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# Viet Nam Annual Report 2012

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAAVN001**  
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**This report covers the  
period 1 January 2012  
to 31 December 2012**

Children at Hung Long Kindergarten,  
An Phu town, An Giang province,  
one of the childcare centres where  
hand, foot and mouth disease  
prevention posters are displayed.

*Photo: Ly Nguyen, IFRC*



## Overview

**Disaster preparedness:** The achievements under the disaster preparedness component in 2012 were around strengthening the coordination structure towards the **one-programme** approach initiated by Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) in 2011 with the Mekong Floods operation; improving national disaster response mechanisms through fine-tuning guidelines for distributions; strengthening the preparedness capacity for VNRC before the typhoon season; and enhancing the VNRC profile in the national legal framework as well as providing capacity building for VNRC in cash transfer programming (CTP) and logistics.

**Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR):** In 2012, with funding from Japanese Red Cross Society and technical support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), VNRC's mangrove plantation/disaster risk reduction (MP/DRR) project aimed at sustainability with an additional focus on climate change adaptation (CCA). The project developed 32 forest protection and management groups, and 25 community response teams; and conducted training on DRR/CCA for nearly 7,000 community members, elementary teachers and school children. In October 2012, Typhoon Son-Tinh struck the coastal provinces of Viet Nam, including some project provinces. The respective Red Cross chapters and the VNRC headquarters successfully responded to the disaster, and most of the mangroves planted by VNRC were able to withstand the impact of the typhoon.

**Health and care:** In 2012, with funding assistance from the UK Department of International Development (DFID) and technical support from IFRC, VNRC continued its community-based model in dengue fever prevention in a changing climate in Hau Giang province. Overall, 20 communes have benefitted from the interventions while effectiveness was

assessed via knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys and collated with surveillance data. VNRC was able to use evidence from the surveys and experiences in working toward resilient communities through health interventions. These interventions involved sharing and advocacy for integrating community-based climate-sensitive disease prevention in broad climate change adaptation programmes through international and national forums. A proposal for further investment in the area of community resilience that is inclusive of climate-sensitive diseases, was developed and accepted by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to further support VNRC in scaling up its work.

**Organizational development:** During 2012, with technical assistance from IFRC and funding from American Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and DFID (who signed a memorandum of understanding with VNRC with both health and organizational development components), VNRC has made considerable improvement to enhance its capacity in human resource management, volunteer management, financial management and communication. The VNRC headquarters conducted its first financial audit and VNRC leadership showed support for the need to improve its human resource system. Meanwhile, VNRC chapters and branches have received training in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), volunteer management and communication. In the past year, VNRC experienced significant changes in leadership, as it welcomed the new president in July, and saw the retirement of two vice-presidents/undersecretary-generals in the third quarter, which has led to some delay in programme activities.

### Number of people reached

Throughout the reporting period, a total of 664,135 people were reached through activities implemented under the country plan. Among these, 97,275 were direct beneficiaries (out of whom over 48 per cent are women).

#### People reached by the different programmes in 2012

Programme	People reached during this reporting period				
	Direct recipients			Indirect recipients	Total people reached
	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total		
Disaster preparedness	30	24	54	-	54
Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR)	44,479	41,058	85,537	532,708	618,245
Health care	5,725	5,959	11,684	34,152	45,836
Organizational development	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,234</b>	<b>47,041</b>	<b>97,275</b>	<b>566,860</b>	<b>664,135</b>

### Working in partnership

Main partners who have supported VNRC in implementing activities under this appeal in 2012 include Japanese Red Cross Society (as a long-term partner under the 2011-2015 memorandum of understanding), the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) through Australian Red Cross, DFID, Office of Foreign Development Assistance (USAID/OFDA) through American Red Cross, Liechtenstein Red Cross, and Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) through Norwegian Red Cross. Altogether, these partners have supported CHF 1,254,830 for VNRC's activities in 2012.

The progress and success of VNRC's work were also attributable to the support of bilateral partners including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss

Red Cross. The one-programme approach, which came out of the Ketsana and Mirinae operation, has contributed to better coordination and collaboration among Movement partners, and more efficient use of resources, which are constructive to more sustainable working relationships among VNRC and its partners.

To improve technical coordination among in-country partners of VNRC, the national society has hosted a series of monthly coordination meetings where VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies (PNS) share updates and challenges of ongoing programmes and projects, as well as future plans and expectations. These coordination meetings have proved to be an efficient platform for collaboration and timely sharing of information. In addition to the monthly coordination meetings, technical working groups also take place regularly to strengthen the one-programme approach in each sector.

Aside from the above partners, VNRC has also formed valuable partnerships with domestic partners. The national society has signed a bilateral MOU with the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) of Viet Nam on implementing the community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) programme in Viet Nam up to 2020. VNRC and IFRC are also coordinating with other international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) who are members of the disaster management working group (DMWG) in Viet Nam. The IFRC in Viet Nam served as chair of the DMWG until May 2012 to coordinate DRR/CCA efforts in Viet Nam. The DMWG is an opportunity not only to raise the VNRC profile but also to contribute to the synergy of effort to implement common actions, exchange experiences and avoid overlap of activities among the various partners. VNRC also maintains partnerships with mass media such as VTV1, Voice of Viet Nam (VOV), and national and local newspapers, in order to publicize project information and the impact of DRR actions.

#### Current partners to support VNRC<sup>1</sup>

Partners	DR	DRR	Health	WatSan	OD	Comms	PMER	Vols <sup>2</sup>
<b>In-country Red Cross partners</b>								
American Red Cross	•	•	•	•			•	•
Australian Red Cross		•		•				
French Red Cross	•			•				
German Red Cross	•	•		•				•
Italian Red Cross		•	•					
Netherlands Red Cross		•						
Norwegian Red Cross		•		•	•	•		•
Spanish Red Cross	•	•	•					
Swiss Red Cross		•						
<b>Partner national societies not based in Viet Nam</b>								
Japanese Red Cross	•	•						
<b>Other partners/donors</b>								
ICRC						•		

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Annex 8 - map of VNRC projects supported by IFRC and partner national societies in 2012

<sup>2</sup> DR=disaster response, DRR=disaster risk reduction, Health, WatSan=water and sanitation, OD=organizational development, Comms=communications, PMER=planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; Vols=volunteer development

## Context

In 2012, the Vietnamese government's macroeconomic policies helped stabilize the socio-economic situation in Viet Nam; however, it still faced challenges due to the unstable economic and financial environment worldwide. While the government succeeded in curbing inflation from 18.58 per cent in 2011 to 9.21 per cent in 2012, production slowed down and economic growth in 2012 was lower than in previous years, averaging 5.03 per cent. The unemployment rate in 2012 was lower than that of the previous year; however, the informal employment rate increased, indicating job instability and insufficient welfare support. Poverty reduction continued to be a priority for the government, and the poverty rate in 2012 was reported at around 11.5 per cent, 1.5 per cent lower than that of 2011.

Throughout the year, Viet Nam was hit by a number of small disasters, primarily tropical storms and floods, which led to an estimated loss of VND 7 billion (CHF 330,000). These disasters – caused 269 deaths, 440 people sustaining injuries, and destruction to property, including 2,600 houses collapsed, 104,000 houses flooded, 36 km of dykes broken, 320 km of road destroyed, and some 180,000 hectares of rice and 115,000 hectares of farm products flooded.<sup>3</sup>

In 2012, Viet Nam faced a number of outbreaks of infectious and new emerging diseases. Dengue fever has been causing a persistent health problem in the southern region of Viet Nam but in recent years, outbreaks expanded to the central and northern provinces, where communities and authorities lack the experience and capacity to respond. The recurrence of hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) with an ever higher caseload in 2012, posed a big challenge to public health, particularly for those in the southern region where the disease reportedly infected some 157,650 children and claimed the lives of 45 others. The avian influenza virus continued to spread in poultry and has caused a number of outbreaks throughout the year. In the first two months of 2012, two H5N1 cases in humans were found in the Southern region, both of which were fatal. Though not yet causing an outbreak, the occurrence of *streptococcus suis*, which can be transmitted from pigs to humans, is putting additional pressure on both preventive health and infectious disease control.

The overall trend of disease in burden has shifted toward non-communicable diseases. The Ministry of Health (MOH) reported in 2011, the disease burden was distributed by 75 per cent for non-communicable diseases, 14 per cent for communicable diseases and nine per cent for injuries. However, it is lacking a national strategy to tackle this increased burden of non-communicable disease. Issues such as injuries caused by traffic accidents and infectious diseases such as dengue fever, HFMD, and avian influenza H5N1 continued to put pressures on the health sector. The government has developed a number of documents to guide the implementation of the Law on Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases (2007). A national communication plan for infectious and emerging diseases was developed to provide a framework for health communication at a lower level.

The VNRC annual campaign “Tet for the Poor and Victims of Agent Orange“ raised nearly VND 1.5 billion (some CHF 690,000) in 2012 to support poor and families and those affected by Agent Orange in 29 of 63 provinces of Viet Nam. Along with the campaign, the Cow Bank programme contributed to the total of VND 51.8 billion (CHF 2.4 million) raised on the occasion of the Lunar New Year.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Source: [Vietnam General Statistics Office](#)

<sup>4</sup> Source: VNRC Headquarters report to its Central Executive Committee, January 2012.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Business Line 2 – “To grow VNRC humanitarian services for the vulnerable people”

**Outcome 2:** VNRC capacity to deliver relevant, speedy and effective humanitarian assistance and help communities recover from disaster is strengthened.

Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
<b>Outcome 2: VNRC capacity to deliver relevant, speedy and effective humanitarian assistance and help communities recover from disaster is strengthened.</b>					
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Improved VNRC framework (mandate, systems, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and relevant guidelines) for an improved national disaster response mechanism.					
<b>2.1.1</b> Positive evaluation of floods response in 2011 for SOP and national disaster response team (NDRT) utilization.		4 evaluations	1	1	100%
<b>2.1.2</b> Five of the key documents are finalized and agreed with all partners by the end of August 2012.			5	3	60%
<b>Output 2.3: A functional training system for creating and improving disaster response skills for staff and volunteers at all level.</b>					
<b>2.3.1</b> VNRC training centre will run a minimum of four training courses for the volunteers and staff on disaster management.		48 training courses	0	0	0%

#### Key accomplishments:

**Output 2.1** Improved VNRC framework (mandate, systems, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and relevant guidelines) for an improved national disaster response mechanism.

**2.1.1** The evaluation of the 2011 Mekong Floods operation (October 2011-October 2012) was carried out in October 2012 and focused on the implementation of the standard operating procedures, new forms for cash programming, the recently-formed national disaster response team (NDRT), and institutional learning in owner-driven shelter from cyclone response. While the evaluation was under the framework of an emergency operation, experiences and lessons learned from this evaluation will be drawn on to strengthen the support to VNRC in disaster preparedness.

In 2012, VNRC continued to expand its response tool by establishing a provincial disaster response team (PDRT) mechanism. A terms of reference (TOR) for this team was developed, funded by Spanish Red Cross through its project “*Enhancing Capacities of the VNRC, Government and Communes to Ensure Improved Disaster Management in Viet Nam.*” The IFRC disaster preparedness programme also contributed to the development of the TOR. IFRC’s support to this process provided a synergy of resources from various partners to VNRC. The TOR for PDRT will be available in early 2013. Once established, the PDRT will act as surge capacity for its respective provincial Red Cross chapters. It also illustrates VNRC’s strategy to decentralize its response capacities to local level. The PDRT will be piloted in six central provinces in 2013 with the support from Spanish Red Cross.

**2.1.2** One of the priorities of the IFRC delegation was to support the national society in strengthening the coordination structure towards a one-programme approach. While the programme in 2012 did not yet address the components of the coordination structure, tools were in place for VNRC to respond in a holistic way. Three VNRC key documents including guidelines on cash transfer programming, in-kind distribution and conditional cash grants for shelter were fine-tuned with support from IFRC and partner national societies (PNS).

A pre-disaster season meeting was organized with the participation of 54 people from VNRC headquarters, provincial Red Cross chapters in disaster-prone areas, IFRC and partner national societies present in the country. A representative from the national meteorological service was invited to give a presentation on projections for the year's season in order to enable VNRC to identify possible scenarios for 2012. This established an improved approach towards evidence-based planning by the national society.

The meeting also reflected on the achievements of the last two years' meetings and proposed follow-up actions to be taken to translate the recommendations which had not been implemented. Achievements from this meeting included the mapping of the resources available for disaster response from the Movement partners; recommendations on how to improve the deployment process for the NDRT; and agreement on an improved coordination mechanism in disaster response. Discussion on the mechanism will continue in the following year to identify a proper structure to enable the one-programme approach, which has been embraced by VNRC.

**Output 2.3** A functional training system for creating and improving disaster response skills for staff and volunteers at all levels.

**2.3.1** Building capacity for VNRC was delivered through the IFRC disaster preparedness component. With funding from the global cash transfer programming (CTP) project, about 20 people from the Movement and INGO staff benefited from the four-day training in CTP. Particularly, those from the Movement had a review session on VNRC's existing CTP guidelines so that they could, particularly at the provincial chapter level, become familiar with the tool and be prepared in case CTP is used in this year's response. In addition, 37 participants from VNRC, IFRC, partner national societies and INGOs attended a two-day planning workshop in which they identified the challenges and successes of CTP in Viet Nam, defined disaster scenarios and mapped cash-based response options against each scenario.

As part of capacity building efforts for VNRC staff around CTP, a focal person for CTP from VNRC attended a training of trainers (TOT) session in London in October. Also under this assistance, VNRC's experiences and good practices in CTP have been widely shared among INGOs in the country, enhancing its profile regarding this response option. Three representatives from VNRC were invited to a two-day learning event hosted by Oxfam and Plan International to share their experiences, particularly on monitoring, prevention of redistribution, and financial management in CTP programming.

Activities on logistics capacity building started in late 2012 with the support of the zone logistics unit based in Kuala Lumpur. Fruitful meetings were organized between VNRC, the IFRC delegation and the logistics unit from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office on the support needed in terms of logistics capacity building and the way forward. Outcomes of these meetings helped frame the support around logistics development for VNRC in 2013.

**Key issues/constraints:**

A key challenge for the disaster preparedness component was the departure of the IFRC disaster preparedness programme coordinator due to medical reasons. However, a new programme manager was appointed in May to fulfil these tasks.

Moreover, funding limitation led to planned activities identified in 2.2 and 2.4 being cut off (refer to the [Development Operational Plan](#)). In 2013, the programme will continue to suffer from funding shortage, as few donors appear willing to fund disaster preparedness capacity building programmes. For a national society that has to respond to natural disasters every year, disaster preparedness capacity building is crucial; thus, IFRC will continue to look for assistance to support VNRC in this regard.

### Business Line 3 – “To strengthen and scale up the VNRC contribution towards Viet Nam’s development”

**Outcome 3:** The resilience of selected urban and rural communities to the impact of climate change is improved, and their ability to respond to and recover from disasters is strengthened.

Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to date actual	Year to date % of target
<b>Output 3.1: Selected number of urban and rural communities improves their resilience to disasters and adapts to climate change impacts.</b>					
3.1.1 100 commune-level forest protection/management groups established and trained	0	100	37	32	84%
3.1.2 25 small-scale disaster/climate change mitigation infrastructures constructed and being maintained by the commune	0		41	35	85%
<b>Output 3.2: Community knowledge of how to address disaster risk and climate change impact is increased.</b>					
3.2.1 1,250 Red Cross staff, community members and local teachers have been trained in CBDRM, DM/DRR and climate change.	0		1,250	1,225	98%
3.2.2 50 VCA and CBDRM trainers/facilitators have received refresher training.	25		50	25	50%
3.2.3 100 communes with completed VCAs including adequate follow up.	56		100	80	80%
<b>Output 3.3: Community ability to effectively prepare for and respond to disasters is improved.</b>					
3.3.1 100 commune-level disaster response teams in place and functional	28		100	53	53%
3.3.2 95% of project communes have disaster management plans in place that incorporate climate change considerations, including for schools and health centres, and regularly conduct successful simulation drills	0%		95%	95%	100%
3.3.3 Early warning systems in project communes are operating effectively and connected to the national early warning system	0		35	35	100%

<b>Output 3.4: VNRC capacity to deliver and sustain community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programming is strengthened.</b>					
3.4.1 10 VNRC finance staff at chapter and branch levels produce more timely reports of sufficient quality	0		10	10	100%
3.4.2 50% of project funded staff at the chapter and branch level demonstrate increased knowledge and skills in drafting of project proposals, planning, and monitoring of CBDRM projects.	0		60	60	100%
3.4.3 15 VNRC staff have been trained in fund raising	0		15	25	167%
<b>Output 3.5: VNRC capacity in coordination of and advocacy for community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation is strengthened.</b>					
3.5.1 VNRC has raised its full resources to implement resilience initiatives for 500 at-risk communes in five years.	100	500	179	178	99%

**Key accomplishments:**

**Output 3.1** Selected number of urban and rural communities improves their resilience to disasters and adapts to climate change impacts.



**Mangroves provide protection to boats during Typhoon Son-Tinh**  
(Photo: VNRC)

With the development of GIS maps to identify mangrove forest areas planted by VNRC from 2011, around 9,000 hectares of mangroves are protected by community members and VNRC volunteers. An additional 83 hectares of mangroves and protection forests were planted in 10 communes of Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa and Hoa Binh provinces. These forests will contribute to improving safety and livelihood options for surrounding communes.

**3.1.1** Thirty-two forest protection/management groups (compared to the planned 37 groups) of 361 community members (18 per cent women) were established and trained within the year. These members became VNRC volunteers and participated in training workshops where they gained knowledge on how to better protect and maintain mangrove forests, as well as knowledge about VNRC and its actions in Viet Nam. This network of volunteers will help sustain the project in the long run.

### Establishment and training of commune forest management and protection

Province	District	Commune	Date	No. of participants	Men	Women
Quang Ninh	Mong Cai	Hai Dong	15-16 June	25	11	14
	Uong Bi	Yen Thanh	19-20 June	25	6	19
Hai Phong	Kien Thuy	Dai Hop		5	5	
	Duong Kinh	Tan Thanh		3	3	
	Do Son	Bang La		4	4	
	Cat Hai	Nghia Lo		3	3	
	Bach Long Vi	Bach Long Vi		2	2	
	Tien Lang	Dong Hung		2	1	1
Thai Binh	Tien Hai	Nam Hung	15 Aug	7	7	
Nam Dinh	Giao Thuy	Giao An	July	7	7	
		Giao Lac	July	7	7	
		Giao Xuan	July	7	7	
Ninh Binh	Kim Son	Kim Trung		16	15	1
Thanh Hoa	Hoang Hoa	Hoang Chau	07-08 Dec	3	3	
	Hau Loc	Hai Loc		3	3	
		Da Loc		5	5	
	Nga Son	Nga Tan		6	5	1
		Nga Thuy		6	5	1
Nghe An	Dien Chau	Dien Bich	19-20 Jun	15	12	3
		Dien Kim	21-22 Jun	15	13	2
		Nghi Thiet	13-14 July	15	12	3
Ha Tinh	Cam Xuyen	Cam Duong	28-29 Sept	30	25	5
		Cam Nhuong				
		Cam Phuc				
	Loc Ha	Ho Do	06-07 Sept	30	22	8
		Thach Banh				
	Thach My					
Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	Thand Hoi	08-09 Aug	25	23	2
		Man Duc	10-11 Aug	25	24	1
Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	Ngoc My	01 Sept	13	11	2
		Quang Son	01 Sept	14	14	
		Lien Son	31 Aug	14	14	
		Lien Hoa	30 Aug	15	13	2
		Xuan Hoa	31 Aug	14	14	
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>		<b>361</b>	<b>296 (82%)</b>	<b>65 (18%)</b>

3.1.2 Given the time needed to initiate effective measures based on vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) reports as well as the procedures to get these measures approved, some activities from 2011 were consequently carried over to 2012, which increased the number of targeted measures in 2012 from 25 to 41. The same reasons explain the completion of up to 85 per cent of the annual revised target in 2012.



Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) staff make a visit to a kindergarten in Kim Hai commune, Ninh Binh to see the condition of a water tank sponsored by the JRCS. (Photo: Ly Nguyen, IFRC)

Following VCAs, 35 small-scale disaster/climate change mitigation measures were proposed and completed in 34 communes.<sup>5</sup> These measures focus on constructing and improving water and sanitation systems, inter-village rural and evacuation roads, rural and farming bridges, evacuation boats, early warning/daily communication networks, and commune health stations. Voluntary contributions in cash, labour and other means by local authorities and community members were indispensable to the success of these measures.

**Output 3.2** Community knowledge of how to address disaster risk and climate change impacts is increased

**3.2.1** A total of 805 key commune staff and community members (33 per cent women) along with 33 provincial and district staff went through 34 two-day training sessions on disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation (DRR/CCA) knowledge and skills facilitated by VNRC staff.<sup>6</sup> The trainees would then disseminate the acquired knowledge and skills to the wider community through campaigns and household visits. In addition, 27 two-day training sessions on DRR/CCA were conducted for 387 primary teachers (67 per cent women) who would then bring the knowledge into the classroom for 5,738 primary students.

**DRR/CCA training for teachers**

Province	District	Commune	Date	No. of teachers trained	Men	Women
Hai Phong	Thuy Nguyen	Hop Thanh	26-27 July	20	2	18
Thai Binh	Dong Hung	Hoa Nam	12-14 Nov	25	2	23
		Trong Quan				
		Dong Hoang				
		Bach Dang				
	Dong A	16-18 Nov	25	2	23	
	Bach Thuan 1, 2					
Tan Thuan 1, 2						
Vu Thu	Tam Quang					
Thanh Hoa	Ha Trung	Quang Phong	20-21 Oct	25	7	18
		Quang Hoa				
		Quang Duc				
		Quang Xuong				
	Ha Trung	Ha Thanh	27-28 Oct	25	5	20
		Ha Phong				
		Ha Son				
		Ha Ngoc				
Ha Lam						
Ha Tinh	Ky Anh	Ky Xuan	10-11 Nov	25	2	23
	Nghi Xuan	Xuan Hoi	10-11 Nov	25	8	17
	Thach Ha	Thach Long	24-25 Nov	25	1	24

<sup>5</sup> See Annex 1 for more details on DRR measures implemented in 2012

<sup>6</sup> See Annex 2 for more details on DRR/CCA training for community members and RC staff

Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	Man Duc	13-16 Oct	9	1	8
		Thanh Hoi		11	1	10
		Tu Ne		8	1	7
		Dong Lai		12	2	10
		Ngoc My		10	0	10
Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	Ngoc My	23-24 Aug	22	14	8
		Quang Son	30-31 Aug	30	27	3
		Lien Son	21-22 Aug	30	17	13
		Lien Hoa	24-25 Aug	30	25	5
		Xuan Hoa	3-4 Sept	30	9	21
<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>126 (33%)</b>	<b>261 (67%)</b>

#### DRR/CCA training for children

Province	District	Commune	Date	No. of children trained	Boys	Girls
Nam Dinh	Hai Hau	Hai Ly		282	162	120
		Thinh Long		283	152	131
Nghe An	Nghi Loc	Nghi Quang	20-21 Oct	930	530	400
		Nghi Thiet	26-27 Oct			
		Nghi Tien	20-21 Oct			
	Hung Nguyen	Hung Loi	5-14 Nov	1285	555	730
		Hung Loi	7-15 Nov			
Hung Xuan		5-14 Nov				
Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	Ngoc My	23-24 Aug	350		
		Quang Son	30-31 Aug	558		
		Lien Son	21-22 Aug	993		
		Lien Hoa	24-25 Aug	629		
		Xuan Hoa	3-4 Sept	428		
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>5.738</b>		

**3.2.2** In order to facilitate the VCA process more effectively, the project planned to organize refresher training for VCA facilitators in 2012. However, due to the time constraint, only one training was organized and another one will be held in the first quarter of 2013.

**3.2.3** In 2012, 24 communes conducted VCAs with the participation of approximately 8,417 community members (nearly 50 per cent women).<sup>7</sup> During and after the VCA process, the VCA teams also advocated with local authorities to incorporate the findings and recommendations from the VCA reports into their annual disaster management plans and annual socio-economic development plans. The project team will follow up in the upcoming period to see if the recommendations are actually taken into consideration.

In addition to the above training and assessments, it is estimated that around 32 million people were reached through mass media, including television, newspapers articles, and loud speakers nationwide. In 2012, there were 77 television news from one to seven minutes broadcast at all levels, 147 newspaper articles published, and regular announcements through 91 commune loudspeaker systems.

<sup>7</sup> See Annex 3 for more details on VCAs conducted

**Output 3.3** Community ability to effectively prepare for and respond to disasters is improved.

**3.3.1** In order to prepare for and respond to disaster timely and effectively, 25 response teams at the commune level consisting of 447 community members and Red Cross volunteers were trained in disaster response<sup>8</sup> and received necessary equipment such as hand speakers, raincoats, torches, Red Cross jackets and life-vests, etc. This brings the total number of community-based disaster response teams (CBDRT) to 53, or 53 per cent of the target of 100. A challenge in formulating such teams is that the team members are required to be young and physically strong while those who meet these requirements often have to relocate for economic reasons. The project team will need to find solutions to improve the achievement in 2013

**3.3.2** Based on the VCA reports, 100 communes have developed their annual disaster management plans. The project has partly supported 37 communes to organize 37 simulations/drills on evacuation, rescue, disaster response, first aid, forest fire-fighting, etc. with the participation of 6,897 community members.<sup>9</sup> These simulations/drills are an integral part of disaster management plans in raising community awareness on disasters and getting prepared for future disasters.

**3.3.3** The existing situations of early warning systems (EWS) at the commune level were also assessed for improvement, if necessary. In addition, commune communication systems were seriously affected by Typhoon Son-Tinh which hit the central and northern coastal areas of Viet Nam, including six project provinces. Therefore, the project supported 34 communes in these provinces to improve the quality of their EWS to facilitate the dissemination of information. In response to actual need, the number of EWS supported was revised up from 25 to 35.<sup>10</sup>

**Output 3.4** VNRC capacity to deliver and sustain community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programming is strengthened.

In order to improve project implementation, capacity building for VNRC staff is also a significant area of the project. In 2012, VNRC project staff received a variety of training on VCA, CBDRM, fundraising, volunteer development and management, financial management and project planning. Along with training, 28 staff from the VNRC headquarters, ten chapters and the IFRC delegation had the opportunity to visit Thai Red Cross to share experience and lessons learnt in fundraising, volunteer management, and disaster response operations, among others. These training sessions and study tour have served to enhance their knowledge and skills to implement the project more successfully and maintain the sustainability of the project. Also as a result of the training, all ten finance staff from ten project provinces showed improvements in more timely reports of better quality.

**Output 3.5:** VNRC capacity in coordination of and advocacy for community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation is strengthened.

The Viet Nam delegation has supported VNRC capacity in order to properly manage eight CBDRR projects<sup>11</sup> under a single CBDRM programme. VNRC has been developing its draft CBDRM framework and programme. VNRC is able to play a stronger auxiliary role to the government's CBDRM programme. VNRC at headquarters and chapter levels provided technical support to make the CBDRM plan of action at national and provincial levels. For example, Thanh Hoa RC chapter supported training and awareness activities for the CBDRM plan of Thanh Hoa local government,

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<sup>8</sup> See Annex 4 for more details on CBDRTs trained and Annex 5 for CBDRT basic equipment

<sup>9</sup> See Annex 6 for more details on disaster drills/simulations

<sup>10</sup> See Annex 7 for more details on EWS provided

<sup>11</sup> Eight projects supported by IFRC, American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

while Nghe An RC chapter continues to define its role in this CBDRM with local government. VNRC HQ is managing CBDRR projects in 178 communes in order to build up their resilience.

### Key issues/constraints

Due to human resource constraints of its headquarters, VNRC is not yet able to allocate a full-time project officer dedicated to project activities. IFRC will continue to advocate for improvements in VNRC’s human resource system so the latter can function more effectively and provide adequate staff for the programme.

Another challenge is in the amount of time and human resources required to mobilize contribution to small-scale disaster mitigation measures. In order to address this, VNRC will need to galvanize the support of local authorities, who will be the key influencers to community members. This could be done through better VCA reports or advocating action plans to local authorities.

### Business Line 3 – “To strengthen and scale up the VNRC contribution towards Viet Nam’s development”

**Outcome 4: Improve health and well-being in selected urban and rural communities through responsive VNRC services in disease prevention and health risk reduction.**

Outcome/Output/Indicators	Baseline	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
<b>Output 4.1: Integrated road safety and first aid programme of VNRC is functioning.</b>					
VNRC has in place an effective network of trainers and volunteers to deliver road safety activities as a part of its traditional first aid programme, and formulated interventions to reduce death and injuries due to road accidents in two provinces.	0	30 provinces	0		
<b>Output 4.2: Community health and well-being (resilience) is strengthened through interventions on climate-sensitive and emerging diseases.</b>					
Vulnerability capacity assessments and health risk reduction plans are finalized in 20 communes together with an effective network of trainers and volunteers in five chapters.	0	100 communes	20	20	100%
<b>Output 4.3: Strengthened VNRC capacity to support communities to access improved water and sanitation facilities and increase their knowledge of hygiene.</b>					
50 branches in VNRC are equipped with skills, knowledge and facilities to address emergency needs in water, sanitation and hygiene and reduce water-borne disease risks.	9		50	18	36%
<b>Output 4.4: Advocate on behalf of VNRC for their blood and curative service to potential partners.</b>					
VNRC’s partnership is formulated with at least one counterpart for blood and curative service development.	0	1 partnership	1	0	0

**Key accomplishments:**

**Output 4.2** Community health and well-being (resilience) is strengthened through interventions on climate-sensitive and emerging diseases.

In 2012, with funding support from DFID and technical assistance from IFRC, VNRC completed all planned activities of the year for dengue fever prevention in climate change and contributed to strengthening the capacity of communities in this area. Following baseline assessments and health risk reduction plans in 20 vulnerable communes in two districts of Hau Giang Province, 20 provincial staff were trained in infectious disease control and health promotion skills, who, in turn, trained 200 volunteers in dengue fever prevention and community health promotion skills. These volunteers conducted behaviour change communication (BCC) activities through house-to-house visits to 6,000 most vulnerable households, 200 group discussions with 2,184 participants and two campaigns with 3,000 participants to disseminate key messages in dengue fever prevention.

In addition to direct communication activities, VNRC also distributed printed communication materials to 20,000 people and published activity updates via TV, newspaper and radio 163 times. Results from baseline and end-line KAP surveys showed improvements in knowledge, attitude and practice among families surveyed with regards to dengue fever. The findings are in agreement with surveillance data that were collected by the local health authorities in the two target districts. These activities also helped VNRC strengthen its partnership with the Ministry of Health (MOH) at national and provincial level through coordination in the health communication plan and joint advocacy activities in health and climate change.

VNRC's profile in public health was enhanced through its participation in and presentation on community-based model in climate-sensitive disease at the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Ha Noi; and presentation on addressing climate-sensitive disease from community perspectives at the National Conference on Climate Change Risks and Health Impacts. Furthermore, VNRC also developed concept notes and proposals for community resilience with components on health risk reduction, and reached an agreement with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for a three-year programme.

**Output 4.3** Strengthened VNRC capacity to support communities to access improved water and sanitation facilities and increase their knowledge of hygiene.

Following the investment in capacity building and provision of water treatment units from previous years, VNRC conducted a refresher training of trainers for 23 NDRT members specializing in water and sanitation response in emergency. Results from pre-tests and post-tests showed that 17 participants were qualified for water and sanitation deployment response during emergency while the others could support local deployment. Although there was no comparatively major disaster in 2012, VNRC staff have shown increasing confidence in coordination with partner national societies and other international partners in water and sanitation in emergency. By year-end, VNRC had completed an adapted version of the hygiene promotion box to be used in case of emergency.

**Outcome 4.4** Advocate on behalf of VNRC for their blood and curative service to potential partners.

With IFRC's assistance, VNRC is continuing to follow up with Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS), where it had a visit in October 2012, about possible partnerships in blood donation and clinic through funding support from the Southeast Asia regional resilience and safety programme. With funding support from JRCS through the zone health unit, VNRC was able to carry out two refresher training courses for leaders of Club 25 on the occasion of World Blood Donor Day, in order to equip them with skills to lead blood donation motivation and recruitment. Two training courses for 48 leaders of Club 25 from 19 provinces in Northern Viet Nam were organized in Hanoi in July 2012. The

two key instructors are VNRC's trainer from the National Blood Centre and an assistant trainer from the National Institute for Blood Transfusion.

### Key issues/constraints

In 2012, planned activities had to be scaled down due to the lack of available funding. Despite the low funding response for the annual health programme in 2012, VNRC managed to carry out intended interventions in the community and was able to use the acquired experiences for its representation and fundraising purpose. However, this short-term strategy would only work if funding could be secured in order to really profile the work.

**Outcome 5: VNRC will have well-functioning local structures with the ability to mobilize and manage volunteers for scaled-up delivery of its services to the most vulnerable.**

Outcome/Output/Indicators	BL	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to date actual	Year to date % of target
<b>Output 5.1: Human resources management is strengthened at headquarters and branch levels.</b>					
5.1.1 30 per cent of Red Cross staff in five chapters (provincial and district levels) apply the planning, budgeting and monitoring skills in their programme management.	0	6,300	75		
5.1.2 Number of training packages developed	0		1	0.8	80%
5.1.3 Number of Red Cross staff (provincial and district levels) receiving training on PMER	0		250	260	104%
<b>Output 5.2: The volunteer management system is developed at branch level.</b>					
5.2.1 Volunteer management database is installed and training is provided in at least 10 Red Cross chapters.	0		10	0	0%
5.2.2 Number of training packages on volunteer management developed	0		1	0.9	90%
5.2.3 Number of Red Cross staff (provincial and district levels) receiving training on volunteer development <sup>12</sup>	0		275	329	120%
<b>Output 5.3: The financial management system is strengthened and transparent at headquarters and chapter levels.</b>					
5.3.1 At least 10 Red Cross chapters have the capacity to produce financial reports that meet donors' requirements.	0	13 provinces	10	0	0%
5.3.2 Number of annual financial audits of VNRC performed for FY 2011	0		1	0	0%

**Key accomplishments:**

**Output 5.1** Human resources management is strengthened at headquarters and branch levels.

**5.1.1** After advocacy by IFRC, VNRC leadership has recognized the need to improve the current setting of the Human Resources Department and functions within the Finance Department at VNRC headquarters, which will allow more effective project management and implementation, and comprehensive control of the overall budget. IFRC and VNRC have also identified the need to establish a reporting unit at the headquarters level in order to enhance VNRC's reporting capacity.

**5.1.2** By the end of the year, the first draft of the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) training manual was completed and tested at PMER training sessions conducted in the third and fourth quarters for VNRC staff at provincial and district levels. The finalization of the manual is still delayed due to the lack of human resources in PMER and time constraints in incorporating all comments and feedback on the manual. The final draft is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of 2013.

**5.1.3** Ten three-day PMER training sessions were held throughout the year for 260 staff at the provincial and district levels. These training sessions equipped participants with a basic knowledge of PMER, which helped build a foundation for their programme management capacity. Seven qualified trainers who are Red Cross chapter staff have been identified.

**PMER training sessions**

Date	Location (Province)	No. of participants	Men	Women
26 – 28 June	Long An	29	14	15
25 – 27 Sep	Vinh Phuc	25	16	9
14 – 16 Oct	Tien Giang	25	18	7
17 – 19 Oct	Ben Tre	25	13	12
25 – 27 Oct	An Giang	25	19	6
29 – 31 Oct	Dong Thap	25	16	9
7 – 9 Nov	HCM City	28	19	9
19 – 21 Nov	Nam Dinh	25	11	14
28 – 30 Nov	Bac Giang	25	9	16
4 – 6 Dec	Soc Trang	28	14	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>149 (57%)</b>	<b>111 (43%)</b>

**Output 5.2** The volunteer management system is enhanced at branch level.

**5.2.1** A planning workshop involving representatives from all departments at headquarters level, some key chapters, district branches and an active Red Cross youth, was facilitated by organizational development and volunteer management delegates from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office. Tangible results from this workshop included the drafts developed for the VNRC five-year operational plan on volunteer management. The final draft of the plan will be finalized in the first quarter of 2013.

**5.2.2** With the facilitation of the IFRC country office, VNRC Youth and Volunteer Department, German Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross have provided inputs for the development of the final draft of the training resource pack on volunteer management. The printing of the resource pack is extended to the first quarter of 2013.

**5.2.3** Four training of trainers (TOT) courses on volunteer management funded by IFRC and facilitated by the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur were organized in 2012 for 66 Red Cross staff at the headquarters and chapter levels. Qualified facilitators from these training courses were selected to conduct volunteer management training for Red Cross district staff.

#### TOT courses on volunteer management

Date	Location (Province)	No. of participants	Men	Women
27 – 31 Aug	Ha Noi	17	8	9
9 – 12 Oct	Da Nang	17	12	5
2 – 5 Nov	HCM City	16	13	3
13 – 16 Nov	Yen Bai	16	10	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>43 (65%)</b>	<b>23 (35%)</b>

The qualified facilitators, in turn, conducted 14 training sessions on volunteer management to 329 Red Cross branch staff and volunteer leaders in 14 provinces throughout Viet Nam. This is 120 per cent compared to the target number of trained staff in volunteer management.

#### Volunteer management training

Date	Location (Province)	No. of participants	Men	Women
11 - 12 Sep	Ha Noi	27	14	13
14 - 15 Sep	Hai Phong	19	9	10
20 - 21 Sep	Quang Nam	25	21	4
24 - 25 Sep	Quang Ngai	25	22	3
15 - 16 Oct	Lao Cai	22	12	10
23 - 24 Oct	Quang Ninh	24	12	12
25 - 26 Oct	Da Nang	24	14	10
19 - 20 Nov	Yen Bai	21	13	8
20 - 21 Nov	Ha Tinh	26	14	12
22 - 23 Nov	Hai Duong	18	10	8
25 - 26 Nov	Thai Nguyen	23	6	17
26 - 27 Nov	Hung Yen	22	12	10
29 – 30 Nov	Soc Trang	27	22	5
1 – 2 Dec	HCM City	26	15	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>196 (59.5%)</b>	<b>133 (40.5%)</b>

### Output 5.3

**5.3.1** The IFRC delegation in Viet Nam and the IFRC Southeast Asia regional delegation (SEARD) facilitated a budgeting exercise with the VNRC finance department, which has not only helped VNRC's finance department improve its capacity in effective financial management, but also provided VNRC leadership with a better view of their overall budget. Training on budgeting was also organized for key staff from all programme departments at the headquarters level, which helped VNRC develop department budgets and an overall budget, thus contributing to the one-programme approach. The finance delegate from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office has made significant contributions in facilitating the process.

With assistance from IFRC, VNRC is also in the process of reconfiguring its accounting system to have automated financial statements, in order to ensure the smooth and accurate generation of financial reports. The plan for rearrangement of the Finance Department has been submitted to the head of the Finance Department for a final review.

**5.3.2** An external audit of the 2009 and 2010 financial statements was completed in August 2012. This is the first time VNRC has conducted such an audit, which demonstrates the organization's commitment to transparency and accountability. VNRC has been working on executing the recommendations raised by the auditors. IFRC has also discussed the plan for audit of the 2011 financial statement with VNRC leadership and the Finance Department, which is to be carried out in 2013.

#### **Business Line 4 – “To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work”**

**Outcome 6:** The capacity of VNRC to deepen public, governmental, and partner support is enhanced, and more resources are generated to address vulnerabilities in at-risk communities.

**Output 6.1:** Resource mobilization activities are strengthened at headquarters and chapter levels.

A one-day induction training on planning was conducted in October 2012 for the staff of Communications and Fundraising departments at the VNRC headquarters. As a result of the workshop, the first draft of the fundraising strategic framework was developed, which will help the Movement partners better understand the fundraising priorities of VNRC.

**Output 6.2:** The visibility of VNRC is improved through efficient use of information management systems and communications at headquarters level.

The first draft of the three-year action plan on communications was developed with the involvement of key departments from the headquarters and representatives from Red Cross chapters, with support from the IFRC Southeast Asia regional office communications unit and Norwegian Red Cross headquarters. This action plan will be widely discussed among VNRC chapters and will be finalized by June 2013.

Three three-day training courses on communicating in emergencies were held for 75 Red Cross communication staff at the provincial level in Ha Noi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City during the fourth quarter of 2012, with the key facilitator from the IFRC Southeast Asia regional office communications unit. The participants were equipped with a basic knowledge of communication, including working methods with journalists and development of key messages. The training programme and curriculum, as well as budget, were harmonized among IFRC, ICRC and Norwegian Red Cross - thus also contributing towards the one-programme approach.

### **Stakeholder participation and feedback**

**Disaster preparedness:** With IFRC's support, VNRC's profile has been strengthened both technically and legally among INGO and government agencies. VNRC's comments on the “Draft Law for Disaster Preparedness and Prevention,” which incorporated technical inputs from the IFRC country and zone offices, were validated and supported by the participants at the workshop of the National Assembly of Viet Nam's Committee on Science, Technology and Environment.

**Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR):** Key stakeholders of the project are beneficiaries and local community members who have contributed their time and energy to project activities including planting mangrove forests and taking part in VCAs. Besides, the DRR/CCA simulations have attracted the active participation of and contribution from local beneficiaries and other vulnerable individuals, as well as local departments of agricultural and

rural development, committees on flood and storm control at district and commune levels, and community response teams.

**Health and care:** Community members including volunteers and beneficiaries are integral to the success of VNRC's annual health programme. During the implementation of dengue fever prevention, VNRC has involved various health and government stakeholders. Specifically, the Pasteur Institute has continued to provide technical assistance for the training of trainers, and shares surveillance data for identification of the most affected communes. The provincial preventive medicine centre and the district People's Committee has engaged VNRC in organizing two public campaigns as well as carrying out elimination of larvae and breeding sites in the community.

As for the implementation of refresher training on water and sanitation in emergencies, VNRC has engaged partner national societies such as French Red Cross and German Red Cross in designing training curricula and methodologies. Despite limited funding solely from the Federation, VNRC has showed its capacity to engage with other in-country partners in technical aspects.

In the training of Club 25, VNRC continued to collaborate with the National Institute for Haematology and Blood Transfusion in training leaders from Northern provinces. One trainer from the institute was invited to join VNRC's trainers team to deliver the course.

**Organizational development:** In-country partner national societies have been involved in discussions around human resource management and all of them have indicated their interest and willing to support VNRC in this regard. Besides, American Red Cross, German Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross have also been involved in providing input in VNRC's training manuals on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) and volunteer management.

## Lessons learned and looking ahead

**Disaster preparedness:** Working towards the one-programme approach optimizes VNRC's response in terms of both resources and services. In 2013, the IFRC delegation will continue to prioritize its support to VNRC in standardizing procedures in order to help the national society move towards this direction. VNRC is scaling up its standard disaster relief activities, particularly by integrating cash transfer programming (CTP) into its response mechanism, enabling the national society to provide timely support based strictly on the needs, with appropriate flexibility.

In 2012, VNRC completed its surge capacity mechanism with the creation of provincial disaster response teams (PDRTs) which is complementary to the national disaster response team (NDRT); the NDRT is more of a coordination team while the PDRT is more operational on the ground. Among the different aspects of the VNRC disaster preparedness operational plan, VNRC decided to significantly invest in logistics development which will be one of its top priorities in 2013 with support from IFRC.

**Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR):** Project achievements, especially in forest plantation and protection, continue to protect sea dyke systems in the project communes and improve the coastal environment, contributing to climate change mitigation. Community members are becoming more active in DRR and in coping with natural disaster events. Small-scale DRR measures, drills, commune disaster response teams are playing important roles in "saving lives," specifically in events such as tropical storms, with Typhoon Son-Tinh being a good example. VNRC staff and volunteers at all levels are playing important roles in "changing minds" in advocating for greater awareness of and actions to conserve natural resources, and willingness to address water and sanitation issues.

In the coming period, organizational development, fundraising and volunteer development are better integrated into project implementation to build up the capacity of Red Cross chapters and communities in disaster preparedness and disaster response. Project communities will strengthen the capacity of their disaster response team and early warning system, in order to reduce their vulnerability and disaster risks. Commune authorities will advocate for their disaster risk reduction (DRR) priorities and raise funds to implement these activities. Project Red Cross chapters, branches and communes will have the necessary skills for volunteer management and fundraising with regard to DRR/CCA.

**Health and care:** VNRC improved its portfolio in infectious disease control in emergency and community-based health through interventions in dengue fever and hand, foot and mouth disease in 2012. While immediate response by VNRC to these diseases is appreciated by communities, authorities and the Ministry of Health, it will be essential for IFRC and partners to continue to support VNRC to further develop its internal capacity and procedures for infectious disease prevention and control, as well as further integrate health risk in its broad risk reduction programme.

**Organizational development:** In 2013, IFRC will continue to support VNRC in human resource change management and enhance its capacity in financial management at the headquarters level. IFRC will also continue to support VNRC and its chapters and branches in enhancing their capacity in volunteer management, communication and reporting through further training.

## Financial Situation

[Click here to go directly to the financial report .](#)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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## Annexes

**Annex 1: Selected commune DRR measures implemented in 2012**

Province	District	Commune name	Description of DRR measures	Households	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	Local contributions (VND)
Hai Phong	Tien Lang	Tien Hung	Local road of 715 m for rice harvest	100	625	2,857	34,300,000
	Cat Hai	Hoang Chau	Waste collection		1,863	-	62,080,000
	Kien Thuy	Dai Hop	Early warning system repair after Typhoon Son-Tinh	2,800	11,239	-	86,928,000
Nam Dinh	Giao Thuy	Bach Long	Irrigation and flood drainage	134	562	7,388	164,110,000
	Nghia Hung	Nam Dien	Early warning system/commune loudspeaker system	1,988	7,500		21,150,000
	Hai Hau	Hai Chinh	3 small bridges for salt fields	320	1,280	4,457	89,978,000
	Giao Thuy	Giao An	A section of evacuation road	237	600	948	40,000,000
	Giao Thuy	Giao Xuan	Sanitation facilities of commune market	0	500		40,000,000
Nghe An	Dien Chau	Dien Hung	Early warning system/commune loudspeaker system	1,208	5,328	-	153,000,000
	Thai Hoa	Nghia My	Water for children at school		203	-	58,100,000
	Anh Son	Cao Son	Loud speakers in ten villages	1,295	4,954	-	10,000,000
	Nghi Loc	Nghi Quang	Improving the commune warning system	1256	5,660	-	6,500,000
	Quynh Luu	An Hoa	Upgrading a commune bridge	1300	5,200		15,400,000
Ha Tinh	Nghi Xuan	Xuan Hong	300 meters long of local road		200	6,648	57,950,000
	Cam Xuyen	Cam Ha	33 water containers in concrete cement	33	445	-	21,500,000
	Ky Anh	Ky Tho	Local road of 76 meters long links to market and national HA 1			3,763	133,375,960
	Loc Ha	Ho Do	Small village bridge	520	2,147	7,709	30,500,000
Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	Man Duc	Salt running water collection	48	240	-	35,000,000
		Thanh Hoi	Salt running water collection	85	382	-	42,000,000
		Dong Lai	Local road and drainage	210	840	-	62,618,000
	Tan Lac	Tu Ne	Rain water collection from forest	174	730		38,000,000
		Ngoc My	100 meter of rural road in Cut and Doi hamlets	228	795	5,679	28,000,000
Ninh Binh	Gia Vien	Gia Thinh	One boat for disaster response	0	3	2,212	21,964,000
	Kim Son	Kim Hai	Rainy water container for primary school		1,238	-	34,763,040

Province	District	Commune name	Description of DRR measures	Households	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries	Local contributions (VND)
Thanh Hoa	Ha Trung	Ha Lam	60 life-vests, 60 buoys, 10 handheld speakers, 40 helmets, 40 raincoats, 200 meters of rope	0	40	1,500	11,000,000
	Sam Son	Quang Cu	60 life-vests, 60 buoys, 10 handheld speakers, 40 helmets, 40 raincoats, 200 meters of rope	0	40	10,983	20,800,000
	Quang Xuong	Quang Dai	Equipment for CDRT team:10 speakers, 20 torches, 20 raincoats, one generator sets		40	5,985	9,600,000
	Nga Son	Nga Dien	Water drilled well, and 40 life-vests, 40 buoys 10 handheld speakers for disaster response teams	200	900	8,007	11,000,000
Quang Ninh	Dong Trieu	Hung Dao	25 meters of Irrigation for a low-land village ME XA 3	27	108	8,216	25,778,000
	Dong Trieu	Hung Dao	Kitchen and sanitation facilities for kindergarten in La Duong village	32	32		70,000,000
	Quang Yen	Lien Vi	Water collection and management	25	100	9,368	15,000,000
Thai Binh	Vu Thu	Vu Doai	Equipment for CDRT team:10 speakers, 20 torches, 20 raincoats, one generator set	0	40	6,733	13,500,000
	Quynh Phu	Quynh Lam	Equipment for CDRT team:10 speakers, 20 torches, 20 raincoats, one generator set	1088	3,884	-	13,500,000
	Dong Hung	Hoa Lam	Equipment for CDRT team:10 speakers, 20 torches, 20 raincoats, one generator set	912	3,241	-	13,500,000
Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	Ngoc My	Water for health care centre		200	5,165	22,478,000
<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>14,220</b>	<b>61,159</b>	<b>97,618</b>	<b>1,513,373,000</b>

**Annex 2: CBDRR/CCA training held for community members**

Province	District	Commune	Date	# people trained	Men	Women	
Quang Ninh	Dong Trieu	Kim Son	3-5 July	25	10	15	
	Mong Cai	Hai Dong	10-12 July	25	6	19	
	Hoanh Bo	Le Loi	17-19 July	25	11	14	
		Thong Nhat	24-26 July	25	7	18	
	Ha Long	Tuan Chau	7-9 Aug	25	9	16	
	Quang Yen	Hoang Tan	14-16 Aug	25	6	19	
Hai Phong	Kien Thuy	Dai Hop	2-3 Oct	20	15	5	
	Tien Lang	Kien Thiet	4-5 Oct	20	12	8	
	Vinh Bao	Dong Minh	6-7 Oct	20	11	9	
	Cat Hai	Dong Bai	9-10 Oct	20	13	7	
Thai Binh	Tien Hai	Nam Hung	19-20 Nov	25	18	7	
		Nam Phu	26-27 Nov	25	19	6	
		Nam Thinh	07-08 Dec	25	16	9	
	Thai Thuy	Thai Thuong	28-29 Nov	25	18	7	
		Thuy Hai	03-04 Dec	25	15	10	
Nam Dinh	Giao Thuy	Giao An	June	25	23	2	
		Giao Xuan	July	25	21	4	
	Hai Hau	Hai Ly	Sept	25	20	5	
		Nghia Hung	Rang Dong	Aug	25	22	3
			Nghia Phuc	Aug	25	21	4
Thanh Hoa	Quang Xuong	Quang Thach	10-11 Sept	26	20	6	
		Quang Khe	12-13 Sept	26	21	5	
	Nga Son	Nga Linh	09-10 Sept	26	20	6	
		Nga Thang	28-29 Sept	26	19	7	
	Hoang Hoa	Hoang Chau	23-24 Oct	26	18	8	
Nghe An	Nghi Loc	Nghi Quang	17-19 July	20	16	4	
		Nghi Tien	20-22 July	20	16	4	
	Quynh Luu	Quynh Phuong	20-22 July	20	14	6	
		Quynh Di	17-19 Aug	20	14	6	
	Hung Nguyen	Hung Long	17-19 Aug	20	15	5	
		Hung Xuan	13-15 Aug	20	14	6	
Ha Tinh	Cam Xuyen	Cam Duong	02-03 Aug	25	18	7	
	Thach Ha	Thach Long	02-03 Aug	25	19	6	
	Loc Ha	Ho Do	06-07 Aug	25	21	4	
<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>538 (67%)</b>	<b>267 (33%)</b>	

**Annex 3: Vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) at commune level**

Province	District	Commune	Date	No. of participants	Men	Women
Quang Ninh	Mong Cai	Van Ninh	21-25 Aug	259	125	134
	Dong Trieu	Hung Dao	18-22 Oct	345	195	150
Hai Phong	Kien Thuy	Dai Hop	8-12 Nov	400	150	250
	Cat Hai	Dong Bai	01 -05 Dec	400	150	250
Thai Binh	Thai Thuy	Thai Do	07-11 Nov	370	170	200
	Tien Hai	Nam Hung	15-19 Nov	350	145	205
Nam Dinh	Giao Thuy	Giao An	April	470	216	254
		Giao Xuan	April	461	224	237
	Hai Hau	Hai Ly	Oct	466	195	271
	Nghia Hung	Nghia Phuc	Oct	478	233	245
Ninh Binh	Kim Son	Kim Trung	23-26 Oct	397	249	148
	Gia Vien	Gia Minh	5-8 Nov	401	222	179
Thanh Hoa	Nga Son	Nga Linh	29 Oct-1 Nov	372	181	191
		Nga Thanh	4-7 Nov	377	192	185
Nghe An	Nghi Loc	Nghi Quang	18-22 Sept	372	201	171
	Quynh Luu	An Hoa	25-29 Sept	392	183	209
Ha Tinh	Cam Xuyen	Cam Duong	10-13 Oct	400	233	167
	Thach Ha	Thach Long	15-18 Oct	390	189	201
	Loc Ha	Ho Do	22-25 Oct	400	221	179
Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	Ngoc My	15-16 Nov	168	103	65
		Quang Son	19-20 Dec	154	86	68
		Lien Son	10-11 Dec	192	127	65
		Lien Hoa	7-8 Dec	200	120	80
		Xuan Hoa	5-6 Dec	203	133	70
<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>8.417</b>	<b>4.243 (50.4%)</b>	<b>4.174 (49.6%)</b>

**Annex 4: Commune disaster response teams and basic equipment**

Province	District	Commune	Date	No. of team members	Men	Women
Quang Ninh	Quang Yen	Hoang Tan	10-14 Sept	25	9	16
Thai Binh	Tien Hai	Nam Hung	27 Oct	30	25	5
		Nam Thinh	28 Oct	30	24	6
	Thai Thuy	Thai Do	31 Oct	30	23	7
Nam Dinh	Nghia Hung	Rang Dong	Oct	25	24	1
Ninh Binh	Kim Son	Kim Hai	12-14 Oct	5	5	
		Kim Trung		5	5	
	Nho quan	Gia Thuy		5	5	
	Gia Vien	Gia Thinh		5	5	
		Gia Minh		5	5	
Thanh Hoa	Sam Son	Quang Tien	18-19 Oct	22	15	7
	Ha Trung	Ha Toai	23-24 Oct	20	15	5
Nghe An	Nghi Loc	Nghi Tien	25-27 Aug	15	13	2
	Nam Dan	Nam Anh	21-22 Aug	15	15	
		Nam Thuong	14-16 Sept	15	8	7
Ha Tinh	Can Loc	Tung Loc	16-18 Aug	25	24	1
	Loc Ha	Ho Do	21-23 Aug	25	20	5
	Nghia Xuan	Xuan Truong	27-28 Aug	25	21	4
		Xuan Hoi	6-8 Sept	25	24	1
Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	Man Duc	Nov	15	14	1
		Thanh Hoi		15	12	3
		Tu Ne		15	12	3
		Dong Lai		15	12	3
		Ngoc My		15	14	1
Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	Ngoc My	16-18 Oct	20	19	1
<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>447</b>	<b>368 (82%)</b>	<b>79 (18%)</b>

**Annex 5: Basic equipment for community-based disaster response teams (CBDRT)**

Province	District	Commune	Basic equipment	Date
Quang Ninh	Quang Yen	Hoang Tan	Red Cross caps, first aid sets, tools, handheld speakers	Sept
Thai Binh	Tien Hai	Nam Hung	30 raincoats, 30 torches, 7 battery lamps	27 Oct
		Nam Thinh	30 raincoats, 30 torches, 7 battery lamps	28 Oct
	Thai Thuy	Thai Do	30 raincoats, 30 torches, 7 battery lamps	31 Oct
Nam Dinh	Nghia Hung	Rang Dong	2 speakers, 25 life-vests	Oct
Thanh Hoa	Sam Son	Quang Tien	10 life-vests, 4 lifebuoys, 22 raincoats, 22 helmets	18-19 Oct
	Ha Trung	Ha Toai	10 life-vests, 4 lifebuoys, 22 raincoats, 22 helmets	23-24 Oct
Nghe An	Nghia Loc	Nghi Tien	raincoats, torches	25-27 Aug
		Nam Anh	raincoats, torches	21-22 Aug
	Nam Dan	Nam Thuong	raincoats, torches	14-16 Sept
Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	Man Duc	life-vests, torches, raincoats, rubber boots, handy speakers	Nov
		Thanh Hoi		
		Tu Ne		
		Dong Lai		
		Ngoc My		
Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	Ngoc My	20 Red Cross jackets	16-18 Oct
<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>One FA station, FA tools etc</b>	

**Annex 6: Disaster response drills at community level**

Province	District	Commune	Drill theme	Date	No. of participants	Men	Women
Quang Ninh	Quang Yen	Lien Vi	Response to flood caused by storm	28 Aug	375	180	195
	Ha Long	Dai Yen	Response to drowning, traffic accidents, work accidents	14 Dec	450	200	250
Hai Phong	Tien Lang	Tien Hung	Response to storm, evacuation	27 May	180	75	105
	Cat Hai	Hoang Chau		22 May	230	100	130
		Dong Bai		9 Sept	230	100	130
	Kien Thuy	Dai Hop	Response to storm, search and rescue inshore	11 Sept	30	30	
Thai Binh	Quynh Phu	Quynh Lam	Response to storm, evacuation	26 June	200	100	100
	Dong Hung	Hoa Nam		27 June	250	150	100
	Tien Hai	Nam Hung		18 Oct	230	130	100
	Thai Thuy	Thai Do		19 Oct	230	100	130
Nam Dinh	Giao Thuy	Bach Long	Response to storm, evacuation	Jun	200	28	172
		Giao An		July	220	110	110
		Giao Xuan		July	220	122	98
	Hai Hau	Hai Chinh		July	283	150	133
	Nghia Hung	Nam Dien		July	190	113	77
Ninh Binh	Kim Son	Kim Hai	Response to flood, evacuation	17 Aug	90	79	11
	Gia Vien	Gia Thinh		12 Aug	84	44	40
Thanh Hoa	Ha Trung	Ha Lam	Evacuation and search and rescue	9 Aug	230	167	63
	Sam Son	Quang Cu		18 Aug	238	168	70
	Quang Xuong	Quang Dai		25 Aug	227	154	73
	Nga Son	Nga Dien		23 Sept	229	162	67
Nghe an	Anh Son	Cao Son	Response to flash flood	22 June	290	190	100
	Thai Hoa	Nghia My	Response to forest fire		200	120	80
	Dien Chau	Dien Hung	Response to storm, evacuation	24 June	221	150	71
Ha Tinh	Ky Anh	Ky Tho	Response to flood, evacuation	24 Aug	130	55	75
	Cam Xuyen	Cam Ha	Response to storm, evacuation	29 Aug	283	148	135
	Nghi Xuan	Xuan Hong		10 July	120	70	50
Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	Man Duc	Response to flash flood, evacuation	25 June	145	100	45
		Thanh Hoi		27 June	130	90	40
		Dong Lai		28 June	110	80	30
		Tu Ne		2 Aug	135	100	35
		Ngoc My		16 Aug	115	85	30
Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	Ngoc My	Response to forest fire	10 May	70	60	10
		Lien Hoa	Response to flash flood, evacuation	12 Oct	70	59	11
		Lien Son		7 Dec	90	73	17
		Quang Son	Response to forest fire	11 Dec	82	76	6
		Xuan Hoa	Disease emergency	12 Dec	90	83	7
<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>			<b>6,897</b>	<b>4,001 (58%)</b>	<b>2,896 (42%)</b>

### Annex 7: Early warning system survey and equipment

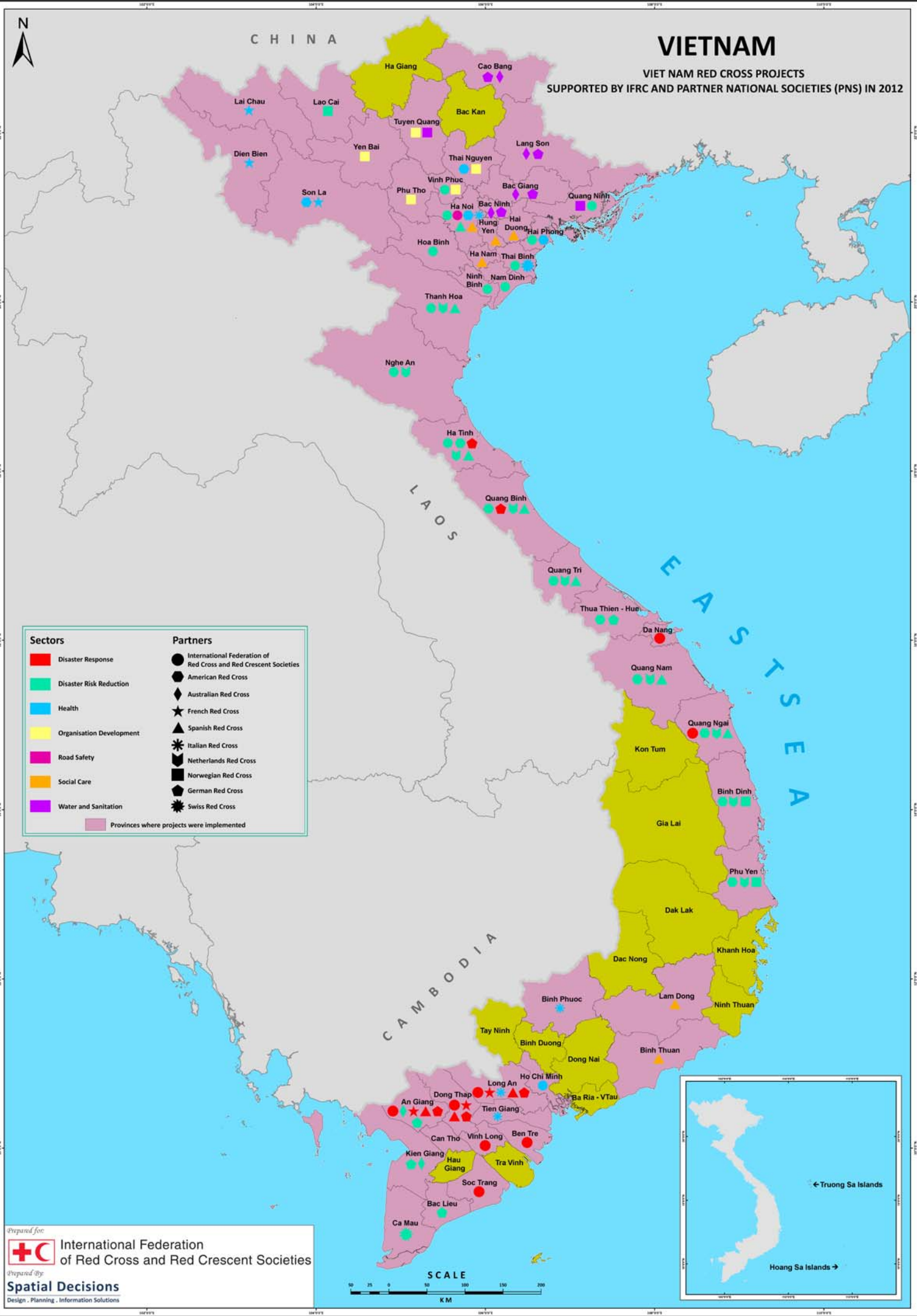
Province	District	Commune	Basic equipment	Time
Quang Ninh	Quang Yen	Hoang Tan	Handheld speakers	Sept
		Lien Vi		
	Hoanh Bo	Le Loi		
		Thong Nhat		
	Mong Cai	Van Ninh		
		Hai Yen		
	Ha Long	Dai Yen		
		Tuan Chau		
	Dong Trieu	Kim Son		
		Hung Dao		
Thai Binh	Quynh Phu	Quynh Lam	From DRR	June
	Dong Hung	Hoa Nam		June
	Vu Thu	Vu Doai		Oct
Nam Dinh	Hai Hau	Hai Ly	2 information boards, 2 loudspeaker systems	
Ninh Binh	Kim Son	Con Thoi	Repair loudspeaker systems after Typhoon Son-Tinh	Nov
		Kim Dong		
		Kim Tan		
	Gia Vien	Gia Lac		
Thanh Hoa	Thanh Hoa	Hoang Anh	6 hand speakers	Oct
	Hoang Hoa	Hoang Chau	6 hand speakers	Oct
	Quang Xuong	Quang Thach	5 hand speakers	Oct
	Ha Trung	Ha Toai	5 hand speakers	Oct
Nghe An	Dien Chau	Dien Kim	Loudspeakers	Nov
	Nghi Loc	Nghi Thiet	Loudspeakers	Nov
	Quynh Luu	Quynh Phuong	Loudspeakers	Nov
Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	Ngoc My	3 wireless loudspeakers	Nov
		Lien Hoa	2 wireless loudspeakers	Nov
		Quang Son	8 sets of loudspeakers	Nov
		Xuan Hoa	8 sets of loudspeakers	Nov
Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	Man Duc	handy speakers	Dec
		Thanh Hoi		
		Tu Ne		
		Dong Lai		
		Ngoc My		
	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>		



CHINA

# VIETNAM

VIETNAM RED CROSS PROJECTS  
SUPPORTED BY IFRC AND PARTNER NATIONAL SOCIETIES (PNS) IN 2012



Sectors	Partners
Disaster Response	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Disaster Risk Reduction	American Red Cross
Health	Australian Red Cross
Organisation Development	French Red Cross
Road Safety	Spanish Red Cross
Social Care	Italian Red Cross
Water and Sanitation	Netherlands Red Cross
	Norwegian Red Cross
	German Red Cross
	Swiss Red Cross
	Provinces where projects were implemented

CAMBODIA

EAST SEA

Prepared for:  
 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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