



Severe flooding submerges streets in Khanh Hoa (Photo: VnExpress)

Appeal: MDRVN026	Hazard: Flood	Country: Viet Nam	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 608,000	
Glide Number: FL-2025-000207-VNM	People Affected: 1,300,000 people	People Targeted: 13,280 people	
Operation Start Date: 29-11-2025	Operation Timeframe: 9 months	Operation End Date: 31-08-2026	DREF Published: 02-12-2025

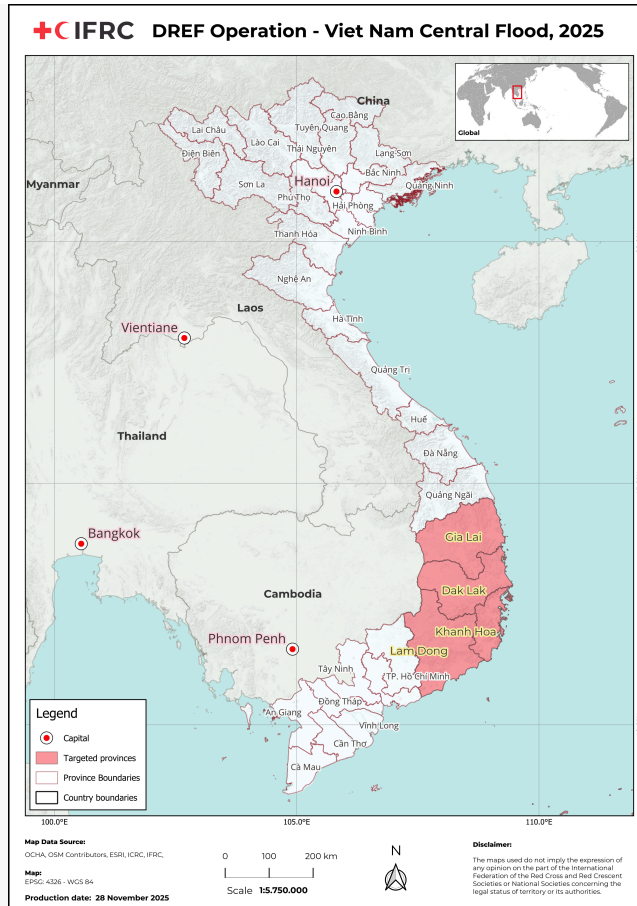
Targeted Regions: **Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong**

Description of the Event

[Crisis Category Supporting Document](#)

Date of event

23-11-2025



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

What happened, where and when?

Since August 2025, Viet Nam has been impacted by successive typhoons, including Wipha, Kajiki, Bualoi, and Matmo, causing significant damage across northern and north-central provinces such as Lào Cai, Sơn La, Phú Thọ, Tuyên Quang, Lạng Sơn, Cao Bằng, Điện Biên, Thái Nguyên, Bắc Ninh, Quảng Ninh, Hải Phòng, Hưng Yên, Ninh Bình, Thanh Hóa, Nghệ An, Hà Tĩnh, Quảng Trị, Thừa Thiên-Huế, and Đà Nẵng.

From late October through November 2025, continuous heavy monsoon rains, tropical depressions, and prolonged low-pressure systems triggered widespread flooding and landslides across Central and South-Central Viet Nam. The most severe impacts have been recorded in Quảng Trị, Đà Nẵng, Huế, Quảng Ngãi, Đắk Lắk, Khánh Hòa, Lâm Đồng, and Gia Lai, where intense rainfall caused riverine flooding, flash floods, and slope failures.

From 16 November until 25 November, prolonged heavy rainfall combined with rapidly rising river levels has caused widespread flooding across the central and Central Highlands provinces. The situation was driven by a strong cold surge interacting with the intertropical convergence zone, affecting multiple provinces, with Gia Lai, Khánh Hòa and Đắk Lắk being the most severely impacted.

On 21 November 2025, the Dak Lak Provincial People's Committee declared a state of emergency in 40 communes and wards. On 23 November, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front launched an appeal for support from individuals, private sector, and international organizations to assist affected communities in the Central region and Central Highlands.



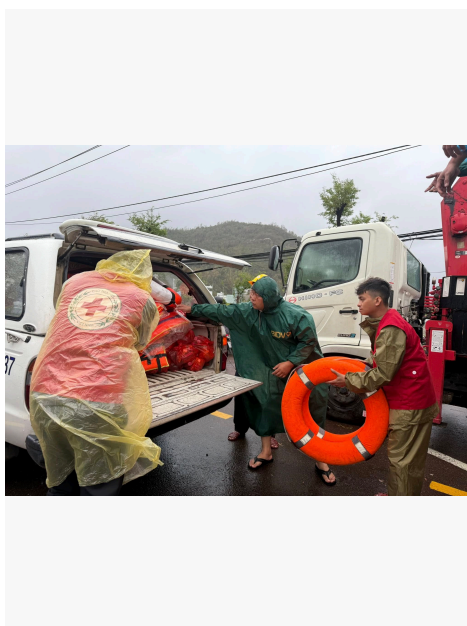
According to the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VNDMA) report on 27 November, severe flooding across several central and highland provinces has resulted in significant human and economic losses. With Dak Lak and Khanh Hoa recording the highest fatalities, housing damage remains extensive, including impacts on education services, health services, agriculture, and transportation infrastructure. Provincial authorities continue to consolidate damage assessments, restore essential services, clear debris, and accelerate early recovery activities in affected communities. In addition, Relevant Viet Nam government authorities have forecasted another tropical storm expected to hit the same areas around 1 or 2 December, which may further exacerbate an already severe situation in the affected provinces.

Moreover, since August 2025, Viet Nam has been affected by consecutive typhoons that caused widespread damage, prompting the Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC) to launch a DREF operation (MDRVN025) to support ten provinces: Bac Ninh, Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Ha Tinh, Lao Cai, Nghe An, Quang Tri, Thai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa and Tuyen Quang.

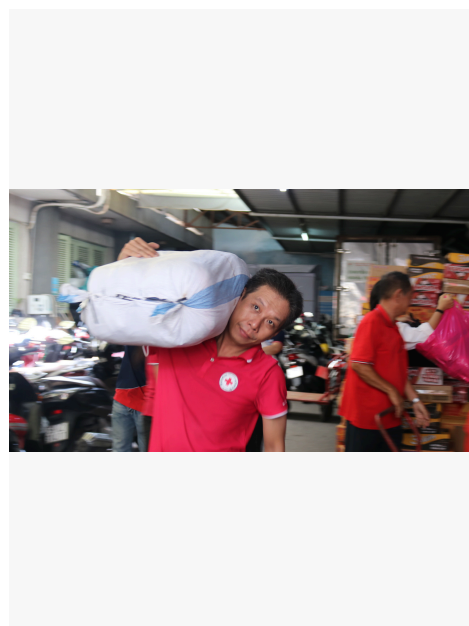
With the current situation of recurrent and unpredictable flooding across the country, VNRC's domestic resources are now overstretched. To address the emerging needs in newly affected areas, VNRC is requesting an additional DREF allocation to support Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa and Lam Dong provinces. These provinces are not covered under the existing DREF operation, ensuring there is no overlap in target areas.



Flooding situation in Dak Lak province
(Photo: VNRC)



Gia Lai Red Cross Chapter relief mission
to the flooding areas (Photo: VNRC)



Khanh Hoa Red Cross staff dispatching
relief items (Photo: VNRC)



People in Khanh Hoa moving by boat
(Photo: VNRC)

Scope and Scale

The recent flood as of November 2025 across central southern especially in Quang Ngai, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Lum Dong, Khanh Hoa, Quang Tri and Da Nang have caused widespread and multi-sectoral impacts, affecting people with limited access to essential services. The latest information from VNDMA indicates an estimated 1.3 million affected people across these provinces.

As of 27 November, initial reports from the local authority (VNDMA) highlighted the loss of lives and damage to critical infrastructure, including:

Human impact: A total of 108 people has been reported dead or missing: 98 deaths (Quang Tri: 01, Hue: 02, Da Nang: 02, Gia Lai: 03, Dak Lak: 63, Khanh Hoa: 22, Lam Dong: 05); 10 people missing (Da Nang: 02, Dak Lak: 08).

Housing: Collapsed houses: 426 (Quang Ngai: 09, Gia Lai: 103, Dak Lak: 133, Khanh Hoa: 105, Lam Dong: 76). Damaged houses: 2,066 (Quang Tri: 03, Da Nang: 46, Quang Ngai: 71, Gia Lai: 107, Dak Lak: 180, Khanh Hoa: 909, Lam Dong: 750). Quang Tri, Da Nang, and Quang Ngai have largely completed immediate repairs; other provinces are still mobilizing resources for repair and restoration.

Education: As of 26 November 2025, 59 schools remain closed (Dak Lak: 10, Khanh Hoa: 49). Khanh Hoa authorities have instructed that all schools must be cleaned by 27 November and resume classes by 29 November. Gia Lai, Lam Dong, and Quang Ngai have reopened schools as normal.

Health: Most hospitals and commune-level health stations have completed cleaning (Khanh Hoa: 100 per cent). Many facilities have addressed equipment damage and resumed medical services for affected residents. Disinfection activities continue in areas with high contamination risk.

Agriculture: 51,807 ha of rice and crops damaged: Quang Tri: 79 ha, Da Nang: 59 ha, Gia Lai: 249 ha, Dak Lak: 30,529 ha, Khanh Hoa: 16,321 ha, Lam Dong: 4,570 ha. 39,034 ha of other crops damaged: Quang Tri: 10 ha, Da Nang: 53 ha, Quang Ngai: 04 ha, Dak Lak: 38,967 ha. 944,475 livestock and poultry lost or swept away: Quang Tri: 848; Da Nang: 352; Quang Ngai: 29; Gia Lai: 71,128; Dak Lak: 663,000; Khanh Hoa: 200,032; Lam Dong: 9,086. 373 ha of aquaculture affected (Gia Lai: 150 ha, Khanh Hoa: 223 ha; Dak Lak data converted from area to number of cages); 100,470 aquaculture cages damaged (Dak Lak: 99,498; Khanh Hoa: 922; Lam Dong: 50).

Transportation: Eight locations on National Highways 20 and 27C remain blocked due to landslides: Khanh Hoa (05 locations on NH27C); Lam Dong (02 locations on NH20 at Mimosa Pass and D'ran Pass, and 01 location on NH27C).

Railway: Fully reopened as of 21:00 on 25 November 2025.

Electricity: Power supply has been largely restored to all affected customers.

Telecommunications: Specialized data network (provincial to commune level): 35 out of 301 communes remain disconnected due to power outages (Gia Lai: 12/135; Dak Lak: 17/102; Khanh Hoa: 06/64).

Public network: 59 BTS stations remain offline in Dak Lak (a reduction of 54 stations).

Preliminary estimates place the economic loss at VND 14,352 billion (approximately CHF 437 million), with Dak Lak and Khanh Hoa reporting the largest damages. Provincial authorities continue to consolidate damage assessments, restore essential services, clear debris, and accelerate early recovery activities in affected communities.

The current severe flooding and landslides have forced the evacuation of an estimated 203,282 people from high-risk areas across multiple provinces in Vietnam. Local authorities, supported by emergency services, are relocating families from flood-prone and landslide-threatened zones to safer locations. Temporary shelters have been established, and essential relief items such as food, clean water, and basic health services are being provided to those displaced.

VNRC's provincial chapters have been actively engaged in the emergency response, conducting rapid assessments, delivering initial relief items, and coordinating closely with local authorities. However, the scale of needs exceeds the resources available at the local level. Initially, VNRC had sufficient resources to assist affected communities. However, as heavy rains persisted and flooding fluctuated, VNRC's resources became depleted. A DREF allocation has therefore been requested by VNRC to ensure timely, well-coordinated, and principled assistance to the most affected and vulnerable households in four targeted provinces which include Lam Dong, Khanh Hoa, Gia Lai and Dak Lak.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VNDMA)	https://phongchongthientai.mard.gov.vn
2. Viet Nam Red Cross facebook page	https://www.facebook.com/redcross.org.vn?_tn_=-UC*F

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
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Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRVN023

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

The Central Highlands provinces of Gia Lai, Đắk Lắk, and Đắk Nông experienced severe and atypical flooding in late 2025, driven by intensified monsoon surges, saturated catchments, and consecutive low-pressure systems. Rainfall intensity exceeded historical averages, triggering flash floods, river overflows, landslides, and prolonged inundation in lowland and ethnic minority communities. The scale and timing of this event represent a significant deviation from typical hydrological patterns, overwhelming local coping mechanisms and disaster management resources.

This disaster qualifies for a new DREF allocation as it is non-recurrent and distinct from previous events. The floods were caused by exceptional weather conditions, including back-to-back tropical depressions and rainfall accumulation surpassing 10–20-year return periods in some districts. The geographic and humanitarian impact footprint is new, with several districts experiencing first-time or unusually severe inundation, resulting in extensive damage to homes, crops, livestock, and critical infrastructure. Affected households were not covered under earlier DREF operations, and there is no operational overlap with previous allocations.

Despite preparedness investments, the severity of this event has exceeded provincial and VNRC branch capacities. Prolonged isolation, livelihood losses, and damage to water sources have pushed many households into acute vulnerability. Local authorities have confirmed that contingency budgets are insufficient to meet urgent needs, justifying external assistance through a new DREF request to enable timely and effective humanitarian response.

Lessons learned:

Previous DREF operations in the Central Highlands revealed key challenges, including delayed procurement, limited branch staffing during peak disaster periods, and fragmented coordination between VNRC headquarters, branches, and IFRC. These lessons emphasized the need for early procurement planning, pre-agreed supplier arrangements, clear roles between HQ and branches, and stronger monitoring to prevent delays and ensure timely delivery to affected households.

To address these gaps, the current operation has integrated concrete mitigation measures. VNRC is applying accelerated procurement through framework agreements and parallel tendering, alongside early cash advances to branches. Dedicated operation leads at HQ and branch levels ensure accountability, while weekly coordination meetings with IFRC CCD help resolve bottlenecks and maintain alignment with the workplan.

Additionally, VNRC is prioritizing early surge support and technical assistance to strengthen planning, monitoring, and reporting from the outset. These measures aim to ensure a more timely, coordinated, and efficient response compared to previous DREF operations.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	<p>The operation carries a moderate child safeguarding risk due to direct engagement with children, including those from vulnerable groups, and activities taking place in remote or unpredictable settings where supervision may be limited. While the Viet Nam Red Cross Society has established child safeguarding systems, the combination of high-contact activities and varied field conditions increases the overall risk.</p> <p>To mitigate this, the operation will strengthen supervision and ensure that staff and volunteers are not left alone with children. All personnel will receive child safeguarding training and follow strict recruitment and vetting procedures. Clear reporting and referral pathways will be applied, and physical contact will be limited to what is necessary. Parents and caregivers will be</p>



informed and engaged, and coordination with protection actors will support referrals for highly vulnerable children.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

19-11-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<p>VNRC, through its provincial chapters in Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa, and Lam Dong, has been providing immediate shelter-related assistance to households whose homes were collapsed or severely damaged. Across the three provinces, VNRC has distributed multipurpose relief packages to help families stabilize temporary living conditions while their houses remain uninhabitable.</p> <p>In Lam Dong, VNRC provided targeted cash support of VND 1–5 million (~CHF 30–152) to 52 households with the most severe housing damage, assisting with urgent house repairs or replacement. Distributions were conducted in coordination with local authorities to ensure support reached the most affected households.</p>
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>VNRC provincial chapters have begun supporting early livelihood recovery for households whose income sources were disrupted by the floods, particularly farmers, aquaculture households, and daily-wage laborers. In Gia Lai, relief packages included cash assistance alongside food and basic medicines, enabling affected households to meet immediate needs and partially offset income loss while agricultural activities and market access remain limited.</p> <p>In Khanh Hoa, VNRC distributed cash top-ups as part of combined food and essential-item packages to help households purchase urgent livelihood-related necessities. In Lam Dong, VNRC further supported 52 of the most affected households with VND 1–5 million (~CHF 30–152), which the households are using to replace lost tools, repair small facilities, or restart small-scale income-generating activities.</p>
Multi Purpose Cash	<p>VNRC, through the Department of Social Work & Disaster Management, has proposed an emergency unconditional multipurpose cash assistance package for 1,114 households directly affected by flooding and agricultural losses, based on VNRC assistance criteria and rapid assessment data from the Department of Dyke Management and Disaster Prevention and Control (18 November 2025). The proposed support totals VND 1,170,000,000 (~CHF 35,100) and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- VND 5,000,000 per household for 14 households with deaths or missing family members (VND 70,000,000 ≈ CHF 2,100).- VND 1,000,000 for 1,100 flood-affected households experiencing severe inundation and agricultural damage (VND 1,100,000,000 ≈ CHF 33,000). <p>Provincial chapters and VNRC Headquarters have simultaneously maintained strong operational readiness to support cash-based responses, including continuous alerts to leadership and NDRT teams, 24/7 duty shifts, coordination of evacuations, and needs verification. In Khánh Hòa, VNRC provided additional support to landslide-affected families at Khánh Lê and Khánh Sơn passes (VND 24,000,000 ≈ CHF 720) and mobilized essential relief supplies such as noodles and bottled water, activities that complement cash transfers by addressing immediate unmet needs.</p> <p>The proposed MPC package aims to enable affected households to meet urgent basic needs, support early livelihood stabilization, and reduce negative coping strategies during the first phase of recovery.</p> <p>VNRC requests additional support through this DREF application, which serves as</p>



	<p>complementary assistance for households that have not yet received aid or have received only minimal support insufficient to sustain or recover their basic living conditions after the floods.</p>
Health	<p>VNRC provincial chapters have integrated basic health support into their immediate relief operations. In Gia Lai, medical teams from Gia Lai General Hospital joined VNRC distributions, providing basic health checks and essential medicines to affected households. VNRC also included common household medicines in its relief packages to address minor injuries, fever, digestive issues, and respiratory symptoms commonly seen after floods.</p> <p>In Lam Dong and Khanh Hoa, VNRC volunteers supported community clean-up activities and basic hygiene promotion, helping reduce the risk of water-borne and skin infections in areas where floodwater receded slowly. Provincial chapters also coordinated closely with local health authorities to ensure safe distribution points and to prioritize vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, and people with chronic diseases.</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>VNRC has incorporated WASH support into its immediate relief actions across the affected provinces. Provincial chapters in Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa, and Lam Dong have distributed drinking water, instant porridge, milk, and essential food items, helping households meet safe water and basic consumption needs while local water systems remain contaminated or damaged.</p> <p>VNRC volunteers supported community clean-up efforts, focusing on flooded residential areas, schools, and public spaces to reduce environmental contamination and the risk of water-borne diseases. Hygiene items, including soap and basic sanitation supplies, were included in Lam Dong's relief packages, ensuring affected families could maintain minimum hygiene standards during displacement and early recovery.</p>
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	<p>NRC has provided assistance to affected populations, including vulnerable groups such as the elderly, bedridden individuals, persons with disabilities, children, the homeless, and migrant workers from other provinces. PGI principles are integrated across all interventions to ensure equal access to relief and inclusive participation in decision-making. Staff and volunteers are trained to identify protection concerns and refer cases as needed during the response.</p>
Community Engagement And Accountability	<p>VNRC ensures two-way communication with affected communities through regular meetings, established feedback mechanisms, and coordination with local authorities. Feedback and complaints are actively collected and used to enhance the quality, transparency, and accountability of the response. To better understand community needs and the impact of the floods, VNRC leadership from both headquarters and provincial chapters conducted field visits to affected areas. CEA remains a key focus throughout the emergency response and is consistently emphasized to leadership.</p>
Coordination	<p>VNRC ensures effective coordination through a clear internal structure linking headquarters with provincial chapters. The Department of Social Work and Disaster Management leads operational coordination and assessments, supported by the Health Department for technical guidance on WASH and health. The VNRC Office manages fund transfers, logistics, and relief items, while the Training Center oversees warehouse releases. The Department of External Relations and Communications ensures information sharing and media coverage in collaboration with local chapters. This coordinated approach enables VNRC to deliver timely, well-organized, and transparent humanitarian assistance across affected areas.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>VNRC demonstrates strong operational readiness through its established coordination structure, clear departmental roles, and solid logistical capacity. The Department of Social Work and Disaster Management coordinates rapid assessments and field deployment with provincial chapters, while the Health Care Department provides WASH and health technical guidance. The VNRC Office manages fund transfers, logistics, and financial oversight, supported by the Training Center's relief stock management and VNRC's warehouse system. The External Relations and Communications Department ensures visibility and media engagement. VNRC has also been running a nationwide</p>



	fundraising campaign since September, which remains ongoing and is dedicated entirely to supporting affected households with emergency assistance. Together, these capacities enable efficient resource mobilization, timely assistance, and strong accountability for scaling up the DREF operation.
Resource Mobilization	VNRC has launched a domestic appeal to mobilize local support for communities affected by the latest typhoon BUALOI. This appeal has been rolled out through an intensive social media campaign on Facebook to reach a wide audience across the country. The campaign highlights urgent needs, shares real-time updates from affected areas, and encourages individuals and organizations to contribute.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) has been actively engaged with the VNRC Disaster Management Department since the onset of flooding in Central and Southern Viet Nam in late October and early November 2025. Initially, VNRC had sufficient resources to assist affected communities. However, as heavy rains persisted and flooding fluctuated, VNRC's resources became depleted. Consequently, VNRC requested additional support from IFRC to cover four affected provinces. This coordination ensures timely information sharing, adherence to IFRC standards, and readiness for resource mobilization. IFRC has provided technical assistance to VNRC in preparing the DREF request.
Participating National Societies	N/A

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

N/A

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

National authorities	<p>According to information from VNDMA, on 27 November 2025 Typhoon No. 13 and the historic floods have caused severe damage, with Gia Lai Province suffering losses of more than VND 11,600 billion.</p> <p>On 27 November, the Chairman of the Gia Lai Provincial People's Committee issued a decision declaring a state of emergency due to natural disasters in 77 communes and wards across the province affected by the typhoon and flooding.</p> <p>According to the provincial Department of Agriculture and Environment, the estimated total damage caused by the typhoon and floods is VND 11,636 billion. Of this, Typhoon No. 13 accounts for over VND 10,132 billion, while the recent flooding has caused an additional VND 1,503 billion (~ CHF 356 million) in losses.</p> <p>Central Government / Prime Minister's Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Prime Minister chaired multiple emergency meetings (both in-country and online from overseas) with the Standing Government, ministries, and affected provinces to direct urgent flood and typhoon response measures. Resolution No. 380/NQ-CP (25 Nov) was issued, outlining immediate solutions for disaster recovery and livelihood restoration in Central provinces. From 16–23 November, eight official telegrams were released instructing provinces to prepare for, respond to, and recover from severe flooding and Typhoon No. 13. Emergency funding packages were approved, including VND 1,100 billion (23 Nov) for four provinces and additional rapid support to Khánh Hòa, Gia Lai, and Đắk Lắk in earlier decisions. <p>Party and Mass Organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Party leaders and the Việt Nam Fatherland Front conducted field missions to
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affected provinces, providing solidarity support and relief items.

- The Việt Nam Fatherland Front allocated VND 80 billion to four severely affected provinces.
- National-level fundraising campaigns were launched on 24 November to support flood-affected populations.

Ministry of National Defense

- Deployed over 89,000 personnel and 4,000 vehicles for rescue, relief, debris clearance, and supply delivery.
- Airlifted relief items using military helicopters; delivered more than 86 tons of essential goods and emergency supplies.
- Additional material support provided to provinces (e.g., 10 tons of rations and 5,000 clothing sets to Gia Lai).

Ministry of Public Security

- Mobilized more than 195,000 officers and nearly 28,000 vehicles to support evacuation, traffic management, rescue operations, and public safety.
- Coordinated closely with local authorities to stabilize affected areas.

Ministry of Agriculture & Environment

- Led technical assessments, coordinated disaster response measures, and deployed field missions to provinces such as Khánh Hòa, Đắk Lắk, and Gia Lai.
- Issued national directives on flood preparedness, dam safety, landslide risks, and post-disaster recovery.

Ministry of Finance

- Released 4,000 tons of national reserve rice to Gia Lai and Khánh Hòa; previous allocations totaled 1,760 tons.
- Approved significant emergency cash transfers to affected provinces under central budget contingency.

Ministry of Health

- Delivered medical supplies including 9 tons of Cloramin B, 250,000 Aquatabs, and 3,000 household medicine kits.
- Requested WHO support for chemicals, equipment, and essential medicines for South Central provinces.

Ministry of Education and Training

- Issued guidance to provincial authorities on school safety and committed to providing free textbooks for students in hard-hit areas.

National Disaster Management Agencies

- Disseminated more than 26 million SMS alerts and 24 million Zalo messages to residents across affected regions.
- Maintained 24/7 monitoring and coordination with provinces from Hà Tĩnh to Khánh Hòa.
- Coordinated receipt and distribution of relief from EU, UNICEF, IOM, CRS, and other international partners.

Relief Funding & International Support

- As of 25 November, embassies and international partners committed USD 15.812 million in aid.
- New Zealand pledged NZD 3 million; private sector partners contributed cash and relief items.
- Additional imported relief supplies (e.g., EU civil protection packages, UNICEF kits) were delivered to Đắk Lắk on 24 November.

Evacuations

- Authorities evacuated 57,156 households (203,282 people) across multiple provinces from high-risk landslide and flood-prone zones.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most households have returned home; 38 households in Lâm Đồng remain displaced due to ongoing landslide risks.
UN or other actors	<p>Several governments and international organizations have announced emergency assistance to support Viet Nam's storm and flood response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republic of Korea: Committed USD 1 million in emergency aid on 21 November, implemented through IOM. Funding supports displaced households with multi-purpose cash and early recovery housing assistance. • United Kingdom: Provided an additional GBP 300,000, raising total 2025 emergency support to GBP 800,000. Assistance, delivered via UNICEF and in coordination with VDDMA, focuses on emergency relief in Gia Lai (cash assistance, clean water, hygiene supplies). • United States: Announced USD 500,000 in emergency aid on 17 November, following an earlier USD 500,000 in October, to support essential needs such as temporary shelter and clean water for the most affected communities. • New Zealand: Announced NZD 1 million (approx. VND 15 billion) to assist communities affected by severe storms and flooding, delivered through New Zealand NGOs under the New Zealand Disaster Response Partnership. <p>On 24 November, relief supplies from the European Union and international organizations such as UNICEF, IOM, Save the Children, and CRS were delivered to Dak Lak through the Disaster Management Authority.</p> <p>The Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership sent requests for support to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the U.S. Government.</p> <p>Acecook Vietnam donated 2,100 boxes of instant noodles to affected communes in Dak Lak and Khanh Hoa.</p>

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

More than 2,400 houses are either collapsed or damaged, with the worst impacts in Dak Lak, Khanh Hoa, Lam Dong, and Gia Lai. Most damaged houses experienced roof loss, wall cracking, or partial collapse, particularly among semi-permanent masonry and timber structures. Many households have lost essential belongings and are living in unsafe or makeshift conditions. While some provinces have completed initial repairs, the scale of destruction in the hardest-hit areas exceeds available local capacity and materials.

Priority needs include emergency shelter materials for families with fully or partially destroyed houses, essential household items (blankets, tarpaulins, cooking sets, water containers), and support for basic house repairs to prevent further deterioration and ensure safety.

Local authorities are still mobilizing resources; limited temporary shelter solutions and insufficient household items remain a key gap for the early re-establishment of living conditions.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Floods have caused catastrophic losses of crops, livestock, and aquaculture, particularly in Dak Lak and Khanh Hoa. Livestock losses alone number nearly 1 million, significantly affecting household food security and income sources. Immediate losses of staple crops, coffee plantations, and aquaculture cages place vulnerable families at heightened risk of medium- to long-term livelihood decline.

Priority needs include immediate support to meet basic household needs (food, water, essential commodities) and emergency cash assistance for households with major livelihood losses, including early recovery support, especially for livestock, aquaculture, and crop production. No formal livelihood assistance packages have yet been announced, and provincial budgets are insufficient to meet the scale of losses. Many affected families report limited income and an increased risk of debt.



Therefore, there is a critical need for Cash for Livelihoods support to enable households to:

- Replace lost livestock, poultry, aquaculture supplies, or farming tools.
- Purchase seeds, fertilizers, and essential inputs for replanting.
- Repair small-scale livelihood infrastructure.
- Cover temporary loss of income during the recovery phase.

Without timely cash assistance for livelihood restoration, affected households face prolonged income disruption, reduced food security, and limited capacity to recover from the disaster.



Multi purpose cash grants

The scale of household damage and displacement highlights significant gaps in meeting the immediate and early-recovery needs of affected families. More than 214,935 households experienced inundation, with over 57,156 households evacuated and 2,400 houses destroyed or severely damaged. Many families have lost essential household items, food stocks, livelihood assets, and livestock, leaving them without the means to meet basic needs such as food, clean water, medicines, transportation, and temporary shelter materials.

Although the government and local authorities have mobilized initial support, including cash assistance, rice allocations, and in-kind relief, this assistance remains limited and does not adequately cover the full range of essential expenditures for affected households. Current support is primarily targeted at families with completely collapsed houses, while thousands of households experiencing severe and prolonged inundation have not received sufficient financial assistance.

Therefore, a critical gap remains in providing flexible financial assistance that allows households to meet their self-identified priority needs. The existing humanitarian relief pipeline does not include adequate Multipurpose Cash Grants (MPCG) for the large number of affected households. Additional MPCG assistance is urgently required to support the most vulnerable families in addressing their short-term essential needs and initiating early recovery.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Although most health facilities have resumed operations, large-scale flooding and livestock losses have created significant contamination risks. Disinfection activities are ongoing, but safe water access remains uncertain in areas with prolonged inundation or damaged water sources.

Priority needs include hygiene kits, water treatment supplies, and safe water access solutions; community-level disinfection, environmental sanitation, hygiene promotion; and support for cleaning household wells and water storage systems. Limited data on WASH conditions at the household level and ongoing disinfection needs indicate gaps in sanitation supplies and personnel.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The recent floods and associated impacts have significantly increased protection risks for affected communities. Women and girls face heightened exposure to gender-based violence due to displacement, damaged homes, and lack of safe spaces, while children are more vulnerable to abuse, neglect, and exploitation amid disrupted schooling and household stress. Persons with disabilities, older adults, and other marginalized groups encounter barriers in accessing relief services, safe shelters, and WASH facilities.

The loss of shelters, livestock, and livelihoods has also escalated stress, anxiety, and grief, yet community-based psychosocial support remains limited. Furthermore, low awareness of PGI principles among local authorities and volunteers has resulted in uneven identification and support for vulnerable individuals, with emergency response mechanisms lacking systematic referral pathways for GBV, child protection, and other protection concerns. Immediate interventions are needed to ensure that relief efforts are inclusive, safe, and sensitive to the specific needs of women, children, older adults, and persons with disabilities.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Initial needs assessments by VNRC branches and local authorities noted instances of miscommunication in some communes regarding beneficiary selection criteria, distribution schedules, and the type of support provided. In several cases, the lack of clear, consistent



information created confusion and occasional disputes among community members during relief distributions.

To address these gaps, it is important to ensure that existing response activities, such as shelter support, multipurpose cash, and WASH interventions, integrate clear and timely communication with affected households. This includes confirming beneficiary lists with local communities, sharing information on the type and timing of assistance in advance, and encouraging people to provide feedback through channels already used by VNRC branches and commune authorities. These measures, embedded within current operations, will help reduce misunderstandings, promote transparency, and build trust without requiring stand-alone CEA interventions.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The floods have affected a broad geographical area, with severe consequences for households, agriculture, education, and public services. More than 2,400 homes have collapsed or sustained major damage, and numerous communities were temporarily isolated due to landslides and road blockages. While power supply has been largely restored, telecommunication outages continue in several communes, limiting access to information and hampering coordination. The overall economic loss is estimated at VND 14,352 billion (~CHF 437 million), indicating extensive damage across multiple sectors.

Particularly severe impacts have been observed in rural and highland communities, where high dependency on agriculture, livestock, and aquaculture has heightened the vulnerability of affected households. With nearly one million livestock and poultry lost and over 90,000 hectares of crops damaged, many households face immediate income loss and limited access to food and basic commodities. Given the concurrent damage to houses, schools, health stations, and productive assets, humanitarian needs remain significant and largely unmet.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of the IFRC-DREF is to provide basic needs assistance to 13,280 people (estimated 2,710 households) affected by flooding in Lam Dong, Khanh Hoa, Gia Lai, and Dak Lak provinces, addressing their immediate needs and supporting early recovery over a nine-month operation timeframe.

Primarily through multipurpose cash assistance, conditional cash for shelter, and conditional cash for livelihoods, this support will enable affected families to make autonomous decisions based on their specific needs, including food, livelihoods, and capacity building for newly targeted branches.

Additionally, the operation integrates cross-cutting elements such as PGI and CEA to ensure equitable distribution and transparency, prioritizing vulnerable groups and ensuring that assistance is responsive to the needs of all affected communities across the four targeted provinces.

Operation strategy rationale

The main priorities under this IFRC-DREF operation include:

1. Multipurpose Cash

The extensive damage to homes, livelihoods, and infrastructure in Lam Dong, Khanh Hoa, Gia Lai, and Dak Lak provinces has left thousands of families in urgent need of support. Multipurpose cash assistance offers affected families the flexibility to meet their most urgent needs—such as essential items, food, or health care—while enabling them to make their own choices and recover faster. Given the widespread and diverse impacts, cash support provides a dignified, efficient, and adaptable means to help households stabilize their living conditions and begin rebuilding their lives.

Government and local relief efforts have provided in-kind assistance (food, water, basic household items) and unconditional cash to affected households, but support remains fragmented and insufficient to meet the diversity of household priorities. No large-scale cash assistance programme has been committed by other actors, leaving a gap in enabling affected families to address their most urgent needs.

Based on the 2025 Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) from the Cash Working Group in Viet Nam and considering that government in-kind support currently meets only 10–20 per cent of monthly food needs while local markets remain functional, cash assistance is identified as a viable and effective option. Under this IFRC DREF operation, multipurpose cash assistance (MPCG) will be provided to affected households in targeted provinces, as identified by VNRC, to address urgent needs and support early recovery.



The cash will help families meet essential needs such as food, medicine, and school fees, and reduce reliance on harmful coping strategies like debt. Assistance will be delivered through Viet Nam Post in a one-time payment, based on household size:

- VND 2,400,000 (~CHF 72) for households with one to two members
- VND 4,000,000 (~CHF 120) for households with three or more members

VNRC currently has an active Financial Service Provider (FSP) agreement with Viet Nam Post. This agreement has been extended by IFRC Geneva and will remain valid until 2026. IFRC has highlighted the need to initiate a new FSP procurement process. In response, VNRC has requested IFRC's support to provide technical personnel to guide them through establishing a new FSP arrangement. The procurement process is expected to commence in January 2026. Following the cash distribution, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will be carried out to assess the relevance and effectiveness of the assistance, collect community feedback, and ensure the support reaches those with the greatest needs.

2. Livelihood Recovery through Conditional Cash

Livelihood assistance remains critical for households affected by multiple flooding events, enabling them to restore income-generating activities and strengthen their resilience. Many families have lost access to productive assets, markets, and employment due to the disruptions. Without timely support, they face increased risks of poverty, food insecurity, and prolonged dependence on humanitarian assistance. Cash-based livelihood support allows affected households to make choices that best fit their recovery needs, upholds dignity, and contributes to revitalizing local markets.

Under this IFRC–DREF operation, VNRC will provide conditional cash assistance to 500 targeted households directly impacted by severe flooding and landslides, as identified and verified by local authorities in coordination with community representatives. Each household will receive VND 7,000,000 (~CHF 214), in line with Government Decree 09 dated 10 January 2025, which sets the standard amount for livelihood support per household.

Livelihood support will be provided in two instalments: an initial transfer of 30 per cent, followed by the remaining 70 per cent. After receiving the first instalment, households will undergo PDM to verify that the funds have been used for livelihood-related investments. Once PDM confirms compliance with intended objectives, the second instalment will be released.

Priority will be given to households whose homes were destroyed or heavily damaged, those who lost essential household items, food stocks, or sources of income, and families that experienced fatalities or injuries. Additional consideration will be given to vulnerable groups, including poor and near-poor households, elderly individuals living alone, people with disabilities, female-headed households, and ethnic minority communities in remote or hard-to-reach areas.

To support early recovery, VNRC will also provide livelihood-restoration training to help beneficiaries restart and strengthen income-earning activities. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will assess the relevance and effectiveness of assistance, collect community feedback, and ensure support reaches those with the greatest needs.

3. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

In many affected communes, particularly in Gia Lai, Dak Lak, and Khanh Hoa, local water supply systems were damaged or became non-operational. Electricity outages at 157 locations further disrupted water pumping, leaving households reliant on unsafe surface water or limited bottled water distributed by local authorities.

Currently, clean water is being provided by other organizations, including UNICEF and bilateral partners supporting the government. Under this DREF operation, VNRC will focus on WASH and hygiene promotion activities in targeted villages, emphasizing diarrhea prevention, leptospirosis and dengue prevention, hygiene practices, and community clean-up efforts. This WASH response complements ongoing efforts by other actors to ensure safe water access.

4. Shelter Assistance

Although more than 2,400 houses were damaged or destroyed, shelter support under this DREF operation focuses on 100 households not covered under government reconstruction schemes and with the highest vulnerability.

For households whose houses were completely destroyed, VNRC will provide conditional cash grants of VND 20,000,000 (~CHF 600) per house. The transfer value is based on local market prices for essential repair and reconstruction materials such as roofing sheets, timber, and cement. Targeting will prioritize the most vulnerable households, and coordination with local authorities will ensure alignment and avoid duplication of assistance.

Conditional cash for shelter reconstruction/repair will be provided in two instalments (30–70 per cent). After receiving the first 30 per cent, households will undergo PDM verification to confirm that the initial transfer has been used for shelter-related investments. Once



confirmed, the remaining 70 per cent will be released.

Targeted recipients will receive Build Back Safer (BBS) orientation covering key aspects of safer construction, including roofing, connections, bracing, foundation stabilization, and flood-resilient repairs. VNRC staff and volunteers will also participate in basic shelter training to strengthen technical capacity and facilitate BBS sessions.

5. National Society Disaster Management Capacity

VNRC faces significant challenges in disaster response at the provincial branch level, particularly for large-scale emergencies. Many branches lack trained personnel, coordination mechanisms, and operational readiness, limiting their ability to respond quickly and effectively. Given the increasing frequency and complexity of disasters in Viet Nam, it is critical to strengthen local preparedness and response systems.

Through this IFRC-DREF operation, VNRC will provide targeted training to Provincial Red Cross branches, focusing on the development of Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRTs). This initiative aims to build a more capable and decentralized response network, enabling branches to conduct rapid assessments, deliver timely aid, and coordinate efficiently with local stakeholders, ultimately enhancing the overall resilience and effectiveness of VNRC's disaster management efforts.

Across all interventions, CEA and PGI processes and tools will be mainstreamed to ensure assistance is delivered transparently, inclusively, and safely. The operation will include CEA orientation for staff and volunteers during beneficiary selection guidance sessions, which will also mainstream the PGI approach. Multiple feedback channels such as hotlines at distribution points and in-person consultations will be established, alongside proactive communication of selection criteria, entitlements, and distribution schedules. Clear and timely information will be provided on the type and timing of support, beneficiary lists will be confirmed with community participation, and feedback channels will be accessible to all, including vulnerable groups. Special attention will be given to child safeguarding and preventing any form of discrimination, exploitation, or abuse during implementation.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target 13,280 people (approximately 2,710 households) in the flood-affected areas, with priority given to households that have experienced significant livelihood losses, including livestock, poultry and aquaculture, as well as those with damaged houses. Vulnerable groups—women, children, older people, persons with disabilities and female-headed households—will be specifically prioritised to ensure equitable access to assistance. The response will also focus on communities facing increased risks of water-borne diseases and protection concerns, addressing both immediate needs and early recovery.

VNRC will provide multipurpose cash assistance to 2,000 households experiencing severe and prolonged flooding who have not received adequate government support. In addition, 500 households will receive conditional cash for livelihood recovery, and 100 households will receive conditional cash for shelter repair.

VNRC continues to face capacity gaps at the provincial level, particularly during large-scale emergencies. To strengthen local response, the operation will provide targeted training and support the development of Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRTs) to improve rapid assessments, timely assistance and coordination with local authorities.

The operation will include CEA orientation for staff and volunteers in the beneficiary selection guidance sessions, which also mainstreamed PGI approach. Multiple feedback channels such as hotlines public at distribution points, and in-person consultations will be established, alongside proactive communication of selection criteria, entitlements, and distribution schedules. This will involve providing clear and timely information on the type and timing of support, confirming beneficiary lists with community participation, and making existing feedback channels accessible to all, including vulnerable groups. Special attention will be given to child safeguarding and to preventing any form of discrimination, exploitation, or abuse during implementation.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeted population was identified through VNRC rapid assessments in coordination with local authorities, focusing on households directly affected by severe flooding and landslides. Priority is given to those whose houses were completely destroyed or severely damaged, who lost essential household items, food stocks, or livelihoods, and to families with fatalities or injuries. Vulnerable groups such as poor and near-poor households, the elderly living alone, people with disabilities, female-headed households, and ethnic minority communities in remote and hard-to-reach areas are prioritized due to their limited coping capacity and higher exposure to secondary



risks. The selection process uses standardized beneficiary criteria and community validation to ensure transparency, fairness, and that assistance reaches those most in need.

Total Targeted Population

Women	6,773	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	6,507	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	13,280		

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
Continued heavy rainfall during the monsoon season may slow distributions or damage temporary facilities.	Monitor weather forecasts daily, adjust implementation timelines, develop contingency plans for storage and transport to minimize delays.
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.
Cash instalments distribution within the operation timeframe	Provide clear instructions and orientation on DREF finance policy and process, as well as CVA procedure
Previous DREF operations have shown low implementation rates, and with multiple disaster response and Early Action activities ongoing since last year, there is a risk of delays in the current operation. This is driven by overstretched resources, competing priorities, and coordination challenges across different response stages and geographic areas.	To reduce this risk, IFRC CCD will conduct a joint root cause analysis with VNRC to identify systemic bottlenecks and capacity gaps. The findings will guide realistic planning and prioritization for this operation. Additional measures include strengthened coordination mechanisms, targeted technical support, and close monitoring to accelerate implementation and ensure timely delivery.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:



The operation will be implemented in remote and mountainous areas where damaged roads, landslides, and unstable ground conditions pose significant risks to staff and volunteers. Ongoing heavy rains could trigger further landslides or flash floods, while stagnant water and poor sanitation in flood-affected areas increase the likelihood of vector-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria.

To address this, comprehensive measures will be implemented to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel engaged in this operation. These measures include but are not limited to continuous situation monitoring, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment briefings on the current security context. Additionally, contingency plans and completion of relevant IFRC e-learning courses (such as Basic Knowledge and Prevention Measures for Responders, Personal Security, Security Management, and Volunteer Security) are required. The IFRC CCD security team is maintaining close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the country, particularly regarding flood-affected areas, and is also working closely with VNRC branches and local authorities in the operational regions.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 70,610

Targeted Persons: 400

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households receiving conditional cash for shelter repair	100
# of people participated in build back safer guidance for shelter repair	80

Priority Actions

1. Distribute Conditional cash to support repair of severely damaged houses or partial reconstruction where feasible.
2. Monitor the reconstruction or repair works.
3. Conduct build back safer guidance to the recipients covering safe roofing, connections, bracing, foundation stabilization, and flood-resilient repairs.
4. Conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM).



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 126,203

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people provided with conditional cash assistance for livelihood	2,000
# of livelihood restoration training undertaken	4
% of recipients reached with PDM	10



Priority Actions

1. Distribute conditional cash for livelihoods
2. Conduct meeting to review beneficiary households and beneficiary selection
3. Conduct Livelihood restoration training for beneficiary
4. Conduct PDM.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 257,453

Targeted Persons: 7,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people supported through multipurpose cash grants	7,000
% of recipients reached with PDM	10

Priority Actions

1. Conduct introduction session for beneficiaries' selection and cash distribution procedures.
2. Cash distribution to targeted households.
3. Conduct PDM.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 14,697

Targeted Persons: 3,600

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	3,600
# of people reached with WASH communication event	3,600

Priority Actions

1. Conduct hygiene promotion activities.
2. Conduct WASH communication events.
3. Print IEC materials for distribution.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 2,205

Targeted Persons: 3,600



Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with PGI message	3,600
# of child safeguarding risk assessment conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Disseminate PGI message during WASH communication event and hygiene promotion activities.
2. Conduct Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis as per required from IFRC supported operations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,540

Targeted Persons: 13,820

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with CEA messages	13,820
# of feedback channels established	2
# of feedback received/responded	200

Priority Actions

1. Disseminate CEA messages during WASH communication event and hygiene promotion activities. (CEA is crosscutting, integrated to all sectors)
2. Establish two communication channels (hotline and in-person) for community engagement.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 39,776

Targeted Persons: 5

Indicators

Title	Target
# of IFRC staff provide technical support to ensure compliance with IFRC procedure	5
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100

Priority Actions

1. Produce and share communication materials.
2. Ensure Movement coordination.
3. Provide finance support and ensure IFRC procedures are fulfilled.
4. Carry out monitoring and reporting.
5. Provide IFRC technical support for the operation.



Budget: CHF 94,518
Targeted Persons: 80

Indicators

Title	Target
# of VNRC personnel attend PDRT training	80
# of lesson learned/reflection workshop conducted	-

Priority Actions

1. Carry out VNRC field visits to monitor cash distribution.
2. Cover VNRC service costs.
3. Conduct PDRT training.
4. Conduct lesson learnt workshop.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

Twenty VNRC staff from both headquarters and branches will be deployed to implement cash distribution activities across targeted villages in the four provinces under this DREF operation. In addition, an estimated 60 staff at the commune level will support implementation by providing assistance in the target villages, ensuring that PGI and CEA approaches are applied.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

An IFRC Operations Manager (Surge) will be deployed for 2–3 months to reinforce VNRC’s leadership and operational management during the early phase of the DREF operation. The deployment comes at a critical time, as VNRC is concurrently managing three ongoing operations while simultaneously launching this new DREF response. Several provincial chapters in the targeted area also have limited recent disaster response experience, with no major operations in the past few years. To ensure an effective and timely response, the Operations Manager will provide hands-on support to VNRC HQ and chapters, with all associated costs covered under the already-approved DREF(MDRVN025) budget.

The Operations Manager will bring strong operational management skills and proven experience leading multi-provincial emergency operations, particularly in complex and fast-moving contexts. A solid background in cash-based interventions—covering feasibility analysis, delivery modalities, accountability, and coordination—will be essential to guide VNRC in scaling up cash assistance safely and efficiently.

Leadership and coordination will be central to the role, ensuring alignment between VNRC, IFRC, Movement partners, government counterparts, and provincial authorities. The Operations Manager will support decision-making, strengthen planning and prioritization, and coach provincial teams to enhance their readiness and performance. Based in Hanoi with field missions to affected provinces, the role reports to the IFRC CCD Programme Coordinator while providing functional support across VNRC HQ and chapters.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

No procurement is planned during the operation. VNRC is responding through MPCA and livelihoods conditional cash assistance



How will this operation be monitored?

This DREF operation will be monitored through VNRC's established operational strategic plan at both headquarters and branch levels. Progress will be tracked via weekly information exchange session from the targeted commune, monitoring visits by VNRC headquarters staff, and close coordination with provincial branches to ensure timely and effective implementation.

The IFRC CCD in Bangkok will provide technical support and oversight. Monitoring information will be consolidated into operations updates and the final report, following IFRC's standard reporting requirements.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

VNRC, with support from the IFRC CCD and IFRC APRO, will implement a coordinated communication strategy to ensure timely, accurate, and transparent information sharing about its flood response operation. Key actions include regular situation updates through official VNRC channels (website, social media, press releases), proactive engagement with national and local media, and human-interest storytelling to highlight the impact on affected communities. The strategy will also showcase the support from IFRC and other partners, ensuring donor visibility and accountability. As part of community-level communication, banners announcing the project implementation and beneficiary selection criteria will be displayed at community centers in targeted areas, including a public hotline number where people can call for further information or raise concerns related to the operation.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRVN026 - VIET NAM RED CROSS Viet Nam Central Flood

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	473,707
Shelter and Basic Household Items	70,610
Livelihoods	126,203
Multi-purpose Cash	257,453
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,697
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	2,205
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,540
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	134,293
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	39,776
National Society Strengthening	94,518
TOTAL BUDGET	608,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



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