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Emergency appeal final report

Viet Nam: Mekong Delta Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRVN009 GLIDE n° **FL-2011-000137-VNM** Preliminary final report 31 January 2013

Period covered by this preliminary final report:

9 November 2011 to 31 October 2012;

Appeal target (current):

CHF 1,107,186

Appeal coverage: 102 per cent;

[<click here to go directly to the financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- CHF 210,710 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 18 October 2012 to support the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) in its initial response to Mekong Delta Floods.
- 9 November 2011, this Emergency Appeal was initially launched for CHF 1,107,186 for 12 months to assist 10,000 households (42,000 beneficiaries).
- 24 July 2012 the Emergency Appeal was revised with the same amount to reflect existing recovery needs of communities post relief. Support on livelihood was taken out from the initial Emergency Appeal as a result of the analysis and findings identified in the needs assessment reflected in the third operation update.
- Operation updates no. 1 and 2 were issued on 9 February and 9 May 2012 respectively.



New home brings smiles and hope

Photo: Ben Mountfield

Summary:

During the end of September 2011, floods in the Mekong delta swept through the seven provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap, Long An, Can Tho, Vinh Long, Hau Giang and Kien Giang, causing significant loss and damages, especially to the first three provinces. Unlike the floods that Viet Nam faces every year in the central region of the country, the Mekong delta experienced slow onset floods, with water covering large areas for more than three months, paralyzing the daily life of affected communities and threatened their livelihoods. Furthermore, with the lengthened duration of homes under water as flood waters receded very slowly, many houses which normally would have withstood flooding were significantly damaged or destroyed.

In preparation for and response to the disaster, VNRC, at both national and local levels, put its disaster response mechanisms in place and initiated its relief operation delivering assistance in cash and kinds to affected population. VNRC, through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

(IFRC) DREF mechanism, extended its relief operation with provision of relief items (household kits and tarpaulins) to 3,000 families; safe drinking water to at least 7,000 households to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases. Sanitation and hygiene promotion, emergency health and preparedness measures in provinces at greatest risk were also targeted.

To assess needs and support the chapters and branches in their response to the emerging needs, VNRC deployed its national disaster response team (NDRT) on 4 October. This was the first time the NDRT was deployed for a needs assessment, and the Standard Operating Protocol (SOP) was utilized as a guideline and tool to guide their actions. This Emergency Appeal was subsequently drawn based on the needs assessment, with focus on providing support in delivering relief and recovery assistance to 10,000 households (42,000 beneficiaries) in the most affected provinces of Long An, An Giang and Dong Thap with relief distributions (cash, household kits); emergency health (disease prevention and health promotion); water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion; shelter as well as built VNRC chapters and branches response and communication capacities. The operation has also proved to be a positive opportunity to develop the national society's capacities in organizational development. The Mekong Delta Floods operation commenced in October 2011, with all activities completed by end of October 2012.

During the implementation of the relief activities and in preparation of the recovery activities, VNRC, with IFRC support, redirected its support originally allocated under the livelihoods programme towards shelter and disaster preparedness instead, in response to the existing recovery needs of communities. Details of these changes were highlighted in the third operation update and revised emergency appeal.

This report is final in terms of implementation and narrative, with an interim final financial report attached. The financial report remains an interim final due to a correction on the booking of expenditures. A final report with a final financial will be published as soon as the issue is rectified.

Contributions were received from partner national societies including American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/ Australian government, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Singapore Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross, and The Netherlands Red Cross. Funding has also been received from the Coca-Cola Foundation and the Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (VERF/WHO).

On behalf of Viet Nam Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their invaluable support to this operation.

Lessons learned:

Collaboration and cooperation within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external stakeholders including local government and technical stakeholders such as the Fatherland Front, the Women's Union, Department for Labour, Social Affairs, People's Committees, national and international NGOs was smooth, through which successful implementation of the operation was possible.

Throughout the operation, Movement partners have strengthened coordination and cooperation through improved communication and integrated planning. This concerted effort resulted in better resource allocation and a consent of using common guidelines and templates that favoured reinforcement of a 'one programme approach' to better support to beneficiaries. As a result, a proposal by consortium partner national societies (PNS) was funded by the European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) which took into account the proposed allocation of support and resources in the area of shelter for the recovery.

VNRC's priority and capacity in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) was clearly reflected through the significant time and resources allocated to this component as a means to improve its overall quality, relevance and effectiveness of the operation. This was demonstrated throughout the operation with the review meeting which took place during the relief phase, ongoing monitoring and the external evaluation carried out in late 2012. As a result, VNRC, IFRC and PNS throughout the operation were able to be flexible and make adjustments where required in order to reflect better the reality on the ground to ensure that the operation remained in line with the needs and priorities of those affected.

Drawing on lessons from the Ketsana operation in 2009-2010, VNRC focused on building up its technical capacity in the area of shelter programming. As a result, a shelter team was established, consisting of VNRC staff both at headquarters and provincial level as shelter focal persons. The shelter team, with the technical

support from IFRC, again demonstrated significant changes through greater ownership in the operational planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

More importantly, the appeal contributed to a longer term impact by including capacity building components, such as training of representatives of local mass organizations and VNRC volunteers, including community members, integrated in many of the activities in the operation. It also helped build up the capacity of the VNRC by training its staff to carry on the planned activities.

Throughout the operation, a mid-term review and evaluation was carried out. This was an invaluable process as it provided VNRC with a platform to enhance its disaster response system and prepare for future disasters through a reflective process of learning. Some of the key lessons learnt and highlighted through the evaluation in October 2012 included the following;

- The 'one operation' approach is already producing some benefits, the most tangible of which are the common application of the cash guidelines and the common approach to the housing projects.
- The application of the one programme approach is in its infancy, but it represents an important prologue to more effective coordination. Achieving this goal will require time to be set aside, a common commitment to open dialogue, and a willingness on all sides to compromise in the interest of a more effective emergency response overall. This process would benefit from external facilitation.
- Close monitoring is essential and should be promoted as one of the means of reviewing suitability of interventions. This was noted with the change in the water and sanitation plan through the operation in ways that seem to be appropriate.
- The shelter programme was able to link with an existing government relocation strategy, and this was a strength of the programme and evidence of effective coordination at a local level.
- Through this programme, VNRC has developed a more substantial insight into shelter programming and a desire to develop an internal technical capacity in shelter, which has built on the experiences from the Ketsana programme (2009). This needs to be positioned in terms of the National Society's capacity, mandate, and strategy, and an appropriate role defined clearly.

The situation

The Mekong delta region often experiences slow onset flooding for about half of every year between late May and early November, which most of the time brings benefits by supporting agriculture which is primarily rice production and fishing. It forms part of the normal seasonality and people are well adapted to it. The highest level of flooding generally occurs towards the end of the period, which often exposes people to greatest risk to lives, assets and livelihoods.

Unusually heavy and protracted rains started flooding the Mekong river basin in Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand in late September 2011, where flood levels rose significantly higher than normal. It swept through the seven provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap, Long An, Can Tho, Vinh Long, Hau Giang and Kien Giang in Viet Nam. The first three provinces were hardest hit, experiencing significant losses and damages and paralyzing the daily life of affected communities and threatening their livelihoods.

It was reported that the number of deaths stood at 85 of which 72 were children. 12,864 families were evacuated due to flooding and landslides. Damages to property and livelihood were widespread with 11,768 acres of rice paddies and secondary crops lost with a total damage value estimated at VND 3,667,177 million or approximately CHF 158.41 million (see table on the next page).



Life in a temporary shelter of a family six months since the aftermath. Photo: Dung Vo/ An Giang Chapter, VNRC

Mekong Delta Floods – Damage statistics as of 10 November 2011 (Source: CCFSC¹)

No.	Province	Estimated total damage (VND million)	Estimated total damage (CHF million)
1	An Giang	953,000	41,12
2	Dong Thap	996,192	43.05
3	Can Tho	225,805	9.76
4	Long An	865,919	37.42
5	Vinh Long	238,094	10.29
6	Hau Giang	271,022	11.71
7	Kien Giang	117,145	5.06
TOTAL		3,667,177	158.41

By November 2011, CCFSC reported 905 houses total destroyed and 152,875 houses flooded as a result of the Mekong floods. Families who lost their homes due to landslides or floodwaters had to moved to other places where they constructed temporary shelters with bamboo and leaves or were evacuated to the houses of relatives or friends in less and/or non-affected areas. Given the loss of both income resources (destroyed paddies) and assets (home and belongings), the situation was even worse in the context of the slow onset flooding over three months.

Six months on, some households made, where possible, efforts to rebuild their houses; however, many families whose houses had been totally destroyed or collapsed were still seen to be living in temporary shelters nearby their destroyed houses or continued to live in their bamboo houses with poor conditions.

Some 31,393 hectares of paddy fields and other crops were flooded, with at least some 10,801 hectares completely destroyed. Aquaculture losses were also substantial in this region where fishery was a major livelihood activity. About 7,166 hectares of aquaculture and 14,583 cages of shrimp and fish were damaged, while some 433 tonnes of fish and shrimp lost, as reported by CCFSC by November 2011.

Meanwhile, the ongoing and unprecedented outbreak of hand, food and mouth disease (HFMD), with 895 cases and 137 deaths, was reported by Ministry of Health at the end of October 2011. It posed possible increased risks for the spread of water and vector-borne diseases, including acute respiratory infections due to limited sanitation facilities and long lasting flooding in large areas of southern Viet Nam.

In the Mekong Delta region, 46.3% of households were reported to use latrines built over fish ponds, according to the result of the Viet Nam household living standards survey in 2010 by General Statistics Office. "Fish pond toilets" are temporary structures built over ponds, rivers or canals where human wastes are used to fertilize fish pond waters. This type of unsanitary latrine or defecation in fields is linked to contamination of water tables, leading to environmental and health issues. The situation is more severe in times of disasters like floods, given the fact that majority of the populations rely on river water.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In response to the disaster, VNRC, supported by IFRC and partner national societies, were actively involved in carrying out key activities as part of the relief stage of the operation in order to meet the needs of the most vulnerable. As of February 2012, VNRC successfully carried out the implementation of activities in the areas of relief distribution, emergency health, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion.

During implementation of the relief activities and in preparation of the recovery activities, VNRC, with IFRC support, commenced with mapping and planning the operational implementation process for the recovery. It was recognized that there was insufficient information on the three provinces to make an informed decision on prioritization of areas to target for recovery activities in shelter and livelihoods, as well as reinforcement of identified livelihoods needs and whether they were in fact still a priority.

In March, VNRC, with IFRC support, focused on gathering quantitative secondary data in the three provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An, whilst an additional team from VNRC, and three partner national

¹ Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control

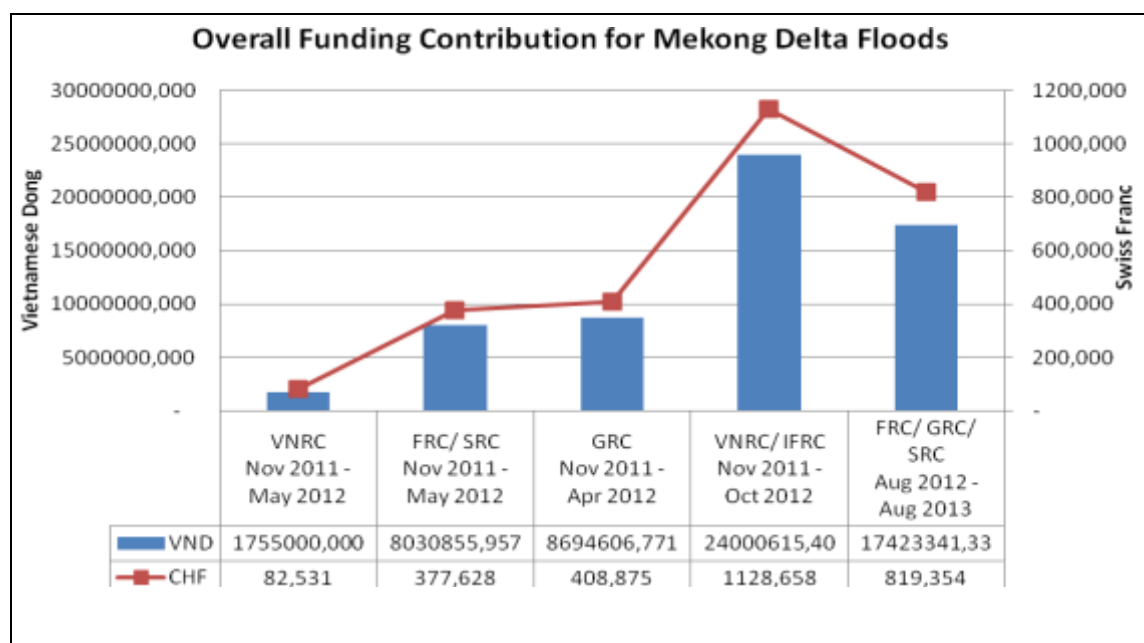
societies focused on gathering qualitative secondary data as a means to identify and prioritize areas to be focused on in the three provinces under the recovery components.

In May, VNRC staff and volunteers as well as government authorities received training in needs assessment in order to scale up their skills and competencies. Following the needs assessment training, all participants were mobilized to carry out the needs assessment in the selected locations in order to ascertain that the recovery needs in shelter and livelihoods identified in the relief phase were in fact still a priority six months later, and verified selected beneficiaries.

The findings showed that many communities had already recovered to a great extent either from the relief support provided by the Viet Nam government, VNRC, other agencies or through their own existing capacities in meeting their livelihood needs. However, shelter remained as a need for many who were affected by the floods. Based on this, VNRC decided to redirect its support, originally allocated under the livelihoods programme, towards shelter and disaster preparedness instead.

The shelter programme was successfully completed at the end of October 2012 in the three selected provinces, with 219 shelters were constructed in total. Of the 219 shelters VNRC contributed financially to 50 and the remainder 169 was contributed through the Emergency Appeal.

In October, an evaluation was carried out by an independent consultant team to evaluate successes and challenges of the operation as well as to identify areas for improvement for future operations. The evaluation focused on evaluating national and field levels, including 37 key informant interviews and 24 focus group discussions. One of the main purposes of the evaluation was to examine to what extent learning from previous responses in other parts of the country was acted upon. It was worth noting that the Mekong Floods operation produced many successes and beneficiaries were happy with the VNRC response. It also produced many opportunities for learning. Findings and recommendations from the evaluation also contributed to better planning and implementation of Phase II of the operation funded by the European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO).



**Breakdown of total contribution of support per province
by VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies**

	AN GIANG	DONG THAP	LONG AN	VNRC HQs	TOTAL (VND)	TOTAL (CHF)
VNRC	802,500,000	462,500,000	490,000,000		1,755,000,000	82,531
VNRC/FRC/SRC	3,851,796,203	1,980,920,901	953,369,905	1,244,768,948	8,030,855,957	377,628
VNRC/GRC	3,039,056,491	5,367,845,646		287,704,634	8,694,606,771	408,875
VNRC/IFRC	1,151,463,800	1,009,595,600	867,777,400	1,258,920,135	4,287,756,935	201,637

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

Relief distributions (cash, household kits and tarpaulins)	
Outcome: The immediate humanitarian needs of 3,000 families in An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An are met through VNRC relief distributions.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Cash, essential relief items and emergency shelter needs are distributed by VNRC to 3,000 of the most affected households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize transport and distribution of 1,500 household kits to the local chapters. Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and verification of 3,000 families (1,500 for cash and 1,500 for household kits). Locally procure household kits and tarpaulin items in line with the agreed procurement standards and quality control. Distribute unconditional cash grants (CHF 22/household) to 1,500 of the most affected families to help them meet the most basic needs (e.g. food and essential items) and ensure no forced redistribution is made. Distribute household kits and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end-user. Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.



Unconditional cash grants were well received by beneficiaries. Photo: Linh Dang/ IFRC

The relief activities carried out under the operation helped to meet the needs of 3,000 families in three most affected provinces: Long An, Dong Thap, An Giang.

A total of 1,500 household kits were distributed in 12 communes across three provinces in November 2011. Each household kit contained two blankets, one mosquito net, one cooking pot, one cooking pan, one cooking kettle, one plastic ladle and two plastic buckets in different sizes (10 liters and 40 liters). Of those items, the 40 liter water container helped households in the process of household water storage and treatment, and contributed to reducing the risk of disease.

VNRC in close collaboration with IFRC, successfully provided unconditional cash grants of VND 500,000 (CHF22/household) to 1,500 most affected families after the Vietnamese New Year, in early February 2012. This set amount corresponded to the cost of rice for a typical family for a period of four to six weeks. This was reported as a timely, appropriate, cost effective intervention and it allowed households to meet priority needs at a very opportune time.

Tarpaulins were also distributed to 1,500 households across the three provinces (10 communes in 5 districts). The tarpaulins served several functions during the flooding period for those affected households that received them. They were used for the construction of temporary shelters on higher ground, and to repair roofs damaged by storms and prevent houses leaking. Besides this, they brought main value as a way to dry out rice that had been wet from the flooding, protecting a vital household asset. In both these roles the tarpaulins made a specific contribution to vulnerable households and directly addressed flood-related needs.

The 'one programme' or 'one operation' approach is basically an agreement between Movement partners about a shared common operational framework in working towards a shared goal in a coordinated manner. This assisted greatly to minimize the drain on VNRC resources, maximize the ability of resources to be used in the most effective manner, and contributed to a common approach for further building up the capacity of VNRC.



Tarpaulins were been used for temporary shelter. Photo: Dung Vo/ An Giang Chapter, VNRC

Prior to the distribution of household kits, trainings were held to provide 27 VNRC staff and volunteers from the three provinces with relevant knowledge and skills on relief distribution, with a specific focus on selection of beneficiaries² and organization of distributions. Attendants also familiarized themselves with planning, monitoring and reporting tools through the training. Leaders and workers from the communes' People's Committee were also invited as they have a crucial role in facilitating these activities in the villages.

Experience has shown that such advocacy has been invaluable and important in Viet Nam in order to benefit from local authorities' support. The training sessions were seen as very useful and much appreciated as it was ten years since VNRC chapters in the south region had implemented a disaster response operation.

The procurement of 1,500 household kits as replenishment of VNRC stock was carried out and completed by the VNRC procurement working group comprising staff from relevant departments, by applying procedures in compliance with national and international standards with technical support from IFRC.

Challenges and constraints

With ten years passed since the last large scale disaster for VNRC provinces in the Mekong Delta, it has been only natural that challenges in capacity and ability to respond quickly were identified and highlighted during the VNRC review meeting.

Moving forward, VNRC, IFRC and PNS identified areas that needed further investment to turn challenges into positive outcomes. These included damage and needs assessment techniques and skills, which were weak needed to be strengthened especially at the branch level in order to improve and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of information collection, which in turn facilitated a better analysis process.

Essential relief items to be prepositioned in the future and made ready for immediate distribution, as well as an effective coordination towards the common goal should be agreed upon for prompt action. However, with assistance of local Red Cross volunteers and the local government, these activities were resumed and successfully brought to a close.

Emergency health (disease prevention and health promotion)

Outcome: By the end of January 2012, immediate health risks of 10,000 families in three flood-affected provinces are reduced.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Targeted disease prevention and health promotion activities are conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refresh/update VNRC trainers and 180 community volunteers on disease prevention and epidemic control. Reproduce and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials (such as leaflets, handbook for volunteers, posters).

² VNRC guidelines on selection of beneficiaries

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers to conduct house-to-house and community-level disease prevention and health promotion campaigns. • Mobilize communities to conduct hand-washing, cleaning and other campaigns to prevent the occurrence of infectious diseases. • Coordinate with local health authorities to ensure appropriate and effective response. • Monitor and review health activities.
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VNRC NDRT water and sanitation specialists were mobilized and trained as community volunteers on dengue fever and HFMD. A total of 180 community volunteers in 18 communes from An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An completed a three-day training on 24 – 30 November. The trainings helped them refresh/update their knowledge on dengue fever, HFMD and acute diarrhea and increase their communication skills.

The training packages were printed as training materials which improved participants understanding of health and hygiene practices, communication skills and inclusive of practical sessions on the use of information, education and communication (IEC) tools for house-to-house education.

The trained volunteers carried out house-to-house visits and community-level disease prevention and health promotion campaigns among Red Cross volunteers and community members. There have been approximately 3,000 people, including mothers of children under five, care givers, volunteers and representatives of local authorities, who participated in the public campaigns in the 18 target communes. The campaigns called for preventive actions such as safe water storage, hand washing, and environmental cleaning among other preventive messages. These campaigns were covered by local media in order to reach to a wider public audience in the theme of prevention of diseases.

The campaigns were followed by house-to-house visits by volunteers to reinforce health awareness and behavior change among identified vulnerable households, particularly to HFMD. In total, the volunteers have conducted visits to 5,400 families. They also facilitated 216 group sensitizations which reached a total of about 2,160 community members.

The production of IEC materials and their distribution, together with prevention activities, started on 29 December 2011 and was completed by 15 January 2012. Public campaigns and the distribution of IEC materials such as leaflets was conducted through local coordination between the chapters, the Department of Health and the People's Committee at districts.

Types and quantity of IEC materials provided to volunteers for use in house-to-house visits and community campaigns

Dengue fever		Hand, foot and mouth disease	
Type of materials	Quantity	Type of materials	Quantity
Flipcharts for volunteers	200	Flipchart for volunteers	200
Handbook for volunteers	200	Handbook for volunteers	200
Leaflets	10,000	Leaflet	10,000
		Poster	1,500

Through having timely interventions in behaviour change in HFMD, VNRC was able to contribute to the greater national response to the HFMD epidemic and limit its impact on the lives and health of young children in three target provinces. , as demonstrated in the table on the next page:

Province	Monthly caseload in November 2011 (pre intervention month)		Monthly caseload in March 2012 (post intervention month)	
	Infection	Death	Infection	Death
Long An Province	284	1	39	0
Dong Thap Province	920	0	173	0
An Giang Province	742	1	98	0

Challenges and constraints

Due to increased cases of HFMD and dengue and the potential disease outbreaks after the flood, VNRC was able to incorporate HFMD and dengue prevention messages in this Mekong flood operation. VNRC was able to deploy active trainers to train volunteers and roll out behaviour change activities in communes with high number of HFMD cases. However, due to time limitations, activities such as monitoring behaviour change needs improvement. In addition, behaviour change requires follow-up and repeated key messages for households in high risk areas, VNRC will need to continue integrating health education, particularly hand-washing into its long-term program such as risk reduction and community-based health. Another area that remains a challenge for VNRC is better coordination and integration of emergency health and disaster response in term of approach, and operational mechanism. During the operation, it is observed that systems for disease/epidemic and disaster tracking needs to be better coordinated for more effective response. Similarly, continuing having disaster management and emergency health unit working together in planning and execution of responses will help the operation more effective and timely to the end-user beneficiaries. The shortcomings around coordination has been taken into consideration, to be addressed in the longer-term programme, through further improvement of inter-department collaboration in VNRC before and during disasters.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation-related diseases are reduced through the provision of safe water and hygiene promotion up to 1,700 households in the flood-affected provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Provision of safe water, water storage containers and hygiene promotion to 1,700 households in the flood affected provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the existing situation of drinking water coverage with a view of ensuring availability of an adequate water supply, and plan for provision of safe water and hygiene promotion. Coordinate with local authorities and select the beneficiaries. Improve capacity of VNRC in water and sanitation/hygiene promotion response in emergency through deployment of NDRT specializing in water and sanitation to train key responders and operate the water treatment unit. Organize training on managing the water treatment units for key responders in affected provinces. Select and train staff and volunteers (180) in household water treatment (aquatabs) and hygiene promotion. Distribute water storage containers and training on household water treatment for 1,200 households (5,040 beneficiaries). Distribute the household water treatment manual and other IEC material in Vietnamese. Provide safe water to 500 households (2,100 beneficiaries) by using water treatment units.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct monitoring for quality control and evaluate for effectiveness. • Procure two water treatment units.
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Investment made in disaster preparedness activities during pre-disaster season in emergency water and sanitation proved to be an invaluable asset in VNRC's response to the Mekong floods. As a result, VNRC was quick to deploy its NDRT water and sanitation team along with local volunteers in providing potable water to 800 households through water treatment units in four affected remote communities in An Giang province.

A total of 41 VNRC staff and volunteers were trained on household water treatment, hygiene promotion and water treatment unit installation and setting up an operation to immediately respond to water needs. The training enabled them to support those affected with safe water through the operation of a water treatment unit.

As mentioned earlier, the NDRT was deployed in early October 2011 to enable the national society to obtain a clearer picture of the needs on the ground. As a result, the water and sanitation plan was changed through the operation, where direct water provision was replaced with a larger tank and household water treatment.

Up to 1,200 water containers (300 litre capacity) were distributed to 10 communes in 6 districts in three provinces. Each commune received between 100 and 150 containers. They were highly appreciated by receivers and local authorities. This intervention was identified as an appropriate response at the same time as the use of the Water Scan Unit was being reviewed. They allowed beneficiaries to store 300 litres of water with container and keep water from rainy season to dry season. They also help improve the quality of the water by natural sedimentation.

The distribution of water tanks was done together with a demonstration of household water treatment and instructions on the use of water purification tablets by trained volunteers. Up to 180 volunteers from selected 18 communes were selected for both water and sanitation and health education activities. Following their training, community members from 18 communes of the three provinces received health education dissemination in the forms of public campaigns and house-to-house visits on key messages about diarrhoea prevention, safe water and hand-washing.



Water containers were being carried to distribution point by Red Cross volunteers. Photo: Linh Dang/IFRC

A total of 1,000 copies of posters with messages and instructions in Vietnamese on household water treatment and prevention of water-borne disease were printed for distribution to beneficiaries.

Challenges and constraints

During the operation, it shows that VNRC's capacity in water and sanitation response in emergency has been improved through deployment of equipment and team to the affected area shortly after the disaster. The shortcoming in the deployment is the need to carry out a thorough needs assessment before the deployment. Although a general assessment was included in all training for trainers over the years, however, it was more focused on assessment of water source. Thus, in the long-term water and sanitation and disaster management programme, it is needed to bring in identified lesson-learned from previous operation and more practical sessions on need assessment covering needs and conditions for water treatment unit deployment.

At operational level, VNRC used the same trained volunteers for emergency health for raising awareness of community in prevention of water-borne diseases. On one hand, it is good for efficiency as volunteers were equipped with a wider knowledge of disease prevention and health education, thus expanding their education activities for affected communes. The volunteers were also able to quickly carry out awareness raising activities and campaigns in target communes shortly after the operation was started. On the other hand, the workload for volunteers was a lot more, and as a result, monitoring of behaviour change among target

families was not adequately emphasized and implemented. Sanitation and hygiene promotion was also an area that interventions were not intensified in the actual execution, limiting the impact of the overall responses in water and sanitation in emergency. Again, the lessons learned around monitoring and having a disease and disaster tracking system for timely and effectively response will need to be considered and addressed through the longer-term capacity building and development programme.

Shelter

Outcome: The immediate humanitarian (shelter) needs of 3,000 families in An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An are met through VNRC relief distributions and shelter provision.

By the end of October 2012, 169 households from An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An provinces have their houses rebuilt following storm-/flood-resistant standards and equipped with water and sanitation facilities.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Cash, shelter items and longer term shelter needs are distributed by VNRC to 3,000 of the most affected households.</p> <p>169 households are provided with conditional cash grants to rebuild storm/flood resistant houses equipped with water and sanitation facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and verification of 3,000 families (1,500 for cash and 1,500 for household kits and tarpaulins). • Locally procured tarpaulins and shelter items in line with the agreed procurement standards and quality control. • Distribute temporary shelter materials (tarpaulins), and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end-user. • Shelter needs assessments. • Consultancy with a local partner to provide technical assistance to VNRC. • Briefing of VNRC volunteers, staff and branches on beneficiary and village selection criteria. • Identification of villages for VNRC assistance. • Beneficiary selection process. • Public notification of assistance to beneficiaries. • Field surveys to assess beneficiary needs and local conditions for construction. • Preparation of house designs in line with Vietnamese national and local government standards. • Training for local builders, VNRC staff and beneficiaries on safe housing construction techniques. • Release of first payment of the conditional cash for shelter to the identified beneficiaries. • Construction of new houses. • Release of final cash grant payment to the beneficiaries for the houses. • Branch development with specific focus on training, technical monitoring and reporting. • Internal review and external evaluation of the shelter project.

Note: The overall number of houses supported under VNRC shelter programme is 219. Support under the IFRC emergency appeal was revised to 169 houses, and VNRC contribution was of 50 houses.

The procurement and distribution of 1,500 tarpaulins to the same number of households was successfully done across 10 communes in five districts across the three provinces. Tarpaulins effectively and swiftly addressed immediate needs for a wide range of affected households. 169 houses funded under the Emergency Appeal were rebuilt between July and October with the cost parameters within VND 32 million and 47 million per house (respectively equivalent to CHF 1,500 and 2,200), with the budget dependent on size and whether 'landed' or on 'stilted'. The construction of permanent and flood resistant houses equipped with water and sanitation facilities has helped to ensure safer, improved hygiene practices and improved living conditions for the 169 families (657 populations)

The beneficiaries were selected in close coordination with local authorities and relevant agencies to avoid duplication. The 169 most vulnerable families were selected and registered as beneficiaries in provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An. Alongside this was the additional contribution by VNRC for 50 houses, bringing it to a total of 219 houses (851 beneficiaries) in total for the VNRC shelter programme. Of those, the proportion of female members to male members was 449 and 402 respectively.

VNRC & IFRC Funded Shelter Support Summary

Province	District	Commune	Number of shelters
An Giang	Cho Moi	My An	15
		Kien An	7
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	Tan Binh	60
		Tan My	32
Long An	Moc Hoa	Tan Lap	37
	Tan Thanh	Tan Thanh	68
TOTAL			219

During the implementation of the relief activities and in preparation for recovery activities, VNRC, with IFRC support, commenced mapping and planning the operational process for the recovery stage. During this process, it became clear that insufficient information existed to inform key decisions related to selection of targeted areas for recovery activities in the shelter sector.



Beneficiary is the owner of housing project
Photo: Linh Dang/IFRC

It was then agreed that a detailed needs assessment was required to identify key target communities. In March, VNRC and IFRC started the collection of secondary quantitative data in the three provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An, while an additional team from VNRC, and three partner national societies focused on gathering the qualitative data. All these measures were taken as a means to identify and prioritize areas to be focused on in these three provinces under the recovery components.

The secondary data collection involved 193 hamlets in 50 communes across 13 districts of the three provinces, indicating that 2,516 destroyed and damaged houses needed to be rebuilt.

Following the analysis of secondary data, VNRC prioritized selected areas to focus its support in shelter. In addition to the analysis of secondary data, prioritization was based on the proposed allocation of support which will be provided by partner national societies through a DG-ECHO funded consortium and other agencies such as

CARE and Save the Children. This helped to ensure that duplication of resources was avoided. In May, VNRC staff and volunteers along with representatives from government authorities received training in needs assessment to assist them in carrying out field assessments in selected prioritized areas.

Beneficiary selection was done through community meetings where communities had opportunities to debate, vote on nominated beneficiaries. Once the beneficiary selection had been finalized, house construction skills

trainings were held with the technical support from an external technical consultant (DWF) in June 2012, targeting VNRC staff, builders and beneficiaries. During the training, information of disasters and the principles of safer design in terms of location, strength, and durability were widespread. This was to promote safe housing practices to wider public.

The role of DWF focused mainly on technical aspects such as developing flood/storm resistant house designs, providing training on safe housing techniques and supporting VNRC in the monitoring of the construction of houses.

The means of implementation, where cash grants paid to householders which in turn allowed them to pay their respective suppliers and builders following work completed under strict supervision at various phases of the construction which provided a strategy that encouraged performance. This process resulted in an on-schedule completion of this owner-driven initiated programme which in turn also contributed to the risks to the programme being minimal.

It was noted by the evaluation that the structure provides durability and potential to withstand flood and high winds. Households interviewed consistently reported that they considered the houses to be 'safer'.

Taking lessons learnt from the previous experiences from the Ketsana programme in 2009, VNRC took a much greater lead in the process in this operation. They proactively developed their understanding of the sector and invested further in their internal capacity. As a result, a shelter team was established, consisting of shelter focal persons in each of the three provinces along with a shelter coordinator based in VNRC representative office in Ho Chi Minh City to support the overall implementation of the programme.

The programme was able to utilize existing government strategy, and this was a strength of the programme and evidence of effective coordination at a local level. Government initiated to relocate households at risk and to provide finance mechanisms to allow them to purchase the land and build. However the grant assistance for many was considered insufficient and the level of borrowing that would be required unmanageable. Some people were reported to have purchased plots from the government but had not built on the land due to lack of resources to carry out the construction, while some had then resold their plots. Overall, it is reported that around 20% of the total beneficiaries benefited from the government social welfare policy.

The beneficiaries feel safe now facing the upcoming flooding season and are settled for their livelihoods activities. "I have never ever dreamed of a constructed house before in my life. The support is invaluable to us. We are so happy to receive such a house. Now we can live with flooding safely, my children stopped screaming once they heard raindrops and wind blowing" – a beneficiary said.



A regular visit paid by VNRC staff to construction site to ensure quality and progress of the work within project timeframe.

Photo: Ben Mountfield

Challenges and constraints

Design: Allocation of funds and the initial of agreement on the design, size and total funding contribution was a challenge faced at the early onset. In spite of VNRC, IFRC and PNS agreeing on an improved approach from experience of Ketsana, there still remained a challenge around the allocated budget being insufficient during the implementation phase. This was very much variation to differences in the 3 locations, inflation and cost for suppliers and labor. Adjustments were made throughout the implementation phase in order to address these challenges.

Supervision: Average construction time per house in the programme was some 45 days. Construction site was scattered over the three provinces and accessible mainly by boats. Given such a workload of the DWF supervisors, it was evident that it was not possible to fully meet the requirements of the Instruction of Supervision. Weekly visits would not be sufficient to provide adequate control of the works: a position borne out by the errors identified. Acknowledging a lack of supervision and accountability to beneficiaries, VNRC, with the support from IFRC, strengthened its ongoing monitoring to the work to ensure the quality of the construction as well as the progress of the programme. It was worth noting that each shelter focal person paid his minimum 5 visits per house within the programme timeframe.

Partnership: Taking the advantage of experience gained in the Ketsana recovery programme in 2009, VNRC focused into further investment in building its technical capacity in terms of shelter programming locally through partnership with DWF. A notable difference to the Ketsana programme was the more involved role of VNRC, demonstrating a growing capacity and confidence as the programme progressed. Key stakeholders described changes to the roles and responsibilities, but the MOU was adopted without significant modification. The complexity in the relationship of the primary stakeholders created some gaps in management, responsibility, and accountability. This related also to the reporting mechanisms. Efforts were made through the implementation phase in order to optimize the gaps.

Finance management support - The capacity of the householders to manage additional construction work outside of the agreed design for extensions and alterations varied from household to household, and was an area that VNRC recognized additional support and close monitoring by project staff.

It was also recognized that for future projects there remained an opportunity in further expansions of the shelter programme to include a component on project and financial management for beneficiaries, to ensure that they fully understand the implications of the owner driven housing project, and any the importance in financial management if additional work is to be carried out.

Disaster preparedness

Outcome: VNRC chapters and branches from An Giang, Dong Thap, Long An provinces have increased their respective capacities to respond to disasters.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Nine motor boats, nine disaster response packages and three disaster response trainings are provided to VNRC for future emergency interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize three training sessions on disaster response targeting nine VNRC districts in three provincial chapters. • Procure and distribute nine disaster response packages (including lifejackets, loud speakers, plastic sheeting, first aid kits, etc.) for nine VNRC district branches. • Procure and distribute nine motor boats to VNRC provincial chapters and district branches to support response capacity for future disasters. • Allocation of financial support towards construction of VNRC warehouse in central region. • Organize training in needs assessment.

The disaster preparedness capacities of VNRC chapters and branches from An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An provinces were enhanced in operational capacity.

Two training sessions on needs assessment were carried out during the month of May 2012 for VNRC staff at provincial, district and communal levels and representatives of communes' authorities and mass organizations over the three provinces. The trainings were carried out in Dong Thap and An Giang targeting the three provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An.

In total, 49 participants were trained from the targeted provinces, including additional six VNRC staff from non-shelter project districts. The facilitators for the needs assessment training included six NDRTs, the shelter coordinator and support from three IFRC staff. VNRC staff and volunteers were provided with skills to conduct

needs assessment, analyze information gathered and identify relevant interventions. They were tested out by actual field assessments in selected locations prioritized for shelter intervention. Furthermore, it was also an opportunity to strengthen the capacity of the NDRTs in needs assessment which they had been involved in during early days of the operation.

The intention and commitment by VNRC to invest in disaster preparedness was significant to the operation. The final planned activities were discussed and highlighted in the field Movement Coordination meeting in February 2012, that strengthening VNRC operational disaster preparedness would focus on scaling up of its staff and volunteers at provincial and district levels, develop their essential skills and competencies in areas such as needs assessment to be better equipped to identify the needs of affected population following future disasters.

Majority of Mekong Delta region population live upon rivers. The existence of a number of search and rescue spots shows its importance in meeting the real needs to reduce casualty and protect lives locally. In being able to better respond to future disasters in the area of search and rescue VNRC with the support from IFRC conducted Community Action for Disaster Response (CADRE) trainings.

The three trainings on CADRE were provided for 93 participants including community members of nine communes from the three provinces of Long An, Dong Thap and An Giang and three shelter focal persons in August 2012. They were facilitated by 12 VNRC facilitators, with the support from IFRC. The trainings were aimed to provide participants with knowledge and basic skills in terms of disaster response, hence scale up community capacity to respond to disasters.

This also included investing in essential equipment in order for CADRE teams to function effectively and efficiently in the future. The nine disaster response packages were procured and distributed to nine VNRC communal branches. The packages consist of lifejackets, loud speakers, plastic sheeting, first aid kits, telecommunication set, and one motor boats. This was to provide better equipped to search and rescue workers as well as a more effective response system to future disasters.

The VNRC capacity to respond to disasters was also strengthened through the investment in warehousing. This was to ensure that greater flow of essential relief items would be delivered much more rapidly to those most in need.

Challenges and constraints

It was obvious that VNRC faced challenges in disaster response preparedness capacity as well as ability to respond quickly to disasters among VNRC staff and volunteers given the last large scale disaster in the Mekong Delta region ten years back. Taking into consideration, the unpredictability of disasters and the ever growing impact of climate change, it is crucial to have a long term investment in disaster preparedness for all provinces across the country. Enhancing VNRC and community capacities to cope and respond to disasters contributes to saving lives, speeds up recovery and reduces the impact of future hazards.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Throughout this operation, concerted effort was made to focus on strengthening the VNRC communications department and building its capacity to be better positioned to provide timely and accurate information from VNRC to its external partners, beneficiaries and relevant donors. It was also to increase the visibility of VNRC as an autonomous humanitarian National Society, working alongside but independent of local authorities.

This commitment was acted upon by the deployment of VNRC NDRT team including communication officer. The results of this assignment were used for the emergency appeal and broadcast on national and international mass media channels for the wider public.

In line with this, VNRC, with the support from IFRC Southeast Asia regional office communications department, conducted a training with a focus on 'communications in emergencies' which enhanced the skills and knowledge of 17 participants from both VNRC disaster management and communications departments in the three provinces of An Giang, Long An and Dong Thap.

Alongside this training, support was provided to assist VNRC in being able to develop a communications plan, and production of a documentary with engagement of VNRC humanitarian television unit. The documentary captured the national society in action throughout the Mekong flood operation in the relief and recovery activities.

Capacity of the National Society

Capacity building of VNRC is a continuous and cross-sector process. VNRC, with support from IFRC and partner national societies, are committed to investing in the development of its capacities, particularly in disaster preparedness, in order to reinforce a more systematized approach. By doing so, VNRC will enhance its overall operational efficiency and effectiveness of assistance.

With the strengthened experience through the operation and in complement with the commitment and intention, VNRC successfully conducted three additional trainings on CADRE targeting other non benefited provinces. The trainings were taken placed in late 2012.

VNRC operational capacity has been enhanced in the areas of communication, needs assessment as well as shelter programming. This improvement will contribute to the sustainable development of the National Society.

Another area fundamental to the overall success of any VNRC operation is investing in organizational development (OD) particularly at headquarters and chapter level with support from IFRC. This operation has provided an opportunity to develop the national society's capacities in organizational development for the chapters to have a stronger involvement in the crucial steps of the projects such as assessment, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC Viet Nam country office comprises a team of highly experienced and committed national staff who support VNRC in monitoring and implementing ongoing disaster operations and disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness programmes, health initiatives and organizational development of the National Society. This team is headed by a country representative, and the emergency operation itself was led by the IFRC country team.

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

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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.

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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.
-

Annex 1: MAPPING SUPPORT ON RELIEF OPERATIONS OF THE VIET NAM RED CROSS

Province	District	Commune	Cash		HH kits		WatSan						Houses				Livelihood			Health	DP	
			IFRC unconditional	PNS/ECHO (for food)	IFRC	PNS/ECHO	PNS/ECHO	IFRC	German RC	German RC	German RC	ECHO/PNS	IFRC	VNRC	IFRC	IFRC	German RC	PNS/ECHO	German RC	German RC	IFRC	IFRC
			Families	Families	Kits	Kits	Aquatabs (tablets)	Water containers (300L)	Water containers (300L)	Water containers (500L)	Water filters and two cadtridges	Water filters	Potable water	Rebuilding houses	Tarpaulin (4x10)	Rebuilding houses	House repair kits	Fishing net and boats	Fishing net and boats	Seed and fertilizer	Health in Emergency	CADRE
An Giang	An Phu	Nhon Hoi	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
An Giang	An Phu	Khanh An	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
An Giang	An Phu	Vinh Hoi Dong	-	89	-	99	8,900	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	
An Giang	An Phu	Phu Huu	-	65	-	75	6,500	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	
An Giang	An Phu	Vinh Loc	-	30	-	43	3,000	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	
An Giang	Tan Chau	Vinh Xuong	-	171	130	51	17,100	-	-	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	
An Giang	Tan Chau	Chau Phong	-	174	70	114	17,400	100	-	-	-	182	-	-	200	-	-	53	-	-	-	
An Giang	Tan Chau	Vinh Hoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
An Giang	Tan Chau	Tan An	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	
An Giang	Tan Chau	Tan Thanh	-	136	-	146	13,600	-	20	10	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	39	-	
An Giang	Tan Chau	Phu Loc	-	99	-	109	9,900	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	
An Giang	Tan Chau	Long An	-	165	-	175	16,500	-	-	-	-	173	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	
An Giang	Tan Chau	Le Chanh	-	202	-	212	20,200	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	
An Giang	Tan Chau	Phu Vinh	-	152	-	162	15,200	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	

An Giang	Tan Chau	Long Phu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
An Giang	Chau Phu	Dao Huu Canh	100	53	-	63	5,300	150	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
An Giang	Chau Phu	Binh My	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
An Giang	Chau Phu	Binh Thuy	-	76	-	86	7,600	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	200	-	-	23	-	-	-	1
An Giang	Cho Moi	My Hoi Dong	150	69	-	139	6,900	150	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	X	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	Kien An	100	44	-	54	4,400	100	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	7	-	14	-	-	X	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	Tan My	-	186	-	196	18,600	-	-	-	-	193	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	An Thanh Trung	-	55	-	65	5,500	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	My An	-	83	-	93	8,300	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	15	-	26	-	-	X	1
An Giang	Cho Moi	Long Dien A	-	180	-	190	18,000	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	X	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	Nho My	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	Binh Phuoc Xuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	210	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	32	150	-	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	Hoi An	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	200	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	130	-	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	Kien Thanh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	180	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	50	-	-	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	My Hiep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	50	30	-	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	Nhon My	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	Cho Moi Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	Long Dien B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
An Giang	Cho Moi	My Luong Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Dong Thap	Tan Hong	Binh Phu	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Tan Hong	Tan Phuoc	-	134	150	-	13,800	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Tan Hong	Tan Cong Chi	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dong Thap	Tan Hong	Thong Binh	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Tan Hong	Tan Thanh A	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dong Thap	Huyen Cao Lanh	My Tho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	
Dong Thap	Huyen Cao Lanh	Tan Hoi Trung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Dong Thap	Huyen Cao Lanh	Binh Hang Trung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Dong Thap	Huyen Cao Lanh	My Hoi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Dong Thap	Huyen Cao Lanh	My Hiep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	Tan Quoi	-	75	-	75	7,500	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	Binh Thanh	-	102	-	102	10,200	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	Tan Thanh	-	82	-	82	8,200	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	An Phong	-	27	-	27	2,700	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	Phu Loi	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	20	193	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	95	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	Tan Binh	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	250	-	-	42	-	18	25	-	20	-	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	Tan My	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	155	-	-	8	-	24	15	-	70	56	-	-	1
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	Tan Phu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	190	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	28	-	-	-	-
Dong Thap	Thanh Binh	Binh Tan	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	3	57	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Thanh Hoa	Thanh Phuoc	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Thanh Hoa	Thuan Nghia Hoa	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Tan Thanh	Hau Thanh Tay	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Long An	Tan Thanh	Nhon Hoa Lap	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Tan Hung	Vinh Dai	100	101	-	101	10,100	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	200	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	1
Long An	Tan Hung	Thanh Hung	100	132	-	132	13,200	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	200	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Tan Hung	Vinh Thanh	-	129	-	129	12,900	-	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Tan Hung	Vinh Loi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Tan Hung	Hung Ha	-	37	-	37	3,700	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Tan Hung	Vinh Chau B	-	48	-	48	4,800	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-

Long An	Duc Hoa	Duc Hoa Thuong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Long An	Duc Hoa	My Hanh Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Long An	Duc Hoa	Hau Nghia Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Long An	Duc Hoa	Hiep Hoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Long An	Duc Hoa	Duc Lap Ha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Long An	Duc Hoa	Hoa Khanh Dong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Long An	Duc Hue	Binh Hoa Hung	100	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Duc Hue	My Thanh Tay	100	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long An	Tan Thanh	Tan Thanh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	1
Long An	Moc Hoa	Tan Lap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			1,500	3,450	1,500	3,450	345,000	1,200	300	500	5,300	3,450	X	50	1,500	169	300	1,066	600	1,125	X	9

Annex 2: NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES SUPPORTED THROUGH THE EMERGENCY APPEAL

Description of Activities	Quantity	Unit of Measurement	Beneficiaries			Timeframe
			Total	Male	Female	
Provision of Potable Water	800	families	3,042	N/A	N/A	24 - 28 Oct 2011
Distribution of Unconditional Cash	1,500	families	5,413	2,803	2,610	08 - 15 Feb 2012
Distribution of Household Kit	1,500	families	5,942	2,840	3,102	by 11 Nov 2011
Distribution of Tarpaulin	1,500	families	5,645	2,909	2,736	08 - 15 Feb 2012
Distribution of Water Tank	1,200	families	4,424	2,245	2,179	08 - 15 Feb 2012
Shelter Support through Conditional Cash Grant	169	families	657	310	347	Feb - Oct 2012
Training on Distribution	27	staff and volunteers	27			23 - 24 Dec 2011
Watsan in Emergencies Training	41	staff	41			21 - 23 Oct 2011
Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Training	180	volunteers	180			24 - 30 Nov 2011
Disease Prevention and Hygiene Promotion Dissemination	1,000	families	3,800			20 Dec 2011 - 15 Jan 2012
Facilitation Training on Watsan	23	trainers	23			Feb 2012
Communication in Emergencies Training	17	staff	17			Mar 2012
Needs Assessment Training	49	staff and volunteers	51	34	17	8 - 12 May 2012
Information Session on Disasters and Building Back Better Techniques	346	house owners, builders, contractors	346	266	80	
CADRE Training	93	staff and volunteers	93			22 - 26 Aug 2012
CADRE Package	9	communes				by Oct 2012
Warehouse						by Oct 2012
TOTAL			29,701	11,407	11,071	

Annex 3: MAPPING OF RECOVERY PHASE OF SHELTER SUPPORT BY AGENCIES FOR MEKONG FLOODS

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	COMMUNES	AGENCIES & SUPPORT	VNRC/FRC, GRC, SRC - ECHO			
				VNRC/IFRC	SAVE THE CHILDREN	CARE	
LONG AN	Moc Hoa	Tan Lap Thanh Hung		x x			
	Tan Hung	Hung Ha Vinh Chau B Vinh Buu					x x
	Tan Thanh	Bac Hoa Hau Thanh Dong Hau Thanh Tay Nhon Hoa Lap Tan Thanh Tan Ninh Nhon Hoa		x			x x x x x
	Vinh Hung	Khanh Hung Thai Tri Vinh Tri Vinh Thuan Tien Binh Tay Vinh Binh Hung Dien A					x x x x x
DONG THAP	Huyen Hong Ngu	Thuong Thoi Tien Thuong Thoi Hau A Thuong Thoi Hau B Thuong Phuoc 2 Thuong Phuoc 1 Phu Thuan B Long Khanh B Long Thuan			x		x x
	Thi Xa Hong Ngu	An Binh B Tan Hoi Binh Thanh			x x x		
	Tam Nong	Phu Duc Phu Thanh A Phu Tho Phu Thanh B An Hoa Hoa Binh Phu Hiep			x x x x x		x x
	Tan Hong	Tan Phuoc Binh Phu Tan Ho Co Thong Binh Tan Thanh A			x x		x x x

	Thanh Binh	Tan Binh An Phuong Tan Phu Tan My Binh Tan Tan Thanh Tan Quoi		x x	x x x x		
AN GIANG	An Phu	TT An Phu Phu Hoi Vinh Loc Vinh Truong Phu Huu Vinh Hoi Dong Vinh Hau Nhon Hoi Phu UU			x x x	X x	x x
	Chau Phu	Binh Chanh Binh My Binh Phu Binh Thuy Dao Huu Canh My Duc My Phu O Long Vy Thanh My Tay			x x		X X
	Cho Moi	Hoi An Kien An Long Kien My An Nhon My Kien Thanh Long Dien A My Hoi Dong An Thanh Trung Tan My		x x	x x x x x x		
	Tan Chau	Long An Tan An Vinh Hoa Vinh Xuong Tan Thanh Chau Phong Le Chanh Phu Vinh Phu Loc			x x x x x x x	X X	

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Appeal Launch Date: 09 nov 11

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/10-2012/12
Budget Timeframe	2011/10-2012/10
Appeal	MDRVN009
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	1,107,186					1,107,186	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	45,863					45,863	
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	471,277					471,277	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	69,965					69,965	
<i>Coca Cola Foundation</i>	100,000					100,000	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	36,500					36,500	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	54,599					54,599	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	6,187					6,187	
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>	69,183					69,183	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	140,052					140,052	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	48,500					48,500	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	66,523					66,523	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	24,710					24,710	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	300					300	
C1. Cash contributions	1,133,658					1,133,658	
Other Income							
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-5,000					-5,000	
C4. Other Income	-5,000					-5,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	1,128,658					1,128,658	
D. Total Funding = B +C	1,128,658					1,128,658	
Coverage = D/A	102%					102%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	1,128,658					1,128,658	
E. Expenditure	-1,084,428					-1,084,428	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	44,230					44,230	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,107,186					1,107,186	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	23,559	23,716				23,716	-157	
Construction - Housing	345,450	327,256				327,256	18,194	
Construction - Facilities	60,000						60,000	
Clothing & Textiles	16,500	17,131				17,131	-631	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	50,596	46,424				46,424	4,172	
Utensils & Tools	21,000	17,695				17,695	3,305	
Other Supplies & Services	78,656	20,801				20,801	57,855	
Cash Disbursement		33,656				33,656	-33,656	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	595,761	486,679				486,679	109,082	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	2,858	2,858				2,858	-0	
Office & Household Equipment		560				560	-560	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,858	3,418				3,418	-560	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	7,241	40,032				40,032	-32,791	
Distribution & Monitoring	25,000	46,612				46,612	-21,612	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,723	10,067				10,067	-2,344	
Logistics Services	947	737				737	210	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	40,911	97,448				97,448	-56,537	
Personnel								
International Staff	93,932	109,097				109,097	-15,165	
National Staff	32,784	36,006				36,006	-3,222	
National Society Staff	45,340	38,573				38,573	6,767	
Total Personnel	172,056	183,677				183,677	-11,621	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	28,673	37,646				37,646	-8,973	
Professional Fees		452				452	-452	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	28,673	38,097				38,097	-9,424	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	107,294	101,122				101,122	6,172	
Total Workshops & Training	107,294	101,122				101,122	6,172	
General Expenditure								
Travel	33,546	46,660				46,660	-13,114	
Information & Public Relations	18,136	28,656				28,656	-10,520	
Office Costs	11,719	8,607				8,607	3,112	
Communications	10,631	6,210				6,210	4,421	
Financial Charges	552	1,422				1,422	-870	
Other General Expenses	8,268	7,132				7,132	1,136	
Shared Office and Services Costs	6,799	4,936				4,936	1,863	
Total General Expenditure	89,651	103,623				103,623	-13,972	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	67,418	65,914				65,914	1,504	
Total Indirect Costs	67,418	65,914				65,914	1,504	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		2,450				2,450	-2,450	
Pledge Reporting Fees	2,564	2,000				2,000	564	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	2,564	4,450				4,450	-1,886	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,107,186					1,107,186	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,107,186	1,084,428					1,084,428	22,758
VARIANCE (C - D)		22,758					22,758	