

Operations update

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Viet Nam: Floods and typhoons

Emergency appeal n° MDRVN006
GLIDE n° [FL-2009-000207-VNM](#)
Operations update n° 9
18 August 2010

Period covered by this operations update: 13 June – 31 July 2010

Appeal target (current): CHF 4,466,332 (USD 3.9 million or EUR 3.22 million);

Appeal coverage: To date, this appeal is 103 per cent covered. [<view the attached financial report, or contact details >](#)



The patriarch of the Gia Rai ethnic minority in Tham village and the VNRC Chairperson plant a nail in the ground together according to local custom to celebrate the beginning of house construction in la Trok commune, la Pa district, Gia Lai province. (Photo: DWF)

Appeal history:

- A [second revised emergency appeal](#) was launched on 12 June 2010 for CHF 4,464,332 (USD 3.9 million or EUR 3.22 million) to assist 60,000 families (approximately 270,000 people) for 12 months.
- The [initial revised emergency appeal](#) was launched on 19 October 2009 for CHF 5,571,176 (USD 5.47 million or EUR 3.67 million) to assist 60,000 families (approximately 270,000 people) for 12 months.
- This [emergency appeal](#) was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 2 October 2009 for CHF 4,939,626 (USD 4.75 million or EUR 3.25 million) to assist 50,000 families (approximately 210,000 people) for 12 months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 314,064 (USD 324,167 or EUR 214,633) was allocated from IFRC's [DREF to support the national society](#) in its initial emergency response.

Summary:

Now in its 11th month, the operation has made significant advances in the recovery phase of its plan as well as undergone an evaluation of the overall relief distribution prior to recovery. The evaluation scrutinized the extent to which the operation's goals, objectives and expected results were achieved in this respect; its findings also highlighted good practices, lessons learnt, and the areas for improvement. These outcomes will provide a base for concrete application following a pre-typhoon season meeting held on 5-6 August 2010.

In shelter, considerable strides have been taken forward in terms of actual construction beginning in the second half of July in seven of the selected provinces; and technical training sessions for Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) chapter staff and people's committee representatives at province, district and commune levels as well as local builders. Working with VNRC, the programme's technical partner under this operation conducted field surveys, with special attention to ethnic minority communities in the Kon Tum and Gia Lai provinces. House designs which take into consideration the various cultural norms, geographical locations and common hazards of each community were also presented to and selected by beneficiaries themselves. These designs also conform to Vietnamese national and local government standards.

Under livelihoods, this reporting period saw strategies, mechanisms and processes being developed at VNRC headquarters and chapter levels with technical assistance from IFRC. Communities in the provinces of Quang Nam, Gia Lai and Binh Dinh will meet with VNRC in August for selection of beneficiaries according to specified criteria. This endeavour also sees the participation and assistance from the government department of agriculture and rural development (DARD) through veterinarians who will assist in the technical certification of livestock.

Steps forward in disaster risk reduction are seen through the further establishment of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the national disaster response team (NDRT). IFRC and VNRC jointly drafted the first version of the NDRT's standard operating procedure at a two-day meeting held on 8-9 July 2010.

The pre-typhoon season meeting on 5-6 August also contributes towards efforts at enhancing disaster risk reduction wherein discussions will focus action to be taken before, during and following a disaster. Outcomes of this meeting are expected to include: better coordination mechanisms; clearer priority areas of action; and the identification of available resources, in the event of disaster.

Logistics also received a boost with the arrival of a Federation logistics delegate in mid-June 2010. With the technical assistance now available, VNRC and IFRC will be better able to work on seamlessly linking logistics with disaster preparedness activities to further enhance the national society's disaster response plan.

The timeframe of this appeal will be extended until 30 November 2010 in order to ensure the completion of activities under certain programme components. No change is being made to the appeal budget at this time. This extension is also being made, taking into consideration the onset of the annual typhoon season which normally begins in mid-September when this operation was originally scheduled to end.

To date, support to this appeal has been received from American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross/Belgian government, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Singapore Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent. Contributions to this appeal have also been received from the Italian government, South African government and USAID. Bilateral support and contributions have been received from American Red Cross,

French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross.

On behalf of Viet Nam Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their timely and generous response to this appeal.

The situation

Typhoon Ketsana struck central Viet Nam on 29 September 2009, sweeping through the 13 provinces of Binh Dinh, Da Nang, Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Ha Tinh, Kon Tum, Lam Dong, Phu Yen, Quang Binh, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue. The typhoon caused widespread destruction, especially in the provinces of Quang Nam and Quang Ngai, forcing some 356,790 people (some 103,120 households) to evacuate the area.

Typhoon Mirinae followed in the footsteps of Ketsana on 2 November 2009, striking nine provinces in central Viet Nam including Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Dak Lak, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa and Ninh Thuan. Of these, seven had already suffered the force of Ketsana, with Binh Dinh and Phu Yen the worst-hit. This served to worsen the existing situation, and posed a significant setback in gains already made in relief and recovery efforts in response to Ketsana.

According to the central committee for flood and storm control, the combined forces of Ketsana and Mirinae resulted in 293 people reported dead, 1,005 injured, and 13 missing. Houses completely destroyed totalled some 23,500, with a further 580,000 or so, sustaining major damage. Agricultural losses amounted to some 172,000 hectares of crops damaged, and approximately 40,000 tonnes of rice harvest lost.

Coordination and partnerships

Now in the second phase of the operation until 30 November 2010, IFRC continues to work closely and in coordination with VNRC and in-country partner national societies and other non-Movement partners. Formal meetings and informal exchanges continue to provide common ground where coordination and information-sharing are facilitated. Partner national societies include Swiss Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, German Red Cross, French Red Cross, and American Red Cross, covering both operational and ongoing programmes and activities.

IFRC maintains constant contact and exchange of information with the national society, particularly with the disaster management department; with UN agencies, and other international non-governmental organizations in-country.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

Progress towards objectives

Progress in the recovery phase is gradual but consistent. The shelter programme has moved ahead with technical training sessions for VNRC staff, beneficiaries and local builders; field surveys with beneficiary households; and beneficiary selection of house designs; while construction itself has begun in seven selected provinces. Livelihood support is now in the process of beneficiary selection according to established criteria, with VNRC and IFRC working in collaboration with the government department of agriculture and rural development (DARD) to ensure livestock quality and supplier reliability. On the disaster risk reduction front, standard operating procedures (SOPs) are being refined and will tie in with a pre-typhoon season meeting among Red Cross Red Crescent partners in-country.

From 14 June to 5 July 2010, an evaluation was carried out on the overall relief distribution conducted by VNRC with support from IFRC and partner national societies in response to Typhoons Ketsana and Mirinae. The evaluation team comprised an international consultant, a national consultant and a VNRC representative. The focus of this evaluation was to examine the extent to which the goal, objectives and expected results of the ongoing VNRC typhoons operation were achieved during the relief phase in terms of effectiveness, timeliness and relevance to the needs of beneficiaries. For practical purposes, the evaluation also sought to highlight good practices, lessons learned and areas for improvement in future response operations.

Main recommendations stemming from this evaluation include:

- Agreement on a coordination mechanism wherein VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies agree on disaster response coordination mechanisms, roles and responsibilities before each typhoon season.
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed by VNRC for international support.
- An increased focus on disaster preparedness, cash and livelihood recovery during the early stages of response by IFRC and partner national societies
- Establishment of a national disaster response team (NDRT)
- Improved beneficiary selection
- Addressing of communication and logistics constraints
- Strengthening of human resource capacity in disaster response at VNRC headquarters, provincial, district and commune levels.

On 15 July, the evaluation team presented their findings and recommendations to VNRC, IFRC and partner national society representatives, after which a highly constructive discussion among all participants ensued. The impact of the considerable relief distribution under this operation has been significant and positive, and did achieve its objective to restore and improve affected people’s lives after this disaster. However, the evaluation also shows that assistance provided by Red Cross partners could be more efficient if mechanisms, procedures and agreements are clearly established *before* a new disaster occurs, as part of disaster preparedness activities.

To do so, the lessons learned and recommendations from this evaluation will have a very concrete application at a pre-season meeting taking place on 5 and 6 August 2010 in order to prepare for the coming typhoon season (see [disaster risk reduction](#)). The evaluation report will be used as the base for VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies to form common and concrete agreements to further improve coordination and response mechanisms in the event of disaster.

Needs covered

The components under the relief phase of this operation have been achieved. Relief distributions of food and non-food items to the selected communities in the designated areas have been carried out and completed as planned. The distribution of cash under the livelihoods component has been done; and water and sanitation support of those affected has been completed through the deployment of a water treatment unit and the distribution of water purification tablets. Field assessments were also carried out. Further details on these components are available [here](#).

Current needs

Components in the recovery phase of the operation under this emergency appeal include shelter, livelihood support and disaster risk reduction.

Shelter	
Objective: Up to 650 families who have lost their homes after Typhoon Ketsana are supported through cash grants in order for them to rebuild storm/flood resistant houses to better prepare for future disasters.	
Expected results	Activities planned
By the end of September 2010, 650 families (around 2,730 people) from several of the most affected provinces, who have lost their houses, will have rebuilt storm/flood resistant houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on selection of beneficiaries and cash grant distribution for VNRC staff; • Identify beneficiaries through criteria agreed upon between the national society and the local communities; • Produce storm-/flood-resistant house designs for each province based on traditional patterns and materials; • Organize training for communities, VNRC, local authorities and local builders on <i>build-back-better</i> techniques; • Organize public awareness campaigns in communities and schools; • Distribute conditional cash grants to beneficiaries; • Construct storm/flood resistant shelters; • Carry out technical monitoring; • Carry out evaluation and reporting

Progress towards objectives

In June 2010, VNRC chapters at province level organized training sessions for their staff and people's committee representatives from the various [province, district and commune levels](#) to present the specificities of the shelter programme; the beneficiary selection criteria; the cash grant distribution process; and related guidelines.

Province	Number of houses planned
Thanh Hoa	50
Nghe An	50
Ha Tinh	50
Quang Nam	150
Quang Ngai	150
Kon Tum	150
Gia Lai	50
TOTAL	650

Following these specialized training sessions, community meetings were organized at the commune level to select beneficiaries according to clearly established and agreed criteria.

VNRC, with the technical support of Development Workshop France (DWF), conducted field surveys on beneficiary families and their living conditions in general; the current housing situation; and local conditions for construction, including material suppliers, transport required, local labour, and the availability of builders. Special attention is given to the Kon Tum and Gia Lai provinces where beneficiaries are largely members of ethnic minorities, with particular living customs and ways of building their homes.

After collecting the necessary information, house designs were prepared in line with Vietnamese national and local government standards for each selected province with two to three designs per province; and taking into account the various cultural and geographical aspects as well as each province's exposure to specific hazards. [<See a sample of these designs>](#)



Together with community members, Red Cross and DWF staff members commemorate the beginning of house construction according to local custom in Ia Trok commune, Ia Pa district, Gia Lai province. (Photo: DWF)

July 2010 saw further developments under this programme component. The approval of the final beneficiary lists was made following systematic organized visits by VNRC to each beneficiary family to cross-check information. The national society, together with DWF, then met with beneficiaries to discuss and advise on the choice of designs. Designs were also adapted according to individual family needs such as site location, additional financial contributions by each family; and the availability of building materials and skilled local builders.

Once this process was completed, VNRC chapters and DWF technical support staff, organized training sessions for local builders, VNRC staff and beneficiaries on safe housing construction techniques. These sessions sought to ensure that the selected builders follow technical recommendations during the actual construction work; and that VNRC staff and beneficiaries receive enough knowledge to be

able to follow the day-to-day processes.

Through VNRC, DWF engineers will also provide technical monitoring at crucial stages of construction and local builders will need approval from VNRC/DWF to continue their work or re-do whatever is necessary.

The construction itself began during the second half of July in the seven selected provinces. Based on a common agreement, beneficiaries received their conditional cash grants once quality foundations by local builders were put in place according to designs provided by DWF.

To date, the programme is successful in following the original plan of activities and related timeframe. It is expected that all 650 beneficiaries will have their storm/flood resistant houses built by the end of September 2010.

It is important to emphasize that this shelter programme has been designed to empower beneficiaries at every step of its implementation.

To begin with, families not only decide on the house design they find most suitable for them, but also work with VNRC/DWF to adjust their choice of design according to their individual needs and situations. Thanks to the conditional cash grant approach, these families can select local suppliers and builders whom they trust, while benefitting from quality technical advice. Finally, beneficiaries also gain knowledge from technical training and are able to follow each step of the construction work while being supported by DWF engineers and VNRC staff who provide necessary technical monitoring throughout the entire construction phase. Through this participatory approach, beneficiaries will not only have rebuilt storm/flood-resistant houses, but will also have the essential sense of ownership of their own homes.



Technical training on safer housing techniques organized by VNRC chapters and supported by IFRC/DWF for beneficiaries, local builders and VNRC staff in Duc Phu commune, Mo Duc district, Quang Ngai province. (Photo: DWF)



A beneficiary family's house under construction in Duc Phu commune, Mo Duc district, Quang Ngai province: up to 650 houses across seven provinces are expected to be completed by the end of September 2010. (Photo: DWF)

Another crucial and particular aspect of this shelter programme is the special attention given to communes (such as Kon Tum, Gia Lai and Nghe An) where the needs of different ethnic groups are taken into consideration. Members of ethnic minority groups have expressed their appreciation for their houses being rebuilt to both resist storms and floods, as well as to reinforce and respect their traditional customs.

Livelihood support	
Objective: 300 families (around 1,260 people) in the areas worst affected, who have lost their livelihood, will have a viable source of income.	
Expected results	Activities planned
300 households (some 1,260 people) have restored or improved their means of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train VNRC chapters and people's committee staff in the selection of beneficiaries and on the basics of livestock distribution programme management; • Select beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria and lists of poor families provided by the government department of labour, invalids and social affairs;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver training on livestock rearing techniques to beneficiaries with technical support from the government department of agriculture and rural development (DARD); • Beneficiaries themselves choose their livestock with assistance and official approval from DARD; • VNRC chapters procure livestock after which local suppliers deliver livestock to beneficiaries; • Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the programme.
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The VNRC decision to focus on livelihood support through the distribution of livestock under the framework of the recovery phase was expanded in the [revised emergency appeal](#).

In July 2010, strategies, mechanisms and processes to facilitate this programme component were developed by VNRC at both headquarters and chapter level with technical assistance from IFRC. The national society chose to focus support in three provinces: Quang Nam and Gia Lai, which were affected by Typhoon Ketsana; and Binh Dinh, which was hit by Typhoon Mirinae. According to the VNRC chapters in these areas, there still remain a large number of families who are struggling to restore their livelihoods.

Up to 300 cows will be distributed according to the needs in the three provinces as follow:

Province	District	Commune	Livestock allocation		
			Total (commune)	Total (district)	Total (province)
GIA LAI	la Pa	la Broai	50	50	50
BINH DINH	Phu My	My Trinh	15	50	100
		My loi	20		
		My Cat	15		
	Tay Son	Binh Hoa	20	50	
		Tay Thuan	13		
		Binh Nghi	17		
QUANG NAM	Dong Giang	Ating	20	70	150
		Jo Ngay	20		
		Ba	30		
	Tay Giang	Anong	20	80	
		Bhalee	30		
		Avuong	30		
TOTAL 3	5	13	300	300	300

At the same time, a clear planning of activities has been developed with VNRC chapters, taking into account their capacities and other programmes in which they might be involved, such as the VNRC shelter programme.

Presently, the first half of August sees VNRC provincial chapters organizing community meetings to select beneficiaries according to criteria specifically established by the national society for this particular programme. Such criteria include: households belonging to vulnerable groups, households that have lost their means of generating income as a result of the disaster, and households who present the minimum conditions for cow husbandry.

VNRC chapters are also setting up technical groups composed of representatives from VNRC and veterinarians from the government department of agriculture and rural development (DARD). Their task during the first two weeks of August is to define clear criteria for cow selection (such as age, minimum weight, and vaccination status) and establish a list of suppliers at commune or district level with the capacity to supply such cows.

During the second half of August 2010, once the final list of beneficiaries and the criteria for cow selection is officially approved, beneficiaries will be able to choose their own livestock from the local suppliers. This selection will be made with support and advice from the said technical groups which will ensure these cows correspond with the prescribed technical requirements. Each cow will then be certified by DARD. Only once this certification is received will the VNRC chapters proceed to pay the suppliers.

Transportation and official ceremonies for cow distribution will take place at the commune level during the first half of September this year.

Disaster risk reduction	
Objective: Viet Nam Red Cross capacity to provide disaster response assistance to affected people in a timely, effective and coordinated manner is increased.	
Expected results	Activities planned
By end-September 2010, VNRC will develop contingency planning, procedures and concrete tools to further expand its capacity to respond in future disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update contingency planning for VNRC; • Review and update VNRC current disaster response guidelines and policies; • Review VNRC human and material resources available for disaster response activities such as damages and needs assessments for relief, health, shelter and water and sanitation. • Develop logistics, and water and sanitation emergency response capacity • Strengthen the VNRC national disaster response team (NDRT) • Develop standard operation procedures (SOPs) to be validated by VNRC with support from IFRC and partner national societies; • Provide training, refresher workshops, equipment and related maintenance to the NDRT.

VNRC is currently working together with IFRC and other partner national societies on standard operating procedures (SOPs) in order to establish, train and equip the national disaster response team (NDRT) accordingly.

The establishment of this team within VNRC is to have a ready pool of trained national society staff that VNRC headquarters can mobilize during and immediately following a disaster. Team members will consist mostly of trained staff from provinces other than those affected by the disaster. The NDRT will fulfil functions such as:

- collecting information and analysing the information to identify urgent needs;
- supporting the development of the subsequent action plan;
- providing initial assistance, if required;
- providing coordination with local authorities;
- conducting monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities; and,
- making recommendations in support of appropriate programmes to be developed.

In this respect, the Federation country office in Hanoi received support from the Southeast Asia regional disaster management unit from the regional office in Bangkok. A two-day meeting was organized with VNRC leaders and staff from technical departments on 8-9 July 2010 in order to jointly draft the first version of the SOP for the national disaster response team.

At the moment, VNRC with support from IFRC, partner national societies and the regional disaster management unit in Bangkok is further developing this SOP, and subsequent action will soon be taken towards further establishing this team.

With the annual typhoon season approaching, VNRC and the Federation country office with support from the zone disaster management unit at the Asia Pacific zone office based in Kuala Lumpur are organizing a pre-disaster meeting on 5-6 August 2010. Based on the recent evaluation findings and recommendations, VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies will discuss and decide on concrete action to be taken before, during and after a disaster. By doing so, VNRC together with its Red Cross Red Crescent partners will be better prepared to cope with future disasters, and be able to provide a more efficient, faster and even better coordinated support to those affected by such events in Viet Nam.

Ultimately, the pre-season meeting will enable VNRC and its Red Cross Red Crescent partners to:

1. Propose coordination mechanisms between VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies to culminate in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by all parties in the two weeks following the pre-disaster meeting;
2. Define priority response areas as well as related activities and timeframes based on VNRC existing mandates and experience;
3. Determine which human, technical and/or financial resources are available, and how to mobilize them efficiently and in a timely manner during the next typhoon season.

VNRC also considers the development of water and sanitation in emergency response as a key area of involvement for the national society. As such, plans are being made to conduct specialized training for water and sanitation in emergency response for selected VNRC staff and volunteers from 23 to 27 August 2010.

The objectives of this training will be to:

1. Strengthen VNRC preparedness and response capacity for water and sanitation;
2. Enhance technical knowledge and skills of National Society staff and volunteers for deployment and operation of water and sanitation equipment;
3. Develop a database of trained water and sanitation emergency response team (ERT) members to input into the national disaster response team (NDRT) database which is linked to the current development of the national society's NDRT.

National society capacity building

In view of its commitment towards consistent organizational development of the national society, IFRC continues to ensure that opportunities for capacity building are identified and utilized under this operation. Generally, the programme components under this appeal are designed to expand the capacity of the national society in each of its sectors.

While this may strengthen each of the programme areas, there remains a need to establish an overall strategy with which to sustain the capacities and new-found skills garnered.

The evaluation of the overall relief phase carried out in June/July and activities within the disaster response component of the emergency operation contribute to this endeavour. The latter includes the preparation of the national society, IFRC and partner national societies through the pre-typhoon season meeting that seeks to ensure procedures, roles and responsibilities are clarified prior to the onset of the typhoon season in order to facilitate a smoother quicker response. The development of the national disaster response team is also an important factor in this, seeking to encourage and enhance cross-province support in disaster response.

These activities as a whole constitute the vital link between the relief and recovery phases of disaster response and longer-term development, allowing VNRC to better prepare for future calamities, and to be able to sustain knowledge, skills and competencies gained from this operation.

As part of this floods and typhoons emergency appeal, IFRC also supports VNRC in the development of its overall strategy which includes identifying the core areas which reflect VNRC's scope of intervention in the

country; and working together with VNRC in establishing related plans of action and programme approaches for each of these.

As such, an IFRC organizational development officer is now part of the Federation team in-country and works directly with the national society in implementing VNRC's long-term programme in this respect.

Logistics

The development of logistics capacity in VNRC was enhanced by the arrival of a Federation logistics delegate in mid-June 2010. To date, objectives already achieved include an assessment of available goods in stock, VNRC warehouse capacity and conditions, current management levels, and the need for a standard conformity of Federation standards in this area. This was carried out with the direct support of the national society itself.

Currently, VNRC and IFRC are working on linking logistics with disaster preparedness activities. Indeed, the upcoming months are a crucial period preceding the typhoon season in which to orientate and adapt actions, procedures and preparations to ensure that logistics fits seamlessly into VNRC's disaster response plan.

The logistics aspect will be one of the most important during the pre-disaster season meeting. A clear mapping of relief stocks will be presented and possibly developed according to the meeting outputs and decisions taken by VNRC and its partners.

In the long-term, IFRC is supporting VNRC in developing its own logistics strategy and procedures, and ultimately setting up a logistics unit to tackle these related issues and meet IFRC standards in that area.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Several constructive discussions took place between VNRC and IFRC on how to improve the national society's information-sharing system. To shape these ideas, three days will be dedicated to this topic, and the communications delegate from the IFRC regional office in Bangkok will be in Hanoi to support this process.

VNRC and IFRC have agreed on a common list of outputs for this mission, in which the delegate will:

1. Analyse the present structure of communication departments/units in VNRC and possibly suggest improvements;
2. Analyse, as far as language skills permit, the communication outputs – magazines, membership information, branch communication and involvement, TV and video productions, media relations - and possibly suggest improvements;
3. Present and discuss new communication initiatives for management and communication i.e. a zone-wide programme for communication capacity building, global campaign plans for World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, and beneficiary communication; and,
4. Discuss international cooperation and expectations for communication outputs from Typhoon Ketsana – and from future disasters.

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 IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRVN006 - Vietnam - Floods and typhoon

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/10-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2009/10-2010/9
Appeal	MDRVN006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	4,464,332					4,464,332
B. Opening Balance	361,287					361,287
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	463,350					463,350
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	372,280					372,280
Austrian Red Cross	15,076					15,076
Belgian Red Cross (French speaking community) (from Belgian Federal Government)	387,503					387,503
British Red Cross	121,971					121,971
Canadian Red Cross	371,608					371,608
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	238,736					238,736
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	39,540					39,540
Finnish Red Cross	75,919					75,919
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	303,951					303,951
Japanese Red Cross	163,000					163,000
Monaco Red Cross	30,216					30,216
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	151,676					151,676
New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)	21,057					21,057
New Zealand Red Cross	39,100					39,100
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	373,400					373,400
Norwegian Red Cross	38,326					38,326
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	344,930					344,930
On Line donations	2,369					2,369
Republic of Korea Red Cross	61,500					61,500
Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)	4,992					4,992
Singapore Red Cross	153,268					153,268
South Africa Government	70,458					70,458
Swedish Red Cross	51,320					51,320
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	269,189					269,189
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	10,168					10,168
United States Government - USAID	103,806					103,806
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	1,500					1,500
C1. Cash contributions	4,280,209					4,280,209
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	-47,223					-47,223
United States Government - USAID	261,506					261,506
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	214,283					214,283
Inkind Personnel						
Swedish Red Cross	15,694					15,694
C5. Inkind Personnel	15,694					15,694
Other Income						
Services	-1,053					-1,053
Voluntary Income	-314,064					-314,064
C6. Other Income	-315,117					-315,117
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	4,195,069					4,195,069

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/10-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2009/10-2010/9
Appeal	MDRVN006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

D. Total Funding = B +C	4,556,356					4,556,356
Appeal Coverage	102%					102%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	361,287					361,287
C. Income	4,195,069					4,195,069
E. Expenditure	-2,566,649					-2,566,649
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,989,707					1,989,707

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRVN006 - Vietnam - Floods and typhoon

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/10-2010/7
Budget Timeframe	2009/10-2010/9
Appeal	MDRVN006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		4,464,332					4,464,332	
Supplies								
Construction Materials	1,308,750							1,308,750
Clothing & textiles	164,217	164,217					164,217	0
Food	1,448,650	1,448,687					1,448,687	-37
Seeds,Plants	131,250							131,250
Water & Sanitation	32,790	32,790					32,790	0
Utensils & Tools	196,814	196,812					196,812	2
Other Supplies & Services	99,969							99,969
Total Supplies	3,382,440	1,842,505					1,842,505	1,539,935
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	6,500	5,863					5,863	637
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	6,000	4,004					4,004	1,996
Others Machinery & Equipment	8,500							8,500
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	21,000	9,867					9,867	11,133
Transport & Storage								
Storage	13,000	13,855					13,855	-855
Distribution & Monitoring	65,000	67,797					67,797	-2,797
Transport & Vehicle Costs	30,000	13,947					13,947	16,053
Total Transport & Storage	108,000	95,599					95,599	12,401
Personnel								
International Staff	220,000	148,326					148,326	71,674
Regionally Deployed Staff	6,000	1,492					1,492	4,508
National Staff	45,000	46,472					46,472	-1,472
National Society Staff	73,000	61,826					61,826	11,174
Consultants	25,000	4,901					4,901	20,099
Total Personnel	369,000	263,017					263,017	105,983
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	160,000	30,449					30,449	129,551
Total Workshops & Training	160,000	30,449					30,449	129,551
General Expenditure								
Travel	35,000	27,332					27,332	7,668
Information & Public Relation	48,000	34,817					34,817	13,183
Office Costs	40,000	13,589					13,589	26,411
Communications	12,000	8,328					8,328	3,672
Financial Charges	6,000	392					392	5,608
Other General Expenses	8,000	25,893					25,893	-17,893
Total General Expenditure	149,000	110,350					110,350	38,650
Programme Support								
Program Support	274,892	178,407					178,407	96,484
Total Programme Support	274,892	178,407					178,407	96,484
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		36,455					36,455	-36,455
Total Operational Provisions		36,455					36,455	-36,455
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,464,332	2,566,649					2,566,649	1,897,683
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,897,683					1,897,683	

MDRVN006 Floods and typhoons operation: shelter (as of 17 August 2010)

Province	District	Commune	Number of houses allocated		
			Commune	District	Province
KON TUM	Tu Mơ Rông	Ngọc Yêu	30	30	150
		Đắk RơNga	24		
	Đắk Tô	Đắk Trâm	24	60	
		Ngọc Tụ	12		
	Kon Rẫy	Đắk Kôi	20	60	
		Đắk Tơ Lung	20		
Đắk RVe		20			
QUẢNG NAM	Duy Xuyên	Duy Vinh	15	45	150
		Duy Sơn	15		
		Duy Châu	15		
	Núi Thành	Tam Trà	30	55	
		Tam Sơn	25		
	Đại Lộc	Đại Hưng	15	50	
Đại Chánh		17			
Đại Thạnh		18			
GIA LAI	Ia Pa	Ia Trôk	10	30	50
		Ia Broai	20		
	Kong Chro	Chư Krey	10	20	
		Đắk Kning	10		
HÀ TĨNH	Hương Sơn	Sơn Tiến	9	25	50
		Sơn Mai	8		
		Sơn Lĩnh	8		
	Nghị Xuân	Xuân Yên	12	25	
		CỔ Đạm	7		
		Xuân Giang	6		
THANH HÓA	Triệu Sơn	Bình Sơn	18	25	50
		Thọ Bình	7		
	Thường Xuân	Luận Thành	15	25	
		Xuân Cao	10		
NGHỆ AN	Quỳ Hợp	Châu HỒNG	15	33	50
		Châu Lý	18		
	Tương Dương	Lượng Minh	10	17	
		Thạch Giám	7		
QUẢNG NGÃI	Mộ Đức	Đức Hiệp	15	30	150
		Đức Phú	15		
	Tu Nghĩa	Nghĩa Hà	20	50	
		Nghĩa An	30		
	Bình Sơn	Bình Chánh	35	70	
		Bình Đông	35		
TOTAL					650

Viet Nam: Floods and typhoons – Shelter:

Safe housing reconstruction programme after Typhoon Ketsana: Some samples of house designs developed according to beneficiary requirements and traditional customs. Recipients under this programme are also able to adapt designs according to their needs. (Source: DWF)

3 MẪU NHÀ CƠ BẢN - TỈNH NGHỆ AN

		
		
MẪU NHÀ 01	MẪU NHÀ 02	MẪU NHÀ 03

DO TỔ CHỨC DWF BIÊN SOẠN
LƯU HÀNH NỘI BỘ - 06/2010

3 MẪU NHÀ CƠ BẢN - TỈNH GIA LAI

		
		
MẪU NHÀ 01	MẪU NHÀ 02	MẪU NHÀ 03

DO TỔ CHỨC DWF BIÊN SOẠN
LƯU HÀNH NỘI BỘ - 06/2010