

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Viet Nam: Floods and typhoons

Final report
Emergency appeal n° MDRVN006
GLIDE n° [FL-2009-000207-VNM](#)
2 March 2011

Period covered by this Final Report: 2 October 2009 to 30 November 2010
Appeal target (current): CHF 4,464,332 (USD 3.9 million or EUR 3.22 million)
Final appeal coverage: This appeal is 101 per cent covered.
[<view the final financial report, or contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- [Operations update no. 9](#) extended the period of this appeal by two months to 30 November 2010.
- A [second revised emergency appeal](#) was launched on 12 June 2010 for CHF 4,466,630 (USD 3.9 million or EUR 3.23 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:

The Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) received constant support from IFRC and partner national societies in-country throughout this operation. This covered support for both service delivery and for technical support which was conveyed in a manner to ensure the expansion of the national society's capacities. Overall, evaluation has highlighted and confirmed that the impact of this operation has been highly positive and beneficial to not only the communities involved but to the national society as well. While challenges existed and were overcome, lessons taken from these experiences will continue to serve as points for consideration in future operations.



Local custom was observed prior to the building of houses in the Ia Trok commune, Ia Pa district, Gia Lai province. (Photo: DWF)

Achievements of the objectives under this emergency appeal have ensured:

- 191,420 people in ten provinces affected received food supplies by January 2010;
- 60,286 people in 13 provinces affected received basic household items by mid-December 2009;
- Safe water was provided to 26,000 people from 3 October to 6 November 2009 through the deployment of emergency water treatment equipment for the first time;
- 46,745 people in nine provinces received water purification tablets for household water treatment by end-December 2009;
- Water and sanitation needs assessment was carried out in January 2010, which helped refocus priorities in the recovery phase of the operation;
- 650 families rebuilt their new storm- and flood-resistant homes by mid-October 2010;
- 29,381 people received cash grants to help support their families and income-generation activities by end-January 2010;
- 300 families have healthy livestock for income-generation since early-October 2010; and,
- Standard operating procedures for a trained national disaster response team are in place to expedite deployment of disaster response when needed

These points are elaborated upon further in this report.

Impact

All objectives have been reached and the [evaluation of the relief and recovery](#) (shelter) phase shows impact has been very positive. Highly positive beneficiary feedback has also provided a yardstick by which the national society can continue to assess its service delivery and pinpoint areas in which it may improve.

Financial situation: To date, this appeal has been 101 per cent covered with contributions totaling CHF 4,529,948. **With this final report, this emergency appeal will be closed.** As there is still a remaining balance of CHF 344,365 currently outstanding, IFRC seeks to transfer the funds over the next 30 days to the [Viet Nam country plan 2011](#) under its disaster management and organizational development components.

Partners/donors who have any questions about the reallocation of the final balance of funds are kindly requested to [contact](#) IFRC within the next 30 days.

The situation



Typhoon Ketsana tore through central Viet Nam resulted in extensive damage throughout the central-northern provinces of the country. VNRC supported the government in evacuating affected provinces. (Photo: Heather Huppe/USAID)

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 deaths and 1,005 people injured. 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

From the onset of this operation, VNRC, IFRC and all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have been working in tandem to ensure coordination and an even spread of response and recovery activities.

Emergency phase

Facilitation of coordination in response to this disaster went smoothly among VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies in-country. Meetings among all parties were held regularly in order to ensure fresh information was shared, response was timely and effective, and that all activities complemented each other to avoid gaps and duplication in the support of this operation. In-country Movement partners include the Spanish, Netherlands, German, French and American national societies.

The disaster management working group (DMWG) also maintained regular meetings with VNRC and IFRC coordinating action with the government's central committee for flood and storm control (CCFSC), UN agencies, and international non-governmental organizations.

Relief phase

In the relief phase, coordination of the operation was maintained through monthly coordination meetings chaired by VNRC and IFRC with in-country partner national societies. These monthly coordination meetings covered both the operation and ongoing development projects.

Given the various distributions supported by IFRC and partner national societies during the relief phase, all partners agreed that an overall evaluation of all distributions undertaken by the national society had to be conducted so as to draw upon lessons for future response. This was coordinated by IFRC and the evaluation was conducted by an external consultant team from 10 June to 9 July 2010.

Recovery phase

In the second phase of the operation from April to November 2010, IFRC continued to work in close collaboration with in-country partner national societies which support other VNRC recovery and disaster preparedness activities. Shelter component of the recovery phased was evaluated in December, which concluded that the project was successful and achieved its main objectives.

With regard to activities under the disaster preparedness component of this appeal that go beyond the operational timeframe, Spanish Red Cross together with the IFRC plan will provide continuity of support and work with VNRC in this overall capacity building in disaster preparedness which is estimated to be completed by end-2011.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The goals and targets under this appeal were achieved within the given timeframe, though an extension of two months was sought to ensure that all objectives were appropriately reviewed and evaluated to determine the extent of their impact on the beneficiaries, the national society, and other Red Cross partners where relevant.

A quick overview of achievements by objective shows:

- The distribution of 2,100 tonnes of rice reached 53,169 households (or 191,421 people) in 247 communes across ten Ketsana-affected provinces. This was completed in January 2010.
- The distribution of non-food items comprising 16,600 household kits, reached 16,600 families (or 60,286 people) in 13 provinces affected by Typhoons Ketsana and Mirinae. These distributions were completed by mid-December 2009.
- Under water and sanitation:
 - The deployment of a water treatment unit by VNRC supplied 118,600 litres of fresh water to 5,519 households (some 26,000 people) in Hue province from 3 October to 6 November 2009;
 - Up to 11,600 boxes of water purification tablets (with 100 tablets each) were distributed to 11,360 households (some 46,745 people) in nine provinces by end-December 2009; and,

- Water and sanitation needs assessments in four provinces were made by the Federation zone water and sanitation delegate in the latter half of January 2010, which helped direct and inform subsequent activities and refocusing priorities for the recovery phase of the operation.
- Shelter saw:
 - The construction of 650 storm- and typhoon-resistant houses completed by mid-October 2010; and,
 - A widespread awareness campaign on safe housing by VNRC chapters also in October 2010.
- The support of beneficiary livelihoods through livestock of up to 300 cows was purchased by VNRC and delivered to their respective new owners by early October 2010.
- In terms of disaster risk reduction, expansion of VNRC capacity was developed through:
 - Standard operating procedures (SOPs) put in place to facilitate disaster preparedness and response through a national disaster response team (NDRT) to ensure rapid deployment of trained and equipped staff in the event of a disaster; and,
 - Equipment to outfit the NDRT has been purchased and is ready for deployment as needed.

Relief distributions (food)

Objective: Provision of 10kg of rice per person for 50,000 families (210,000 people) for one month in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Kon Tum, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Dak Lak, and Quang Tri by end-February 2010.

Expected results	Activities planned
210,000 people (50,000 families) who have lost basic income and crops during the floods have received food assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on needs assessment, selection of beneficiaries, relief distribution. • Identification of beneficiaries through criteria agreed upon between the national society and the local communities. • Procurement of rice following International Federation procurement standards. • Organization of transport to the distribution points. • Organization of the various distributions by the local chapters concerned. • Distribution of rice with a proper recording system. • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Summary of progress and implementation

The original plan to reach seven provinces was extended to ten, following field assessments determining existing needs. The targeted distribution of 2,100 tonnes of rice was completed in January 2010, reaching a total of 53,169 households (or 191,421 people) in 247 communes across 35 districts in the ten Ketsana-affected provinces selected for rice distribution. Beneficiary families received between 30kg and 60kg of rice according to their family size. Distribution was made as follows:

Province	Rice (tonnes)	No. of households	Dates of distribution/completion
Thanh Hoa	150	3,931	12-13 Jan 2010
Nghe An	150	4,953	11-14 Jan 2010
Ha Tinh	150	4,432	9-15 Jan 2010
Quang Binh	200	6,105	5-7 Jan 2010
Thua Thien Hue	300	7,089	30 Dec 2009 – 5 Jan 2010
Da Nang	100	2,518	7- 11 Jan 10
Quang Nam	500	12,084	27 Dec 2009 - 10 Jan 2010
Quang Tri	150	4,514	2- 4 Jan 2010
Dak Lak	200	3,887	26-27 Dec 2009
Gia Lai	200	3,656	7-14 Jan 2010
TOTAL	2,100	53,169	

The selection of provinces and the allocation of rice for each was made according to existing needs and taking into consideration the support provided by the Government and other humanitarian organizations in order to avoid overlapping of activities in the same communities, thus reaching a wider spread of people affected. (see *Coordination and partnerships*).

At community level, the rice distributions (i.e. allocation per family and organization of distributions) were made according to Sphere standards and VNRC guidelines. Activities that facilitated these distributions included the preparation and training of Red Cross chapter leaders, programme officers and accountants, commune representatives and community volunteers in carrying out distribution; selection of beneficiaries using specific criteria; and the delivery, storage and distribution of rice.

Further details of this rice distribution are available [here](#).

Challenges and lessons learnt

Challenges and constraints that were encountered included

- the perception by community members in the selection of beneficiaries
VNRC field reports indicated a lack of understanding by community members in differentiating between “equitable” and “even” distribution. The national society will continue to advocate understanding of the “most in need” concept and build capacity for Red Cross commune staff in comprehending and applying the Fundamental Principles in addressing local community member concerns.
- language differences in conveying procurement guidelines and procedures
Procurement procedures in accordance with Federation standards required extensive language interpretation and translation of documents in the Vietnamese language; and
- price fluctuations due to scarcity of rice during the related period
Scarcity of this commodity during the time of procurement as well as the contracted supply of rice to other countries affected local rice prices greatly, and posed a further challenge for the team. The fluctuation of rice prices made rice suppliers unable to commit to a fixed price for more than several days, thus delaying the entire procurement process.

According to the evaluation, the need for rice was at its most urgent in the early days of the disaster, a situation which VNRC and IFRC fully understand. As such, VNRC made the decision to strengthen its logistics unit with support from IFRC under this emergency appeal in order to be well prepared for the annual typhoon season was expected to take place between September and November 2010.

True to expectation, October 2010 saw consecutive floods affect Ha Tinh and Quang Binh provinces severely on 1-6 October and again on 14-19 October 2010. Two weeks after the second wave of flooding, VNRC was able to deliver 219 tonnes of rice to the most affected families in these two provinces, thus demonstrating a significant strengthening of its capacities in this regard, following lessons learnt in disaster relief from the Ketsana operation.

Impact:

The distribution of rice per family was made following VNRC guidelines and according to Sphere standards. Monitoring by the VNRC chapter and headquarters staff and the [external evaluation](#) team’s report garnered feedback that those who received rice under this appeal were highly satisfied¹ with the quality and quantity of the rice distribution; and the highly appropriate timing of the distribution which helped to cover crucial gaps in food supply, especially the period between the disaster striking and the next harvest.

¹ Very satisfied (48 per cent) and satisfied (42 per cent) of beneficiaries who received rice through food relief under this appeal

Relief distributions (non-food items)

Objective: By end of January 2010, 10,000 families (some 42,000 people) in the 12 affected provinces of Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Kon Tum, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Dak Lak, Quang Tri, Quang Binh, Binh Dinh, Gia Lai, Lam Dong and Phu Yen will receive one basic household kit composed of: cooking and kitchen utensils, one mosquito net, two blankets, one 10-litre water bucket and one 40-litre water plastic container. The provision of these items aims to meet the immediate needs of affected families and enable them to return to everyday life as quickly as possible.

Expected results	Activities planned
The immediate needs of non-food items for 10,000 affected families are met to enable them to return to everyday life as quickly as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on needs assessment, selection of beneficiaries, relief distribution. • Identification of beneficiaries using criteria agreed between the national society and the local communities. • Procurement of items for the basic household kits following Federation procurement standards. • Training of beneficiaries on using relief items. • Organization of the transport and distribution system for the basic household kits by each of the local chapters concerned. • Distribution of basic household kits with a proper recording system. • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Summary of progress and implementation

Following Typhoon Ketsana, the original goal of reaching 10,000 families with basic household kits was achieved by end-December 2009 by VNRC. A further 6,600 kits were also distributed in three more provinces, after Typhoon Mirinae struck in November 2009. Details are as follow:

Household kits dispensed through IFRC DREF and emergency appeal funding

Province	Number of household kits	Date of completion (2009)
Thanh Hoa	1,200	17 Oct
Nghe An	1,000	18 Oct
Ha Tinh	600	25 Oct
Quang Tri	500	23 Oct
Quang Binh	1,200	20 Oct
Thua Thien Hue	720	18-19 Oct
Da Nang	500	4 Oct
Quang Nam	500	5 Oct
Quang Ngai	1,500	8 Dec
Kon Tum	2,280	3 Dec
Binh Dinh	2,100	10-20 Dec
Khanh Hoa	1,000	8-19 Dec
Phu Yen	3,500	8-12 Dec
TOTAL	16,600	

In total, VNRC distributed a total of 16,600 household kits to 16,600 families (some 60,286 beneficiaries) affected by both typhoons Ketsana and Mirinae.

Some 5,000 household kits which were part of existing VNRC disaster preparedness stock was distributed shortly after the disaster. The important procurement of household kits supported by IFRC and partner national societies allowed VNRC to distribute a total of 33,550 kits (16,600 supported by this emergency appeal and 16,950 supported by French Red Cross, German Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross). A further 16,600 household kits also served to replenish disaster preparedness stocks for future emergencies.

Details of non-food distribution under this appeal are available [here](#).

Impact:

The household survey section in the said external evaluation revealed beneficiaries deemed the type and quality of items in the household kits as appropriate. Indeed, the composition of the household kit has been thoroughly developed by VNRC according to beneficiary needs in similar disaster situations previously experience, learning from numerous relief operations carried out in the past.

In a situation wherein flood water levels rapidly rise or reach certain levels in a house, these essential items which are generally needed for basic survival are more often than not, lost or swept away. This was precisely the situation in most communes affected by Typhoons Ketsana and Mirinae. As such, the distribution of these kits proved, once again, well-adapted to anticipate beneficiary needs, and considerably improved daily living for those affected in the wake of the disaster.



Non-food relief kits distributed by VNRC to affected families included cooking and kitchen utensils, water purification tablets, a mosquito net, two blankets, a 10-litre and 40-litre water plastic containers. (Photo: Iskandar Mohd. Rozalla/ IFRC)

Challenges and lessons learnt

The evaluation findings also clearly express room for improvement in the timing of household kit distribution: it makes a tremendous difference when the distribution of these items takes place within the first few days following the disaster during which such items are generally not available for purchase.

As was the case for food distribution, VNRC not only established an important pre-positioning of ready household kits in its three warehouses but also improved its stock management in order to deliver them in a timely manner to the most vulnerable people in case of disaster. The [current flood operation](#) is once again an excellent example wherein following the two consecutive floods, VNRC successfully distributed 9,500 household kits in the two weeks after the disaster.

Water and sanitation	
Objective: By end of September 2010, support will have been provided to up to 7,500 families (31,500 people) with no or limited available means to restore or rehabilitate their water and sanitation facilities. The provision of appropriate hardware will be linked to relevant hygiene promotion campaigns and awareness-raising.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>7,500 families (31,500 people) will be provided with appropriate clean water facilities.</p> <p>15,000 people will be trained on how to treat the water at home during emergency periods.</p> <p>A water treatment unit will provide clean water for up to 5,000 people per day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of beneficiaries with destroyed/damaged water and sanitation facilities, through community participation. • Hygiene promotion activities focusing on personal hygiene, sanitation and safe water for targeted populations. • Provision of potable drinking water from the national society's water treatment unit. • Procurement of needed materials/equipment following Federation standards. • Provision of water collection containers (in household kits). • Provision of household water treatment equipment through the distribution of water purification tablets. • Production and dissemination of hygiene promotion materials on malaria, dengue and influenza. • Training of Red Cross staff and volunteers on monitoring and

	<p>evaluation following the agreed model and standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Red Cross staff and volunteers on hygiene promotion and proper hygiene practices. • Training beneficiary families on how to treat water during emergency periods. • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
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Summary of progress and implementation

The objectives under the water and sanitation component were largely achieved through the deployment of a water treatment unit to affected areas with support from German Red Cross and Australian Red Cross; and the distribution of water purification tablets to families for household-level water treatment in nine provinces. A detailed water and sanitation assessment was also carried out by a Federation zone water and sanitation delegate in the second half of January 2010.



VNRC, with support from partner national societies, provided up to 70,000 litres of clean water between 3 – 5 October to affected communities in An Loc commune, Phu Loc district, Hue province. (Photo: Frank Kueppers/German Red Cross)

The deployment of the water treatment unit from 3 October to 6 November served the four communes of Loc An, Loc Tri, Loc Dien and Loc Son in Hue province, providing 118,600 litres of safe water to 5,519 households (some 26,170 people). In total, the water treatment unit operated for one month at five sites in Hue province. In Loc An, the first commune of deployment, the water unit provided for acute emergency needs as those affected had no option other than to purchase drinking water; the wells were still contaminated and piped water had not resumed to the few areas with access to it. As the month wore on, the water from the treatment unit proved crucial in assisting communities to access safe water.

Up to 11,600 boxes of water purification tablets comprising 100 tablets each were distributed between October and December 2009, covering some 46,745 beneficiaries affected by Typhoons Ketsana and Mirinae. Distribution of these water purification tablets was as follows:

Province	N° of water purification tablets (aquatabs)	N° of households	N° of beneficiaries	Month of completion
Thanh Hoa	1,200	1,200	5,209	Oct-09
Nghe An	1,000	1,000	4,579	Oct-09
Ha Tinh	600	360	606	Oct-09
Quang Binh	1,200	1,200	4,276	Oct-09
Quang Tri	500	500	2,240	Oct-09
Thua Thien Hue	500	500	2,115	Oct-09
Binh Dinh	2,100	2,100	8,820	Dec-09
Khanh Hoa	1,000	1,000	4,200	Dec-09
Phu Yen	3,500	3,500	14,700	Dec-09
TOTAL 9	11,600	11,360	46,745	

Capacity building in the area of water and sanitation in VNRC has also been addressed through disaster risk reduction [activities](#).

Impact:

Australian Red Cross conducted an evaluation of the water treatment unit in December 2009, with support from VNRC and IFRC. Beneficiaries interviewed unanimously expressed gratitude and appreciation for the water provided and commented on the high quality of water produced. Other findings showed the quantity and quality of the water provided by the intervention was appropriate to the scale of the disaster. Apart from the beneficiaries, local humanitarian and government actors also expressed appreciation for this intervention.

The coordination and decision-making processes between the various Red Cross chapters, external government actors and the local communities were effective, with evidence of local community consultation and involvement.

No logistics difficulties were reported in the running of the unit while human resources skilled in this respect were found to be adequate and appropriate for the task. Appropriate measures were also put in place to handle risks with the aid of effective and inclusive local consultation and discussion. Overall, the connection between the emergency response and longer-term recovery is evident.

This experience of deploying the treatment unit and the subsequent technical training received from IFRC, Australian Red Cross and French Red Cross strengthens the position of VNRC staff at commune, district, province and headquarters levels as a whole. The knowledge and experience gained from this deployment enabled them to deploy the water treatment equipment unassisted during 2010 in response to floods. Emergency water treatment is now a central component of VNRC capacity to meet water and sanitation needs in emergencies..

In order to strengthen VNRC capacity in this area, a training for water and sanitation in emergencies was organized from 23 to 27 August 2010 (*see disaster risk reduction below*).

Lessons learnt

The experience and lessons learnt during this floods and typhoons operation regarding this deployment coupled with the very practical training mentioned above enabled VNRC to be well-prepared for the new emergency situation in early October 2010. Immediately in the wake of the floods on 8 October 2010, VNRC deployed the water treatment unit stored in Thua Thien Hue province to neighbouring Quang Binh to provide 184,000 litres of safe drinking water to some 7,120 of the people most affected. This deployment was made by the national society itself without any external support, and included staff and volunteers who attended the training in August 2010.

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.

Summary of progress and implementation

The objectives of this component were revamped in June 2010 under the revised emergency appeal. These objectives were achieved by mid-October 2010 with coordination and collaborative technical support of VNRC by IFRC and Development Workshop France (DWF). All 650 houses were completed in the following provinces:

Province	Number of houses built
Thanh Hoa	50
Nghe An	50
Ha Tinh	50
Quang Nam	150
Quang Ngai	150
Kon Tum	150
Gia Lai	50
TOTAL 7	650

With provinces in central Viet Nam struck by typhoons and floods annually, it is necessary to build houses that withstand the onslaught of such events. It is also necessary, however, to take into account the traditional designs and materials used to build homes among the respective communities in order to be fully accepted culturally. Thus, training on safe house construction techniques and awareness raising on safe housing practices were needed among communities selected for support under this programme component.

VNRC and IFRC contracted the services of Development Workshop France (DWF), a non-governmental organization with long and recognized experience of traditional house construction in central Viet Nam. Building on experience from previous operations and findings from the shelter needs assessment, VNRC and IFRC provided selected families with conditional cash grants to choose their material suppliers and local builders. Each family was supported by their respective VNRC chapter, and by DWF with technical guidance. Conditions of the cash grant allocation committed the recipients to:

- Using the cash grant to build their house
- Using one of the prescribed house designs according to Vietnamese national standards for storm- and flood-resistant housing

These activities were implemented by VNRC with overall support from IFRC and with technical assistance from DWF.



Stages through which the construction of beneficiary houses were built included:

Shelter, water and sanitation needs assessments in affected provinces took place with the aid of consultation and dialogue with community members. A plan of action was built on the information garnered from these assessments and included the rebuilding of homes in several provinces. (Photo: IFRC)

Following assessments and the plan of action, technical training on safer housing techniques was organized by VNRC chapters and supported by IFRC/DWF for beneficiaries, local builders and VNRC staff in the provinces selected for support under this appeal. (Photo: DWF)



Subsequently, construction was begun on beneficiary family houses in target provinces: up to 650 houses across seven provinces were completed by the end of September 2010. (Photo: DWF)

In June 2010, training at province level was held by VNRC chapters for their staff and people's committee representatives from the province, district and commune levels. This training covered the specificities of the shelter programme; beneficiary selection criteria; cash grant distribution process and related guidelines. This was followed by community meetings at commune level to select beneficiaries following established criteria.

The process by which the construction of the houses took place was as follows:

1. VNRC and DWF conducted field surveys to assess beneficiary needs and local conditions for construction, paying special attention to ethnic minority needs and customs;
2. Based on information gained, house designs were prepared in line with Vietnamese national and local government standards, taking into account the aspects of culture, geography and exposure to hazards
3. Approval of final beneficiary lists and cross-checking of information by VNRC was made, together with DWF consulting each family on design adaptation, family contributions, availability of materials and skilled local labour;

4. In June, VNRC chapters and DWF conducted training for local builders, VNRC staff and beneficiaries on safe housing construction techniques to ensure technical recommendations were followed and all parties were given sufficient knowledge about the day-to-day process
5. In the second half of July, construction began in the seven selected provinces during which beneficiaries received the first allocation of the cash grants following the laying of foundations by local builders. Payment was also made to material suppliers at this time. VNRC and DWF monitored all stages of construction, ensuring that all technical requirements were met.
6. By end of September 2010, most of the 650 houses were completed in the two-month timeframe. Some delay was experienced due to heavy rain and lack of access to certain communes. By mid-October, all houses were completed.



October 2010 saw an awareness campaign on “safe housing” by VNRC chapters with the technical support of DWF. This included the printing of 1,000 VNRC 2011 calendars displaying the storm/flood-resistant house designs; a children’s play emphasizing the basic principles of safe housing; posters of the newly constructed houses in each commune distributed in their respective commune chapters; and the preparation of an atlas displaying typical houses from the seven provinces.

Impact

An internal review of this programme was conducted by a Federation shelter delegate from 12 to 19 December 2010 in the provinces of Quang Ngai and Gia Lai. The main goal of this review was to assess the effectiveness and impact of the VNRC shelter programme. This review aimed to clarify the implementation process, the achievements and appropriateness of the programme, focusing on relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and stakeholder satisfaction.

The shelter programme conducted by VNRC has been a success judging from beneficiary feedback. These include the high quality of the storm/flood resistant houses, and the consideration and respect shown by VNRC, IFRC and DWF towards individual family and cultural needs.

It is also 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 decided on the house design they found most suitable, but were also given the space to work with VNRC/DWF to adjust their design choice according to individual needs and situations. Thanks to the conditional cash grant approach, these families were able to select trusted local suppliers and builders, while benefitting from quality technical advice. Finally, beneficiaries also gained knowledge from technical training and were able to follow each step of the construction work. At the same time, they were also supported by DWF engineers and VNRC staff who provided necessary technical monitoring throughout the entire construction phase. Through this participatory approach, beneficiaries did not only rebuild storm/flood-resistant houses, but possess an essential sense of ownership of and pride in their own homes.

“Overall the project has been successful and achieved its main objectives to construct the required number of houses and to achieve a higher standard than usually built for similar value houses in the Provinces. There was a relatively small number of beneficiaries to select from each Province and the actual construction programme was short. As such, all the Chapters have obviously worked very hard to implement the project and should be commended for this.”

Shelter Project Evaluation,
December 2010

The special attention given to ethnic minorities was also appreciated, given the feedback from Kon Tum, Gia Lai and Nghe An. Members of these groups have shown their appreciation for both the technical strength of the houses as well as the respect shown for their customs and traditions.

The programme also built capacities of VNRC chapter staff by providing them with appropriate training in the technical monitoring of house construction, immediately enabling them to apply their new-found knowledge by supporting the beneficiaries during the construction of their houses.

Local builders also benefited from this programme, thanks to the training by VNRC supported by DWF on safe housing techniques provided prior to construction proper.

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; • 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.

Following the [original objective](#) under this component, by the end of January 2010, 5,000 families (21,000 people) in the areas worst affected, who had lost their homes and/or crops and other means of income, received a viable source of income. This was achieved with support from American Red Cross². The original target of 5,000 households was increased to meet the reality of the needs in four of the most affected areas: Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Kon Tum and Gia Lai. To achieve that goal, the total number of households targeted for assistance was raised to 8,582 (29,381 people).

Consolidated data for the cash programme is as follows:

Province	Districts	Communes	Villages	Budget (million VND)	Total n° households	Total n° beneficiaries
Quang Nam	4	20	124	2,000	2,440	8,738
Quang Ngai	5	24	140	2,000	3,129	6,827
Kon Tum	3	10	88	2,000	2,073	9,480
Gia Lai	3	9	50	900	940	4,336
TOTAL	15	63	402	6,900	8,582	29,381

With the revision of the emergency appeal, VNRC took the decision to distribute livestock as livelihood support further to the previous distribution of cash grants. This direct supply of cows for livestock rearing to beneficiaries was in response to feedback from Red Cross chapters confirming that this was a much-needed

² Although implemented under this emergency appeal, the original appeal budget does not mention this programme as it was carried out by American Red Cross through a bilateral contribution

resource and that there was a lack of such programmes to households in need. Selected beneficiary families included households that were engaged in livestock husbandry prior to the disaster as well as families who wished to engage in an alternative source of income-generation and were eligible to do so.

This distribution was completed in early October 2010 by which time all 300 cows were purchased, transported and distributed to their respective new owners on-site. This process was facilitated for beneficiaries with the support and technical advice from VNRC and veterinarians from the government department of agriculture and rural development (DARD). Monitoring and organized training for beneficiaries was also carried out.

Distribution of livestock was made as follows:

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

Impact

Cash grant programme

A [survey evaluating this programme](#) was conducted in February/March 2010 and highlighted its positive impact among the most vulnerable beneficiaries. Recipient feedback showed that most of these grants were used to buy food as well as on other basic needs such as medicine, clothing and house repairs. Beneficiaries also bought agricultural tools, seeds, fertilizers and small livestock.

These cash grants have ensured families have had enough food until the next harvest; provided resources to invest in improving crops, and covering existing expenses. The flexibility of the cash grants also allowed families to use the money according to their respective needs as well as given the beneficiaries the option of further investing in longer-term sustainable income activities. Cash grants have been shown to be an effective and well-received emergency response tool, provided local markets are



Several of the 300 cows delivered under this livelihood component. All livestock were selected with the aid of VNRC and the government department of agricultural and rural development. (Photo: Le Xuan Tho/IFRC)

functioning, and are located in close proximity to the disaster-affected communities.

On the part of the national society, VNRC staff are now better able to design, implement, and monitor projects such as these.

Livestock distribution

This intervention followed a process which underwent a trial run by VNRC and French Red Cross. Subsequent to community meetings facilitated by VNRC provincial chapters in August 2010, beneficiary selection which was approved the following month, allowed beneficiaries to select their own livestock from local suppliers.

This selection process was supported by VNRC with technical advice from the government department of agriculture and rural development (DARD). Once certified by DARD, purchase and transportation of livestock were carried out. Training on cow husbandry for beneficiaries at district was also held.

This entire process ensured the inclusion of community and beneficiary members, thus building better ownership of the initiative and the livestock as well. Feedback from beneficiaries on the training given has also been highly positive and proven to be an essential complement to this intervention.

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.

Discussion between VNRC and IFRC on this component culminated in a shift from the previous objectives to enhancing disaster preparedness and response capacity within the national society itself, as stated in the revised emergency appeal in June 2010.

VNRC and IFRC agreed on the need for the former to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) in order to establish, train and equip a national disaster response team (NDRT) accordingly. It was also decided that an emergency protocol for VNRC be developed as both the SOPs and NDRT are linked and essential for VNRC to provide better service delivery.

The NDRT aims to have a ready pool of trained national society staff that can be mobilized in immediate response to disaster. The team will collect and analyse information to determine needs; develop action plans; provide initial assistance as needed; coordinate with local authorities; monitor, evaluate and report on activities; and make recommendations for the development of programmes.

Support for this initiative was received by the Federation country office in Hanoi through the Southeast Asia regional disaster management unit from the regional office in Bangkok and a hired consultant. The SOPs and equipping of NDRT were completed by end-November 2010, while the emergency protocol on which VNRC, IFRC and Spanish Red Cross are currently working, should be finished by early 2011.

Given the longer-term status of this programme beyond this operation, Spanish Red Cross will actively support VNRC in the implementation of tools, the emergency protocol and general disaster preparedness capacity building estimated to be completed by end-2011.

Prior to the annual typhoon season proper, VNRC and the IFRC country office organized a pre-disaster season meeting on 5-6 August 2010, with support from the Asia Pacific zone disaster management unit. Based on the recent evaluation [findings and recommendations](#), VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies discussed and decided on concrete action to be taken before, during and after a disaster. By doing so, VNRC together with its Red Cross Red Crescent partners clearly identified their common objective: *to 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.*

This meeting clarified three important issues to expedite response in disaster wherein:

1. A proposal for a pre-disaster agreement be signed by VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies;
2. Priority response areas, related activities and timeframes were defined based on VNRC existing mandates and experience;
3. Human, technical and/or financial resources available were identified and their timely efficient mobilization determined;
4. A list of criteria is set up based on previous emergency operations to determine the need for international assistance.



A series of meetings were held on the development of standard operating procedures for a national disaster response team (NDRT) as well as workshops on lessons learnt with all VNRC chapters involved in this operation in Da Nang in November 2010. (Photo: Pascal Bourcher, IFRC)

Coordination mechanisms between VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies to expedite rapid and effective emergency response are currently being consolidated in a pre-disaster agreement which will be completed and signed by all parties in first half of 2011.

Water and sanitation in emergencies is also a priority action area for VNRC and as such, specialized training in this field was held for selected VNRC staff and volunteers on 23-27 August 2010. This training sought to strengthen water and sanitation preparedness and response capacity; improve technical skills and knowledge for deployment and operation of related equipment; and develop a database of trained team members to feed into the NDRT.

Impact from the newly established and equipped NDRT, the standard operating procedures and the overall VNRC emergency protocol is not yet tangible at this point. Training and longer-term development of these tools are ongoing steps being taken in the long-term capacity building of the national society. Measurable impact of this programme component which continues to grow is only likely to be available when these are used in response to forthcoming disasters in the year ahead.

Recent flooding from 1 October 2010 reached disaster levels in central Viet Nam, affecting more than 600,000 people, for which a [new emergency appeal](#) was launched on 18 October 2010. The efficacy of the

emergency response as well as the launching of this new appeal strongly benefited from this preparation between partners (particularly from the activities listed earlier) and have allowed VNRC to support affected people in a timely and effective manner. Having a clear idea of the resources available enabled VNRC to provide a significant amount of food, water and relief items immediately after the disaster. Once needs assessments were conducted, the previous definition of *priority response area* and related activities helped VNRC with support from IFRC to develop an appropriate plan of action in a timely manner and, together with the list of criteria mentioned, helped move forward the decision for IFRC to launch the emergency appeal on behalf of VNRC.

Concrete application of the water and sanitation training in emergency was also highly tangible during the current emergency response in the flooded areas: as soon as access was available to the most affected communes of Quang Binh province, one of the VNRC teams who had participated in the said training was able to deploy the water treatment unit and provide some 37,000 litres of drinking water to 1,326 people in the first three days following the disaster.

Institutional capacity building

All components under the framework of this emergency appeal were designed to ensure capacity building opportunities for beneficiaries and communities while achieving their respective objectives. These inclusions which also emphasize beneficiary and community participation from the beginning of implementation, have helped to inculcate ownership of the activities and their results, as well as built technical capacities for both beneficiaries and the national society for disaster preparedness.

In the distribution of food and non-food items, training on beneficiary selection, the different methods of organizing distribution, and respective standard procedures with which to carry these out were given to VNRC chapter staff and local government officials. In water and sanitation, VNRC teams were trained in the deployment of a water treatment unit. For shelter, VNRC staff, beneficiaries and local builders were trained in safe housing techniques with technical support from DWF, and applied this new-found knowledge directly in the construction of their new houses. Under livelihood support with cash grants and livestock distribution, VNRC staff and beneficiaries gained new knowledge in distribution methods, and animal husbandry respectively.

Logistics

There was no request for the international mobilization of relief items for this operation. With all food and non-food items available in-country, procurement was made locally in compliance with Federation procedures and standards. The process was facilitated for three months with the support of a Federation logistics and procurement delegate, who also assisted partner national societies in the procurement of goods for this operation as needed.

Given the country's propensity for natural disasters, the national society continued to prioritize the development of its logistics capacities. This endeavour was given a boost in June 2010 with the arrival of a Federation logistics delegate who, working directly with VNRC, helped to take stock of existing goods; warehousing capacity and conditions; management; and conformity to Federation logistics standards.

A priority item during the pre-disaster season meeting, logistics development for disaster preparedness is being integrated into VNRC's disaster response plan. Following the meeting, a mapping of relief stocks was made in accordance to objectives agreed upon by VNRC and its partners. Other activities carried out included the establishment of a logistics working group; the use of proper tools for improved procurement and management of warehousing; relief item specifications and pre-positioning of warehousing equipment; inventory control software; and the translation of procedural documents into the Vietnamese language.

Logistics training of VNRC chapter staff was carried out on 7-10 December 2010 with the assistance of the regional logistics unit based at the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur. Restocking and stock-take of items in the VNRC warehouse was begun in November and is anticipated to be completed in January 2011.

The VNRC procurement procedure also continues to gain headway in its development with ongoing fine-tuning through the logistics working group.

Communications – advocacy and public information

From the outset of the disaster, response by VNRC through its relief and response operation was widely covered by national media. This included a documentary film on relief activities under this operation that was broadcast on Vietnamese national television in March 2010. Coverage was also made by international media especially in the initial stages of the disaster.

Support for communications was given by the Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur. Viet Nam was also part of a Federation video production on *Early recovery after four disasters*.

With the support of VNRC leaders in improving information sharing for both internal and external audiences following an emergency, IFRC has helped provide technical assistance and capacity building opportunities for the Vietnamese national society.

In August 2010, the Southeast Asia regional communications delegate sought to analyse the current status of the national society's communications unit as well as encourage ideas to better enhance communications management and outputs for VNRC. Feedback and participation from staff was enthusiastic and vocal.

Some recommendations following this visit included the development of a communications strategy to be included in the overall VNRC national strategy; restructuring of the communications department; reassessment of communications outputs, process and audience; review of the utilization of television air-time; a dedicated budget for communications; and fundraising through the use of publishing skills and resources currently available. IFRC continues to support and assist VNRC in its efforts to improve its communications structure as needed.

Conclusion

Lessons learnt

VNRC has long-standing experience in implementing relief and recovery activities. In times of emergency, the national society moves forward with its customary delivery procedures in order to meet the needs of those affected by disaster, as was seen during the relief phase of this operation. A portion of the much-needed household kits were already available as pre-positioned disaster preparedness stock in VNRC warehouses; these were distributed in the earliest stages of response. VNRC also proved itself highly adaptable to meeting specific needs of those affected.

Under water and sanitation, the deployment of the water treatment unit is a perfect illustration of capacity building with support from Red Cross partners which led to an autonomous and highly efficient delivery of assistance by VNRC. In 2008, Australian Red Cross donated this unit to VNRC. During the early stages in response to Typhoon Ketsana in early October 2009, VNRC, with support from Australian Red Cross and German Red Cross successfully deployed the unit and provided a considerable amount of safe water to beneficiaries. In August 2010, also under this emergency appeal and with support from IFRC, VNRC organized a training on water and sanitation in emergencies based largely on the deployment of the unit as well as the related hygiene promotion. The floods of October 2010 saw immediate deployment of VNRC staff who had attended the training deploying the said unit independently in the field and providing up to 184,000 litres of safe water to over 7,000 beneficiaries.

The shelter programme in the recovery phase of the operation not only saw VNRC use its long-standing experience in that area, but also saw the positive impact of this intervention increased through IFRC support in bringing DWF in as the programme technical partner. This collaborative effort has enabled the national society to provide higher quality and better disaster-resistant housing to beneficiaries, as well as built VNRC staff and community member skill and knowledge in safer housing techniques.

In the recovery phase, VNRC took the decision to implement new programmes to meet the needs of those affected, with appropriate support from its Red Cross partners in-country. In the early recovery phase and for the first time in its history, VNRC took responsibility of distributing unconditional cash grants with the support of American Red Cross under this emergency appeal (*see livelihood support*). Its positive impact was significant and encouraging, giving VNRC the incentive to develop further similar activities in the framework of the current flood operation, such as a cash-for-food initiative.

Another significant part of the recovery phase was dedicated to the livestock distribution with VNRC developing a very practical methodology with support from IFRC and French Red Cross in-country as well as local government agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Following the success of this programme under the livelihood component, VNRC has decided to implement another similar programme under the current flood operation as part of the operation funded by the national society's national appeal.

In terms of disaster preparedness, VNRC also identified the necessity to strengthen its capacities and focus on developing a standard approach such as standard operating procedures (SOPs), a national disaster response team (NDRT) and an overall disaster response emergency protocol. In a broader perspective, the support in terms of organizational development under this emergency appeal also helped VNRC develop its overall strategy, both for its long-term programmes and disaster response under the VNRC disaster management component.

In terms of disaster response, there is always room for improvement; a realization which led VNRC and its partners in-country to undergo an external evaluation of the relief phase conducted by experienced consultants. In all sectors, VNRC has taken into consideration the findings and recommendations of this evaluation to improve its service delivery the 2010 flood operation and in the longer term ahead. The latter includes the development of the logistics unit and related procedures; the establishment of a pre-disaster agreement which include VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies; standard operating procedures to expedite disaster response; cash grant initiatives; and the need for immediate and appropriate distributions of essential items within the first days following a disaster.

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.

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.

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 non-violence and peace..

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

MDRVN006 - Vietnam - Floods and typhoon

Appeal Launch Date: 02 oct 09

Appeal Timeframe: 29 sep 09 to 30 nov 10

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2011/1
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2010/11
Appeal	MDRVN006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	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	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	415,189					415,189
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)	20,004					20,004
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	343,730					343,730
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	1,500					1,500
C1. Cash contributions	4,470,919					4,470,919
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Canadian Red Cross	46,581					46,581
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	46,581					46,581
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Swedish Red Cross	18,277					18,277
C5. Inkind Personnel	18,277					18,277
<u>Other Income</u>						
Voluntary Income	-5,829					-5,829
C6. Other Income	-5,829					-5,829
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	4,529,948					4,529,948

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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

D. Total Funding = B +C	4,529,948					4,529,948
Appeal Coverage	101%					101%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	4,529,948					4,529,948
E. Expenditure	-4,185,583					-4,185,583
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	344,365					344,365

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2011/1
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2010/11
Appeal	MDRVN006
Budget	APPEAL

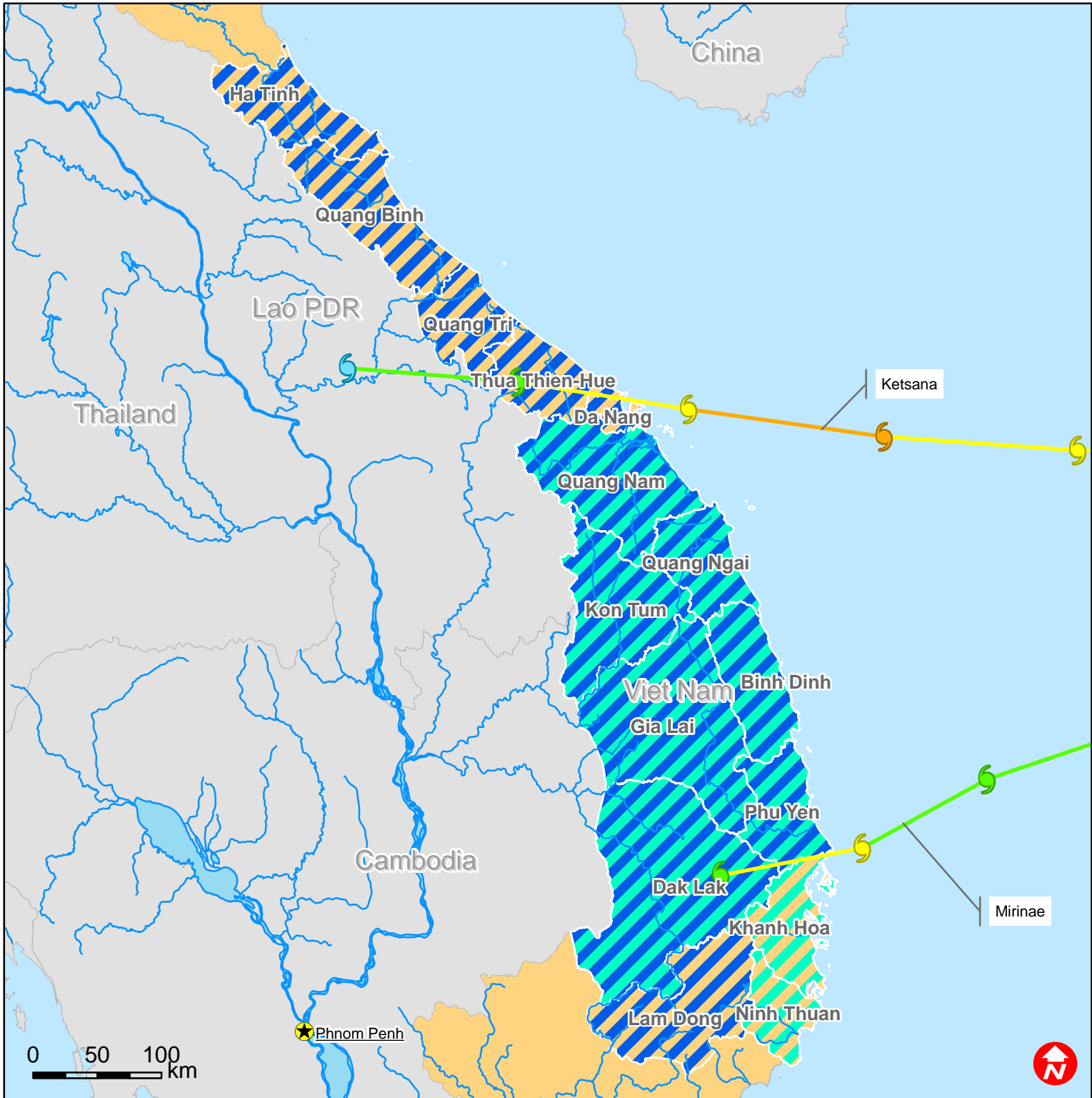
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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	1,223,750	1,010,208				1,010,208	213,542	
Clothing & textiles	164,217	164,217				164,217	0	
Food	1,448,650	1,448,687				1,448,687	-37	
Seeds,Plants	131,250	106,355				106,355	24,895	
Water & Sanitation	32,790	32,790				32,790	0	
Utensils & Tools	196,814	196,812				196,812	2	
Other Supplies & Services	15,000	7,625				7,625	7,375	
Total Supplies	3,212,471	2,966,692				2,966,692	245,779	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	29,000	7,440				7,440	21,560	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	10,000	33,099				33,099	-23,099	
Others Machinery & Equipment	15,000	1,275				1,275	13,725	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	54,000	41,814				41,814	12,186	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	52,000	44,609				44,609	7,391	
Distribution & Monitoring	130,000	125,859				125,859	4,141	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	45,000	21,716				21,716	23,284	
Total Transport & Storage	227,000	192,184				192,184	34,816	
Personnel								
International Staff	220,000	234,857				234,857	-14,857	
Regionally Deployed Staff	11,000	1,656				1,656	9,344	
National Staff	80,000	86,140				86,140	-6,140	
National Society Staff	100,000	96,098				96,098	3,902	
Consultants	37,000	35,964				35,964	1,036	
Total Personnel	448,000	454,715				454,715	-6,715	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	57,390	73,206				73,206	-15,816	
Total Workshops & Training	57,390	73,206				73,206	-15,816	
General Expenditure								
Travel	40,000	40,673				40,673	-673	
Information & Public Relation	48,000	42,706				42,706	5,294	
Office Costs	20,000	15,568				15,568	4,432	
Communications	15,000	13,102				13,102	1,898	
Financial Charges	20,000	19,448				19,448	552	
Other General Expenses	50,000	42,116				42,116	7,884	
Total General Expenditure	193,000	173,614				173,614	19,386	
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	272,471	259,988				259,988	12,483	
Total Programme & Service Support	272,471	259,988				259,988	12,483	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		1,264				1,264	-1,264	
Services & Recoveries		22,106				22,106	-22,106	
Total Services		23,370				23,370	-23,370	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,464,332	4,185,583				4,185,583	278,749	
VARIANCE (C - D)		278,749				278,749		



Viet Nam: Typhoons and floods



- Provinces affected by Ketsana
- Provinces affected by Mirinae
- TYPHOON-2
- TYPHOON-1
- TROPICAL STORM
- TROPICAL DEPRESSION

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, UNISYS, International Federation - MDRVN_REA.mxd