

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Vietnam: Typhoon Lekima

Final report
Emergency appeal n° MDRVN002
GLIDE n° **TC-2007-00178-VNM**
16 January 2009

Period covered by this Final Report:

1 March 2008 - 10 October 2008;

Appeal target (current): CHF 3,231,507
(USD 2.7 million or EUR 1.9 million)

Appeal coverage: 77%;

[<Go directly to final financial report, donor response report, or contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- Preliminary appeal launched on 10 October for CHF 3,231,507 (USD 2.7 million or EUR 1.9 million) for 12 months to assist 193,000 beneficiaries.
- Appeal launched on 17 October as above with minor adjustments to the operation.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 (USD 170,000 or EUR 120,000).
- **With this final report, this emergency appeal will be closed.**

Remaining funds of CHF 25,214 will be reallocated to the disaster management programme of the country appeal (MAAVN001) after 90 days.



The country Federation representative visited Phu Yen province to see how people have recovered one year after Lekima struck. This family of two parents and three children received housing support from the Red Cross. Family income is gained from peeling nuts and manual labour by the husband, in a different province, for a total of VND 20,000 (CHF1.31 or USD 1.17) per day. Photo: Dang Van Tao/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Summary: The one-year operation has benefited at least 180,000 people over the emergency and recovery phases by providing food (rice), household kits, and re-construction of new houses. This support conformed to the most urgent needs of those affected by this disaster, helping to sustain them both physically and psychologically in the aftermath. During the implementation, the operation was challenged by additional emergency needs for food and family kits as a consequence of major flooding and a lengthy spell of cold weather in early 2008. The Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) has been able to address these emerging needs, expanding their services to cover the increased number of beneficiaries through assistance from other sources such as the government, and local organizations.

Observations and experience garnered from the operation show that the complexity of typhoon patterns, particularly over a very short period of time, makes this climatic event unpredictable and often with an impact overwhelming the capacity of communities and VNRC, despite training on disaster preparedness and tools such as hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment (HVCA) in place.

Contributions were received from the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German

Red Cross/government, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/government, USAID, the Irish government, Royal Norwegian Embassy in Viet Nam, Intel Foundation, the Merck Company Foundation and private donors. These covered a substantial 77 per cent of the appeal budget, enabling the VNRC to meet the appeal goals of providing food, non-food items and recovery services. Experiments in capacity building for the national society have been carried out through a new approach integrating Red Cross chapters with commune levels to a greater extent, but this needs long-term support for any significant impact.

On behalf of the Viet Nam Red Cross, the International Federation would like to thank all partners for their support.

The situation

Since mid-August 2007, the central provinces of Viet Nam have been badly affected by immense flooding. Following this, on 3 and 4 October, the region was again seriously hit by Typhoon Lekima, which struck with strong winds of 130 km/hour and heavy rainfall, submerging six provinces in central Viet Nam: Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Hue and Quang Ngai.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Lekima which caused considerable damage to infrastructure, heavy rain hit the provinces of Quang Binh, Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Ninh Binh, Hoa Binh and Son La. Extensive flooding occurred between 4 and 6 October. According to local news sources, about 600,000 people were made homeless due to collapsed and badly damaged houses. In total, two million people in ten provinces were critically affected by Typhoon Lekima and subsequent flooding, which destroyed their rice harvest and other stocks as well as their homes and belongings. Hundreds of people were forced to seek shelter in temples or cement buildings nearby.

Once the situation appeared to have calmed, people returned to what was left of their homes with the hope of returning to some degree of normal life as existed before Lekima. However, many had to be re-evacuated from their houses or temporary shelters due to flooding caused by one week of torrential rain from 29 October to 6 November 2007. Flooding was widespread in the central, coastal and highland areas. About 90,000 people were evacuated to safer areas by the local authorities. In areas such as Hai Lang and Trieu Phong in Quang Binh province, many families were living amid flood waters for more than 20 days. Tens of thousands of homes were submerged in central Viet Nam, as a result of the fifth major flood since August 2007. The impact of the two disasters is summarized below:

	People reported			No. of houses collapsed/washed away	No. of houses damaged/flooded	Paddy fields destroyed (hectare)	Food ¹ lost (tonne)
	Dead	Missing	Injured				
Typhoon Lekima	88	8	150	9,505	127,551	11,000	37,321
Floods in October-November	155	12	137	4,372	586,792	4,550	35,415

(Damage assessment reports done by Central Committee for Storms and Floods Control, CCSFC)

Media reports suggest that the series of disasters has affected 2.6 million people in the central part of Viet Nam, leaving 4,000 people without shelter.

In the midst of the compounding disasters, the northern and northern central provinces endured a lengthy spell of cold weather, the worst since 1989, for more than a month. The predicament of the affected people who derive their incomes mainly from crop production and husbandry has worsened. According to the ministry

¹ rice, maize, potatoes, cassava (manioc)

of agriculture and rural development (MARD), about 125,000 hectares of rice seedlings were destroyed during the severe weather. The failure of the rice crop was greatest in the five provinces north of the country, including the two typhoon-affected provinces of Thanh Hoa and Nghe An. Local governments and inhabitants expressed concern over the lack of rice seedlings for re-planting as well the possibility of a food shortage among vulnerable people in the following months.

From the socio-economic perspective, the consequences of subsequent disasters greatly challenge the government's efforts in working towards poverty reduction and education.

Due to this increased vulnerability as a consequence of the floods and cold, the Red Cross response in the aftermath of Typhoon Lekima was expanded to address urgent needs of food and non-food items.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The VNRC took immediate action to release relief items from their disaster preparedness supplies (including household kits consisting of mosquito nets, blankets, water containers and buckets, and cooking utensils) for delivery to the worst-hit provinces within days after the disasters struck. The International Federation's disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) and support from USAID enabled the VNRC to distribute 210 tonnes of rice to 7,000 families, and some 6,300 household kits at very early stages in response to the disasters.

The operation, starting with the distribution of rice and household kits, was carried out in mid-October 2007. The emergency phase itself lasted three months. In response to new arising needs caused by the cold spell, the country office used the appeal money to buy an additional 1,350 household kits for supplementary distribution to the severely affected population in the northern provinces which was already affected by the floods. In total, some 840 tonnes of rice and 13,500 household kits were delivered during the emergency phase, covering the needs of some 175,000 people affected.

The operation came to a close in September 2008 with the rebuilding of houses completed. The country office's initiative to approach foreign embassies and the business community helped to secure funding for the re-construction of 1,000 houses for people in need, providing long-term risk reduction to those living in temporary houses made of mud and leaves. Reports from the Son La Red Cross chapter show that some 25 houses in Son La province withstood Typhoon Hagupit and flash floods in September 2008.

A review meeting was held in Quang Binh on 22-23 October with participation from the donor community, the Norwegian embassy



Rapid response: In the very early stages after Lekima struck, VNRC volunteers in Thanh Hoa province prepared boats to ship relief items to those affected...



...while in Ninh Binh province, volunteers loaded rice and household kits onto bicycles and motorbikes for distribution where they were needed.

Photo 1: Dang Van Tao/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Photo 2: Ninh Binh Red Cross chapter, VNRC.

and USAID. The meeting started with a one-day field trip to meet with beneficiaries who received housing support, followed by a one-day presentation and discussion. This meeting was set to nurture a reporting culture to the public, a practice which aims to strengthen the accountability of VNRC and the International Federation engaging in the operation. The active participation of the external donors proved to be very useful also for the VNRC to listen to comments and recommendations from their major donors. An evaluation was completed in December 2008.

While these disasters have been certainly tragic, there has been a positive outcome from these events. Solidarity from chapter to chapter was impressive. Support in the form of food, clothes, household and kitchen items, and cash from different sources garnered by the Red Cross helped to alleviate the gloom of the people affected. Reports from the 14 chapters showed that about 156,000 people in these provinces received relief items in cash or kind through the VNRC. Initiatives to carry out local fund-raising were taken by chapters like the Hochiminh City Red Cross chapter. A musical event resulted in the collection of VND 2 billion (CHF 144,200 or USD 124,800) enabling the chapter to provide more help to those most in need.

Relief distributions (food)

Objective: Provision of emergency supplementary food comprising instant noodles, drinking water and a 30 kg ration of rice per family for 140,000² people for one month in the worst affected areas. Support in terms of both cash and rice will also be supplied by local authorities and other organizations.

Activities planned

- Identification of beneficiaries through criteria agreed upon between the national society and the local communities.
- Procurement of rice based on International Federation procurement procedures
- Organization of transport to the distribution point
- Organization of the various distribution by the local chapters concerned
- Distribution of rice with proper recording
- Monitoring and evaluation

Rice distributed helped beneficiaries to survive the crisis period. Within a month or two, those affected lived on food donations from different sources. Thanks to the International Federation's DREF allocation, rice was delivered to communities at very early stages after disaster struck. Subsequent distribution continued when the emergency appeal received funding. Distribution of rice was completed by the end of January 2008, providing food to 28,000 families (about 118,000 people) in the 14 affected provinces.

The distribution of emergency relief which was carried out in the early stages of response is shown in the below table:

Relief Item Distribution Status (through Federation appeal)

Province	Distributed	
	Food: rice Families covered	Household kits Families covered
Quang Binh	0	600
Ha Tinh	900	1,400
Nghe An	2,000	2,400
Thanh Hoa	2,000	1,600
Ninh Binh	700	800
Son La	700	500
Hoa Binh	700	300
Quang Tri	1,000	700
Thua Thien Hue	3,500	1,050

² 140,000 is an estimated figure. According to the Vietnamese state office for statistics, there are an average 4.2 people per Vietnamese family. Therefore distribution to 28,000 households totalled 118,000 people (i.e. 28,000 families x 4.2 people = ± 118,000 people).

Da Nang	1,000	700
Quang Nam	4,400	780
Quang Ngai	3,900	1,200
Binh Dinh	3,600	800
Phu Yen	3,600	620
Total	28,000	13,450
<i>Food: Each family received 30 kilogrammes of rice</i>		
<i>Non-food: Each household kit consists of one mosquito net, two blankets, one 40-litre water container, one 10-litre water container, one water bucket, and one cooking utensil</i>		

Rice was distributed according to rations defined in the plan and of good quality. Guidelines on the selection of beneficiaries with emphasis on a participatory approach were shared among provinces receiving relief items. As mentioned in the [previous operation update](#), the Red Cross at commune level, together with the head of communes and villages selected those most in need. In some, though not all, locations, a shortlist of beneficiaries was discussed at commune meetings to give people a say on who should be beneficiaries.



Rice and household kits were prepared for distribution in Thanh Hoa province. Photo: Dang Van Tao/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

In other cases, the selection process was done whereby the Red Cross at commune level together with representatives from other local mass organizations scrutinized the available list of households affected by the disaster which, in most cases, was prepared by heads of hamlets to reach an agreement on beneficiaries. Selected beneficiaries were notified once the selection was done. It is usually argued that it is impossible to reach agreement among the villagers who are affected by the disaster as everyone else may want to receive relief items as well. This indicates an opportunity to disseminate Red Cross principles and values to the public at least in this specific context, and to develop Red Cross human resources at local levels, who are knowledgeable about the Red Cross Red Crescent and are competent in making the community aware of Red Cross Red Crescent principles and values.

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)

Objective: By the end of December 2007, 12,000 families in the most severely affected areas will receive one basic household kit comprising cooking and kitchen utensils, one mosquito net, two blankets and one 40-litre plastic water container. The provision of these items aims to meet immediate needs and enable people to begin returning to their everyday lives as quickly as possible.

Activities planned

- Identification of beneficiaries through criteria agreed between the national society and the local communities
- Release of household kits from the VNRC warehouse
- Organization of transport and the distribution system for the basic household kits by each of the local chapters concerned
- Distribution of basic household kits with proper recording
- Procurement of items for basic household kits according to International Federation logistics procedures
- Monitoring and evaluation

The household kits were greatly appreciated by the beneficiaries as most basic household things were lost in flood waters. Being hit successively by the typhoon and the floods, families had become exhausted, and could not afford to replace basic needs for their everyday lives.

Distribution of household kits was done during the emergency phase which experienced the onset of winter. It was heartening to see simple necessities were highly valued: a blanket to wrap around the children at night in the makeshift shelter; a plastic container enabling the family to bring water from a cleaner source than the ubiquitous murky water; and cooking pots to prepare rice and vegetables bought with donated money. Given the harsh chill, particularly in the mountainous provinces of Son La and Hoa Binh where temperature dipped as low as 2°C on occasion, blankets were needed more than ever before.

The process of beneficiary selection followed the same procedure as did the selection of beneficiaries for rice support.

About 10,700 household kits have also been bought to replenish the VNRC buffer stock for the 2009 typhoon season.

Emergency shelter

Objective: By September 2008, 1,000 families with no available means to rebuild their homes are living in typhoon-resistant houses with appropriate water and sanitation facilities

Activities planned

- Identification of beneficiaries with destroyed/damaged houses with the aid of strong community participation.
- Community meetings to discuss house design with water and sanitation facilities, and adequate construction materials to be used.
- Education and awareness-raising for local people regarding typhoon-resistant techniques, and water safety and hygiene.
- Provision of technical training to Red Cross staff and volunteers at district and commune levels to monitor and evaluate the construction process together with beneficiaries to ensure quality and progress; and to understand the importance of water safety and sanitation facilities.

By the end of August 2008, after eight months of living in temporary huts made from mud and leaves or seeking shelter with relatives, about 1,000 families³ (approximately 4,000 people) in the rural areas of 13 coastal and mountainous provinces finally settled in their newly-built homes. The rebuilding started in June, and it took about 45 days to complete cement houses, while wooden houses in mountainous areas were begun later to allow beneficiaries more time to prepare materials.

The selection of beneficiaries for housing support took longer to give time to provincial Red Cross chapters to verify beneficiary lists submitted by Red Cross communes from monitoring visits to fields. In Quang Binh and Hoa Binh provinces, re-selection was made because the selected beneficiaries had already received support from other sources. As the support valued at VND 19 million (CHF 1,252 or USD 1,200) a considerable amount by local standards, a more cautious approach in selection was taken. Criteria for selection have been guided by the country office with priority given to households headed by women, people with disabilities and elderly people living alone. It is common that community meetings choosing beneficiaries were represented by the respective Red Cross commune, women's association, veterans' union, and farmers' union, and the head of the hamlet. Beneficiaries were selected based on consensus. Each list of beneficiaries was certified by the local provincial committees before being sent to the Red Cross chapter.

Guidelines on how to make housing structures firm and resistant to strong winds were shared with the VNRC headquarters and chapters by the country office. Chapter staff, in turn, educated beneficiaries, construction workers, and Red Cross communes. A local manual on design and construction was distributed to

³ Family sizes vary due the cultural context of Viet Nam whereby, very often, several generations of the same family live under one roof. While the official calculation lies at 4.2 people per family, numbers can vary greatly, making estimated figures very rough.



In Quang Binh province, these three children and their parents lived in this temporary shelter until they moved into a newly constructed house (see insert) in July 2008. Their new home was built with the support of the Red Cross through funding from the emergency appeal. (Photo: Dang Van Tao/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies)

these loans when weather is more conducive for their crops to flourish, enhanced by their hard labour. The country office has strongly recommended water and sanitation be included in the rebuilding of new houses, but it must be noted that as the practice is uncommon, particularly in the mountainous or remote areas, sanitation guidelines have not been strictly followed. In addition, beneficiaries prioritized many resources into building a big house and consequently did not have financial capacity for construction of water and sanitation facilities.

Selection of material suppliers and construction workers was made on a participatory basis including beneficiaries and Red Cross communes with Red Cross chapters taking major responsibility in signing contracts with the service suppliers. The guidelines from the country office are set, to give Red Cross chapters primary accountability and to reduce paperwork on financial procedures for beneficiaries/suppliers who bought materials on their own and had to seek verification for purchase invoices from the local people's committee during previous operations. Depending on respective chapters' approaches and the way they view this initiative, there are chapters following the guidelines while others keep the same procedures they used in the Xangsane/Durian typhoon operations in 2006.

Monetary support was transferred to beneficiaries in three installments and proved a workable method to help ensure beneficiaries kept on track and used the allotted money for housing construction.

beneficiaries, construction workers and the Red Cross (for monitoring purposes). While the book can be improved, it has, nonetheless, been widely used by the Red Cross and other stakeholders who have housing support activities in the province areas. Despite efforts to make training and tools available to communities to facilitate good practices, it is clear that the limited capacity of the Red Cross at commune level and in some cases, the low education levels of beneficiaries can prove major challenges to ensure adherence to technical requirements. In Quang Binh province, the houses were finished before the 2008 typhoon season, giving shelter to many people. Beneficiaries paid attention to the house foundation and frame. Many houses are built on high ground levels to avoid floods, with steel frames and door bars to keep the house standing firm in case of whirlwinds. However, the design of the roof needs improvement as rain water often leaks in through the roof of some houses.

Red Cross' standard support is VND 19 million (CHF 1,246 or USD 1,113) for a 24 square-metre house. However, it is common practice that beneficiaries build bigger houses, ranging from 38 to 42 square metres for an average of VND 40 million (CHF 2,622 or USD 2,342). It is understandable as in rural areas, up to three generations live in the same house, and beneficiaries are willing to add their own money to the contribution given by Red Cross as a

start-up. Additional contributions from beneficiaries are made in the form of labour from relatives or neighbours, extra support from the local authorities or by borrowing money from relatives or banks. While quite a few beneficiaries now owe banks for their loans, they are very optimistic of clearing

The construction process was monitored by the Red Cross at all levels and the country office. The Red Cross at grassroots level who live within these communities provided the most regular monitoring to the sites. However, monitoring in most cases was done to keep track of progress, rather than gathering findings and giving recommendations for management purposes.

As Red Cross activity received full support from the local people's committees, women's unions or farmers' associations were sent to monitor the rebuilding as additional assistance to Red Cross work. Support from authorities was received in many areas where local governments granted land use rights to households who had to relocate to safer locations or permitted minority groups, living in wooden houses, to log timber in permitted areas.

It is inspiring to see the joy of a beneficiary moving from a dilapidated shelter into a decent house. It will probably have taken years for them to be able to start the rebuilding from their own means. Families, with perpetual concerns on how to make ends meet, are free of at least one headache. In the northern mountainous and central coastal provinces with high frequency of disaster, housing support means long term benefits for risk reduction. This is clear from the recent Hagupit storm and flash floods in September 2008 where some 25 houses built through this support in Son La province were reported by the provincial Red Cross chapter not being affected by the disaster.

Institutional capacity building

Objective: VNRC staff and members at headquarters and relevant Red Cross chapters will improve their skills on needs assessment, monitoring and reporting

Activities planned

- Briefing and coaching of VNRC volunteers, staff and branches on needs assessment, monitoring and reporting skills
- Organization of workshops
- Implementation of evaluation, documentation of lessons learned and recommendations

Technical support from the country office was given to the VNRC through daily meetings, telephone dialogues and field visits during the course of implementing the operation. The component started with a workshop facilitated by the country office to discuss how to make the operations more effective in terms of planning, monitoring, reporting, selection of beneficiaries and how to harmonize Vietnamese financial procedures with donor requirements. An important part of the workshop included a presentation on fact-finding and recommendations from evaluations on the Xangsane/Durian operations to provide a base for improvement in the Lekima operations. About 40 participants including chapter leadership, programme officers and accountants from 13 implementing Red Cross chapters attended. Chapter personnel, in turn, trained Red Cross communes, beneficiaries and construction workers.

Templates for planning, monitoring, and reporting; steps towards settling finances; and a manual on design and construction were provided to chapters for making their own planning and sharing with the VNRC headquarters and the country office. These templates have proven workable for the Red Cross chapters to keep track of their plans, monitor progress of the implementation, adhere to guidelines and ensure quality of reports/monitoring, depending on capacity and professionalism of Red Cross staff. Given the limitation on Red Cross human resource capacity, approach to capacity building has been adjusted. Technical support was given by the country office during field visits and regular telephone conversations to follow up.

A review meeting was held in Quang Binh from 22-23 October with participation from the donor community represented by the Norwegian embassy and USAID. The meeting started with a one-day field trip to meet with beneficiaries who have received housing support, followed by a one-day presentation and discussion. This meeting was arranged to nurture a reporting culture to the public and aims to strengthen accountability of the VNRC and the Federation engaging in the operations. Recommendations from participants will be useful input for future operations. The active participation of the external donors proved to be very useful also for the VNRC to listen to comments and recommendations from their major donors. A final evaluation was carried out from 7 to 19 December in the two southern central provinces of Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh.

Conclusion

The relief operation has largely impacted the beneficiaries' lives. The typhoon and its consequent floods within three months overwhelmed local resources. The support provided by the Red Cross helped them to a great extent in overcoming the crisis after disaster.

At the early stages of the disaster, Red Cross Red Crescent representation at national disaster management forums ensures that the vulnerabilities at community level remain a vital consideration in planning and decision-making. It also enables the International Federation to share its wide experience and expertise in disaster management, drawing on lessons over the years in Viet Nam and elsewhere, particularly in Southeast Asia.

Red Cross Red Crescent confidence in disaster preparedness and response as well as a more proactive approach through flyers containing a summary of the emergency appeal, and visits by the International Federation country office to foreign missions in Hanoi resulted in contributions from the Norwegian embassy and the Merck Company Foundation from the business community, and a number of other direct contributions to VNRC. Altogether, the contributions have enabled the Red Cross to cover almost all the needs for housing support as set by the appeal's goal. This could open future opportunities for the VNRC in drawing national attention to the appeal.

While monitoring is carried out as planned and reporting meets specified deadlines, the quality of work still needs to be strengthened to meet International Federation standards.

Financial settlements have been simplified in harmony with donor requirements and local procedures, aiming at giving more accountability and independence to the Red Cross. However, the challenge of bureaucratic routine still supported by the existing system remains a challenge.

A participatory approach engaging beneficiaries in the selection of house design and material is encouraged to continue in the future to give the beneficiaries a say in process and enhance the sense of ownership that is required to strengthen sustainability.

With local government support, about 70 minority families received permission to cut timber for rebuilding their houses in the provinces of Hoa Binh and Son La. However, environmental concerns dictate the country office be more observant with similar rebuilding practices in the future.

Lack of coordination at the headquarters and the shortage of adequate human resources at all levels, continue to challenge the VNRC's professionalism in management and implementation of relief operations. This would be improved with a human resource policy for the whole national society.



In Thanh Hoa province, posts were set up indicating where VNRC response activity was taking place. Photo: Dang Van Tao/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

- Viet Nam Red Cross: Mr. Doan Van Thai, secretary general, email: doanvanthai62@yahoo.com.vn
- Viet Nam Federation country office:
 - Mr. Dang Van Tao, disaster management manager, phone: +84 913.361.581, email: tao.vandang@ifrc.org.
 - Irja Sandberg, Federation representative, phone: +84 4 942 2980 ext. 216; fax: +84 4 942 2987, email: irja.sandberg@ifrc.org
- Federation Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok (phone: +66 2 661 8201)
 - Patrick Fox, head of regional disaster management unit, email: patrick.fox@ifrc.org
 - Alan Bradbury, head of regional office, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org
- Federation Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:
 - Heikki Väättämoinen, disaster response delegate phone: +6012 230 7895, email: heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org
 - Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org
Please send pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org
 - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, phone: +60 12 298 9752, fax: +60 3 2168 8573, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRVN002 - Vietnam - Typhoon Lekima

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/10-2009/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/10-2008/10
Appeal	MDRVN002
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	3,231,507					3,231,507
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	122,450					122,450
British Red Cross	86,400					86,400
Canadian Red Cross	8,963					8,963
China - Private Donors	31					31
German Red Cross (from German Government)	87,450					87,450
Intel Foundation	6,365					6,365
Irish Government	165,000					165,000
Japanese Red Cross	158,551					158,551
Monaco Red Cross	8,449					8,449
Netherlands Red Cross	116,728					116,728
New York Office (from Merck)	28,786					28,786
New Zealand Red Cross	9,980					9,980
Norwegian Government	1,116,670					1,116,670
On Line donations	3,783					3,783
Swedish Red Cross	2,635					2,635
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	175,700					175,700
USAID	358,180					358,180
C1. Cash contributions	2,456,120					2,456,120
<u>Other Income</u>						
Services	-2,700					-2,700
C5. Other Income	-2,700					-2,700
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	2,453,420					2,453,420
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,453,420					2,453,420
Appeal Coverage	76%					76%

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	0					0
C. Income	2,453,420					2,453,420
E. Expenditure	-2,453,420					-2,453,420
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRVN002 - Vietnam - Typhoon Lekima

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/10-2009/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/10-2008/10
Appeal	MDRVN002
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)		3,231,507					3,231,507	
Supplies								
Construction Materials	1,850,000	1,261,085				1,261,085	588,915	
Clothing & textiles		191,191				191,191	-191,191	
Food	372,960	365,483				365,483	7,477	
Utensils & Tools	355,200	248,584				248,584	106,616	
Total Supplies	2,578,160	2,066,343				2,066,343	511,817	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		2,948				2,948	-2,948	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment		2,948				2,948	-2,948	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	15,000	11,229				11,229	3,771	
Distribution & Monitoring	62,463	26,772				26,772	35,691	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	50,000	15,777				15,777	34,223	
Total Transport & Storage	127,463	53,778				53,778	73,685	
Personnel								
International Staff	15,000	18,992				18,992	-3,992	
Regionally Deployed Staff	15,000						15,000	
National Staff	16,409	29,664				29,664	-13,255	
National Society Staff	23,700	46,565				46,565	-22,865	
Consultants	20,000	18,156				18,156	1,844	
Total Personnel	90,109	113,376				113,376	-23,267	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	27,521	2,310				2,310	25,211	
Total Workshops & Training	27,521	2,310				2,310	25,211	
General Expenditure								
Travel	75,113	10,246				10,246	64,867	
Information & Public Relation	25,000	23,146				23,146	1,854	
Office Costs	30,703	4,442				4,442	26,261	
Communications	15,000	9,225				9,225	5,775	
Professional Fees	25,000	188				188	24,812	
Financial Charges	27,390	1,137				1,137	26,253	
Other General Expenses		5,863				5,863	-5,863	
Total General Expenditure	198,206	54,247				54,247	143,959	
Programme Support								
Program Support	210,048	160,417				160,417	49,631	
Total Programme Support	210,048	160,417				160,417	49,631	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,231,507	2,453,420				2,453,420	778,087	
VARIANCE (C - D)		778,087				778,087		