

MTR Programme Progress Assessment 2001-2003

EMERGENCY PREPEDNESS AND RESPONSE								
Project	Status ¹ (pl. circle)			Key results ²	Key constraints	Lessons learned	Emerging issues	Future direction
	1	2	3					
Emergency Task Force	1	2	3					
Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan 2001-2003		2		<p>Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2000 UNICEF increased its involvement in emergencies. • Effectiveness of UNICEF internal coordination and response capacity has improved through the emergency task force. • Increased government capacity of monitoring and inter-sectoral integration capacity through joint monitoring trips and annual planning for disaster/ emergency. • Increased understanding of International Sphere standards in emergencies amongst UNICEF staff. • UNICEF played coordinating role at central level among NGO's working with child protection issues concerning emergencies. • Increased understanding of Human Rights and Humanitarian focus in emergencies. • Children's concerns in emergencies heard by UNICEF. • Increased awareness in the region on the emergency situation of VN through UNICEF facilitation of emergency workshop in Cambodia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual occurring emergencies, with increased government capacity, making the situation less urgent than other countries, decreases financial support. • Due to several factors, distribution of emergency supplies was delayed. • UNICEF preparedness deals almost exclusively with flooding, poor preparedness for other kinds of emergencies. • Planning and information dissemination by counterparts has been rather slow. • Coordination among agencies has not been adequate especially inter-sectoral and inter-agency. • Difficult to reach people living in remote villages and flood isolated areas in timely order. • Methodologies and reliability of data from assessment was inadequate, and mainly quantitative in nature. • People lacked adequate information on government/ local government support, therefore prioritized food for external assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to position emergency supply at an early stage to ensure efficient distribution during emergencies. • Many activities should be moved from emergency and into normal programming, such as micro credit, emergency day care centers, etc. • The resettlement sites are turned into permanent sites, activities there should be mainstreamed into normal programming. • The horizontal coordination mechanisms between UN agencies, government and NGO's in the North does not yet exist in the South, although many organizations have an office there that is closer to the emergency area. • HCMC office role in improving monitoring and assistance for the southern provinces is crucial. • Close follow up is essential to ensure that emergency supply is appropriate for the particular local conditions. • Data and information collected should be reviewed carefully to get actual picture on the disaster situation. • Distribution of supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved cooperation with other UN agencies, NGO's and Government will put higher expectations on UNICEF. • Need of strengthening alliances and partnerships with UN organizations and INGOs to reduce overlapping and increase complementarity. • The need for a common standardized coordination mechanism for intersectoral and Government-donor-NGO assessments. • Martigny 2 paper (core corporate commitments) being revised by UNICEF. • Updating the Emergency Preparedness Plan for 2003-2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint assessment to be carried out and followed up in timely manner. • UNICEF conducting external evaluation of emergency activities, and maintaining emergency activities over a long period. <i>Should we? Why?</i> • Adjustment of emergency supplies for local conditions. • Adapt operational procedures and emergency response mechanism to reflect the specific needs in emergency situations. • Need for increased emphasis on planning and delivering emergency assistance within the rights based framework/ programming. • Ensure that grassroots democracy decree is implemented also during emergencies. • UNICEF to use SPHERE standards in disaster preparedness and response activities. • Strengthen linkages between UNICEF programs and emergencies e.g. poverty reduction program. • Review objectives and indicators for emergencies

¹ Status of implementation assesses progress made towards achieving Logical Framework Objectives/Outputs as stated in the MPO. Please circle one of the following: 1 = On track/Key objectives met; 2 = Progress uneven/Some objectives achieved; 3 = Adjustments required/Objectives unmet

² Limit to Key Results at the output and outcome levels only, i.e.: Output = result of completed activities/ under control of UNICEF & counterparts. Outcome = change which has occurred at institutional, behavioural, quality and coverage levels/ may depend on contribution of others.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good working relations developed with government in emergency provinces <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved government monitoring and inter-sectoral integration capacity. • Government institutional capacity of dealing with floods increased. • Increased awareness of the importance of and interest in early childhood development services in rural areas. 		<p>improves through close contact with provincial counterparts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening to children's actual needs make the emergency assistance more effective. • Sectoral joint monitoring trips together with Government counterparts will result in more effective emergency preparedness, response and support. 		in the MPO and in accordance with MTSP.
<p>Child Injury Prevention</p> <p>No emergency-related activities was planned during 2001—2003 under CIP because the project document was signed in January 2003 and project fund is too limited (100% project fund is OR fund) to cover those activities.</p> <p>However, other program sections have been implementing CIP related activities since 2001, also addressing emergency preparedness and response issues.</p>	2	<p>Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provinces have an increased awareness of injuries that might occur during flooding and how to prevent these. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertain commitment of governmental counterparts • Uncertain project fund availability • Understaffed at UNICEF and governmental counterparts • Limited experiences on emergency-related child injury prevention • Low awareness amongst the population in flooded areas on how to prevent injuries during emergencies. • Limited focus on injury prevention during emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A common threat to the children during emergency is child drowning and poisoning. • Children might be more vulnerable to unintentional injuries during emergencies time due to less proper adult supervision and to further unsafe environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of advocacy for and support for strengthening of child injury prevention support in emergency situation, i.e identify what kind of injury prevention training needs assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of local people on emergency-related child injury prevention topics • Help local people integrate child injury prevention contents into the local Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. • Ensure dissemination of emergency-related child injury prevention guidance/ messages and safety devices to target audience timely. • Focus on child drowning prevention by improving swimming/surviving/rescuing skills of children in the flood-affected areas • Monitor the child injury during emergencies and utilization of the delivered safety devices/ guidance and messages. • Assessment of child injury risk factors in emergency

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						affected areas
<p>Child Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 children, 30 adults and 55 representatives from provincial and central level from DT, AG, TG, KG, LA provinces participated in an workshop on floods & child protection. - The master trainers then trained 400 others in these provinces - worked with IFRC to develop IEC messages on 6 key topics related to floods - 60,000 copies of this materials were distributed - 1044 Recreational Kits distributed in 2001 and 2002 to Emergency Day Care centers in AG, DT and LA - micro-credit loans provided to 800 women in An Giang and Dong Thap 	1	<p>Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved living standard & school attendance through micro credit, 83% of drop-outs returned to school. • 600 Emergency Day Care Centers (EDCC) able to provide daycare for children. • UNICEF facilitated experience sharing between provinces to increase attention to child protection <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial recognition amongst UN agencies, INGOs and government of CP issues during emergencies. • Reduced # children drowning in areas with EDCC. • 263 EDCC have become permanent and the model replicated by other provinces with support from NGO's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to find out if various forms of child abuse increase during emergencies. • Limited participation of central government level in development of EDCC model. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro credit to be part of normal program. • EDCC effective way of protecting children and reaching poor households. • Coordination between all agencies training necessary to eliminate overlapping training of same target groups. • ECCD should be moved to IECD/Education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding yearly phenomena which might change training needs. • Other emergencies than floods might become more of a threat to children as people learn to live with yearly floods. • Need to strengthen capacity for psychosocial support to families who have lost children/family members during floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop training on emergency issues not already covered by other agencies. • Preparedness for all types of emergencies. • Integration of EDCC as part of the regular IECD/education program. • Support advocacy for involvement of central agencies for policy and replication of pilot activities. • Develop/increase psychosocial support in emergencies as part of the overall strengthening of psychosocial support in Vietnam • Ensure that children are provided opportunities to be heard in relation to their needs in emergencies
<p>Communication</p>	1	<p>Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF HQs, Natcoms, donors aware of the situation of emergencies in Vietnam. • UNICEF's credibility and visibility in emergency related activities in the field increased. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even in the most remote areas the people have access to TV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using TV as a media to reach the emergency stricken areas with key messages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise public awareness of the needs and rights of children affected by floods. • Keep UNICEF HQs, Natcoms, donors update on the situation of flood affected children and women for advocacy and donor support. • Accompany journalists, visitors from UNICEF HQs,

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		awareness of the needs and rights of children affected by floods.				<p>Natcoms and donors to flood affected area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of UNICEF Natcoms and donors the area where assistance is required through provision of information and facilitation of their visits. • Increase UNICEF's credibility and visibility within the country by facilitating media coverage of UNICEF-supported emergency related activities in the field. • Inform the UNDMT & DMWG about UNICEF's role and planned activities during an emergency.
<p>Education</p> <p>(2002 support)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Essential learning kits for 33,550 students & 1,342 teachers from 308 primary schools of 15 selected districts of LA, DT, AG provinces. - 400 Essential learning kits for Ha Tinh & Nghe An prov. - Disaster preparedness and Response training for 210 key teachers of 5 Mekong prov. <p>(2001 support)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Essential learning kits for 42,300 students - 107,955 students had been provided textbooks covering essential subjects 	1	<p>Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 150,000 primary school students were able to remain in school after the disasters thanks to emergency school supplies. • 210 key teachers have increased knowledge of disaster preparedness and response handling. • More than 300 schools have increased capacity for disaster preparedness and response. • Increased school attendance and reduced dropouts by essential support to students and teachers during and after disaster. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimized duplication /overlapping thanks to cooperation and collaboration with the Government and INGOs. • Better disaster prepared- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow assessment to identify specific sites and needs in emergency situations, particularly in remote communes with weak administrative structures. • Distribution of supplies during flooding is slow and difficult, due to lack of infrastructure. • UNICEF operational procedures are not flexible in emergency situations. • Schools not in session during emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close and regular contact with local communities will result in more effective emergency preparedness, response and support. • Clear criteria for selection of beneficiaries facilitate timely and appropriate distribution of supplies and provision of services. • With school out of session during emergencies the educational kits were no longer needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of new national curriculum in regularly disaster prone area schools. • Need of strengthening alliances and partnerships with UN organizations and INGOs to reduce overlapping and increase complementarily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely rights-based and gender sensitive plan for disaster preparedness and response. • Update Joint Rapid Assessment Checklist for emergencies.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 700 classroom floors were repaired and consolidated - Furniture supply for 1,475 schools 		ness and response of schools in disaster prone area.				
Health & Nutrition (2002 support) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 drug kits - 5, 730 clean delivery kits were delivered to 321 com. HC of 41 districts of KG, AG, DT, TG, LA Provinces, - Seven (7) new engines (>70 HP) - (7) sets of basic medical instruments were procured (2001 support) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,000 drug kits for 432 CHSS 48 DHCs - Sets of equipment for intensive care distributed to 15 DHCs hospitals - 100 motorboats delivered to 100 CHSS - Seven (7) medical boat procured for (7) DHC 	2	Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase knowledge on intensive medical care of trained health workers in certain flood- affected districts. • Better health care and medical treatment for flood affected population through trained health staff and provision of medical equipment, drug kits and mobile medical teams. • Medical kits meet the needs of the population affected by floods. Outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of and willingness to promote policy on health and nutrition issues in emergencies amongst counterparts. • District level counterpart increased response capacity in emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The technical capacity of local health personnel in some flood-affected districts and communes is too limited to provide adequate emergency health services. • Co-ordination from central to province and district levels is not always prompt in response to the emergencies. • Lack of sustainable solutions/mechanisms to operate and maintain medical boats from local authorities, leading to ineffective delivery of health service in the non-flood period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular feed back provided by local users on UNICEF – supported supplies and equipment promotes effective response. • Early pre-position of supplies helps timely response to the disasters. • A good model of health services is needed from local authorities to provide a sustainable solution/ mechanisms for operation and maintenance of medical boats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rate of malnutrition during emergency is raising. • Decentralisation process give local and provincial levels key responsibility in emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidelines for rapid nutritional assessment during flood emergencies with assistance from UNICEF-NYHQ. • Preparedness for health and nutrition related issues for all types of emergencies. • With increased decentralisation, UNICEF needs to focus on key counterparts at local and provincial level for timely interventions in emergencies • Develop protocols for the management of high cost and specialised emergency equipment provided by UNICEF, including seven medical boats and emergency medical care facilities (both mobile and fixed). The protocols will cover agreements for the provision of financial resources for maintaining, operating and repairing the equipment and for upgrading the technical skills development of medical staff. The protocols will also clarify responsibilities for purchasing spare parts, and upgrading and replacing equipment and supplies as required.
Operations	2	Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained proper administrative and staff safety system for emergency preparedness and response. • Timely disbursement for emergency activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid procurement of emergency related supplies delayed due to the complicated UNICEF supply procedures and bidding process, plus the slow approval of program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid procurement in Emergencies should ensure sustainable supplies of good quality. • The items in emergency kits should be discussed carefully in advance among the sections, government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of operational guidelines with other UN agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to give support to program sections in Operational issues • Give support to Emergency TF in project monitoring and budget planning related to Emergency funds.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely delivery of emergency supplies. • Well-functioned IT telecommunications and back up systems. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of emergency activities through reinforced coordination between programs and operations. 	<p>PPAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited monitoring involvement of Finance combined with fast activity response, leads to a slow process and low quality of liquidation documents. • Lack of funds to upgrade/purchase telecommunication equipment for Emergency. 	<p>counterparts and recipients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to have technical skills when procuring i.e. medical boat engines, to ensure right supplies. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve co-ordinate procurement plans and logistics operations in concert with collaborating agencies and counterparts. • Update the Operations part of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for 2003-2005.
<p>Water, Environment & Sanitation (WES) (2002 support)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 26,357 water ceramic filters (20 litre volume) serving 131,000 persons in 5 prov. of Mekong Delta (AG, DT, KG, LA, TG); - 436 filters (200 litre volume capable to filt 500 lit of clean water per hour) serving 90,000 people in 3 provinces of Mekong Delta (AG, DT, KG) and 5 provinces in the central areas (QNam, QNgai, PYen, BThuan, BDinh); - 30 water flush fish pond-connected latrines were installed as pilot test for 30 families in the flood effected communes in Hung Thanh and Moc Hoa district - 18,932 20 lit. buckets with chemicals as the 	1	<p>Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100.000 people in the 5 flooded provinces in Mekong Delta had access to clean water sources during flooding • Water born related diseases were reduced by supplying water filters & chemicals for flocculation and water disinfection. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of importance of clean water and emergency sanitation solutions amongst counterparts. • Increased capacity of local and provincial government in solving water and sanitation situations during emergencies. • Prevented water related diseases and protected health of the people in the supported flooded areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial resources are limited to cover a larger number of affected by the floods communes • Still poor planning for preparedness & rehabilitation of RWS and sanitation facility • When relocation/evacuee sites are planned, water and sanitation are often neglected. • There is very limited access to clean water and hygienic sanitation during emergencies. • There is a poor concept of healthy sanitation and water practices amongst community members in general, but in emergencies specifically. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrines, excreta and waste will be flashed away by the floods causing health problems for people exposed to the contaminated water. • Latrines are often damaged during disasters and traditional water sources are often submerged, contaminated or flashed away by the floods. There are urgent needs for repair and making new ones. • Support items for emergency should be carefully revised to adapt with local use requirements – in order to increase the efficiency of the support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many evacuation sites turn into permanent residences, UNICEF should stress the importance of access to clean water and adequate sanitation at these sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop & apply child friendly latrines suitable for long term flooding. • Apply small piping systems in permanent evacuee sites for long term and sustainable use with community management. • Supply of quick water treatment facilities (filters, chemicals for disinfection and treatment) during flood emergency • Rehabilitation activities for water and sanitation facilities after the flood. • Supply materials for water supply and sanitation facilities in the evacuee sites. • Prepare IEC/BCC materials for households/ primary school, KG level use on clean water, sanitation and hygiene. • Capacity building in emergency preparedness planning, and hygiene education. • Adaptation and testing of new compact water treatment systems for commune use

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flocculent and disinfectant - 7 mobile purification unit capable to produce 1 m3 of clean water per hour (4 for Medical boat and 3 for Health Centers.) (2001) - 13 mobile purification unit capable to produce 5-10 m3 of clean water per hour (8 for Mekong provinces and 5 for central provinces.) - 5,520 water ceramic filters (20 litre volume) - 10,000 collapsible 10 lit. containers - 10 new piping systems made and 138 systems repaired						