

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
VIET NAM
RAPID RESPONSE
TYPHOON 2017**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Kamal Malhotra

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

An After-Action Review was conducted on 22 March 2018, once implementation of all field activities had been finalized and preliminary results of monitoring activities were available. The AAR focused on discussing and analysing results achieved against the goals and needs set in the 2017/2018 Flooding Response Plan, identifying key lessons learned as well as challenges faced in order to benefit of future humanitarian response operations and stakeholder preparedness in Viet Nam, review Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) as included in the joint 2018 Contingency Plan, and provided a basis for final reporting of all participants. Participants included representatives of all involved UN agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as supporting staff from the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women, in addition to colleagues from the Viet Nam Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), the Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU), and implementing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), including Care International, the Catholic Relief Service (CRS), the NGO Resource Center, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, and World Vision (WVI). Outcomes of the AAR are attached to this report.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The report was shared with the following Government and non-Government implementing partners: The Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VNDMA), National Center for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (NCERWASS)), the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC), the Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU), and World Vision as Chair of the NGO Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG).

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 53,980,000		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	4,213,259
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND (if applicable)	-
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	11,045,782
	TOTAL	15,259,041

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 21/11/2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	17-RR-FAO-031	Food Security and Livelihoods	1,000,000
IOM	17-RR-IOM-045	Shelter	923,309
UNDP	17-RR-UDP-015	Shelter	1,178,434
UNICEF	17-RR-CEF-114	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,111,516
TOTAL			4,213,259

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agency implementation	1,025,972
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross/Red Crescent for implementation	2,047,135
Funds forwarded to government partners	1,140,152
TOTAL	4,213,259

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Typhoon Damrey made landfall on 4 November 2017, causing flooding in 15 provinces of Central Viet Nam and creating acute food security, water and sanitation, shelter and livelihood needs. More than 4.3 million people were affected in the peaks of the floods, with more than 400,000 people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance from national and international partners.

The typhoon resulted in heavy casualties with 123 people killed and over 300 people injured. Serious infrastructure damage was reported in all 15 provinces with more than 300,000 houses damaged, including 3,500 homes fully destroyed. In addition, more than 179,000 hectares of crops were damaged and aquaculture losses of almost 40,000 cages were reported, resulting in an urgency to support the affected population in ensuring their food security for the next six months and restart their agricultural income generating activities and production. Joint Needs assessments were carried out by the INGOs, the UN agencies, the Government and the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) over the month of November 2017, revealing that emergency response activities should focus on the three sectors of (i) food security and livelihoods, (ii) shelter, and (iii) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The response was led by the Government of Viet Nam, with strong coordination support from the Viet Nam National Disaster Authority (VNDMA) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). Since November 2017, several international aid organizations and partners responded in the eight most affected provinces, providing humanitarian assistance to almost 300,000 people.

The Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC) issued a request for international assistance on 8 November 2017, seeking cooperation from UN agencies, INGOs and development partners for immediate humanitarian response and recovery work following the impact of Typhoon Damrey. In addition, representatives from the VNDMA met with UN agencies, the People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM) and bilateral partners to reiterate those requests in person, underlining the importance of international help in dealing with the crisis.

In December 2017, the Government of Viet Nam and the UN jointly launched the 2017/2018 Flooding Response Plan, with an appeal for US\$ 54 million to address urgent needs for water, water purification, food, seeds, fertilizers, shelter material and cash support. This marks the second time the Government has called for international support since the historic 1999 floods, and the first time Viet Nam has ever requested support from CERF for a sudden-onset large-scale storm.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

In response to the call for international assistance, a joint Government, UN and NGO multi-sectoral needs assessment was conducted between 13-16 November 2017 in six of the most affected provinces representing the affected regions, including Thua Thien-Hue in the North-Central region, and Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam and Khanh Hoa in the South-Central region. The assessment confirmed a compounded impact for more than 4 million people of acute food and clean water shortage, loss of crops and livestock, and loss of shelter, and identified needs as food security (until the next harvest season in May 2018), access to clean water and sanitation facilities, the restoration of livelihoods, including agriculture, aquaculture and herding/animal farming as the main source of income, and the need for immediate repairs of damaged and destroyed houses. Hence, priority needs within the first three months after the typhoon made landfall would need to focus on the provision of food and cash to ensure food security, the provision of livelihood support to restart income generating activities, clean water filters/purifiers and hygiene kits, tents and shelter repair kits, access to medical centers, and the restoration of essential services.

Women and girls were particularly impacted due to their role in the household and the community, as they are responsible for domestic work, including ensuring that the family has water for drinking and domestic use. This also means ensuring the water is clean and living conditions remain sanitary, especially when having to live in larger groups due to limited availability of shelter in some communes. In addition, families had to temporarily migrate after the storm to look for shelter or additional income.

Based on the assessment results and further monitoring and reporting by the Government of Viet Nam, the UN and partners, the 2017/2018 Flooding Response Plan outlined response and funding requirements to support the 4.3 million people suffering acute food and water shortages and loss of shelter, including 2.2 million women and girls and 1 million children, 400,000 people requiring food and livelihood assistance, 536,000 requiring shelter support, and 150,000 people at risk of water-related diseases. As highlighted in the Response Plan, the Government continued to prioritize providing food assistance and supplying water to affected areas, as well as

ensuring the clean-up and rebuilding of destroyed infrastructure, while the UN, Viet Nam Red Cross and partners focused on specific interventions that added value to the national response in terms of targeting and enabling access to assistance for the most vulnerable and poor communities, based on the respective agency's technical expertise and capacity in the sectors of food security and livelihoods, shelter, and WASH.

Although all 15 affected provinces are targeted under the 2017/2018 Flooding Response Plan, priority provinces for support with CERF funds were identified by the UN agencies in consultation with the Government and the Viet Nam Red Cross, based on official damage and loss data and the results from the joint needs assessments. These include Thua Thien-Hue province in North-Central Viet Nam, as well as Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Dac Lac, Quang Ngai, Quang Nam, and Khanh Hoa in the South-Central region. Within these provinces, remote areas that are located away from Government operated relief assistance distribution points and are difficult to access due to destroyed infrastructure were prioritized to specifically reach the most vulnerable. The specific sectoral coverage within these priority provinces was based on the acuteness of needs identified through the joint needs assessments and confirmed in subsequent consultations with the central and local Government, as well as local chapters of the Viet Nam Red Cross.

As a sub-set of the UN response under the 2017/2018 Flooding Response Plan, at the proposal stage, CERF funds therefore prioritized WASH support to 81,200 people (51 percent women and 26 percent children), food security and livelihood support to 24,000 (70 percent women and 26 percent children), and shelter support to 44,800 people (60 percent women and 45 percent children), with prioritized access to relief assistance for poor and near-poor women and children, the elderly, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities, targeting those that live under the national and provincial poverty line.

III. CERF PROCESS

CERF proposal process

The CERF application was jointly developed by associated UN agencies under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, which also facilitates the Disaster Response Management Team (DRMT), which is an inter-agency technical working group integrated under the One UN delivery architecture in Viet Nam under direct leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. This was done based on sectoral and geographic priorities identified in the joint needs assessments, the 2017/2018 Flooding Response Plan, and in consultation with the Government and the Viet Nam Red Cross. The overall application was guided and reviewed by the UN Resident Coordinator as well as the UN Country Team in Viet Nam.

As part of the CERF project development process, each UN agency consulted in-depth with its proposed Government and non-Government implementing partners, including the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (CCNDPC), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority (VNDMA) under MARD, provincial and local authorities, as well as other experienced local actors such as the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) and the Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU), and sectoral international experts such as shelter expert Development Workshop France (DWF). NGOs and national/international bodies of the Red Cross movement were also consulted regularly through the established Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG). In addition, the DRMT and RCO received extensive support from the OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), as well as regional and headquarters offices of the associated UN agencies, including FAO, IOM, UNDP, and UNICEF. In addition, and with the benefit of better revised financial estimates of damages and needs for the submission of the CERF proposal, the UN Resident Coordinator met with the Director General of the VNDMA prior to its submission on 17 November 2017. The CERF process strongly aligned with the in-country development of the 2017/2018 Flooding Response Plan as the key emergency and response strategy agreed between the Government of Viet Nam, UN agencies, the VNRC and humanitarian partners. Through a process of formal and informal consultations convened by the Government with the UN, (I)NGOs and development partners in November and December 2017, a joint multi-sector rapid assessment and the development of the Flooding Response Plan were initiated. The final CERF proposal reflected these arrangements well, and prioritized specific activities and locations for delivery of humanitarian assistance based on the most acute needs, as agreed by UN agencies in consultation with the Government and other partners.

While this is the second time in two consecutive years that the Government has issued an international appeal for humanitarian assistance, no existing humanitarian needs overview, including baseline and vulnerability data at a national scale, or a prioritization framework for the country are currently available. On the other hand, UN agencies were able to build their development of CERF projects

on experiences and lessons learned during Viet Nam's first CERF rapid response for the drought and salt water intrusion crisis in 2016. Since 2016, the overall sector system and wider humanitarian architecture in Viet Nam has been revised, putting an additional focus on aspects of protection, education, and shelter, and hence supporting the formation of new partnerships, as well as allowing senior decision-makers of the Government, the UN, NGOs, and mass organizations such as the VNRC to share information and experiences through the newly formed platform of the Disaster Management Group (DMG), an ad-hoc body akin to what is required in countries with a Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

While the cluster system is not seen as appropriate and has not been officially activated in Viet Nam, the UN agencies as sector leads, including FAO on food security and livelihoods, IOM and UNDP on emergency shelter, UNICEF on WASH, and UNDP on early recovery, consulted widely with partners to develop their own sector response strategies. Through this sector coordination, priority intervention areas and partnerships were identified, maximizing the comparative advantages of the different UN agencies.

CERF implementation process

Together with local authorities, the UN agencies have prepared a response that would be complementary to the Government's efforts. After the review of joint needs assessment findings and updated secondary data from the Government, as well as continued consultations with all humanitarian partners, it was decided that the UN joint support on emergency WASH through CERF funding would focus on the three provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen, and target the extreme poor, especially families with elderly, children, and pregnant or lactating women, and other vulnerable families. Further priority was given to school facilities that did not have access to clean water supply, and had been damaged by the typhoon. UNICEF was identified best positioned to lead the **WASH** response, and coordinated activities closely with the National and Provincial Centers for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (N/PCERWASS).

On **emergency shelter**, the overall emergency response for seven provinces, including Thua Thien-Hue, Binh Dinh, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Khanh Hoa, Dac Lac and Phu Yen, was jointly coordinated by IOM and UNDP, and built on existing experiences and comparative advantages for both agencies, putting IOM's focus on supporting mountainous and inland provinces (Dac Lac and Phu Yen), whereas UNDP focused its support on coastal provinces (Thua Thien-Hue, Binh Dinh, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, and Khanh Hoa). Given this was the first-ever international response in the shelter sector in Viet Nam, both agencies worked closely together to design CERF projects that could serve as a model for planning by the Government, and to allow for replication by the Government in other affected and vulnerable provinces in the future. The shelter response was centered around supporting capacities from the VNRC as the key providers of shelter support and first providers on the ground, but also complementary to the support already provided by the VNRC, the VWU or the Government. **Food security and livelihoods** support through FAO complemented the Government's priority on food distribution and linked to early recovery by providing cash and vouchers for the purchase of seeds, agricultural input, and livestock. To ensure full availability of necessary and life-saving items, FAO carried out an in-depth market assessment in the affected and selected two provinces of Khanh Hoa and Thua Thien-Hue. In terms of **early recovery**, UNDP provided trainings to affected households on safe-building of more resilient houses, allowing communes to "build back better".

Lastly, and while not an official CERF participating agency, UN Women as a key member of the DRMT provided an analysis of all CERF proposed projects to identify remaining gaps and opportunities to integrate **gender and protection** measures into the projects. In the CERF planning stage, the VWU was consulted on the development of a context-appropriate shelter response. The final CERF proposal reflected a focused effort to target the poor and near-poor (which are closely aligned in Viet Nam), vulnerable women and children, the elderly and disabled as well as ethnic minorities in recognition of the specific vulnerabilities they faced during the impact of the typhoon and associated flooding.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR ¹									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 4,300,000									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Food Security and Livelihoods	3,867	11,005	14,872	3,424	9,747	13,171	7,291	20,752	28,043
Shelter	15,620	16,442	32,062	9,959	12,896	22,855	25,579	29,338	54,917
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	21,075	30,273	51,348	22,156	26,276	48,432	43,231	56,549	99,780

¹ Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

Sectoral focal points led the calculation of beneficiaries for the different sectors. For shelter and WASH, beneficiary counts were derived from actual lists of beneficiaries compiled by the implementing partners, including central and local authorities and local chapters of the VNRC. Food security beneficiary estimates were also based on lists provided by local authorities and implementing partners, disaggregated by sex as well as the number of family members. In some selected areas, this information and lists did not disaggregate children by gender, so an estimated breakdown of boys and girls had to be applied. Equally, schools were chosen based on agreed selection criteria with the UN agencies, and lists, disaggregated by gender, were consolidated by the central and provincial departments of the Center for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.

Double counting was avoided by creating a consolidated matrix of beneficiaries by each UN agency disaggregated by the lowest administrative unit possible, i.e. province, district, commune and village. For administrative units hosting interventions for more than one sector, which was the case for most affected provinces, the sector with the highest number of beneficiaries was used to calculate the total. The totals for the other sectors were excluded under the assumption that some of the beneficiaries were included in the larger number. In the CERF planning and selection process, UN agencies and local implementing partners also made sure that they were not targeting the same communes. Learning from the experience of the 2016/2017's CERF process, in which beneficiaries had initially been counted with an actual estimated 50% overlap, this was avoided during the current intervention. Out of 120 communes selected for CERF support, only seven of those received support from more than one agency.

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING ²			
	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	40,562	57,720	98,282
Male	35,539	48,919	84,458
Total individuals (Female and male)	76,101	106,639	182,740

² Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

CERF RESULTS

Through CERF funding, UN agencies, together with support from key implementing partners, effectively provided life-saving food security, livelihood, shelter, and WASH relief assistance to more than 182,740 beneficiaries, including 76,101 children, 57,720 women and 48,919 men, in seven out of the nine most severely affected provinces. Due to lower than anticipated operational expenses and costs for different relief supplies, more relief items and cash than planned could be procured and delivered, resulting in an increase of beneficiaries in all three sectors. The CERF assistance enabled increased food availability and a more effective and timely restoration of livelihoods and agricultural production, improved access to safe drinking water and improved hygiene and sanitation conditions, in addition to expediting the recovery and repair of shelter for affected households.

Food Security and Livelihoods

The FAO project supported a total of more than 28,043 individuals (or 7,468 poor and near-poor households) in the two most affected provinces, distributing a total of 1,250 vouchers for agricultural input and 6,218 unconditional cash-in-envelope grants. In addition, trainings were carried out for local authorities and implementing partners, as well as beneficiaries, on the distribution and use of the cash and vouchers, the integration of gender and protection measures, and evaluation capacities.

An in-depth market assessment ensured full access and availability to necessary goods for the vouchers worth VND 3,500,000 per household, including crops, livestock, agricultural and aquacultural tools. All inputs could be purchased from local vendors, following FAO's rules and regulations. The vouchers were delivered in timely fashion to beneficiaries to be able to meet the winter/spring crop season starting in early January 2018. Fertilizers, seeds and livestock were the most purchased items. The value of the vouchers was sufficient to restore agricultural production and imminent livelihoods activities, and helped farmers gain more income from selling their harvest, as they did not have to take additional loans to buy needed agricultural inputs. In addition, a portion of the vouchers were used to purchase fishing nets, ropes, and other fishing tools for their fishing and aquaculture activities, which generated additional income for the affected families of up to VND 1,500,000 per month.

Unconditional cash grants worth VND 2,200,000 per household were handed out to 6,218 poor and near-poor households in the two of the affected provinces, ensuring food security of beneficiaries in the month after Typhoon Damrey made landfall. Overall, FAO provided a total of US\$ 602,016 in cash grants to affected families. Beneficiaries mostly spent their grants on food or livelihood products, house repair, necessary health items and medicine, and products for the restoration of livelihoods, making it possible for them to buy additional food items for their daily meals, and to increase the overall quality of their diets through the addition of fish, meat or eggs to the Government-provided rice. While the value of the grants was sufficient to cover immediate food and basic needs for the first months after the typhoon made landfall, evaluation outcomes revealed major remaining needs for the restoration of livelihoods, which is currently only insufficiently addressed by the Government.

Shelter

By the end of May 2018, IOM and UNDP together had reached 54,917 beneficiaries, including 32,062 women, 22,855 men and 25,579 children, in seven provinces in the North-Central and South-Central region of Viet Nam. Complementary to the Government's compensation mechanisms, UN agencies focused their support on households that had reported less than 70% house damages.

UNDP provided conditional cash grants for construction material to 5,403 poor and near-poor households in five provinces worth US\$ 250 per household (for damages between 50-70%) and US\$ 100 (for damages between 30-50%) to help affected families rebuild and strengthen their damaged houses. Families were therefore able to purchase items like cement, metal roofing, bricks, roof tiles, and sand. In total, UNDP provided a total of US\$ 930,900 in grant money to families, helping them more effectively and timely recover from the impacts of storm Damrey.

CERF funds also enabled UNDP to carry out a comprehensive process of shelter capacity building through 35 communal trainings and demonstrations on safer house-repairing techniques. In addition, an estimated 15,210 women were reached through VWU/VNRC/DWF-facilitated communication events, i.e. meetings with women's groups, for shelter promotion where they were taught how to better prepare their houses for storms in the future, and how to build back better their houses with shelter material made available through the

conditional cash grants. Additional communication campaigns on local media programmes allowed to address a wider audience beyond the severest affected communes and districts.

IOM provided shelter rehabilitation assistance to 4,200 poor households in two provinces through the distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) and unconditional cash grants (value of both is equivalent to US\$ 100), and to 2,120 households through the distribution of unconditional cash grants worth US\$ 150 per household, hence providing a total of US\$ 318,000 to beneficiaries. The distribution of NFIs included the provision of roofing material, plastic water tanks, kitchen sets, blankets, and mosquito nets, ensuring the coverage of immediate needs once the typhoon had made landfall.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

With CERF funds, UNICEF provided support to 99,780 beneficiaries, including 51,348 women, 48,432 men and 43,231 children, in three provinces. A reorientation of the CERF funded relief assistance was required to accommodate updated needs since the initial assessment in November 2017, revealing a much higher number of people in need than originally estimated. The re-assessment, carried out in February 2018, led to changes in the amount and content of items for procurement, specifically for water tanks and water filters. The changes were much appreciated by the Government and especially implementing partner NCERWASS, and allowed for a significant increase in the number of reached beneficiaries versus those originally planned for.

UNICEF provided 36 school-based water filtration systems, 1,300 household water tanks (2000 litres), 3,090 clay-pot ceramic water filters, and 18,750 child-friendly hygiene kits to almost 100,000 beneficiaries, and targeted 36 school facilities and 30 communes. In addition, implementing staff conducted various hygiene promotion activities through field demonstrations in the schools and the communes, and handed out 17,905 booklets out to support poor households with key messages on drinking water safety, safe water storage, water treatment, prevention of communicable diseases, and personal hygiene.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Delivery of relief assistance was timely and fast, with CERF funds being received by all agencies in early December 2017, less than four weeks after the typhoon had made landfall. Actual distribution of relief items to the affected populations started from late December 2017 onward, and all relief operations were successfully completed before the end of the CERF grant period. Once funds were allocated, activities such as the procurement of relief items, finalization of partner agreements, and re-assessments for updated needs commenced by all agencies. Activities that required Government approval, with the central and local Government applying specific internal procedures, were delayed, which was mainly the case for UNICEF's WASH intervention. No major delays were reported.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Particularly through CERF funding, the response to Typhoon Damrey, including efforts from all humanitarian partners in Viet Nam, successfully assisted thousands of affected households to repair damages to their houses in a trained and more resilient way, and sufficiently covered immediate food and clean water needs, as well as the timely restoration of livelihoods in time for the next agricultural season, with the actual number of beneficiaries reached higher than initially planned.

Time critical needs such as access to safe drinking water and food, and evacuation and non-permanent shelter efforts for the first few days after the typhoon made landfall had been partly addressed by the Government and partnering mass organizations such as the

¹ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

VNRC and the VWU, but a considerable amount of the people in need continued to lack adequate access to safe drinking water and additional food supplies. No families had stocks of food. While the overall response covered immediate humanitarian needs, and the distribution of support items and cash in the sectors of WASH, food security and livelihoods was well timed, shelter distributions were less timely as they mostly covered humanitarian needs in the early recovery phase. This was due to unclear assessment criteria for damages and losses as identified by the Government, which caused delays in damage verification and eventually in identifying individual household needs.

Key gaps remain to adequately cover needs for the restoration of livelihoods, which needs stronger focus and awareness-raising with the government and donors, and CERF support was therefore instrumental in responding to very critical and imminent needs in this sector. While CERF funding supported the coverage of immediate needs and was well timed, support efforts provided by the Government, the UN and other humanitarian actors were not sufficient to adequately cover all the needs of the affected population.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

In combination with the 2017/2018 Flooding Response Plan, CERF was instrumental in highlighting the severity and magnitude of Typhoon Damrey, supported the Government in addressing key immediate needs in the affected sectors, but also helped highlight the key humanitarian role of the UN Country Team in Viet Nam as well as its continued commitment to help the Government of Viet Nam better prepare and respond to these more frequent and larger-scale disasters. In total, US\$ 15,259,041 of the total US\$ 54 million could be mobilized, funding approximately a third of all immediate response and early recovery activities identified for an overall timeframe of 12 months. In addition to increased Government and VNRC resources, additional funding was mobilized from the Government of the Republic of China, the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Government of Australia, the Government of Kuwait, the Government of Turkey, the Government of the Russian Federation, the Government of New Zealand, the Directorate-General European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the IFRC and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). In addition, INGOs could mobilize further regional and headquarters resources, including from the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), the Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, and World Vision International.

While CERF funds clearly provided seed resources for improvement of resource mobilization from other sources throughout the emergency response programme, Viet Nam benefitted from hosting the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation's (APEC) Economic Leader Week from 6-11 November 2017 in Hoi An, which was one of the cities most heavily affected by the typhoon that had made landfall in the country two days prior.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF process, from the initial development to the implementation, contributed extensively to improved humanitarian coordination at the national and subnational level, within the UN and with the Government and other partners, especially the Viet Nam Red Cross. CERF enabled the advancement of the UN 'Delivering as One' approach in the humanitarian sector through facilitating joint programming, implementation, monitoring and learning on different agencies' humanitarian expertise and resources, and through an instrumental role of the UN Resident Coordinator. CERF projects also provided a platform, particularly at provincial level, for improved planning and coordination with and among the main Government partners.

Typhoon Damrey was the strongest storm impacting Viet Nam in over 60 years, and hence all humanitarian partners had never responded to a large-scale sudden onset disaster of this magnitude. Hence, valuable experiences and best coordination practices could be identified. In addition, most of the affected provinces had never dealt with any major emergency response interventions, and coordination could therefore be majorly improved especially at provincial and local level, both with Government authorities and local chapters of implementing partners such as the VNRC and the VWU.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

Through the CERF intervention, capacities for all humanitarian partners, including the central and local Government, UN, NGOs and the VNRC's systems and procedures for receiving and delivering large scale, both in size and scope, international assistance were tested, delivering a wealth of experience and recommendations on how to enhance the Government's, UN's and partner's preparedness and response in Viet Nam's middle-income context, including on the wider humanitarian architecture. This rings especially true for the VNRC as the key implementing partner, who had never done an intervention at this scale before. It also helped draw attention to remaining structural issues and challenges that need to be addressed as part of broader Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and preparedness, including a better linkage of the humanitarian-development nexus and more effective mainstreaming of gender and protection measures. In addition, the response has also triggered a broader discussion on the overall role of the newly-formed Disaster Management Group (DMG), which should be elevated from a knowledge sharing platform to a more strategic and guiding decision-making body.

The CERF intervention has also furthered discussions with the Government and partners regarding technical issues related to assessment and selection criteria, as well as the need for better alignment of distribution rates and times, both UN internal and in cooperation with humanitarian partners.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Limited CERF flexibility in terms of implementing, and adjusting the project's activities in line with changing humanitarian needs	Advocate to CERF and associated donors for more flexibility in terms of implementation, to adequately respond to changing needs.	UN Resident Coordinator, UNCT through agency headquarters
CERF branding only communicated per request from the UN RCO	Share CERF branding and associated communications information and guidelines to the country office and/or agencies implementing CERF as part of the allocation or before.	CERF Secretariat, OCHA Communications Staff
The overall process for the CERF application is too lengthy and not efficient enough to facilitate quick response, only allowing UN's intervention more than a month after the typhoon made landfall.	The CERF approval process should be more flexible, allowing for resources to be released based on reduced and less time-consuming written proposals.	CERF Secretariat

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Reliable information and regular updates on damage and needs, ongoing relief operations, etc. are crucial to the response planning process and to successfully cover humanitarian needs. In addition, data needs to be gender and age disaggregated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the availability of baseline and vulnerability data as part of the preparedness phase. - Continue strengthening the Government's disaster damage information system, with particular attention to advocating for gender and age disaggregated data. - Improve inter-agency joint assessment tools and procedures, to make them more comparable; and advocate for better information and data sharing with all humanitarian partners, ensuring better alignment of different data sources. - Development of a joint monitoring and reporting mechanism that is simple and time-efficient and will allow for quicker risk 	Government through CCNDPC and MARD; UN DRMT; DMWG; VNRC; other humanitarian partners

	<p>awareness raising.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing of lessons learned and best practices with local authorities and provincial coordination mechanisms, as well as with the affected and disaster-prone community. 	
<p>Regular coordination within the UN and with key implementing partners at national and local level for joint planning, monitoring, and timely problem solving, as well as information and lessons sharing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government, including all associated ministries and departments and represented by the CCNDPC, should coordinate an in-depth evaluation and consolidate lessons learned, including on coordination efforts with multiple different partners. - Continue to strengthen joint coordination for all sectors and cross-sectoral, and revise the system based on the newly elevated GoV coordination structure, regional good practice and needs as per Viet Nam's middle income context as well as existing capacities of the different partners. - Preparation of joint preparedness and response planning to avoid competition for resources. - Build in of stronger linkages to the Government's coordination architecture. 	<p>CCNDPC; MARD/VNDMA; UN DRMT; DMWG</p>
<p>Reponse activities got delayed due to limited capacities of local authorities and implementing partners, as well as a difficult to implement vague assessment criteria.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government assessment criteria for damages and losses, especially in the sectors of shelter and the restoration of livelihoods, will need to be simplified and clarified at the central level, given provincial authorities are requested to follow the guidance from the CCNDPC. - Guidelines and criteria for damage assessments, selection of beneficiaries, monitoring and reporting efforts, etc. should be streamlined, especially regarding distribution rates and timelines, to avoid potential disagreements in the affected communes. - Additional training support is necessary for local authorities and implementing partners carrying out the assessments and selections. - The VNRC, as the key implementing partner, will need to train additional staff to carry out rapid response assessments, coordinate and implement cash programmes, and regular monitoring of activities, allowing for better coordination in case of another large-scale response. In addition, neighboring chapters should share their knowledge and lessons learned, strengthening the overall network. 	<p>CCNDPC; MARD/VNDMA; UN DRMT; DMWG; VNRC; VWU; other humanitarian partners</p>
<p>Community information sharing and feedback mechanisms to notify the population, identify emerging issues and handle complaints needs further testing, adaptation to the Viet Nam context and application by the Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate documentation of key lessons learned by national and local implementing partners on using hotlines and other mechanisms as response feedback mechanisms and management of complaints. - Local authorities should support the better and more frequent use of communal loud-speaker systems and radio channels to inform people in the selected communes about the project's objectives, criteria for the selection of beneficiaries, overall selection procedures, and how to use the hotlines/feedback mechanisms. 	<p>UN DRMT; DMWG; VNRC; VWU; and CCNDPC/local authorities</p>
<p>Investment in communications is key in a humanitarian response, both for resource mobilization as well as behavioral change of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As part of the preparedness efforts, pre-design communications materials and tools building on international and national good practices, and adjusted for Viet Nam's middle-income country context. - Develop a joint humanitarian communications plan for the 	<p>UN DRMT (led by ECT); DMWG</p>

affected population.	dissemination of key products such as joint updates, advocacy messages, etc. during a response, including existing social media platforms.	
Improved capacities of early warning and forecast systems are necessary. In addition, and while the central Government informed districts of the approaching storm in advance, most affected villages received forecasting and early warning information through local media channels too late, and did not fully understand the magnitude of the storm and its potential impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the Government to improve its early warning and preparedness measures, both for slow- and sudden-onset disasters, i.e. through the identification of trigger mechanisms. - Support the Government in developing provincial and local disaster response plans, also including more in-depth early warning guidelines and potential scenarios, as well as clearer and more realistically affordable short- and medium-term preparedness activities. - The Government should carry out evacuation/safe area drills in the disaster-prone districts and communes, and provide technical guidance to local authorities and heads of villages of how best to carry them out. 	CCNDPC/MARD; MONRE; UN DRMT; DMWG; and other partners
Broader DRR, climate resilience and development efforts require a better integration with the humanitarian preparedness and response efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a 'One UN' vision and/or strategy on DRR, humanitarian and resilience in Viet Nam, better linking the development-humanitarian nexus as adapted to the country context. 	UNCT, with support from the UN DRMT and the Results Group on DRR for Resilience

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS								
CERF project information								
1. Agency:	FAO		5. CERF grant period:	04/12/2017 - 03/06/2018				
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-FAO-031		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing				
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security and Livelihoods			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded				
4. Project title:	Restoring the food security and provide livelihood support to poor rural communities affected by Typhoon Damrey in the Central Region of Vietnam							
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ² :	US\$ 12,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:					
	b. Total funding received ³ :	US\$ 1,000,000					▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>	US\$ 655,622
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,000,000					▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>	US\$ 0
Beneficiaries								
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).								
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached				
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
<i>Children (< 18)</i>	4,368	1,872	6,240	3,867	3,424	7,291		
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	12,432	5,328	17,760	11,005	9,747	20,752		
Total	16,800	7,200	24,000	14,872	13,171	28,043		
8b. Beneficiary Profile								
Category	Number of people (Planned)		Number of people (Reached)					
<i>Refugees</i>	-		-					
<i>IDPs</i>	-		-					
<i>Host population</i>	-		-					
<i>Other affected people</i>	24,000		28,043					

² This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

³ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

Total (same as in 8a)	24,000	28,043
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Given a lack of ownership of productive assets and a formal functioning market in Khanh Hoa province, the project changed its strategy to provide unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) instead of vouchers. The difference of value for vouchers versus UCTs led to a substantial increase from 3,000 to 6,218 UCT beneficiaries and a decrease from 3,000 to 1,250 voucher beneficiaries.	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Restoring food security and provision of livelihood support to poor rural communities affected by Typhoon Damrey in the Central Region of Vietnam		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	3,000 households affected by Typhoon Damrey can resume their agricultural activities (2,000 in Khan Hoan and 1,000 in Thua Thien Hue)		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of people identified and selected (disaggregated by sex)	12,000 (including 8 400 women)	4,573 (including 2,314 women)
Indicator 1.2	Number of people trained on the use of vouchers (disaggregated by sex)	12,000 (including 8 400 women)	1,250 (including 663 women)
Indicator 1.3	Number of people having successfully restarted their livelihood as result of the project intervention (disaggregated by sex)	12,000 (including 8 400 women)	4,573 (including 2,314 women)
Indicator 1.4	Quality of agricultural inputs (crops, livestock, fisheries) provided through the vouchers	100%	100%
Indicator 1.5	Quantity of vouchers distributed	3,000	1,250
Indicator 1.6	Quantity of vouchers used	3,000	1,250
Indicator 1.7	Monitoring mission reports	6	7
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Target beneficiaries: 1) meet local authorities/community leaders to identify the most vulnerable households; 2) discuss with gov. to access social registry database for crosschecking	VNRC	VNRC
Activity 1.2	Conduct market analysis/selection of suppliers	FAO	FAO/VNRC
Activity 1.3	Carry out quality control - ensuring that the inputs meet minimum requirements	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.4	Design and printing of the vouchers	FAO	FAO
Activity 1.5	Train staff, beneficiaries, suppliers and other stakeholders	VNRC	VNRC
Activity 1.6	Set up an accountability mechanism through which beneficiaries provide feedback to Implementing Partners (IPs) & FAO	FAO/VNRC	FAO/VNRC
Activity 1.7	Voucher distribution	VNRC	VNRC

Activity 1.8	Monthly reconciliation/ Payment to suppliers (see explanation in 11b)	FAO	FAO
Output 2	3,000 poor households affected by Typhoon Damrey are able to meet their basic food needs for the next 6 months (2,000 in Khanh Hoan and 1,000 in Thua Thien Hue)		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of people identified and selected (disaggregated by sex)	12,000 (including 8 400 women)	23,470 (including 12,558 women)
Indicator 2.2	Number of people enabled to meet their basic food needs (assistance, combined with beneficiaries own resources, to at least international standard of 2100 Kcal per person per day for the period of the action) – disaggregated by sex	12,000 (including 8 400 women)	23,470 (including 12,558 women)
Indicator 2.3	Number of beneficiaries trained on the use of cash – disaggregated by sex	12,000 (including 8 400 women)	6,218 (including 3,298 women)
Indicator 2.4	Amount of cash distributed through cash in envelope mechanism	US\$ 290,460	US\$ 602,016 (6,218 grants delivered)
Indicator 2.5	Monitoring Mission Reports	6	7
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Target beneficiaries: 1) meet local authorities/community leaders to identify the most vulnerable HHs; 2) discuss with gov. to access social registry database for crosschecking	VNRC	VNRC
Activity 2.2	Set up an accountability mechanism through which beneficiaries provide feedback to IP & FAO	FAO/VNRC	FAO/VNRC
Activity 2.3	Sensitization / Training on gender	VNRC	VNRC
Activity 2.4	Cash distribution	VNRC	VNRC
Activity 2.5	Monitoring of activities and technical support	FAO/VNRC	FAO/VNRC
Activity 2.6	Post-distribution monitoring and reporting	FAO/VNRC	FAO/VNRC
Output 3	Monitoring through KOBO ensures that the project optimally addresses the needs of the affected households		
Output 3 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 3.1	Number of beneficiary surveys collected and submitted to KOBO for the voucher scheme	1,000	284
Indicator 3.2	Number of beneficiary surveys collected and submitted to KOBO for the unconditional cash transfer scheme	1,000	1,000
Indicator 3.3	Number of distribution reports collected and submitted to KOBO	40	49
Output 3 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 3.1	Elaboration of an M&E Plan	FAO/VNRC	FAO/VNRC
Activity 3.2	Process Feedback from beneficiaries on voucher scheme and UCT	FAO/VNRC	FAO/VNRC

Activity 3.3	Correct, if needed, programs (Vouchers and UCTs) based on beneficiaries' feedback	FAO/VNRC	FAO/VNRC
Activity 3.4	Field visits, one to one interviews with beneficiaries	FAO/VNRC	FAO/VNRC
Activity 3.5	Data collection using the KOBO Toolbox	VNRC	VNRC

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

The project team carried out a post disaster need and market assessment from 6-13 Dec 2017 to (i) identify needs for agricultural inputs and livelihoods in the specific target communes; (ii) survey prices, availability and accessibility to the identified agricultural inputs, livelihoods and tools; and (iii) assess capacity and willingness to participate in the project of the potential suppliers. The assessment found that both unconditional cash transfer (UCT) and voucher scheme are optimal modalities to deliver support in Thua Thien Hue province. Due nonetheless to the (i) lack of ownership of productive assets and (ii) lack of a formal functioning market in Khanh Hoa province, the voucher scheme was not optimal to implement in that locality, except for only one commune (Ninh Tay commune of Ninh Hoa district). As a result, the project team changed the strategy to provide UCT support instead of vouchers in Khanh Hoa province. The difference of value in voucher against UCT led to a substantial increase from 3,000 to 6,218 UCT beneficiaries and a decrease from 3,000 to 1,250 voucher beneficiaries. These changes led to a significant discrepancy in number of people receiving vouchers and UCT and amount of cash distributed through cash in envelope mechanism.

The project conducted a training or sensitization session to the beneficiaries on the use of cash and vouchers during the distribution in which only heads or representatives of beneficiary households, not all family members, were invited. A printed instruction sheet was also distributed together with the cash and voucher to help all the beneficiaries understand how to use the cash and voucher. The original plan has mistakenly counted all estimated beneficiaries for the training on the use of cash and vouchers, leading to a significant discrepancy in number of beneficiaries trained on the use of cash and vouchers.

Based on capacities of the VNRC as the key implementing partner, FAO established a post distribution monitoring system using KOBO which required VNRC to visit monthly 10 beneficiaries per commune, including both UCT and voucher beneficiaries. The post distribution monitoring took place over four months in total 32 target communes.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

The project conducted a detailed needs assessment and market assessment to identify the needs of the affected communities. The assessment included a thorough consultation with local authorities, local vendors and affected people. The assessment findings helped inform the design of the project intervention to ensure meeting the beneficiary needs.

The project set up hotlines to receive feedbacks and complaints from communities. The hotlines were printed on all the project posters, leaflets and envelopes for easy access by the beneficiaries. During sensitization session, the project team informed clearly the hotlines and the purpose of hotlines to all beneficiaries and encouraged them to call to the hotlines to give comments or complaints, if any, about the project interventions. The system has received questions from beneficiaries on the project procedures and selection criteria as well as further explanation on process of exchanging vouchers. All questions have been immediately addressed by the responsible staff. The system was helpful to the beneficiaries and vendors during the intervention, for instance, a group of 10 voucher beneficiaries, who wanted to purchase fishing tools, were instructed to go to a vendor in their neighbour commune, 10 km far away, after calling to the hotlines.

Monthly visits by VNRC staff to monitor the use of cash and vouchers was also a chance for beneficiaries to share their comments or complaints.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending? EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

FAO and UNDP have jointly conducted an in-depth review of cash transfer programme that is the main modality of delivery of the project supports to beneficiaries. The review was conducted by one external consultant and one member of the Vietnam cash working group. The followings are key findings from the review:

- Ensuring program quality and transparency were key priorities of the intervention. To

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

achieve this, response activities and risk management had to be well managed by UN agencies, and both central and provincial authorities and associated partners, ensuring full community engagement.

- The UN emergency response, particularly through the use of Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCTs), was highly effective in helping people cover direct humanitarian needs for food security and livelihood, especially in the period before the Lunar New Year in February 2018. The distribution of UCTs, taking place before the distribution of other CTP support, also helped the beneficiaries cover additional needs such as shelter repair or finance health expenses.
- Delivering response activities using Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) was well accepted by both beneficiaries and local authorities. However, there is limited existing experience with the distribution of vouchers and hence, more sensitization with targeted communities and villages on voucher modality as well as encashment plan should be in place in the future planning.
- The intervention strengthened the cooperation with various humanitarian stakeholders, including local governments, community representatives and mass organizations such as the VNRC and the Women's Union. Through the intervention, local authorities and communities are now better familiar with the process of selecting and supporting beneficiaries.
- The intervention was also successful in strengthening partnerships with local partners, including local authorities and communities, as well as providing technical support and monitoring skills to ensure the key objectives are met. Trainings and sensitization campaigns for the implementation process were provided to the communities, ensuring intentions and procedures are followed correctly.

The review provided the following important recommendations for future CTP:

- Delivery mechanism: New mechanisms such as transfers through banks or the use of e-vouchers should be considered;
- Innovation: The UN agencies used different data management software during the implementation process, which should not only focus on PDM but also on other areas of monitoring, registration of beneficiaries and distribution;
- Transfer value: The UN agencies should consider differentiating transfer values depending on the level of vulnerabilities and capacities to recover.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:		IOM		5. CERF grant period:		12/11/2017 - 11/05/2018
2. CERF project code:		17-RR-IOM-045		6. Status of CERF grant:		<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:		Shelter				
4. Project title:		Emergency Shelter and Rehabilitation Assistance for Victims of Typhoon Damrey in two Provinces of Phu Yen and Dac Lac				
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁴ :		US\$ 30,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:		
	b. Total funding received ⁵ :		US\$ 923,309	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 572,292
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 923,309	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>		-
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Children (< 18)</i>	11,022	5,511	16,533	11,234	5,618	16,852
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>	5,511	2,756	8,267	5,618	2,809	8,427
Total	16,533	8,267	24,800	16,852	8,427	25,280
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of people (Planned)</i>			<i>Number of people (Reached)</i>		
<i>Refugees</i>	-			-		
<i>IDPs</i>	-			-		
<i>Host population</i>						
<i>Other affected people</i>	24,800			25,280		

⁴ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁵ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

Total (same as in 8a)	24,800	25,280
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	Due to efficiencies in the delivery of assistance, IOM could include an additional 120 households for the receipt of cash assistance, providing cash assistance for a total of 2,120 households and combined assistance of cash and shelter materials/NFIs to 4,200 households for shelter rehabilitation assistance.	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To provide life-saving emergency shelter and rehabilitation support through in-kind and cash-based assistance to 6,200 households affected by floods, landslide and heavy rain in most affected districts.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Provision of shelter rehabilitation assistance through distribution of shelter NFI kits and cash-based interventions to affected populations.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1	Number of households that receive Shelter/NFI assistance	4,200	4,200
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	Validation survey of affected communities and identification of beneficiaries	IOM and VNRC	IOM and VNRC
Activity 1.2	Procurement of shelter and NFI goods	IOM and VNRC	IOM
Activity 1.3	Distribution of shelter and NFI goods	IOM and VNRC	IOM and VNRC
Activity 1.4	Post distribution monitoring of shelter NFI distributions	IOM	IOM and VNRC
Output 2	Provision of cash-based assistance to address the shelter rehabilitation needs in the short and medium term for the flood and landslide affected populations.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1	Number of households that receive cash assistance of US\$ 150 (US\$ 318,000 in total)	2,000	2,120
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Identification and set-up of cash disbursement modality	IOM and VNRC	IOM and VNRC
Activity 2.2	Identification of beneficiaries	IOM	IOM and VNRC
Activity 2.3	Distribution of cash payments	IOM and VNRC	IOM and VNRC
Activity 2.4	Post distribution monitoring of cash distributions	IOM	IOM and VNRC

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Due to efficiencies in the delivery of assistance, IOM could include an additional 120 households for the receipt of cash assistance, providing cash assistance for a total of 2,120 households and combined assistance of cash and shelter materials/NFIs

to 4,200 households for shelter rehabilitation assistance.	
13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:	
<p>All IOM activities were conducted in close consultation with beneficiaries to ensure that the assistance provided was locally appropriate and delivered through coordinated programming channels to promote synergies and avoid the duplication of actions. From needs assessment, beneficiary selection and preparation through distribution, IOM maintained constant monitoring to ensure that all activities were carried out in accordance with the implementing partner agreement and related procedures that were agreed between IOM and VNRC during the project. Beneficiaries participating in the information meetings received information on the benefit criteria for the awards, the selection process, and finally the rankings and rationales for the selection. IOM gave a description of the process and encouraged active participation, providing hotlines for feedback at each step in the process. Participants asked questions and voiced their concerns at several stages of the process, and IOM and VNRC responded to all issues raised timely and effectively. Cash distribution was provided in envelopes with IOM and VNRC contact information for reporting any problems with the distributions or feedback on the processes. Following completion of the distribution, IOM and VNRC carried out post distribution evaluations at the project sites using a developed questionnaire of 39 questions. Beneficiary households were chosen randomly from the list to be visited and heads of households (or household members if head was not available) were interviewed. Each interview lasted about ten minutes. For Dak Lak, there were 154 households interviewed (78 men and 76 women), 8.5% of beneficiary households and the two evaluation teams worked for 4 days in 8 communes of the 2 project districts (all communes of the project). In Phu Yen, two evaluation teams visited 15 communes in six districts over 3 days (all project communes), interviewing 285 beneficiary households (95 men and 190 women) which accounted for 6.5% of the total beneficiary households.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All steps of the implementation process were transparent, clear and well organized. Beneficiaries expressed surprise that the distribution of cash grants and household kits were not carried out by the local authorities, but by the central and provincial officers and IOM representatives themselves. This contributed to enhancing the transparency and fairness of the assistance in the beneficiaries' eyes. - All distribution venues were well prepared and arranged with good security and safety for people coming to receive the assistance. There were no incidents regarding security and safety. - 94% of interviewees answered that their households had spent the cash grant received from the project. Only 6% did not use the grant yet or partly used it by the time of the evaluation. - For the 6% of households that indicated that they had not used all the cash, many indicated that they have only one elderly person with low monthly consumption, or that the elderly person is waiting for children who are working far from home to come back and help purchase construction materials to repair the damaged house. - 40% of interviewed households used the grant to purchase construction materials and pay labour costs for house repair. Another 50% used the grants to meet food security and other daily needs. - Since the time of distribution which was 3-4 months after the typhoon, many beneficiaries found ways of overcoming immediate housing issues to stabilize their living situation. According to the survey, most of households borrowed money from relatives or neighbours for repair of their damaged house within the first 2 weeks after the typhoon and used part of the cash grant to pay back the debt. - In Dak Lak, men and women of beneficiary households had equal roles in deciding how to 	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>use the cash grant, while in Phu Yen decisions were made by both men and women in 50% of households, 10% by male heads of households and 40% by female heads of households. Please see attached Post Distribution Monitoring Report for detailed survey results.</p>	
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TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNDP	5. CERF grant period:	6 months, from Dec. 2017 to May 2018			
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-UDP-015	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing			
3. Cluster/Sector:	Shelter		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded			
4. Project title:	Provision of emergency shelter assistance to poor and near poor households affected by Typhoon Damrey in Central Viet Nam					
	a. Total funding requirements ⁶ :	US\$ 30,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁷ :	US\$ 3,631,719	▪ <i>Development Workshop France</i>		US\$ 114,577	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,178,434	▪ <i>Vietnam Red Cross/Crescent:</i>		US\$ 689,604	
			▪ <i>Vietnam's Women Union:</i>		US\$ 232,152	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<i>Children (below 18)</i>	2,040	1,960	4,000	4,386	4,341	8,727
<i>Adults (above 18)</i>	8,160	7,840	16,000	10,824	10,087	20,911
Total	10,200	9,800	20,000	15,210	14,428	29,638
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
<i>Refugees</i>	-			-		
<i>Internally displaced persons</i>	-			-		
<i>Host population</i>	-			-		
<i>Other affected people</i>	20,000			29,638		
Total (same as in 8a)				29,638		
<i>In case of significant discrepancy</i>	The project reached more direct beneficiaries (29,638 compared to 20,000 as originally					

⁶ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁷ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

<i>between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>planned) thanks to an effective use of financial resources from different sources including TRAC 1.1.3, UNDP internal funding windows and CERF. Some of the assessment costs could be charged to TRAC 1.1.3, while some of the administrative and operational costs were allocated to the UNDP internal funding window. As a result, the project saved budget that was then used to provide cash assistance to additional households and conduct additional trainings and demonstrations. Specifically, the project successfully used the savings for the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional 403 households were provided with cash assistance • Additional 9 training courses and 9 demonstrations on safe housing techniques were carried out • Additional communication products were produced and distributed
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CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	Provide emergency shelter assistance through cash to poor and near poor households affected by typhoon Damrey in Central Viet Nam in a six-month timeframe		
10. Outcome statement	Selected households in Khanh Hoa, Thua Thien-Hue, Quang Nam, Binh Dinh and Quang Ngai have safe, secure, and private shelter		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	5,000 households have access to cash and/ vouchers assistance for safe house repairs and new roofing		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1: # of poor and near-poor households receiving emergency shelter repair	<p>Originally, the project planned to aid 5,000 poor and near-poor households in five selected provinces affected by typhoon Damrey. The distribution planned for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thua Thien-Hue: 200 households - Quang Nam: 220 households - Quang Ngai: 240 households - Binh Dinh: 940 households - Khanh Hoa: 3,400 households <p>Overall, the project reached a total number of 5,403 households, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thua Thien-Hue: 200 households - Quang Nam: 220 households - Quang Ngai: 240 households - Binh Dinh: 940 households - Khanh Hoa: 3,803 households 	5,000 households	5,403 households
Indicator 1.2: # of households receiving cash transfers or vouchers.	<p>The project reached 5,403 households with two different rates of assistance: US\$ 100 and US\$ 250.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thua Thien-Hue: 200 households receiving cash vouchers - Quang Nam: 220 households receiving cash vouchers - Quang Ngai: 240 households receiving cash vouchers - Binh Dinh: 940 households receiving cash and material vouchers - Khanh Hoa: 3,803 households receiving cash and material vouchers 	5,000 households	5,403 households

	2,071 households received assistance of US\$250 (type 1) and 3,332 households received assistance of US\$ 100 (type 2).		
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1: Conduct a rapid house damage verification assessment	With the technical support from Development Workshop France (DWF), the VNRC and VWU, UNDP conducted damage assessments in all selected communes. The assessments were done jointly by local partners, and then discussed in fair and transparent community meetings to select beneficiaries. Clear selection criteria and marking scores were identified, and shared with community members. House damages were categorized into two types: 50%-70% (type 1) and 30%-50% (type 2); Households in type 1 received US\$ 250 and households in type 2 received US\$ 100.	VNRC, VWU, DWF, monitoring by UNDP	VNRC, VWU, DWF, monitoring by UNDP
Activity 1.2: Develop a safe house repair plan	Following the assessments, beneficiary households were trained to develop their own house repair plans, with technical support from DWF. DWF then verified the repair plans to ensure beneficiary households would follow and apply safe housing techniques.	DWF, with support from VNRC, VWU, monitoring by UNDP	DWF, with support from VNRC, VWU, monitoring by UNDP
Activity 1.3: Provide cash/vouchers to repair houses/provide materials, with special assistance for the most vulnerable households	After verifying house repair plans, DWF provided trainings and demonstrations in each of the target communes on safe housing techniques (see activity 2.1 and 2.2 below). Then the VNRC and VWU distributed cash and material vouchers to the beneficiaries to start house repairs.	VNRC, VWU, DWF, monitoring by UNDP	VNRC, VWU, DWF, monitoring by UNDP
Activity 1.4: Monitor assistance provided through participatory feedback mechanisms	UNDP applied an innovative monitoring App, called Snapture, to monitor house-repair progress at selected sites. The app was installed on smartphones of local staff and volunteers that took photos of the houses at three times - before, during and after repair completion. The photos were then sent to UNDP project managers for their monitoring. In addition, human-based monitoring was also used as the main approach, with local staff, especially technical staff from DWF, traveling to the communes to monitor the repair progress and provide technical support where needed. Without agreeing to technical verification from monitoring staff, households were not allowed to receive cash/materials. UNDP and implementing partners provided beneficiaries with contact details, put on cash vouchers, so that they could reach out whenever they have issues to report or they need to receive technical support for house repairs.	SEESAW, DWF, VNRC, VWU, coordinated and monitored by UNDP	SEESAW, DWF, VNRC, VWU, coordinated and monitored by UNDP

Output 2	27,000 community members have access to resilient housing knowledge and skills		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1: # of households that have access to safer house repair skills/trainings in targeted districts	<p>For indirect beneficiaries: UNDP and implementing partners provided information and knowledge on resilient housing, housing strengthening techniques, house repair techniques, etc. to an approximate number of 5,252 households in the 45 target communes of the five provinces. These households equalled roughly 27,000 community members. The project activities included household visits, distributions of calendars, posters, notebooks and leaflets and TV broadcasts.</p> <p>For direct beneficiaries: UNDP reached 5,403 poor and near poor households (equalling 29,638 people) through voucher assistance (in other words, these were the direct beneficiary households).</p>	5,252 households (27,000 community members)	10,655 households (56,638 community members)
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1: Conduct training courses on general safe house building techniques	<p>The project carried out 45 trainings courses on general safe house building techniques in all 45 target communes of the five provinces. The courses contents covered safe housing techniques, which would help community members better reinforce and strengthen their houses for typhoons and floods. In total, the courses targeted 2,127 participants (1,383 women, 744 men) representing direct beneficiary households, local community officials, and construction workers.</p>	DWF with support from VNRC and VWU, supervised by UNDP	DWF with support from VNRC and VWU, supervised by UNDP
Activity 2.2: Conduct on-site demonstrations for house repair	<p>The project conducted 45 safe-housing demonstrations at community level. The beneficiaries learnt techniques and skills to repair and strengthen their damaged houses. In total, skills for 1,768 participants (829 women, 939 men) representing direct beneficiary households, local community officials, and construction workers, were developed and supported.</p>	DWF with support from VNRC and VWU, supervised by UNDP	DWF with support from VNRC and VWU, supervised by UNDP
Activity 2.3: Print and disseminate safe shelter repair promotion communication materials – including technical content on how to better reinforce shelter	<p>For each of the selected provinces, UNDP and implementing partners developed a communication plan. The plans clearly identified key messages and communicating channels right at the onset of the project. Communication messages were translated by UNDP and implementing partners into several products, which were then shared on social networks, local media channels or in persons with community members. The products included: - 5,500 leaflets with technical instructions on safe house repair/reinforcement techniques which were printed and distributed at trainings, on-site</p>	VNRC, VWU, DWF, UNDP	VNRC, VWU, DWF, UNDP

	<p>demonstrations and during household visits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,000 wall calendars clearly demonstrating safe-housing techniques were printed and distributed. - 1,100 notebooks on safe-housing techniques - 500 posters on safe-housing principles were printed and distributed in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh provinces. - A documentary film featuring techniques to repair houses and general emergency responses to typhoon Damrey was broadcast on National Television, and provincial Television channels of the target provinces. - Another documentary film on UNDP's support for Typhoon Damrey in the affected communities featured communication campaigns was broadcast in Binh Dinh, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai by VWU 		
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12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

Houses are often the most valuable assets of the affected households, and hence a critical aspect for assurance of a safe and sound life, especially for the security of development for their children. Through this lens, the project was designed to successfully support affected households to recover to their normal lives after Typhoon Damrey made landfall.

The project reached more direct beneficiaries (29,638 compared to 20,000 as originally planned) thanks to an effective use of financial resources from different sources including TRAC 1.1.3, UNDP internal funding windows and CERF. Some of the assessment costs could be charged to TRAC 1.1.3, while some of the administrative and operational costs were allocated to internal UNDP funding windows. As a result, the project saved budget that was then used to provide cash assistance to additional households and conduct additional trainings and demonstrations. As a result, the project successfully reached an addition number of 403 households (5,403 direct households compared to the planned 5,000 households), conducted more trainings and produced more communication products.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

In the design phase: The project was designed through prior consultations with local authorities and the Red Cross movement. All information on damage and needs was supplied by the VNRC and cross-checked with national disaster management agencies. UNDP and partners consulted with affected households and communities through joint needs assessments undertaken in all the five provinces in November 2017.

In the planning and implementation phase: During the project implementation UNDP and implementing partners worked closely with the local government to ensure transparency and accountability. Selection criteria were clearly posted at commune offices. Beneficiary selection community meetings were held to explain the project selection criterion. Beneficiaries were selected based on their poor and near-poor status, with priority given to female-headed and elderly-headed households that were damaged by Typhoon Damrey. Damage assessments and beneficiary selection procedures were carried out by the VNRC, VWU, local authorities and local communities, and ensured fairness and transparency. The project provided an effective feedback mechanism at both local and national level that could address concerns from the affected population:

- The cash/voucher distribution was monitored by local authorities, heads of communities, local project officers and UNDP staff.
- Beneficiaries were provided with contact details of project managers and local project officers so that they could make complaints and address their issues during receipt of support from the project.
- Beneficiaries, local builders and local authority staff were trained in safe-housing techniques that helped them understand the

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
CERF project information						
1. Agency:	UNICEF		5. CERF grant period:	04/12/2017 - 03/06/2018		
2. CERF project code:	17-RR-CEF-114		6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
3. Cluster/Sector:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
4. Project title:	Life-saving WASH interventions for 81,200 people (including 20,200 children) affected by Typhoon Damrey in the provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Binh Dinh, and Phu Yen					
7. Funding	a. Total funding requirements ⁸ :	US\$ 12,000,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received ⁹ :	US\$ 2,500,000	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:		US\$ 15,000	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,111,516	▪ Government Partners:		US\$ 908,000	
Beneficiaries						
8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).						
Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Children (< 18)	10,200	10,000	20,200	21,075	22,156	43,231
Adults (≥ 18)	31,000	30,000	61,000	30,273	26,276	56,549
Total	41,200	40,000	81,200	51,348	48,432	99,780
8b. Beneficiary Profile						
Category	Number of people (Planned)			Number of people (Reached)		
Refugees	-			-		
IDPs	-			-		
Host population	-			-		
Other affected people	81,200			99,780		

⁸ This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

⁹ This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.

Total (same as in 8a)	81,200	99,780
<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	<p>In February 2018, an in-depth follow-up survey was jointly conducted by UNICEF's WASH team and NCERWASS in the three selected provinces to collect necessary information of WASH-related remaining needs of the affected communes and households prior to supply distribution. The survey showed that the total number of affected people was higher than the estimated number of beneficiaries. Findings from the survey also provided evidence for revising and re-designing the project activities to be more effective, especially communication activities at grassroots level. The list of selected beneficiaries was revised to cover more vulnerable children and their families. UNICEF also coordinated with NCERWASS to increase the quantity of supplies (using the savings from the online bidding's competitive prices) to cover the needs of additional vulnerable children and their families. Hence, the number of beneficiaries was higher than initially planned.</p> <p>The planned and budgeted costs of the supplies were estimated by UNICEF and NCERWASS staff following the agreed specifications and based on the actual market rates, which were checked with the suppliers for ceramic filters and other donors on past similar procurements (UN Women for hygiene kits).</p> <p>The online bidding attracted more bidders who offered their lowest prices possible to win the bids, hence the prices obtained were lower than initially planned.</p>	

CERF Result Framework			
9. Project objective	To improve drinking water safety and hygiene practices among 81,200 people, especially among hard-to-reach vulnerable households with under-five children and pregnant/ lactating women.		
10. Outcome Statement	81,200 vulnerable people in hard-to-reach locations have access to safe water for 6 months.		
11. Outputs			
Output 1	Household drinking water safety and safe storage promoted through installation of school-based water filtration systems, household water storage tank, child-friendly hygiene kits, and life-saving behaviour change communication in support of 81,200 people, including 20,200 school children in 3 targeted provinces in response to Typhoon Damrey and subsequent flooding.		
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 1.1: # of people in extreme poor vulnerable households have access and apply household drinking water safety measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 school-based water filtration systems; • 1,000 household water tanks with capacity of 2,000 litres each; • 3,000 clay-pot ceramic filters for household drinking water safety. • 15,000 child-friendly hygiene kits; 	81,200 people, including 20,200 children	<p>All results exceeded the targets as follows: 99,780 people, including 43,231 children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 school-based water filtration systems; • 1,300 household water tanks with capacity of 2,000 litres each; • 3,090 clay-pot ceramic filters for household drinking water safety. • 18,750 child-friendly hygiene kits

Indicator 1.2: # of local implementing partners have enhanced emergency response planning and implementation skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75 direct implementers participated in the operational planning and implementation orientation session; - 30 school staff attended in technical orientation session on operation and maintenance of water filtration systems. 	75 direct implementers 30 school staff	67 direct implementers 36 school staff
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 1.1	<p>Procure the commodities to the provinces and communes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 school-based water filtration systems - 1,000 household water tanks with capacity of 2,000 litres each - 3,000 clay-pot ceramic filters for household drinking water safety - 15,000 child-friendly hygiene kits 	UNICEF and MARD/NCERWASS	UNICEF and MARD/NCERWASS
Activity 1.2	Distribution of commodities to beneficiaries in 30 targeted schools and 30 communes in 3 selected provinces (as listed in Act 1.1)	MARD/DARDs, NCERWASS/PCERWASS, VNRC and NGOs	MARD/DARDs, NCERWASS/PCERWASS
Activity 1.3	Provide supportive supervision and monitoring of WASH emergency response activities in three targeted provinces	UNICEF, DARDs, PCERWASS, Center for Preventive Medicines (CPM), VNRC, NGOs	UNICEF, DARDs, PCERWASS, CPM, NGOs (Center for Environment and Health Studies)
Output 2	Critical life-saving hygiene behaviours promoted among 81,200 people, covering 15,000 households, in 3 target provinces in response to Typhoon Damrey and subsequent flooding.		
Output 2 Indicators	Description	Target	Reached
Indicator 2.1: # of vulnerable people in extreme poor households receive life-saving hygiene messages on prevention of malnutrition	16,000 household WASH booklets with key messages on drinking water safety, safe water storage, water treatment, prevention of communicable disease, personal hygiene, safely managed sanitation, and prevention of malnutrition.	61,000 adults	56,549 adults 17,905 WASH booklets printed and distributed
Indicator 2.2: # of vulnerable people in extreme poor households receive life-saving hygiene behavioural communication	90 WASH life-saving behaviour change communication events in communities through community mobilization, group discussions, and face-to-face messages.	61,000 adults (pls note: the planned 61,000 adults are not the number of adults, but the total number of people in 15,000 households (x 4,1 people/family). The correct planned number of adults should be 42,000 (15,000 x 2.8 adults/households – see 12. for more details)	56,549 adults (the number of households reached is 22,345 higher than the planned 15,000, hence the number of adults reached is higher than the planned number of adults). 595 behaviour change events in the communities
Indicator 2.3: # of children using safe drinking water and practicing hygienic behaviours –	30 WASH life-saving behaviour change communication events in 30 schools through children mobilization, group discussions, and children-led activities (performances, roles play, etc.).	20,200 children	43,231 children participated in communication sessions held in their schools and have access to safe water

including hand-washing with soap			for drinking and handwashing with soap 31 behaviour change communication events in schools
Output 2 Activities	Description	Implemented by (Planned)	Implemented by (Actual)
Activity 2.1	Develop behavioural change communication content with assistance of technical specialists, ensuring inputs from relevant stakeholders	UNICEF with the support from UN Women, FAO, WHO, UNDP and other agencies	UNICEF, NCERWASS
Activity 2.2	Print 16,000 household WASH booklets with key messages on drinking water safety, safe water storage, water treatment, prevention of communicable disease, personal hygiene, safely managed sanitation, and prevention of malnutrition.	UNICEF, MARD/NCERWASS, MOH/VIHEMA	UNICEF, MARD/NCERWASS
Activity 2.3	Organize 120 events to promote hygiene behaviour using inter-personal and community/ children mobilization events in 30 schools (30 events), and in 30 targeted communes (90 events) – including distribution of 16,000 household WASH booklets	PCERWASS, Provincial Centre for Health Education, Women's Unions and other mass organizations, VNRC, NGOs.	PCERWASS, Women's Unions and other mass organizations.
Activity 2.4	Provide supportive supervision and monitoring of WASH emergency response activities in three targeted provinces	UNICEF, DARDs, PCERWASS, VNRC, NGOs	UNICEF, PCERWASS, NGOs (Center for Environment and Health Studies, CEHE)

12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:

- The actual number of beneficiaries reached was different from the initial plan. The planned 15,000 households were based on estimates where 10-20% of the communes were affected in the three targeted provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen, and following demographics with an average size of 4.1 people per household at the time of rapid needs assessment. The total planned number of 61,000 people (15,000 households' x 4.1 people/household) should have been the number of total targeted beneficiaries and not the number of adults, as was the case in the proposal. The above mentioned in-depth survey conducted before the supply distribution in the 30 targeted communes of the three provinces showed higher numbers of people being affected by Typhoon Damrey and subsequent flooding. With the savings from the online bidding process, more supplies could be procured and distributed to the affected people, hence the number of beneficiaries reached is higher than planned. Overall, the WASH emergency response intervention reached 20,245 households, including 73,100 people and 43,231 school children (the actual size of the benefiting households is 3.6 people).
- Within the approved funding, the project results were higher than the planned targets, and are as follows:
 - o The WASH emergency response interventions reached 20,245 households with 73,100 people and 43,231 school children (compared to 15,000 households/61,000 people);
 - o 36 schools (increased from 30 in project proposal) received school-based water filtration systems, and orientation session of operation and maintenance;
 - o 1,300 water tanks with capacity of 2,000 litres each (increased from 1,000 in project proposal) were provided to households and schools;

- 3,090 clay-pot ceramic filters for drinking water safety (increased from 3,000 in project proposal) was provided to households and schools;
 - 18,750 households (increased from 15,000 in project proposal) received child-friendly hygiene kits;
 - 17,905 households (increased from 16,000 in project proposal) received WASH booklets with life-saving messages;
 - 626 WASH life-saving behaviour change communication events (increased from 120 in project proposal) were organized in the community and at school.
- The capacity of all implementation partners from national and local levels (NCERWASS, PCERWASS, local authorities) on emergency response planning and implementation was improved, as they had better knowledge about CERF WASH emergency response project objectives, key interventions, expected results, financial guidelines and procedures for planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. They developed provincial WASH emergency response workplans, including delivery and distribution plan of WASH supplies and prepared the list of beneficiaries per village/commune and targeted schools with involvement of the community themselves. They smoothly and timely implemented supply distribution and communication events in the community and at school as per the agreed workplan. At the end of the project, they could review and assess the implementation and draw out key lessons learnt and recommendations for improvement of future WASH emergency response. The experience from this emergency response implementation is useful for them to deal with future disasters.
 - The school teachers and staff became more confident to operate the systems and shared the obtained knowledge and skills with other teachers in their schools to make sure the systems work well and sustainably, thanks to the training on operation and maintenance of school water filtration systems
 - The critical life-saving hygiene messages, developed jointly by UNICEF and NCERWASS staff based on the available materials in Viet Nam and in other countries, were delivered to all beneficiaries together with the guidance on the use of provided supplies by trained collaborators in community communication events. As a result, beneficiaries knew how to use the provided supplies properly, where to get the spare parts if needed and are practicing improved hygiene behaviours, including safe water treatment and storage and hand washing with soap for prevention of communicable diseases. They are better prepared and more resilient to the anticipated storms and floods.
 - The project was implemented successfully with great cooperation and support of NCERWASS and PCERWASS together with local authorities, with modest involvement of other partners such as MOH, VIHEMA, Provincial Center for Health Education and VNRC. NCERWASS used its network at the provincial level of PCERWASS and worked closely with the Commune People's Committees during the project planning and implementation. This coordination mechanism proved to be effective, resulting in timely and effective completion of project activities. The provincial chapters of the VNRC were also involved during the project preparation and implementation.

13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:

Strong measures were in place to ensure accountability:

- Clear beneficiary selection criteria, which were developed by UNICEF in line with those of the Government, as well as the overall guidance of the UN, were discussed and agreed by all implementing partners during the planning workshop held in December 2017. Based on these criteria, the local authorities worked with communities to prepare the list of beneficiaries who would receive the emergency support.
- Hotlines were made available to community people to receive their feedbacks and complaints regarding the selection of beneficiaries, the quality of the supplies provided or any issues during the supply distribution. Local authorities and PCERWASS staff provided immediate answers to the villagers whenever questions arose.
- Vigorous monitoring of project activities was conducted by UNICEF, NCERWASS, PCERWASS as well as by the independent consultant (Center for Environment and Health Studies) to monitor and report on the progress and quality of the activities, including collecting feedbacks from beneficiaries and communities that could inform and impact programming. Corrective actions were undertaken as results of close monitoring, such as numbering of the storage tanks for easy monitoring, requesting local authorities to support disadvantaged households to install the tanks, separating the drinking

water tap boxes into two separate locations for convenient access by the students, etc.

14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

A post-distribution assessment combined with an after-action review was conducted. The report is attached.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$
17-RR-FAO-031	Food Security and Livelihoods	17-RR-FAO-031	RedC	\$655,662
17-RR-IOM-045	Shelter & NFI	17-RR-IOM-045	RedC	\$572,292
17-RR-UDP-015	Shelter & NFI	17-RR-UDP-015	RedC	\$689,604
17-RR-UDP-015	Shelter & NFI	17-RR-UDP-015	GOV	\$232,152
17-RR-UDP-015	Shelter & NFI	17-RR-UDP-015	INGO	\$114,577
17-RR-CEF-114	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	17-RR-CEF-114	GOV	\$908,000
17-RR-CEF-114	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	17-RR-CEF-114	NNGO	\$15,000

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After-Action Review
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
CCNDCP	Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control
CEHE	Center for Environment and Health Studies
CPM	Center for Preventive Medicines
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CPC	Commune People's Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (at provincial level)
DMG	Disaster Management Group
DMWG	Disaster Management Working Group
DRMT	Disaster Response Management Team
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DWF	Development Workshop France
ECHO	Directorate-General European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ECT	UN Emergency Communications Team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PACCOM	People's Aid Coordinating Committee
P/NCERWASS	Provincial/National Center for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RCO	Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
RC/HC	United Nations Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator

SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UCT	Unconditional Cash Transfer
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIHEMA	Viet Nam Health and Environment Management Agency
VNDMA	Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority
VNRC	Viet Nam Red Cross
VWU	Viet Nam Women's Union
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WVI	World Vision International