

Programme Update 2007



Viet Nam

Appeal No. MAAVN001

Programme Update no.3

This report covers the period 1/1/07 to 30/6/07 of the 2006 -2007 Appeal.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



Viet Nam Red Cross staff and volunteers working in the frontline to provide a helping hand to people affected by Xangsane Typhoon in Central Viet Nam-October 2006.

In brief

Programme Summary: Viet Nam continues to change at an accelerating rate. Annual GDP growth has averaged about 7.5 percent over the past five years. According to a recent report of the Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 25 million people have been freed from the clutches of poverty in recent years. In 2007, Viet Nam joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), which will mean more opportunities and challenges as the country becomes part of the global economy. One of the challenges for humanitarian organizations, such as the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC), is how to ensure that vulnerable communities are not left behind as a result of increasing disparity between the country's rich and poor marginalized groups.

The VNRC has focused on its priorities, utilising its comparative advantage in disaster preparedness and response, and prevention of epidemics. In so doing, it has contributed to the Federation's Global Agenda, particularly in terms of Goal 1 (Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disaster) and Goal 2 (Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health).

The VNRC's main achievements in the first-half of the year include:

- Ongoing information campaign on avian influenza preparedness;
- First aid training of trainers and revising first aid materials;
- Mangrove plantation and disaster preparedness (DP) training and public awareness;
- Capacity building of VNRC staff in monitoring and evaluation; and
- Ongoing organizational and financial development.

In addition to the appeal programme, the VNRC devoted much resource to support people affected by the Xangsane and Durian emergencies and recovery operations which continued into 2007. This demonstrated the VNRC's

adaptability and disaster response capacity.

The VNRC's VIIIth national congress was held from 28-29 June. Delegates from the national society, the Federation, partner national societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) plus representatives from the government and various external organizations. The meeting applauded the major strides the VNRC has made in its service to vulnerable people in recent years. A new leadership, representing a new generation - including the president, two vice presidents, a vice-president cum secretary-general, and three under-secretary generals - was elected. The revised statutes for the national society were adopted at the congress.

Needs: CHF 3.96 million (USD 3.22 million or EUR 2.39 million) out of which 43% is covered. Outstanding needs: CHF 2.24 million (USD 1.8 million or EUR 1.35 million)

Click here to go directly to the attached interim financial report

Partners: Partners who support through the Federation are Swedish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, and Liechtenstein Red Cross. Partners with representation in Viet Nam are [Netherlands Red Cross](#), American Red Cross, French Red Cross, [Spanish Red Cross](#), Swiss Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and German Red Cross. [<click here for a list of mapping support to VNRC>](#)

Progress towards objectives

Disaster management

Global Agenda Goal 1: Reduced deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.

Programme objective: The VNRC fulfils its designated strategic and implementation role in the context of Viet Nam's disaster management network

Achievements: The VNRC is not just in the business of disaster response but also works with communities to increase their resilience to hazards. The VNRC's ability to mobilize community input is a cornerstone of the success of a Japanese Red Cross-supported coastal protection programme for mangrove plantation and disaster preparedness (DP) capacity building. The planting of mangroves is a proven technique to protect coastal communities and environments by reducing the impact of strong waves. Some 500 people were trained on planting techniques and 250 households benefited directly from the mangroves planting programme, through the protection offered and the catching of seafood products. These households managed to secure an average monthly income of VND 800,000 (CHF 60). Mangroves also protect sea dykes in coastal areas: in Hai Phong alone (Dai Hop and Bang La communes), according to local People's Committee staff, each year mangroves save about VND seven billion (CHF 520,000) of government funds for sea dyke maintenance.



Mangrove forests planted by communities prone to typhoons, with assistance from VNRC in Hai Phong Province, help to reduce the impact of typhoon and help generate income. Federation

Experience has consistently shown that better prepared communes cope more robustly when disasters occur. As such, 570 VNRC staff and key people in disaster-prone communities were trained on disaster preparedness. After the training, participants were able to implement DP planning for their own communes. Altogether 838 teachers in the five provinces received DP training. In turn, the teachers provided DP knowledge to 23,865 pupils, encouraging them to adopt and practise good practices. Those trained contributed to the mass evacuation of local communities when typhoons hit. The DP training for children was used as a case study at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk

Reduction held by ISDR UN in Geneva from 4-6 June 2007. Teachers and school children are key players in the learning and dissemination of DP knowledge among their communities.

In Ha Tinh province, 37 VNRC staff and volunteers received training on the functions and operations of a rapid response team, as part of the effort to build the capacity of the VNRC to be more effective in supporting communities during disasters.

During the prolonged drought early in the year, especially in some districts of Thanh Hoa province, local Red Cross chapters guided communes to regularly control sea water salinity to minimize damage to new mangrove plantations.

The mangrove reforestation programme has been highly praised around the world and was featured by the BBC and other media groups. The VNRC needs to continue working hard to build on its success.

Constraints or challenges: The VNRC has comparative advantage in mobilizing communities in planning, plantation, monitoring and protection of mangrove. However, the protection of mangrove forests from logging needs to be strengthened, and requires coordination between the Red Cross and relevant authorities.

The programme has also been hampered by a shortage and rapid turnover of human resources at grass root level. VNRC staff at the district/commune level have responsibilities other than Red Cross work, making it difficult for them to fulfil carry out their duties. There is also a great need to help the VNRC's finance officers to prepare financial reports and supporting documents that meet Federation requirements.

Health and Care

Global Agenda Goal 2: Reduced deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health

Objective: The VNRC delivers quality health and care programs and services that address the needs of the vulnerable people in Viet Nam.

Achievements: The VNRC continued its information campaign on avian influenza preparedness started in September 2006, which aims to increase community awareness of the dangers of human exposure to the virus. In total, 283,605 households benefited in the ten targeted provinces. Some 122,995 households received soap and reminders to wash hands after being in contact with poultry. Another 164,610 households were enlightened on the risks of avian influenza and how to protect themselves and their communities from exposure. In addition, 2,090 persons recruited as volunteers were trained to educate their communities – including minority groups – using local languages, media and materials in that language.



Ducks are roaming free in Soc Trang province. The awareness of people of the risks of avian flu is still very low. Federation

Of equal importance, the VNRC committed to recommendations for improvement from a follow-up evaluation report. The VNRC also engaged in two follow-up studies initiated by the Federation, one of which was led by a Swedish consultant who worked on a voluntary basis. This initiative was outside of this appeal. The purpose was to draw lessons learnt, thus creating an institutional learning environment within the VNRC for better implementation in future. The first follow-up study was in December 2006. The VNRC picked up on recommendations for better service delivery over the next phase in its discussion with branches. This study, together with a second one in May 2007 at the end of the project, is already proving a good learning tool for VNRC and other national societies addressing avian influenza issues to better support communities. A VNRC health representative presented the first follow-up study at the third annual regional health team meeting in Bangkok, reflecting a strong learning culture within VNRC. It is hoped VNRC's willingness to change will increase partner confidence and support.

The community-based first aid (CBFA) programme focused on the development of a standardized manual for 64 Red Cross chapters. Currently there are a variety of references and approaches in training between headquarters and chapters drawing from various inputs/resources from the Federation, the ICRC, French Red Cross and other organizations. The VNRC hosted a workshop to consider inputs from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and experienced individuals. The Federation and French Red Cross, which has a wealth of experience on first aid and road safety, supported this. An expert from French Red Cross headquarters facilitated. Comments received will be consolidated in the final manual. The MoH has endorsed the manual which meets international standards on first aid. The newly designed manual will include a section on the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and its principles. From now on this will be standard in any books/manuals produced by the VNRC.

Eight people, including three from headquarters and five from chapters, were trained to be national instructors for VNRC. The best four will train a further 20 trainers in August 2007, who in turn will work with 40 volunteers in various communities from September.

It is foreseen that first aid training will be a good income generator for the VNRC given an increased demand for first aid skills from the country's expanding business community.

Constraints or challenges: The VNRC is the only organization in the country doing household trainings to raise awareness on how to protect against the avian influenza virus. Its capacity to mobilize volunteers, who are able to reach every commune, puts it ahead of any other organization. However, the volunteers selected are, with few exceptions, leaders of mass organizations, heads of hamlets or Red Cross commune staff. It is a concern that such people are also occupied with other tasks and do not always have sufficient time to visit beneficiaries at household level. They are also not always familiar with the Red Cross Fundamental Principles.

A standard manual on first aid is in place and there are eight trained national instructors. The VNRC will need to train more national instructors to scale-up its work in this area.

Organizational Development

Global Agenda Goal 3: Increased local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Programme objective: The VNRC is a strong, relevant and well-functioning society that is more effective at all levels thus provide better service to the vulnerable people

Achievements: Programme officers from various technical departments have been engaged in an avian influenza follow-up study. The health and care department initiative has built capacity and encouraged people to put their new skills, particularly in monitoring and evaluation (M&E), to use. M&E capacity at headquarters has become more established and key staff support more monitoring and evaluation in the field.

A 'cost norm' has been established, which sets the cost that will be consistently covered by the Federation and PNS at the same rate. This has enabled the most recent partner national societies to arrive, the German Red Cross, to fit into this existing system.

The acting head of finance and a finance officer participated in a finance development workshop organized by the Asia Pacific Service Centre in Kuala Lumpur, and are now looking at ways to introduce appropriate changes to the VNRC. A major impact so far is the VNRC's increased awareness of the need for transparency in finance management as well as accountability to become a credible partner.

The VNRC has also taken a step forward on volunteering development, with draft guidelines developed and circulated to chapters for comment. Feedback from the chapters will be incorporated into the final package, preparing the ground for development of a volunteering policy.

Constraints or challenges: The VNRC would benefit from a more streamlined management system. The current structure is often influenced by donors. For instance, three different departments currently carry out water and sanitation projects (health, social work, and project management). It appears that some departments are more partial to the needs of partner national societies than the actual needs on the ground. As such, VNRC has a strong desire to have clear job descriptions for each department and its director to enable more focused and coordinated work. However, this activity as well as others under the organizational development component has not been progressed due to a lack of funding.

Working in partnership

The VNRC continues to benefit from wider exposure to partners both inside and outside the Movement. Partners who support through the Federation are Swedish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, and Liechtenstein Red Cross. Partners to the VNRC with representation in Viet Nam are the Netherlands Red Cross, American Red Cross, French Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and the German Red Cross.

The VNRC is also nurturing a new operating model by encouraging initiatives that tend towards a programmatic approach. The cooperation agreement signed by Viet Nam Red Cross, Lao Red Cross and Cambodia Red Cross reflects commitment towards effective programme cooperation and long-term partnership around similar challenges. A series of cross-border exchange visits by VNRC and Cambodia Red Cross in May 2007 were outcomes of this innovative way of working together to address vulnerability, which does not always respect country borders. A team of Vietnamese volunteer doctors headed by an under-secretary general of VNRC provided free treatment and medicine to poor people living in two border provinces of Cambodia. In a related initiative, a delegation of Cambodia Red Cross visited two border provinces with Vietnam to share expertise on HIV/AIDS prevention.

The VNRC, with support of the Norwegian Red Cross, had an opportunity to learn about governance, management, branch development, volunteering, and fund-raising from its sister national societies in the region. A delegation including representatives of VNRC headquarters and branches visited the Thailand Red Cross, Laos Red Cross and Cambodia Red Cross. The delegation was impressed by the way other national societies are functioning, particularly the Cambodia Red Cross. According to some delegates 'one study tour is as valuable as ten training workshops'.

Another example of this approach to partnership is joint planning and implementation of a DipECHO disaster preparedness programme involving Viet Nam Red Cross, with support of Netherlands Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. This new working model has proved effective in using resources and personnel. It has challenged the VNRC to be the guide in this collective effort.

Locally, the VNRC, with support of the Federation and partner national societies active in Viet Nam, continues to be a key player in disaster preparedness and response. The national society is an active member of the central committee for flood and storm control (CCFSC) - a government organization including representation from various ministries engaged in disaster preparedness and response. The Red Cross is also a core member of other forums, including the national disaster management working group composed of key representation from UNDP, international NGOs as well as the national disaster partnership for joint need assessment of natural hazards impact, promotion of community-based disaster management, Sphere standards and working together, experience and lessons sharing.

The VNRC's unique role in terms of mobilizing populations and reaching remote and mountainous areas has enabled the VNRC to be in a stronger position in dialogues on avian influenza initiatives within the country. The VNRC and the Federation have both signed the partnership on avian and human influenza (PAHI). This partnership acts as a forum for information sharing and exchanges, and facilitates monitoring and evaluation of the overall national programme, particularly the official development assistance (ODA)-funded parts. Signing up to this framework will enable the VNRC to be open to more effective ways of working as well as sharing of information.

Another good example of effective local partnership is VNRC's link with local pagodas which traditionally responded to appeals of the national society. The two often cooperate to distribute relief goods to poor people.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The VNRC's high profile in disaster preparedness and response within the country has enabled the Red Cross to promote the Federation's initiative on international disaster response law (IDRL) among the government and members of the national disaster management working group. IDRL is aimed at strengthening disaster preparedness through legal means, which is very important in a country such as Viet Nam. Key VNRC staff attended regional workshops to learn more on how to promote IDRL and address climate change issues in Viet Nam, which will be heavily affected by a rise in sea water level.

Joint efforts have also been made to disseminate Sphere standards in the country. The Red Cross, together with Care International and Oxfam, has printed more Sphere books in Vietnamese for wider use in Viet Nam. VNRC disaster preparedness trainers are assisting INGOs and the CCFSC to carry out DP training and dissemination of Sphere standards as well as good practice in damage and needs assessments in Viet Nam.

The VNRC's mangrove forestation programme is the envy of many national societies across the region. National societies such as the Thai Red Cross and Sri Lanka Red Cross are keen to learn from Viet Nam. It is expected that VNRC will document its experience and know-how and share this with other countries.

The VNRC's visibility among diplomatic corps within the country has been enhanced via a series of joint visits by the VNRC and the Federation to the embassies of Sweden, Australia, and New Zealand. Visits to other embassies will be made to enable the VNRC to strengthen its relationship with foreign missions in the country in an effort to generate more funding locally.

Looking ahead

The new leadership of the VNRC is open to change while at the same time remains committed to ongoing priorities. It also recognizes that Viet Nam is changing quickly and that the national society has to adapt to remain relevant and successful in the country.

The mangrove plantation programme which focused on disaster preparedness activities will continue during the second-half of the year. A consensus was reached to improve reporting practises, and to identify weaknesses and ways to strengthen the planning and implementation at a meeting in July with the director of the social work department (now under-general secretary).

Under health and care, recommendations in the second follow-up study on avian influenza have been discussed and endorsed by the headquarter's health department and will form the basis of enhancing the headquarter's competence in monitoring and evaluation and further cross-cutting activities among technical departments at the headquarters. The recommendations will be discussed with the new leadership to support the change process at VNRC headquarters.

Volunteering activity is expected to take off in the second- half of 2007, with the support of American Red Cross to develop a VNRC volunteer guideline and volunteer database. This will help VNRC effectively recruit, manage, and train volunteers to serve the demands of the most vulnerable in Viet Nam. The Federation country delegation was sought to provide technical inputs to project proposals, and to assist in the project's implementation.

Coordination and implementation

There has been a significant improvement in coordination between the VNRC, Federation and partner national societies. Regular coordination meetings are proving useful and VNRC priorities are increasingly setting the tone of meetings. By end of the year, the VNRC is expected to chair the coordination meetings and demonstrate its capacity as the host national society.

Partner support has been comprehensively mapped and technical working groups are now in operation in sectoral areas for instance water and sanitation, first aid, and volunteering. This is enabling more consistent approaches from partner national societies to water sanitation and knowledge sharing, among others.

A similar tool which records international training/workshops and participants from the VNRC, the Federation, and national society partners has been developed. It will be used to encourage staff to put their acquired skills into use in appropriate ways and areas.

The VNRC will host a retreat with partners and the Federation, which should see a good exchange around VNRC priorities and the best way for partners to support these. The retreat is expected in September 2007.

For further information please contact

In Hanoi: Dr. Trinh Bang Hop, Head of International Relations and Development Department,
Viet Nam Red Cross; email: vnrchq@netnam.org.vn; Phone: +84.4.822.4320; Fax:
+84.4.942.4285

In Hanoi: Irja Sandberg, head of delegation, email: irja.sandberg@ifrc.org;
Phone: +84.4.942.2980 (ext. 216); Fax: +84.4.942.2987

Federation Regional Representation Office: Mr. Bekele Geleta, Regional Representative,
Bangkok, Phone: +66 26661 8201 ext 100, Email: bekele.geleta@ifrc.org

In Geneva: Southeast Asia Desk: Sabine Feuglet, +41 22 730 4258; fax +41 22 733 0395, Email:
sabine.feuglet@ifrc.org

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAVN001 - VIETNAM

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/6
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAVN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,872,480	1,575,751		512,671	0	3,960,902
B. Opening Balance	0	133,328		3,037	148,006	284,372
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
British Red Cross		0		0	0	0
Capacity Building Fund				29,981		29,981
DFID Partnership		134,012		76,578		210,590
German Red Cross	172,111				42,048	214,159
Italian Red Cross					3,315	3,315
Japanese Red Cross		389,789			76,715	466,503
Liechtenstein Red Cross	500					500
Netherlands Red Cross	25,248				7,878	33,126
New Zealand Red Cross	31,643					31,643
Norwegian Red Cross					20,000	20,000
Swedish Red Cross					19,780	19,780
C1. Cash contributions	229,501	523,801		106,559	169,735	1,029,596
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Japanese Red Cross		-514			-101	-615
New Zealand Red Cross	12,045					12,045
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	12,045	-514			-101	11,430
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
British Red Cross	250,000	-10,669				239,331
Japanese Red Cross		-0				-0
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or	250,000	-10,669				239,331
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Italian Red Cross					51,000	51,000
Swedish Red Cross					91,800	91,800
C5. Inkind Personnel					142,800	142,800
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	491,546	512,618		106,559	312,434	1,423,157
D. Total Funding = B + C	491,546	645,946		109,596	460,440	1,707,528

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	133,328		3,037	148,006	284,372
C. Income	491,546	512,618		106,559	312,434	1,423,157
E. Expenditure	-451,549	-477,217		-107,870	-376,680	-1,413,316
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	39,997	168,729		1,726	83,760	294,212

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,872,480	1,575,751		512,671	0	3,960,902	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	15,956							15,956
Construction Materials			41,306				41,306	-41,306
Food	42,000							42,000
Seeds,Plants	421,342		46,160				46,160	375,182
Water & Sanitation	137,800		15,911				15,911	121,889
Medical & First Aid	59,562				780		780	58,782
Teaching Materials	6,000	21,678	1,155		10,892		33,726	-27,726
Utensils & Tools			20			192	212	-212
Other Supplies & Services	268,110	54,335	4,486		3,003		61,824	206,286
Total Supplies	950,770	76,013	109,039		14,675	192	199,919	750,851
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles			78				78	-78
Computers & Telecom	42,607	2,106	10,843		4,532		17,481	25,126
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.			2,461			6	2,467	-2,467
Others Machinery & Equipment	105,611		2,758				2,758	102,853
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	148,218	2,106	16,140		4,532	6	22,783	125,435
Transport & Storage								
Storage			4				4	-4
Distribution & Monitoring	2,250	14,777	34,916		381	1,112	51,186	-48,936
Transport & Vehicle Costs	25,625	2,467	12,345		599	19,403	34,814	-9,189
Total Transport & Storage	27,875	17,244	47,265		980	20,515	86,004	-58,129
Personnel Expenditures								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	376,336					207,775	207,775	168,561
Delegate Benefits	55,321							55,321
National Staff	180,082	4,927	15,947		10,720	48,608	80,202	99,880
National Society Staff	176,657	94,745	31,477		576	2,800	129,598	47,059
Consultants	115,339	5,571	2,788		2,390	138	10,886	104,452
Total Personnel Expenditures	903,735	105,243	50,211		13,685	259,322	428,462	475,273
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	650,902	53,086	100,684		38,526	2,955	195,251	455,650
Total Workshops & Training	650,902	53,086	100,684		38,526	2,955	195,251	455,650
General Expenditure								
Travel	150,454	20,443	5,363		2,231	12,904	40,941	109,513
Information & Public Relation	663,591	114,825	19,410		21,058	3,879	159,172	504,419
Office Costs	171,726		11,829		68	36,651	48,548	123,178
Communications		35	6,454		740	9,604	16,834	-16,834
Professional Fees		398	28,995			7,320	36,714	-36,714
Financial Charges		11,378	4,184		3	-6,224	9,341	-9,341
Other General Expenses	36,172	17,508	3,795		4,359	5,413	31,074	5,098
Total General Expenditure	1,021,944	164,588	80,029		28,460	69,547	342,624	679,320
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			-3,951				-3,951	3,951
Total Federation Contributions & Tr			-3,951				-3,951	3,951
Program Support								
Program Support	257,459	29,351	31,019		7,012	23,881	91,262	166,196
Total Program Support	257,459	29,351	31,019		7,012	23,881	91,262	166,196
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		3,918	46,781			263	50,961	-50,961
Total Operational Provisions		3,918	46,781			263	50,961	-50,961

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Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,872,480	1,575,751		512,671	0	3,960,902	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,960,902	451,549	477,217		107,870	376,680	1,413,316	2,547,585
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,420,930	1,098,534		404,801	-376,680	2,547,585	