

Programme Update



Viet Nam

Appeal No. MAAVN001

30 June 2009

This report covers the period
1 January to 30 June 2009.



With the frequency of climate events due to the effects of climate change and their significant impact on Viet Nam, the Vietnamese national society continues to work with its communities in disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities. (Tao Van Dang/International Federation)

In brief

Programme purpose: The 2009-2010 support programme aims to strengthen the Viet Nam Red Cross society's role as the leading humanitarian organization in Viet Nam.

Programme summary:

Focus of activities during this reporting period has been the continuation of mangrove plantation and maintenance - disaster preparedness through plantation of mangroves/bamboo, training on disaster preparedness planning, education on disaster preparedness, household and public education on the dangers of avian influenza, and training on finance management.

Financial situation: The 2009 budget has been revised from CHF 1,004,972 (USD 925,926 or EUR 659,119) to CHF 682,915 (USD 629,200 or EUR 447,895). Coverage of the budget is up to 106 per cent while expenditure for January to June 2009 is 41 per cent of the total 2009 budget.

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

No. of people we help: 27,700¹ people have benefited from three main programmes: disaster management, health and care, and organizational development under this appeal.

¹ The figure is exclusive of the number of beneficiaries counted under emergency operation mentioned in this report.

There will be wider coverage of beneficiaries with the plantation of mangroves and bamboo, and the distribution of community-based disaster risk management handbooks, training materials, and booklets on disaster preparedness induction to school teachers and pupils.

Our partners: Multilateral partners who have supported VNRC include: British Red Cross/British government, Japanese Red Cross (as a long-term partner through the 2006-2010 memorandum of understanding to assist VNRC), New Zealand Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross.

VNRC has also been working with government departments, namely in the ministry of health, and the disaster management working group, as well as with UN agencies, such as UNICEF, WHO, and other non-governmental organizations. VNRC also has donors from the corporate sector.

Also contributing to the work of the national society on a bilateral basis are 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.

On behalf of the Viet Nam Red Cross, the International Federation would like to thank all partners and contributors for their response to this appeal.

Context

In 2008, Viet Nam saw minor changes in the socio-political arena that affected programmes to a small extent. The period from January until December 2008 was largely governed by concerns focussing on the global economic downturn. In turn, the Vietnamese government introduced fiscal measures to buffer the country from the worst effects: taxes were lowered in answer to local media reports that suggested employee lay-offs stood at approximately 20 per cent. The minimum wage was increased on 1 May 2009 from VND 540,000 (CHF 34 or USD 30) to VND 650,000 (CHF 40 or USD 38) per month. Currently, gross domestic product stands at 6.5 per cent; although, this percentage may be revised down to five per cent later on.

In this context, the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) remained on the alert for typhoons and other natural disasters, in particular, when Viet Nam's susceptibility to climate change was acknowledged. Dengue fever became an issue in the southern provinces, particularly in Dong Nai, Hochiminh City, Soc Trang, and Tien Giang, as a consequence of increased level of sea erosion. The country faced more than 21,000 cases of dengue fever in the southern part of Viet Nam, making dengue fever one of the top five infectious diseases in Viet Nam. In total, 20 fatalities were reported.

Additionally, acute diarrhoea outbreaks were also reported in 15 cities and provinces. About 1,150 cases were diagnosed as acute diarrhoea, 115 of which confirmed positive for cholera while one death was confirmed. Unhealthy food practices, such as eating food poorly cooked or prepared under unhygienic conditions, are the main cause of the disease. Avian influenza still remains on the blacklist for the country health sector. While the number of infected cases reported numbered at only four during this reporting period, all these were fatal. As such, addressing the threat of dengue fever, avian influenza and cholera still remain high on VNRC's health agenda.

VNRC demonstrated a good effort in responding to these pervasive diseases. However, the national society's lack of clear processes and guidelines in place impeded response time. There was also a lack of understanding in connection with the International Federation's disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) which could have been used as stop-gap funding to offset the needs of time and efficiency for preventive responses. The International Federation's country office has offered VNRC assistance and training in such available processes and facilities. This includes workshops in community-based first aid as a first step towards helping the national society improve community health.

Climate change has become more obvious in Viet Nam, changing the pattern of disasters that strike annually. This is evident by the occurrence of floods in early January 2009 in the central part of the country, whereby the provinces of Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh and Khanh Hoa were affected. Floodwaters left six people dead, three missing, and had a significant impact on property and personal belongings. This has been the first time ever that flooding has happened at this time of the year. The VNRC has distributed 1,200 household kits and VND 600 million (CHF 37,200 or USD 35,000) to the affected provinces.

The country was also hit by other minor disasters such as local floods and whirlwinds in March in the provinces of Quang Tri, Hue, Quang Ngai, Ha Tinh, and Bac Kan. The first typhoon, Can Hom, struck in the south of Viet Nam on 3 May, which was considered highly unprecedented, but moved away towards to the Philippines. Between 17 and 27 May, heavy downpours were experienced in the mountainous districts of Nghe An province, causing flash flooding. Seven people were reported dead, and five injured with 20 houses collapsed and heavy damaged sustained by properties and farms. Losses were estimated at USD 2.20 million (or CHF 2.39 million). The national headquarters released USD 2,800 (CHF 3,040) and 200 household kits to assist those most in need.

The VNRC will need a strategy on contingency funding in order to ensure timely response to minor disasters as a consequence of climate change.

Disaster management

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

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

Funding situation: The 2009 programme is looking for CHF 629,744 (USD 580,211 or EUR 413,023) with 98 per cent covered thanks to support from the Japanese Red Cross and the Merck Company's New York office. Funding from Merck will be spent on technical assistance for contingency planning and disaster risk reduction through the organization of training workshops from July onwards to the end of the year.

Outcomes/Expected results

- Impact of storms and floods in Viet Nam are reduced through timely distribution of life-saving assistance to the affected populations.
- Communities in Viet Nam are aware of disaster hazards in their region and are capable of acting effectively during times of disaster.
- Vulnerability of communities in storm-prone areas is reduced from the impact of disaster through timely information, capacity building and livelihood resilience to disaster risk
- VNRC at all levels has developed and updated their annual contingency plan and shares it with other stakeholders.

Achievements

Activities under the Japanese Red Cross-supported coastal protection programme remain the focus of the VNRC disaster management programme. Implementation began in April, despite a delayed start resulting from late submission of reports from the national society. Thanks to experience accumulated over years of project management, activities were carried out quickly in April and May. Outcomes include:

- Training on planting techniques given to households engaging in plantation
- 105 hectares of *kandeliac* and *sonnaria* planted in the Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh provinces
- 8,500 bamboos planted in Nam Dinh and Thai Binh
- 20 people planting mangrove trees paid a total of VND 20 million (CHF 1,240 or USD 1,130) in Hai Phong
- 220 commune staff and community volunteers in 11 communes in the provinces of Hai Phong, Nam Dinh, Quang Ninh and Thanh Hoa trained in disaster preparedness planning
- 75 commune staff more aware of disaster preparedness and response
- 60 community volunteers who are motor drivers in three communes in Nghe An province trained in disaster response and first aid
- 382 school teachers trained in disaster preparedness
- 2,600 community-based disaster risk management handbooks, 1,500 training materials for teachers and 36,100 booklets on "Disaster preparedness (DP) introduction to children" have been printed and distributed to eight provinces in order to carry out training workshops as planned. Two LCD projectors, one computer set and three cameras have been procured and handed over to the Red Cross chapters of Hai Phong, Ninh Binh, Nghe An, Thai Binh and the national headquarters to facilitate training and monitoring activities.
- 10,000 booklets on mangrove impact and planting techniques for more public awareness to local communities and children, placed within the mangrove research centre.

Activities under this project have had direct impact on communities. Commune staff who have received disaster preparedness planning have been able to develop disaster preparedness plans for their own communities. The project has helped the Red Cross build partnerships through cooperation with the education sector in providing curricular training for school teachers so that they, in turn, train school children in summer classes. Red Cross communes have generated income from these mangroves. In bamboo planting communes, an agreement has been reached between planting households and local administration in which beneficiaries will contribute part of their income earned from marine and young bamboo harvesting to the Red Cross commune fund.

Similar to previous years, under the disaster management programme, development activities are carried out in parallel with emergency operations. Between January and May, the VNRC distributed household items including blankets, mosquito nets, and cooking utensils, and rice to those affected in 17 flood-stricken provinces under the 2008 flood operation, benefiting approximately 277,900 people. In the recovery phase, VNRC planned to provide 4,000 families and 10,000 families with water and sanitation, and livelihood support. Water and sanitation activities are expected to be completed in July. Lists of beneficiaries have been in place. To ensure progress, the country office recruited, as volunteers, retired staff members from the VNRC headquarters and chapters who have many years of experience in disaster preparedness, to carry out the selection. The process was done through volunteers at community meetings with facilitation by the local administrative representative and Red Cross commune staff. Given the balance of the funds, the extent of the damage and need, and Red Cross chapter capacity in reporting and monitoring, the recovery phase will take place in five provinces.

Constraints or challenges

Lack of human resources to implement planned activities remains a big challenge to the disaster management (DM) programme. Frequency of reporting is something the VNRC needs to improve. While monitoring visits have been made, and monitoring reports submitted, findings from monitoring to improve the project implementation has not been captured by the VNRC monitoring staff, but rather from their partners. This makes a culture of learning and reflections within the VNRC go a long way.

The VNRC's 2009 annual plan on disaster preparedness and response would have had valuable inputs if partners were involved in the making process. A coordinated, participatory plan will help display steering role of the host national society, and enable partners to exercise a holistic approach in their support to the VNRC. At the time of reporting, only the disaster preparedness and response plan from Ben Tre Red Cross chapter has been shared with the country office.

Health and care

Global Agenda Goal 2: Reduced deaths, illness and impact from disease and public health emergencies

Programme objective: The VNRC delivers quality health and care programmes and services that address the needs of vulnerable people in Viet Nam

Outcomes/Expected results

- The awareness of people on the dangers of avian influenza in five target provinces and the preparedness/response capacity of VNRC to public health emergencies is enhanced.
- Vulnerability to HIV and its impact reduced through preventing further infection, expanding care, treatment, and support, and reducing stigma and discrimination.
- Vulnerability to injuries caused by accidents reduced through the active participation of VNRC first aid trainers and volunteers in community-based first aid.
- The system of non-remunerated voluntary blood donor recruitment is strengthened.
- Access to safe water and sanitation services for poor ethnical minority people is improved in two selected Northern mountainous provinces.

Funding situation: The 2009 programme is looking for CHF 287,608 (USD 264,986 or EUR 188,630), but 12 per cent is covered thanks to support from New Zealand Red Cross and British Red Cross. The un-earmarked funding from the British Red Cross is spent on community-based first aid activities which have been funded by New Zealand Red Cross since 2007.

Achievements:

Main activities planned for 2009-2010 have been concentrated around avian influenza and community-based first aid. Though planned activities have not always been on track, there are significant outcomes to be acknowledged under this programme. The continuation of phase four was not possible due to the closure of global avian

influenza programme. There were, however, follow-up activities of phase three with focus on behavioural change communication in one of the high-rate outbreak provinces. Implementation of activities has been scaled down to a highly modest degree, using up the balance of CHF 6,000 (USD 5,528 or EUR 3,935) carried over from the 2008 budget under the Global Fund for avian influenza.

Given this fact, activities were planned for one month (May) and targeted for Soc Trang – a southern province with frequent small-scale occurrences since early in the year due to the high density of poultry backyard and free-range farming. Re-strengthening of the message on how to protect family and community from the dangers of the avian influenza is the main purpose of the intervention, particularly in locations where there have been high incidents of avian influenza within several months. Following the project design of phase three, key activities have been around the provision of training to volunteers, public awareness and household education on the danger of avian influenza together with the distribution of education materials. Outcomes achieved included:

- 75 volunteers trained with knowledge of avian influenza, who in turn, conducted training for households
- 4,945 households educated in the dangers of avian influenza
- 2,851 people received knowledge on avian influenza via group education
- 2,884 households being distributed education materials on avian influenza
- 350 people received public awareness messages on avian influenza

The VNRC's efforts to prepare for avian influenza have shifted into global pandemic preparedness which is set outside the development appeal and initiated in Viet Nam since end of 2008. Over several months now, the VNRC has invested human resources in developing a project proposal on humanitarian pandemic preparedness now pending the final confirmation from the global programme management unit in Geneva. Activities are planned from July 2009 to June 2010 with key outputs entailing a pandemic preparedness and response plan of humanitarian aid actors, capacity building for VNRC and partners to carry out the pandemic plan, protocols and strengthen coordination between government, humanitarian and civil society sectors in pandemic planning.

The immediate outcome of the project has been reflected in the changed concept of "pandemic" among Red Cross and relevant agencies in Viet Nam. The concept of *pandemic*, which remained implicit in early rounds of discussions with the VNRC and relevant agencies, have visualized by the recent outbreaks of the influenza A/H1N1 in over 40 countries worldwide, enabling the VNRC to actively engage in the intervention and the Vietnamese agencies to facilitate the Red Cross initiative in the field as part of the government's efforts to tighten surveillance on the spread of the flu.

Together with the pandemic preparedness initiative being supported by the International Federation, commitments and presence of the VNRC's leadership in thematic meetings organized by the ministries, UN agencies and the World Health Organization (WHO) have helped enable VNRC to be more active in the coordination mechanism initiated by UN agencies and the government in local forums on this issue. The project has also strengthened the VNRC role in the national steering committee on pandemic influenza formed in 2006, giving the VNRC more access to national planning and action related to pandemic preparedness and response. The country office, backed up by the regional and zone offices, will continue to support the VNRC to connect with the local network and maintain their visibility in local forums.

Community-based first aid activities were light at this stage of time as competent human resources of the health and care department have been prioritized in preparation of the humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) programme. Activities around community-based first aid (CBFA) planned for the second half of the year include: distribution of 100 sets of CPR mannequins and the newly printed standardized first aid manual to Red Cross provincial chapters, development of a pedagogic methodology book, and handbook for volunteer and community practitioners, and refresher courses through the training-of-trainers sessions (ToT). Besides training, the project will continue to engage active chapters in CBFA with an aim to integrate the learning-by-doing method in the chapters' community first aid training, strengthening national data and reporting for first aid.

Blood donor recruitment activities, which are primarily planned to seek technical support from the International Federation's regional office, have progressed with the VNRC's own initiative and by local resources. According to the VNRC's report, about 600,000 blood units were collected with 75 per cent of which was voluntarily donated in 2008. A campaign namely "a red blood drop" was launched in May seeking regular and long-term blood donors. The achievement showcases the national society's capacity to promote non-remunerated voluntary blood donor recruitment utilizing local resources as well as dialogues with other partners such as the World Health Organization and the ministry of health,

Constraints or challenges

Lack of competent human resources within the health department remains the greatest challenge to the programme, even though needs pressing on the department's human resources from Red Cross partners is much less than that of the disaster management department due to a lower level of interest in the health activities of the national society. (See *mapping support*). However, the department is largely occupied with other activities in their own agenda such as eye cornea donation, humanitarian clinic establishment, and first aid centre establishment.

Capacity and 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 providing better service to vulnerable people.

Outcomes/Expected results:

- The capacity of VNRC to implement sustainable programmes through the headquarters and branch levels is increased
- Volunteer management is enhanced
- The capacity of branches to design, implement, evaluate and fundraise for their projects with vulnerable communities is increased

Funding situation: The 2009-2010 programme seeks CHF 80,000 (USD 73,707 or EUR 52,468). Only two per cent (CHF 1,726 or USD 1,590) is covered due to the amount was carried over from the previous year's budget.

Achievements

Major activity carried out under the programme has been around finance development through support from the regional office in Bangkok. One-week on-job-training was provided to 12 staff at the headquarters to get them familiar with the SunSystem software. The support is ongoing, and the finance delegate from the regional office will continue to provide technical input to the development on guidelines for finance management and training material for Red Cross staff which VNRC plans to do in the second half of the year.

Also in this field, the VNRC proposed a revision on rate of expenditure set out in the 2008 cost norm which aims to offset inflation. Discussion with partners is ongoing. However, salary support to the VNRC staff working in projects remains the most contentious point due to partner concern on the lack of the VNRC's human resource capacity that, in many cases, impedes the progress of project, and which has not yet been resolved.

Volunteering regulation was introduced in April. The VNRC would like to carry out activities around volunteer management. Development of a "real" Red Cross volunteer will go a long way.

Constraints or challenges

Partners are not aware of VNRC's direction on organizational development or strategy to address the lack of human resources in technical departments, particularly in disaster management, and health and care. The need to have permanent technical positions within the headquarters, for instance, water and sanitation technical staff, and an IT person, and having the same service provider (i.e. email address for the VNRC headquarters, and VNRC's website) is critical, and partners have offered assistance to the VNRC in this regard. VNRC's leadership supported the idea, but to date, has showed little indication of committing to the process.

The VNRC developed regulations on the functions of each department within the headquarters on their own last year, but showed no sign of furthering it towards having a terms of reference (ToR) for individual departments and positions. This component in the 2010 plan will be revised to suit the actual context.

Principles and values

Global Agenda goal 4: Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion

Programme objective: Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values of the Red Cross and Red Crescent is promoted among VNRC

Outcomes/Expected results:

VNRC leaders, staff and volunteers fully understand the mandate and role of Red Cross that helps to promote humanitarian values

Achievements:

Activities planned under this component were not in progress due to the lack of funding. However, being a cross-cutting programme, activity around the component has been integrated into emergency operations. Training on the Movement's Fundamental Principles and its implications in Red Cross activities has been organized prior to the rice distribution activity under the 2008 flood operation in order to encourage Red Cross staff to adhere to the Movement's Fundamental Principles. About 577 Red Cross branch staff and representatives of local government including heads or deputies of local commune authorities in nine provinces attended the training.

Constraints or Challenges:

Lack of common and appropriate understanding on the Fundamental Principles challenges common approach and standard quality of service delivered within the VNRC.

Working in partnership

The International Federation country office continues to support stronger coordination and implementation of the national society. The country office consisting of one health and care programme officer, one finance officer, one reporting officer, and an administrator, is led by an interim Federation country representative based at the Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok, and by the disaster management programme manager as acting office manager who oversees the daily management at the office proper. Maintaining coordination meetings including VNRC, International Federation and partner national societies, and technically assisting the national society in planning and budgeting are among their tasks.

Coordination meetings take place regularly and have received attention of the VNRC's top leaders. Though this gathering serves as a good opportunity for the host national society and partners to exchange information on project implementation, there should be more problem-solving, and decision-making at these meeting. Coordination forums could contribute to long-term organizational development of the national society, if concerns raised by partners are followed up and addressed appropriately.

The VNRC enjoys an opportunity to enhance its capacity in strengthening partnerships with government and UN agencies through the development of the pandemic preparedness initiative (H2P). The presence of the VNRC's leadership in thematic meetings organized by the ministries, UN agencies and the World Health Organization (WHO) have helped enable VNRC to be more active in coordination mechanism initiated by UN agencies and the government in local forums on this issue. The project has also strengthened the VNRC role in the national steering committee on pandemic influenza formed in 2006, giving the VNRC more access to national planning and action related to pandemic preparedness and response.

The VNRC organized Solferino Day and the 90th year anniversary of the International Federation. The event was held in conjunction with campaign on humanitarian assistance at communities. On this occasion, the VNRC reviewed the one-year implementation of a campaign whereby "each Red Cross staff, member, and volunteer selects a specific beneficiary to support". According to VNRC's report, over 500,000 profiles of beneficiaries needing support were recorded. Based on specific needs of each beneficiary, the VNRC called its staff and members to support this campaign. The gap was covered by other organizations through VNRC's mobilization. About VND 300 billion (CHF 17.4 million or USD 16 million) have been mobilized over this one-year campaign.

On similar efforts to support the poor through local resource mobilization, the national society headquarters has mobilized VND 3.5 billion (CHF 228,000 or USD 210,000), and Red Cross at chapter levels sought VND 80 billion (CHF 4.3 million or USD 4 million) to carry out its traditional activity "Tet for the poor". Beneficiaries are the poor, the elderly living alone, people with disabilities, and those who have been affected by Agent Orange. In total, over 200,000 beneficiary families have been supported under this programme. Each beneficiary received assistance of USD 30 (CHF 33) either in cash or in goods (e.g. traditional Tet items such as cookies and festive food items).

Significant achievements in terms of local resource mobilization are an indication of strong local partnership that the national society has built to scale up its outreach to beneficiaries within their own initiatives.

The Red Cross Activities Law officially came into effect in January 2009. Thanks to the Law, Red Cross activities are progressing favourably. Before the introduction of the Law, policy-makers were little aware of the Red Cross. Now the Law itself and activities at all levels, Red Cross receives attention and support from the policy makers.

There are two on-going projects outside the development appeal, but under the management of the country office. They are: legal preparedness for responding to disasters and communicable disease emergency (IDRL), and the Federation-hosted global road safety programme (GRSP). Though involvement of the VNRC in these activities is little at this stage, operations of the projects through the International Federation, which requires contacts with various ministries, agencies and stakeholders, will make the name of the VNRC more familiar to other ministries and stakeholders.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Supporting the national society to improve the standard on implementation and management remains a priority of the International Federation country office. Writing monitoring reports after field visits has been institutionalized in the disaster management department. More technical support will be provided to the department staff in order to help monitoring staff understand better how to carry out monitoring, and how to use their findings to improve the project.

Looking ahead

The VNRC will continue to receive support from the International Federation country office to implement the planned activities set out in the development appeal. Plans for the second half of the year include:

- Disaster management:
 - o Continued plantation of mangroves,
 - o Organization of disaster preparedness training to communities, and
 - o Planning for 2010.
- Health and care:
 - o Develop book on training methodology on first aid, and hand book for volunteers.
- Finance development:
 - o Develop manual on monitoring and evaluation, and
 - o Organize training on monitoring and evaluation on finance management for staff at the headquarters.

VNRC initiated discussions with the government on the Red Cross emblem and is preparing for a talk with the ministry of health, before further government meetings. The national society is aware that the process will take time, and has asked ICRC to bring this issue to the attention of the government.

The VNRC will also host the Southeast Asia national society leaders' meeting in August 2009.

The national society has set out a long-term plan on their own agenda which includes:

- Completion of the construction of a Red Cross school
- Construction of a Red Cross hospital
- Replication of the Red Cross shop which was first opened in Hanoi in May, in other provinces
- Establishment of drinking water and instant noodle factories in order to supply in the event of disasters
- Set-up of health clinics, particularly in the north-west region

In the 2010-2011 country support programme, the International Federation will continue to support the planning to reflect the vulnerabilities of the community in terms of health and care, and disaster management in order to address the need in the communities and build up disaster resilient communities, aligning with the Global Agenda.

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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[<financial report below; click to return to title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAVN001 - Viet Nam

Mid-year report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAAVN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	457,580	57,380	1,726	0	166,229	682,915
B. Opening Balance	42,663	22,358	1,726	0	21,835	88,583
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>		7,380				7,380
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	546,465					546,465
<i>New York Office (from Merck)</i>	25,214					25,214
C1. Cash contributions	571,679	7,380				579,059
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		4,414				4,414
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		4,414				4,414
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Sweden Red Cross</i>					12,750	12,750
C4. Inkind Personnel					12,750	12,750
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>					16,400	16,400
<i>Services</i>					22,215	22,215
C5. Other Income					38,615	38,615
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	571,679	11,793	0	0	51,365	634,837
D. Total Funding = B + C	614,342	34,152	1,726	0	73,200	723,421
Appeal Coverage	134%	60%	100%	#DIV/0	44%	106%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	42,663	22,358	1,726	0	21,835	88,583
C. Income	571,679	11,793	0	0	51,365	634,837
E. Expenditure	-228,472	-17,679	-26		-36,992	-283,168
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	385,870	16,473	1,700	0	36,209	440,252

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAVN001 - Viet Nam

Mid-year report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAAVN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		457,580	57,380	1,726	0	166,229	682,915	
Supplies								
Seeds,Plants	35,497	36,947					36,947	-1,450
Medical & First Aid	10,000							10,000
Teaching Materials			1,263				1,263	-1,263
Utensils & Tools	1,300							1,300
Other Supplies & Services		489					489	-489
Total Supplies	46,797	37,436	1,263				38,699	8,098
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom		2,788					2,788	-2,788
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		3,819					3,819	-3,819
Others Machinery & Equipment	47,775							47,775
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	47,775	6,607					6,607	41,168
Transport & Storage								
Storage			32				32	-32
Distribution & Monitoring	103,838	18,130					18,130	85,707
Transport & Vehicle Costs	13,820	5,665	128		3,478		9,270	4,550
Total Transport & Storage	117,658	23,795	159		3,478		27,432	90,226
Personnel								
International Staff	70,500	61			18,108		18,170	52,330
Regionally Deployed Staff					34		34	-34
National Staff	64,079	264	6,908		1,608		8,780	55,299
National Society Staff	51,595	11,738	3,005				14,744	36,851
Consultants	12,350							12,350
Total Personnel	198,524	12,063	9,914		19,750		41,727	156,796
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	107,315	69,121	1,365				70,485	36,830
Total Workshops & Training	107,315	69,121	1,365				70,485	36,830
General Expenditure								
Travel	58,699	85	267	24	2,272		2,648	56,051
Information & Public Relation	8,652	32,949	6,280		254		39,483	-30,831
Office Costs	16,920	741	33		11,057		11,830	5,090
Communications	5,400	2,303	431		1,258		3,992	1,408
Professional Fees		13,352			6,936		20,288	-20,288
Financial Charges	480	19	4		-11,363		-11,341	11,821
Other General Expenses	30,306	1,088	124		1,775		2,987	27,319
Total General Expenditure	120,457	50,537	7,139	24	12,188		69,888	50,569
Programme Support								
Program Support	44,389	17,135	1,149	2	1,576		19,862	24,528
Total Programme Support	44,389	17,135	1,149	2	1,576		19,862	24,528
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		11,778	-3,310				8,468	-8,468
Total Operational Provisions		11,778	-3,310				8,468	-8,468
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	682,915	228,472	17,679	26	36,992		283,168	399,747
VARIANCE (C - D)		229,108	39,701	1,700	0	129,237	399,747	