Emergency appeal n° MDRVN012
GLIDE n° TC-2013-000122-VNM
23 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.

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/QD-TTG 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support Type</th>
<th>Total Planned</th>
<th>Total Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional cash</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>6,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household kits</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter support</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe water provision</td>
<td>10,895</td>
<td>12,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional cash grants for livelihood recovery (CCGLR)</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for livestock</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: VNRC’s support to affected households

| VNRC | 2,284 |
| German RC | 1,281 |
| IFRC | 3,143 |
| Spanish RC | 150 |
| Swiss RC | 560 |

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs (expected results)</th>
<th>Activities planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Affected households have access to food, non-food items, shelter goods and cash to meet essential household needs | • 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.  
   • 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of support</th>
<th>Unconditional cash</th>
<th>Household (HH) kits</th>
<th>Shelter kits</th>
<th>House repair kits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>VNRC</td>
<td>German RC</td>
<td>IFRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nghe An</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha Tinh</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Binh</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Tri</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thua Thien Hue (TTH)</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Nam</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Da Nang</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Ngai</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (households)</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,143</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,284</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,281</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,800</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total (households)</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,238</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs (expected results)</th>
<th>Activities planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality, water containers and hygiene promotion is provided to target communities. | • 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.  
• 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of support</th>
<th>Water purification</th>
<th>Boxes of Aquatabs</th>
<th>Jerry cans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>German RC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRC (without jerry cans)</td>
<td>IFRC (with jerry cans)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (households)</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,120*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,250 boxes 6,834 HH</td>
<td>2,025**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,025**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total (households)</td>
<td>12,429</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nghe An</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha Tinh</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Tri</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanh Hoa</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Nam</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Ngai</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Da Nang</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,125</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs (expected results)</th>
<th>Activities planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Up to 770 households are provided with in-kind livestock or conditional cash grants and education inputs to restore their livelihoods. | ● 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of support</th>
<th>CCGLR</th>
<th>Livestock support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>Spanish RC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha Tinh</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Tri</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Nam</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Ngai</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (households)</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total (households)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. | • 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. | • 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. |
A beneficiary communication action plan is developed for future emergencies.

- 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.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs (expected results)</th>
<th>Activities planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A baseline and channels for communication are established with beneficiaries in emergencies.</td>
<td>• Conduct rapid assessment to gather baseline data on existing media and communications environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establish contact with other humanitarian actors to coordinate messaging to affected population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Investigate dialogue/feedback or two-way communications mechanisms in consultation with other humanitarian actors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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=XhYgSby4ZOz
- Link 2: Food handling TVC - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VgS5g2V1uQ
- 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**
  o Mr. Dang Minh Chau, Under-Secretary General cum Director of International Relations and Development Department; phone: +84 988 680 578; chauvrc@gmail.com

- **IFRC country office, Viet Nam**
  o Michael Annear, country representative; phone +84 4 3942 2980; michael.annear@ifrc.org

- **IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok:**
  o Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; phone: +662 661 8201; anne.leclerc@ifrc.org

- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur; phone: +603 9207 5700, fax: +603 2161 0670**
  o Martin Faller, head of operations; martin.faller@ifrc.org
  o Necephor Mghendi, operations coordinator; necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
  o Florent Chane, zone logistics coordinator; florent.chane@ifrc.org
  o Emilia Koski, relationship manager; emilia.koski@ifrc.org
  o Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

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.
## I. Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Raise humanitarian standards</th>
<th>Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</th>
<th>Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</th>
<th>Heighen influence and support for RC/RC work</th>
<th>Joint working and accountability</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Deferred income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Budget</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,036,744</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,036,744</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Opening Balance

**Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash contributions</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>99,446</td>
<td>99,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Red Cross</td>
<td>16,821</td>
<td>16,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Red Cross</td>
<td>104,357</td>
<td>104,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</td>
<td>23,436</td>
<td>23,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Red Cross Society</td>
<td>86,600</td>
<td>86,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Red Cross</td>
<td>44,246</td>
<td>44,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross of Monaco</td>
<td>12,217</td>
<td>12,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Red Cross</td>
<td>216,176</td>
<td>216,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Red Cross</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</td>
<td>86,243</td>
<td>86,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</td>
<td>185,231</td>
<td>185,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C1. Cash contributions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,025,774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 based on information provided by the donor.

## II. Movement of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Raise humanitarian standards</th>
<th>Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</th>
<th>Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</th>
<th>Heighen influence and support for RC/RC work</th>
<th>Joint working and accountability</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Deferred income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Opening Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Income</td>
<td>1,036,505</td>
<td>1,036,505</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Expenditure</td>
<td>-556,839</td>
<td>-556,839</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</td>
<td>179,666</td>
<td>179,666</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## III. Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Groups</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</th>
<th>Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</th>
<th>Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work</th>
<th>Joint working and accountability</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUDGET (C)</td>
<td>1,036,744</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,036,744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Items, Construction, Supplies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing &amp; Textiles</td>
<td>82,600</td>
<td>62,994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,606</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>51,323</td>
<td>45,270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,053</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utensils &amp; Tools</td>
<td>7,756</td>
<td>14,588</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-6,832</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Disbursement</td>
<td>403,350</td>
<td>378,350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Relief Items, Construction, Sup</td>
<td>545,029</td>
<td>501,202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43,826</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>4,705</td>
<td>4,705</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution &amp; Monitoring</td>
<td>21,515</td>
<td>4,753</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,762</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Vehicles Costs</td>
<td>11,771</td>
<td>6,657</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics Services</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</td>
<td>33,286</td>
<td>16,117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,168</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Staff</td>
<td>68,638</td>
<td>34,017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34,621</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Staff</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>23,678</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,322</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Society Staff</td>
<td>68,085</td>
<td>56,821</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,264</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td>5,965</td>
<td>5,108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>858</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Personnel</td>
<td>172,287</td>
<td>119,624</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52,663</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>18,324</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>18,324</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops &amp; Training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops &amp; Training</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>60,548</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,452</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Workshops &amp; Training</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>60,548</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,452</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>27,261</td>
<td>16,618</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,243</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information &amp; Public Relations</td>
<td>25,859</td>
<td>17,574</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,285</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Costs</td>
<td>5,316</td>
<td>5,316</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>10,001</td>
<td>4,361</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,640</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Charges</td>
<td>2,809</td>
<td>-5,062</td>
<td></td>
<td>-5,062</td>
<td>7,871</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other General Expenses</td>
<td>19,115</td>
<td>8,835</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared Office and Services Costs</td>
<td>37,613</td>
<td>35,926</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,687</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total General Expenditure</td>
<td>123,258</td>
<td>83,568</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39,690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme &amp; Services Support Recov</td>
<td>63,106</td>
<td>51,767</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,339</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Indirect Costs</td>
<td>63,106</td>
<td>51,767</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,339</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledge Specific Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledge Earmarking Fees</td>
<td>2,778</td>
<td>3,188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-409</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledge Reporting Fees</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Pledge Specific Costs</td>
<td>2,778</td>
<td>5,688</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-2,909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</td>
<td>1,036,744</td>
<td>856,839</td>
<td>179,905</td>
<td></td>
<td>179,905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARIANCE (C - D)</td>
<td>179,905</td>
<td>179,905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CTP Tool kit**

**Annex 1: Vulnerability criteria prioritization flow chart**

### Vulnerability / Selection Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Criteria</th>
<th>Compulsory Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>POVERTY</strong></td>
<td><strong>OTHER HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Food Supply</td>
<td># Pregnant or lactating women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined as: Loss of household essential food supply/source due to disaster.</td>
<td>Defined as: Pregnant or lactating women are present in the household and are dependent on the household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Essential Household Items</td>
<td># Children &lt; 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined as: Essential household items, such as beds, cooking utensils, stove, water containers, have been destroyed or lost in disaster and are unusable.</td>
<td>Defined as: Children under 5 years are present in the household and are dependent on the household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of production assets for livelihoods</td>
<td>Female head of household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined as: Production assets were lost or destroyed during disaster. These include land, crops/seeds, livestock/poultry/fish, and tools/materials.</td>
<td>Defined as: Only the woman is active in the household, male is not contributing to household (i.e. remittances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of labour opportunities for livelihoods</td>
<td># of people disabled or chronically ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined as: Displacement and loss of production assets (owned by HH or others) has reduced labour opportunities of HH due to disaster.</td>
<td>Defined as: Disabled or Chronically ill people not able to work are present in the household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home was Heavily Affected</td>
<td># Elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined as: Destroyed (collapsed, swept away) or Severely damaged (&gt;50%, majority is damaged)</td>
<td>Defined as: People over 65 are present in the household and are dependent on the household</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suitability Criteria

- Willing to participate in cash transfer program.
- Agrees to use cash according to program intent.
- Does not provide false information to project staff during any phase of the program.

Must satisfy all
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>EVENTS</th>
<th>BEST PRACTICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nghe An</td>
<td>6-7 Nov</td>
<td>Distribution - Round 1 kick-off meeting - Round 2</td>
<td>Monitoring: - 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; Distribution management: - 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; Kick-off meeting: - 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha Tinh</td>
<td>5, 8 Nov</td>
<td>Distribution - Round 1 kick-off meeting - Round 2</td>
<td>Distribution: - 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; Kick-off meeting: - excellent introduction 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.T. Hue</td>
<td>2-13 Nov, 16-20 Nov</td>
<td>Village meetings - Round 1 Village Meetings - Round 2 (some were postponed), Haian preparedness &amp; response, Kick-off Meeting - Round 2</td>
<td>Preparations: - For Haian pre-positioning of resources, readiness to respond, planning for PDTO, sharing of information, follow up visits to communes (for Haian and next storm); Kick-off meeting: - 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; Village Meetings: - 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 previously 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Tri</td>
<td>14-15 Nov</td>
<td>Village Meetings - Round 2</td>
<td>Management: - 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 in others in VNRC before he retires. Village Meetings: - Ha: very good leadership in the 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. - Ha: Excellent participation of community members in beneficiary selection in one small village. Community leader had great example of information management in his notebook. Weigh 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 the 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 clear role of the Chapter (Province level) as responsible for opening the box, reviewing the feedback and responding as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Da Nang</td>
<td>17-18 Nov</td>
<td>Village Meetings - Round 2, Beneficiary Verification - Round 2 (delayed due to recent flooding)</td>
<td>Allocation of resources: - 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. Village meetings: - 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. Beneficiary Verification - delayed but PO had excellent planning for process including: - Dropping 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 in the morning 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All provinces</td>
<td>5-18 Nov</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>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. Commune/village relationships: RC seems to have excellent rapport with and support of many of the 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. 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. Ben Comm: Most places did have feedback boxes and most did explain the intent of these. Village meetings: criteria were explained and options for how to select beneficiaries were offered, discussed and voted on in clear and participatory manner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Visibility

**RC Visibility**
- **Visibility:** To be communicated at all levels of 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 PoDoCo, CTP&'s, 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, questionnaires, 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 recipient 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

**Beneficiary Communication**
- **Rap Comm:** need to strengthen the feedback mechanisms. 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

**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 support to local VNRC and to increase understanding and potentially build volunteer base.

### 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 Systems

- **Finance:** 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 the 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

- **Continuous Improvement:** VNRC should hold (at provincial, regional and/or national level) after action review of CTP. Bring together implementers 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.

---

**Oportunities - For Improvement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All provinces</td>
<td><strong>RC Visibility</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Visibility:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Assessments:</strong> Continue to build PoDoCo, CTP&amp;'s, and develop coordinated and consistent tools and procedures for all to use and &quot;roll-up&quot; 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, questionnaires, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Capacity Building:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Community Meeting Facilitation skills:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Kick-off meetings:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Field skills:</strong> 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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Critical thinking and analysis skills:</strong> 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 &quot;Why?&quot; Who will receive the information? How will the recipient 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Beneficiary Communication</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Rap Comm:</strong> need to strengthen the feedback mechanisms. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Roles &amp; Responsibilities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Role and responsibilities:</strong> 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 support to local VNRC and to increase understanding and potentially build volunteer base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Timeliness</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Timeliness:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Risk reduction for use of cash programs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Redistribution:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Financial systems:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>VNRC growth</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Red Cross community presence and impact:</strong> Suggest to give additional 2-5 minutes at beginning of event to remind/introduce community to RC (top principles and how they apply to the 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**CTP field visit notes - November 2013**

---

**Page 2 of 2**
TRỌNG SỰ THÀNH MẮC NÀO, XIN HAY LIÊN HỆ TÌNH ĐẠI, HÓA VÀ ĐÍCH Y KIỆN TRUGH HỘI CỘNG ĐỒNG VIỆT NAM

CÁC NGUYÊN TẮC CÔ BÀN CỦA PHONG TRÁO CHỤP THẤP ĐỘ TRANG LƯƠI LIÊM ĐỘ QUỐC TẾ

CÁC NGUYÊN TẮC CÔ BÀN CỦA PHONG TRÁO CHỤP THẤP ĐỘ TRANG LƯƠI LIÊM ĐỘ QUỐC TẾ

Nhận dạng - Vô tư - Trung lập - Độc lập – Tự nguyện - Thông nhất - Toàn cầu

TIÊU CHỈ LỰA CHỌN HỒ HƯỞNG LOI (HHL)

TIÊU CHỈ LỰA CHỌN HỒ HƯỞNG LOI (HHL)

Tiêu chí bắt buộc:
- Bi ánh hưởng nặng nên bỏ bao số 10 và/hoặc 11 năm 2013.
- Có tên trong danh sách hộ nghèo hoặc cần hỗ trợ 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 đề 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

KHÔNG THỜI GIAN KHIẾN HAI VÀ ĐỘI CÁC HỘ, TƯƠI TRẺ, NHỮNG NGƯỜI ĐỀ BI ẢNH HƯỞNG LOI

QUY TRÌNH LỰA CHỌN HỒ HƯỞNG LOI (HHL)

Hoạt động qua: Hộm thư góp ý và Phiếu góp ý kiến phản hồi được đặt tại các buổi họp tổ và điểm cấp phát.

CHƯƠNG TRÌNH CỨU TRỞ KH_documento end.jpg

CHƯƠNG TRÌNH CỨU TRỞ KHÔN CẬP NHẤM HỒ TRỢ NGƯỜI ĐÀN BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG BỞI CON BAO SỐ 10 & 11 NĂM 2013

MỤC TIÊU:
- Đáp ứng nhu cầu cấp thiết về lương thực, nhu yếu phẩm, tạm bợ cho các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi con bão số 10 & 11 năm 2013 thông qua cấp phát tiền mặt không diệt kiền.
- 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.

DỊNH MỨC: Hộ trợ bằng tiền mặt theo các định mức sau:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mức</th>
<th>Số người</th>
<th>Lương thực/nhu yếu phẩm</th>
<th>Nhà ở</th>
<th>Tổng cộng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mức 1</td>
<td>1 người</td>
<td>400.000đ</td>
<td>600.000đ</td>
<td>1.000.000đ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mức 2</td>
<td>2 người</td>
<td>800.000đ</td>
<td>600.000đ</td>
<td>1.400.000đ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mức 3</td>
<td>3 người trở lên</td>
<td>1.500.000đ</td>
<td>600.000đ</td>
<td>2.100.000đ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 bụi bẩn vãi rác có thể truyền nhiễm vi khuẩn.

Chỉ uống nước đã dọn dẹp hoặc xử lý bằng hóa chất.

Sử dụng nhà vệ sinh đúng cách

CÁC BIỆN PHÁP XỬ LÝ NƯỚC TẠI HỘ GIA ĐÌNH


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

4. Dụng cụ và sử dụng nước an toàn:
   ✔ Với đồ chứa nước miếng rộng, cần dày nắp kính và có cách lấy nước mà không chạm tay vào nước.
   ✔ Dùng đồ múc nước để tránh chạm tay vào nước.
   ✔ Có, rửa bồn trong và bồn ngoài để đồ đựng nước thường xuyên.
   ✔ Luôn rửa sạch tay với xà phòng trước khi lấy nước.
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH CỨU TRỢ KHẨN CẤP
NHẤM HỘ TRỢ NGƯỜI ĐÀN BỊ ÁNH HƯỞNG BỞI CON BẢO SÓ 10 & SÓ 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 con bảo số 10 và 11/2013 thông qua cấp phát tiền mặt không kèm điều kiện.
- Thúc đẩy phụ huynh kinh tế và dịch vụ tại địa phương.
- Khuyến khích các hộ hỗ trợ lợi tự quyết định về các nhu cầu của mình.

DIỄN MỤC: Hỗ trợ bằng tiền mặt theo các định mức sau:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mục</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lương thực/ Nhu yếu phẩm</td>
<td>400.000 đ</td>
<td>800.000 đ</td>
<td>1.500.000 đ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhà ở</td>
<td>600.000 đ</td>
<td>600.000 đ</td>
<td>600.000 đ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tổng cộng</td>
<td>1.000.000 đ</td>
<td>1.400.000 đ</td>
<td>2.100.000 đ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LUYỆN
- Hỗ trợ lợi tự do toàn quyền sử dụng số tiền này và không phải chịu các quy định khác.
- Hỗ trợ lợi tự không phải đóng bất kỳ khoản phí hay khoản thuế nào.
- Không nhận thay hộ người hỗ trợ lợi.

TIẾU CHI LƯA CHỌN HỖ TRỢ LỢI
Tiêu chí bắt buộc: Họ gia đình đáp ứng những tiêu chí sau:
-IFIED
- Có thể làm việc trong ngành công nghiệp hoặc làm nghề môi trường.
- Có nhu yếu phẩm, nhà ở, thẩm định gia đình từ cả nhân, tổ chức khác.

QUY TRÌNH LƯA CHỌN HỖ TRỢ LỢI
- Trụ sở và/or cụ thể hợp và/hoặc được dịch vụ về lương thực, nhu yếu phẩm, nhà ở, thẩm định gia đình từ cả nhân, tổ chức khác.
- Sau khi hỗ trợ lợi đã được lựa chọn hỗ trợ lợi thì phải hoạt động để lựa chọn hỗ trợ lợi hợp lý.
- Quĩ đã tổ chức tiếp tục hỗ trợ lợi cho Chúa giúp đỡ các vấn đề và tơ tằm để thẩm định và phê duyệt.
- Cần cục và sở thích của người hỗ trợ lợi phải được cho phép hỗ trợ lợi từ nguồn hỗ trợ lợi trước khi cấp phát ít nhất 3 ngày.
- Khi nhân viên kiểm tra, người hỗ trợ lợi phải mang theo phiếu mời nhận tiền mặt cùng với CMND hoặc số hộ khẩu.

CĂN NGUYÊN TÁC CỦA PHÒNG TRẢO CHỦ THẤP ĐỎ VÀ TRANG LƯỢI LIÊM ĐỘ QUỐC TẾ
Nhận dạng - Vô tư - Trứng lập - Độc lập - Tự nguyện - Thông nhất - Toàn câu

Hoạt động qua:
- Hỗ trợ ngộ nhận, Hỗ trợ góp ý kiến phản ảnh được đặt tại các buổi họp thiện và điểm cập nhật.
Phòng Ngừa Thảm Họa: Lũ Lụt
Hướng dẫn xây dựng cộng đồng an toàn ở Việt Nam

www.redcross.org.vn
Đối mội tư duy- Tạo dựng vị thế- Bảo vệ sự sống
Vào một buổi chiều mưa... Chán nản trời mưa mệt chẳng lành... Út cũng vốc giã trì tanh mưa để chứng mình có thể ra ngoài chơi!

Ô hay quá! Chúng mình có thể ra ngoài chơi dúa và bơi trong nước mưa rồi!

Nước mưa rất nguy hiểm Trô! Bận tuyệt đối không được chơi dúa và bơi trong nước mưa!

 mı mưa lớn có thể cuốn troi cây cối, cỏ to và làm hỏng đường đi đến nhà! Hơn nữa nước mưa lớn có thể phá hoại nhà cửa, làmChief người bì thương và biếng!

Bất cứ số, cứ ra vào và các i

Bàn có ý tưởng rất tốt Lạ!

Tố biết rồi! Tố sẽ bơm

Chung mình cũng phải tìm cái gì giúp mình rồi trên mặt nước! Tớ a, tiêu mục nước đáng sợ!

Chung mình nên cử người sinh hoạt vào các chai hoặc bình nước!

Tớ cũng, 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 cấp!

Về cả bốn tần nữa nhé!

Tất nhiên rồi!
Troang xuống hợp nước lò đồ dùng cosas
den đây, chúng mình phải so tán!

Nhưng tại sao hạ
Lan? 10 centimet nước
thì có vấn đề gì đâu nhỉ?

0i sơ nghĩ!

Do vậy, nếu nước đáng cosas
dến vai này là mình phải
so tán lên cosas đây nhé

Một lúc sau...

Nước lò đồ dùng cosas!
Hãy so tán lên nơi cosas và an toàn!

Kể hối cho củanhat thất
tuyệt với Lan ơi Thế
nhưng mình sẽ đi đâu?

Lên mai nhà!

Hãy trở lên mai nhà đi!

Hãy mang theo cái đài radio,
dừng lời, thực phẩm và nước uống!

Sau đó...

Mực nước lò đồ dùng cosas
rhành- nhai người hãy thêm
trong tro vệ nhà nếu thấy an toàn.

Oi may quá!
Lũ lụt đã qua

Hiện diều quan trọng nhất
là chúng mình bình ổn vững sau!

Chưa hết việc đau Tơ á.
Đơn vây vệ sinh sau lũ lụt
sẽ phải mất hàng tuần đây!

Dưng rồi! Thất cảm ơn
bạn Lan ơi! Bạn luôn
bất phải làm gì!
Duối 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 các hoạt động tình nguyện để hỗ trợ người dân và làm kế hoạch phòng ngừa lũ lụt nơi bạn sinh sống.
- Luôn cất giữ các tài liệu quan trọng, tài sản có giá trị và hoa chất trong túi nilon và đeo trên cổ.
- Chuẩn bị sẵn bao 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, khóa 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 hẻm cầu bị ngập nước.
- Không ứng nước, chơi đuа hoặc bơi lội trong dòng nước lũ.
- Cẩn 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 Chúa quan Trị Việt Nam
82 Nguyễn Du, Hà Nội
Diễn thoại: (844) 38224030
Fax: (844) 38424285
www.redcross.org.vn

Bước hỗ trợ bởi:

[Logo của các tổ chức hỗ trợ]
Phòng Ngựa Thảm Họa: Bảo

Hướng dẫn xây dựng cộng đồng an toàn ở Việt Nam

www.redcross.org.vn
Đối mối tư duy - Tạo việc thể - Bảo vệ sự sống
Bên trong một căn nhà gõ nhỏ năm
duới chân một quả dồi...

...dường trong giấc ngủ ngon, bất chợt
tiếng kẻng đánh thức Từ đầy

Từ, bạn phải rời khỏi nơi đây ngày bay gió!
Có một cơn bão đang đập bô vào đất liền!
Bạn nghe thấy tiếng kẻng cảnh báo không?

Mưa to có thể gây sạt lở đất!!!

Và gió lớn có thể phá hủy ngôi nhà này!

Öi thở thật á!!!

Bạn nên rời khỏi nơi đây ngày bay gió trước khi bão đến!

Chuẩn bị một ít đồ dự từ khủng cấp mang
theo như nước uống và thực ăn khô

Nếu bạn có quấn, ao mưa bạn nên mặc vào

Cắt cầu dao điện và khóa văn nước và ga nổa

Từ ở về nhà to đi vì o do
co về an toàn hôm đấy

Cảm ơn Lan

Luôn luôn cảnh giác với những âm thầm lại mé

Hay là tiếng hồn đà lấn
va châm vào nhau nữa

Nạc chúng ta cùng đi nào

Vì dù như cảnh cày gậy đó
Cả hai cùng đạp xe về nhà Lan

Lan và Tư đang lấy tấm gối che chân cửa sổ và chèn những bao tải cất lên mái nhà

Lan thì bẩn rớn, thều đờ, không nhớ thấu tất cả giá trị vật trong nhà và cả công việc đang yếu của Lan nữa.

Lan đang kê đôn những đồ vật trên lối đi lại trong nhà

Những tấm chăn này sẽ có tác dụng bảo vệ cửa sổ không cho những vật nguy hiểm làm vỡ cửa kính

Nhantiago lên Tư ơi, trời mưa to rồi hãy vào nhà ngay.

Tớ đang cho những tài liệu quan trọng vào túi niilon và đưa lên cao để bị ướt

Bây giờ mọi thứ đã được chuẩn bị chu đáo, chúng ta hãy ở trong nhà đợi con bảo di qua

Cảm ơn Lan! Bạn luôn là người hùng!

Bạn đang làm gì thế Lan?

Cảm ơn Tư

Tớ sẽ giúp bạn chuyển cái tivi lên cao nữa nhé

Tuyệt vời!!

Bảo đến rồi thì phải!

Tớ hết cảm giác lo lắng rồi

Hây nhớ, an toàn tình mạng là trên hết

Vù vù! Xao xao!
Điều này là những việc nên làm khi bảo vệ! Các bạn hãy ghi nhớ và truyền đạt đến những người thân trong gia đình nhé!

- Ban và các thành viên trong gia đình biết các biện pháp bảo vệ tình mạng và cách sơ tán an toàn
- Tham gia đánh giá tình trạng để bổ sung thông và lập kế hoạch phòng ngừa bảo nơi bạn sinh sống
- Luôn cất giữ những tài liệu quan trọng trong túi nilon và cất ơi 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 cá để gia có những chỗ cần thiết
- Nếu bạn thấy nguy hiểm cho tình mạng, hãy sơ tán đến nơi an toàn
- Cắt cầu dao điện, khoa ven 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
- Sắc pin điện thoại
- Ban và các thành viên trong gia đình cần sơ tán nếu bạn sống ở ven biển, vũng ngập lụt, gần sông hay đang tam sông ở những nơi như áp chế và yêu 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 bảo

Để biết thêm thông tin về bảo, các bạn có thể truy cập trang thông tin dien tu sau: www.redcross.org/prepare/disaster/hurricane

Hội Chữ thập đỏ Việt Nam
82 Nguyễn Du, Hà Nội
Diễn thoại: (844) 36224030
Fax: (844) 39424285
www.redcross.org.vn

Được hỗ trợ bởi:
Phòng Ngùa Thảm Hoạ: Thực hành vệ sinh cá nhân
Hướng đến xây dựng cộng đồng an toàn ở Việt Nam

www.redcross.org.vn
Đối mọt tư duy- Tạo dựng vi thể- Bảo vệ sự sống
Tại một ngôi nhà nhỏ ở vùng ngoại ô Thành phố An toàn...

Lan và Tú đang rất bận rộn chuẩn bị cho cuộc thi sưu tầm cả cảnh rấm ray!

Tôi hi vọng chứng mình sẽ đạt giải cao nhất
Tôi đột bùng quắt!
Minh cũng đi ăn đi!
Tôi cũng hi vọng như vậy
Đừng lả! Bạn luôn nhớ là phải rửa tay trước khi chế biến thức ăn!
Nếu bạn không rửa tay trước khi chạm vào thức ăn, bạn sẽ truyền nhiễm vi khuẩn và sẽ bị bệnh đầy!

Vậy sao?
Oh không! Tôi không muốn bị bệnh đâu!

Luôn rửa tay với xà phòng để diệt khuẩn nhé!
Và bạn luôn nhớ phải rửa tay sau khi đi vệ sinh và chơi đùa!
Từ tiếp tục chuẩn bị thức ăn cho hai người, bắt thịnh hưng Lan kêu ồn....

Khó khăn!
Chúng ta không thể ăn những mèng thịt đó vì bạn đã chứng với thịt chưa qua chế biến!
Bạn luôn nhớ để新京报 thịt đá đầu chỉ và thịt sống đối Tú.

Và chúng ta cũng không thể ăn miệng phổ mạt này vì rủi drawback thêm để ăn vì khốn! Bạn luôn dạy rằng trước ăn nhé!!!

Đây rồi, hai cái bát xep thit không có vi khuân!

Diểm 10 cho bạn khi bạn đã rửa rau và hòa quả trước khi ăn đầy Tú ơi.

Cảm ơn bạn!

Nhém nhém!

Tú, Bạn không được vứt rác bầu bối nhử vay đầu. Rác sẽ sinh ra vi khuân đầy!

Ưc ưc ưc!

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

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

Tú cùng thấy vui mà vì chúng ta biết cách bảo vệ sức khỏe.

Ý tưởng tuyệt vời!
Duôi đây là những việc nên làm để bảo vệ sức khỏe bạn và gia đình. Các bạn hãy 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
- Rắc thải cũng có thể truyền nhiễm vi khuẩn- không vứt rác thái bữa bái
- Uống nước đã qua dồn sôi hoặc xử lý bằng hóa chất
- Để hạn chế việc khuẩn trong thức ăn:
  - Đặt nắp kin
  - Để riêng thức ăn chín và thức ăn selsey
  - Không ăn hoa quả và rau khi chưa rửa sạch
  - Ăn chín và uống sisée
  - 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 diến từ 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) 39424286
www.redcross.org.vn

Tổng hợp bởi tôi

Tổng Vụ Việt Nam, Vụ Cẫu Quốc tế và Hội Quốc tế của Đỏ và Cresent Societies
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

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

Areas affected by Wutip
- Thanh Hoa
- Nghe An
- Ha Tinh
- Quang Binh
- Quang Tri
- Thua Thien-Hue
- Da Nang
- Quang Nam
- Quang Ngai

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

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

Relief phase:
- Unconditional cash
- Relief supplies
- Shelter support

Relief supplies
- Cash for livelihoods
- Cash for livestock

Safe water provision
- 10,459

Cash for livelihoods
- 800

Cash for livestock
- 120

Unconditional cash
- 3,143

Relief supplies
- 2,800

Shelter support
- 560

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
www.ifrc.org Saving lives, changing minds.
Final evaluation of the operation revealed

How the unconditional cash grants were used
- 56% of the households repaired their house
- 54% of the households bought food
- 19% of the households got medical treatment

How the conditional cash grants for livelihood recovery were used
- 71% of the households invested in breeding stock
- 32% of the households invested in seeds

Effectiveness of the operation
- 72% of the surveyed households said they had fully recovered to normal economic condition
- 83% of the households said they participated in public meetings
- 92% of the households said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the support by Red Cross

Timeliness of the operation
- 92% of the households said they participated in damage assessment following the typhoon(s)
- 77% of the households said the unconditional cash grants for relief were timely
- 79% of the households said the conditional cash grants for livelihood recovery were timely

Transparency of support
- 90% of the households said they were informed about the beneficiary selection criteria
- 98% of the households said they agreed with the finalized list of beneficiaries
- 79% of the households said they received information on the availability and type of support
- 90% of the households said the beneficiary selection process was fair

The preferred form of support after the typhoons
- 62% of the households preferred cash
- 38% of the households preferred direct assistance

The preferred form of support for livelihood recovery
- 71% of the households said cash was the most practical form of support
- 29% of the households welcomed direct assistance