



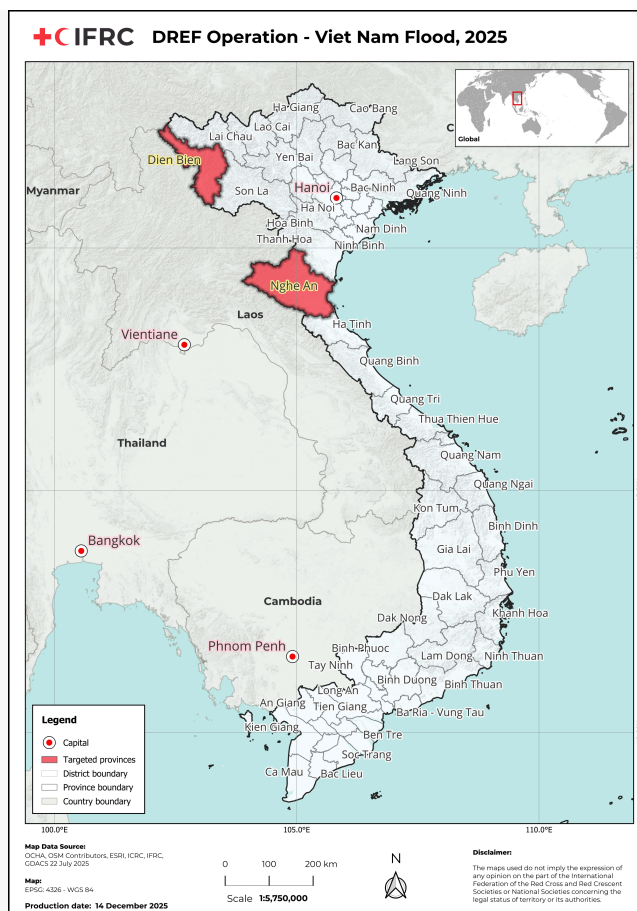
Viet Nam Red Cross providing relief items to affected communities (Photo: VNRC)

Appeal: MDRVN025	Country: Viet Nam	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 180,000	
Glide Number: FL-2025-000129-VNM	People at Risk: 100,000 people	People Targeted: 5,600 people	
Operation Start Date: 14-08-2025	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 28-02-2026	DREF Published: 19-08-2025
Targeted Regions: Dien Bien, Nghe An			

Description of the Event

Date of event

04-08-2025



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

What happened, where and when?

Between 21 July and 2 August 2025, prolonged torrential rains associated with Tropical Storm No. 3 – Typhoon Wipha (locally known as Storm Koguma) and its remnants caused widespread flooding, flash floods, and landslides across northern and north-central Viet Nam, affecting provinces including Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Hung Yen, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Lam Dong, Son La, Dien Bien, Nghe An, Quang Tri, and Lao Cai. The Government identified Son La and Dien Bien as the most severely impacted provinces, where damage to infrastructure, housing, and livelihoods has been extensive, and access to isolated communities remains a major challenge.

- 24 July – In Nghe An, four new flooding points were recorded along National Highway 7, with water levels reaching 50 cm to nearly 1 m, cutting off sections through Nhan Hoa and Vinh Tuong communes. Traffic disruptions hampered daily activities and the transportation of goods.
- 25–27 July – Continuous heavy rain in Quang Tri flooded upstream rivers, isolating multiple inter-commune roads. In Dien Bien, flash floods struck Muong Luan commune on the night of 26–27 July, sweeping away three homes and two community houses, and injuring two people. In Son La, torrential rain across 13 communes of the former Song Ma district triggered flash floods and landslides, leaving four people in Chieng So commune dead or missing.
- 31 July and 1 August – Heavy rainfall intensified in Dien Bien and Son La, causing severe flash floods and landslides. In Dien Bien, 12 casualties (10 confirmed dead, 2 missing) were reported, with 60 houses swept away and over 170 flooded or damaged. Roads, schools, and public offices sustained major damage, while 42 households were evacuated. In Son La, five houses were swept away, 64 households were urgently evacuated (including one by helicopter), and five bridges destroyed or damaged. Fourteen villages were isolated, and three communes lost mobile signal service.

Ongoing isolation – In Nghe An, Nhôn Mai commune remains cut off after five destroyed bridges severed access to 21 villages, home to many ethnic minority households who have suffered severe losses to homes, crops, and livestock. Relief is being delivered mainly via waterways and footpaths.

By 2 August, the authorities reported that the disaster had claimed 19 lives, left 1 person missing, and injured 16 others nationwide. Thousands of houses were damaged or destroyed, with significant losses to agriculture, livestock, and public infrastructure. On the same day, the Government declared the first emergency support package, calling for nationwide contributions to assist affected communities.

On 4 August, following the escalation of the crisis and the overwhelming of local response capacities, the Government announced a second emergency support package, prompting the Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRC) to seek urgent assistance through the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to meet the immediate needs of the most affected communities.



VNRC transporting relief items to affected communities (Photo: VNRC)



VNRC transporting relief items to affected communities (Photo: VNRC)



A woman gathering her belongings after the flood (Photo: VNRC)



Devastating scene after the flood (Photo: VNRC)

Scope and Scale

The recent flash floods and landslides across Nghệ An, Điện Biên, and Sơn La provinces have caused widespread and multi-sectoral impacts, affecting tens of thousands of people in rural and mountainous areas with limited access to essential services. The geographic scale of the disaster is large and complex, spanning three provinces with varied terrain, infrastructure, and vulnerabilities.

Initial estimates indicate that between 85,000 and 100,000 people have been affected, with approximately 35,000 displaced due to unsafe housing conditions or evacuation orders. Over 8,700 houses have been reported as damaged, destroyed, or requiring urgent relocation. In several areas, such as Nhôn Mai commune in Nghệ An and Xa Dung in Điện Biên, entire villages have been cut off due to damaged or submerged roads and collapsed bridges, severely hampering both evacuation and relief delivery.

In addition to the human impact, the floods and landslides have resulted in the loss or damage of critical infrastructure, including:

- At least 8 schools and one commune People's Committee office
- Multiple roads and highways, including key national and provincial routes
- Five bridges swept away in Sơn La and Nghệ An
- Electricity and telecommunications outages in several communes
- Thousands of hectares of rice fields, crops, and aquaculture areas damaged or destroyed

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. A DREF allocation has therefore been requested by VNRC to ensure timely, well-coordinated, and principled assistance to the most affected and vulnerable households.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Vietnamplus	https://en.vietnamplus.vn/flash-floods-landslides-leave-10-dead-or-missing-in-dien-bien-post323808.vnp
2. Reuters	https://www.reuters.com/business/environment/flooding-leaves-14-dead-missing-vietnams-dien-bien-2025-08-01/
3. VNDMA	https://phongchongthientai.mard.gov.vn/Pages/dien-bien-lu-quet-cuon-troi-nhieu-nha-cua-va-tai-san.aspx
4. ADINET	https://adinet.ahacentre.org/report/viet-nam-flooding-and-landslides-in-dien-bien-and-son-la-20250731

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
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	MDRVN021, MDRVN022, 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:

While flash floods and landslides are known seasonal hazards in northern Viet Nam, the scale, severity, and compounded impact of the current event exceed normal seasonal patterns and local coping capacities, thereby justifying the use of DREF.

This specific event, triggered by Tropical Storm Wipha and associated with prolonged heavy rains, has resulted in an exceptional level of destruction:

- Widespread geographic scope, affecting at least three northern provinces (Điện Biên, Sơn La, and Nghệ An), including highly vulnerable mountainous areas.
- Significant humanitarian impact, with at least 19 fatalities, more than 8,700 houses damaged or destroyed, and approximately 100,000 people affected, including 35,000 displaced.
- Critical infrastructure damage, including the destruction of five bridges, extensive road blockages, damage to schools, clinics, and public buildings, and disruption of telecommunications and electricity services.
- Physical isolation of multiple communities, including 21 villages in Nghệ An, severely limiting access to basic services and emergency aid.

Additionally, the event's timing—occurring before the peak of the rainy season—raises concern about the potential for further escalation. The nature and severity of the disaster, combined with the vulnerabilities of the affected population (many from ethnic minorities and remote communities), indicate that this is not a typical or manageable seasonal event.

VNRC has already mobilized its own resources and coordinated with local authorities but requires additional support through DREF to meet immediate humanitarian needs in a timely and effective manner. Therefore, the use of DREF is appropriate and justified, despite the hazard being recurrent in nature.

Lessons learned:

Nghe An and Son La were affected by floods in 2022 and 2023; however, those floods did not affect the same population groups.

The DREF operations in 2022 and 2023 faced several challenges, particularly with paperwork for the approval process and



coordination among IFRC, the Financial Service Provider (FSP), VNRC technical departments, and local Red Cross chapters. In 2023, limited internal coordination within VNRC caused delays in the planning process and in preparing the operation. Additional delays arose due to the absence of an approved coordination mechanism between VNRC and the selected FSP that complied with IFRC's standard procurement policy.

Increasing the involvement and accountability of local authorities in beneficiary selection and community engagement will help improve the efficiency of interventions. It is also recommended that CEA-related activities in the field be carried out by dedicated, knowledgeable, and experienced personnel to enhance the quality of operational design, implementation, and monitoring. By 2024, CEA orientation was integrated into the beneficiary selection process, ensuring that cross-cutting sectors were mainstreamed into field activities, and helping to implement activities in a safe, inclusive, and accountable manner.

Lessons learned from the first six months of the Yagi Operation (2024) underscore the critical importance of effective coordination between VNRC Headquarters and the project provinces, particularly regarding paperwork procedures and financial settlements. It is recommended to establish regular meetings between technical staff and local staff to facilitate smooth and timely implementation.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No
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What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	N/A
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Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

25-07-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements

Rapid Needs Assessments

VNRC provincial chapters in Nghệ An, Điện Biên, and Sơn La have conducted initial assessments of shelter damage and displacement, in coordination with local authorities and community-based volunteers.

Emergency Shelter Support and Household Items

The VNRC headquarters mobilized and dispatched household relief kits to affected provinces:

- 200 household kits to Điện Biên
- 200 household kits to Sơn La
- 300 household kits to Nghệ An
- Each kit includes essential non-foodhousehold items such as blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, buckets, and other basic household supplies. These items were sourced from the national warehouse in Hanoi, using pre-positioned stock.

Cash support for shelter recovery

(i) Nghệ An Red Cross provided direct cash grants of:

- VND 10 million (CHF 310) per household for families whose homes were completely destroyed or heavily damaged (targeting poor and near-poor households).
- VND 1 million (CHF 31) per household for families with partial housing damage or flood inundation.

(ii) Điện Biên Red Cross proposed support of:

- VND 50 million (CHF 1,543) per household for 17 families whose homes were fully destroyed or swept away by landslides.
- VND 3 million (CHF 92) per household for 42 families with partial damage or flooding.

Evacuation and Temporary Shelter Support



	• VNRC volunteers assisted in the evacuation of households at risk of landslides or floods, particularly in Xa Dung, Tia Dinh (Điện Biên) and Chiềng Sơ, Mường Lầm (Sơn La). • VNRC supported community shelters and evacuation centers with relief supplies and food.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	VNRC distributed relief kits containing both food and non-food items to people affected immediately after the disaster. No request for replenishment has been made, as the number of relief kits in VNRC warehouses is sufficient at this time.
Multi Purpose Cash	VNRC has been providing multipurpose cash assistance to support vulnerable households affected by the disaster, including those who have lost family members, sustained injuries, or suffered severe damage to their homes, food stocks, and livelihoods. In Nghệ An province, the provincial Red Cross branch has proposed cash support of VND 10 million (CHF 310) for households whose houses were completely destroyed and VND 1 million (CHF 31) for households severely damaged, prioritizing poor, near-poor, and otherwise vulnerable families. In Điện Biên province, cash grants are being provided to families with fatalities, injuries, and significant housing losses. To date, VNRC headquarters has allocated VND 400 million (CHF 12,500) in cash from its disaster response fund to the affected provinces, in addition to mobilizing further contributions from local fundraising and donors. This cash assistance aims to meet immediate needs such as food, essential household items, and temporary shelter repairs, while allowing recipients the flexibility to prioritize spending based on their specific situations.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	VNRC distributed 479 sachets of P&G water purification powder to flood-affected households in Nghệ An, supporting access to safe water where water sources were contaminated. In coordination with local partners, volunteers were deployed to operate mobile water supply systems, particularly in remote communes of Kỳ Sơn and Tương Dương (Nghệ An). VNRC chapters coordinated with youth groups and community-based Red Cross clubs to clean up wells, schools, and communal water points affected by floodwaters and landslides. Local chapters reported that over 10 communes in Nghệ An and Điện Biên experienced disrupted access to clean water due to flood-damaged infrastructure. VNRC volunteers distributed bottled drinking water and assisted in hygiene promotion campaigns during relief distributions. Requests for additional support include latrine reconstruction, water storage containers, and cleaning supplies, which VNRC plans to mobilize through local and international partners.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Assistance has been provided to affected people, including vulnerable groups such as the elderly, bed-ridden individuals, persons with disabilities, children, the homeless, and migrant workers from other provinces. Support also reached Lao nationals who were affected by the flood and crossed the border to receive aid. No RFL response has been requested at this time.
Community Engagement And Accountability	To assess the needs and situation, VNRC leadership at both the headquarters and provincial chapter levels visited local residents in flooded areas to understand their well-being and the impacts of the floods. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) considerations during the emergency will be emphasized to leadership throughout the operation.

Coordination	Within the National Society, National-level coordination is led by the VNRC Headquarters through its Social Work and Disaster Management Department (CTXH-QLTH), maintaining 24/7 activation of internal response structures, including the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and coordination with 47 Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRT). VNRC actively engages in information sharing and coordination with: • The Government of Viet Nam, including updates to the Prime Minister's Office, National Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control, and provincial authorities. • The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Bangkok, providing regular updates, situation reports, and damage assessments. • Other partners, such as UNICEF and ACECOOK, who contributed in-kind support for immediate relief distribution. VNRC participated in inter-agency coordination platforms, including government-led assessments and provincial Emergency Response Committees. The VNRC headquarters and provincial chapters coordinate media and public communication, issuing real-time updates and broadcasting urgent needs across digital channels (including Zalo groups and VNRC social media). Joint needs assessments were conducted with local authorities in the most affected areas to ensure alignment of relief operations and prioritization of the most vulnerable people. VNRC also facilitated mobilization of resources from corporate and community donors, both in-kind and cash, through its official bank accounts and Thien Nguyen 3705 app. The VNRC Office coordinated the transport of relief goods from the Hanoi central warehouse to Điện Biên and Sơn La provinces, in collaboration with the Red Cross Training Center and local partners. Coordination also extended to logistics and finance teams to ensure timely fund disbursement and supply chain management for household kits and cash grants.
Assessment	VNRC deployed rapid assessment teams from headquarters and branches to the affected provinces within 48 hours after the disaster. Working with local authorities and community leaders, the teams collected information on damage, priority needs, and the most affected households using VNRC's standard assessment tools. Data from remote and hard-to-reach areas was verified through community meetings and cross-checked with government sources. Findings are being used to finalize beneficiary lists and guide the operational plan under this DREF.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC CCD has been engaged since the early warning phase, maintaining ongoing contact with VNRC's Disaster Management Department to ensure timely information exchange, alignment with IFRC standards, and readiness for resource mobilization. IFRC has been providing technical assistance in the preparation of the DREF application, including: • Review of assessment data and verification of figures • Technical guidance on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) • Advice on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and child safeguarding • Support in logistics and procurement planning • Coordination with the Regional Logistics Unit and Bangkok Cluster Delegation The IFRC CCD is also working with VNRC on community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches and reviewing available feedback mechanisms to be integrated into the
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	response. The IFRC CCD in Bangkok is in close contact with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) to ensure rapid processing of the DREF request and timely release of funds. IFRC supports VNRC in external coordination with Movement partners and in liaising with government authorities, especially where international assistance is mobilized.
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	• The National Steering Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (NSCNDPC), through its provincial branches and technical agencies, has been actively coordinating the emergency response across affected provinces, including Nghệ An, Sơn La, and Điện Biên. • Local governments in the affected provinces activated search and rescue operations, deploying border guards, military units, and civil defense forces to conduct evacuations, search for missing persons, and clear blocked roads. • The Prime Minister of Viet Nam visited disaster-affected areas in Điện Biên to inspect damages, encourage affected people and responders, and instruct urgent relief and recovery measures. • Provincial authorities have led damage assessments, organized evacuation plans, and mobilized resources for temporary shelters, food relief, and debris clearance. • The Ministry of Transport and provincial Departments of Transport mobilized road maintenance units to clear landslides, restore access to key national and provincial roads, and assess bridge safety. • The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), through its technical departments, issued early warnings and flood risk updates to the public. • Authorities also mobilized national reserves and provided emergency food relief and temporary housing support to the most affected households, especially in remote or isolated communities. • The Department of Education and Training, together with local school authorities in affected areas, conducted rapid assessments of school infrastructure damage and initiated planning for repairs to minimize disruption to the upcoming school term.
UN or other actors	• As of early August 2025, no formal emergency appeals have been issued by UN agencies in response to this event. • The UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) in Viet Nam has been in contact with national authorities and humanitarian partners to monitor the situation and determine whether additional international support will be required. • UNICEF Viet Nam has expressed readiness to support local authorities and partners with WASH and child protection assistance, especially in areas where schools and health stations were damaged or water sources contaminated. • ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) has not formally activated regional assistance but continues to monitor the situation through national updates and disaster alert systems. • Several local NGOs and faith-based organizations have initiated small-scale in-kind donations (e.g. rice, bottled water, dry food) in collaboration with the Vietnam Fatherland Front and provincial Red Cross chapters.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Rapid assessments reported significant loss of household items and damage or destruction of shelters, including 7,477 houses affected in Nghệ An (450 destroyed, 5,426 flooded and severely damaged, and 1,601 partially damaged) and 97 houses destroyed or heavily damaged as well as 196 houses inundated in Điện Biên. These impacts have increased the vulnerability of poor and near-poor families. VNRC has so far provided 700 household kits and targeted cash grants, but many affected households still lack adequate shelter, essential items, and resources to repair or rebuild.

Living conditions in temporary shelters remain basic, with urgent needs for safe shelter, privacy, water, sanitation, and hygiene—particularly in remote areas still at risk from ongoing rains, landslides, and flooding. While the Government has allocated emergency funds (e.g., Nghệ An received 100 billion VND, approximately CHF 3 million) and mobilized military forces for debris clearance and public facility repair, there is no confirmed commitment from the Government or other actors to support household-level shelter repair or reconstruction. Current assistance mainly covers emergency relief items and temporary shelter solutions.

Significant gaps remain in safe, durable housing, essential household items, and resources for reconstruction—particularly for poor and vulnerable households in remote areas.



Multi purpose cash grants

Following Tropical Storm Wipha, extensive damage to homes, livelihoods, and infrastructure in Nghe An and Dien Bien provinces has left thousands of families in urgent need of support. Over 7,700 houses were damaged, forcing many into temporary shelters. Livelihoods have been severely disrupted, with the loss of 3,700 hectares of crops, 573 hectares of aquaculture, and more than 64,000 poultry and 1,600 livestock, leaving households without income or food sources.

Multipurpose cash assistance offers affected families the flexibility to meet their most urgent needs—such as temporary shelter, essential items, food, seeds, tools, or livestock—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.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Floodwater has contaminated existing water sources, creating a serious health risk for thousands of households. VNRC's initial assessments have highlighted the urgent need for safe water and the importance of continued sanitation and hygiene measures during the recovery phase. While government agencies and partners (e.g., UNICEF, ACECOOK) have provided bottled water and water purification tablets, coverage remains limited and unsustainable. There is a lack of sustained safe water supply, especially in remote and still-isolated villages. Repairing and rehabilitating damaged water systems will require additional resources beyond current government and NGO interventions.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

VNRC has not previously conducted a formal child safeguarding risk assessment in emergency operations. This gap poses a potential risk to ensuring the safety and protection of children during relief activities, particularly in communities where children may be left

unsupervised or are part of the targeted households. For this operation, VNRC will conduct a child safeguarding risk assessment and integrate the findings into training, volunteer briefings, and community engagement to ensure that all activities are carried out in a safe, protective, and inclusive manner for children.



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 and 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

Shelter is the most urgent unmet need, with thousands of houses damaged or destroyed and limited resources for repair or reconstruction. Relief items and safe water supplies remain insufficient. Some remote villages were inaccessible during the assessment, leading to potential under-representation of elderly, disabled, and ethnic minority households. Changes in local focal personnel and administrative delays also affected data consolidation and coordination. Given the limited scale and scope of this DREF allocation, VNRC will prioritize the most severely affected and vulnerable households for shelter assistance, while continuing to advocate and mobilize additional resources from government and partner organizations to address wider shelter needs.

[Assessment Report](#)

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide emergency multipurpose cash assistance and essential household items to address immediate basic needs and support early recovery for approximately 5,600 people (around 1,400 households) in the worst-affected communes of Nghe An and Dien Bien provinces, identified through VNRC rapid assessments and local authority data, by ensuring timely relief, protection, and dignity over a six-month operation period. Additionally, PGI and CEA elements will be integrated into this operation to ensure equitable distribution and transparency.

Operation strategy rationale

The main priorities under this DREF operation include:

1. Shelter

Although more than 7,500 houses were reported destroyed or severely damaged, the target for shelter reconstruction and repair under this DREF is limited to 30 households. This is due to the following operational context:

- Significant shelter domestic support: Government and other organizations (including private sector) have already committed substantial shelter assistance in some of the worst-affected areas. Based on this, the respective Red Cross Chapters advised reducing the DREF shelter target to avoid duplication and to reallocate resources to other unmet needs.
- Community preference and co-funding requirement: Shelter support requires significant co-funding from households. Needs assessment found that many eligible households preferred other forms of assistance (e.g. multipurpose cash, household items) over partial funding for shelter, which influenced the final target number.



Given these factors, the shelter component of this DREF operation is intentionally kept small and manageable to address localized gaps and to ensure quality delivery and compliance.

Ten families whose houses were completely destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, with no alternative shelter or access to government reconstruction support, will receive conditional cash assistance for shelter reconstruction, valued at VND 70,000,000 (CHF 2,150) per household. Twenty families whose houses sustained partial but significant damage, verified through VNRC rapid assessments and local authority validation, will receive conditional cash assistance for repairs, valued at VND 20,000,000 (CHF 615) per household. This is based on shelter working group recommendations, consultations with local community representatives, and lessons from recent emergency shelter responses in Viet Nam.

These two different types of support target distinct recipient groups, with prioritization given to households suffering the most severe housing damage and lacking other shelter assistance. The low target numbers reflect the substantial support already committed by government and domestic partners. In addition, 500 household kits containing basic household utensils will be distributed to affected households to help them replace essential items lost in the disaster. This assistance will be coordinated with local authorities to avoid duplication and to enhance transparency and accountability.

For households receiving shelter cash grants, priority will be given to those whose houses were destroyed or uninhabitable. Where feasible, these households will also be prioritized for latrine support to ensure integrated recovery assistance. However, the two caseloads are not entirely overlapping, as some households in need of latrines may not meet the shelter damage criteria, and vice versa. This approach balances addressing the most urgent shelter needs while also improving WASH access for other highly vulnerable households.

The cash grants will be disbursed in two installments in accordance with CVA procedures for conditional cash assistance. Beneficiaries will be required to commit to using the funds for shelter repair/construction prior to distribution. Targeting will be conducted based on regular assessments and verification by local government and Red Cross chapters, using participatory methods to ensure that the most vulnerable households are prioritized. Technical support will be provided by VNRC shelter focal points in coordination with engineers from the local Department of Construction, offering on-site guidance on safe and resilient construction techniques. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be carried out by VNRC staff one month after the first installment to ensure that construction work has commenced before the second installment is released.

2. Multipurpose Cash

According to the anticipated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) from the Cash Working Group, the government's ongoing distribution of rice and in-kind support will meet only 10–20 per cent of monthly household food needs to maintain food security. Situation and damage assessment reports from local authorities confirm that markets in affected and targeted areas remain functional. The planned intervention aims to restore food security and support livelihood recovery in the two most affected provinces while reducing harmful coping mechanisms such as taking on debt. It will also help meet urgent needs for food, medicine, school fees, and other essentials.

Cash assistance will be provided in three tiers, distributed one time to the recipients through the in-place Financial Service Provider (in this case, VNRC contracted with Viet Nam Post):

- (1) households having only one person (single-headed household) will receive VND 1 million (CHF 31),
- (2) households with two persons will receive VND 2 million (CHF 62), and
- (3) households with three or more than three persons will receive VND 3 million (CHF 93), in line with VNRC's CVA procedures.

The approval for utilizing the Vietnam Post as FSP had previously been granted by the IFRC during the Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal operation (MDRVN024). Over the six-month implementation period, this activity is expected to directly benefit at least 1,790 people, based on the estimated population identified to receive MPCG in consultation with local authorities.

Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted for MPCG to gather community feedback on the cash assistance, assess the effectiveness of the intervention, and ensure community engagement and accountability.

3. WASH

Consecutive days of heavy rainfall across multiple provinces have severely damaged residential areas and infrastructure, raising serious concerns about water supply and public health in flood-affected communities. To address these risks, VNRC will provide 120 water tanks (1,500-litre capacity) through one-time cash grants, enabling affected households to store rainwater and reduce reliance on contaminated water sources. The selection of the 1,500-litre tanks is based on successful experiences from previous operations.

In addition, VNRC will support the construction of 20 household latrines in severely affected communities through cash-based interventions following CVA procedures for conditional cash (two installments with PDM to verify compliance). This support will enable households to rebuild sanitation facilities to agreed standards while allowing flexibility to source materials and labor locally. VNRC provincial staff, together with the local Department of Construction, will monitor and verify construction progress.



This intervention will improve sanitation conditions, reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, and restore basic hygiene facilities lost or damaged during the floods. WASH and hygiene promotion sessions will be conducted in the targeted villages to provide essential knowledge on the prevention of vector-borne diseases, particularly dengue, as case numbers have been rising in Viet Nam and are expected to worsen following the floods. The sessions will emphasize the importance of community clean-up campaigns, good hygiene practices, and the proper covering or closure of drinking water containers and elimination of stagnant water to prevent mosquito breeding.

Cross-cutting Approaches

Across all interventions, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) processes and tools will be mainstreamed to ensure that assistance is delivered in a transparent, inclusive, and protective manner. The operation will include CEA orientation for staff and volunteers in the beneficiary selection guidance sessions, which also mainstreamed the PGI approach. Multiple feedback channels, such as public hotlines 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.

This strategy is shaped by VNRC's rapid assessments and discussions with local authorities in Nghe An and Dien Bien. The findings confirmed severe loss of life and destruction of shelter, livelihoods, and basic services, with many communities cut off for days. The chosen combination of multipurpose cash, shelter, and WASH support meets urgent needs while helping families restore safe living conditions and reduce health risks. Targeting will prioritize the most vulnerable groups listed as children, the elderly, single-headed women, and people with disabilities, identified with community input. Activities will build on VNRC's branch capacity, trained response teams, and existing coordination with government and partners to ensure efficiency and avoid overlap.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide emergency multipurpose cash assistance and essential household items in order to address immediate basic needs and support early recovery for approximately 5,600 of the most affected people (around 1,400 households), who have not received assistance (or very limited assistance) by the Government and other social organizations, in the worst-affected communes of Nghe An and Dien Bien provinces, identified through VNRC rapid assessments and local authority data, by ensuring timely relief, protection, and dignity over a six-month operation period. The relatively small coverage compared to total needs may create challenges in targeting and community acceptance, which will be mitigated through transparent criteria, community engagement, and feedback mechanisms.

The affected population to be reached in priority were identified through VNRC rapid assessments in coordination with local authorities, focusing on households directly affected by severe flooding and landslides verified by local authorities in close consultation with community representatives. Priority is given to:

- Households whose houses were destroyed or severely damaged
- Households who lost essential household items, food stocks, or livelihoods

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.

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. Targeted locations were also selected carefully considering openness to receive humanitarian aid and recent large-scale administrative restructuring in the country. 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	-	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	-	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	5,600		

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
Landslides, collapsed roads, and damaged bridges have cut off several communities, particularly in remote and mountainous areas.	Coordinate with local authorities for access updates, pre-position supplies at accessible locations.
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.
Overlap or gaps in aid delivery	Actively participate in provincial coordination meetings, carefully check beneficiary lists, to avoid duplication.
Safety risks for staff and volunteers	Provide safety briefings, personal protective equipment, and insurance coverage, limit exposure in high-risk areas, promote teamwork.

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, regular communication will be maintained between field teams and HQ offices to monitor evolving safety



conditions. Travel at night will be avoided, and activities will be suspended in any area where conditions are assessed as unsafe. Given the significant flood-related threats in Viet Nam, including challenges with access to clean water and food, seasonal mosquito-borne diseases, and difficult road conditions in flood-affected areas, comprehensive measures are being 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 VRCS 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 56,552

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households supported with conditional cash for shelter construction	10
# of households supported with conditional cash for shelter repair	20
# of households provided with household kits	500

Priority Actions

- Distribute cash grants to 10 families whose homes were completely destroyed to support reconstruction of new houses.
- Distribute cash grants to 20 families whose homes were damaged to support repairs.
- Facilitate the signing of commitment letters from beneficiaries to ensure funds are used for shelter repair or reconstruction.
- Establish a shelter technical support and consultation mechanism to guide community-led reconstruction and repairs for building back safer.
- Procure and replenish 500 household kits.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 64,545

Targeted Persons: 1,790

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people provided with unconditional cash assistance	1,790
% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities (minimum expenditure basket)	70



(target:70%)

Priority Actions

- Conduct instruction sessions with communities on beneficiary selection and cash distribution procedures.
- Distribute unconditional cash grants to 690 households/approximately 1,790 affected people to meet urgent food and essential needs of their own choice, prioritizing flexibility, dignity, and stimulation of local markets where functional.
- Carry out post-distribution monitoring to assess effectiveness, identify gaps, and ensure accountability.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 27,477

Targeted Persons: 1,510

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households provided with conditional cash to procure water tank	120
# of households provided with conditional cash for latrine construction	20
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	900
# of volunteers trained on WASH and hygiene promotion	49

Priority Actions

- Provide cash grants to support the procurement of 120 water containers and the construction of 20 household latrines.
- Conduct hygiene promotion sessions to improve access to safe water, strengthen sanitation practices, and reduce the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,022

Targeted Persons: 30

Indicators

Title	Target
# of child safeguarding risk assessment conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Document sex- and age-disaggregated data during beneficiary selection, ensuring inclusion of people with disabilities.
- Conduct a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis, in line with requirements for IFRC-supported operations.
- Provide training for VNRC staff and volunteers on beneficiary selection and related processes, integrating sectoral activities to ensure access and safety for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 15,387

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100

Priority Actions

- Produce and disseminate communication materials.
- Ensure coordination within the Movement.
- Provide financial support and ensure compliance with IFRC procedures.
- Conduct monitoring and reporting activities.
- Provide IFRC technical support.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 15,017

Targeted Persons: 20

Indicators

Title	Target
# of lessons learned/reflection workshop conducted	1
# of field monitoring visits conducted	6
# of communication productions	6

Priority Actions

- Conduct a lessons learned workshop.
- Carry out VNRC field visits to monitor cash and construction activities.
- Cover VNRC service costs.
- Implement communication activities.

About Support Services

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

10 VNRC staff from both headquarters and branches will be deployed to implement cash distribution activities across 30 villages within two targeted provinces under this DREF operation. In addition, 30 staff at commune level will support the implementation by providing assistance in the target villages to ensure PGI and CEA approaches are applied.



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

The local procurement will be conducted by VNRC in accordance with its procurement procedures and in alignment with IFRC procurement standards.

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

Viet Nam Red Cross, in coordination with IFRC CCD Bangkok, will lead the collection and dissemination of communication materials. field activities, beneficiaries may be invited to participate in photo or video documentation to support humanitarian advocacy and resource mobilization by Movement partners and other stakeholders. All content collection will be conducted with the informed consent of individuals, in line with IFRC's ethical standards and safeguarding policies, ensuring respect for dignity, privacy, and the protection of vulnerable groups. These contents will also be proactively shared with IFRC CCD Bangkok and APRO Communications for visibility efforts.

During the DREF operations, VNRC will establish close collaboration with local media and will run media/social media campaigns and radio talks to reach the public. IFRC CCD Bangkok and APRO Communications will provide support in relevant communications areas.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRVN025 - VIET NAM RED CROSS Viet Nam Monsoon Flood

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	149,596
Shelter and Basic Household Items	56,552
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	64,545
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,477
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,022
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	30,404
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	15,387
National Society Strengthening	15,017
TOTAL BUDGET	180,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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IFRC Project Manager:

Rommanee KLAETANONG, Senior Officer, Disaster Preparedness and Response, rommanee.klaetanong@ifrc.org, 0136503391

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Farah Nur Wahyuni Zainuddin, Operations Coordinator, opscoord.southeastas@ifrc.org

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[Click here for the reference](#)

