

<p><b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRVN024  <b>First launched on:</b> 18/09/2024</p>	<p><b>Glide №:</b>  <a href="#">TC-2024-000161-VNM</a></p>
<p><b>Final report issued on:</b> 30/06/2026</p>	<p><b>Timeframe covered by final report:</b>          From 18/09/2024 to 31/03/2026</p>
<p><b>Number of people targeted :</b> 130,000</p>	<p><b>Number of people assisted:</b> 72,354</p>
<p><b>Funding coverage (CHF):</b>          CHF 4 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal          CHF 4.5 million Federation-wide</p>	<p><b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b>          CHF 900,000</p>



Simulation exercise conducted in Phu Tho province to prepare communities for the upcoming disaster season (Photo: VNRC)

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

Viet Nam is among the most disaster-prone countries in the world due to its geographical location and extensive coastline, which expose the country to frequent typhoons, floods, and landslides. Over the reporting period, a series of severe hydrometeorological events caused widespread destruction and prolonged humanitarian impacts across the country.

According to the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VNDMA), Typhoon Yagi made landfall in Quang Ninh province and Hai Phong city in September 2024. Considered the strongest typhoon to hit Viet Nam in the past 30 years, the storm brought torrential rainfall, severe flooding, and landslides across 26 northern provinces. The typhoon caused 350 deaths, injured approximately 2,000 people, and led to the evacuation of more than 122,000 households. Around 284,000 houses were damaged or destroyed, while large areas of agricultural land were affected, alongside significant livestock and poultry losses.

Critical infrastructure sustained extensive damage, including more than 2,300 schools, 745 health facilities, transportation networks, and water systems. The Government estimated total economic losses at over VND 81 trillion (approximately CHF 2.78 billion). Recovery efforts in remote and mountainous areas, particularly among ethnic minority communities, remained slow months after the disaster, with ongoing humanitarian needs related to shelter, food security, safe water, and access to essential services.

As Viet Nam entered the 2025 monsoon season (July to October), consecutive tropical systems brought renewed flooding and landslides, further exacerbating the vulnerability of communities still recovering from Typhoon Yagi. Between 21 July and 2 August 2025, prolonged heavy rainfall associated with multiple tropical storms triggered flash floods and landslides across northern and north-central provinces. Son La and Dien Bien provinces were among the hardest hit, with widespread damage to homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods. According to VNDMA, by early August, 19 people had died and thousands of households were displaced or isolated. In response, the Government announced emergency support measures, while the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) launched a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation to assist the most affected communities.

Between August and October 2025, successive typhoons, including Wipha, Kajiki, Bualoi, and Matmo (Typhoon No. 11), continued to affect northern and central Viet Nam, causing severe flooding and landslides in provinces including Lao Cai, Son La, Tuyen Quang, Thai Nguyen, Bac Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Tri, and Thua Thien Hue. On 9 October 2025, the Government declared a state of emergency due to the escalating impacts of the disasters.

As reported by VNDMA, Typhoon Matmo caused 15 deaths or missing persons and injured seven people as of 9 October 2025. More than 222,000 houses were affected by flooding, including 711 houses severely damaged, while approximately 84,000 houses remained inundated. The typhoon also caused substantial agricultural losses, with more than 23,000 hectares of crops submerged and significant impacts on livelihoods and local infrastructure.

By the end of March 2026, emergency response activities had largely transitioned into recovery and reconstruction efforts across the areas affected by Typhoon Yagi and subsequent flooding events. Government authorities, humanitarian partners, and communities have made significant progress in restoring basic services, repairing infrastructure, and supporting affected households. However, recovery remained uneven, particularly in remote and mountainous areas where access constraints, limited livelihood opportunities, and pre-existing vulnerabilities continued to hinder progress.

## Summary of response

In response to Typhoon Yagi and subsequent flooding events, the Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC), with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), implemented emergency response, recovery, and resilience-building interventions across affected provinces in northern Viet Nam. Following the launch of the **Emergency Appeal (EA) MDRVN024** on 18 September 2024, the disaster response operation targeted the most affected communities in Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Phu Tho, Thai Nguyen, Bac Giang, and Lang Son provinces. Following the 2025 administrative restructuring in Viet Nam, several of these provinces were merged, including Lao Cai and Yen Bai into the new Lao Cai province, and Bac Giang into Bac Ninh province.

Initially planned as a 12-month operation, the EA timeframe was later extended to 18 months, concluding on 31 March 2026, due to significant operational challenges, including nationwide government restructuring and additional typhoons and flooding events in 2025. Despite these challenges, VNRC and IFRC maintained adaptive management and close coordination with authorities and communities, enabling the successful implementation of key activities and contributing to the recovery and resilience of affected populations in the target provinces.

The total EA funding requirement was CHF 4,000,000, of which 60.62 per cent (CHF 2,424,860) was secured. Total expenditure reached CHF 2,330,381; closing balance was CHF 94,480, after 18 months of implementation, reflecting strong implementation progress and effective use of available resources. By the end of operation, 72,354 people were reached through integrated assistance. Efforts were made to minimize double counting as some recipients received combined assistance across multiple sectors.

By the end of operation, VNRC had completed activities outlined below.

Conditional cash assistance supported targeted households to restore their livelihoods, improve sanitation through hygienic toilet construction, and increase access to safe water storage. Post-distribution monitoring indicated that assistance contributed to restoring household income sources, improving sanitation conditions, and strengthening coping capacities among affected communities.

To strengthen local preparedness and resilience, the operation supported a range of training and capacity-building activities for Red Cross staff and volunteers, commune disaster response teams, teachers, and local authorities. Trainings covered community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM), enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA), psychological first aid (PFA), clean water and sanitation, safe schools, and the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA). Community disaster response drills and awareness-raising activities were also conducted in high-risk areas to strengthen coordination and preparedness at community level.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches were integrated throughout the operation to ensure inclusive, accountable, and community-centered assistance. Priority was given to vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, older people, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minority communities. Feedback mechanisms, including community meetings, hotline numbers, and suggestion boxes, were established to strengthen transparency and community participation.

Throughout the operation, VNRC worked closely with local authorities, communities, and IFRC to ensure coordinated implementation, timely technical support, and accountability to affected populations. The operation contributed to strengthening local disaster response capacity while supporting affected households to recover and enhance resilience to future climate-related shocks.

## Operational risk assessment

Throughout the operation, VNRC, with support from the IFRC, continuously monitored operational risks and the related mitigation measures to support effective delivery programme and accountability.

Between March and July 2025, major government restructuring in Viet Nam significantly affected the operational environment for humanitarian actors, including VNRC. Administrative reforms reduced the number of provinces and cities, abolished district-level government structures, and integrated VNRC into the Viet Nam Fatherland Front (VFF) system at provincial and commune levels. These changes resulted in delays in decision-making and administrative approvals, disruptions in coordination mechanisms, and temporary uncertainties related to leadership and operational oversight. Consequently, implementation timelines for some activities under the Emergency Appeal were affected.

Operational challenges were further compounded between July and October 2025, when successive typhoons and flooding events affected northern and central Viet Nam. Following the Government's declaration of a state of emergency on 9 October 2025, VNRC redirected personnel and operational resources to support large-scale emergency response activities across affected provinces. As a result, some planned activities under the Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal experienced temporary delays during this period.

To address these evolving risks to the operation's objectives, VNRC and IFRC regularly reviewed and updated the risk assessment and prioritization, adjusted risk actions, and strengthened coordination mechanisms to maintain programme quality and continuity. A no-cost extension of the operation timeframe was approved to enable the completion of planned activities under the new administrative and operational context. Despite the challenges encountered, the operation was completed by March 2026, with key activities successfully implemented and operational objectives achieved.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The Emergency Appeal (EA) operation supported VNRC in addressing the immediate and recovery needs of communities affected by Typhoon Yagi and subsequent flooding events in northern Viet Nam. The operation targeted 130,000 people in Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Phu Tho, Thai Nguyen, Bac Giang, and Lang Son provinces through integrated emergency response, early recovery, and resilience-building interventions. Following the Government's administrative restructuring in 2025, the operational areas have since been reorganized into Lao Cai province (merger of Lao Cai and Yen Bai), Thai Nguyen province, Phu Tho province, Bac Ninh province (merger of Bac Ninh and Bac Giang), and Lang Son province.

The operation timeframe was extended from 12 to 18 months, until 31 March 2026, due to significant implementation delays caused by government and VNRC restructuring processes, which affected coordination mechanisms, approval procedures and operational planning at all levels. Implementation was further disrupted by VNRC's response to multiple typhoons and floods during the 2025 monsoon season, requiring the reallocation of staff and resources to emergency operations. The extension enabled VNRC to complete planned recovery activities while maintaining the quality, accountability and effectiveness of the operation.

By the end of operation, 72,354 people were reached through integrated assistance across multiple sectors.

Throughout the operation, VNRC, with support from IFRC, has conducted needs assessments and situation monitoring through field assessments, community consultations, post-distribution monitoring (PDM), and regular coordination with local authorities and affected communities.

Assessment findings and community feedback informed the prioritization and adaptation of activities, including adjustments to beneficiary targeting, recovery interventions, and implementation modalities to better address evolving needs and operational constraints. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches were integrated throughout the operation to ensure transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability to affected populations. Communities participated in beneficiary selection processes, village consultations, feedback mechanisms, and post-distribution monitoring activities. Feedback and complaints mechanisms, including hotline numbers, community meetings, and suggestion boxes, enabled affected people to raise concerns and provide input, supporting timely adjustments to programme implementation and strengthening community trust and participation.


The operation adopted an integrated programming approach across sectors to address interconnected humanitarian needs. Emergency relief assistance was combined with livelihood recovery support, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, disaster risk reduction (DRR), Safe Schools activities, and community preparedness initiatives. PGI considerations were mainstreamed across all sectors, with priority given to vulnerable groups including women-headed households, older people, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minority communities. PFA, hygiene promotion, and risk awareness activities were integrated into community outreach and training activities to support both physical and psychosocial recovery.

As the operation transitioned from emergency response to recovery, VNRC prioritized interventions aimed at supporting affected households self-recover, including conditional cash assistance for livelihood restoration, support for hygienic latrines and household water storage, shelter repair kits, and training on PASSA. During the second part of the EA operation, VNRC also focused on long-term interventions whose objectives were to strengthening community resilience, via Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA) initiatives, and through improving community preparedness for future disasters.

Capacity-building activities for Red Cross staff and volunteers, teachers, and local disaster response teams further strengthened local preparedness and response capacities.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

Figures reported throughout the document reflect people reached by the IFRC Secretariat.

	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	People reached: <b>7,800</b>	
		Female: 4,056	Male: 3,744
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>People in the most affected communities have met their basic needs through the provision of essential household items and conditional cash grants for shelter assistance.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of households provided with household and essential items</i>	1,850 HH (estimated 7,400 ppl)	3,200
	<i># of households provided with tents and repair kits (deprioritized)</i>	100HH (estimated 400 ppl)	500
	<i># of households that received conditional cash for shelter repair and reconstruction assistance (deprioritized)</i>	0	350
	<i># of households that received technical guidance on build back safer (</i>	123 HH	350
	<i>% of households that received conditional cash are reached with PDM (deprioritized)</i>	0	100
	<i>% of households provided with household and essential items are reached with PDM (deprioritized)</i>	0	10
<b>Achievement:</b>			
<b>1.Distribution of household and essential items</b>	Between September and October 2024, VNRC distributed essential household items including blankets, mosquito nets, cooking pots, pans, rice cookers, bins and essential hygiene items (wash cloths, detergent, toothbrush and toothpaste, soap, eyedrops, mosquito spray, alcohol swabs, nail clippers, cotton swabs, sanitary pads, band-aid, medicine storage box) to 1,850 households (est. 7,400 people) across targeted provinces. While the original target was 3,200 households, a six-month reassessment found that many affected households had either repaired their		

homes independently or received shelter assistance from other organizations or government agencies. As a result, the achievement remains at 1,850 households supported with essential household items.



*VNRC Vice President and Secretary General visited and distributed essential items to affected people in Phutho province (Photo: VNRC)*

## **2. Distribution of tents and repair kits**

Between September and October 2024, In Lao Cai, 100 home repair kits (a standard VNRC home repair kit contains handsaw, steel cutter, wires, screws, nail extractor, grub-axe, hammer, hoes, shovel, knife, pliers, rope, nails, tarpaulin and measuring tape) were distributed to 100 households (approximately 400 people). The original target was 500 households, however; a six-month reassessment found that there was no longer a need to provide tents or household repair kits. The achievement remains at 100 households supported during the emergency phases.



*Standard items included in VNRC's home repair kit (Photo:VNRC)*

### 3. Distribution of conditional cash for shelter repair and reconstruction assistance

Between 28 May and 10 June 2025, the VNRC conducted a six-month reassessment to review the evolving needs of affected communities. The assessment found that although housing needs remain important, many households face challenges related to land use rights. Most families have already repaired their homes independently or received support from the government or other humanitarian actors. Therefore, conditional cash assistance for shelter repair or reconstruction was no longer required.

### 4. Provided technical guidance on build back safer (BBS) guidance

In April and December 2025, VNRC conducted PASSA training courses in the targeted provinces (Thai Nguyen, Lang Son, and Cao Bang provinces), reaching 123 participants (representing 123 households), including 62 women. Although the initial target for PASSA training was set for 350 households, the activity reached 123 participants due to the intensive and participatory nature of the methodology. VNRC prioritised smaller groups from high-risk communities to ensure quality facilitation, practical engagement and effective learning on safer shelter and disaster risk reduction.



BBS guidance in Phu Tho province (Photo: VNRC)



BBS guidance in Lang Son province (Photo: VNRC)

The training strengthened community awareness and capacity on shelter safety and disaster risk reduction through the application of the eight-step PASSA methodology. Participants were trained on community hazard mapping, historical risk analysis, identification of shelter vulnerabilities, development of safer housing solutions, and action planning to improve household safety before, during, and after disasters.

Through practical exercises and group discussions, participants improved their understanding of housing-related risks and identified locally appropriate measures to strengthen safer shelter practices within their communities. Upon completion of the training, all participants received certificates and were equipped to support community awareness-raising activities and promote safer shelter and disaster risk reduction measures at local level.

### 5. Conduct PDM for households that receive conditional cash:

The PDM activity was cancelled following the deprioritization of conditional cash support for shelter repair and reconstruction. Shelter needs evolved rapidly during the recovery phase, driven by self-recovery efforts and support from government and other humanitarian actors. As a result, by the time assistance was implemented, many targeted households had already repaired their homes independently or received support, leading to a reduced

level of remaining unmet shelter needs and necessitating operational adjustments to the original shelter targets and activities.

## **6. Conduct PDM for households provided with household and essential items**

Due to the limited scale and one-time nature of the essential household item distribution, combined with competing operational priorities and resource constraints during the implementation period, VNRC prioritized PDM activities for cash assistance and recovery interventions, and therefore did not conduct a separate PDM for the household item distribution.

### **Challenges**

- Shelter needs evolved rapidly during the recovery phase, as many households independently repaired homes or received support from other actors, requiring adjustments to the original shelter targets and activities.
- Successive typhoons and flooding events in 2025, alongside administrative restructuring processes, affected operational timelines and coordination mechanisms in some areas.
- Access to remote and mountainous communities remained challenging due to damaged infrastructure and difficult terrain, particularly during the rainy season.
- Procurement of shelter and household items faced delays due to limited experience in developing specifications and changing approval procedures.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- Continuous needs reassessment and market monitoring were essential to ensure shelter interventions remained relevant and responsive to changing community needs.
- Close coordination with government authorities and humanitarian partners helped minimize duplication and enabled more targeted support to vulnerable households.
- Early market assessments provided valuable information for adapting shelter response strategies and confirming the feasibility of locally sourced recovery materials.
- Community engagement and transparent beneficiary selection processes strengthened community acceptance



## Livelihoods

People reached: **7,522**

Male: 3,765

Female: 3,757

### Objective:

*The livelihoods of affected communities are restored and strengthened over the long-term by mitigating the need for negative coping mechanisms.*

### Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of households that received conditional cash for livelihood restoration	1,760 (estimated 7,522 ppl)	4,400
# of households that received technical guidance on livelihood restoration	1,941	4,400
% of households that received conditional cash are reached with PDM	100%	100%

### Achievement:

#### 1. Household received the Conditional Cash for livelihood

From February to March 2025, the first phase of cash for livelihood support was delivered in two tranches, totaling VND 5,000,000 per household (approximately CHF 160) — with the first instalment of VND 3,000,000 and the second of VND 2,000,000. The amount was determined by VNRC in consultation with the Disaster Management Working Group and based on market assessments in the target areas to ensure the support was sufficient to restore small income-generating activities.

Before receiving the first tranche, beneficiaries signed a commitment agreement outlining the intended use of the cash for livelihood recovery, such as purchasing livestock or agricultural inputs, which is the conditionality of the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). A post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise was conducted after the first disbursement to verify compliance. Only households that met the agreed conditions during the PDM were eligible for the second tranche. The interval between tranches varied by location, generally ranging from two to four weeks to allow for implementation and monitoring.

VNRC delivered cash assistance through its existing partnership with Viet Nam Post (VN Post), which acted as the Financial Service Provider (FSP). Cash grants were distributed to selected beneficiaries at community-level distribution points, where recipients were requested to count and verify the cash received in the presence of VN Post staff before signing the distribution records. VNRC coordinated closely with Red Cross chapters, local authorities, community representatives and VN Post to verify beneficiary lists, organize distributions, and ensure the timely, transparent and accountable delivery of cash assistance.

Cash distribution in the first phase took place in Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Thai Nguyen provinces from mid-February to March 2025, reaching 600 households (2,563 people — 1,288 male and 1,275 female) with full support for livelihoods and basic needs.

The final phase of cash for livelihood support, targeting 1,160 households, equivalent to 4,959 people (2,477 males and 2,482 females), distributed into 2 tranches between December 2025 and February 2026 across 22 communes. Each household received VND 5,000,000 (approximately CHF 160) in two tranches — VND 3,000,000 followed by VND 2,000,000 — following the same process as the first phase.

In total, 1,760 households, representing approximately 7,522 individuals, were reached through conditional cash assistance for livelihood support. The actual number of households reached was lower than the original target due to delays in implementation caused by government restructuring, overlapping emergency responses to subsequent typhoons and floods in 2025, evolving beneficiary needs during the recovery period, and challenges in verifying eligible households as many affected families had already restored livelihoods independently or received support from other sources by the time assistance was delivered. Importantly, the reduced coverage was not driven by funding limitations, but by the above operational and contextual factors.



*Distribution of cash for livelihood in Cao Bang province (photo: VNRC)*



Since then, Mrs. Hoang Thi Sua and her family has become one of many to receive cash assistance support from the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) as part of an **Emergency Appeal** launched by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

For these families, this cash assistance was about more than short-term relief.

It has enabled households to restart small livestock activities, restoring their main source of income and helping them move from crisis to stability.

Source: [IFRC Website](#)

## 2. Household received technical guidance on livelihood restoration to targeted households

VNRC conducted several livelihood restoration training sessions, in targeted provinces, reaching 1,941 participants (represented 1,941 households), including 827 female primarily beneficiary households alongside local authorities and Red Cross staff. The trainings focused on practical skills, including selection of suitable livelihood options, planning and use of support resources, basic cost-income management, risk mitigation in agriculture and livestock, and market linkages. The actual number of households reached was lower than the original target due to delays in implementation caused by government restructuring, overlapping emergency responses to subsequent typhoons and floods in 2025, evolving beneficiary needs during the recovery period, and challenges in verifying eligible households as many affected families had already restored livelihoods independently or received support from other sources by the time assistance was delivered.



*Livelihood restoration training in Thai Nguyen province (photo: VNRC)*

As a result, participating households strengthened their capacity to develop viable livelihood plans, optimise the use of assistance, and adopt risk reduction measures, contributing to the recovery and stabilisation of incomes following the disaster.

### **3. Training on Beneficiary selection for VNRC staff**

To ensure transparency and community participation, VNRC conducted village-level consultation meetings for beneficiary selection and registration. In addition, beneficiary selection trainings were organized across VNRC provincial chapters to strengthen staff capacity in implementing the process for the entire Emergency Appeal (EA) operation. All targeted provinces have successfully completed the trainings, reaching 401 VNRC staff members (267 male, 134 female). These sessions enhanced staff skills in applying fair and consistent criteria, ensuring that vulnerable households were accurately identified and supported.

### **4. Post-Distribution Monitoring for Conditional Cash for livelihood**

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted following both phases of conditional cash assistance for livelihood recovery to assess the utilization, effectiveness, and appropriateness of the support provided to affected households.

For the first phase of cash assistance, PDM visits were conducted between the end of March and early April 2025 following the completion of distributions in Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Thai Nguyen provinces. All recipient households participated in the monitoring process. Findings showed that the cash assistance contributed positively to livelihood recovery; however, for many households, the support covered only part of their overall recovery needs. Approximately 69 per cent of respondents reported that the assistance covered less than 50 per cent of their livelihood-related expenses, reflecting the significant financial impact of the disaster on affected households. At the same time, the assessment highlighted strong community acceptance of the cash-based approach, with 96 per cent of respondents

expressing a preference for cash assistance in future livelihood recovery programmes due to its flexibility and ability to support household-specific priorities.



*PDM for cash undertaken in Lao Cai province.  
(Photo: VNRC)*



*PDM for cash undertaken in Lao Cai province.  
(Photo: VNRC)*

The second phase of PDM was conducted following the final round of livelihood cash distributions to 1,160 households scattered from December 2025 to February 2026 varied differently 22 communes across targeted provinces. The assessment found that households primarily invested assistance in productive assets and livelihood activities, particularly livestock raising such as poultry, pigs, cattle, and goats, as well as context-specific activities including beekeeping and aquaculture. Most households (85 per cent) focused on a single livelihood activity to strengthen management and maximize recovery outcomes, while a smaller proportion diversified livelihood investments to reduce future risks. The findings also showed that the assistance enabled households to cover a substantial portion of initial livelihood recovery costs and provided critical start-up capital during the recovery period. As a result, 60 per cent of households reported improvements in livelihood conditions, including expanded production and increased income generation, while 11 per cent reported that their livelihoods had recovered to pre-disaster levels during the reporting period.

Overall, the PDM findings from both phases demonstrated that the cash-based approach was appropriate and effective in supporting livelihood recovery, enabling affected households to make flexible and informed investment decisions according to their priorities, local market conditions, and recovery needs.

### **Challenges**

- Delays between the disaster event and implementation affected beneficiary verification and livelihood recovery planning. Successive typhoons and floods in 2025 disrupted implementation schedules and recovery activities.
- Limited local technical resources affected livelihood training delivery in some provinces.

### **Lessons Learned**

- Conditional cash assistance with livelihood training as conditionality improved household recovery and reduced misuse risks.
- Flexible and adaptive planning is necessary as household recovery needs evolve over time.
- Integrated livelihood support contributes to longer-term resilience and recovery.



## Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: **25,802**

Male: 12,558

Female: 13,244

### Objective:

*The most affected communities can access and purchase essential items and services in a secure and dignified manner.*

### Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of households that received multi-purpose cash grants	6,566 household (25,802 people)	4,694 household (18,400 people)
# of provincial Red Cross staff that received refreshment training on PDM	68	50
% of households that received multi-purpose cash grants are reached with PDM	10%	10

### Achievement:

#### 1. Distribution of Multi-purpose Cash

Between February and April 2025, VNRC distributed multi-purpose cash assistance to 25,802 people (13,244 female, 12,558 male) across targeted provinces, which is 40 per cent above the original target, in partnership with Viet Nam Post (using cash-in-envelop modality). The cash support was structured in three tiers:

- Level 1: VND 1 million (CHF 32) for households with one member
- Level 2: VND 2 million (CHF 64) for households with two members
- Level 3: VND 3 million (CHF 96) for households with three members
- 



Multi-Purpose Cash Grant distribution in Bac Giang province (Photo: VNRC)

To ensure transparency and community participation, VNRC also conducted village-level consultation meetings with community members for beneficiary selection and registration. These transfer values were determined through consultations with the Cash Working Group in Viet Nam. The multi-purpose cash assistance reached 25,802 people, exceeding the original target of 18,400 people, due to the flexible targeting approach and tiered transfer values based on household size. Continuous needs assessments also identified a higher number of vulnerable households requiring immediate support during the emergency phase.

## **2. Provincial Red Cross staff who joined refresher training on PDM**

In February 2025, 68 VNRC staff and volunteers (42 female, 26 male) in targeted provinces were trained in Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) using KoBo Toolbox. The training aimed to strengthen local capacity in monitoring the effectiveness, appropriateness, and accountability of cash assistance interventions implemented under the Emergency Appeal operation.

The training focused on key PDM methodologies, including household interview techniques, data collection standards, beneficiary feedback mechanisms, and analysis of post-distribution outcomes. Participants were also trained on the practical use of KoBo Toolbox for digital data collection, mobile survey management, real-time data submission, and basic data quality control.

Through practical exercises and field-based simulations, participants improved their skills in conducting household surveys, verifying beneficiary information, and collecting community feedback in a timely and systematic manner. The use of KoBo Toolbox contributed to more efficient and accurate data collection, reducing manual data entry errors and improving the speed of reporting and analysis.

The training strengthened VNRC's local monitoring and accountability capacity and supported more evidence-based decision-making throughout the operation. The digital data collection approach also enhanced the quality and consistency of PDM activities across provinces and contributed to improved tracking of programme outcomes and beneficiary satisfaction.

## **3. Post Distribution Monitoring**

PDM visits were conducted one to two weeks after the MPCG distribution. Approximately 10–20 per cent of recipients were randomly selected for interviews. The survey across the targeted provinces revealed that most households need support for restoring farmland, livestock raising, and home repairs. Some residents also expressed the desire to receive training on disaster preparedness so they can proactively protect themselves, their families, and their communities.

672 households were surveyed (representing 10.2 per cent of all beneficiaries), across targeted provinces.

- Vulnerability status: 72 per cent of surveyed households met 1–2 vulnerability criteria.
- Damage level: 79 per cent of households experienced losses in 1–2 categories.
- Household size: 79 per cent of households receiving support had 3 or more members.
- Decision-making on spending: In 48 per cent of households, spending decisions were made jointly by both husband and wife.

Nine main spending categories were reported by beneficiaries: food staples, other food items, non-food items, healthcare, education, seeds/livestock, debt repayment, utilities (electricity/water), and others.

- 66 per cent of households spent the cash on 1–2 categories, primarily on food staples (59 per cent) and other food items (52 per cent).

- 82 per cent of households reported that cash assistance covered less than 50 per cent of their needs.
- The remaining 18 per cent said it covered more than 50 per cent of their household spending.

### Challenges

- Administrative approval procedures and coordination changes delayed cash distribution timelines.
- Verification of beneficiary information became more complex due to population movement and changing household conditions.
- Large-scale simultaneous emergency responses stretched operational capacity.

### Lessons Learned

- Early coordination with financial service providers improved distribution efficiency.
- Community engagement and transparent beneficiary selection strengthened accountability and acceptance.
- Digital tools supported more efficient beneficiary management and post-distribution monitoring.

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	People reached: <b>15,312</b>	
		Male: 10,379	Female: 4,933

**Objective:** *The immediate and potential health risks of affected communities are closely and continuously monitored to ensure their health and well-being are addressed.*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i># of VNRC staff and volunteers who received training on PFA</i>	44	50
	<i># of people who received key messages on MHPSS and PFA</i>	15,312	2,100

### Achievement:

#### 1. Training on Psychological First Aid (PFA)

VNRC supported community health and PFA, health promotion, and integrated community outreach activities in affected provinces.

VNRC conducted a training of facilitators on PFA, CEA, and PGI from 4 to 7 January 2025 in Bac Giang for seven VNRC provincial chapters, with the participation of 44 staff and volunteers (17 male, 27 female). As a result of this training, key messages on PFA have been disseminated to 516 (F235/M281) community members through integrated outreach activities, including hygiene promotion.

The application of knowledge and skills gained from this training has been mainstreamed mainly into WASH and Health communication events. However, the integration of PFA into broader Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) programming in communities has been constrained due to turnover among trained staff and volunteers, limiting their direct involvement in ongoing field activities.

To address this gap and ensure continuity of psychosocial support, VNRC nominated core staff from the targeted provinces to attend a PFA Training of Trainers (ToT) supported bilaterally and facilitated by the Singapore Red Cross and the Vietnam–Singapore Cooperation Center, which took place in Hanoi, Viet Nam in September 2025. This initiative aimed to strengthen institutional capacity by equipping key personnel with the necessary skills to cascade training at local levels and improve the quality and reach of MHPSS services. The content and topics were highly relevant and practical for Red Cross work, encouraging active participation, strong teamwork, and creative, well-prepared presentations from all trainees. As a result, 100 per cent of the 20 participants completed the course and received Certificates of Completion.

In June 2025, VNRC conducted a six-month post-distribution reassessment to evaluate the impact of the intervention on community health. Findings show that no outbreaks of waterborne diseases were reported in the affected communes following the floods. Only a few mild and isolated cases of conditions such as skin irritation were recorded. All flood-related injuries were promptly treated by local health authorities, which remained operational and fully stocked with essential medical supplies, thereby ensuring continued access to basic healthcare services for the affected population.

Health authorities also implemented disease prevention measures, including disinfection of flooded areas, and used loudspeakers at various levels to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks . These efforts helped maintain community health and raise public awareness.

## **2. Disseminated key messages on MHPSS and PFA**

As part of the integrated health and community outreach activities under the EA operation, VNRC organized 86 communication sessions and community events on , disease prevention and control, PFA, and PGI. Total 15,312 people (516 previously reached and an additional 14,796) including 4,933 female were reached through integrated WASH event, The activity exceeded the original target due to the high level of community participation and the integration of MHPSS, PFA, hygiene promotion, and disease prevention messages into broader community outreach and school-based activities. The use of interactive communication approaches, combined with the active involvement of trained volunteers, schools, local authorities, and community networks, enabled VNRC to reach additional participants beyond the planned target, including students, ethnic minority communities, and households in surrounding areas.

In addition, four communication events were organized in high schools using interactive approaches such as contests, games, and performances involving teachers and students, including students from ethnic minority communities. These activities helped raise awareness among young people and communities on hygiene promotion, disease prevention, psychosocial well-being, and protective health practices following the floods.

The dissemination activities contributed to strengthening community awareness and promoting positive hygiene and psychosocial support practices in schools and affected communities, while also supporting broader efforts to reduce public health risks during the recovery period.


### **Challenges**

- Consecutive flooding events increased health risks and pressure on local health systems. Limited local technical resources and staff turnover affected the continuity of community outreach and MHPSS-related activities in some provinces.

- Access constraints in remote and mountainous communities limited the frequency of face-to-face communication activities during periods of severe weather.
- Staff and volunteer turnover made it difficult to integrate PFA into broader MHPSS programming

### Lessons Learned

- Integrating MHPSS, PFA, hygiene promotion, and PGI messages into existing community outreach activities increased community participation and operational efficiency.
- Interactive and community-based communication approaches, particularly in schools, were effective in promoting awareness and behaviour change among children and communities.
- Training local volunteers strengthened community-level outreach capacity and supported more sustainable dissemination of health and psychosocial support messages.

 <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>		People reached: <b>17,755</b>	
		Male: 11,636	Female: 6,119
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>The main risks of WASH-related diseases are mitigated, and the environmental sanitation needs of the affected communities are addressed through quality WASH services.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of people reached by WASH assistance</i>	15,312	18,900
	<i># of VNRC staff and volunteers who received ToT on WASH and disease prevention in disasters</i>	23	25
	<i>#VNRC volunteers receive WASH in emergency training</i>	135	0
	<i># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities</i>	15,312	18,900
	<i># of constructed household/communal sanitation facilities (conditional cash)</i>	150 HH (571 ppl)	300
	<i># of households that received conditional cash for water tank procurement (1000 litre)</i>	450 (1,872 ppl)	500
<i>% of the targeted population reached with PDM</i>	100	100	

## **Achievement:**

### **1. Conduct ToT on WASH and disease prevention in disasters**

From 24 to 28 November 2025, VNRC, through the Central Project Management Board and in collaboration with the Thai Nguyen Provincial Red Cross chapter, organized a five-day ToT on clean water, sanitation, and disease prevention in Thai Nguyen province.

The training brought together 23 participants, including 13 women and 10 men, from the VNRC headquarters and provincial chapters in Bac Ninh, Cao Bang, Lao Cai, Lang Son, Thai Nguyen, Phu Tho, Dien Bien, and Tuyen Quang. The training included sessions on safe water collection, treatment and storage, hygiene promotion, sanitation and environmental hygiene, prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases following floods, behavior change communication, and community engagement approaches. All participants successfully completed the course and received ToT certificates.

### **2. Conduct WASH Emergency Training for Volunteer**

Following the training, VNRC formed a core pool of regional trainers responsible for cascading training to commune-level volunteers and supporting the implementation, monitoring, and supervision of WASH activities in their respective provinces. This approach contributed to strengthening local capacity, improving the quality and consistency of WASH interventions, and supporting the sustainability of community-based health and hygiene promotion activities beyond the operation period. To strengthen local outreach capacity, 135 Red Cross volunteers from project communes received training on hygiene promotion, disease prevention, behavior change communication, and emergency WASH communication skills. These volunteers subsequently supported community awareness activities at local level.

### **3. Hygiene Promotion/WASH Communication**

Between February and December 2025, VNRC implemented integrated WASH and hygiene promotion activities across affected provinces to reduce public health risks and strengthen community awareness following Typhoon Yagi and subsequent flooding events.

From 16 to 28 February 2025, VNRC conducted hygiene promotion and WASH communication activities in Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces, reaching 516 people (F235/M281), including local residents, teachers, and students. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials covering safe water use, sanitation practices, water treatment methods, and handwashing techniques were distributed through schools and community outreach activities.

By December 2025, VNRC had successfully completed 86 communication sessions and community events across target provinces, reaching 14,796 people, including 4,698 women and girls. In total, 15,312 people, including 4,933 females were reached through integrated WASH, disease prevention, PFA, and PGI communication activities through this emergency appeal operation. The number of people reached was lower than the original target due to delays caused by government restructuring, overlapping emergency responses during the 2025 typhoon season, and access constraints in remote and mountainous areas. Staff turnover and competing with local priorities also affected the scale of outreach activities in some provinces.

The outreach activities provided practical information on hygiene practices, prevention of waterborne diseases, safe water use, and psychosocial well-being during the recovery period. Although the number of people reached

was lower than the original target, this was mainly due to government restructuring, overlapping emergency responses during the 2025 typhoon season, and access constraints in remote and mountainous areas.



*Role-play about hygiene promotion in WASH communication event in the secondary school in Cao Bang province (photo: VNRC)*

As part of the communication campaign, more than 5,000 leaflets and posters on hygiene promotion, sanitation, and disease prevention were produced and distributed in schools, village cultural houses, and health stations. In addition, four interactive school-based communication events involving teachers and students, including ethnic minority students, helped promote positive hygiene behaviours and strengthen awareness among young people and surrounding communities.

The integrated communication approach contributed to improved hygiene awareness, strengthened community engagement, and reduced public health risks in flood-affected communities during the recovery phase.

#### **4. Distribute conditional cash for household sanitation facilities**

VNRC supported the construction of hygienic household toilets in seven communes across Bac Ninh, Lao Cai, and Phu Tho provinces to improve sanitation conditions and reduce public health risks in flood-affected communities. 150 households, approximately 571 people (F275/M296), including 275 women and girls, received support to construct hygienic toilets through conditional cash assistance. The total implementation cost amounted to VND 1.5 billion.

The activity contributed to improving access to safe sanitation facilities and promoting healthier hygiene practices among vulnerable households during the recovery period. Support was prioritised for households with limited resources and inadequate sanitation conditions following Typhoon Yagi and subsequent flooding events.

The actual household reached was lower than the target, originally, the activity was planned for additional provinces; however, based on updated needs assessments conducted during implementation, activities in Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Thai Nguyen were not carried out as sanitation needs had already been addressed through household self-recovery or support from other actors.

#### **5. Distribute conditional cash for water tank**

VNRC provided conditional cash assistance to support the purchase of stainless-steel water tanks with a capacity of 1,000 litres or more for vulnerable households in flood-affected areas. The activity was implemented in Bac Ninh, Cao Bang, Lao Cai, and Phu Tho provinces, supporting 450 households, equivalent to 1,872 people, including 911 women and girls. The total implementation cost amounted to VND 1.575 billion.

During implementation, updated needs reassessments showed that households in Lang Son and Thai Nguyen provinces no longer required support for household water tanks, as many had already restored water storage capacity independently or received assistance from government authorities and other humanitarian actors. In addition, some households in the initially targeted areas were no longer eligible based on revised needs assessments. As a result, the activity was refocused on provinces and households with the greatest remaining needs, leading to support being provided to 450 households compared to the original target of 500 households.

## **6. Post Distribution Monitoring**

### **6.1 PDM for conditional cash for household sanitation facilities**

Following the first cash distribution for hygienic toilet construction, VNRC conducted PDM interviews with all 150 supported households to assess the use and effectiveness of the assistance. The finding showed that households primarily used cash assistance to construct or repair toilets, including the purchase and transportation of construction materials, labour costs, and other related expenses. Most households combined several expenditure categories to complete the construction work according to their needs and local conditions. Specifically, 41 per cent of households used the support for two types of expenses, most commonly construction materials and labour, 31 per cent for three types of expenses, and 29 per cent for one type of expense.

The assessment also showed that the majority of households invested between VND 10–20 million in toilet construction. Around 64 per cent of households spent between VND 10–15 million, while 22 per cent invested between VND 15–20 million and 13 per cent spent more than VND 20 million. This reflected households' willingness to invest additional resources to improve sanitation conditions and build more durable facilities.

The PDM findings further indicated positive improvements in household sanitation conditions following the support. A total of 77 per cent of households reported that they had access to more hygienic toilets than before, while 22 per cent reported partial improvements compared to pre-flood conditions. Overall, the assessment demonstrated that the support contributed significantly to restoring sanitation facilities, improving hygiene conditions, and supporting household recovery after the disaster.

### **6.2 PDM- conditional cash for water tank**

Post-distribution monitoring conducted with all supported households found that the assistance significantly improved household water storage capacity and access to safe water. All 450 households successfully purchased stainless steel water tanks in line with the project requirements. Among surveyed households, 83 per cent reported improved water storage capacity compared to pre-disaster conditions, while 17 per cent reported that storage capacity had returned to the same level as before the floods. The support contributed to improving household resilience by strengthening access to safe domestic water and reducing vulnerability to future climate-related shocks and water shortages.

### **Six month re-assessment**

In early June 2025, VNRC conducted a six-month reassessment to evaluate the impact of Typhoon No. 3 (Yagi) and subsequent flooding on poor and near-poor households, identifying short-, medium-, and long-term needs in water, sanitation, and hygiene. Key informant interviews were held with commune-level stakeholders. Findings show 5 per cent of water containers were damaged, with 61 per cent repaired—mainly with stainless steel tanks. Of 52,403 households with toilets, 16 per cent are unsanitary and 3 per cent were storm-damaged; 68 per cent of these have been restored. Schools meet basic sanitation standards but lack adequate water storage. Priority needs include 1,000-liter stainless steel tanks, new sanitary toilets, and hygiene awareness sessions.

Due to several severe typhoons between July and October 2025, the Government of Viet Nam declared a state of emergency on 9 October. VNRC shifted its focus to immediate response, temporarily pausing the Emergency Appeal. Therefore, no progress on TOT on WASH and disease prevention in disasters, conditional cash for water tanks and construction of new sanitary toilets, nor organizing of awareness-raising were made during this period.



*Six-month reassessment conducted in all targeted provinces. (Photo: VNRC)*


### **Challenges**

- Limited availability of local technical trainers in specialized WASH topics required additional coordination and support at regional level.
- Staff turnover and competing operational priorities during overlapping emergency responses affected continuity of community engagement activities in some areas.
- Remote operational areas and competing emergency response priorities affected the scheduling and implementation of some training activities.

### **Lessons Learned**

- Integrating WASH, PFA, and PGI messages into combined outreach activities increased operational efficiency and community participation.
- The Training of Trainers approach proved effective in strengthening local technical capacity and supporting the sustainability of WASH programming.
- Training local volunteers strengthened community-level communication capacity and supported sustainability of awareness-raising activities beyond the operation period.

- Building a regional pool of trained facilitators improved consistency in technical guidance and strengthened support to commune-level volunteers.

	<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	People reached: 15,312	
		Male: 10,379	Female: 4,933
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Ensure protection and safety by strengthening the existing protection capacity of affected communities and by ensuring that all facilities, goods, and services are accessible, dignified, and safe for people of all backgrounds.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of people reached through messages from PGI materials (same participant with WASH event)</i>	15,312	2,100
	<i># of VNRC staff and volunteers who received PGI training</i>	85	50
	<i>Programme has completed the IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis as per the requirements of IFRC-supported operations</i>	Yes	Yes

**Achievement:**

**1. Disseminate PGI Key message**

From 16 to 28 February 2025, PGI and CEA messages were integrated into hygiene promotion and WASH communication activities in Lao Cai and Yen Bai. 516 people (281 male, 235 female) participated in 18 sessions, which engaged students, teachers, and community members. The sessions focused on hygiene, rights to humanitarian assistance, available services and selection criteria, non-discrimination, and feedback mechanisms. This integrated approach enhanced community awareness of protection risks and strengthened trust, accountability, and engagement in the EA operation.

Between February and December 2025, PGI and CEA messages were integrated in WASH and hygiene promotion activities across affected provinces to reduce public health risks and strengthen community awareness following Typhoon Yagi and subsequent flooding events.

By December 2025, VNRC had successfully completed 86 communication sessions and community events with the integration of PGI message across target provinces, reaching 14,796 people, including 4,698 women and girls. In total, 15,312 people (516+14,796) were reached through integrated PGI into WASH, hygiene promotion, disease prevention, PFA, and PGI communication activities during this emergency appeal operation. The number of people reached was higher than the original target due to the integration of PGI key messages in two major sectoral interventions: WASH and Hygiene promotion.

## 2. Conduct PGI training

From 19 to 20 December 2024, VNRC conducted online training on PGI and CEA, facilitated by the IFRC CCD in Bangkok. In total, 85 staff (29 male, 56 female) participated, exceeding the original target. The training enhanced staff capacity to integrate PGI and CEA into emergency programming, with a focus on cash assistance.

Key topics included PGI in Cash and Voucher Assistance, PSEA, child safeguarding, and the use of sex, age, and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD). Following the training, VNRC has systematically applied PGI principles in cash distribution, prioritizing vulnerable groups such as children, single-headed women, elderly, and people with disabilities, and promoting inclusive messaging through its public communication channels.


PGI considerations were integrated throughout the operation to ensure safe, inclusive, and equitable assistance for vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, older people, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minority communities. Women represented more than half of cash assistance recipients and actively participated in community consultations and recovery activities. Accessible distribution arrangements, feedback mechanisms such as hotline numbers and suggestion boxes, and integrated PFA activities helped strengthen protection, accountability, and community trust. In addition, support for hygienic toilets and household water tanks improved privacy, dignity, and access to safe sanitation for women and girls in flood-affected communities.

### Challenges:

- Limited local technical expertise in PGI at the branches level.
- Remote and difficult-to-access areas constrained monitoring, technical support and in-person supervision, with much coordination conducted remotely.

### Lessons Learned

- Integrating PGI considerations across all sectors strengthened the accessibility, safety, and relevance of assistance for vulnerable groups.
- Community feedback mechanisms supported greater transparency, accountability, and community participation throughout the operation.
- Combining PGI with WASH, health, and livelihood activities contributed to more holistic and dignified recovery support for affected households.

	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	People reached: <b>22,531</b>	
		Male: 10,787	Female: 11,744
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Targeted communities are informed, consulted, and able to share their feedback on the planned or received assistance, allowing programmes and operations to be adjusted and adapted accordingly.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>The operation is informed by a needs assessment which includes information gathered from affected people (Yes/No)</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i># of VNRC staff and volunteers who received CEA training (same participant with PGI)</i>	85	25

# of methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation, including the selection criteria, if these are being used	2	2
% of people who received a response to their feedback about the operations	100%	50%

**Achievement:**

**1. The operation is informed by a needs assessment which included information gathered from affected people**

The operation was informed by rapid needs assessments and continuous engagement with affected communities to ensure assistance remained relevant, inclusive and accountable. Information gathered from affected people through community meetings, post-distribution monitoring (PDM), feedback channels and direct consultations helped guide implementation and identify emerging concerns. Clear communication on assistance criteria, timelines and operational progress was shared through community meetings, loudspeaker announcements, posters, local radio, social media and community volunteers acting as focal points. Printed leaflets and information boards at commune offices further supported transparency and reduced misunderstandings regarding beneficiary selection. An estimated 22,531 people were reached by such community engagement activities.

**2. VNRC staff and volunteers who received CEA training**

A one-and-a-half-day CEA online training was conducted by the PGI Officer from the IFRC CCD in Bangkok immediately after the DREF kick-off meeting from 19-20 December 2024. The training brought together 85 VNRC staff and volunteers (29 male, 56 female) from headquarters and project provinces to strengthen their understanding and practical application of CEA approaches throughout the response. Key topics included two-way communication with affected communities, transparent information sharing, community participation in decision-making, feedback and complaint management mechanisms, and the integration of PGI considerations into humanitarian programming.

The training also provided practical guidance on conducting community consultations, managing sensitive feedback, addressing misinformation and ensuring that vulnerable groups, including women, older people, persons with disabilities and ethnic minority communities, could safely access information and raise concerns. As a result, VNRC staff and volunteers were better equipped to support community outreach activities, operate feedback mechanisms and promote accountability throughout the implementation of the operation. The training contributed to more consistent communication with communities and strengthened coordination between VNRC headquarters, provincial branches and IFRC during the response.

**3. Communication Methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation, including the selection criteria, if these are being used**

To ensure transparent and inclusive communication with affected communities, a range of methods has been established to share information about the operation and its progress. These include community meetings, loudspeaker announcements, posters at community gathering points, and regular updates shared through local radio stations and social media platforms. Community volunteers and local leaders are also engaged to act as information focal points. In addition, the selection criteria for assistance are clearly communicated through these channels to ensure transparency and reduce misunderstandings. Printed leaflets explaining the selection process have been distributed, and information boards at local commune offices display eligibility criteria and the timeline for support. During community meetings, Q&A sessions are held to clarify any concerns including qualitative or

quantitative details such as number of community meetings conducted or the types of questions asked during Q&A would add value for reporting purposes. Feedback mechanisms such as suggestion boxes and dedicated hotlines have been set up to allow community members to ask questions or raise concerns anonymously.

#### 4. People provided their feedback about the operations

A PDM procedure was established after the cash distribution event to gather recipients' feedback and assess their satisfaction with the assistance provided. The process also aimed to evaluate whether the distributed cash was utilized in alignment with its intended purpose. All (100 per cent) individuals have received a response to their feedback about the operations to date. Feedback was recorded in VNRC's logbook indicating the name, age and location of the beneficiaries. Common inquiries included questions about the cash distribution process as well as concerns raised by recipients about actions taken after the distribution. All concerns were promptly reported to the IFRC Programme Officer based in Viet Nam, who maintained close coordination with the VNRC Project Management Board to identify appropriate solutions and ensure effective collaboration between VNRC Headquarters and the project provinces. Multiple circulars, official letters, and emails were disseminated to the relevant provinces from which the feedback originated.

In addition to the PDM survey conducted through Kobo Toolbox, feedback was continuously collected through multiple channels, including feedback boxes at cash distribution sites, project staff hotlines, and in-person engagement through village leaders, Red Cross volunteers, and commune-level Red Cross staff. These mechanisms enabled communities to raise questions and concerns throughout the operation, which were recorded and followed up by VNRC and IFRC.

#### **Challenges:**

- Reaching remote communities and ensuring consistent communication across all locations remained challenging due to difficult access and limited connectivity.
- Delays between the disaster and assistance delivery led to repeated questions from communities regarding beneficiary selection and support timelines.
- Managing and responding to feedback from multiple provinces required significant coordination between VNRC headquarters, provincial branches and IFRC teams.
- Limited in-person monitoring and supervision meant some communication and feedback processes relied heavily on remote coordination.

#### **Lessons Learned**

- Early and continuous community engagement is essential to build trust, improve transparency and ensure assistance remains aligned with evolving community needs.
- Using multiple communication channels helps reach diverse groups, including vulnerable populations and people living in remote areas.
- Accessible feedback mechanisms, including anonymous channels, strengthen accountability and community confidence in the operation.
- Training staff and volunteers on CEA approaches improves the quality of community interaction, feedback management and response mechanisms.
- Timely follow-up and coordination on community feedback are critical to addressing concerns quickly and maintaining trust with affected populations.



## Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

People reached: 2,433

Male: 1,536

Female: 897

### Objective:

*Strengthen the capacity of communities in high-risk areas to anticipate and reduce the risks associated with disasters and climate change.*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

# of schools reached by the VNRC through environmental awareness raising/DRR sessions

14

60

# of people reached by the VNRC through DRR and climate change adaptation activities

2433

1,200

### Achievement:

#### 1.Environmental awareness raising/DRR session in Schools

VNRC conducted environmental awareness raising and DRR sessions in 14 primary schools across 14 communes in six provinces during March 2026. The activities engaged teachers, students, and parents in strengthening knowledge and awareness on disaster preparedness, climate change adaptation, and school safety. Training sessions introduced the Safe Schools framework, school-based risk assessment methods, and the development of school disaster preparedness plans.



First Aid training for teachers in Bac Ninh province. (Photo: VNRC)



DRR training for teachers in Thai Nguyen province. (Photo: VNRC)

In parallel, first aid training was provided to teachers to strengthen emergency response capacity within schools. The sessions combined theoretical learning with practical simulations on cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), wound care, fracture management, burn treatment, drowning response, and safe transportation of injured persons.

To complement the training activities, 27 safety mitigation measures (1-2 measures per school) were implemented, including upgrades to electrical and fire safety systems, installation of warning and communication equipment, and improvements to safe learning spaces. These interventions contributed to creating safer and more resilient school environments for children and teachers.

Although the operation initially targeted 60 schools, support was ultimately prioritized for 14 schools in the most affected and high-risk areas to ensure more comprehensive and quality interventions. Implementation was also affected by procurement and administrative delays, limited school implementation timeframes, and challenges in remote areas. As a result, VNRC adopted a targeted approach, combining training and school safety improvements to maximize the impact of available resources.

## **2. People reached through DRR and climate change adaptation activities**

The operation under Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation successfully strengthened school and community resilience through safe school and first aid training, surpassing its target by reaching a higher number of people than planned.

### **School based DRR**

Through the implementation of school-based DRR and climate change adaptation activities, the project directly reached 776, including 277 females. The interventions strengthened awareness, preparedness, and response capacity among school communities, while promoting safer learning environments and improved resilience to disaster and climate-related risks.

### **Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training for communes (100% completed)**

Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) training for communes has been fully completed. VNRC provided 23 training courses (two-day session) for 533 members of the Commune level Civil Defense Command in the project areas, including 166 women. The training focused on identifying local natural disaster risks, applying community-based risk assessment methods, and guiding the development and updating of commune level disaster prevention and control plans. Through practical exercises with risk assessment tools, participants enhanced their ability to analyze situations and design appropriate response strategies. As a result, many communes have revised their disaster prevention plans to include high risk area identification, evacuation procedures, and clear assignment of duty forces during the rainy and stormy season.

### **Commune Simulation Exercise**

To ensure that knowledge is translated into practical response capacity, the training incorporates simulation exercises at community level, enabling participants to practice emergency procedures, test coordination mechanisms, and apply skills in realistic disaster scenarios. The simulation exercises involved the participation of 1,124 volunteers and community members (670 male, 454 female). Community members expressed that the training was highly meaningful and practical, as it provided them with valuable knowledge and hands-on skills to better prepare for and respond to disasters. Participants actively engaged in both the training sessions and simulation exercises, demonstrating strong interest and commitment throughout the activities. Many participants also expressed their hope that similar trainings would continue to be organized in the future, enabling more community members to strengthen their preparedness and resilience against disasters.



Simulation exercise for evacuation in Lao Cai province. (Photo: VNRC)



Simulation exercise for FA in emergency in Lang Son province. (Photo: VNRC)

## Challenges

- Delays in procurement and administrative approval processes affected the timely implementation of school safety improvement activities.
- Adverse weather conditions and school calendars limited the timeframe available for infrastructure works and training activities.
- Limited technical capacity in some remote areas slowed the implementation of school safety solutions.
- Ensuring consistent participation of teachers, students, and parents during school periods required close coordination with school management.

## Lessons learned

- Combining infrastructure improvements with awareness raising and practical training strengthened the overall resilience of schools.
- Participatory approaches involving teachers, students, parents, and local authorities increased ownership and sustainability of school safety measures.
- Practical simulation exercises enhanced teachers' confidence and readiness to respond to emergencies in school settings.
- Early coordination with schools and local authorities helped align activities with school schedules and local priorities, improving implementation efficiency.



## Environmental Sustainability

People Reached: -

Male: -

Female: -

### Objective:

*Reduce the negative impacts of VNRC relief and recovery interventions on the environment.*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

*# of sectors for which environmental sustainability has been considered in the operational plan*

8

9

*% of the total response budget which is comprised of goods and services purchased locally or which is cash and voucher assistance*

70

50

## **Achievement:**

### **1. Sectors for which environmental sustainability has been considered in the operation plan**

VNRC integrated environmental sustainability into its emergency response planning. Environmental sustainability considerations were integrated across several sectors of the operation, including:

- Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA): Cash-based interventions and the use of local Financial Service Providers reduced transportation needs, logistics-related emissions, and packaging waste.
- Livelihoods: Local procurement and conditional cash support helped strengthen local markets and community-based supply chains while reducing the environmental footprint of transporting goods.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Locally procured WASH support and cash assistance minimized long-distance transportation and supported environmentally responsible response practices.
- Shelter and Household Items: Procurement of replenishment and household kits from local suppliers reduced delivery time and transportation-related carbon emissions.
- Operations Management and Coordination: Online coordination meetings, virtual follow-up sessions, and e-signatures reduced travel and paper consumption.
- Information Management and Assessments: Digital tools for beneficiary registration, needs assessments, and monitoring reduced paper use and improved data management efficiency.
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): School-based DRR and climate change adaptation activities promoted environmental awareness and resilience within communities.
- Under the IFRC Secretariat, e-signatures and virtual meetings were adopted to follow up on operational progress, further supporting paperless and low-emission practices.

These efforts align with IFRC's commitment to the Green Response approach, which promotes environmentally responsible humanitarian action by minimizing negative impacts and integrating sustainability into all phases of disaster response.

### **2. The total response budget which is comprised of goods and services purchased locally or which is cash and voucher assistance**

As a result, around 70 per cent of the total response budget was allocated to locally procured goods and cash/voucher assistance, such as procurement of replenishment of essential/household kit, conditional cash for livelihood and WASH including multipurpose cash assistance by using a local Financial Service Provider (FSP)- Viet Nam post. This reflects VNRC's continued efforts to strengthen community-based supply chains and ensure that response operations generate positive economic impacts within affected areas. The use of local suppliers also helped shorten delivery time and reduce transportation-related emissions.

## **Challenges**

- Limited availability of environmentally sustainable and locally sourced items in some affected areas affected procurement options.
- Administrative and procurement procedures sometimes delayed the timely delivery of locally procured goods and services.
- Digital tools and virtual coordination approaches faced connectivity challenges in some remote locations.
- Integrating environmental sustainability considerations across multiple sectors required additional coordination and staff capacity.

## **Lessons learned**

- Cash and voucher assistance and local procurement approaches can significantly reduce transportation-related emissions while supporting local economies and faster delivery of assistance.

- The use of digital tools, virtual meetings, and e-signatures improved operational efficiency while reducing paper consumption and travel-related environmental impacts.
- Integrating environmental sustainability considerations from the planning stage helped promote more environmentally responsible humanitarian action across sectors.
- Strengthening partnerships with local suppliers and service providers contributed to more resilient community-based supply chains and improved operational sustainability.
- School-based DRR and climate change adaptation activities were effective in promoting environmental awareness and resilience among communities.



## Education

People Reached: 7,042

Male: 3,612

Female: 3,430

### Objective:

*Enhance safety at school to ensure safe, continued, and equitable access to education for affected populations, especially children and young people, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

*# of educational facilities or learning spaces where the VNRC assisted in securing the safe and continued access to education*

27

50

*# of teachers and education personnel (incl. volunteer facilitators) trained and benefited by the VNRC on risk reduction and safe schools' protocols in the affected areas (same participants with Risk Reduction and Climate adaptation)*

7,042

10,000

### Achievement:

**1.Educational facilities or learning spaces where the VNRC assisted in securing the safe and continued access to education.** With support from EA operation, VNRC strengthened safe and continued access to education for children in 14 primary schools across six typhoon-affected provinces. Through the implementation of 27 school safety mitigations, schools improved learning conditions and preparedness through upgrades to facilities, electrical and fire safety systems, warning equipment, and safer learning spaces for students and teachers.

The initial target was to support 50 school safety mitigation measures across participating schools. However, following detailed school-level assessments and consultations with local authorities and school management boards, VNRC prioritized the implementation of 27 mitigation measures that addressed the most urgent and high-impact safety needs within the available timeframe and budget. The selected interventions focused on critical infrastructure improvements, safety equipment, and preparedness measures to ensure sustainable and practical outcomes for schools at most risk.

**2.Teachers and education personnel (incl. volunteer facilitators) trained by the VNRC on risk reduction and safe schools' protocols in the affected areas**

With donor EA operation, VNRC strengthened the capacity of teachers and education personnel in disaster-prone areas through Safe School and first aid training activities conducted in 14 primary schools across six affected provinces. In total, 776 teachers, including 277 women, were trained on the Safe Schools framework, school-based disaster risk assessment, and disaster preparedness and response planning. In addition, 368 teachers participated in first aid training, strengthening their practical skills and confidence to respond to accidents and emergencies within school environments. These activities contributed to improving school preparedness, enhancing student safety, and strengthening the resilience of school communities to future disasters.

Overall, 7,042 teachers and students directly benefited from the Safe Schools interventions, compared with the initial target of 10,000 people. The lower reach was mainly due to the smaller student population in several targeted schools and adjustments to implementation timelines following disruptions caused by Typhoon Yagi and the subsequent recovery period in affected areas.

### **Challenges**

- Delays in coordination and approval processes with local authorities and schools affected the timeline for training and mitigation activities.
- Infrastructure improvement needs in some schools exceeded the available budget and implementation timeframe, requiring VNRC to prioritize the most urgent and high-impact safety measures.
- Different levels of disaster preparedness capacity among schools and teachers required additional technical guidance and follow-up support during implementation.
- The implementation of infrastructure and safety improvements was affected by procurement and administrative processes, particularly in remote areas.

### **Lessons Learnt**

- Close coordination with local authorities, school management boards, and communities was essential to ensure that school safety interventions were relevant, practical, and sustainable.
- School-level risk assessments and consultations helped identify priority mitigation measures that addressed the most critical safety concerns within available resources.
- Combining infrastructure improvements with Safe School and first aid training strengthened overall school preparedness and resilience.
- Practical and participatory training approaches, including simulation exercises, helped improve teachers' confidence and capacity to respond to emergencies in school environments.
- Integrating disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation measures into school activities contributed to strengthening long-term resilience in disaster-prone communities.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

Objective:			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of VNRC PDRT and CDRT, personnel trained in disaster response</i>	651	1,540
	<i># of VNRC staff and volunteers trained in different sector(s)</i>	297	1,700
	<i># of VNRC provincial branches with PER tools introduced(deprioritized)</i>	0	7
	<i>Lessons learned workshop for this operation is conducted</i>	1	1

#### Achievement:

#### 1. VNRC PDRT and CDRT, personnel trained in disaster response

##### **Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) -VNRC staff**

The first batch of two PDRT trainings were already undertaken in Lang Son and Thai Nguyen provinces from 9 to 14 April 2025. The training covered essential response skills like needs assessment, first aid, psychosocial support, and relief distribution, along with fundamental disaster management concepts and hazard and vulnerability analysis. Participants also learn about working with local authorities, using standardized tools for data collection, and ensuring accountability in operations. The programme concluded with feedback, action planning, and a strong emphasis on preparedness and community-based disaster risk reduction. 43 VNRC staff at all levels (20 male, 23 female) participated in the training and received a certificate of completion.

The second batch of PDRT training was successfully completed in Phu Tho and Bac Ninh provinces in March 2026. Each province organized two five-day courses following the unified program of the Vietnam Red Cross Society, with a total of 49 participants, including 25 women (51 per cent). Attendees were officials of the Association and members of the provincial PDRT. The training covered key topics such as community-based disaster risk management, disaster response procedures and relief regulations, damage and needs assessment methods, data collection and analysis tools, SPHERE humanitarian standards, and skills in field assessment, reporting, and relief organization. Through lectures, discussions, and practical exercises, participants strengthened their knowledge and skills in disaster response, thereby enhancing the provinces' core capacity for prevention, preparedness, and relief operations.

##### **Commune Disaster Response Team (CDRT)**

Following to the CBDRM training, training for commune disaster response team (CDRT) were undertaken from the 2nd week of March 2026 across six provinces reached 559 people (419 male, 130 female). The training aims to strengthen the capacity of Red Cross volunteers and community responders to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters effectively. The training typically covers disaster risk reduction, early warning and early

action, rapid needs assessment, first aid, psychosocial support, community-based search and rescue, shelter management, relief distribution, community engagement and accountability (CEA).

## **2. VNRC staff and volunteers trained in different sectors(s)**

The operation strengthened the capacity of VNRC staff, volunteers and local response teams through a series of sectoral trainings focused on disaster preparedness, risk reduction and community resilience, reaching a total of 583 VNRC staff at the HQ and provincial level and 10,179 community members and volunteers, including volunteers participating in beneficiary selection process.

### **1) eVCA Training of Trainers (ToT)**

Conducted from 5–9 January 2026 in Lang Son province for 21 VNRC staff and volunteers from headquarters and 15 provinces/cities, including 9 women (43%). The training focused on Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA), community-based risk assessment tools, hazard analysis and resilience planning, strengthening VNRC capacity in disaster risk reduction and community resilience.

### **2) Psychological First Aid (PFA) ToT**

Organised in collaboration with the Singapore Red Cross for 20 trainees, including representatives from five project provinces. The training strengthened participants' skills in psychological first aid and psychosocial support, enabling trainers to further support volunteers and communities affected by disasters.

### **3) Clean Water, Sanitation and Disease Prevention ToT (already counted under WASH)**

Held from 24–28 November 2025 in Thai Nguyen province for 23 VNRC staff from headquarters and eight provinces/cities, including 13 women (57 per cent). The training focused on hygiene promotion, disease prevention and emergency WASH response, creating a pool of regional trainers to support community-level activities.

### **4) PASSA Training (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (already counted under Shelter)**

Three trainings were conducted in Thai Nguyen, Lang Son and Cao Bang provinces for 74 participants, including 30 women (41 per cent). Participants learned the eight-step PASSA methodology to assess housing risks and develop safer shelter solutions to reduce disaster risks at community level.

### **5) Volunteer Training on WASH, Disease Prevention and PFA**

Six training courses were conducted for 135 volunteers, including 54 women. The training enhanced volunteer capacity in hygiene promotion, disease prevention, psychological first aid and emergency community communication following disasters.

Under the VNRC staff and volunteers trained in different sectors(s) topic, the operation reached 297 VNRC staff and volunteers, compared to the target of 1,700 people. Due to consecutive disaster responses during the implementation period, many VNRC staff and volunteers were reassigned to emergency operations, limiting the time available for large-scale training activities. As a result, several capacity-building activities were adapted to focus on Training of Trainers (ToT) and specialised technical training for selected focal points, who are expected to cascade knowledge and skills within their respective branches and communities when operational demands allow.

### 3. VNRC provincial branches with PER tools introduced

Due to competing operational priorities, overlapping emergency response activities and limited human resources available to prepare for the PER process during the implementation period, VNRC was unable to conduct the planned activity on introducing Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) tools to provincial branches within the project timeframe.

### 4. Lessons learned workshop

VNRC, with support from the IFRC, conducted a Lessons Learned Workshop for the Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal (MDRVN024) in Lao Cai province from 26–27 March 2026, bringing together approximately 40 participants from VNRC headquarters, provincial branches, IFRC and local authorities to reflect on the response operation and identify key learning for future emergencies.

The workshop highlighted that the operation successfully delivered multi-sectoral support across six affected provinces, including cash assistance, livelihoods recovery, WASH, safe schools and disaster preparedness activities. Strong leadership from VNRC headquarters, effective coordination with local authorities and the commitment of staff and volunteers were recognised as key strengths that enabled the operation to reach affected communities despite difficult conditions. Community engagement approaches, village meetings and clear beneficiary selection criteria also contributed to transparency and community acceptance. Participants noted that cash assistance provided households with flexibility to prioritise their most urgent recovery needs, while capacity-building activities strengthened local preparedness and response capacities.



*Household visit under Lesson Learnt Workshop (Photo: VNRC)*



*School visit to assess mitigation measure under Lessons Learned Workshop (Photo: VNRC)*

The workshop also identified several operational challenges and recommendations to strengthen future responses. Key challenges included administrative restructuring, delays in approvals and financial procedures, limited staffing and volunteer capacity, difficult access to remote areas, and communication constraints in mountainous locations. Participants highlighted the need for stronger implementation planning, improved coordination with government stakeholders, enhanced human resources and volunteer management, and simplified financial and procurement procedures. Recommendations also included increasing cash support values to better reflect market conditions and strengthening long-term investment in local capacity development and community engagement. The workshop concluded with a prioritised action plan to improve preparedness, operational efficiency and coordination for future disaster responses, reinforcing VNRC's commitment to continuous learning and strengthening community resilience.

Please refer to EA Yagi Lessons Learnt workshop as annex.



## Coordination and Partnerships

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Support the VNRC with the necessary competencies and capacity strengthening efforts as required in this operation and as outlined in the VNRC strategy.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to Movement partners based on operational needs</i>	Yes	Yes

The IFRC APRO organized a Partners Call following the publication of the EA, providing an opportunity for the VNRC Secretary General/Vice President and the IFRC Head of Delegation in Bangkok to address the IFRC network globally and secure support. Several National Societies, including the Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross, have contributed to the EA. IFRC supported VNRC in coordinating and engaging with the partner National Societies and other donors.

As part of the Federation-wide funding support, VNRC received bilateral funding from the Cambodia Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Thai Red Cross Society, and the Red Cross Society of China through the Embassy of China in Viet Nam. VNRC also received funding directly through the iRaiser platform from the Federation/Swiss Red Cross and the Benevity platform.

The Singapore Red Cross visited Viet Nam from 21 to 23 October 2024 for a joint needs assessment and discussions on the use of bilateral support with VNRC.

The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the Spanish Government, and the Netherlands Government have also contributed to this EA. The European Commission Vice-President, the Ambassador of the European Union in Viet Nam, the Spanish Ambassador, and a Netherlands Embassy representative visited the VNRC National Headquarters between October and November 2024.

The IFRC CCD has also supported VNRC in submitting progress updates and the 4W report to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).



## IFRC Secretariat Services

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Provide the necessary support to the VNRC in implementing its relief and recovery interventions, ensuring adherence to compliance standards, effective operational management and coordination, as well as quality assurance and accountability.</i>		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i># of surge personnel deployed to support the operation</i>	3	1
	<i># of IFRC monitoring and support missions</i>	10	7
	<i># of evaluations conducted for this operation</i>	1	1 (final evaluation)
	<i>% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures</i>	100	100

### **1. Surge personnel deployed to support the operation**

An Operations Coordinator from IFRC APRO was deployed to Hanoi for one week to facilitate the development of the Operational Strategy together with VNRC and IFRC staff in Viet Nam. The IFRC CCD Bangkok Communications officer was also deployed to Viet Nam to provide communications support, including the collection of communications materials, and the development of related content published on the IFRC website. Updates of the EA operation are shared on IFRC social media platforms.

From October 2024 to January 2025, three IFRC surge Operations Managers were successively deployed to support the ongoing development of the implementation plan and kick-start the activities.

The IFRC CCD Bangkok and the APRO procurement and CVA consultant have supported VNRC to review the financial service provider agreements and related arrangements since late September 2024.

### **2. IFRC monitoring and support missions**

From April 2025 until the end of the operation, the IFRC Programme officer in Viet Nam has participated in several ( eight missions) activities listed as cash distributions and trainings as part of ongoing operational monitoring.

In May 2025, IFRC personnel from CCD Bangkok with the support of IFRC Programme officer in Viet Nam conducted a monitoring visit to Viet Nam and met with the EA operational team to discuss ongoing implementation activities and challenges faced by VNRC. To address constraints—including organizational restructuring, severe typhoons from July to October 2025, and the Tet campaign in Q1 2026—IFRC facilitated an extension of the operation’s timeframe from 12 to 18 months, now running until 31 March 2026

In November 2025, the IFRC Head of Delegation in Bangkok, together with members of the CCD team, conducted a field visit to Thai Nguyen to review VNRC activities and assess community conditions. The mission confirmed progress in ongoing operations while highlighting challenges, particularly limited disaster response experience in several provincial chapters. Discussions with VNRC leadership emphasized the need for stronger coordination and technical guidance.

The IFRC CCD relevant staff have been providing technical support in the development of the Operational Strategy, and with the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring of the EA operation, including risk management. Staff from IFRC APRO have also been provided support in specific technical areas as and when requested by VNRC and the IFRC CCD. Additionally, the IFRC CCD team in Bangkok, including the IFRC Programme officer in Viet Nam, have worked closely with VNRC to support the implementation of the EA operation.

### 3. Evaluations conducted for this operation

A final evaluation was combined with the Lesson Learnt workshop in March 2026, due to competing operational priorities during the implementation period. In 2025–2026, VNRC was responding to multiple disasters, including through two DREF operations, while adapting to government administrative restructuring and procedural changes. Given the limited human resources available, priority was placed on operational delivery, monitoring and reporting to ensure timely support to affected communities. Refer to lesson learnt workshop report.

### 4. Financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures

Financial reporting was completed in accordance with IFRC procedures and requirements, ensuring transparency, accountability and compliance throughout the operation.

## D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for the operation was CHF 4 million, against a Federation-wide funding requirement of CHF 4.5 million. To support the immediate response, IFRC allocated a DREF loan of CHF 900,000 on 17 September 2024. The Emergency Appeal had mobilized CHF 2,424,860, representing 60.62 per cent of the funding target. By the end of the operation, expenditure reached CHF 2,330,381, equivalent to 96 per cent of the funding received, demonstrating efficient utilisation of available resources to deliver humanitarian assistance and strengthen the preparedness and response capacities of VNRC and affected communities. For further details, please refer to the attached financial report.

The conclusion of this Emergency Appeal operation has resulted in a remaining balance of CHF **94,480**. In alignment with IFRC's commitment to sustained humanitarian support and organizational strengthening, these funds are proposed to be carried forward to the Viet Nam Country Unified Planning 2026. Should there be any questions or concerns regarding this balance, you are kindly invited to contact: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org) within 30 days from the publication of this final report. The IFRC and VNRC extend their gratitude to all partners and donors for their invaluable support in this operation.

## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

### In the Vietnam Red Cross Society

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### IFRC CCD Bangkok

- **Head of Country Cluster Delegation:** Elkhan Rahimov, email: [Elkhan.rahimov@ifrc.org](mailto:Elkhan.rahimov@ifrc.org)
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### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

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### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.

# Operational Strategy

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/9-2026/5	Operation	MDRVN024
Budget Timeframe	2024/9-2026/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22 Jun 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRVN024 - Viet Nam - Cyclone Typhoon Yagi

Operating Timeframe: 17 Sep 2024 to 31 Mar 2026; appeal launch date: 17 Sep 2024

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 22 Jun 2026</b>	<b>2,424,860</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>60.62%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	129,900	143,337	-13,437
PO02 - Livelihoods	429,270	339,516	89,754
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	519,765	714,439	-194,674
PO04 - Health	0	978	-978
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	135,300	164,342	-29,042
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	22,568	8,725	13,843
PO07 - Education	33,600	47,802	-14,202
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	188,659	10,446	178,214
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	8,400	5,143	3,257
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>1,467,462</b>	<b>1,434,729</b>	<b>32,733</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	570,880	584,302	-13,422
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	378,395	311,350	67,045
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>949,275</b>	<b>895,652</b>	<b>53,623</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,416,737</b>	<b>2,330,381</b>	<b>86,357</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2026/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,424,860
Expenditure	-2,330,381
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>94,480</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	94,480

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	900,000	Reimbursed :	900,000	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Operational Strategy

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/9-2026/5	Operation	MDRVN024
Budget Timeframe	2024/9-2026/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22 Jun 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRVN024 - Viet Nam - Cyclone Typhoon Yagi

Operating Timeframe: 17 Sep 2024 to 31 Mar 2026; appeal launch date: 17 Sep 2024

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	99,365				99,365		
Australian Red Cross (from IFM Investors*)	28,130				28,130		
Australian Red Cross (from QBE Group Services Pty L	28,130				28,130		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	548,259				548,259		
European Commission - DG ECHO	140,778				140,778		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	187,582				187,582		
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,432				28,432		
Lithuania Government	46,934				46,934		
Luxembourg Government	422,781				422,781		
On Line donations	2,845				2,845		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,399				9,399		
Spanish Government	284,805				284,805		
Swedish Red Cross	80,427				80,427		
Swiss Red Cross	100,000				100,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	100,007				100,007		
The Netherlands Red Cross	38,306				38,306		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	278,680				278,680		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>2,424,860</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,424,860</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>2,424,860</b>	<b>0</b>	