



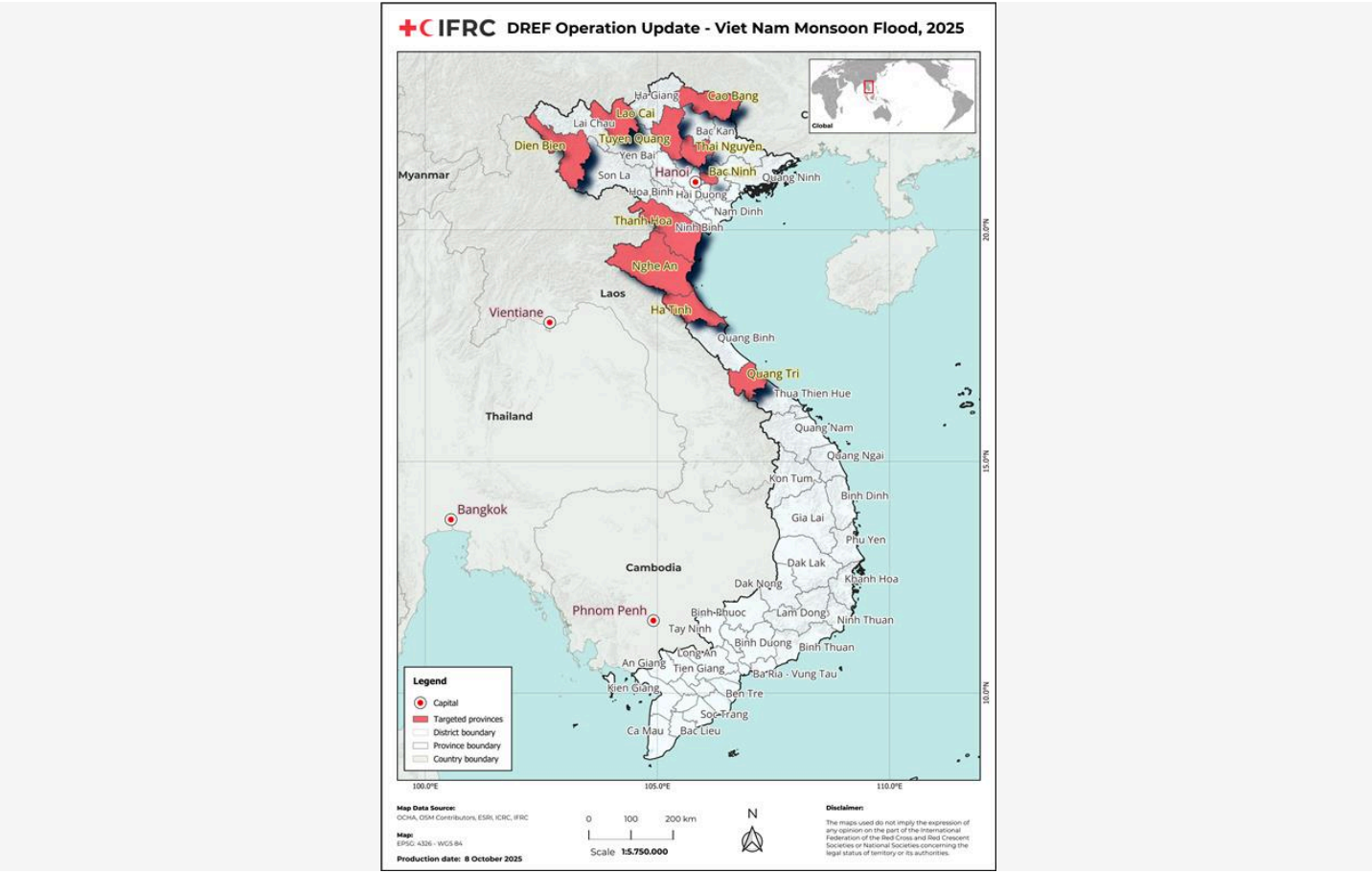
Viet Nam Red Cross providing relief items to affected communities (Photo: VNRC)

Appeal: MDRVN025	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 1,000,000	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2025-000129-VNM	People Affected: 800,000 people	People Targeted: 36,530 people	People Assisted: 36,046 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 14-08-2025	Operational End Date: 31-07-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 11 months

Targeted Regions: **Bac Ninh, Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Ha Tinh, Lao Cai, Nghe An, Quang Tri, Thai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa, Tuyen Quang**

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Map of the Targeted Areas (Map: IFRC, IM)

Date of event

04-08-2025

What happened, where and when?

From the second half of 2025, multiple tropical storms and typhoons battered the northern and north-central provinces of Viet Nam, resulting in widespread and prolonged floods, flash floods and landslides that impacted over 20 provinces, with extensive damage to infrastructure, housing and livelihoods. While the initial storms in July and August affected an estimated 100,000 people, mainly in Nghệ An, Điện Biên and Sơn La provinces, further storms and subsequent floods increased the number of people affected to approximately 800,000 by October 2025, including in additional provinces such as Lào Cai, Phú Thọ, Tuyên Quang, Lạng Sơn, Quảng Ninh, Thanh Hóa, Hà Tĩnh and Thừa Thiên-Huế. The successive typhoons (Wipha, Ragana, Kajiki, Bualoi and Matmo) between July and October 2025 affected some of the same areas within a short period.

As of early 2026, the affected provinces had transitioned into the early recovery phase, with ongoing humanitarian needs in previously affected areas. Access had largely been restored, although some remote and mountainous locations remained intermittently inaccessible due to landslides. Recovery efforts in housing, livelihoods and infrastructure continued, and despite the absence of a nationwide emergency declaration, communities remained vulnerable to localised flooding and landslides during the upcoming rainy season.

By the end of the IFRC-DREF operation in July 2026, most affected communities had moved beyond the immediate emergency phase, with households progressively restoring their living conditions and livelihoods. Over the course of the operation, recovery conditions progressively improved as emergency assistance, government-led recovery measures and community efforts supported the restoration of housing, livelihoods, basic services and local infrastructure. However, some households, particularly those in remote and



mountainous areas and those with significant housing or livelihood losses, continued to face recovery challenges and remained vulnerable to further flooding and landslides



PDM conditional cash for water tank.
(Photo: VNRC)



PGI-CEA-PSEA training in Quang Tri province. (Photo: VNRC)



New latrine in Nghe An Province
(Photo: VNRC)



Water tanks for recipients (Photo:
VNRC)

Scope and Scale

The multiple storms and subsequent floods between July and October 2025 caused significant damage across northern and north-central Viet Nam, affecting infrastructure, housing, livelihoods and local economies. Reported losses were estimated at VND 18.8 trillion (approximately CHF 567 million), with more than 222,000 houses damaged, nearly 23,000 hectares of crops submerged, and more than 2,200 livestock and 357,000 poultry lost or displaced. Transport infrastructure was also affected, with railway services suspended and roads cut off, while power and telecommunications services were disrupted in several areas. In Thái Nguyên, for example, hundreds of data lines and Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) were reported to be offline.

The scale and geographic spread of the successive disasters placed considerable pressure on affected communities, local authorities and response actors. Remote and mountainous communities faced additional challenges due to difficult access, damaged infrastructure and limited access to essential services and markets.

In response to the increasing humanitarian needs, the Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC) requested a second Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation. The operation underwent a significant scale-up, from a localized response covering two provinces and targeting 5,600 people with a budget of CHF 180,000 to a response covering 10 provinces and targeting 36,530 people with a budget of CHF 1,000,000.

Intermittent access constraints caused by landslides, combined with the occurrence of successive disaster events, also affected the pace of implementation. These contextual and operational challenges contributed to delays in delivering some planned activities and required VNRC to adapt implementation to the evolving needs and accessibility of affected communities.

By the end of the operation in July 2026, VNRC had provided assistance to 35,407 people, contributing to their recovery and helping them address immediate needs. Although the final reach was below the target due to administrative restructuring that affected implementation, the operation supported affected communities in progressing towards recovery and resuming daily activities. However, some households, particularly those that experienced significant losses or lived in remote and disaster-prone areas, continued to face challenges in restoring their livelihoods and living conditions and remained vulnerable to future floods and landslides.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Government News	https://en.baochinhphu.vn/govt-approves-emergency-aid-for-flood-hit-provinces-111250804102128786.htm?
2. UN	https://vietnam.un.org/en/307349-viet-nam-joint-response-plan-charts-pathway-recovery
3. Vietnamplus	https://en.vietnamplus.vn/flash-floods-landslides-leave-10-dead-or-missing-in-dien-bien-post323808.vnp
4. Reuters	https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/flooding-leaves-14-dead-missing-vietnams-dien-bien-2025-08-01/
5. ADINET	https://adinet.ahacentre.org/report/viet-nam-flooding-and-landslides-in-dien-bien-and-son-la-20250731

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
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IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Bangkok, together with the IFRC team in Hanoi, supported VNRC from the early warning phase throughout the response and recovery period. Technical support was provided across key areas, including finance, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), logistics and procurement, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), with additional technical guidance from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office as required. In January 2026, a surge operations manager was deployed to further strengthen operational support to VNRC for this DREF operation and two other responses.
Participating National Societies	N/A

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

N/A



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>Between July and August 2025, national and provincial authorities coordinated a multisectoral emergency response across affected provinces, including Nghệ An, Sơn La and Điện Biên. Search and rescue operations, evacuations and debris clearance were carried out by military, border guards and civil defence forces. Authorities conducted rapid damage assessments and provided temporary shelter, food assistance and emergency support, while sectoral ministries worked to restore transport access, issue early warnings and assess damage to public infrastructure, including schools.</p> <p>In August 2025, the Government provided VND 250 billion (approximately USD 9.5 million) from the central budget reserve to support initial recovery in Sơn La, Điện Biên and Nghệ An, followed by an additional VND 300 billion (approximately USD 11.45 million) for Điện Biên and Nghệ An to support flood recovery and stabilise affected communities.</p> <p>From September to October 2025, the Government strengthened response and recovery measures following Typhoon No. 10 (Bualoi) and in anticipation of Typhoon No. 11 (Matmo). National and local authorities mobilized resources for evacuations, search and rescue, infrastructure restoration and emergency relief. The Government continued to coordinate recovery measures as the impacts of successive storms and floods extended across northern and central Viet Nam.</p> <p>At the end of 2025, the Government had transitioned from predominantly emergency response towards a broader recovery approach, working with the United Nations and other partners through the Joint Response Plan (JRP). The revised JRP, issued in December 2025, identified 1.4 million people in need across northern and central Viet Nam and called for US\$96.2 million to support life-saving assistance and recovery activities, including shelter, livelihoods, WASH, health, education and early recovery.</p> <p>By the end of the DREF operation in July 2026, government-led recovery efforts continued alongside preparedness measures for the 2026 rainy season. The Government continued to emphasize strengthening disaster preparedness, early warning, evacuation planning and the restoration of affected communities, while recognizing that extreme weather and flooding remained a significant risk in northern and north-central provinces.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>As of early August 2025, no formal international humanitarian appeal had been issued. The UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) maintained close coordination with national authorities and partners to monitor the situation and assess the need for international support.</p> <p>UNICEF Viet Nam expressed readiness to provide support in WASH and child protection, particularly in areas affected by damage to schools, health facilities and water sources. At the regional level, the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) continued to monitor the situation without activating formal assistance. Local NGOs and faith-based organisations also provided small-scale in-kind support in coordination with national structures. VNRC, supported by IFRC, remained a key humanitarian responder with established systems at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p>In October 2025, the United Nations and the Government of Viet Nam launched a Joint</p>



Response Plan for multiple typhoons and floods, initially seeking US\$49.4 million to support 406,000 people in six priority northern provinces. Following further storms affecting central Viet Nam, the plan was expanded in December 2025 to cover 15 priority provinces, with an overall appeal of US\$96.2 million targeting 1.4 million people in need. The plan combined life-saving assistance with early recovery, including shelter and household recovery, cash assistance, livelihoods, WASH, health, education and protection.

By March 2026, the UN reported that the 2025 Joint Response Plan had mobilized US\$109 million against the wider humanitarian and recovery requirements, with US\$98.4 million reported as expenditure across the response. The UN also reported that more than 80,900 people had received inclusive recovery assistance, including cash and support for housing, livelihoods and community infrastructure, while 11,000 households received relief items and cash.

By the end of the DREF operation in July 2026, the broader humanitarian response had therefore increasingly shifted from immediate life-saving assistance towards recovery, restoration of livelihoods and strengthening resilience and preparedness. VNRC, IFRC, the UN and other partners continued to complement government-led efforts, particularly in supporting vulnerable households and communities affected by successive disasters.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The multiple storms and subsequent floods caused extensive damage to housing across northern and north-central Viet Nam, creating significant and sustained shelter recovery needs. Preliminary assessments reported 389 houses destroyed and approximately 180,000 houses damaged or unroofed, with severe impacts in Nghệ An and Hà Tĩnh, while more than 12,000 houses were flooded across several provinces. Affected households, particularly vulnerable households and those living in remote and mountainous areas, faced challenges in accessing shelter repair materials, resources for reconstruction and technical guidance for safe and resilient rebuilding. Additional constraints included limited availability and increased prices of construction materials, shortages of skilled labour and, in some locations, land tenure uncertainties.

The December 2025 Joint Response Plan identified 753,000 people in need of shelter and non-food item assistance and 841,000 people in need of broader recovery support across 15 prioritised provinces, confirming that housing rehabilitation and recovery remained significant needs beyond the immediate emergency phase.

By mid-2026, recovery efforts increasingly focused on enabling affected households to restore safe living conditions and rebuild damaged homes, while prioritising households with significant housing losses and those facing additional vulnerabilities. Government-led and humanitarian recovery efforts were complemented by cash and material assistance, with shelter interventions increasingly linked to livelihood recovery and longer-term resilience.

During the operation, VNRC progressively shifted its shelter response from immediate household support towards early recovery and shelter rehabilitation. VNRC completed the distribution of 2,450 household kits to affected families in Ninh Bình, Nghệ An, Thanh Hóa and Hà Tĩnh, while procurement to replenish distributed stocks was initiated. VNRC also provided cash assistance for shelter recovery, targeting households with significant damage and higher vulnerabilities. By the end of the operation, VNRC had provided conditional cash assistance for shelter repair to 70 households, achieving the target of 70 affected households.

By the end of the operation in July 2026, most affected households had progressed towards recovery and rehabilitation, restoring their homes and living conditions. However, vulnerable households with severely damaged or destroyed homes, particularly in remote and disaster-prone areas, continued to require support for repair and reconstruction to strengthen resilience against future disasters.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The successive storms and floods caused significant losses to livelihoods and agriculture, affecting more than 500,000 hectares of rice and other crops, as well as livestock, poultry and aquaculture assets. These impacts severely disrupted income sources and food security, particularly among rural, mountainous and disaster-prone communities.

During the recovery period, affected farming and fishing households required support to restore productive assets and resume income-generating activities, including seeds, agricultural inputs, tools, livestock, fishing equipment and aquaculture assets. Conditional cash assistance and livelihoods training were therefore identified as important measures to support early recovery and restore household income. VNRC provided support to 600 households (approximately 2,400 people), alongside efforts to strengthen financial service provider (FSP) arrangements and expand accessible cash delivery options.

At the broader response level, the UN Joint Response Plan identified 631,900 people as being in need of food security, agriculture and livelihoods assistance. Recovery priorities included cash assistance to replace lost productive assets, support for farmers, livestock owners and fisherfolk, provision of agricultural inputs, restoration of irrigation systems, and repair of fishing boats, nets and aquaculture cages. These activities were intended to help households resume production and reduce longer-term economic vulnerability.

By the end of the operation in July 2026, livelihood needs had progressively shifted from immediate food and basic-needs assistance towards restoring productive assets and household income. While many households had resumed agricultural, fisheries or other income-generating activities, those that had experienced substantial losses remained vulnerable and required continued support to fully restore their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to future shocks.



Multi purpose cash grants

The successive tropical storms and floods caused widespread losses to housing, livelihoods and productive assets, leaving many households with diverse and changing basic needs during the transition from emergency response to recovery. While government and humanitarian actors provided in-kind assistance and some cash support, gaps remained in flexible assistance that allowed households to prioritise their most urgent needs.

During the operation, VNRC used community consultations and coordination with local authorities to identify vulnerable households requiring multipurpose cash assistance. In total, 4,155 households received multipurpose cash assistance across the targeted provinces, enabling affected families to address essential food and household needs and other priority expenditures according to their circumstances.

As the operation progressed into 2026, the need for flexible cash assistance increasingly reflected the recovery needs of households affected by successive disasters, including the replacement of essential household items, food consumption and other basic expenditures while livelihoods and housing were being restored. The UN Joint Response Plan also identified cash assistance as an important component of the recovery response, alongside shelter, livelihoods and WASH support.

By the end of the operation in July 2026, most affected households were progressively resuming their normal activities, but some vulnerable households continued to face financial pressure from disaster-related losses and incomplete recovery of housing and livelihoods. Multipurpose cash assistance therefore remained relevant as a flexible mechanism to help households address outstanding basic needs and support their recovery and return to more stable living conditions.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Flooding contaminated water sources and damaged water and sanitation facilities, creating health risks and disrupting access to safe water, particularly in remote and previously isolated communities. While initial support from the government and partners, including bottled water and water purification tablets, was provided, coverage remained limited and insufficient for longer-term needs. The rehabilitation of damaged water systems and restoration of safe sanitation continued to require additional resources, technical support and community engagement.

To address these gaps, VNRC implemented targeted WASH interventions in the most affected areas. With VNRC's own funding, 400 boxes of water purification kits, together with hygiene promotion materials, were distributed to 1,717 households (approximately VND 86.8 million/CHF 2,620), slightly below the initial target due to evolving needs. Hygiene promotion and WASH training conducted in December 2025 and January 2026 reached 54 volunteers and 312 community members across four communes in Điện Biên and Nghệ An.



At the broader response level, the UN Joint Response Plan identified the rehabilitation and climate-resilient upgrading of damaged WASH infrastructure as a priority for the recovery phase, alongside the restoration of WASH services in schools and health facilities and the strengthening of community capacity to maintain safe water and sanitation services.

By March 2026, recovery efforts were increasingly focused on restoring sustainable household water and sanitation systems. UNICEF reported that affected families in northern Viet Nam were receiving water storage, water treatment and sanitation support, including cash and technical guidance to repair damaged facilities and improve their resilience to future flooding.

By the end of the operation in July 2026, WASH needs had largely shifted from emergency water and hygiene assistance towards the restoration of household and community services. While access to basic WASH services had improved, some vulnerable and remote households continued to require support to fully restore damaged water and sanitation facilities and strengthen their resilience to future floods.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

VNRC had not previously conducted a formal child safeguarding risk assessment for emergency operations, creating a gap in identifying and mitigating risks to children during relief activities. During the operation, VNRC conducted a child safeguarding analysis with its leadership in November 2025, and the findings were incorporated into relevant training sessions, volunteer briefings and community engagement activities. By the end of the operation, this had strengthened VNRC's capacity to identify and address child safeguarding risks and to deliver assistance in a safer, more protective and inclusive manner.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Initial assessments identified communication gaps in some communes, particularly regarding beneficiary selection, distribution schedules and assistance modalities, which occasionally resulted in confusion and disputes. Damaged telecommunications infrastructure further limited access to timely information, particularly for remote and vulnerable communities.

During the operation, VNRC strengthened Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across shelter, cash and WASH activities by validating beneficiary lists with communities, providing information in advance and promoting feedback through existing community and organisational channels. These measures helped improve transparency and communication with affected communities and enabled feedback to be incorporated into the delivery of assistance and recovery activities.

By the end of the operation in July 2026, CEA was increasingly integrated into VNRC's recovery activities, supporting affected people to access information, provide feedback and participate in decisions affecting the assistance they received.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation supported people affected by flooding across 10 provinces—Điện Biên, Nghệ An, Tuyên Quang, Thanh Hóa, Hà Tĩnh, Quảng Trị, Thái Nguyên, Lào Cai, Cao Bằng and Bắc Ninh—to meet their immediate basic needs and support early recovery. Assistance was primarily provided through multipurpose cash, complemented by conditional cash assistance for shelter and livelihoods, as well as targeted WASH support, reaching 36,046 people (17,416 male and 18,630 female) by the end of the operation.

The operation also integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and CEA to promote safe, inclusive, transparent and needs-based assistance, with particular attention to vulnerable households. By the end of the operation in July 2026, support had contributed to households addressing priority basic needs while progressively restoring their living conditions and livelihoods following the successive floods and storms.



Operation strategy rationale

The operation was designed to complement government and other partner assistance by focusing VNRC support on the most affected and vulnerable households in 10 targeted provinces. Given the scale and geographic spread of the successive storms and floods, the response combined flexible multipurpose cash assistance with targeted conditional cash and WASH support to address diverse household needs and facilitate early recovery. Targeting was based on assessments conducted by local authorities and Red Cross chapters, with community participation to identify households with higher levels of vulnerability.

1. Shelter assistance

Despite extensive housing damage across the affected areas, DREF shelter assistance was targeted at 2,450 households, taking into account support available from the government and other actors. Conditional cash assistance enabled prioritised households to repair or reconstruct damaged homes, with post-distribution monitoring used to verify progress and appropriate use of assistance.

2. Livelihoods

The operation supported 600 affected households through conditional cash assistance and livelihoods training to restore productive activities and household income. Assistance prioritised vulnerable households whose livelihoods had been significantly disrupted by the floods and storms.

3. Multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA)

MPCA was used to provide flexible support to households with diverse unmet needs, enabling them to prioritise expenditure according to their circumstances.

The payments were based on household size, as follows:

- Cash level 1: VND 1 million (estimated CHF 30), 486 households.
- Cash level 2: VND 2 million (estimated CHF 60), 853 households.
- Cash level 3: VND 3 million (estimated CHF 90), 2,816 households.

In total, 4,155 households received multipurpose cash assistance during the operation, supporting households to meet essential needs while progressively restoring their living conditions and livelihoods.

4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The operation addressed gaps in access to safe water and sanitation through targeted conditional cash assistance for household water storage and latrine rehabilitation, complemented by hygiene promotion. This approach supported households to restore essential WASH facilities and reduce public health risks following flooding.

5. National Society disaster management capacity

The operation also strengthened VNRC's capacity to respond to future emergencies, particularly at the provincial level, through targeted training and support to Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRTs). This contributed to strengthening local response capacity, coordination and preparedness.

CEA and PGI were integrated across the operation to promote transparent communication, inclusive targeting and accessible feedback mechanisms. Particular attention was given to vulnerable groups, including children, older people, women-headed households and people with disabilities.

Overall, the strategy enabled VNRC to combine immediate assistance with early recovery support while adapting implementation to evolving needs and the changing operational context.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The operation targeted people affected by flooding and landslides in 10 provinces through multipurpose cash assistance, livelihoods support, shelter assistance, WASH support and essential household items. Priority was given to households that had experienced



significant losses or damage to their homes, livelihoods, food stocks or essential household items. Particular attention was given to vulnerable households, including older people, people with disabilities, female-headed households, poor and near-poor households, and ethnic minority communities, particularly those living in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

Beneficiaries were identified through VNRC assessments conducted in coordination with local authorities, Red Cross chapters and community representatives. Community validation and feedback mechanisms were used to promote transparent and inclusive targeting and to ensure assistance was directed towards households with the greatest needs and limited coping capacity.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Targeting criteria focused on the severity of disaster impact and household vulnerability. Priority was given to households whose homes were destroyed or severely damaged, who lost essential household items, food stocks or livelihoods, or who experienced fatalities or injuries as a result of the disasters. Additional consideration was given to poor and near-poor households, older people living alone, people with disabilities, female-headed households and ethnic minority communities in remote or hard-to-reach locations.

During implementation, beneficiary lists were validated with communities and local authorities to reflect changing needs and avoid duplication with assistance provided by other actors. Targeting was also adapted where necessary to account for changes in administrative boundaries and the evolving operational context following the Government's administrative restructuring. The approach combined standardised VNRC selection criteria, local assessments and community validation to promote fairness, transparency and needs-based assistance.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	18,630	Rural	-
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Assisted Men	17,416	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Assisted Population	36,046		
Total Targeted Population	36,530		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes



Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
Safety risks for staff and volunteers	Provided safety briefings, personal protective equipment, and insurance coverage, limit exposure in high-risk areas, promote teamwork.
Landslides, collapsed roads, and damaged bridges have cut off several communities, particularly in remote and mountainous areas.	Coordinated with local authorities for access updates, preposition supplies at accessible locations.
Continued heavy rainfall during the monsoon season may slow distributions or damage temporary facilities.	Monitored weather forecasts daily, adjusted implementation timelines, developed contingency plans for storage and transport to minimize delays.
Delays in implementation due to the government restructuring process and the Middle East crisis.	Close monitoring of fuel availability and market conditions were maintained, and contingency measures—including flexible activity planning, budget adjustments, and early procurement—were applied. Coordination with local authorities and partners w also strengthened to ensure timely adaptation of implementation plans where needed.
Market supply disruptions in flood-affected areas could limit the availability of essential goods.	Conduct regular market monitoring, adjust transfer values, if necessary, switch to in-kind assistance where markets are non-functional.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
<p>The operation was implemented in several remote and mountainous areas where damaged roads, landslides, unstable ground conditions and heavy rainfall posed safety risks to staff and volunteers. The potential for flash floods and further landslides, as well as exposure to waterborne and vector-borne diseases in flood-affected areas, required continuous monitoring and precautionary measures.</p> <p>Throughout the operation, VNRC and IFRC maintained regular communication with field teams and monitored security and safety conditions in coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners. Field movements were tracked, security assessments and pre-deployment briefings were conducted, and travel was avoided where conditions were assessed as unsafe, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall or poor road access. Relevant IFRC security and safety training and contingency measures were also applied to support safe implementation.</p> <p>By the end of the operation in July 2026, no major security or safety incident affecting Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) personnel was reported. Access and road conditions improved as the emergency situation subsided, although temporary access constraints remained in some remote and mountainous areas. The operation was adjusted as necessary to ensure that activities were conducted safely and in line with the prevailing conditions.</p>	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes



Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 191,252
Targeted Persons: 12,120
Assisted Persons: 12,385
Targeted Male: 5,937
Targeted Female: 6,448

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households supported with conditional cash for shelter construction	10	10
# of households supported with conditional cash for shelter repair	20	70
# of households provided with shelter tool kits	500	500
# of households provided with household kits	2,450	2,450

Narrative description of achievements

1. Conditional Cash Assistance for Shelter Reconstruction

VNRC distributed cash grants to 10 households (44 people reached: 18 male and 26 female) whose homes were completely destroyed to support the reconstruction of new houses.

From January to March 2026, VNRC provided conditional cash assistance for shelter construction to 10 of the most severely affected households (three households in Điện Biên and seven households in Nghệ An), with each household receiving VND 70,000,000 (approximately CHF 2,101) to support the reconstruction of their destroyed homes.

2. Conditional Cash Assistance for Shelter Repairs

By the end of the operation, VNRC had provided conditional cash assistance for shelter repair to 70 households (221 people: 101 male and 120 female), achieving the revised target of 70 households under the second DREF allocation. Each household received VND 20,000,000 (approximately CHF 603) to support the repair of damaged houses. The initial target of 20 households, set under the first DREF allocation, was revised to 70 following the second allocation.

The assistance was provided in two instalments, with verification conducted before the release of the second payment. VNRC conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) before releasing the second instalment to assess repair progress and verify the appropriate use of the initial payment. The second instalment was released after the Provincial Project Management Board inspected repair progress and verified that the funds had been used for their intended purpose.

Monitoring findings indicated that households used the assistance to purchase construction materials, hire workers and repair disaster-damaged homes. As the assistance did not cover the full cost of repairs, households mobilized additional resources from their families and communities.

3. Beneficiary Commitments and Accountability



VNRC facilitated the signing of commitment letters with beneficiaries to ensure that the cash assistance provided would be used for the agreed shelter repair or reconstruction activities, as a condition of receiving the assistance. This process promoted accountability and helped ensure that the assistance was used for its intended purpose.

4. Technical Support for Safer Shelter Reconstruction and Repairs

VNRC established a shelter technical support and consultation mechanism to guide community-led reconstruction and repairs and promote safer rebuilding practices.

By the end of the operation, technical guidance and coordination with local authorities had been provided to ensure that assistance reached households with the highest levels of shelter damage and vulnerability. Reconstruction activities were monitored following cash distribution to ensure compliance with minimum safe shelter standards.

5. Distribution and replenishment of shelter toolkits

In August 2025, VNRC distributed 500 shelter toolkits to flood-affected households, prioritising vulnerable groups, including low-income families, households headed by women, older persons and persons with disabilities.

The distribution was closely coordinated with local authorities and community representatives to ensure complementarity with government and partner support and to avoid duplication of assistance.

The operation also included the procurement and replenishment of 500 shelter toolkits.

6. Distribution and Replenishment of Household Items

Since the DREF approval on 14 August 2025, VNRC distributed 2,450 household kits (valued at approximately VND 1.21 billion / CHF 37,000), reaching 12,120 people (5,818 male and 6,302 female) from existing stocks to affected families across Ninh Bình, Nghệ An, Thanh Hóa and Hà Tĩnh. Each kit consisted of a 75-litre plastic container, 10-litre plastic bucket, plastic ladle, blanket, mosquito net, stainless steel pan, stainless steel pot and kettle.

DREF funding was used to replenish warehouse stocks and maintain preparedness for future emergencies. Due to the required internal approval procedures, the procurement process was delayed but was completed by June 2026, following the approval of an exceptional timeframe extension.

Lessons Learnt

- Early coordination with local authorities is essential to ensure timely beneficiary identification, verification and targeting.
- Clear technical guidance and follow-up are important to ensure conditional shelter cash assistance contributes to safe and appropriate reconstruction and repairs.
- Maintaining adequate pre-positioned stocks enables rapid response, while timely replenishment is critical to sustain preparedness for future emergencies.

Challenges

- Delays in internal approval and procurement procedures affected the timely replenishment of shelter and household stocks.
- Identification and verification of highly affected and vulnerable households required close coordination with local authorities to ensure appropriate targeting and avoid duplication.
- Monitoring shelter repair and reconstruction required continued coordination with beneficiaries and local authorities to ensure the appropriate use of cash assistance and compliance with safe shelter standards.
- Changes in the local administrative structure during the operation required additional coordination and adjustments to implementation arrangements.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 120,114
Targeted Persons: 3,200
Assisted Persons: 3,203
Targeted Male: 1,712
Targeted Female: 1,560



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of targeted people to be supported with conditional cash for livelihood restoration	2,400	2,555
# of FSP agreement is in place	1	0
# of people participating in PDM	180	600
# of people attended a training on livelihood	100	648

Narrative description of achievements

1. Conditional Cash Assistance for Livelihood Restoration

Conditional cash assistance for livelihoods was not originally planned. However, due to the escalation of humanitarian needs caused by multiple successive typhoons and flooding events between July and October 2025, livelihoods assistance was included as part of the operation's scale-up.

VNRC provided conditional cash assistance for livelihoods to 600 households, equivalent to 2,555 people (1,243 male and 1,312 female). Conditional cash assistance for livelihoods was introduced as a new activity under the second DREF allocation to support flood-affected households in restoring income-generating activities and recovering their livelihoods.

Following reassessments and consultations with local authorities, VNRC identified the need to implement conditional cash assistance for livelihoods in eight provinces: Bac Ninh, Cao Bang, Ha Tinh, Lao Cai, Quang Tri, Thai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa and Tuyen Quang. Based on updated needs assessments and the availability of alternative support mechanisms, livelihood cash assistance was no longer prioritised in Nghe An and Dien Bien provinces.

Implementation of the newly introduced livelihood activities was affected by administrative approval requirements and the limited time available for delivery. For VNRC, each DREF top-up allocation required formal government approval prior to implementation. These approval processes took approximately two to three months for each allocation, which considerably reduced the effective implementation period available for VNRC to carry out procurement, beneficiary selection, technical assessments and activity delivery across all targeted provinces. The requested timeframe extension was therefore important in enabling VNRC to complete the newly added livelihood support activities and remaining shelter interventions in a coordinated, accountable and high-quality manner, while ensuring that assistance reached the most vulnerable households affected by the consecutive disaster events.

Despite the delays in implementing livelihood cash assistance, significant needs in affected communities continued to be reported, as the implementation period also coincided with the summer-autumn cropping season (April-June), during which affected farming households required upfront investments to restart agricultural production, including seeds, farming inputs, tools and equipment. Conditional cash assistance for livelihoods was therefore essential to support the restoration of household income.

In addition, in northern and central coastal provinces, April to August represents the peak fishing season. Livelihood cash grants were intended to support affected fishing households to repair boats, fishing nets and cages in time to resume productive activities and restore livelihoods.

By the end of the operation in July 2026, the assistance had contributed to the recovery of household livelihoods and income sources, while recognising that some households affected by significant losses continued to require longer-term support to fully restore their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to future shocks.

2. Financial Service Provider (FSP) arrangements

The renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Financial Service Provider (FSP) was delayed following the expiry of the previous agreement in December 2025. VNRC worked closely with VN Post to complete the renewal process, but negotiations, internal approvals and provincial administrative restructuring extended the process.



The headquarters-level MoU was finalised in February 2026, followed by provincial agreements, which were completed in the remaining eight provinces in early May 2026. Cash assistance subsequently commenced in the third week of May 2026.

Despite VNRC's efforts, the operation timeframe was insufficient to establish a strengthened and more sustainable FSP mechanism. Cash assistance therefore continued through existing arrangements. Strengthening FSP arrangements remains an important area for VNRC's future preparedness and cash readiness.

3. Beneficiary Selection and Verification

In preparation for the distribution of livelihood cash assistance, VNRC conducted beneficiary selection and verification activities in coordination with local authorities and communities.

In April 2026, VNRC conducted beneficiary selection training in eight provinces to guide staff and volunteers in applying the relevant cash standard operating procedures for each assistance category. Village meetings were subsequently conducted in targeted communes to involve communities in the beneficiary identification and decision-making process.

In early May, beneficiary lists were submitted to the local People's Committees and VNRC headquarters for verification. In parallel, agreements with provincial VN Post branches were finalised and funds were transferred to prepare for cash distribution, which commenced in the third week of May 2026.

4. Livelihood Restoration Training

VNRC conducted livelihood restoration training for selected beneficiaries prior to the distribution of conditional cash assistance in May 2026. A total of 648 people attended the training, exceeding the initial target of 100 people.

The training provided practical guidance on restoring livelihoods through agricultural production, small-scale farming and other locally appropriate income-generating activities. The sessions were adapted to the context of rural and mountainous communities affected by successive floods and severe weather events, with the aim of supporting households to re-establish income sources and strengthen their resilience.

5. Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM)

VNRC conducted post-distribution monitoring approximately two weeks after the livelihood cash assistance was distributed. A total of 600 people participated in PDM, compared with the initial target of 180 people. The higher-than-planned reach resulted from VNRC expanding the PDM sample beyond the initial plan, enabling broader coverage of beneficiary feedback.

The findings indicated that the assistance contributed to households' efforts to resume income-generating activities and restore their livelihoods following the floods. However, some households continued to require longer-term support due to the extent of their losses and the time needed to fully restore their livelihoods.

The PDM also gathered beneficiary feedback on the accessibility and adequacy of the assistance, challenges in using the cash, and remaining livelihood needs. These findings provided practical learning for VNRC on the timing, targeting and delivery of conditional livelihood cash assistance, which can inform the design and implementation of future cash and livelihood recovery interventions. • •

Lessons Learnt

- The implementation timeframe should be proportionate to the scale and geographic coverage of DREF top-up activities, particularly when new components are introduced.
- FSP arrangements should be initiated and finalized as early as possible to avoid delays in cash delivery.
- Early coordination with government authorities and local branches is essential for timely beneficiary selection, verification and implementation.
- Livelihood cash assistance should be aligned with local livelihood calendars and seasonal production cycles to ensure timely support for household recovery.

Challenges

- The significant expansion of the livelihood component from two to eight provinces, together with additional funding, increased the scale and complexity of implementation while the available timeframe was only partially extended.
- Government approval requirements for each DREF allocation took approximately two to three months, reducing the effective implementation period.
- Delays in renewing the FSP agreement at both national and provincial levels postponed the start of cash assistance until May 2026.



- Beneficiary selection, verification and coordination with local authorities required additional time due to administrative restructuring and changes in provincial arrangements.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 382,503
Targeted Persons: 13,640
Assisted Persons: 13,216
Targeted Male: 6,505
Targeted Female: 6,711

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with unconditional cash assistance	13,640	13,216
% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities (minimum expenditure basket) (target:70%)	70	70

Narrative description of achievements

The VNRC reached 13,216 people (4,155 households) across eight provinces, reflecting a significant scale-up from the original target of 1,790 people across two provinces (Điện Biên and Nghệ An). This demonstrated VNRC's ability to scale up its operations in response to increasing humanitarian needs.

1. Community Consultations and Beneficiary Selection

In March and April 2026, VNRC conducted beneficiary selection training across the eight provinces covered by the top-up grant. The training strengthened staff and volunteer capacity to apply cash assistance standard operating procedures, including targeting criteria, verification, accountability and compliance with VNRC and IFRC standards.

Village-level consultations and review meetings were subsequently conducted to validate beneficiary information and promote community participation and transparency. In early May, the final beneficiary lists were submitted to local People's Committees and VNRC headquarters for verification. Provincial agreements with VN Post were also finalised and funds were transferred in preparation for cash distribution.

2. Distribution of Unconditional Cash Grants

VNRC provided unconditional cash assistance to 4,155 households, reaching 13,216 people (6,505 male and 6,711 female) across the targeted provinces. While the number of households reached exceeded the target of 3,940, the number of people reached was slightly below the target of 13,640. This variance was due to differences between the planned and actual household size distribution. Following beneficiary review and verification, more one-person households were assisted, while fewer households with three or more members were reached than anticipated. Consequently, the total number of people reached was lower than estimated, despite exceeding the household target.

Assistance was provided through VN Post at three transfer levels of VND 1 million, VND 2 million and VND 3 million, based on household needs and vulnerability. The assistance enabled affected households to prioritise urgent food and essential needs according to their circumstances.

Prior to the DREF-supported distribution, VNRC also provided VND 800 million (approximately CHF 24,000) from its own resources to support approximately 630 households affected by floods and landslides in Ninh Bình, Nghệ An, Thanh Hóa and Hà Tĩnh. This demonstrated VNRC's early response and complemented the subsequent DREF-supported cash assistance.



3. KoboToolbox Training for PDM

In January 2026, VNRC staff from Điện Biên and Nghệ An were trained to use KoboToolbox for cash assistance PDM. In June 2026, training was extended to staff and volunteers from the remaining eight targeted provinces, supporting more standardised digital data collection and strengthening VNRC's capacity for timely monitoring, reporting and accountability.

4. Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM)

During the last week of June 2026, VNRC conducted PDM to assess the relevance and effectiveness of the unconditional cash assistance, including whether the support enabled households to address their priority basic needs in line with the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). The PDM sample covered 560 of the 4,155 households that received unconditional cash assistance.

PDM feedback was positive, with most households reporting that the cash assistance was useful in addressing their priority needs. The flexible nature of the unconditional cash grant enabled households to make their own decisions on how to use the assistance according to their individual circumstances and most pressing needs. This reinforced the relevance of multipurpose cash as an appropriate modality for supporting households affected by the successive floods and storms.

Overall, the MPCA component provided flexible assistance to affected households while strengthening VNRC's capacity to deliver, monitor and account for cash assistance through community-based targeting and digital monitoring tools.

Lessons Learnt

- FSP and government approval arrangements should be initiated early to avoid delays in cash distribution.
- Community consultation is important to ensure transparent and inclusive beneficiary selection.
- Standardized cash procedures and digital PDM tools improve consistency and accountability across provinces.
- Sufficient implementation time should be planned for large-scale cash assistance covering multiple provinces.

Challenges

- Delays in government approval and FSP arrangements affected the planned timeline for cash distribution.
- The large number of targeted households across multiple provinces required significant coordination for beneficiary identification, verification and community consultation.
- Changes in the local administrative structure required additional coordination and adjustments to beneficiary verification and implementation arrangements.
- The timing of PDM training and data collection had to be adjusted to align with the revised cash distribution schedule.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 66,159

Targeted Persons: 2,720

Assisted Persons: 7,242

Targeted Male: 3,331

Targeted Female: 3,911

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households provided with conditional cash to procure water tank	120	120
# of households provided with conditional cash for latrine construction	20	20
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	300	6,659



# of volunteers trained on WASH and hygiene promotion	49	187
# of household provided with Water purification kits (VNRC own funding)	2,000	1,717

Narrative description of achievements

Implementation of WASH activities was adapted to the evolving needs of affected communities following successive typhoons and floods. Based on updated needs assessments, VNRC prioritised households in Điện Biên and Nghệ An, where access to safe water storage and household sanitation remained a recovery priority. The planned interventions in the other eight provinces were not implemented, as access to alternative water sources and other recovery support had improved.

1. Conditional Cash Assistance for Water Containers

In March 2026, VNRC provided conditional cash assistance to support 120 flood-affected households in Điện Biên and Nghệ An to procure water containers. Beneficiaries were selected in coordination with local authorities, prioritising vulnerable households with limited access to safe water and adequate storage. The assistance supported households to improve safe water storage and reduce water-related health risks following the floods.

2. Conditional Cash Assistance for Latrine Construction

In March 2026, VNRC provided conditional cash assistance to 20 vulnerable households in Điện Biên and Nghệ An to construct or rehabilitate household latrines. Beneficiary selection was conducted in coordination with local authorities and communities, prioritising households with damaged sanitation facilities and higher vulnerability. The assistance contributed to restoring access to safe sanitation and more dignified living conditions.

3. Hygiene Promotion and WASH Training

VNRC conducted hygiene promotion and WASH communication activities to improve access to safe water, strengthen sanitation practices and reduce the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.

In December 2025 and January 2026, VNRC completed hygiene dissemination and WASH training activities in Điện Biên and Nghệ An provinces. The sessions focused on key hygiene practices, safe water use, sanitation and disease prevention measures following the floods, while also strengthening the capacity of VNRC volunteers to conduct community-based hygiene promotion activities.

From early April to May 2026, VNRC continued implementing hygiene promotion activities in the remaining eight targeted provinces to raise awareness among communities and schools of hygiene and public health risks associated with flooding and prolonged water exposure. Activities included community outreach sessions, dissemination of hygiene messages, engagement with vulnerable households and school-based communication events on WASH and disease prevention.

In total, 6,659 community members were reached with hygiene promotion and disease prevention messages, while 187 VNRC volunteers received in-depth WASH training to strengthen their capacity to deliver hygiene promotion and support community health interventions.

The hygiene promotion target was significantly exceeded, with 6,659 people reached against the initial target of 300. This was primarily due to hygiene promotion being integrated into broader WASH, community engagement and post-flood awareness activities implemented across the 10 targeted provinces.

As implementation progressed and needs evolved, VNRC and its volunteers were able to reach a larger number of community members through group awareness sessions and existing community networks than initially anticipated. The higher reach also reflected the continued relevance of hygiene messaging following successive floods and the associated risks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.

4. Water Purification Kits - VNRC's own funding

In August 2025, VNRC used its own resources to distribute 400 boxes of water purification kits, containing 22,400 sachets capable of treating an estimated 224,000 litres of water. The distribution was accompanied by information and guidance on safe water treatment, handwashing, hygiene and post-flood disease prevention, supporting affected households to access safer water during the immediate response period.

5. Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM)



VNRC conducted PDM as part of the WASH response to gather feedback from supported households on the relevance and usefulness of the assistance, including conditional cash support for water containers and household latrines, as well as hygiene promotion activities. The monitoring provided an opportunity to assess whether the assistance was appropriate to households' needs and to identify any remaining WASH-related challenges.

Overall, the PDM feedback indicated that the WASH assistance was relevant to the needs of affected households and supported improvements in access to safe water storage, household sanitation and hygiene practices following the floods. Beneficiaries also highlighted the continued importance of clear hygiene messaging and practical support for vulnerable households during the transition from emergency response to recovery.

As no specific outcome indicator was established for the WASH PDM, the findings were used primarily as qualitative feedback and learning rather than to measure achievement against a predefined target. The PDM nevertheless provided useful evidence to inform future WASH interventions, particularly on the importance of adapting assistance to changing needs, prioritising vulnerable households and combining material or cash support with hygiene promotion and community engagement.

Overall, the WASH response adapted to changing needs, combining emergency water treatment support with targeted recovery assistance for safe water storage and household sanitation. By the end of the operation, access to basic WASH conditions had improved in the targeted communities, although some vulnerable households continued to require longer-term support to restore and strengthen household WASH facilities.

Lessons Learnt

- WASH interventions should remain flexible and be adjusted based on updated needs assessments and available support.
- Early coordination with local authorities helps ensure timely beneficiary selection and implementation.
- Pre-positioned water purification supplies enable rapid WASH response during emergencies.
- Simple, consistent hygiene messages and community engagement are important for promoting safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices.

Challenges

- Consecutive typhoons and the prioritisation of life-saving activities delayed the implementation of some WASH interventions.
- Changing needs across provinces required adjustments to the geographical coverage of water container and latrine assistance based on updated assessments and available alternative support.
- Coordination with local authorities and administrative procedures required additional time for beneficiary identification, verification and implementation.
- Ensuring consistent hygiene messaging across multiple provinces required close coordination and mobilisation of VNRC staff and volunteers.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,496

Targeted Persons: 60

Assisted Persons: 6,659

Targeted Male: 3,053

Targeted Female: 3,606

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of child safeguarding risk assessment conducted	1	1



Narrative description of achievements

PGI considerations were integrated across the operation to promote safe, inclusive and accountable assistance, with attention to sex- and age-disaggregated data, disability inclusion, child safeguarding, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and community engagement.

1. Inclusive Targeting and Data Disaggregation

During beneficiary selection, VNRC collected sex- and age-disaggregated data to support inclusive targeting. However, disability-disaggregated data were not systematically captured, as commune-level teams had limited experience in identifying, recording and categorising disability-related information. This highlighted a capacity gap for future operations and the need for further practical guidance and training on disability-disaggregated data collection.

2. Child Safeguarding

VNRC also strengthened child safeguarding within emergency operations. A Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis was completed and approved by VNRC management in November 2025. The analysis provided a structured basis for identifying and addressing potential safeguarding risks and supported the integration of child safeguarding considerations into relevant response activities, including the distribution of household items, water purification support and multipurpose cash assistance.

3. Capacity Strengthening

To strengthen organizational capacity, VNRC conducted technical training on PGI, CEA and PSEA for staff and volunteers on 11–12 May 2026 in Hà Tĩnh and Quảng Trị, with support from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO). The training covered the application of PGI, CEA and PSEA principles in emergency response and general operations and was attended by 50 participants.

Similar training was subsequently conducted in Tuyên Quang and Bắc Ninh using facilitators trained during the Typhoon Yagi operation, bringing the total number of people trained to 320 (153 female; 168 male), against the target of 60. This comprised 133 VNRC staff and 187 Red Cross volunteers who received training on the application of PGI and CEA approaches.

The higher achievement resulted from the expansion of activities to additional provinces, including Tuyên Quang and Bắc Ninh, using facilitators trained during the Typhoon Yagi operation.

The strengthened capacity is expected to benefit communities by enabling VNRC staff and volunteers to provide more inclusive and accessible assistance, engage affected people in decision-making, share timely and relevant information, and identify and address the needs of vulnerable groups more effectively during future emergency operations. Most trainees assessed the training as useful and practical.

3. PGI information sharing

As mentioned in CEA section, VNRC disseminated CEA and PGI-related messages to 6,659 people (3,606 female and 3,053 male) through the trained volunteers.

Overall, the operation contributed to strengthening VNRC's capacity to integrate PGI, child safeguarding, CEA and PSEA into emergency response. Key areas for further improvement include the systematic collection of disability-disaggregated data and continued practical capacity building to ensure PGI considerations are consistently applied at the community and implementation levels.

Lessons Learnt

- Simple guidance and tools are needed to support local teams in systematically collecting and categorising disability-disaggregated data.
- Early integration of PGI, CEA and PSEA into sectoral activities helps ensure more inclusive and accountable programming.
- Using trained in-place facilitators can support wider and more sustainable capacity building at provincial and local levels.
- Refresher training and continued technical support are important to strengthen consistent application of PGI/CEA and PSEA.

Challenges

- Disability-disaggregated data was not systematically captured due to limited experience at the local level in identifying and categorising persons with disabilities.
- Integrating PGI, CEA and PSEA across multiple activities and provinces required additional capacity building and technical support for local staff and volunteers.



- Different levels of familiarity with PGI/CEA and PSEA among local teams affected the consistency of application and documentation.
- Training and capacity-building activities had to be adapted to the local context, including the use of hybrid delivery and in-place facilitators.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 16,058
Targeted Persons: 100
Assisted Persons: 118
Targeted Male: 68
Targeted Female: 50

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of VNRC staff and volunteers trained in disaster response team training	100	118

Narrative description of achievements

Capacity strengthening

VNRC conducted Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) training starting in early May 2026 in Thái Nguyên, Hà Tĩnh, Cao Bằng and Tuyên Quang, followed by training in the remaining targeted provinces. By the end of May 2026, the training had reached 118 participants (68 male and 50 female).

The training strengthened the capacity of VNRC staff and volunteers in disaster preparedness, rapid response, needs assessment, coordination and the delivery of emergency assistance. Participants received practical guidance on PDRT roles and responsibilities, coordination mechanisms and key response procedures, supporting a more consistent understanding of roles and processes at the provincial and local levels.

The use of practical, response-focused training helped strengthen VNRC's provincial and local capacity to mobilize, assess needs and coordinate emergency assistance following disasters. The strengthened PDRT network also provides a foundation for a more timely and organized response in future emergencies, reducing reliance on ad hoc mobilization of personnel and expertise.

Lessons Learnt

- Training plans should consider potential staff changes and administrative restructuring to maintain continuity of trained personnel.
- A pool of trained trainers at provincial level can support rapid and sustainable capacity building despite staff turnover.
- Training should be adapted to the different capacity and experience levels of provincial and local teams.

Challenges

- Different levels of prior experience and capacity among provincial and local teams required the training to be adapted to local needs.
- Ongoing emergency response activities and other DREF implementation requirements affected the availability of some staff and volunteers to participate fully in the training.
- Provincial administrative restructuring and changes in staffing arrangements affected the availability and continuity of trained VNRC staff and volunteers



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,248



Targeted Persons: 30
Assisted Persons: 6,659
Targeted Male: 3,053
Targeted Female: 3,606

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of CEA event conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

1. Capacity Strengthening of Staff and Volunteers

CEA and PGI training was provided to 133 VNRC staff (58 female and 75 male), while 187 volunteers (94 female and 93 male) received training on the application of CEA and PGI approaches in community-based activities. The higher achievement resulted from the expansion of activities to additional provinces, including Tuyên Quang and Bắc Ninh, using facilitators trained during the Typhoon Yagi operation. The training strengthened staff and volunteers' understanding of participation, inclusion, communication, feedback and accountability in emergency response.

2. Community Participation and information sharing

VNRC strengthened community participation by training staff and volunteers to integrate CEA and PGI approaches into WASH, hygiene promotion and other response activities across the targeted provinces. These efforts supported communities to access information on available assistance, understand how to access support, and participate in the response by raising concerns and providing feedback through established mechanisms.

VNRC disseminated CEA and PGI-related messages to 6,659 people (3,606 female and 3,053 male), promoting equal access to assistance, respect for diversity, and the dignity and safety of affected people, particularly those at risk of exclusion. These activities helped communities make informed decisions and engage more actively in the response, while strengthening VNRC's capacity to promote inclusive and accountable community engagement in future emergency preparedness and response operations.

3. Community Feedback and Complaints Mechanisms

VNRC established procedures for receiving and processing community feedback and complaints, supported by CEA training for staff and volunteers. The mechanisms included publicizing the feedback process and beneficiary selection criteria during village meetings, enabling community members to raise concerns and provide input, and conducting PDM surveys and household interviews to gather feedback on the assistance provided.

The main findings from the community feedback and PDM activities are summarized below:

- Positive feedback: Most surveyed beneficiaries assessed the assistance positively, considering it relevant to their needs. They appreciated the transparency of beneficiary selection, the flexibility of cash assistance, and the convenience, safety and timeliness of cash distribution through Vietnam Post.
- Recommendations for improvement: PDM identified requests to provide assistance earlier following disasters, consider increasing transfer values to better reflect actual needs, continue cash assistance to allow households to make their own spending decisions, and expand assistance to more severely affected areas. VNRC consolidated these recommendations and reported them to the donor for consideration in future programme design and implementation.
- Complaints: No complaints were recorded during the implementation of unconditional cash assistance, according to the report.

Lessons Learnt

- Integrating CEA and PGI into sectoral training and activities is more effective than delivering them as stand-alone topics.
- Training both staff and volunteers helps ensure that CEA and PGI approaches are consistently applied from provincial to community levels.
- In-place facilitators can help sustain CEA and PGI capacity despite staff changes and administrative restructuring.



Challenges

- Different levels of understanding and experience of CEA and PGI among staff and volunteers required additional guidance and practical support.
- Integrating CEA and PGI into ongoing sectoral activities across multiple provinces required close coordination and follow-up.
- Changes in provincial staffing arrangements due to administrative restructuring affected the continuity of trained personnel.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 120,281

Targeted Persons: 6

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: 0

Targeted Female: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100	100
# of Surge personnel deployed	1	1
# of IFRC staff provide technical support to ensure compliance with IFRC procedures	5	9

Narrative description of achievements

IFRC provided coordinated technical, operational, financial and communication support to VNRC throughout the DREF operation, contributing to the timely implementation, quality assurance and compliance of the response.

1. Communication

IFRC supported VNRC's flood response through coordinated technical, operational and communication support. The visibility of the response was strengthened through the production and dissemination of communication materials across IFRC platforms, while regular situation updates were shared within the Movement to support coordination and information exchange.

IFRC also provided technical and financial guidance to VNRC in the preparation of the second DREF allocation, supporting alignment with DREF procedures and compliance requirements.

Public communication updates included the following:

- https://x.com/IFRC_DREF/status/1956328944346550443
- <https://x.com/ifrc/status/1995896316916813994>
- <https://x.com/ifrc/status/1983143723325153507>
- <https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1958710818448572640>
- <https://x.com/ElkhanRahimov/status/2029018361095729358>
- https://www.linkedin.com/posts/elkhanrahimov_visiting-communities-impacted-by-typhoons-ugcPost-7399227480773152768-p_o5
- <https://www.linkedin.com/posts/ifrc-weekly-news-episode-07-this-ugcPost-7401661847679950848-c8zZ>
- https://www.linkedin.com/posts/rommanee-klaeotanong-aa1aaa9a_ifrc-vietnam-ugcPost-7463233824227872769-Jy2u
- https://www.linkedin.com/posts/elkhanrahimov_ifrc-renewal-local-share-7434782233028329473-l-oL
- <https://www.linkedin.com/posts/vietnam-floods-ugcPost-7388909268894375936-8rMP>

2. Movement Coordination



IFRC facilitated coordination among VNRC, IFRC country and regional teams and relevant Movement partners throughout the operation. This supported information sharing, technical coordination and follow-up on operational priorities across the 10 targeted provinces, particularly as implementation was expanded and adapted to evolving needs.

3. Financial Support and Compliance

The IFRC CCD staff in Bangkok and in Viet Nam provided technical support in key areas including finance, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), logistics and procurement, and operations coordination. This support contributed to the application of IFRC procedures, financial compliance and appropriate management of DREF resources throughout implementation. Financial reporting remained on track based on documentation and reporting processes submitted by VNRC.

4. Monitoring and Operational Support

IFRC maintained regular field monitoring throughout the operation, with the IFRC Programme Officer based in Viet Nam conducting regular visits from the beginning of the operation to follow up on implementation progress, provide technical support and maintain close coordination with VNRC provincial teams and local stakeholders. These visits enabled IFRC to monitor activities as implementation progressed, identify operational issues at an early stage and support VNRC in addressing follow-up actions.

From 13–21 May 2026, IFRC and VNRC conducted a joint monitoring visit to Quảng Trị to observe cash distributions under the DREF operation. The visit covered multipurpose cash, shelter and livelihood cash assistance delivered through the provincial post office system and included engagement with beneficiaries and local stakeholders. The visit provided an opportunity to verify implementation progress, discuss operational issues with provincial teams and communities, and identify follow-up actions to support the quality and accountability of the response.

In total, IFRC conducted or supported nine monitoring visits during the operation, exceeding the target of five visits by 80 per cent. The regular presence of the IFRC Programme Officer, complemented by monitoring support from the IFRC CCD Bangkok team, strengthened operational oversight and enabled more regular follow-up across the geographically dispersed implementation areas. The monitoring visits also supported closer coordination between IFRC, VNRC and provincial teams and contributed to timely identification and resolution of implementation issues.

5. Technical Support and Capacity Building

On 11–12 May 2026, the IFRC APRO technical lead for PGI, CEA and PSEA provided hybrid technical support to 50 VNRC participants from Hà Tĩnh and Quảng Trị. The training covered the fundamentals and practical application of PGI, CEA and PSEA in emergency response and general operations. The technical support strengthened VNRC's capacity to integrate protection, inclusion, community engagement and safeguarding considerations into the response and contributed to subsequent roll-out of the training through VNRC facilitators.

6. Surge Support

A Surge Operations Manager was deployed from mid-January to the end of March 2026 to support VNRC in implementing the DREF operation and complement the existing IFRC team. The deployment provided additional operational capacity during a critical implementation period, supporting coordination, planning, monitoring and follow-up as the operation scaled up across multiple provinces.

Lessons Learnt

- Regular monitoring during cash distribution helps identify issues early and strengthen accountability.
- Close coordination between VNRC, IFRC and local stakeholders supports effective implementation and follow-up.

Challenges

- The short implementation timeframe required close coordination to complete monitoring activities alongside ongoing cash distributions.
- Provincial administrative changes and multiple implementation locations made coordination and follow-up more challenging.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 96,888

Targeted Persons: 100



Assisted Persons: 100
Targeted Male: 48
Targeted Female: 52

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of lessons learned/reflection workshop conducted	1	1
# of field monitoring visits conducted	6	6
# of communication productions	6	186
# of VNRC personnel attend the training on PFA,CEA,PGI	100	133

Narrative description of achievements

1. Communication Activities

VNRC produced 186 electronic communication products through provincial Facebook pages to document and share relevant response activities, significantly exceeding the target of six. The communication products highlighted key response activities and achievements and increased the visibility of VNRC's humanitarian assistance across the 10 targeted provinces. The response was also covered by five external news portals.

The higher-than-planned output reflected VNRC's use of existing provincial communication channels to regularly document relevant activities throughout the operation. This approach enabled provincial teams to communicate response updates in a timely manner, maintain visibility of assistance provided to affected communities and share operational achievements with local stakeholders and the wider public.

2. Field monitoring Visits

VNRC conducted field monitoring visits, achieving the target of six visits. The visits covered cash assistance and construction-related activities and supported verification of implementation progress, identification of operational issues and follow-up with provincial and local teams. The monitoring visits strengthened VNRC's oversight of field implementation and supported more consistent quality and accountability across the targeted provinces.

3. Cover VNRC Service Costs

The operation covered essential VNRC service costs associated with the implementation of response activities, supporting operational continuity and the timely delivery of assistance to flood-affected communities.

4. Capacity Training on PFA, CEA, PGI for VNRC personnel

VNRC provided training on PFA, CEA and PGI to 133 personnel, exceeding the target of 100 by 33 per cent. The training strengthened staff and volunteer capacity to apply first aid, community engagement and accountability, and protection, gender and inclusion approaches in emergency response.

The technical training on PGI, CEA and PSEA was conducted on 11–12 May 2026 in Hà Tĩnh and Quảng Trị, with support from IFRC APRO, and was subsequently cascaded to Tuyên Quang and Bắc Ninh using trained VNRC facilitators. The use of trained facilitators to cascade the training helped extend the reach of capacity building and strengthened VNRC's internal capacity to apply these approaches beyond the initial training locations.

5. Lessons Learned and Reflection

VNRC conducted one lessons learned and reflection workshop on 16–17 July 2026, achieving the target. The workshop was attended by 47 VNRC staff from the target provinces (21 men and 26 women). It provided an opportunity to reflect on the operation's implementation,



identify good practices and challenges, and develop recommendations for future disaster preparedness and response operations. Key experiences and lessons related to cash assistance, coordination, monitoring, community engagement, and the integration of PGI and CEA were discussed to inform organizational learning and strengthen future operations.

Lessons Learnt

- PGI, CEA and PSEA should be integrated into sectoral training and response activities from the beginning of the operation.
- Training a pool of provincial facilitators helps sustain capacity and support knowledge transfer at local level.
- Capacity-building activities should be planned early and allow sufficient time for follow-up and practical application.

Challenges

- Limited time available for training and capacity building due to the expanded scope of activities and project timeframe.
- Different levels of knowledge and experience in PGI/CEA/PSEA among VNRC staff and volunteers required additional technical support.
- Staff changes and administrative restructuring affected the continuity of trained personnel and follow-up at provincial level



Financial Report



DREF Operation

Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 1 Aug 2025 to 30 Sep 2026

MDRVN025 - Viet Nam - Monsoon Flood

Operating timeframe: *Start date: 14-Aug-2025 End date: 31-Jul-2026*

Appeal launch date: *19-Aug-2025*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	1,000,000
DREF Response Pillar	1,000,000
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	
Expenditure	-919,717
Closing Balance	80,283

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	179,579	181,024	-1,445
PO02 - Livelihoods	112,783	41,477	71,306
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	359,158	418,160	-59,002
PO04 - Health			
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	62,121	35,603	26,518
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,222	86,914	-82,692
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	76,111	53,066	23,045
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	2,111	7,331	-5,220
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	796,085	823,575	-27,490
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			
EA02 - Secretariat Services	112,940	81,126	31,816
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	90,974	15,017	75,957
Planned Operations Total	203,914	96,142	107,773
Total	1,000,000	919,717	80,283

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Prepared on 19-Oct-2026

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[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

A total of CHF 1,000,000 was allocated through the IFRC-DREF to support the VNRC in responding to people affected by successive floods and storms across 10 provinces. By the end of the operation, expenditure totaled CHF 919,717, representing 92 per cent of the allocated budget. The remaining balance of CHF 80,283 will be returned to the DREF.

Variances between the approved budget and actual expenditure reflected changes in geographical coverage based on updated needs



assessments, expanded capacity-building activities, implementation delays and adjustments to cost allocations.

Shelter and Basic Household Items:

Budget: CHF 179,579 | Expenditure: CHF 181,024 | Overspend: CHF 1,445

Expenditure was broadly in line with the approved budget. VNRC achieved the targets for household and shelter tool-kit distributions and provided conditional cash assistance for shelter repair and reconstruction. Internal approval and procurement delays affected the replenishment of household stocks, which was completed in June 2026 following the extension of the operation.

Livelihoods:

Budget: CHF 112,783 | Expenditure: CHF 41,477 | Underspend: CHF 71,306

Despite reaching 2,555 people with conditional livelihood cash assistance and exceeding the targets for livelihood training and post-distribution monitoring, expenditure remained below budget. Implementation was affected by government approval delays and the limited time available following the expansion of the operation. VNRC also did not succeed in establishing the planned financial service provider agreement. These constraints contributed to implementation challenges and should be considered when reviewing the remaining balance.

Multi-purpose Cash:

Budget: CHF 359,158 | Expenditure: CHF 418,160 | Overspend: CHF 59,002

Expenditure exceeded the approved budget. VNRC provided unconditional cash assistance to 4,155 households against a target of 3,940, although the total number of people reached was slightly below target due to differences in household size. Cash delivery across 10 provinces required extensive beneficiary verification and coordination, while delays in government approvals and financial service provider arrangements affected implementation. The overspend should be reviewed against actual transfer values and delivery costs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):

Budget: CHF 62,121 | Expenditure: CHF 35,603 | Underspend: CHF 26,518

Expenditure was below budget following adjustments to geographical coverage based on updated needs assessments. WASH assistance was prioritised in Điện Biên and Nghệ An, while planned water-container and latrine interventions in eight other provinces were not implemented because access to alternative water sources and other recovery support had improved. Nevertheless, hygiene promotion reached 6,659 people and WASH training reached 187 volunteers, exceeding their respective targets. VNRC also used its own resources to distribute water purification kits.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

Budget: CHF 4,222 | Expenditure: CHF 86,914 | Overspend: CHF 82,692

Expenditure substantially exceeded the original allocation. PGI and CEA capacity-building activities expanded to additional provinces, reaching 320 VNRC staff and volunteers against an initial target of 60. The operation also included a child safeguarding analysis and integrated safeguarding considerations into response activities. In addition, a working advance clearance was incorrectly coded to PGI to clear the outstanding advance balance. This accounting adjustment contributed to the variance and should be distinguished from expenditure directly attributable to PGI activities.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery:

Budget: CHF 76,111 | Expenditure: CHF 53,066 | Underspend: CHF 23,045

Expenditure remained below budget. VNRC trained 118 staff and volunteers in disaster response team procedures, exceeding the target of 100. However, differences in local capacity, competing emergency response demands and administrative restructuring affected implementation arrangements.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

Budget: CHF 2,111 | Expenditure: CHF 7,331 | Overspend: CHF 5,220

Expenditure exceeded the original allocation as activities expanded beyond the initial target. CEA and PGI training reached 320 staff and volunteers, while related messages reached 6,979 people. Activities were combined with other response interventions and delivered across additional provinces, resulting in adjustments to implementation costs. These shared activities may have affected expenditure across categories and should be considered when reviewing the variance.

Secretariat Services:

Budget: CHF 112,940 | Expenditure: CHF 81,126 | Underspend: CHF 31,814

Expenditure was below budget partly because the cost of the Surge Operations Manager was shared with a previous emergency appeal operation that had already been completed. This reduced the costs charged to the current operation compared with the original budget allocation.

National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 90,974 | Expenditure: CHF 15,017 | Underspend: CHF 75,957

Expenditure remained substantially below budget despite the delivery of disaster response team training and other capacity-building



activities. The expansion of the operation, lengthy government approval processes, administrative restructuring and competing emergency response priorities affected implementation arrangements and the time available to deliver planned activities.



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