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Emergency appeal final report

Viet Nam: Typhoon Wutip

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRVN012 GLIDE n° [TC-2013-000122-VNM](#) &3 January 2015

Period covered by this Final Report: 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014 (cumulative narrative and financial report).

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,036,744.

Appeal coverage: 100 per cent [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- 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.
- 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 10 months in six provinces affected by typhoon Wutip.
- 14 October 2013: The [first operation update](#) was released, which covers the progress of the first week of the operation between 7 to 13 October 2013.
- 23 October 2013: The [second operation update](#) was released, which covers the progress of the second week of the operation between 14 to 21 October 2013.
- 26 November 2013: A [revised emergency appeal](#) was issued for CHF 2,623,263 to assist 34,000 beneficiaries (6,800 households) for 10 months in nine provinces, including the six provinces in the preliminary emergency appeal and three additional provinces affected by typhoon Nari.
- 24 March 2014: The [second revised emergency appeal](#) was issued for CHF 1,036,744 to assist 37,850 beneficiaries (7,570 households) for 12 months in nine provinces, until the end of September 2014.
- 15 May 2014: The [six-month operation update](#) was issued to report on the activities between 7 October 2013 and 31 March 2014.



The happy smile of a beneficiary of the conditional cash grants for livelihood recovery in Quang Tri
(Photo: *Phuong Nguyen/IFRC*)

Summary:

As a result of typhoons Wutip and Nari within the first two weeks of October 2013, 31 people were killed, five missing and 330 injured. A total of 215,838 people were evacuated before and during the two events.

A week after typhoon Wutip landed, IFRC launched a [preliminary emergency appeal](#) to assist those affected in the six provinces hit including Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien-Hue. However, after typhoon Nari hit the same provinces and several others two weeks later, IFRC and Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC)

agreed to revise the appeal to cover an additional three provinces - Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Da Nang. During the relief phase which lasted three months from October to the end of December 2013, VNRC had collaborated with IFRC and Partner National Societies under the one-programme approach to provide relief supplies and unconditional cash grants to over 11,000 households (as opposed to the originally planned 8,570 households). The support was provided in a timely manner in the areas of food and non-food relief, water, sanitation and shelter.

In preparing for the recovery phase of the operation, a joint recovery assessment was carried out in December 2013 to assess the needs in shelter and livelihoods as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the five most affected provinces. While the communities had been able to recover in the areas of shelter and WASH, the assessment team identified the need to provide targeted livelihood assistance for poor and near-poor households¹ in the most affected provinces of Ha Tinh, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam and Quang Tri.

Based on the recommendations from the assessment team and the confirmed revision of VNRC's one-operation plan, the emergency appeal was revised downward to CHF 1,036,744 in line with the reduced need for recovery assistance. In total, VNRC's one-operation provided livelihood assistance for 920 households, 770 of which was supported by IFRC and the other 150 through bilateral support from Spanish Red Cross to VNRC.

On behalf of VNRC, IFRC would like to thank the 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, the 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 the generous contributions to the appeal.

Lessons learned:

Following the completion of all activities, an external evaluation was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the Wutip operation. Overall, the evaluation findings indicated that VNRC had effectively led the operation under the one-programme approach with all partners involved including IFRC and the following in-country partners - 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.

There were four major lessons learned. Firstly, the operation re-affirmed VNRC's auxiliary role to the government especially in the area of disaster management. VNRC at all levels was active in information sharing and coordinating with the relevant public authorities such as people's committees and committees for flood and storm control. The support from the respective local authorities was integral in allowing VNRC to reach those affected in a timely manner. Secondly, there was considerable strengthening of community resilience and recovery capacity, which had led to the minimization of assistance in recovery by the VNRC.

Thirdly, the operation reinforced VNRC's strength in delivering humanitarian assistance through the cash transfer programme (CTP). In terms of timeliness of the CTP, VNRC made a step forward in reaching the affected people within the first four weeks after the typhoon landfall in comparison to the previous experience in the 2011 Mekong flood operation, which commenced eight weeks after the disaster. This achievement was possible due to the investment in VNRC's preparedness for cash transfer programming, with the support of IFRC global CTP. With the support of this global pilot project, VNRC carried out a number of preparedness activities including a pre-disaster baseline information collection and a market assessment. This assisted VNRC to define the cash grant and standardization of VNRC cash transfer guidelines, including targeting geographical areas and beneficiaries, communication of the intervention's intent, setting up feedback mechanism and strengthening monitoring. The guideline was built on VNRC's experiences in previous operations, accommodating areas for improvement including transparent beneficiary targeting process, mitigation of forced redistribution² and post-distribution monitoring. Lastly, the involvement of both beneficiaries and local

¹Decision no. 9/2011/QĐ-TTĐ by the Prime Minister of Viet Nam, which is applied between 2011-2015:

- Poor household in rural areas, with an average of VND 400,000/person/month (from VND4.8 million/person/per year) downwards;
- Poor household in urban areas, with an average VND 500,000/person/ month (from VND6 million/person/per year) downwards;
- Near-poor household in rural areas, with an average of between VND 401.000 to VND 520.000/person/ month;
- Near-poor household in urban areas, with an average of between VND 501.000 to VND 650.000/person/month.

²At times, beneficiaries might get requested by heads of villages to share their grants to create an even distribution amongst the villagers or to contribute to planned activities at the community level.

authorities in the beneficiary selection process and availability of feedback mechanisms were critical to the success of the CTP. At the field level, the people's committees were involved in some of the processes including village meetings, in introduction of the CTP and selection of beneficiaries. Various feedback mechanisms were set up including feedback boxes and village meetings as well as the placement of phone numbers on posters, leaflets and cash envelopes, were incorporated. These measures were found to be effective in circumventing or resolving redistribution.

The situation

During the first two weeks of October 2013, the central provinces of Viet Nam were hit by typhoon Wutip on 30 September and typhoon Nari on 15 October. These two typhoons and their subsequent flooding caused significant damage to public infrastructure, houses and agriculture in the affected provinces. In total, 504,339 people were affected and the total combined economic losses in nine affected provinces were recorded at USD 734 million. Details on the damages were included in the first [revised emergency appeal](#).

In preparing for the recovery phase of the operation, a joint recovery assessment team comprising of representatives from VNRC, IFRC, British Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross carried out an assessment on the needs of shelter, livelihood and WASH in the five most affected provinces - Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Quang Nam. The team identified the need for assistance in livelihood recovery for the poor and near-poor households. As a result, the team recommended implementation of conditional cash grants and livestock restocking, specifically cows, (as this is the main livestock) to support livelihood recovery.

Based on these findings, IFRC [revised the emergency appeal](#) to focus on livelihood recovery assistance for the affected households and capacity building for VNRC.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

Initially, the overall operational plan was to support 8,570 households affected by the typhoons in the areas of relief, water, sanitation and recovery, of which IFRC planned to assist 7,570 households through this appeal, and the remaining 1,000 households to be supported by the German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. This was based on the assumption that the families who received unconditional cash and household kits were the same as those who would receive safe water and hygiene assistance. However, this was not the case, as the needs were not always uniform and VNRC also managed to provide support through the contribution of and in coordination with the government of Viet Nam and other organizations. Therefore, 23,587 families have been supported by the end of the operation – 19,606 households through this appeal, 3,421 households by the German Red Cross and 560 households by the Swiss Red Cross (see Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1: Planned versus actual support

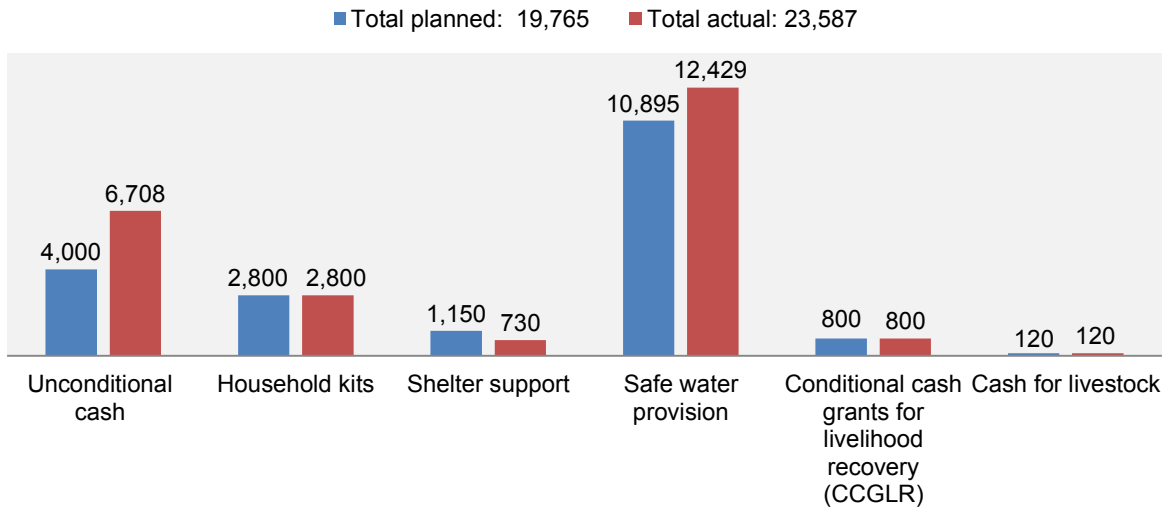
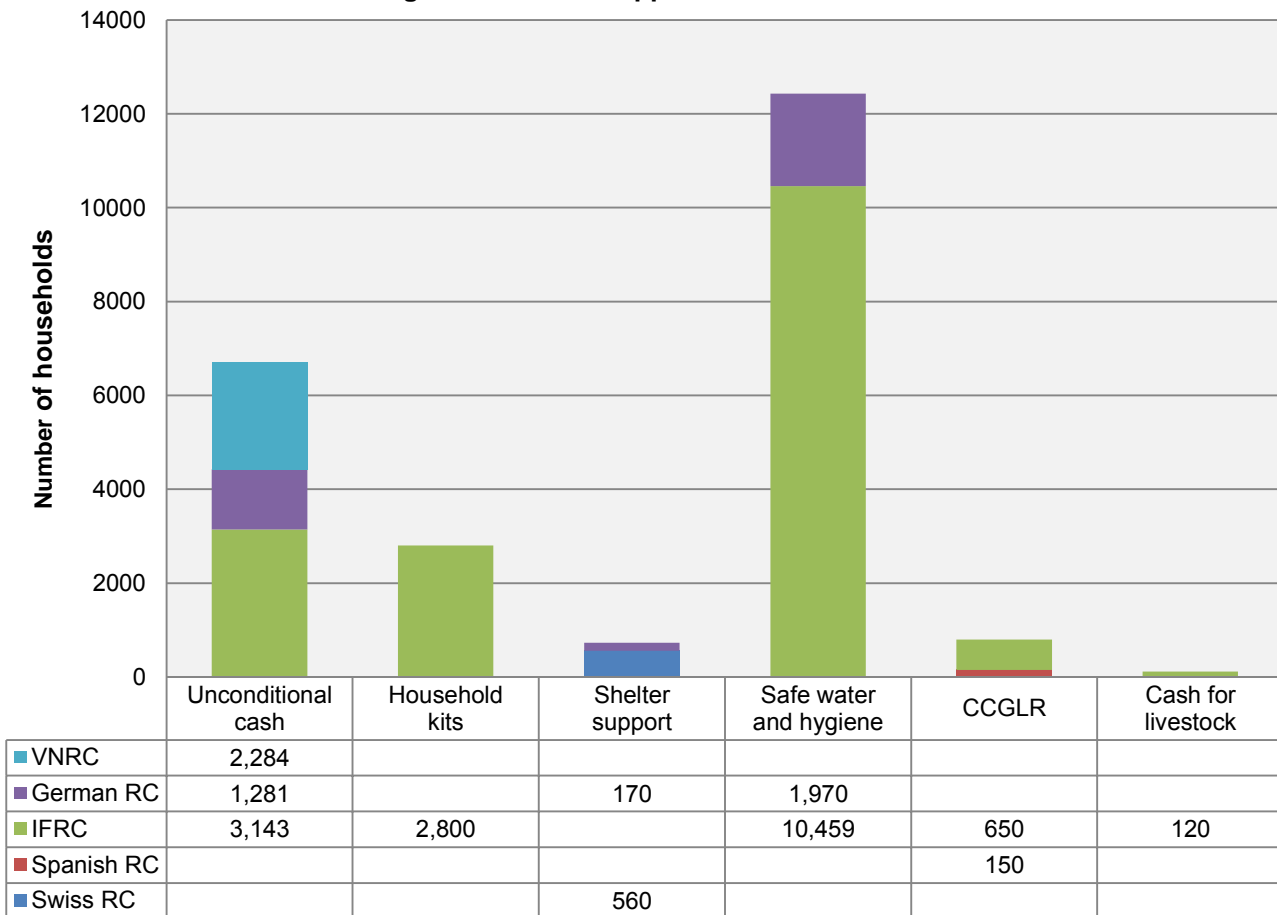


Figure 2: VNRC's support to affected households



Note:

- i) The unconditional cash was primarily used to cover shelter, food and medical expenses;
- ii) Partners who contributed multilaterally include 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, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government and the WHO/VERF.

Relief support	
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.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Affected households have access to food, non-food items, shelter goods and cash to meet essential household needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out needs assessment in affected provinces by VNRC's provincial disaster response teams (PDRT). • Locally mobilize and distribute 2,800 household kits (each comprising two blankets, one mosquito net, a set of pots and pans and a small bucket) to target provinces in line with the agreed procurement standards and quality control. • Carry out training on selection of beneficiaries and distribution. • Identify and verify 6,800 households (4,000 for cash and 2,800 for household kits). • Carry out cash transfer to 4,000 identified households. • Distribute household kits to 2,800 identified households. • Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Impact: By the end of December 2013, 10,238 households benefited from VNRC's relief support in the form of unconditional cash grants, household kits and shelter kits (see Table 1). Among these, the appeal (referring to "IFRC" in the table below), contributed to unconditional cash grants and household kits for 5,943 households. The remaining households were supported by VNRC with their own resources or those provided bilaterally by the German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

Table 1: VNRC's relief distribution

Type of support	Unconditional cash			Household (HH) kits	Shelter kits	House repair kits
	IFRC	VNRC	German RC	IFRC	Swiss RC	German RC*
Thanh Hoa	-	333	-	200		
Nghe An	407	266	-	200		
Ha Tinh	688	166	-	600		
Quang Binh	170	586	1,281	600	30	170
Quang Tri	412	467	-	200		-
Thua Thien Hue (TTH)	327	466	-	200		-
Quang Nam	515	-	-	400	400	-
Da Nang	244	-	-	200	130	-
Quang Ngai	380	-	-	200		-
Total (households)	3,143	2,284	1,281	2,800	560	170
Grand total (households)	10,238					

*The house repair kits consisted of tiles, corrugated iron sheets and cement with the total value of approximately CHF 327 per kit

Needs assessments: Following typhoon Wutip, PDRTs conducted initial needs assessments in 46 communes of the six affected provinces. Following typhoon Nari, VNRC also deployed PDRTs to conduct assessments in Quang Nam and Quang Ngai. Together with findings from local authorities and other NGOs, the results from the needs assessment assisted VNRC headquarters to plan and undertake timely and appropriate relief interventions. The assessment reports also supported VNRC's coordination of partner support and management of domestic and international donations.

Household kits: With the support contributed through this appeal, a total of 2,800 household kits were distributed to families in need across the nine targeted provinces. While the household kit items proved useful for those who lost their belongings to flooding, the final evaluation concluded that the kits were not as beneficial in areas that did not experience extensive flooding. The evaluation findings encouraged VNRC to undertake a review of the contents of their standard household kit as well highlighting the importance of considering the circumstances where household kits should be dispatched versus CTP.

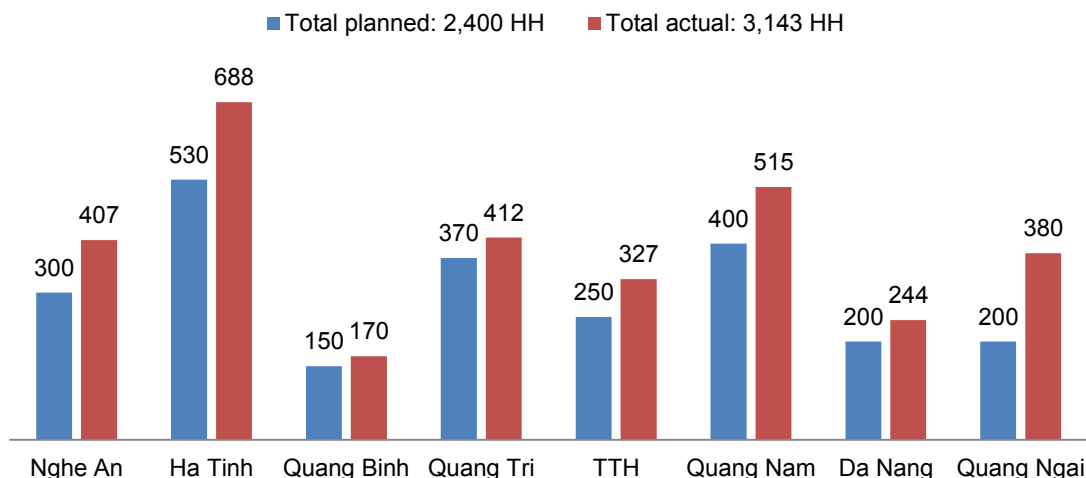
Shelter kits: With support from the Swiss Red Cross, 560 shelter kits were procured and distributed in Quang Nam (400 kits), Quang Binh (30 kits) and Da Nang (130 kits) following typhoon Nari. Materials for house repair were also distributed by the German Red Cross to 170 households in Quang Binh. A total of 56 per cent of households who received unconditional cash grants in the response phase was used to repair their homes.

Cash support: Overall, with the support of this appeal, VNRC provided unconditional cash grants to 3,143 households, or 10,148 beneficiaries (54 per cent female) following clear-cut criteria including families who were most affected by the typhoons, who are poor or near-poor and those who had not received support from other organizations. Priority was given to families with elderly people, children under five, the disabled or the sick, pregnant and/or lactating women, and without the ability to work (see Annex 1 for the vulnerability criteria prioritization flow chart). This was 743 more households compared to the planned 2,400 households (see Figure 3). This was in addition to the 2,284 households receiving unconditional cash grants directly from VNRC and 1,281 households receiving unconditional cash grants by VNRC through German Red Cross in Quang Binh. The number of households receiving unconditional cash grants turned out to be higher than planned as initial figures were based on a standard grant irrespective of household size. However, the total number of households was revised based on the actual beneficiary selection which allowed the application of VNRC's policy. This enabled provision of grants based on household size, ranging from CHF 42 for households with one member, CHF 59 for households with two members and CHF 88 for households with three members or more.

As part of the CTP, VNRC provincial staff and relevant local authorities participated in the beneficiary targeting and selection awareness sessions in October 2013, prior to the distribution. This encouraged community participation and transparency in the selection and distribution processes, which was confirmed through the monitoring visit carried out by seconded American Red Cross CTP delegate.

Monitoring of cash distribution was carried out at Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Thua Thien-Hue, Quang Tri and Da Nang, with support from the CTP delegate from 5 to 18 November 2013. The monitoring showed positive results, including well-organized meetings with participatory approaches and the incorporation of beneficiary communication. VNRC staff and volunteers were also found to have treated beneficiaries with dignity during these meetings (see Annex 2 for field notes during the monitoring visits).

Figure 3: Planned vs. actual unconditional cash distribution funded by the appeal



Challenges:

- The initial assessments for both typhoons and the subsequent provision of relief were hampered by limited access to all affected areas and further delayed due to the time needed to clear debris.
- The occurrence of three typhoons within the span of six weeks (Wutip, Nari and Haiyan) impacted the ability of VNRC to effectively deliver relief assistance in many provinces.

- While the overall operational plan was developed from the outset, its implementation was confirmed in stages due to the limited initial funding.
- Although the PDRT assessment findings were adequate for planning and confirmation of needs, there were limitations to the findings. This was the first round of assessments conducted by the teams in a real-life scenario.

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"> • Organize transport of a water purification unit to sites in Quang Binh. • Carry out detailed assessment on distribution sites to install the equipment. • Coordinate with local authorities and select beneficiaries. • Provision of safe water to 1,600 households. • Mobilize 18,250 boxes of Aquatabs to replenish VNRC pre-positioned stock. • Mobilize 2,025 jerry cans according to agreed quality standards. • Distribute Aquatabs and jerry cans to 2,025 households. • Print information, education and communication (IEC) materials in Vietnamese. • Provide promotion and IEC materials (Aquatabs instructions) to 4,125 households. • Promote hygiene and sanitation through television commercials (TVC) to be distributed to VNRC chapters. • Conduct monitoring for quality control and evaluate for effectiveness. • Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Impact: A total of 12,429 households benefited from activities under this component of the operation, of which the appeal supported 10,459 households with supply of water from the water purification unit, Aquatabs and jerry cans, along with awareness raising on safe water usage, hygiene and sanitation (see Table 2).

Table 2: VNRC's WASH interventions

Type of support	Water purification		Boxes of Aquatabs		Jerry cans	
	IFRC	German RC	IFRC (without jerry cans)	IFRC (with jerry cans)	IFRC	German RC
Thanh Hoa	-	-	9,200	625	625	-
Nghe An	-	-	9,050	700	700	-
Ha Tinh	-	-	-	700	700	-
Quang Binh	1,600	1,120*	-	-	-	850
Total (households)	1,600	1,120	18,250 boxes 6,834 HH	2,025**	2,025**	850
Grand total (households)	12,429					

*Consisted of 850 water filters and 270 storage tanks

**These 2,025 households received both Aquatabs and jerry cans; 1 box contains 100 tablets where each tablet treats 20 litres of water

Water purification system: Initial assessments identified the need for clean water in Quang Binh province. In response to this need, VNRC headquarters deployed a NOMAD water purification system to Quang Son commune of Quang Trach district between 17 to 19 October to provide clean water to 1,600 households in a timely manner.

Aquatabs and jerry cans: Immediately after typhoon Wutip, in response to the escalating need for household water treatment following severe flooding in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An, IFRC supported VNRC to distribute 18,250 boxes of Aquatabs to 6,834 households in these two provinces.

Later, with the support of the zone logistics unit, VNRC received in-kind contribution of 2,025 jerry cans from British Red Cross with an additional 2,025 Aquatabs boxes to Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh, along with leaflets containing instructions on hygiene promotion and water purification methods. Due to the limited supply of Aquatabs, the distribution

of jerry cans along with Aquatabs was delayed until September 2014. This was subsequently focused upon to ensure adequate preparedness for at-risk communities, in anticipation of the storm season next year.

IEC materials: VNRC, with IFRC assistance, designed and distributed 400 posters and 4,125 leaflets on the CTP and water treatment methods (see Annexes 3 and 4 for the CTP leaflet and poster, respectively, and Table 3 for the distribution breakdown).



Quang Binh Red Cross staff providing instructions to residents of Quang Son commune, Quang Trach district on the water purification system in October 2013
(Photo: VNRC/Quang Binh Red Cross chapter)

With assistance from IFRC, VNRC and the national television broadcasting company completed the production of three short television commercials (TVC) (see Links 1, 2 and 3) and three public service announcements (PSA) on promoting water treatment, safe food storage and handling, and dengue fever prevention following a flood event. A total of 180 DVDs, each with these six TVCs and PSAs, were distributed to 68 districts and 220 communes of the nine affected provinces in August, prior to the 2014 disaster season (20 DVDs/province), to be shown to communities during community meetings. Another 120 DVDs are to be kept in stock for future distribution. In addition, the headquarters also printed and distributed 1,242 comic books on the seven hazards to the affected provinces (138 books/province), which were distributed to schools in the respective localities.

Table 3: Household breakdown of IEC material distribution

Province	Total
Thanh Hoa	625
Nghe An	950
Ha Tinh	1,150
Quang Tri	250
Thanh Hoa	250
Quang Nam	400
Quang Ngai	300
Da Nang	200
Total	4,125

Challenges:

- Jerry cans were not distributed along with the Aquatabs during the first distribution. This is due to the limited availability of the jerry cans locally.
- There was a delay in the process of procurement of Aquatabs due to the limited number of suppliers.
- In order to address the above challenges, a review of all national and international supplies will be undertaken to address the limited options that currently exist.

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"> • Train staff and volunteers on needs assessment. • Carry out in-depth needs assessment on livelihoods linking with market analysis. • Train VNRC staff and volunteers on beneficiary selection. • Carry out beneficiary selection and verification. • Support of 770 households in re-establishing a source of livelihood through in-kind livestock and conditional cash grants. • Provide livelihoods training to VNRC staff. • Chapter development with specific focus on monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Impact: In total, 920 households benefited from the recovery support, to restart their livelihoods after the typhoons. This support included 650 households and 150 households who had respectively received conditional cash grants for livelihood recovery (CCGLR) from the appeal and the Spanish Red Cross, while another 120 households received livestock assistance from the appeal (see Table 4).

Table 4: VNRC recovery support

Type of support	CCGLR		Livestock support
	IFRC	Spanish RC	IFRC
Ha Tinh	250	150	–
Quang Tri	400	–	–
Quang Nam	–	–	60
Quang Ngai	–	–	60
Total (households)	650	150	120
Grand total (households)	920		

Conditional cash grant for livelihood recovery (CCGLR): Between February and June 2014, IFRC and Spanish Red Cross provided supported 800 households with CCGLR in Ha Tinh and Quang Tri. This started in February with the launching workshop to provide orientation on the objectives of CCGLR and provide training on developing criteria for beneficiary selection, beneficiary targeting and household livelihood proposal development. The workshop was attended by 72 participants from VNRC chapters, districts and communes, district and commune people’s committees, and other organizations including the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, the Fatherland Front and Women’s Union.

Following the workshop, beneficiary targeting and selection were carried out, and the selected households were supported by VNRC staff to develop their livelihood plan. The support was scheduled into two direct cash installments, the first in April, in which VND 2 million (or CHF 84), or two-thirds of the grant was distributed, and the second installment in May. All but four households were successful in carrying out their proposed livelihood activities. The main livelihood options were raising livestock such as chickens and pigs, which reflects seasonal and crop planting patterns. Some beneficiaries reported making a profit through the sale of their livestock which has subsequently helped in covering their children’s school fees. Achievements and lesson learned including the importance of incorporating technical support as well as financial means to assist



Beneficiary in Quang Tri province feeding his pig, which he purchased with the cash provided by the CCGLR initiative in May 2014
(Photo: *Phuong Nguyen/IFRC Viet Nam*)

households to be successful in this activity have been documented for future CCGLR interventions. The intervention received positive feedback from both the beneficiaries and VNRC staff.

The CCGLR implementation received significant technical and monitoring support from the CTP delegate (seconded by the American Red Cross), who contributed tremendously to support VNRC capacity building and CTP consolidation. Best practices for this pilot programme have been captured and discussed with VNRC for institutional learning.

This was an opportunity in building capacity of and empowering the community members to be able to develop their own livelihood plan, as this was the first time beneficiaries were provided with the flexibility in choosing their livelihood option. The capacities of VNRC staff and volunteers in geographical and beneficiary targeting, beneficiary criteria development, beneficiary interview and selection, and developing livelihood plans were also enhanced through this operation. For example, the village meetings were found to be interactive and participatory, wherein the staff and volunteers have demonstrated improved skills in facilitating these activities. Other relevant stakeholders (including the people's committees) also had the chance to enhance their skills, in targeting the most needed hamlets in the commune, based on a set of criteria.

Livestock distribution: In addition to CCGLR, the recovery livelihood support also entailed the distribution of 120 cows to 120 households in Quang Nam and Quang Ngai in June 2014, for the purposes of income generation through breeding and agricultural production. The launching workshop for the livestock distribution was conducted in May with the participation of 34 people representing VNRC, people's committees, DARD and other organizations, who provided inputs for the criteria for beneficiaries and distribution methods.

While the distribution was successful in Quang Ngai, the distribution in Quang Nam faced some challenges (cow deaths and illnesses). VNRC headquarters and Quang Nam chapter collaborated to resolve the issues and ensured the beneficiaries were given support to maintain participation and to continue benefitting from this programme.

Challenges:

- While successful, the implementation of the CCGLR programme was very intensive and required substantial input from VNRC headquarters, provincial, district and commune staff.
- Although the monitoring capacity of VNRC headquarters is growing, continuous technical support is required from IFRC.

Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction	
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.	
Output (expected result)	Activities planned
Communities have increased knowledge and awareness regarding floods and typhoon hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-produce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials on seven hazard events including floods and typhoons.
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.	
Output (expected result)	Activities planned
VNRC disaster response system is enhanced through improved systems and capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out training on communications in emergencies (with linkages to beneficiary communication actions below) for headquarters and provincial staff and volunteers. • Provide logistics training for provincial staff and volunteers in line with the National Society Logistics Capacity Enhancement Project. • Conduct a review of the deployment of PDRTs. • Carry out refresher training and update the VNRC standard operating procedures based on experiences from this event for national disaster response team (NDRT) and PDRTs.

<p>A beneficiary communication action plan is developed for future emergencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information to affected populations through social media platforms, radio and other accessible media (where applicable and appropriate to context). • Information received from beneficiaries being used to feed into VNRC delivery mechanisms and programmes, in building their programme and response delivery plans. • Establish feedback mechanism based around the needs of programmes (shelter, disaster management, health, etc.) for beneficiary feedback.
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Impact:

Enhancing community awareness and capacity in disaster preparedness and response: IFRC disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction technical staff collaborated to provide technical support to VNRC in reproducing IEC materials, i.e. comic books on the seven major hazards. These comic books were adapted from those produced by the community resilience unit of the IFRC South-East Asia regional delegation (SEARD). In total, 1,830 comic books were produced, including 610 each on floods (Annex 5) and typhoons (Annex 6), and 610 on personal hygiene with messages on prevention of infectious diseases (Annex 7). These were distributed to the nine chapters to be further distributed to schools in their respective areas, in preparation of future disasters.

Communication in emergencies training: IFRC supported VNRC to organize a communication in emergencies training at the end of May 2014 for 26 chapter staff from the PDRT, as well as communication teams from the nine targeted provinces and four other disaster-prone provinces in central-southern Viet Nam. The training was built on experiences from the previous communications in emergencies training in 2012, with further adjustment to suit the local context and with the addition of beneficiary communication. The training received positive feedback from the participants, who identified the need for another more in-depth training in writing/interviewing skills. As such, a second training was organized at the end of July for the same group of staff as well as headquarters communication staff, in which the participants had the opportunity to interview and write up stories of CCGLR beneficiaries.

Logistics training: As part of the long-term logistics development plan, VNRC is supported by IFRC and Norwegian Red Cross to review and develop systems in its overall capacity in this area. Unfortunately, activities planned to be supported under this operation were not able to be completed by 30 September 2014, due to the late commencement of wider logistics development activities of the VNRC. However, resources from separate sources were diverted to achieve the planned objectives.

Review of PDRT deployment: The PDRT/NDRT review workshop was held for 21 participants in June 2014 with support from the Spanish Red Cross and the Asia Pacific Disaster Management Unit. The workshop focused on reviewing information management systems, clarification of the role of PDRT/NDRT, as well as the safety and sustainability of the teams. The results of the workshop fed into the focus for the PDRT refresher trainings as well as the ongoing analysis of VNRC's overall disaster response system.

PDRT refresher training: Four refresher trainings on needs assessment were completed for PDRTs in September 2014 with the support of IFRC and the Spanish Red Cross. In total, 96 PDRT members from all targeted provinces (except Da Nang) benefited from this training. The content of the training was identified by PDRT representatives at the PDRT review workshop in June 2014. Training materials were guided by the IFRC 2010 operational guidelines on rapid assessment with adaptation to VNRC assessment practices. Currently, VNRC has a training package on needs assessment topics including primary data collection, analysis and reporting tools.

Challenge:

N/A

Beneficiary communications	
Outcome 3: Improved lives of those affected by the floods through the provision of timely, relevant and accurate information.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
A baseline and channels for communication are established with beneficiaries in emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid assessment to gather baseline data on existing media and communications environment. • Establish contact with other humanitarian actors to coordinate messaging to affected population. • Investigate dialogue/feedback or two-way communications mechanisms in consultation with other humanitarian actors.

Impact:

With regards to the overall operational planning, the communication and resource mobilization department of VNRC had established a communications and resource mobilization plan which has incorporated further aspects of beneficiary communication, particularly beneficiary feedback mechanisms.

The cash grant distributions during both relief and recovery phases incorporated the importance of appropriate beneficiary communication practices in the preparation workshops that were organized at the provincial level prior to the distribution. As part of the beneficiary selection and distribution actions, VNRC had also incorporated the beneficiary feedback mechanism to engage with beneficiaries, as well as communication products (posters) informing them about the assistance provided by VNRC.

During the relief distribution, most of the feedbacks received from beneficiaries were thank-you/appreciation notes, coupled with a few comments for improvement in the activities. Learning from the lessons during the relief phase, VNRC contact information was printed on the cash envelopes which were distributed to beneficiaries. The effectiveness of the beneficiary communication system was evident. VNRC and IFRC were contacted by a beneficiary who raised concerns that there was pressure in one commune to return the grants for redistribution, six months after the conditional cash grants for livelihood were issued. Through the intervention from VNRC provincial chapter, the situation has been addressed and further actions taken to prevent such an occurrence in the future.

Communications – Advocacy and public information

From the onset of the typhoons, VNRC at both the headquarters and provincial levels with support from the IFRC, had ensured that the humanitarian needs and responses were well communicated, understood and supported by internal and external stakeholders. Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information was possible due to the deployment of a communications delegate from the IFRC SEARD, whom had complemented the in-country resources of IFRC and VNRC.

The humanitarian context and the achievements of VNRC have been profiled through proactive public information that integrates the use of VNRC and IFRC online platforms, media relations activities, audio-visual production and social media engagement. 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. These communications initiatives have helped build the information and public relations capacity of the host national society for future emergencies.

Following typhoon Nari, VNRC worked with a national media agency to produce a video clip (see Link 4) featuring the impacts of the typhoons and VNRC response, incorporating beneficiary interviews. VNRC’s response and IFRC support were also featured on VNRC’s website and Facebook page. Following typhoon Haiyan, IFRC director of Asia Pacific zone office and VNRC secretary general co-wrote an “[opinion piece](#)” to remind the humanitarian community on the need to continue building disaster preparedness and response capacities for countries like Viet Nam. This was accessible on both domestic and international media.

VNRC is committed to maximize domestic contributions towards its humanitarian response. As such, they also worked closely with the Fatherland Front to facilitate contributions from domestic partners and from the wider public through a

short-messaging system (SMS) campaign. Between 10 October to 19 November 2013, the campaign was able to raise CHF 19,106 through some 113,000 SMS messages for those affected by the disasters.

Efforts to showcase the work of VNRC in disaster response were continued through the recovery phase, wherein IFRC assisted VNRC communication and resource mobilization department in coordinating communication activities among the three media agencies of VNRC, namely the Humanitarian Magazine, Humanitarian and Life newspapers, and the Humanitarian Television. Between May to September 2014, typhoon Wutip communication activities were integrated with the “My Red Cross Story” campaign, the theme of 2014 World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, to showcase beneficiary stories from the operation on VNRC and IFRC traditional and social media, as well as other external media channels. During this period, some 15 articles were posted on the Humanitarian Magazine and Humanitarian and Life newspapers, and a five-minute video clip on the cow for livelihoods initiative in Quang Nam province produced by the Humanitarian Television, was broadcasted on the national television channel in September 2014. Following the completion of the activities and final evaluation, IFRC country office, with support from the regional office, produced an infographic on the overall operation, incorporating information provided by the final evaluation (see Annex 8).

Administration and Finance

With this final report, the emergency appeal is closed as implementation of all planned activities has been carried out. This emergency appeal received a total income of CHF 1,036,505 covering 100 per cent of the appeal target. Overall expenditure at the close of the operation timeframe was CHF 856,839 of funds received (83 per cent), with a remaining balance of CHF 179,666. This balance will be transferred and subsequently utilized for PVN000, PVN031 and PVN015, under the 2015 Viet Nam Development Operational Plan.

Partners and donors who have any queries or require further clarification regarding this reallocation of the balance of funds are kindly requested to contact IFRC within the next 30 days prior to integration of this balance.

Annexes and links

List of annexes:

- Annex 1: Vulnerability criteria prioritization flow chart
- Annex 2: CTP field notes during monitoring visits
- Annex 3: CTP leaflet
- Annex 4: CTP poster
- Annex 5: Flood comic
- Annex 6: Typhoon comic
- Annex 7: Hygiene comic
- Annex 8: Wutip infographic

List of links:

- Link 1: Clean water TVC - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XhYgSby4ZOo>
- Link 2: Food handling TVC - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VgS5g2jV1uQ>
- Link 3: Disease prevention TVC - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N3MFw06S7Fo>
- Link 4: VNRC emergency response video clip - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mYGzU5atRdE&feature=youtu.be>

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Viet Nam Red Cross Society**
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↘ **Click here**

- 1. Final financial report 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
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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRVN012 - Vietnam - Typhoon Wutip

Timeframe: 30 Sep 13 to 30 Sep 14

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Oct 13

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/9-2014/12	Programme	MDRVN012
Budget Timeframe	2013/9-2014/9	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
A. Budget		1,036,744				1,036,744	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		99,446				99,446	
Australian Red Cross		16,821				16,821	
British Red Cross		104,357				104,357	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		23,436				23,436	
Japanese Red Cross Society		86,600				86,600	
Norwegian Red Cross		44,246				44,246	
Red Cross of Monaco		12,217				12,217	
Swedish Red Cross		216,176				216,176	
Swiss Red Cross		50,000				50,000	
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)		50,000				50,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		86,243				86,243	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		185,231				185,231	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		50,000				50,000	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		1,025,774				1,025,774	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
British Red Cross		10,731				10,731	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		10,731				10,731	
Inkind Personnel							
Australian Red Cross		0				0	
C3. Inkind Personnel		0				0	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,036,505				1,036,505	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,036,505				1,036,505	

* 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. Opening Balance							
C. Income		1,036,505				1,036,505	
E. Expenditure		-856,839				-856,839	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		179,666				179,666	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRVN012 - Vietnam - Typhoon Wutip

Timeframe: 30 Sep 13 to 30 Sep 14

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Oct 13

Final Report

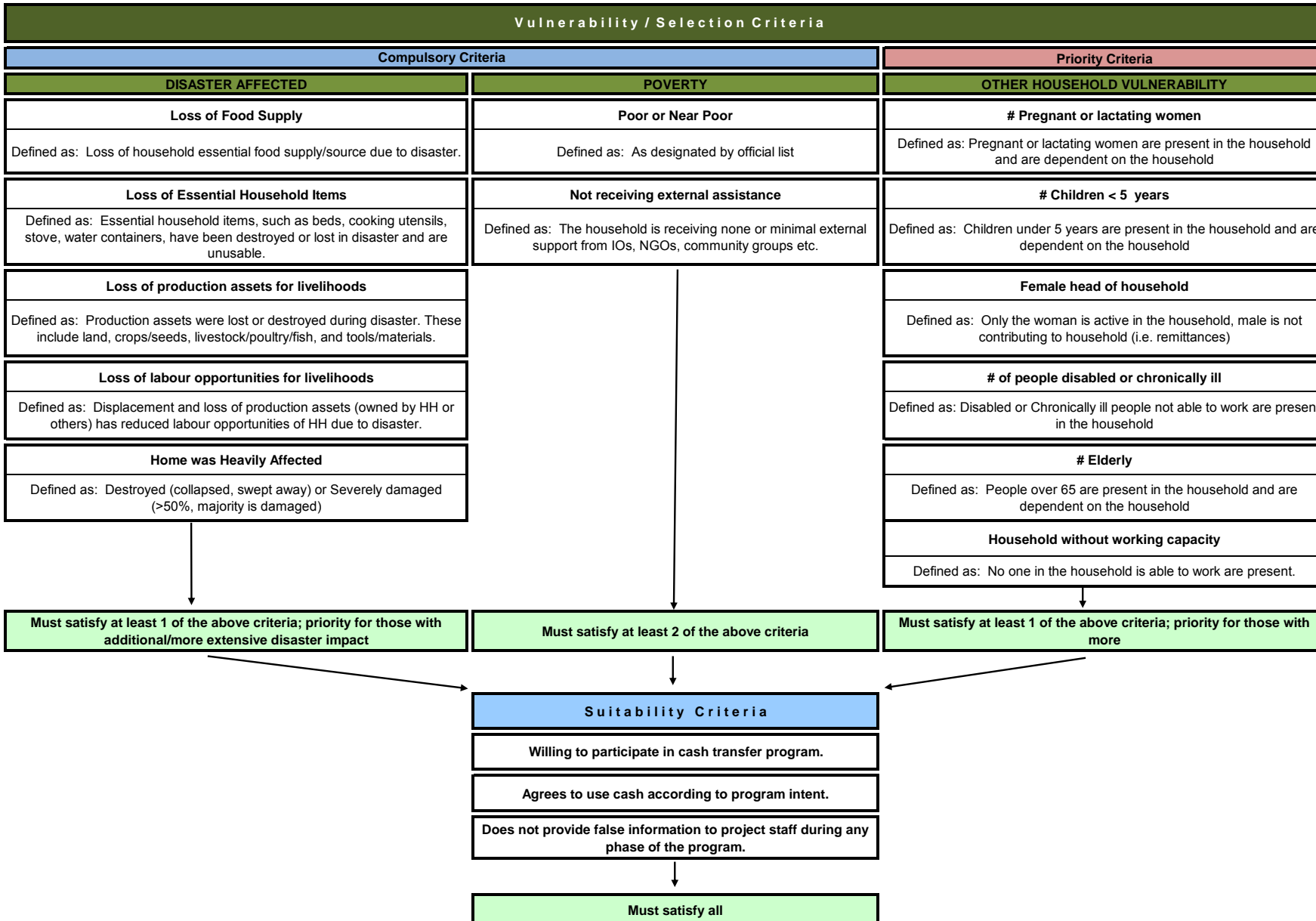
Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/9-2014/12	Programme	MDRVN012
Budget Timeframe	2013/9-2014/9	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	
BUDGET (C)			1,036,744			1,036,744		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	82,600		62,994			62,994	19,606	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	51,323		45,270			45,270	6,053	
Utensils & Tools	7,756		14,588			14,588	-6,832	
Cash Disbursement	403,350		378,350			378,350	25,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	545,029		501,202			501,202	43,826	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			4,705			4,705	-4,705	
Distribution & Monitoring	21,515		4,753			4,753	16,762	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	11,771		6,657			6,657	5,114	
Logistics Services			3			3	-3	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	33,286		16,117			16,117	17,168	
Personnel								
International Staff	68,638		34,017			34,017	34,621	
National Staff	30,000		23,678			23,678	6,322	
National Society Staff	68,085		56,821			56,821	11,264	
Volunteers	5,565		5,108			5,108	457	
Total Personnel	172,287		119,624			119,624	52,663	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	20,000		18,324			18,324	1,676	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	20,000		18,324			18,324	1,676	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	77,000		60,548			60,548	16,452	
Total Workshops & Training	77,000		60,548			60,548	16,452	
General Expenditure								
Travel	27,861		16,618			16,618	11,243	
Information & Public Relations	25,859		17,574			17,574	8,285	
Office Costs			5,316			5,316	-5,316	
Communications	10,001		4,361			4,361	5,640	
Financial Charges	2,809		-5,062			-5,062	7,871	
Other General Expenses	19,115		8,835			8,835	10,280	
Shared Office and Services Costs	37,613		35,926			35,926	1,687	
Total General Expenditure	123,258		83,568			83,568	39,690	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	63,106		51,767			51,767	11,339	
Total Indirect Costs	63,106		51,767			51,767	11,339	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	2,778		3,188			3,188	-409	
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,500			2,500	-2,500	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	2,778		5,688			5,688	-2,909	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,036,744		856,839			856,839	179,905	
VARIANCE (C - D)			179,905			179,905		



IFRC/VNRC CTP Program Field Visits: 5-18 November 2013

	PROVINCE	DATES	EVENTS	BEST PRACTICES
STRENGTHS	Nghe An	6-7 Nov	Distribution - Round 1 Kick-off meeting - Round 2	<p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Exit surveys were conducted for first time by monitors. They used skill in interviewing treating interviewees with dignity as they explained the survey, asked the questions, probed for additional information, and stayed on track/time (no more than 5 minutes on average per survey). --Beneficiary Communications: assisting people with reading and understanding the Poster, writing down hotline numbers, answering questions; <p>Distribution management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --well organized site set up, --excellent, concise introduction to program and explanation of expectations at distribution --excellent care of the most vulnerable at the distributions <p>Kick-off meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --excellent introduction and practice with monitoring forms. For RC and for commune so all could better understand intent, roles, expectations --important support from VNRC HQ staff in supporting kick-off meeting in province.
	Ha Tinh	5, 8 Nov	Distribution - Round 1 Kick-off meeting - Round 2	<p>Distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --excellent introduction and explanation of the program. Particularly the explanation of the intent of the cash grant and specific to this community, examples of how the money could be used: "If you already repaired your roof but borrowed money to do so, this can be used to pay that back. Or for education or health expenses if you used money for these to recover from storms." --excellent explanation of intent of cash and of no 'forced' redistribution --good set up of distribution and attention to the "flow" of beneficiaries, --excellent care of the most vulnerable at the distributions <p>Kick-off meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --excellent explanation of program and intent of no 'forced' redistribution. --excellent introduction and practice with monitoring forms. For RC and for commune so all could better understand intent, roles, expectations, --important support from VNRC HQ staff in supporting kick-off meeting in province.
	T.T. Hue	9-13 Nov, 16-17	Haiyan preparedness & response, Kick-off Meeting - Round 2, Village Meetings - Round 2 (some were postponed),	<p>Preparedness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --for Haiyan pre-positioning of resources, readiness to respond, planning for PDRT, sharing of information, follow up visits to communes (for Haiyan and next storm) <p>Kick-off meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --excellent participatory approach to this training. Pha and Tri had great skill as educator and getting involvement of participants. Good practice of setting up a distribution site. --excellent, concise introduction of VNRC and Red Cross by Chairman. Principles as basis for what we do and how we do it. Good tie in to response. <p>Village Meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --excellent skills facilitation of village meetings by RC and People's committee: clear explanation of program and process. -- participation of community in selection: good discussion, including result of some proposed beneficiaries either being voted not to receive (already recovered, had other assistance, etc.) and some who chose to withdraw themselves as have more capacity to recover than others. This clearly demonstrated that the community understood the program, its intent, and the process. --though meetings were postponed in some communes due to severe flooding, excellent small meetings/visits were held in community with leadership and beneficiaries to gain situational awareness and have key informant interviews.
	Quang Tri	14-15 Nov	Village Meetings - Round 2	<p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Commitment to RC Principles: Chairman was excellent example of long-term commitment to RC and the principles, discussions of how to build capacity of next generation for this type of commitment as well as RC management skills in general. Find opportunities to have him share experiences with others in VNRC before he retires. <p>Village Meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Nov 14: Commune leadership ran meetings in open, participatory style. Excellent discussions of program and proposed beneficiaries then open voting of list. Also excellent involvement of People's Committee - to understand and support process. --Nov 15: Excellent participation of community members in beneficiary selection in one small village _____. Community leader had great example of information management in his notebook. Wealth of secondary information used as basis for proposed beneficiaries and included in discussion with community. --At some village meetings, the leadership read the poster to the community members: this was good as it ensured that all of hte points were covered and the poster was shown as a reference to then be left up in the community. --PO gave excellent introduction of the Feedback mechanisms (box and Hotline number) to the community members. Included in his explanation was the detail on the role of the Chapter (Province level) as responsible for opening the box, reviewing the feedback and responding as appropriate.
	Da Nang	17-18 Nov	Village Meetings - Round 2, Beneficiary Verification - Round 2 (delayed due to recent flooding)	<p>Allocation of resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Good example of a method to allocate Cash Grants between Villages in a commune. Used % of affected HHs as a weight for allocating the % of Cash Grants to a village within a commune. <p>Village meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --RC staff attending each Village Meeting - able to support and mentor local volunteers and staff as needed. Consistency with messaging. --Commune leadership read and explained EACH proposed beneficiary why they are eligible according to which criteria, open discussion and voting --At conclusion of meeting, community leader READ the minutes of the meeting to the community so they would understand what the final decision was and then what next steps to expect. <p>Beneficiary Verification - delayed but PO had excellent planning for process including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Briefing and De-briefing of whole team just before and after completing verifications, --Adjusting timing/schedule of verifications to occur at least 2 days after list has been posted and 'advertised' in community and to try to do it in the evening in order to have more success with finding people at home; --Computer-based random selection methods. PO will do selection and provide list to Monitors.
	All provinces	5-18 Nov	Overall	<p>VNRC Management: Attention to details of the program and commitment to RC principles was evident at the Provincial level. Well organized and supportive of field staff and activities. A strength of the VNRC DM overall is the structure and systems in place at each level (HQ, Provinces, Districts, Communes) and how well all understand reporting lines and priority responsibilities.</p> <p>Commune/village relationships: RC seems to have excellent rapport with and support of many of hte commune leadership (People's Committee, Fatherland Front, etc.) that was critical for effective village meetings, beneficiary selection and program implementation (distribution and limiting re-distribution). The communes with strong relationships had higher levels of community participation, clear communication and potential for impact.</p> <p>Kick-off meetings: Critically important for VNRC HQ staff to support (be present, mentor, coach, assist and intervene if needed) at these kick-off meetings as CTP is developed as a relief method.</p> <p>Ben Comms: Most places did have feedback boxes and most did explain the intent of these.</p> <p>Village meetings: criteria were explained and options for how to select beneficiaries were offered, discussed and voted on in clear and participatory manner</p>

AREA		IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
OPPORTUNITIES - For IMPROVEMENT	All provinces RC Visibility	Visibility: It is very important to have all the VNRC and program-specific visibility items (Poster, t-shirts for volunteers, leaflets, etc.) on hand in time - and properly displayed.
	Assessments:	Assessments: Continue to build PDRTs, CDRTs and develop coordinated and consistent tools and procedures for all to use and "roll up" into consolidated reports that will allow for more efficient situational awareness, operational decision-making, and response allocation or resources. Review, edit and (potentially) consolidate the assessment forms and data tools in order to be consistent across tools: Use the same definitions, questions, database practices so that data can be more easily consolidated and analyzed. Check that market assessment (questions, RAM, or full assessment) is included in processes and procedures. This will allow Cash options for a response to be systematically considered and decisions to use cash based on field conditions for each operation - leading to higher probability of successful implementation and impact.
	Capacity building:	Capacity building: --Community meeting Facilitation skills: Opportunity to support and mentor local volunteers and community leaders in Participatory approach to community meeting facilitation. Especially to get increased involvement of community. More interactive. Probing questions to better understand if program and expectations are clear. --Kick-off meetings: increase interaction in these to get more depth of understanding. Practical sessions for filling out forms, interviewing, etc. As each session starts with an introduction of RC movement and VNRC history, include local volunteers in this with some questions as to how they apply some of principles in this program. E.g. Distributions with dignity, targeting of most vulnerable. --Field skills: opportunities should be sought to improve field-skills through additional didactic training and field practice of key skills such as interviewing, observing, surveying, and information management (data collection, collation, and reporting). --Critical thinking and analysis skills: Add sessions in trainings and practicums to build these skills at all levels. Empower the field staff and volunteers to more actively participate in the DM cycle. Don't collect data for the sake of collecting it. Participate in continuously improving what we do and how we do it. Ask "Why? Who will receive the information? How will the receiver use the information? What decisions will be made? What changes may be made because of the information?" All for the betterment of the individuals and communities as well as developing the VNRC.
	Beneficiary Communication	Ben Comms: need to strengthen the feedback mechanism. Forms must be available at the meetings. Where to place the box so people feel comfortable using it? How long to keep it in the community? Use examples to explain how it can be used. Define and communicate expectations of VNRC and Community. Review and improve methods to collect, collate, analyze and respond to feedback.
	Roles & Responsibilities	Role and responsibilities: the provincial team (staff and volunteers) have a great opportunity in this program to strengthen local volunteers. They can support by sharing lessons and best practices from one community to another. Do this using a mentoring and coaching approach. Meet with the local team before an event to review what will happen and expectations. Then allow locals to run the meetings and distributions, only stepping in to clarify points as needed or add key messages. One of key messages should be to let community know the value of the local RC and their explicit role in helping each community prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.
	Timeliness	Timeliness: RC should arrive at least 15-30 minutes before scheduled event and review as a team what the purpose of event is, that all resources are on hand and all people understand their roles and responsibilities.
	Risk reduction for use of cash programs	Redistribution: The issue of potential redistribution of cash grants repeatedly came up. As Cash is a new method of relief support it is critically important to develop and monitor any issues such as redistribution that might negatively effect VNRC's ability now or in the future to implement cash programs. Clear, constant and consistent messaging communicated to all levels (districts, communes, villages, leadership and community members) will help decrease risk of redistribution. Monitoring at various points in process will be key - with timely and accurate reporting of any issues found and decisive interventions/consequences (be clear and set these at beginning of program) resulting. Include procedures and assign responsibilities for cross-checking reports such as distribution monitoring reports, reconciliation reports, beneficiary lists (compare the expected list to final one submitted) and HH surveys. Financial accountability: Financial systems were not observed or reviewed in the field visits except at the point of distribution. Cash hand-over reports were strengthened by adding a section for post-distribution reconciliation. As above, these should be monitored and timely action taken if issues or errors are found. Review of the financial system for processes and accounting purposes should be done and strengthened in areas found to need improvement.
	VNRC growth	Red Cross community presence and impact: Suggest to give additional 2-5 minutes at beginning of event to remind/introduce community to RC (top principles and how they apply to this program) and VNRC (work they are always doing, this program and how to get involved). Opportunity to provide support to local VNRC and to increase understanding and potentially build volunteer base. Continuous Improvement: VNRC should hold (at provincial, regional and/or national level) after action review of CTP. Bring together implementors and decision-makers to review program. Share experiences, lessons learned, and focus on constructive analysis that can inform and lead to actionable steps to improve guidance, tools, and processes of using CTP in a VNRC disaster response.



Nếu có bất kỳ thắc mắc nào, xin hãy liên hệ theo số điện thoại sau:

Hội CTĐ tỉnh Đà Nẵng	Bà Thái Thị Hà Chánh văn phòng	098 203 5153
Trung ương Hội CTĐ Việt Nam	Bà Phạm Thị Thanh Mỹ Cán bộ Ban QLTH	090 411 9058
Hiệp hội CTĐ-TLLĐ Quốc tế	Bà Nguyễn Phương Ly Cán bộ TT và Báo cáo	0166 290 0769

Hoặc thông qua: Hòm thư góp ý và Phiếu góp ý kiến phản hồi được đặt tại các buổi họp thôn và điểm cấp phát.

CÁC NGUYÊN TẮC CƠ BẢN CỦA PHONG TRÀO CHỮ THẬP ĐỎ TRẮNG LƯỚI LIỀM ĐỎ QUỐC TẾ

Nhân đạo - Vô tư - Trung lập - Độc lập –
Tự nguyện - Thống nhất - Toàn cầu

TIÊU CHÍ LỰA CHON HỘ HƯỞNG LỢI (HHL)

Tiêu chí bắt buộc:

- ✓ Bị ảnh hưởng nặng nề bởi bão số 10 và/hoặc 11 năm 2013.
- ✓ Có tên trong danh sách hộ nghèo hoặc cận nghèo mới nhất.
- ✓ Chưa nhận hoặc nhận rất ít sự giúp đỡ từ các cá nhân, tổ chức khác.

Tiêu chí ưu tiên: Trong số các hộ đáp ứng các tiêu chí bắt buộc trên, ưu tiên chọn những hộ thuộc các nhóm dễ bị tổn thương như sau:

- ✓ Có phụ nữ có thai và/hoặc đang cho con bú
- ✓ Có trẻ dưới 5 tuổi
- ✓ Chủ hộ gia đình là nữ
- ✓ Có người tàn tật hoặc người ốm kinh niên
- ✓ Có người già
- ✓ Không có khả năng lao động

QUY TRÌNH LỰA CHON HỘ HƯỞNG LỢI (HHL)

- ✓ Họp thôn/xóm để bình xét và đề xuất danh sách HHL theo "tiêu chí lựa chọn hộ hưởng lợi."
- ✓ Hội CTĐ xã phối hợp với chính quyền công bố danh sách HHL được chọn trên loa truyền thanh (3 ngày) và niêm yết danh sách tại thôn, xã (5 ngày) để người dân biết và cho ý kiến.
- ✓ Sau khi hết thời gian thông báo, nếu nhận được phản hồi về sai sót trong khâu lựa chọn HHL thì phải họp lại dân để lựa chọn lại theo các bước như trên.
- ✓ Gửi danh sách đề xuất HHL cho CTĐ cấp trên và nhà tài trợ để kiểm tra và phê duyệt.
- ✓ Hội CTĐ xã phát phiếu mời nhận tiền mặt đến từng HHL trước khi cấp phát ít nhất 3 ngày.
- ✓ Khi đến nhận tiền cứu trợ, mang theo Phiếu mời nhận tiền mặt cùng với CMND/số hộ khẩu.



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

CHƯƠNG TRÌNH CỨU TRỢ KHẨN CẤP NHẪM HỖ TRỢ NGƯỜI DÂN BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG BỞI CƠN BÃO SỐ 10 & 11 NĂM 2013

MỤC TIÊU:

- ✓ Đáp ứng nhu cầu cấp thiết về lương thực, nhu yếu phẩm, tắm bọt cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi cơn bão số 10 & 11 năm 2013 thông qua cấp phát tiền mặt không điều kiện.
- ✓ Thúc đẩy phục hồi kinh tế và dịch vụ tại địa phương.
- ✓ Khuyến khích các hộ hưởng lợi tự quyết định các nhu cầu của mình.

ĐỊNH MỨC: Hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt theo các định mức sau:

		Lương thực/nhu yếu phẩm	Nhà ở	Tổng cộng
Mức 1	1 khẩu	400.000đ	600.000đ	1.000.000đ
Mức 2	2 khẩu	800.000đ	600.000đ	1.400.000đ
Mức 3	3 khẩu trở lên	1.500.000đ	600.000đ	2.100.000đ



THỰC HÀNH VỆ SINH CÁ NHÂN



Rửa tay bằng xà phòng và nước sạch trước khi ăn và chế biến thức ăn, sau khi đi vệ sinh.



Luôn để riêng thực phẩm sống và chín.



Rửa sạch rau củ và quả trước khi ăn hoặc chế biến.



Không vứt rác bừa bãi vì rác có thể truyền nhiễm vi khuẩn.



Chỉ uống nước đã đun sôi hoặc xử lý bằng hóa chất.

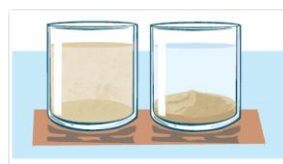


Sử dụng nhà vệ sinh đúng cách

CÁC BIỆN PHÁP XỬ LÝ NƯỚC TẠI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH



1. Lọc thô: bước quan trọng đầu tiên, nếu làm đúng sẽ hỗ trợ các biện pháp xử lý nước tiếp theo. Đổ nước bẩn hay có phù sa qua một tấm vải sạch, dày vừa phải. Vải bông là tốt nhất. Giặt tấm vải trước và sau khi sử dụng. **Chỉ lọc thô không sẽ không làm nước nhiễm bẩn trở thành nước sạch để uống** nhưng sẽ giúp quá trình xử lý nước tại nhà dễ dàng hơn.



2. Lắng trong: Dùng phèn/hóa chất để lắng lọc, giúp quá trình khử trùng để sạch nước hiệu quả hơn. Lọc thô bằng vải có tác dụng hơn.

3. Xử lý nước với viên khử khuẩn aquatabs: Không sử dụng nước đã khử khuẩn bằng aquatabs quá 24h.

4. Dự trữ và sử dụng nước an toàn:

- ✓ Với đồ chứa nước miệng rộng, cần đậy nắp kín và có cách lấy nước mà không chạm tay vào nước.
- ✓ Dùng đồ múc nước để tránh chạm tay vào nước.
- ✓ Cọ, rửa bên trong và bên ngoài đồ đựng nước thường xuyên.
- ✓ **Luôn rửa sạch tay với xà phòng trước khi lấy nước.**



CHƯƠNG TRÌNH CỨU TRỢ KHẨN CẤP NHẪM HỖ TRỢ NGƯỜI DÂN BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG BỞI CƠN BÃO SỐ 10 & SỐ 11 NĂM 2013

MỤC TIÊU:

- ✓ Đáp ứng nhu cầu cấp thiết về lương thực, các nhu yếu phẩm khác và nhà ở cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi cơn bão số 10 và 11/2013 thông qua cấp phát tiền mặt không điều kiện.
- ✓ Thúc đẩy phục hồi kinh tế và dịch vụ tại địa phương.
- ✓ Khuyến khích các hộ hưởng lợi tự quyết định về các nhu cầu của mình.

ĐỊNH MỨC: Hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt theo các định mức sau:

		Lương thực/ Nhu yếu phẩm	Nhà ở	Tổng cộng
Mức 1	1 khẩu	400.000 đ	600.000 đ	1.000.000 đ
Mức 2	2 khẩu	800.000 đ	600.000 đ	1.400.000 đ
Mức 3	từ 3 khẩu trở lên	1.500.000 đ	600.000 đ	2.100.000 đ

LƯU Ý

- ✓ **Hộ hưởng lợi được toàn quyền sử dụng số tiền này và không phải chia sẻ cho người khác.**
- ✓ **Hộ hưởng lợi không phải đóng bất kỳ khoản phí hay khoản thuế nào.**
- ✓ **Không nhận thay người hưởng lợi.**



TIÊU CHÍ LỰA CHON HỘ HƯỞNG LỢI

Tiêu chí bắt buộc: Hộ gia đình đáp ứng những tiêu chí sau:

- ✓ Bị ảnh hưởng nặng nề bởi bão số 10 và/hoặc bão số 11/2013: gia đình bị mất lương thực, mất đồ dùng gia đình, mất sinh kế (PTSX, cơ hội lao động), bị thiệt hại về nhà ở.
- ✓ Có tên trong danh sách hộ nghèo hoặc cận nghèo mới nhất.
- ✓ Chưa nhận được (hoặc rất ít) sự giúp đỡ về lương thực, nhu yếu phẩm, nhà ở, thùng hàng gia đình từ các cá nhân, tổ chức khác.

Tiêu chí ưu tiên:

Trong số các hộ gia đình đáp ứng được đầy đủ các tiêu chí bắt buộc ở trên, ưu tiên lựa chọn hộ hưởng lợi thuộc các nhóm dễ bị tổn thương nêu dưới đây:

- ✓ Có phụ nữ có thai và/hoặc đang cho con bú.
- ✓ Có trẻ em dưới 5 tuổi.
- ✓ Chủ hộ gia đình là nữ.
- ✓ Có người tàn tật hoặc người đau ốm kinh niên.
- ✓ Có người già.
- ✓ Không có năng lực lao động.

QUY TRÌNH LỰA CHON HỘ HƯỞNG LỢI

- ✓ Trưởng thôn/xóm triệu tập và chủ trì cuộc họp các hộ dân trong thôn/xóm (ít nhất 70% số hộ bị ảnh hưởng trong thôn/xóm tham dự) để bình xét và đề xuất danh sách hộ hưởng lợi theo "tiêu chí lựa chọn hộ hưởng lợi".
- ✓ Hội Chữ thập đỏ xã phối hợp với chính quyền công bố danh sách hộ hưởng lợi đã được lựa chọn trên loa truyền thanh (3 ngày) và niêm yết công khai danh sách tại thôn, xã (5 ngày) để người dân biết và cho ý kiến.
- ✓ Sau khi hết thời gian thông báo, nếu nhận được bất cứ phản hồi nào về sai sót trong khâu lựa chọn hộ hưởng lợi thì phải họp lại dân để lựa chọn lại hộ hưởng lợi.
- ✓ Gửi danh sách đề xuất hộ hưởng lợi cho Chữ thập đỏ cấp trên và nhà tài trợ để thẩm định và phê duyệt.
- ✓ Căn cứ vào danh sách phê duyệt, Hội CTĐ xã phát Phiếu mời nhận tiền mặt đến từng hộ hưởng lợi trước khi cấp phát ít nhất 3 ngày.
- ✓ Khi đến nhận tiền cứu trợ, người hưởng lợi phải mang theo Phiếu mời nhận tiền mặt cùng với CMND hoặc sổ hộ khẩu.

Mọi ý kiến góp ý, xin hãy liên hệ theo số điện thoại của cán bộ ở tỉnh anh/chị cư trú, cán bộ TƯ Hội CTĐ hoặc Hiệp hội CTĐ-TLLĐ Quốc tế:

Hội CTĐ tỉnh Nghệ An	Ông Nguyễn Lâm Duyên Cán bộ Ban CTXH	098 325 0224
Hội CTĐ tỉnh Hà Tĩnh	Bà Phạm Thị Mỹ Long Cán bộ Ban CSSK	097 287 8075
Hội CTĐ tỉnh Quảng Trị	Ông Nguyễn Quang Vụ UVTT-Chánh văn phòng	091 409 2630
Hội CTĐ tỉnh Quảng Nam	Ông Phan Công Ry Trưởng Ban CTXH	094 584 3666
Hội CTĐ tỉnh Quảng Ngãi	Bà Trần Thị Thái Hòa Trưởng Ban TT và TTN	090 544 9918
Hội CTĐ tỉnh Đà Nẵng	Bà Thái Thị Hà Chánh văn phòng	098 203 5153
Hội CTĐ tỉnh Thừa Thiên-Huế	Bà Lê Thị Hiền Phó Chủ tịch tỉnh Hội	098 263 7535
Trung ương Hội CTĐ Việt Nam	Bà Phạm Thị Thanh Mỹ Cán bộ Ban QLTH	090 411 9058
Hiệp hội CTĐ-TLLĐ Quốc tế	Bà Nguyễn Phương Ly Cán bộ TT và Báo cáo	0166 290 0769



**CÁC NGUYÊN TẮC CƠ BẢN
CỦA PHONG TRÀO CHỮ THẬP ĐỎ VÀ
TRĂNG LƯỠI LIÊM ĐỎ QUỐC TẾ**

**Nhân đạo - Vô tư - Trung lập - Độc lập -
Tự nguyện - Thống nhất - Toàn cầu**

Hoặc thông qua:
Hòm thư góp ý và Phiếu góp ý kiến phản hồi được đặt tại các buổi họp thôn và điểm cấp phát.



Phòng Ngừa Thảm Hoạ: Lũ Lụt

Hướng đến xây dựng cộng đồng an toàn ở Việt Nam





Vào một buổi chiều mưa...

Chán nhỉ trời mưa mãi chẳng tạnh!

Ừ tớ cũng ước gì trời tạnh mưa để chúng mình có thể ra ngoài chơi!



Cảnh báo: Có thể xảy ra lũ lụt! Hãy chuẩn bị đối phó!



Ồ hay quá! Chúng mình có thể ra ngoài chơi đùa với nước lũ rồi!

Nước lũ lụt rất nguy hiểm Tú à! Bạn tuyệt đối không được chơi đùa và bơi trong nước lũ lụt!



Nước lũ lụt có thể cuốn trôi cây cối, ô tô và làm hỏng đường điện dây! Hơn nữa nước lũ lụt có thể phá hoại nhà cửa, làm con người bị thương và bị chết!

Ồ không! vậy chúng ta nên làm gì bây giờ?!!...



Bật cửa sổ, cửa ra vào và các lỗ thông khí để cho nước không vào nhà đi!

Bạn có ý tưởng rất tốt Lan!



Chúng mình cũng phải tìm cái gì giúp mình nổi trên mặt nước Tú à, nếu mực nước dâng cao.

Tớ biết rồi! Tớ sẽ bơm căng cái đệm hơi của tớ để làm phao!



Chúng mình nên dự trữ nước sinh hoạt vào các chai hoặc bình nước

Và cả bồn tắm nữa nhé!



Tú ơi, bạn giúp mình cho một số thực phẩm và tài liệu quan trọng vào túi nilon được không?

Sau đó chúng mình sẽ chuyển chúng lên vị trí cao.

Tất nhiên rồi!



Dưới đây là những việc nên làm khi lũ lụt xảy ra! Các bạn hãy ghi nhớ và truyền đạt đến những người thân trong gia đình nhé!

- Bạn và các thành viên trong gia đình cần biết phải sơ tán đi đâu khi có lũ lụt xảy ra
- Tham gia vào đánh giá tình trạng dễ bị tổn thương và lập kế hoạch phòng ngừa lũ lụt nơi bạn sinh sống
- Luôn cất giữ các tài liệu quan trọng, tài sản có giá trị và hoá chất trong túi nilon và để trên cao hơn mực nước lũ lụt có thể
- Chuẩn bị sẵn bao tải cát và tấm bạt nilon để ngăn nước lũ tràn vào nhà, trường học hoặc công sở
- Dự trữ nước uống và nước sinh hoạt trong chai, bình chứa nước
- Cắt nguồn điện, khoá van ga và van nước
- Luôn có sẵn một cái thang và dây thừng để có thể sơ tán lên mái nhà khi cần thiết
- Tuyệt đối không cố vượt qua dòng nước lũ đang chảy xiết, đường hay cầu bị ngập nước
- Không uống nước, chơi đùa hoặc bơi lội trong dòng nước lũ
- Cảnh giác với rắn độc



Để biết thêm thông tin về lũ lụt, các bạn có thể truy cập trang thông tin điện tử sau:

www.redcross.org/prepare/disaster/flood

Hội Chữ thập đỏ Việt Nam

82 Nguyễn Du, Hà Nội

Điện thoại: (844) 38224030

Fax: (844) 39424285

www.redcross.org.vn

Được hỗ trợ bởi



Tổng Vụ Viện trợ Nhân
đạo và Bảo vệ Dân sự



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



Norwegian Red Cross



Phòng Ngừa Thảm Hoạ: Bão

Hướng đến xây dựng cộng đồng an toàn ở Việt Nam

www.redcross.org.vn
Đổi mới tư duy- Tạo dựng vị thế- Bảo vệ sự sống







Dưới đây là những việc nên làm khi bão xảy ra! Các bạn hãy ghi nhớ và truyền đạt đến những người thân trong gia đình nhé!

- Bạn và các thành viên trong gia đình biết các biện pháp bảo vệ tính mạng và cách sơ tán an toàn
- Tham gia đánh giá tình trạng để bị tổn thương và lập kế hoạch phòng ngừa bão nơi bạn sinh sống
- Luôn cất giữ những tài liệu quan trọng trong túi nilon và cất ở nơi cao hơn mức lũ lụt dự kiến
- Kiểm tra mái nhà và sửa chữa mái nhà trước mùa mưa bão. Chuẩn bị sẵn sàng bao tải cát để gia cố những chỗ cần thiết
- Nếu bạn thấy nguy hiểm cho tính mạng, hãy sơ tán đến nơi an toàn
- Cắt cầu dao điện, khoá van đường ống nước và van ga
- Luôn chuẩn bị sẵn những vật dụng cần thiết để sơ tán như nước uống và thực phẩm khô
- Sạc pin điện thoại
- Bạn và các thành viên trong gia đình cần sơ tán nếu bạn sống ở ven biển, vùng ngập lụt, gần sông hay đang tạm sống ở những ngôi nhà ọp ẹp và yếu kém
- Hãy giúp đỡ trẻ em, người già, người khuyết tật, phụ nữ đơn thân và phụ nữ có thai trong phòng ngừa và ứng phó với bão



Để biết thêm thông tin về bão, các bạn có thể truy cập trang thông tin điện tử sau:

www.redcross.org/prepare/disaster/hurricane

Hội Chữ thập đỏ Việt Nam

82 Nguyễn Du, Hà Nội

Điện thoại: (844) 38224030

Fax: (844) 39424285

www.redcross.org.vn

Được hỗ trợ bởi



Tổng Vụ Viện trợ Nhân
đạo và Bảo vệ Dân sự



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies





Phòng Ngừa Thảm Hoạ: Thực hành vệ sinh cá nhân

Hướng đến xây dựng cộng đồng an toàn ở Việt Nam





Bạn luôn nhớ để riêng thịt đã nấu chín và thịt sống đó Tú.



Và chúng ta cũng không thể ăn miếng pho mát này vì ruồi đã truyền nhiễm đầy vi khuẩn! Bạn luôn đậy nắp thức ăn nhé!!!



Điểm 10 cho bạn khi bạn đã rửa rau và hoa quả trước khi ăn đấy Tú à.



Đây rồi, hai cái bánh kẹp thịt không có vi khuẩn!

Cảm ơn bạn!



Nhem nhem!

Ực ực ực!



Tú, Bạn không được vứt rác bừa bãi như vậy đâu. Rác sẽ sinh ra vi khuẩn đấy!



Cảm ơn Lan! Hôm nay tớ học được bao nhiêu bài học về thực hành vệ sinh cá nhân đấy.



Tớ cũng thấy vui mà vì chúng ta biết cách bảo vệ sức khoẻ.

Có lẽ chúng ta nên đưa nội dung này vào buổi sinh hoạt lớp sắp tới nhỉ!



Ý tưởng tuyệt vời!

Dưới đây là những việc nên làm để bảo vệ sức khỏe bạn và gia đình.
Các bạn hãy ghi nhớ và truyền đạt đến những người thân trong gia đình nhé!

- Rửa tay với xà phòng diệt khuẩn và nước:
 - Sau khi đi vệ sinh
 - Trước khi chế biến thức ăn
 - Trước và sau khi ăn
 - Sau khi chơi đùa
- Rửa rau và hoa quả trước khi ăn
- Rác thải cũng có thể truyền nhiễm vi khuẩn- không vứt rác thải bừa bãi
- Uống nước đã qua đun sôi hoặc xử lý bằng hoá chất.
- Để hạn chế vi khuẩn trong thức ăn:
 - Đậy nắp kín
 - Để riêng thức ăn chín và thức ăn sống
 - Không ăn hoa quả và rau khi chưa rửa sạch
 - Ăn chín và uống sôi
 - Lưu trữ thức ăn ở nơi khô ráo, thoáng mát



Để biết thêm thông tin về cách rửa tay hợp vệ sinh, các bạn có thể truy cập trang thông tin điện tử sau:

www.kidshealth.org/parent/general/sick/hand_washing.html

Hội Chữ thập đỏ Việt Nam

82 Nguyễn Du, Hà Nội

Điện thoại: (844) 38224030

Fax: (844) 39424285

www.redcross.org.vn

Được hỗ trợ bởi



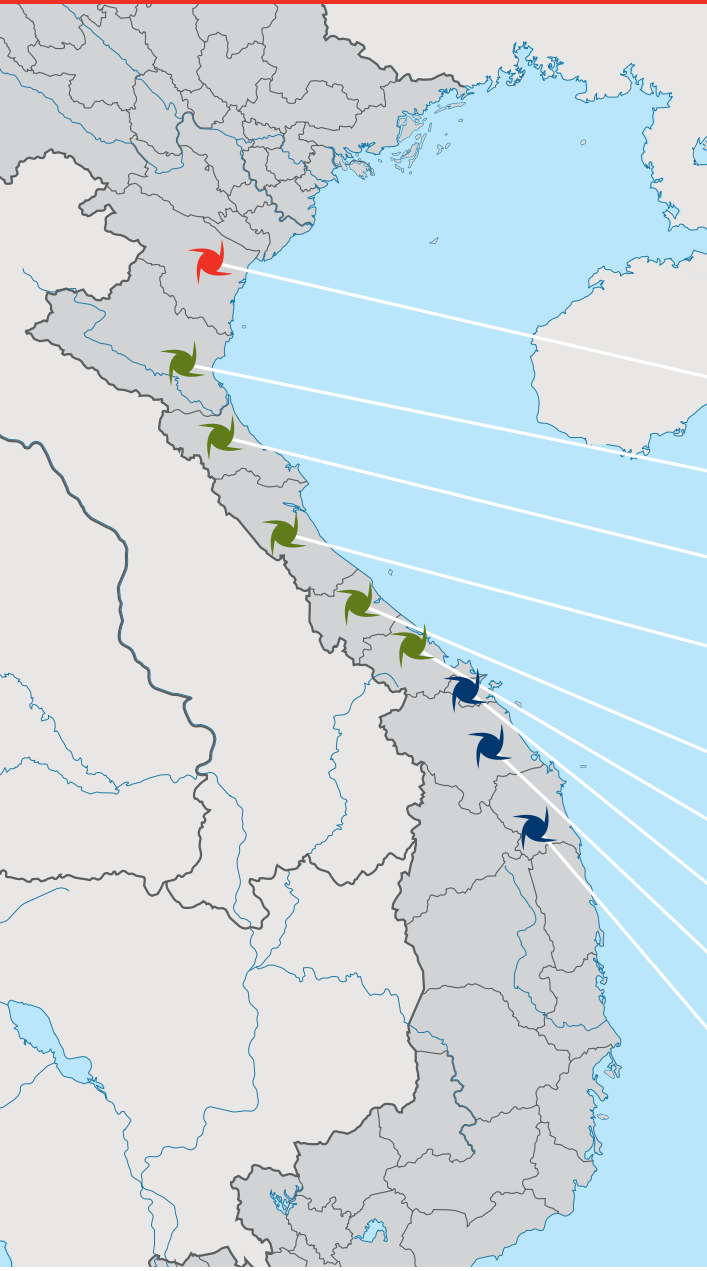
Tổng Vụ Viện trợ Nhân
đạo và Bảo vệ Dân sự



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



Red Cross response to Typhoon Wutip/ Nari October 2013 – September 2014



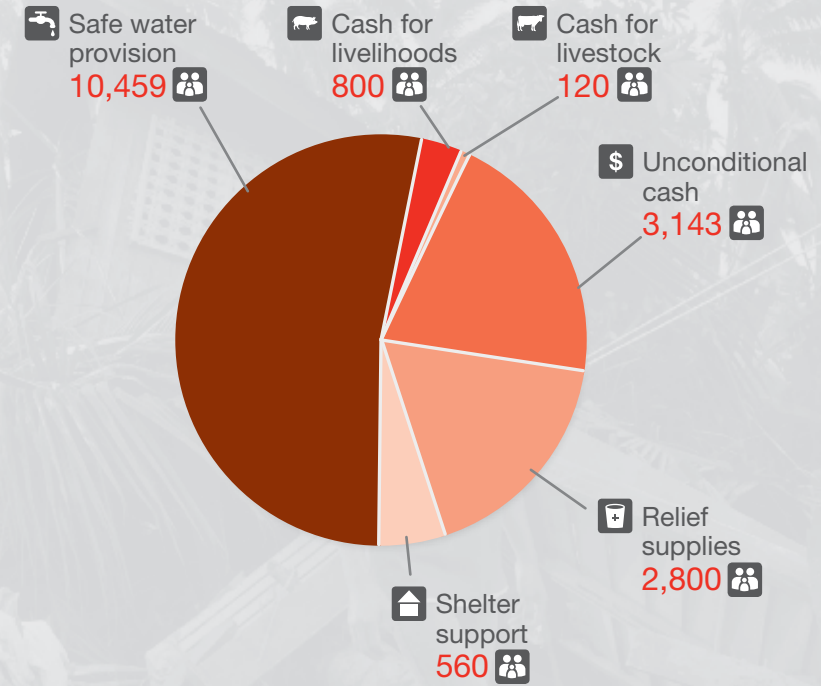
Damage by both typhoons:

504,339 people affected
CHF 708 M in economic loss

Red Cross response:

8,750 households planned to reach, including **7,750** planned by IFRC
23,587 households actually reached, including **17,882** reached through IFRC emergency appeal
CHF 1,036,744 M total emergency appeal budget

Province	IFRC	Viet Nam RC	Spanish RC	Swiss RC	German RC	Other
Thanh Hoa	333	200	4,045			
Nghe An	407	266	600	4,114		
Ha Tinh	688	166	200	700	250	150
Quang Binh	170	586	1,281	600	30	170
Quang Tri	412	467	200			
Thua Thien-Hue	327	466	200			
Da Nang	244	200	130			
Quang Nam	515	400	400	60		
Quang Ngai	380	200	60			



The number of households supported by each activity area through the emergency appeal



LEGEND
 Areas affected by Wutip
 Areas affected by Wutip & Nari
 Areas affected by Nari

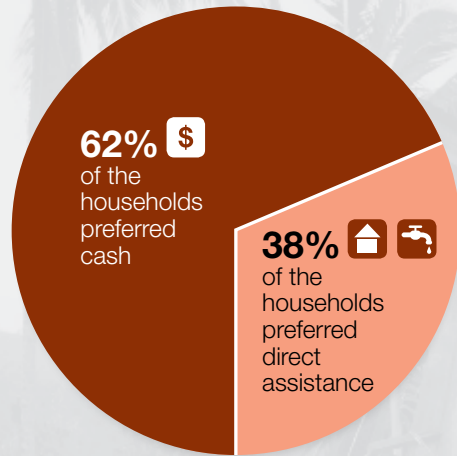
Partners:
 IFRC
 Viet Nam RC
 German RC
 Spanish RC
 Swiss RC

Relief phase:
 Unconditional cash
 Relief supplies
 Shelter support
 Safe water and hygiene

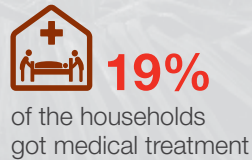
Relief phase:
 Cash for livelihoods
 Cash for livestock

Final evaluation of the operation revealed

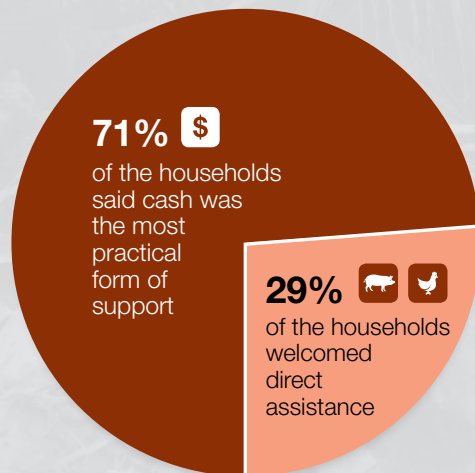
The preferred form of support after the typhoons



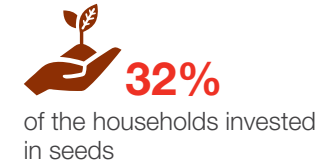
How the unconditional cash grants were used



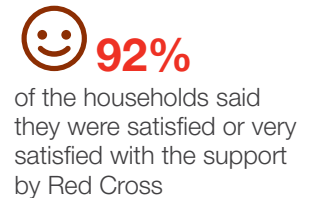
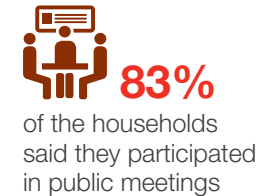
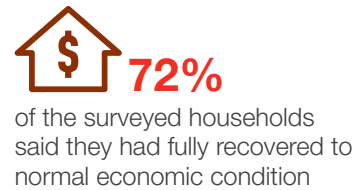
The preferred form of support for livelihood recovery



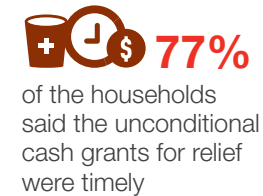
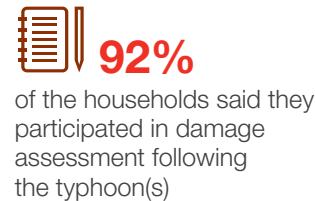
How the conditional cash grants for livelihood recovery were used



Effectiveness of the operation



Timeliness of the operation



Transparency of support

