



## FINAL REPORT

### Project: “Assistance for Damrey and Flood affected communities in the Central Region of Vietnam”



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## I. OVERVIEW

<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance for Damrey and Flood affected communities in the Central Region of Vietnam					
<b>Key Partners/ Stakeholders</b>	Red Cross of Thua Thien Hue province and Dai Loc district.					
<b>Project Summary</b>	<p>On 2 November 2017, Typhoon Damrey gained strength and headed to Vietnam with wind speeds of up to 90km/hour. The Vietnamese Government sent the alert to the Central provinces to guide the emergency response. 35,000 villagers in high-risk areas were evacuated to safe places before the arrival of the typhoon. On 4 November 2017, the Typhoon made landfall with winds of up to 135km/h, wreaking havoc in the central and south-central areas. The Vietnamese Central Committee of Disaster Prevention and Control announced the risk of the disaster was at level 3. During its 16 hours in Vietnam, the typhoon blew the roofs off thousands of houses, felled trees and electricity poles across the southern coastline and caused the destruction of thousands of homes. The typhoon caused flooding in 15 provinces across central Vietnam.</p> <p>Following to the typhoon, CARE International in Vietnam (CARE), as a core member of Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) joined the Rapid Needs Assessment in the two worst affected provinces, including Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam. The assessments revealed widespread damage to housing, infrastructure, WASH and livelihoods.</p> <p>CARE was successful in mobilizing AUD \$400,000 funding from DFAT to provide support for affected populations in four communes of Dai Loc District (Quang Nam Province) and Quang Dien District (in Thua Thien Hue Province). This funding enabled recovery activities to take place from the beginning of January to the end of September 2018, with a particular focus on addressing the different needs of both men and women for livelihood recovery and WASH.</p>					
<b>Total Funding (AUD)</b>	400,000		<b>Timeframe</b>	01 January 2018 – 30 September 2018		
<b>Sectors Mark "X" against the relevant sectors, refer to proposal or PIP</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Food Security</b>	<b>WASH</b>	<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>Protection</b>	<b>Shelter</b>
			x			
	<b>Logistics</b>	<b>Emergency Telecoms</b>	<b>CCCM</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Early Recovery</b>	
					x	
<b>Geographic Location/s</b>	<p>Thua Thien Hue province (Quang Dien district) – in Quang Thanh and Quang An communes</p> <p>Quang Nam province (Dai Loc district) - in Dai Tan and Dai Chanh communes</p>					
<b># of people affected by event</b>	Total of <b>4,330,000 people</b> affected in 15 provinces in the central region of Vietnam					

Individual beneficiaries	Projected # of people to be reached <i>ref. to proposal, PIP or agreed targets</i>			Actual # of people reached to date		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>			<b>8,100</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>5,515</b>	<b>10,027</b>
<b>Beneficiaries dissagerated by vulnerable groups</b>						
– People with Disability				55	75	130
– Children				1,303	1,304	2,607
– Single woman headed household					1,935	1,935
– Elder over 75 years old				1,297	1,350	2,647

## II. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The overall objective of the final evaluation is to determine if the interventions provided were viable and provided effective means of addressing the need for humanitarian assistance of affected community.

The specific objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Assess the timeliness, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in relation to set outcomes (in the log frame)
- Assess how effectively the project has addressed the challenges encountered, including assessing the project's rationale and beneficiary accountability mechanisms
- Assess the level to which identified gender issues were addressed
- Verify whether the funds were used effectively and efficiently to deliver results (assessing Value for Money).
- Document good practices, draw lessons, and make recommendations to strengthen future humanitarian intervention

## III. SCOPE OF WORK

The evaluation focused on studying different stages of the project in order to derive sufficient

### Timeliness:

- Was the support received at the most advantageous time?
- Were the project activities implemented in a timely manner as was planned? If it was late, how did they cope with the increased stress prior to receiving support?

### Relevance

- To what extent the objectives are consistent with beneficiaries' requirement/needs and CARE's policy and programming?

- How were the different needs of gender and age groups, disability people, poor and near poor people integrated into the design and implementation of the project?

### **Effectiveness**

- Analyze the effectiveness of the coordination of stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and monitoring components of the program.
- Were issues of gender addressed at all stages of the project cycle and how could gender be better mainstreamed?
- How effectively the project has addressed the challenges encountered?
- Was the project adapted appropriately to changing needs and context? What and why changes took place in the implementation of the program which differed from the design?
- What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended objectives of the project?

### **Efficiency**

- What worked well i.e. staffing structure/ Organogram, staffing needs resources, logistics, HR, finance, funding, and management support? What did not go well and why?
- Were the resources for running all the activities available, adequate and was this the best use of resources?
- Were the interventions complimentary to each other and consequently did this enhance their efficiency?
- What were the internal/external factors that affected implementation and project quality? How were they addressed?
- Were the funds used effectively and efficiently to deliver results (assessing Value for Money).
- What are the lessons learnt and recommendations for improvement?

### **Accountability**

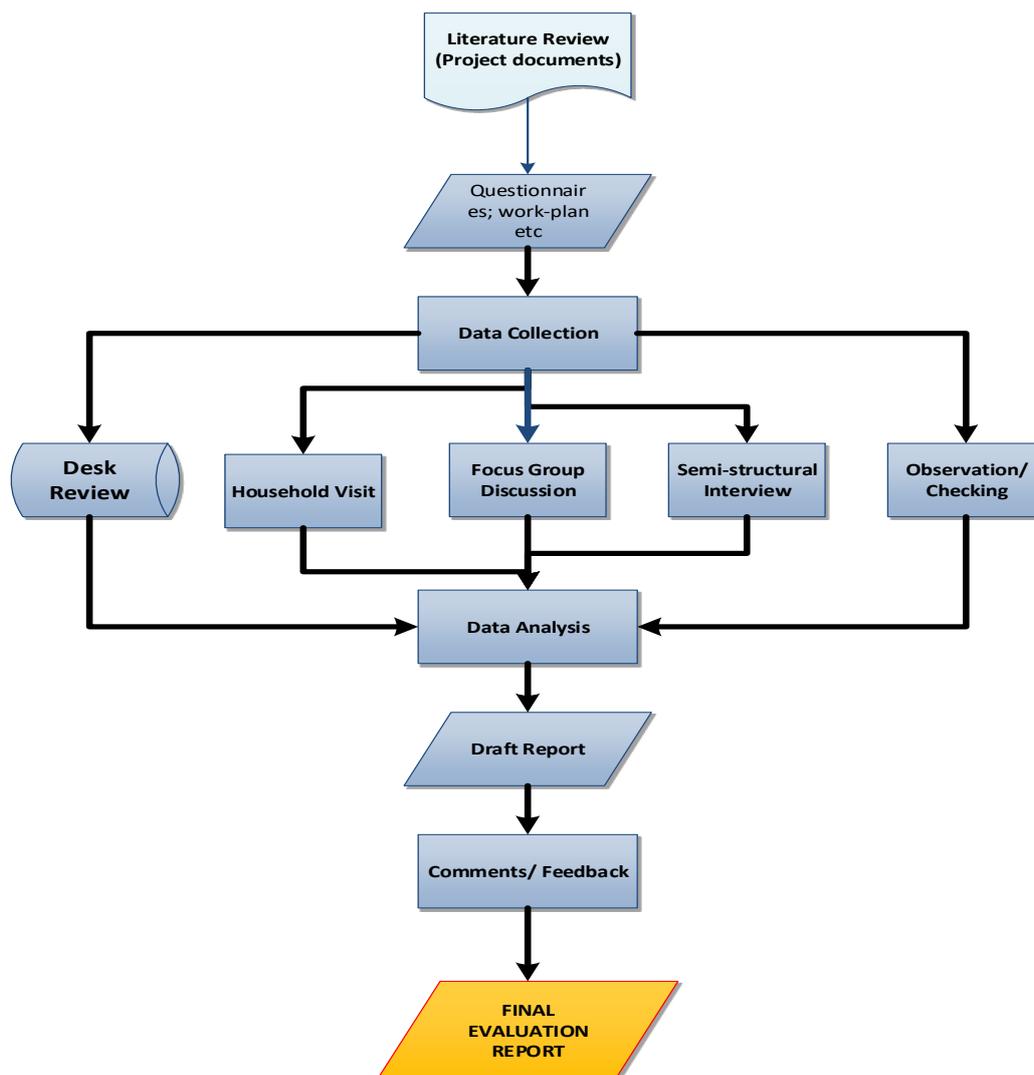
- Were the community feedback mechanisms in place and how effective it is?
- CARE and partners have the capacity to respond to comments/feedback received? Is there any evidence that feedback is influencing decision-making?
- Was there a functional M&E system in place? How is data being used?
- How the beneficiary selection strategies cope the local context and specific marginalized group?

In addition, the evaluation has found and documented some important lessons learned for further program interventions of CARE and its partners.

## **IV. METHOD FOR THE EVALUATION**

### **4.1. Flowchart**

Summary of the evaluation's method which is explained in the flowchart is presented in figure 1.



**Figure 1: Operational Flowchart**

#### 4.2. Evaluation approach

This evaluation took a participatory approach to engaging program staff and other key informants (including the project beneficiaries, CARE and the project implementing staff from their partners in the province). Discussions aimed at giving opportunities for joint learning and reflection. In case the targets could not be met, the evaluation reviewed and studied the reasons and considered alternative actions taken by the project in order to elaborate useful lessons for future operation of similar projects.

The evaluation was conducted by utilizing mixed-methods and participatory approach through a four-phase activity plan categorized around planning, data collection, analysis, and report writing.

#### 4.3. Method for data collection

The evaluation applied the participatory approach to actively engage the key informants in the evaluation process. Their opinions and feedback were collected by using in-depth interviews, structured questionnaires and focus group discussions. This was to help interact with partners,

beneficiaries and stakeholders to encourage maximum participation and full data /information to be collected in a precise and accurate manner.

There were two sources of information and data used to measure or assess the impact and outcomes of the project at household and local authority levels: secondary and primary sources. The secondary data which was collected by CARE International in Vietnam (Project and relevant staff) and its partners at both intervention sites and country offices has been reviewed and analysed in accordance with the data and formation identified for the evaluation.

Both qualitative and quantitative primary data and information were collected at the field with a special focus on qualitative. In addition, method and tools used in this evaluation were precisely developed in order to get sufficient and reliable information from relevant sources to ensure gender and disability inclusion.

Accordingly, the main methods used to collect information included participatory tools designed for Focus Group Discussion (FGD); Semi-Structured Interview (in-depth/ key informant interviews). These methods helped facilitate interaction with partners, beneficiaries and stakeholders to encourage maximum participation and precise as well as accurate information. In addition, a desk review was conducted on the project related documents and other planning and monitoring materials to support the validity of all other information sources.

Key methods for data collection used in the evaluation are as follows:

#### **4.3.1. Household visit**

A number of questions were developed and used for interviewing beneficiaries at household level that helped capture primary data in order to generate key findings in the areas of (i) timeline; (ii) relevance; (iii) effectiveness; (iv) efficiency; and (v) impact. A work-plan with specific timelines for each household was developed in consultation with the project staff before the interview was carried out by the consultants in the second week of September 2018. Name of the households visited by consultants, can be found in appendix of this report.

#### **4.3.2. Qualitative data collection**

A number of guiding questions were developed by the consultants in consultation with relevant staff from CARE with an aim to capture qualitative information, including opinions/views and advices from relevant people who were directly or partially involved in the project activities, DRR sector, local partners and project coordination team. Key informants included project management and field staff in CARE; Red Cross staff directly involved in project activities, local community leaders; local authority; heads of partner organizations and other relevant actors in the project target areas. The list of key informants who were interviewed in the evaluation is available in the appendix.

In addition, community who are direct beneficiaries of the project were selected and invited to participate in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) organized in 4 communes. The FGD was organized in the way that women were separated from men group and each group only included the beneficiaries of one supporting package. The FGD helped capture more views of the beneficiaries of each supporting package within the project. The FGD was conducted in Dai Tan commune on 6 Sep 2018, in Dai Chanh commune on 7 Sep 2018 (Quang Nam), and in Quang Thanh commune on 9 Sep 2018,

and Quang An on 10 Sep 2018 (Thua Thien Hue) respectively. More information can be found in the appendix of this report.

#### **4.3.3. Survey/ observation areas**

All of 4 communes were selected for the visit by using household random sampling selection. The field visit was carried out by the consultants to the project sites with support from CARE and staff of Red Cross Chapter of Dai Loc district, Quang Nam province, and of Red Cross Chapters of Thua Thien Hue province and Quang Dien district from 6 to 10 September 2018.

#### **4.3.4. Evaluation limitation**

Good point is that the evaluation team has received positive and useful support from all relevant stakeholders, including CARE staff, project implementing partners and local authority as well as community members throughout this assignment. Meanwhile the constraints that would limit the quality of the evaluation include (i) lack of quantitative data to generate and verify the findings and (ii) Some project activities related to WASH package had been implemented for a month, therefore, it was difficult to access their impacts.

## **V. KEY FINDINGS**

In general, the project has been designed with a relevant approach in different aspects, meanwhile, it fulfilled its specific objectives and achieved most of the expected results with good quality of work. The project intervention was developed and selected strictly based on the results from damage and needs assessment and had close cooperation with local partners throughout the implementation process. In addition, provision of supporting packages which met the needs of the disaster victims and were compatible with local contexts as well as problem solving capacity of different groups of beneficiaries could be seen as a prerequisite for the success of the project.

The project performance has been reviewed and evaluated in the following elements:

### **5.1. Timeline**

Nearly 2 months after the typhoon, the project proposal was approved by DFAT in late December 2017 and Needs Assessment and KAP was taking place in 4 target communes in middle of January 2018. As the approval process at provincial level took some time to complete, distribution of cash for both packages was started in late February in Thua Thien Hue province (before Tet), while the beneficiaries in Quang Nam could receive the cash grant in the middle of March 2018 (After Tet).

At that time, most of damaged shelters had been repaired by the household's resources or borrowing money from neighbours/relatives. Consequently, a number of households were facing a burden of debt, food insecurity, and lack of access to clean water (especially in Quang Nam). Among these people, the poorest ones had most difficulty in paying the debts.

In addition, there was a high proportion of poor households, particularly in Hue Province, who were single or elderly men/women or disability with the main incomes and food intakes were based on support from children or relatives or from small-scale livelihoods such as raising chickens or pigs, and growing vegetables. Typhoon Damrey and the flooding significantly damaged their livelihoods and as

a consequence, the poor had even more limited income to improve their food security, repair their houses or pay school fees.

In this context, distribution of multi-purpose cash grant by the project to the poor was said to have come at right time when people really needed cash to purchase foods and spend on other urgent needs. Meanwhile, most of respondents during the evaluation also agreed that distribution of livelihood recovery cash grant was very relevant and suitable to the receivers who really needed capital to invest in livelihood generation activities.

## 5.2. Relevance

The project approach and its **intervention logic were identified based on the results from mission of joint assessment of damages & needs** conducted by a group of international organizations right after the Damrey storm occurred in central provinces of Vietnam. By taking into account different needs among communities in local context, supporting packages provided by the project mainly focused on targeting the disaster victims who were classified as poor or pre-poor groups of households in the local community. Detailed percentage of poor and near-poor groups in 4 communes as the following:

**Table 1: Poverty rate in 4 selected communes**

District	Communes	Total population (in HH*)	Total population (in people)	Poverty Rate	Near-poor rate	HH
Dai Loc	Dai Chanh	1,522	6,405	22.74%	25.64%	
	Dai Tan	1,677	6,399	21.71%	34.76%	
Quang Dien	Quang Thanh	3,145	12,477	13.4%	6.2%	
	Quang An	2,935	11,129	12.5%	8.7%	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,309</b>	<b>36,407</b>			

\*: HH = Household

Among these households, the priority was given to the vulnerable group, including ethnic minority people, single woman’s headed households, pregnant women and lactating mothers, people with disability, children under 5 year old and people over 75 years old.

Results from household visits, in-depth interviews with government commune leaders, Red Cross social workers, as well as from focus group discussions with beneficiaries show a high consensus in the views that **cash granted by the project of CVN was delivered to the right people** who had been suffered from the disaster **with right amount for each package**. Besides that, it also **came in right time** when the crop cultivation season started and the weather was getting warmer so local people could invest in raising poultry or piglets. All key informants agreed that most of resources invested by the project has been efficiently utilized and has helped improve income of beneficiaries in disaster affected areas.

### Consistent approach and implementation process

The approach and method for the selection of beneficiaries of each supporting package were consistently applied by using a set of criteria to assess the loss caused by disaster and economic

condition of each household in a transparent and objective manner. List of criteria were given to select beneficiaries including:

- The poorest households and/or near-poor households.
- Households suffering serious housing damage: house collapsed, swept away, roof damaged
- Households with woman lead and bringing up children < 18 years old;
- Households with children under 5 years old or pregnant women;
- Household with elderly people >75 years old;
- Household with disabled family members;
- Household not receiving support from the Government of Vietnam (GoV) or other organisations

CARE applied Kobo <sup>1</sup> toolkits and integrated household information based on above-mentioned criteria for beneficiary collection. In total, more than 1,400 people participated in the survey in four communes with participation of six CARE staff and 8-10 local staff/communes. Despite being time-consuming and labor-intensive, this evidence-based process has proven successful - all the beneficiaries were fully aware of the project criteria and purpose. While the pre-disaster data system is not well developed, CARE's approach was suitable with small and medium-sized relief operations. In the future, CARE may combine Kobo surveys with village-level meetings to ensure that potential beneficiaries have the opportunity to discuss the purpose of support and selection of households. CARE staff may attend the village meetings to finalise household selection.

In Damrey project, the list of poor and pre-poor families who will receive the support from the project was identified with high consensus from the community. In addition, project staff and partners also further conducted direct survey of households included in the list of beneficiaries to verify and ensure that the support could reach the most relevant target group.

The final list was consulted and agreed with the local authorities (commune level), then notified to beneficiaries by mail and displayed on community information boards. Leaflets and posters on cash grant support with details on project objectives and beneficiaries' criteria were printed and delivered to selected communes and villages, for public display two days before the distribution of the cash grant.

A hotline was set up for feedback and complaint from beneficiaries and other community members. In order to make the hotline number visible to all community members, this phone number was printed on cash envelopes and criteria posters which were hanging out at public places at commune

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<sup>1</sup> KoBoToolbox, developed by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, is an open source suite of tools for data collection and analysis in humanitarian emergencies and other challenging environments. Most of Kobo users are people working in humanitarian crises, as well as aid professionals and researchers working in developing countries. Kobo can quickly collect reliable information in a humanitarian crisis, especially following a natural disaster such as a large earthquake or a typhoon taking place in a poor country which is the critical link to saving the lives of the most vulnerable.

and villages' meeting halls. One CARE staff member was dedicated to recording all feedback/complaints in a logbook and provided explanations/support, if needed.

Based on the list of selected households and the agreed time schedule, cash grants were distributed at the Commune People's Committee office. Selected households were requested to show their ID, coupon (vouchers), poor book and household book for verification. Commune staff were briefed on the disbursement process and identification/verification rules. In some cases where the beneficiaries named in the list could not go in person to receive cash (e.g. sick, disabled, elderly people), the recipient could be a family member. However, they were required to provide verification of their relationship to the Commune People's Committee officer.

Through this process the participation and voice of local people has been promoted significantly.

### **5.2.1. Appropriateness of the supporting package**

All 3 types of supporting packages the project provided, including cash grant for multi-purpose use, cash grant for livelihood recovery and distribution of water purification equipment have been taken notes for the appropriateness and relevance by beneficiaries and local authorities. Among those packages, the cash grant for livelihood recovery has been considered as the most appropriate package in terms of needs, relevance and effectiveness.

The provision of cash for multi-purpose use has brought a positive impact. Amount of the cash grant for livelihood recovery package also met the needs of local people in recovering the agricultural production. The norms of this package was believed to be in line with actual needs and production capacity of the poor people. Response from beneficiaries show that, the distribution of water purification equipment was absolutely meeting the needs of local community in drinking water due to the fact that water quality in this area of Quang Nam has been seriously contaminated with alum, so villagers have to buy bottled water for daily consumption.

#### ***Multi-purpose cash grant***

In recent years, one of the practical initiatives in emergency response for humanitarian aid is direct cash transfer. In humanitarian relief, more and more people recognize that the support in cash or gift vouchers can help people affected by disasters to maintain their life with dignity, to provide food, medicines, and to help recover or protect their livelihoods.

Typically, the cash-based interventions could help bring resources to support people through two main ways - providing direct cash transfer or by granting gift vouchers. The decision to use cash or others based on the context and objectives of each specific intervention. This will ensure that money would be used more flexible because the beneficiaries may use the money anytime and anywhere, depending on the availability and accessibility to goods and services in disaster area.

Cash can be supported with or without conditions, depending on the specific objectives of the project. In the context of this project, few days after the storm occurred, no flood and inundation existed in the communes, therefore, local people had no problem in accessing the supply on the market. In this connection, they could buy most of goods needed for their family if they had cash.

The project selected most vulnerable people among the poor households to be the beneficiaries of this package. These people were poor, elder people who have very limited capacity for earning a living.

Though this cash grant was distributed four months after the disaster occurred, all respondents agreed that this package actually helped a large number of poor people to have food and to cover some other basic needs in the situation that they had no or very limited sources of income at the time the cash was distributed.

Results from group discussion show that with the amount of VND 1,8000,000, most of the beneficiaries bought rice in order to secure their food until harvesting time (3 months after the distribution time) of the rice in their paddy fields. Besides, the remaining cash could help reduce a burden of some families through paying full or a part of their debts. It was confirmed by most of respondents that the cash grant was sufficient to cover their food and Non-food items (e.g. medicine, health care, warm blanket, clothes, essential household kits, etc.) for three months.

**Table 2: Total beneficiaries reached for multi-purposed cash**

Multi-purpose cash			Beneficiaries reached	
Province	District	Commune	Households	Beneficiaries
Quang Nam	Dai Loc	Dai Tan	141	348
		Dai Chanh	154	428
Hue	Quang Dien	Quang An	198	392
		Quang Thanh	184	491
<b>Total</b>			<b>677</b>	<b>1,659</b>

The number of beneficial households was disaggregated by priority criteria. The selected households met at least four criteria and with total score above 4. Accordingly, the households that benefited the most included people over 75 years old and were headed by a woman. Out of the total 677 households (1,659 people) that benefitted from this project, 19.3% were headed by single women and 26.4% were families with elderly people over 75 years old.

***Cash grant for livelihood recovery:***

Conditional supporting cash to people which was used to recover their livelihood has been evaluated much more suitable than the providing materials such as seeds, seedlings, fertilizers or animal breeds, because it significantly help reduce time for bidding, procurement of goods, and saving the cost of transportation, distribution and human resources administration. This option also helps promote the autonomy and accountability of the beneficiaries through the way they carry out their commitment in the use of cash. It also help increase the effectiveness of the capitals they invested because the beneficiaries know better what they really need, what they are good for, when it is best time to start and what scope of work is suitable for them.

**Table 3- Outputs & Beneficiaries reached**

Cash grant for livelihood recovery			Beneficiaries reached	
Province	District	Commune	Households	Beneficiaries
Quang Nam	Dai Loc	Dai Tan	136	519
		Dai Chanh	192	792
Hue	Quang Dien	Quang An	167	633
		Quang Thanh	127	504
<b>Total</b>			<b>622</b>	<b>2,448</b>

Cash was disbursed two times. The first disbursement of VND 2,000,000/HH was implemented in February 2018 to 167 households in Quang An commune and 127 households in Quang Thanh commune in Thua Thien Hue and in March 2018 to 136 households in Dai Tan commune in Quang Nam province. All of the 430 households who received this package were surveyed by the project staff on cash utilisation before the second disbursement carried out in May, 2018. Results of the survey concluded that 100% of the beneficiaries in these 3 communes had utilized the cash properly with specific livelihood models for each family. In this connection, the rest of amount, equivalent for VND 1,000,000/HH was disbursed. This disbursement model which aims to measure how much beneficiaries used cash for the intended purpose in comparison with single disbursement model could be considered as an advantage of the project.

**Story # 1:**

Ms. Hua Thi Nhi, 49 year old Phu Phong village, Dai Tan commune

Ms. Nhi received the cash grant for livelihood recovery, worth 3 million VND. She is a single headed family woman as her husband was passed away 10 years ago. Her family now has 3 member, including herself, her mother in law and her young daughter who is currently a school girl at grade 10. Main income sources of her family is from rice production with an area of paddy land is about 1000 square meter with average productivity of 800 kg of rice per year (equivalent to 4.8 million VND). She used to work as seasonal labour for some other households who have bigger farms to earn an extra for living.

With the support of 3 million VND from the project, she spent 1.5 million on buying 2 sows and used the remaining amount on purchasing some animal food and vaccination and etc. Thanks to her efforts, after 4 months, one of the sows has delivered 8 piglets and another one is currently pregnant and is expected to deliver the piglets soon. She expects that she would sell all of 8 piglets soon and earn about 3 million VND and use that money to continue investing to increase the number of sows and in raising more poultry (chicken and duck) as well.

She said that she feels more confident now with current economic status and believe that her family now has more potentials to have better incomes.



**Figure 2: Ms. Nhi feeding her piglets**

For Dai Chanh commune in Quang Nam province, by taking into account that the actual number of the poor who really needed support on recovering livelihood was higher than it had been proposed, an adjustment was made accordingly by the project to reduce amount of this package to VND 1,800,000 per household in order to reach more beneficiaries. As result, a total of 192 households were supported.

In this project, support of conditional cash granting for livelihood recovery has obviously met the needs of most households who received it. Since all receivers of this package belong to the poor and pre-poor groups, after the disaster, cash they needed to invest in recovering the livelihood became more urgent and necessary and for most of them an amount of 3 million VND given by the project was so meaningful and practical. Results from focus group discussion, household visit and cross checking show that thanks to the support from the project, almost 99% of households who received this package are happy/satisfactory with what they have earned so far from their investment in crop production and animal husbandry. The beneficiaries in two provinces have reported a number of impressive results under this package.

Statistical data show that 99% of households received this support were committed to use the cash for buying chicks, ducklets, piglets, fertilizers or animal food not only for recovering but also for improving their live hood. At the time this evaluation took place, many people expressed their optimistic on what they have achieved by providing some realistic figures of cash they got from selling the crop products or selling their raised chicken and pigs. People confirmed that their livelihood activities (raising chicken and vegetable cultivation) are having additional incomes.

It was also recorded that the investment in pig raising has been considered as most successful livelihood in terms of profits and risk control for most of the cases in all 4 communes.



**Figure 3: Ms. Phan Thi Dieu, a single family headed woman, happily mixing food to feed her chickens she had bought by cash granted by the project**

**Story # 2:**

Mr. Tran Dan, 75 Year old, Dai Khuong village, Dai Chanh commune

Mr. Dan received an amount of 1.8 million VND under the package of cash grant for livelihood recovery for pre-poor households in Dai Chanh commune. His family has 2 member, including him and his wife who is 74 year old.

With a grant of 1.8 million VND, both his wife and he spent 1.4 million to buy 70 chicks and 400,000 VND to buy the chicken food to supplement the immunity of young chicken. He was committed and seriously applied the knowledge he learned from the technical training organized by the agricultural department of the district under financial support from the project. Thanks for his hard work, the chicken grew fast with very high rate of survival. 4 month after the cash was granted, he sold 40 grown chickens and earned 4 million VND. With this profit, he has spent a part of it to renovate the area for raising chicken and bought 50 young chicken and kept raising. At present, he has around 80 chickens from 2 batches and has planned to have more as the facility has been renovated.

He and his wife were quite satisfied with the achievements they have made from raising chickens and they strongly believed that one day in near future they will have 500 chickens in the yard.



**Figure 4: Mr Dan's wife. Mrs Tam, watching her chickens with an optimistic attitude**

#### ***Water purification equipment:***

Based on the need assessment results, there were no water issues in Hue's communes. Hence, this package was only designed to support disaster affected people in Quang Nam due to their serious problem of accessing clean water for daily consumption. In Quang Nam, most of people in Dai Tan commune had to buy bottled water (6,000 VND/20 litter) for daily use because water there is contaminated with very high concentration of aluminium, meanwhile public facility for purifying water in this commune was not available or limited. The current water supply system of the commune which was restored 7 years ago could only cover less than 150 households who are living nearby. In this connection, household's scale water purification equipment could be the best solution for most of people in this commune. However, not every family could afford to buy one due to its high price and required regular services for maintenance.

In Dai Chanh commune, people there had not only to face with the problem of water quality as Dai Tan, but also the problem of water quantity as the ground water level reduced significantly in dry season. Consequently, local people had to buy bottled water for drink and cooking. Men were usually responsible for travelling a long distance to get water for other use purposes because they could drive motorbikes.

Lack of safe water and the cost of purchasing bottled water also caused a reduction of water use for drinking and cooking, ablution and hand-washing. Before the project, water filter equipments were not yet in place for most of households in two target communes. This was resulted in increasing incidences of water borne diseases for women and children. Group discussion with women and men in Dai Tan commune confirmed the concerns of local people about impacts of unsafe drinking water

on their children’s health. Distribution of water filter equipment in Quang Nam has significantly helped thousands of local people, which covered approximately 21% of total population of commune, have access to safe and clean water and ensure a safer water supply in the schools and communal health care centres and through that improving health of local school children and patients.

It should note that the distribution of a water purification equipment could help people in Dai Tan commune overcome their difficulties in accessing clean water. However, long discussions took place in Dai Chanh commune, where people could not come up with any agreement in selecting households who will receive the water purification equipment and therefore the project had to adjust the programme by allocating all items of this package to people in Dai Tan commune. The commune People Committee expected to apply “distribution-for-all” for total number of near-poor households in order to avoid complaints in the communes. It could not accepted as the project set criteria for the most vulnerable groups. The lesson learnt here was CVN and its local partners should spend enough time for explanation of criteria from the beginning of the project.



**Figure 5: Mrs Pham Hai in Phu Phong village, Dai Tan commune confidently drinking water from the purification equipment provided by the project**

Results from FGDs and household’s visit show that people in Dai Tan found that this equipment is quite relevant to what they needed and all respondents gave positive feedbacks and highly satisfied with the benefits it has brought to their family. The quality of water is good for drinking and cooking

and poor people can save money from bottled water for other purpose. They showed the willingness for spending an amount of VND 300,000 (US\$15) for replacing water filter by every six month. Prior to distribution, the project and supplier provided technical training for maintenance of the system.

### 5.3. Effectiveness

Overall, the project has achieved a high effectiveness in most of its interventions leading to the fulfilment of three specific objectives and the ultimate goal of operation to reduce vulnerability of and build up resilience for thousands of poor people who were affected by the typhoon. Through the application of participatory approach, the project was able to identify right beneficiaries and properly provide valuable support to the people who needed most in the context that the disaster had affected the entire community. As mentioned above, these people were identified including single woman's headed households, pregnant women and lactating mothers, people with disability, children under 5 year old and people over 75 years old. This would be considered as one of best achievements the project has made with high degree of agreement from both community and local government.

The project was approved two months after Typhoon Damrey struck and flooding occurred in Vietnam. As a consequence, the specific needs of local women and men in the affected areas changed compared to their requirements immediately after the Typhoon. To implement project activities more effectively and efficiently, CARE facilitated a detailed multi-sector needs assessment and Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) baseline survey focusing on hygiene and sanitation practices in the four selected communities of Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam provinces in the middle of January 2018. A total of 2,593 people who were poor or near-poor in four communes were involved in the assessment (60.2% female; 38.8% male).

Key findings from the assessment indicated that most damaged houses were reconstructed or repaired two months after the typhoon. Most of households required assistance with the burden of debt, food insecurity, and lack of access to clean water, rather than cash for shelter. There was a high percentage of poor households, particularly from two communes in the Hue Province that struggled to generate sufficient food and income from small-scale livelihoods such as raising chickens or pigs, and growing vegetables, due to damage by Typhoon Damrey and flooding. In Dai Loc District, WASH needs reduced but still persisted for the most vulnerable. Lack of safe water and the cost of purchasing bottled water led to a reduction of water use for drinking and cooking. Water filter systems have not been installed. In response to the changing needs, the project proposed the following changes in its interventions which were approved by DFAT:

- Multi-purpose cash for assistance for approximately 700 poor households (1,400 people) with a lump sum of AUD\$100 per household.
- Cash transfer for livelihood recovery for about 540 households (AUD\$ 150 per household).
- Water filter tanks to be distributed to about 400 households (2,000 people) and five other big-size water filter tanks for two kindergarten schools and two primary schools, one communal health centre which can reach a large number of beneficiaries.

#### 5.3.1. 1 – Respond to immediate need of the poor people

*Expected result: 700 households (1,400 people) will benefit from multi-purpose cash transfer*

Achieved: 677 households (1,659 people – 846 women and 813 men) reached

In terms of household number, the project has achieved 98.4% of the targets set and reached 677 households for multi-purpose cash distribution. However, in the forms of individual, the project actually achieved 119% of targets set and reached 1,659 people in 4 project target communes. A lump sum of VND 1,800,000 (equal to AUD 101) which was distributed to each household is actually higher than its original design (AUD 100). This explains why the project could only reach 677 households, instead of 700 household as proposed.

In Dai Loc District, 295 poor households with 776 people (396 women and 380 men) received multi-purpose cash grants. Meanwhile, in Quang Dien District, 382 poor households with 883 people (450 women and 433 men) in two selected communes received cash grants. Achievement of the project under this objective is illustrated in figure 6.

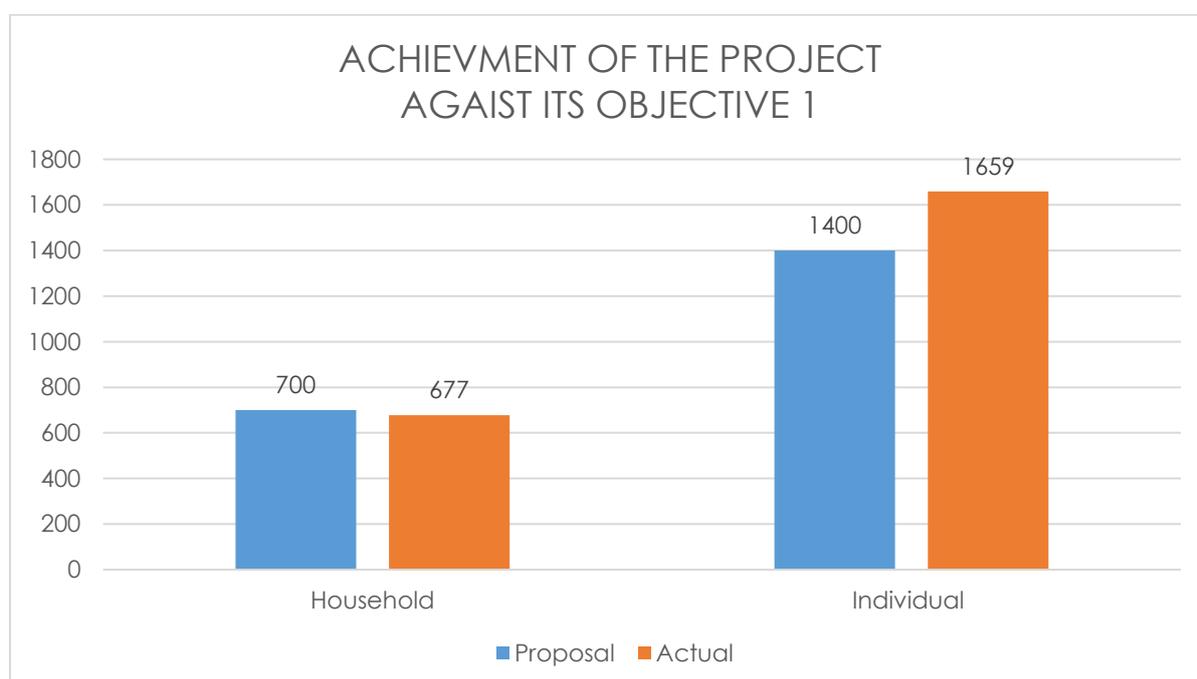


Figure 6: Achievement of the project against its objective 1

### 5.3.2. Objective 2 – Support livelihood recovery and income generating activities to enable the affected communities to adapt to negative impacts of natural disaster

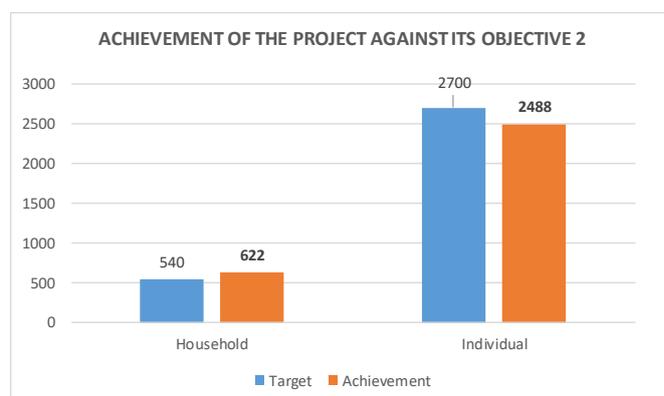
Expected result: 540 households (2,700 people) will benefit from cash transfer and livelihood recovery.

Achieved: 622 households (2,448 people – 1,248 women and 1,200 men) received cash support for livelihood recovery

The project has fully achieved this objective. A total, 622 households were distributed with cash transfer for livelihood recovery in 4 communes. Among them, 430 households in 3 communes of Dai Tan (Dai Loc District) and Quang Thanh, Quang An (Quang Dien District) received cash support in two disbursement times. In Dai Chanh Commune of Dai Loc District, cash transfer for livelihood recovery was rescheduled and distributed by the end of April 2018. The reason for this delay was for better verification to enable people to have more time to learn about the project criteria for beneficiary selection and for local authorities to respond to any feedback and complaints from the commune and to ensure the support is appropriately targeted. As final, an adjustment was made accordingly by the

project to reduce amount of this package to VND 1,800,000 per household in order to reach more beneficiaries. As resulted, a total of 192 households have been supported in Dai Chanh commune.

Achievement of the project against its objective 2 is illustrated in figure 7.



**Figure 7: Achievement of the project against its objective 2**

Beyond the number of cash grant distribution, the project also cooperated with Divisions of Agriculture and Rural Development of Quang Dien and Dai Loc districts to deliver training to 622 households (2,448 people – 1,248 men and 1,200 women) in four communes to enhance their capacity to sustain agriculture and become more resilient in the context of disasters and climate change. A total of seventeen training sessions have been conducted. Each session lasted half a day and provided practical knowledge and techniques on topics such as rice cultivation, vegetable growing, poultry and pig rising in taking consideration of climate change/disaster contexts. Both men and women were encouraged to participate in the trainings and to share their experiences. The purpose of the livelihood activities cash grant for animal husbandry and cultivation was clearly emphasised. The majority people in Quang Dien District and Dai Loc Commune confirmed that these trainings were very useful and practical for them to apply in recovering their livelihood.

### **5.3.3. Objective 3 – Support to improve Water and Sanitation Hygiene in disaster affected communes**

#### Expected result:

- 400 households (2,000 people) in Quang Nam will benefit from provision of water filter tanks, plus kindergartens, primary schools and health care centres will benefit from installation of 5 water filter equipments.
- Hygiene promotion on hand-washing with soap will organize in time of water filter distribution as planned

#### Achieved:

- Water filter equipment distributed to 352 households with 1,224 (624 women and 600 men) people and 5 water filter equipments with approximately 1,741 people (51% women, 49% men) installed in Quang Nam province.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene communication campaign successfully organized for local people in Dai Tan commune, Quang Nam province.

In 2 selected communes in Quang Nam province, local people, particularly poor group could not be accessible to safe water even before and after the disaster. The lack of safe water and cost for purchasing bottled water have caused reducing clean water use for drinking and cooking and ablution and hand-washing which may result in increased incidences of diseases for women and children.

An amount of the project budget was allocated to purchase 400 water filter tanks and to distribute to 400 households in two communes of Dai Tan and Dai Chinh. As people and local authority in Dai Chanh commune could not come up with a consensus solution for selecting the households to receive the water filter tank, an adjustment was made by the project to provide all of these items to the people of Dai Tan commune. Due to serious situation of contaminated water in Dai Tan, the standards of water filter equipment was agreed to increase meaning that the price of each unit was also increased. Consequently, the project could afford to purchase only 357 water filter equipments instead of 400 items as planned and delivered to people in Dai Tan commune.

So far, this package has received all positive feedbacks with high degree of satisfaction from the beneficiaries in terms of effectiveness, convenience and quality of the products.

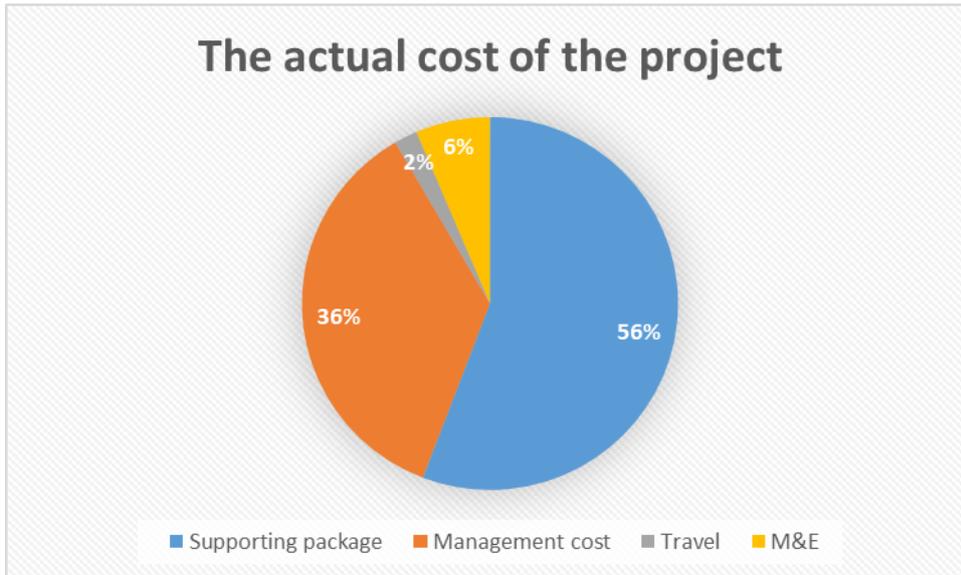
#### 5.4. Efficiency

The project budget has been spent effectively and slightly increasing the number of beneficiaries from the project compared to the original plan.

Supporting package for livelihood recovery in cash which aims to help farmers to buy seedlings, seeds, fertilizers and production facilities was distributed later than it was originally planned. However, it actually came in right time when local people needed money to invest in animal husbandry and cultivation activities to keep up with the crop season. In addition, the provision of cash for livelihood recovery along with organizing technical training courses on livestock and horticulture for the households who received this cash grant support has made great contribution to the effectiveness of the investment.

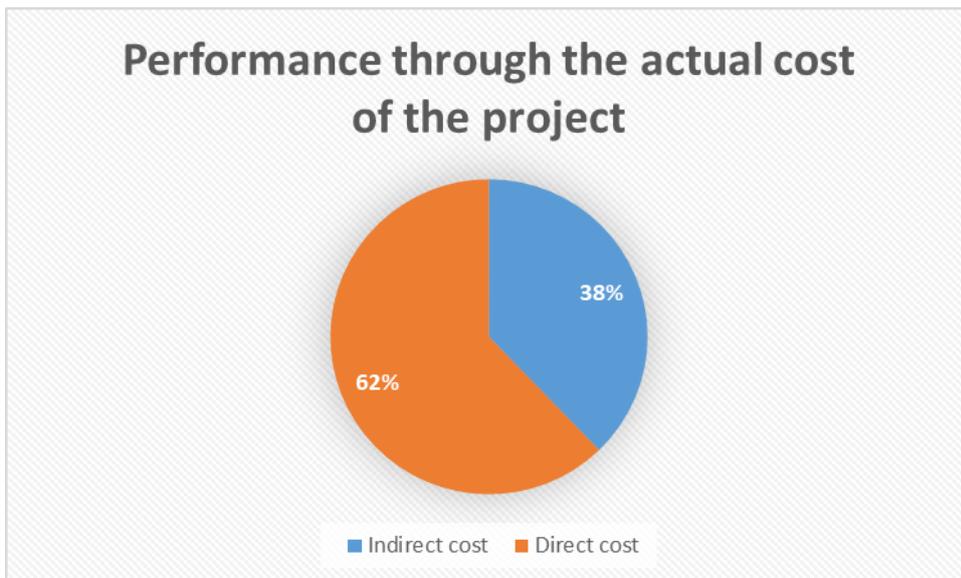
Financial reports show that the project disbursement progress was relatively fast and financially effective in term of number of the beneficiaries. As the project approval process took almost one month to complete and the assessment for selection of project beneficiaries consumed more time, the project could only disburse in February and mainly in March 2018 (more than 4 months after the storm occurred).

As nature of a particular short term disaster relief project, most resources were designed and actually spent for the aid packages, thereby significantly enhancing the project efficiency. So far, about 62% of the project budget has been contributed to support the direct beneficiaries who specifically belong the poor and pre-poor groups in 4 communes affected by disaster. With only modest amount budget of about AUD 223,299, the project could support a number of people in 4 communes in 2 provinces of Quang Nam and Thua Thien Hue, enhance resilience with 622 households having capital to improve incomes through recovering their livelihoods (294 in Thua Thien Hue and 328 in Quang Nam province); 677 households were granted with a multi-purpose cash package (382 in Thua Thien Hue and 295 in Quang Nam); and 357 households in Dai Tan commune, Quang Nam province were equipped with water purification machines, five water filter equipments for commune health centre and schools in Dai Loc of Quang Nam that could contribute to raise awareness and promote the practices of personal hygiene and reproductive health especially for local women. Actual expenditure for the project components is presented in Figure 8:



**Figure 8: The actual cost of the project**

Direct cost for the implementation of the project activities is rather high (62%) in the total actual cost of the project. The efficiency of the project through actual direct and indirect costs is presented in Figure 9, whereas direct costs are the expenses for beneficiaries such as cash for multipurposes a household received and indirect costs are the expenses for administration or overhead costs.



**Figure 9: Performance through the actual cost of the project**

#### 5.5. Accountability

The compatibility of the project could be considered on many different aspects. The most specific one is the selection of the beneficiaries and related intervention approach. Results from the interviews and group discussions at different levels show that this project is considered relatively consistent in approach and how it was implemented.

Regarding the process of selection of the project beneficiaries, a consistent procedure was strictly applied in each community. The beneficiaries were identified basing on scores obtained from the survey. Priority was given to those with higher scores. The criteria used to select households included:

- The poor households and/or pre-poor households.
- Households suffering serious housing damage: house collapsed, swept away, or roof damaged
- Households with woman lead and bringing up children less than 18 years old;
- Households with children under 5 years old or pregnant women;
- Household with elderly people more than 75 years old;
- Household with disabled family members;
- Household not receiving support from the Government of Vietnam or other organisations

By applying the criteria with a set of open and transparent indicators during the process of beneficiary selection, the support from the project were able to reach the right people. It was agreed that the multi-purposed cash grant has reached almost of the poor, vulnerable and people with disability in the community and has helped them overcome the underlying difficulties. While the livelihood recovery cash grant has proven to be relevant and effective, it has contributed significantly to improve the livelihoods and income generation for households who received this support. Moreover, these criteria are in line with the spirits of Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS) for following aspects:

## 5.6. Impacts

The project has been succeed in building up good image and reputation of the organizations, especially in the field of relief work and disaster recovery. Appropriate approach of the project for selection of the beneficiaries and distribution of supporting packages has been positively recognized with high degree of satisfaction by local government, partner and community. Results from field survey show that almost 100% of respondents satisfied with the project impacts. They also stated that though time for the project implementation did not take long, the project has initially brought significant impacts.

### 5.6.1. Impact on people

**Strengthened disaster resilience for local people:** though the assistance in cash grant did not meet the entire needs of people affected by the disaster, it should be acknowledged that it has significantly supported and partly contributed to the effort of the beneficiaries for building better livelihoods to cope with natural disasters.

The project has achieved its objectives in helping local people overcome the consequences of natural disasters and recover their livelihood as well as partly meet the needs of a number of people in drinking water supply.

Through mobilizing efforts of local people and upholding the spirits of mutual help among communities, the project has made good contribution in stabilizing lives of local people after the disaster.

**Story # 3:**

Ms. Phan Thi Cam Hong, 35 year old, a project staff of Red Cross chapter of Dai Loc district

Ms. Hong is currently a mother of 2 children, one 5 year old boy and one 2 year old boy. She lives with her husband and other family members in a suburb residential area in Da Nang City. Every day she has to catch a public bus to go to her office in Dai Loc district, Quang Nam province and it normally took one hour for her to travel one way.

Before the storm Damrey happened in the central provinces, she was not very busy with her routine work as a staff in the office with 3 members. Though she was happy with her job, there was not much thing that challenges her capacity or requires to spend more time and power on daily work to meet a deadline. However, when she was assigned to participate in the project as an implementing staff (staff from implementing partner) her life had changed which required her to allocate more time for the project. As her husband had to work hard for earning money (he is a postman and usually have extra works at night), she then had to ask her mother and sister in law to take care of her children when the project needs her to work overtime or travel outside of her working station.

Though involvement in the project has made her busier and sometime took her away from her beloved family for few days, she has been enjoyable with her current workload and found happiness from the meaningful activities of the project she has involved.

She said in an interview that since the time she involved in the implementation of the project, her working capacity has been incredibly improved, especially her soft and social skills such as facilitation, presentation, time and task management and etc. She nowadays feel confident to talk with any people she did not meet before and is quite capable to discuss or speak in front of a crowded group of people.

And she believe that she is quite satisfied with the work she has been doing today.



**Figure 10: Ms. Hong was in a FGD session during the fieldwork of this evaluation**

### 5.6.2. Impact on institutions

**Strengthened co-ordination capacity of the implementation partners:** The project has received very positive and effective support from local partners, including the Red Cross chapter at district and commune level in Quang Nam province and at provincial, district and commune levels in Thua Thien Hue province.

Active role in coordination of local partners helped ensure the smooth operation of the relief work in each commune. Through effective engagement of the local authority in the relief, the supporting packages could be able to reach the right beneficiaries, to meet the priorities and basic needs of the local people in disaster affected area.

In addition, it should acknowledge that active engagement and proactive facilitation of the Red Cross staff in the implementation of the project from beginning step to monitoring and evaluation of the use of each package in the communities have been considered as an important element for the project success. At the same time, it also was confirmed that by participating in the implementation of the project, the capacity of local partner' staff in different aspects, including facilitation, coordination, task management and communication skills have been significantly improved.

### 5.6.3. Impact on the organizational image

Results from the discussion in the community show that most of the beneficiaries could recognize the logo of CARE as it was printed in envelop contained the cash grant, in water filter equipment, in the T-shirt wearing by the project staff (uniform) and in other communication material contents. By using appropriate way to spread out the organization image, many local people could answer that they knew the support they got are from an international organization. Meanwhile some people could name about CARE. Moreover, local governments at all levels were fully aware of CARE and its good reputation based on its contributions in development and charity work in Vietnam.

To ensure donor's visibility, CARE has printed DFAT's logo in all leaflets, banners, backdrops, information sheets and beneficiary lists in all project activities.

CARE has developed a communication plan for Damrey response project, whereas donor's visibility via communication tools has been focused. In compliance with Donor's and CAREs' branding guideline and standards, communication of the project has been working in two tiers: both in each assistance for activity and communications about the activities. CARE has been maximising its communication platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and CVN's websites. When cash distribution happened, CARE also engaged local journalists in more in-depth reporting. For examples:

- <https://www.facebook.com/CAREinVietnam/photos/pcb.964203223737901/964202807071276/?type=3&theater>
- <https://tinhhocitd.thuathienhue.gov.vn/?gd=4&cn=28&newsid=8-0-630>
- [https://www.facebook.com/CAREinVietnam/videos/332840673958433/?fref=mentions&\\_xts\\_%5B0%5D=68.ARDkjLseQHGiJT0TyRyhnd5qzxWk0t7rg\\_Ne8Bcku1JazhizqRN1FqBQy1aMnW5kZl\\_uVkc89Tic1kuV3cPIZfdVRAkwF0KJKvA4U\\_t3cMf\\_nT2-OU8GCylJqTKfPkZ2UhMFPICHXAJqiBw147Qf3\\_WU70V1MLLkrPlmiDW-0V3S0Jlz95XZmukEP-E78q2E94EadHCwiuWfxgC0lcnPdJiOGOM&\\_tn\\_ =K-R](https://www.facebook.com/CAREinVietnam/videos/332840673958433/?fref=mentions&_xts_%5B0%5D=68.ARDkjLseQHGiJT0TyRyhnd5qzxWk0t7rg_Ne8Bcku1JazhizqRN1FqBQy1aMnW5kZl_uVkc89Tic1kuV3cPIZfdVRAkwF0KJKvA4U_t3cMf_nT2-OU8GCylJqTKfPkZ2UhMFPICHXAJqiBw147Qf3_WU70V1MLLkrPlmiDW-0V3S0Jlz95XZmukEP-E78q2E94EadHCwiuWfxgC0lcnPdJiOGOM&_tn_ =K-R)

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_JYHk\\_D5A44&fbclid=IwAR393QmgjloJGJYRkAAh73Zf5Mejzx1JgtJizl5k16DY2qYmlBxcNmaxxNQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_JYHk_D5A44&fbclid=IwAR393QmgjloJGJYRkAAh73Zf5Mejzx1JgtJizl5k16DY2qYmlBxcNmaxxNQ)

## 6. Gender issues

Though the project was only implemented for a short time period, thanks to appropriate approach and rational design and implementation, it could confirm that gender issue has been well addressed by the project. When the needs assessment and baseline KAP survey was conducted, the assessment and survey questionnaires were developed with gender sensitive to differentiate the needs of men and women during the recovery process. During this process, a total of 2,593 people were involved in the assessment, of which 60.2% were female and 38.8% were male.

Gender has been considered as a cross cutting issue in whole process of project implementation in which participation and role of women has been promoted in general and in each specific activity. In addition, all project activities have been carried out with giving priority for the poor women, female-headed families. Through involving in this project, women were indirectly empowered to jointly make decision with men on spending the cash support, for example: women were the cash recipients, participated in cash delivery, and were actually the joint decision-maker for cash spending after they received cash grant from the project.

## VI. DISCUSSION

Beside significant achievements the project has made after 9 months of implementation, the evaluation also found that the project could do better in the following tasks:

- The rapid needs assessment conducted by CARE and other international organizations and the project development process could be considered as relevant and timely. However, the process of selecting beneficiaries and approving projects from local authorities took longer than expected. In fact, the disaster occurred in early November 2017, but the operation of the multi-purpose cash supporting package only really began in Thua Thien Hue in late February and in Quang Nam in mid-March 2018 (almost 4 months after the disaster occurred).
- Pre step of distribution of water purifier, together with instructions for use in households in Quang Nam to get rid of the very serious situation of shortage in drinking water in local community was carefully discussed with the participation of local community and by the project team. However, as the time for getting consensus took too long, it has affected the progress of the implementation of this activity and therefore some adjustments needed to make to speed up the progress. The construction of clean water supply systems for kindergartens and health centres was also delayed.
- Since the assessment and identification of people needs in clean water at the pre-project phase could be seen as not satisfactory, resulting in delays and some changes in the implementation of the water purification equipment supporting package for in Quang Nam province. If this issue could be identified earlier, it could have more time to for the project to find out a reasonable solution for poor households in Dai Chanh commune to access to clean water through this supporting package.

- Difficulties raised in the implementation process as some households were not satisfied with the selection of target beneficiaries, or the people in Dai Chanh commune had difficulty to agree on selecting households who will receive water purification equipment. Thanks to right approach of intervention, timely adjustment and specific guidance from the staff of CARE, these difficulties have been gradually resolved. As the result, project budget has been efficiently used for the beneficiaries. Meanwhile, gender issues were also well addressed and prioritized from the beneficiary selection stage to the distribution and monitoring phase. High rate of women participation and benefits the project has made for women so far could help ensure gender equity.

## VII. LESSON LEARNT

Based on the findings and discussions from the evaluation, following recommendations have been made:

- Procedures and time for local authorities (provincial level) to approve any humanitarian project has a certain impact on the timeliness and effectiveness of the supporting packages. This factor should be considered as a priority in similar projects in the future not only in the design and planning phase but also in selecting local partners who has role and are capable to hastening the approval process.
- Current approach and methodology for selection of the project beneficiaries based on the combination of secondary data from the list of poor and pre-poor households provided by local authority, and primary data directly investigated by the project have shown its relevance and effectiveness in a number of relief projects implemented by CARE. However, this approach is only suitable for small and medium-sized relief operations - when CARE staff and the partners have enough manpower and time to review the needs of every household. In the long run, selection of beneficiaries through community meetings at village level, in which more specific mandatory criteria and prioritized ones could be introduced so that people can better understand and agree upon before voting is considered as more feasible to avoid any complaints, inquiries that may arise later. The list of beneficiaries will need to be discussed again and agreed with local authorities before it is publicly announced.
- Partnership with the Red Cross has proven to be appropriate in humanitarian relief projects. In addition, active involvement of social associations, mass organizations and local authorities, especially at village and commune levels in the project implementation processes from needs assessment, distribution of supporting packages to monitoring and evaluation will bring a higher consensus within the community and ensure the sustainability of the project. Strengthening communication with local authorities will help promote the ownership and accountability of each commune in the implementation of the project.

## VIII. FIELD STORIES

### 1. The story of the Old women in Phu Phong village : My eyes are no more clear, but I recognized you as CARE people

Mrs. Tran Thi Thuong, 71 years old, live with her husband, a disabled man, affected during the US war, and her daughter of 26 years old who loss one hand since she was born. The family was too poor to do field work, they stay at home, raising chicken and ducks. The Damrey typhoon in November 2017 was too strong for the house to stand, the roof was damaged, flood water raised up higher than her head. She ran up to the hill with her daughter, most of the items at home were damaged. After the flood, CARE staff came with the RC, consulted about her needs. She noted the logo on the shirt of visited people. Later, she got 1.8 million dong from the project. She bought clothes, medicine, water and food. She felt released when having the money to buy the things needed.

When the monitoring team came to visit and check the results of the support, she rushed out, pointed to the logo and said, in a mix feeling: happy and worry: I recognized you as CARE people, who heled us after the flood, who came to help us overcome difficulties, thank you very much. The difficulties of her family is still laying head, disaster risk is still threatening, however she felt more confident to have people around and ready to help.



Mrs. Thuong: recognized you as CARE people, who heled us after the flood

### 2. The story of the chairman of Dai Tan commune: commune leader must think of the vulnerable people first.

Dai Tan commune is listed as an “especially poor” and the commune suffered heavily from the Damrey typhoon combined with flood disaster. Flood water raised very high. Thanks to well preparation, no people died, but lots of animal died, rice harvested and stored at home was damaged. All people in the commune needed assistant. When receiving information about CARE’s support, the chairmen was very glad, but feeling worried. He has several relative families in the villages, also poor and suffered from the disaster. If he refuse to put them into the beneficiary list, they feel bad, but if he put them into the list, based on CARE’s criteria, some of the villagers will think this it is a “priority” because



Mrs. Doan Kim Binh, Chairman of Dai Tan commune’s People committee: commune leader must think of the vulnerable people first.

the “relations” . He finally decided to organized village meetings, villagers select by themselves, based on key criteria. With that, 100% families in the villages agreed with the solution. The distribution of support was conducted in good order, local people have chance to understand each other and the solidarity among villagers become more solid, through a disaster, community become better helping each other. This is a good lessons for other communities to learn from.

## IX. APPENDIX

### 8.1. The implementation of fieldwork in Quang Nam & Thua Thien Hue

TIME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	KEY INFORMANT	QUANTITY
<b>5/9/2018</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Hanoi – Da Nang</b>		
<b>6/9/2018</b>	<b>Fieldwork</b>	<b>Quang Nam</b>		
AM	Interview of district Red Cross leaders	Dai Loc district	Chairman & his deputy of district Red Cross Chapter	2
	Focus group discussion 1	Dai Tan commune	Beneficiaries of multi-purpose cash support	8
PM	Focus group discussion 2	Dai Tan commune	Beneficiaries of livelihood recovery cash support	8
	Interview of the commune leaders	Dai Tan commune	Chairman of CPC	1
	Focus group discussion 3	Dai Tan commune	Beneficiaries of water filter support	8
	Household visit	Dai Tan commune	Beneficiaries of 3 supporting packages	3
<b>7/9/2018</b>	<b>Fieldwork</b>	<b>Quang Nam</b>		
AM	Focus group discussion 1	Dai Chanh commune	Beneficiaries of multi-purpose cash support	1
	Interview of commune leaders	Dai Chanh commune	Chairman of CPC Commune Red Cross	2

TIME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	KEY INFORMANT	QUANTITY
	Focus group discussion 2	Dai Chanh commune	Beneficiaries of livelihood recovery cash support	8
PM	Household visit	Dai Chanh commune	Beneficiaries of 2 cash supporting packages	2
	Travel to Hue City	Quang Nam - Hue		
<b>8/9/2018</b>	<b>Interview of provincial leaders</b>	<b>Hue City</b>	Focal point of DRR authority of Thua Thien Hue province Chairman of Thua Thien Hue Red Cross	2
<b>9/9/2018</b>	<b>Fieldwork</b>	<b>Quang Dien district</b>		
AM	Interview of the commune leaders	Quang Thanh commune	Deputy of CPC Commune Red Cross leader	2
	Focus group discussion 1	Quang Thanh commune	Beneficiaries of multi-purpose cash support	2
PM	Focus group discussion 2	Quang Thanh commune	Beneficiaries of livelihood recovery cash support	8
	Households visit	Quang Thanh commune	Beneficiaries of 2 cash supporting packages	2
<b>10/9/2018</b>	<b>Fieldwork</b>	<b>Quang Dien district</b>		
AM	Focus group discussion 1	Quang An commune	Beneficiaries of multi-purpose cash support	8
	Interview of district leader	Quang An commune	Chairwoman of district Red Cross	1

TIME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	KEY INFORMANT	QUANTITY
	Interview of the commune leader	Quang An commune	Deputy of CPC	1
PM	Focus group discussion 2	Quang An commune	Beneficiaries of livelihood recovery cash support	8
	Households visit	Quang An commune	Beneficiaries of 2 cash supporting packages	2
<b>11/9/2018</b>	<b>Travel by air back to Hanoi</b>	<b>Hue - Hanoi</b>		

## 8.2. List of key informants for data collection

Xã Đại Chánh		Xã Đại Tân		Hội CPĐ huyện	
1) Ngô Thị Kim	: thôn tập phước	1) Phan Văn Tuấn	: Nam phước	1) Lê Bích Hồ	: CT Hội CPĐ huyện
2) Võ Thị Hồng	: "	2) Trần Thị Thuít	: "	2) Lê Văn Hải	: ICT Hội CPĐ huyện
3) Trần Thị Sáu	: Thanh Tây	3) Hồ Thị Hoa	: An Chánh	3) Phan Thị Cẩm Hồng	: cán bộ Hội CPĐ huyện
4) Phạm Thị Bôn	: "	4) Trần Văn Phương	: "		
5) Võ Thị Thảo	: Dị Chử (Đại Khương)	5) Nguyễn Thị Bình	: Xuân Tây		
6) Phạm Thị Hai	: "	6) Bùi Thị Minh Danh	: "		
7) Ngô Thị Chà	: Tân Tân (Thanh Tân)	7) Ngô Thị Sáu	: Mỹ Nam		
8) Lê Thị Ba	: Dị Chử	8) Bình Tâm	: Phú Phong		
9) Ngô Thị	: Tập Phước	9) Trần Thị Nguyệt	: "		
10) Trần Ngọc Việt	: Tập Phước	10) Trần Thị Quy	: An Chánh		
11) Phạm Văn	: Tân Tây (Thanh Tân)	11) Ngô Thị Minh Anh	: Xuân Tây		
12) Hồ Thị Nhân	: "	12) Lê Thị Hiệp	: <del>phước</del> Phú Phong		
13) Trần Thị Anh	: "	13) Hồ Thị Như	: "		
14) Trần Thị Huệ	: Dị Chử	14) Võ Thị A	: Mỹ Nam		
15) Trần Văn	: Tân Tây (Thanh Tân)	15) Huỳnh Thị Thu	: "		
16) Hồ Thị Huệ	: Dị Chử	16) Bùi Thị Na	: Tân Đức		
17) Trần Văn	: Tân Tây (Thanh Tân)	17) Trương Công Lập	: Mỹ Nam		
		18) Ngô Bích	: Phú Phong		
		19) Trần Quang Tài	: "		
		20) Nguyễn Thanh Thương	: Phú Phong		
		21) Hồ Thị Huệ	: Tân Đức		
		22) Hồ Chí	: Xuân Tây		
		23) Ngô Văn Nam	: Xuân Tây		
		24) Ngô Xong	: An Chánh		