,036,744</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions	1,011,784			1,011,784
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>1,011,784</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,011,784</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>24,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,960</b>



# Viet Nam: Typhoon Wutip



 Provinces supported under the revised appeal