


www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

# Emergency appeal final report

## Viet Nam: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### FINAL REPORT

Emergency appeal n° MDRVN007  
GLIDE n° [FL-2010-00194-VNM](#)  
26 January 2012

**Period covered by this final report:**  
8 October 2010 to 30 September 2011

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 1,070,620

**Appeal coverage:** This appeal was 99% covered;  
<[click here to go to the final financial report, or contact details](#)>

#### Appeal history:

- 18 July 2011: The operational timeframe of this appeal was again [extended](#) to 30 September 2011 with revisions to the budget. The appeal target remained as before.
- 18 April 2011: The operational framework of this emergency appeal was [extended](#) to 31 July 2011 with a budget revision to accommodate the revised plan of action. The appeal target remained as before.
- 25 February 2011: The emergency appeal was [revised](#) to CHF 1,070,620 without change to the operational framework.
- 18 October 2010: An emergency appeal was [launched](#) for CHF 1,034,754 to assist 120,000 beneficiaries (some 28,500 families) for six months.
- 8 October 2010: CHF 155,064 was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) [to support the national society](#) in its initial emergency response.



VNRC was one of the first organizations to provide emergency relief in Quang Binh. (Photo: VNRC/Quang Binh chapter)

#### Summary

The one-year 2010 floods operation has been successfully completed, reaching 154,556 (see *table one below*) in the three provinces of Quang Binh, Ha Tinh and Nghe An in central Viet Nam. While all the planned targets and activities laid out in the emergency appeal were achieved in due course of the operation, this appeal also covered the cost of transportation and distribution of several relief items procured by Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) from its domestic fundraising.

Reviews<sup>1</sup> of the operation have highlighted the overall positive impact of the operation, both for the beneficiaries as well as for the national society. Challenges were faced and were either overcome or have been taken into account for future consideration. Through this flood operation VNRC has made significant progress in gaining more capacity and skills to better respond to future disaster events. In the current ongoing [flood operation in the Mekong delta](#) region of south Viet Nam, although still in its initial stages, VNRC has demonstrated better capacity in responding to the situation owing to the lessons it has cumulatively learned in the 2010 operation.

Over all the achievements of the objectives under this emergency appeal have ensured:

- 30,418 people (7,300 families) in two affected provinces received 219 tonnes of rice by mid-November 2010;
- 38,208 people (10,247 families) in three affected provinces received a total of VND 5.4 billion in cash grants for food by end of January 2011;
- 14,700 people (3,500 families) in three affected provinces received basic household items by early November 2010;
- 24,360 people (5,800 families) received water purification tablets for household water treatment by early November 2010;
- 7,126 people (1,697 families) were provided with 184,000 litres of safe drinking water in four communes of Quang Binh province by end of October 2010;
- 12,139 people (3,000 families) in three affected provinces received a total of VND 2.1 billion in cash grants to help support their families and income-generation activities by end of January 2011;
- Two locally manufactured water treatment units were tested for their operational fitness in May and then again in July 2011;
- Two water treatment units along with other required items for provision of clean drinking water in emergencies were procured by end of September 2011;
- 49 staff and volunteers were trained (three training sessions – one training of trainers, and two basic) in emergency water and sanitation provision by end-September 2011;
- 27 national disaster response team (NDRT) members were provided with induction training in July 2011.
- 605 people (144 families) were provided with psychological support by end-March 2011;
- 126 staff and volunteers were trained (five training sessions – one training of trainers, three basic and one practical on-the-job) to provide community-based psychosocial support (PS) services, by end of September 2011.
- Rearrangement of the VNRC warehouse stocks in Hanoi along with on-site training for the VNRC warehouse officer was carried out.
- Improvement of VNRC fleet capacity through the provision of a 4x4 vehicle.
- Capacity building of the VNRC communications department with focus on communication in emergencies.

**Financial situation:** This appeal was 99 per cent covered with contributions totalling CHF 1,057,923. With this final report, this emergency appeal will be closed. As there is still a remaining balance of CHF 36,901 currently outstanding, IFRC seeks to transfer the funds over the next 30 days to the [Viet Nam Long Term Planning Framework \(2012-2015\)](#) under its *outcome four* (health and care). This balance will be used to further strengthen the emergency water provision capacity of VNRC. Partners/donors who have any questions about the reallocation of this final balance of funds are kindly requested to [contact](#) IFRC within the next 30 days.

### Lessons learnt

Throughout the operation, six updates<sup>2</sup> and two substantive reviews (*see footnote one*) have led to the documentation of the activities conducted as part of the operation, including achievements to be sustained and challenges to be addressed in future operations.

- *Planned warehouse stocking:* The national society was able to deliver much-needed essential relief items including food and household kits to the affected population from its pre-positioned stock in a timely way.

---

<sup>1</sup> See [internal review of emergency relief activities](#) and external review of [cash grants for food and livelihoods](#).

<sup>2</sup> [Available here](#).

Thus, this operation has reinforced the fact that systematic warehouse stocking and management in the pre-disaster period is a necessary measure to ensure that response is timely and therefore, effective.

- *Vertical and horizontal coordination in distribution:* A review of the relief distribution has identified the need for a single comprehensive framework that facilitates a coordinated approach between local authorities, Red Cross levels and Red Cross partners involved in relief distribution. Further, better coordination was required between the Red Cross headquarters, chapters, branches and communes. Several Red Cross and People's Committee representatives said that there is a need for all groups to be clearer about roles and responsibilities, and receive more guidance from the management in order to provide better assistance.

VNRC, with the support of its partners, has already been working on enhancing its coordination mechanism. The national disaster response team (NDRT), comprising Red Cross members from the headquarters and disaster-prone chapters, were trained in the areas of needs assessments, relief distribution and monitoring in July 2011. The team was deployed for the first time in the [current ongoing flood operation](#) in south Viet Nam, to assist the chapters and branches. The introduction of the NDRT is a significant step towards developing a more systematic and effective disaster response capacity.

A pre-disaster agreement, that lays out the coordination mechanism between VNRC and its various partners in providing relief, was finalized in 2011. Lessons on the need of a joint operational plan are being implemented in the current ongoing flood operation in south Viet Nam by putting in place a more unified plan of action that coordinates support from various partners and external sources.

- *Timeliness of cash grants:* Cash grant distribution around the Lunar New Year and the beginning of the new cultivation season was timely. Cash at the time of recovery was considered appropriate since it gives the beneficiaries a chance to fulfil needs that may vary between households during recovery.
- *Beneficiary selection:* While the cash distribution programme proved to be effective, the process was faced with some challenges. Criteria for selecting who should receive the money needed to take into consideration the social-economic context of the affected population. For instance, local authorities faced a dilemma in distributing relief money between richer households that had invested more and therefore lost more in the floods and poorer households that did not lose as much because they did not have much. It has been reported that in some cases, it was not possible to come up with a beneficiary list that all parties concerned agreed upon. Hence, a more well-defined and robust mechanism is required to facilitate the beneficiary selection process better.

As an ongoing process to develop standard operating procedures (SOP) for disaster response, guidelines for relief and cash distribution including beneficiary selection, are being revised.

- *Monitoring:* Two post-distribution monitoring missions took place during April and May in order to collect feedback from beneficiaries and to learn from experiences in the overall implementation of the cash distribution programme. These missions have indicated that VNRC has gained significant experience in that sector but strong and timely monitoring is still needed to ensure the sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of such a programme.

A training on needs assessment and monitoring and evaluation for Red Cross provincial staff in the affected provinces was supported by Australian Red Cross in 2010 before the disaster. When a review team held a reflection workshop in March 2011 to test the effectiveness of the learning from that training, the staff demonstrated that they had applied much of their learning in the 2010 flood operation. However, they brought up the difficulty of using the concepts of monitoring and evaluation on the field due to a lack of understanding the topics as well as the lack of required support from the management and community. Efforts are being made to take this challenge into account in future training on monitoring and evaluation.

- *Red Cross visibility:* the Red Cross works closely with the People's Committee in disaster preparedness and response. A review team pointed out that while this helps to provide effective and timely response, the beneficiaries are sometimes not clear from whom they are receiving assistance. Another review of the cash distribution programme showed that 92 per cent of the beneficiaries surveyed said that they had received money from the Red Cross due to the use of visibility material such as banners, uniforms of cash distributors, and symbols on the vouchers. It is worthwhile to continue investing in creating greater visibility for the national society's objectives of profile building and fundraising.

Partners and donors who supported this appeal include American Red Cross/American government, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian government, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government. Funding has also been received from the Italian government and corporate donors.

On behalf of the Viet Nam Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their generous and invaluable support of this appeal.

## The situation

According to the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam, in 2010, at least 12 provinces of Viet Nam suffered several storms and floods from October to December 2010. At least 355 people lost their lives or went missing. Nearly 600 people were injured. The three most affected provinces were Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh, where 79 per cent of damages and losses occurred; while 41 people lost their lives in Nghe An; 34 in Ha Tinh and 75 in Quang Binh.

The Statistics Office also estimated the overall loss of property at over CHF 585 million. In these three affected provinces alone, the total estimated loss of property was CHF 100 million in Nghe An, CHF 265 million in Ha Tinh and CHF 95 million in Quang Binh. Key losses included: some 2,600 houses totally destroyed, 579,000 other houses damaged or flooded; 30,000 hectares of rice and other crops completely destroyed; 100 kms of dykes and embankments damaged; 1,900 kms of road damaged; and, over 11,000 electric poles toppled.

From January to March 2011, freezing weather over 30 days and high humidity killed thousands of cows and buffaloes, increasing the threat of disease in north and central Viet Nam. Five provinces were under the threat of avian influenza in northern Viet Nam while hand, foot and mouth disease threatened 21 others in central Viet Nam, including several flood-affected provinces.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Achievements against outcomes

#### Overview

Most of the outcomes under this appeal were achieved by the initial timeframe (April 2011). However, an extension of five months was sought with a view to complete the capacity building objectives of this appeal, namely, disaster preparedness, development of emergency water treatment capacity and expansion of psychosocial support skills.

An overview of the achievements against outcomes is as follows:

#### *Relief distributions: Food*

- 219 tonnes of rice were distributed in 7,300 households in Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh provinces between 1-15 November.
- Cash-for-food of up to VND 5.4 billion was distributed among 10,274 households from 21-29 January. This cash was used to buy food and other essentials items in Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh provinces.
- Further, this appeal covered the distribution and transportation costs of 573 tonnes of rice and 22,209 boxes of noodles, 27,292 bottles of water provided by various donors not under the appeal.



A staff member of Ha Tinh Red Cross chapter checks the contents of a household kit with the head of a family in the Phu Phong commune, Huong Khe district, Ha Tinh province. (Photo: Tran Quang Tuan/VNRC)

*Relief distributions: Non-food items*

- 13,500 household kits comprising basic household items were delivered to an equal number of households in ten provinces from October to December 2010. Of these, 5,800 households each received one box of 100 water purification tablets in October and November 2010.

*Water and sanitation:*

- 184,000 litres of safe drinking water were provided to 7,126 people in four communes in two districts in Quang Binh from 8-27 October 2010
- Two water treatment units were procured. A team of eight staff members received specific training on operating the unit in September 2011.
- Two water and sanitation training sessions (including one training-of-trainers session) for 41 VNRC staff were organized with the technical support of partner national society water and sanitation delegates.

*Livelihood support:*

- VND 2.1 billion was distributed among 3,000 households in Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh provinces from 21- 29 January 2011 to buy seeds and fertilizer.

*Psychosocial support:*

- 126 VNRC staff at branch level and volunteers in 16 disaster-prone provinces benefited from five psychosocial support (PS) training sessions carried out between May and September 2011.

*Disaster preparedness:*

- Standard operating procedures (SOP) for disaster response, procurement of necessary equipment as well as for national disaster response team (NDRT) deployment were finalized by VNRC with support from the Spanish Red Cross (SRC) and IFRC teams in August 2011.
- The national disaster response team (NDRT) team comprising 34 staff members from VNRC headquarters and disaster-prone chapters underwent training in July 2011.

**Table 1: Total beneficiaries reached under this appeal by activities:**

Sector	People (Target)	People (Reached)	Families (Target)	Families (Reached)
Rice	71,500	30,418	17,000	7,300
Cash-for-food	0	38,208	0	10,247
Household kits	14,700	14,700	3,500	3,500
Drinking water bottles	25,000	27,000	5,900	6,400
Aqua tabs	21,000	24,360	5,000	5,800
Clean drinking water – emergency response unit (ERU)	0	7,126	0	1,697
Cash for livelihoods	12,600	12,139	3,000	3,000
Psychosocial support (PS) outreach	420	605	100	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,220</b>	<b>154,556</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>38,088</b>

**Relief distributions: Food**

**Outcome:** 17,000 affected households who have lost food stored in houses and/or standing crops during the floods in Quang Binh, Ha Tinh and Nghe An will receive rice or cash to purchase food.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>17,000 households (71,500 people) who have lost food and/or crops during the flood have received food assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of beneficiaries using criteria agreed between the national society and the local communities.</li> <li>• Procurement of rice following Federation procurement standards OR distribution of cash (coupons) for food if needed and the appropriate conditions are met.</li> <li>• Organization of the transport and distribution system for rice by VNRC's Quang Binh and Ha Tinh chapters.</li> <li>• Distribution of rice to 17,000 households with a proper recording system.</li> <li>• Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</li> </ul>



Recipients of rice distribution in this remote area in Hong Son district, Ha Tinh province included this family whose home and rice paddies were destroyed by the flood of 19 October. Community members helped sustain them with instant noodles; and with cleaning and repairing their home. The family expressed their great appreciation for the food relief provided by VNRC. (Photo: Tran Quang Tuan/VNRC)

**Impact**

There were two interventions under this component.

The first was carried out from 1 to 15 November 2010 with the distribution of 219 tonnes of rice to 7,300 families with approximately 30,418 people in the provinces of Ha Tinh and Quang Binh. Of this, 120 tonnes of rice was supported directly through contributions to this emergency appeal. Distribution was done according to IFRC standards and procedures. In addition, the transport and distribution costs of the remaining 99 tonnes of rice were also covered by this appeal.

The second intervention was made from 21 to 29 January 2011 through cash grants (food) in the three provinces of Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh, when the local markets reopened. Although not included in the original appeal, Nghe An was added to this component because the situation in the province worsened after the second flood in October. In total, 10,274 families in the three provinces received cash grants. Households with less than four members received VND 400,000 (CHF 20) while households with four or more members received VND 800,000 (CHF 40) each. The total cash distribution was VND 5,399,800,000 (approximately CHF 245,445).

Thus, through this appeal, 17,547 families with 66,626 people received rice and cash for food. The distribution was as follows:

**Table 2: Total food distribution under this appeal by VNRC**

Province	Rice (tonnes)	Number of households	Date of distribution
Ha Tinh	81	2,700	1-15 November 2010
Quang Binh	138	4,600	1- 15 November 2010
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>7,300</b>	

The distribution of cash for food under this appeal was as follows:

**Table 3: Total cash for food distribution under this appeal by VNRC**

Province	In cash (mil VND)	Households (total)	Households led by men	Households led by women
Nghe An	1,250	2,577	1,751	826
Ha Tinh	1,875	3,661	2,060	1,601
Quang Binh	2,275	4,009	2,450	1,559
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>10,247</b>	<b>6,261</b>	<b>3,986</b>

Further, this appeal also covered the distribution and transportation costs of 573 tonnes of rice and 22,209 boxes of noodles provided by various national donors outside of this appeal.

In March-April 2011, a review<sup>3</sup> of the relief distribution process in Quang Binh and Ha Tinh was undertaken by a team comprised of members from Australian Red Cross (ARC), VNRC, and IFRC. This review was primarily conducted to assess the timeliness, appropriateness and effectiveness of the relief activities funded by AusAID. The review methodology involved semi-structured meetings with 65 provincial government and Red Cross officials and district and commune-based officials. Feedback from more than 120 commune beneficiaries was sought through focus group discussions and individual household interviews.

The overall feedback was positive. Throughout both provinces, the food distribution was perceived to be very well-organized and appropriate. Beneficiaries felt that the food was delivered to their homes in a very timely way which helped to cover crucial gaps in food supply. The timeliness is indeed significant because it demonstrates that VNRC learnt a valuable lesson from the Ketsana operation. During the latter operation, the procurement of rice was delayed due to a fluctuation of prices at the time that it was most needed. At the time, a decision was taken to strengthen the logistics unit at VNRC in preparation for the next 2010 typhoon season. Due to this capacity building, VNRC was indeed able to distribute 219 tonnes of rice within two weeks of disaster striking.

The review also pointed out that while VNRC used the local government guidelines in some relief distributions,

<sup>3</sup> [Viet Nam Review Trip](#): Hanoi, Quang Binh, Ha Tinh. 21 March – 7 April 2011. Australian Red Cross, Viet Nam Red Cross & International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

they included larger criteria, thereby reaching more households. The criteria included mothers with young children, pregnant and lactating mothers, people with disabilities, women, people who had lost farming land, elderly people, households where one member had died, and families whose houses had been partially or completely damaged or washed away. This points to the national society's commitment to gender and diversity in its operations.

Cash distribution figures show that almost 40 per cent of the households that received cash grants for food were led by women. An issue, that was brought up by some community members, for future consideration could be the different requirements for households led by men and women. Some women said that they prefer food to cash so that they can feed their families, while the men prefer cash so that they can buy what they needed. It was suggested that in future the possibility of distributing a combination of food and cash grants during the emergency phase could be explored.

A post-distribution monitoring exercise for the cash transfer programme was conducted in May 2011 to specifically review the programme on cash grants for food and for livelihood support that were made in the last week of January 2011. The exercise was conducted in Quang Binh, Ha Tinh and Nghe An. Feedback was obtained from 1,646 beneficiaries. The majority of these beneficiaries were recipients of cash-for-food.

Beneficiaries said that they were happy to receive cash grants for food just before Tet, the annual Lunar new year festival, and the Red Cross received very positive feedback. Some 94.3 per cent of the beneficiaries said that they were satisfied with the money received. The distribution of cash at this time, it is said, also helped to boost community spirit. A minority of the beneficiaries commented that the cash would have been more helpful if it had been provided sooner. Further, inflation at the time of distributing the cash grants led the price of rice to increase. Hence, people either had to pay more for rice or buy less rice for the household with the relief money provided to them.



21 January 2011, Red Cross staff and volunteers in Nghe An province distributed cash for food to selected people in Thack Khai commune. (Photo: Quang Tuan/VNRC)

## Challenges

### *Beneficiary selection*

The beneficiaries were selected through a process of joint decision-making between local Red Cross, community leaders and local authorities according to the guidelines provided by VNRC national headquarters. Although efforts were made to adhere to VNRC guidelines for cash distribution, in some cases it was difficult to do so. In some villages, there was a demand to share the allocated money among all households instead of a few selected. Thus, money was distributed among a larger number of households than there were on the beneficiary list, thereby reducing the amount of money that households were supposed to receive. Often community members hesitated in accepting support while other households in the same community did not. The review team also reported that in some cases, it was difficult for the parties concerned to come up with a beneficiary list that everyone agreed upon.

Further, while selecting households for the cash distribution, local authorities were faced with the dilemma of distributing money between richer households that had been badly affected by the floods and very poor households that had suffered fewer damages in the floods because they had fewer belongings to lose. In the guidelines for cash distribution, there was an additional criterion of providing grants to those who had received no support from Red Cross or any other agency as yet. These largely included richer households, because the poor affected households had already received support in the past. Thus, the post-distribution monitoring exercise found that cash had been granted to households that had recovered better than others. It has been reported that in some cases, it was difficult to come up with a beneficiary list that all parties concerned agreed on.

The [Ketsana operation final report](#) pointed out that the national society needed to advocate the understanding of the “most in need” concept and build the national society's capacity in applying the Fundamental Principles while addressing local community member concerns. VNRC, with support from IFRC, is now working on revising the guidelines for beneficiary selection.

### Monitoring

Financial issues were not supervised at the same time that the relief programme was implemented. The requirements for missing or necessary accounting records and papers came a few months later after the relief programme was delivered. Also, although the officers were experienced in relief distribution, they had limited capacity in financial accounting. This challenge will be addressed through further training for Red Cross staff on cash distribution, financial management and monitoring.

Relief distributions: Non-food items	
<b>Outcome:</b> 3,500 affected households in the provinces of Quang Binh, Ha Tinh and Nghe An will be provided non-food relief items in order to meet their immediate needs and enable them to restore their everyday lives as quickly as possible. <sup>4</sup>	
Outputs	Activities
The immediate needs in terms of basic household items for 3,500 of the most affected households (14,700 people) are met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of beneficiaries using criteria agreed between the national society and the local communities.</li> <li>• Procurement of items for the basic household kits following Federation procurement standards.</li> <li>• Organization of the transport and distribution system for the basic household kits by VNRC's Quang Binh and Ha Tinh chapters.</li> <li>• Distribution of the 3,500 household kits to beneficiaries using a proper recording system.</li> <li>• Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</li> </ul>

### Impact

3,500 household kits were distributed in the three provinces of Quang Binh, Ha Tinh and Nghe An by early November. VNRC released 1,800 kits shortly after the disaster in October from pre-positioned stocks in its warehouses. Funds from this appeal were used to replenish the stocks in the warehouses. Nghe An was added to this component because its condition worsened after the second flood hit the region in October.

**Table 4: Total household kits distributed under this appeal by VNRC**

Province	Number of households	Date of distribution
Quang Binh	1,700	23-26 October, early November
Ha Tinh	1,200	Early November
Nghe An	600	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500</b>	

Additionally, this appeal has also paid for the distribution of 10,000 household kits from VNRC's warehouse. This support for transportation and distribution was critical in ensuring that these kits were available on time in the communities affected. At a time when VNRC was restricted in the use of its nationally generated funds for warehousing and transportation, support from this appeal proved to be significant.

As mentioned in the [Ketsana operation final report](#), the composition of the household kit has been developed by VNRC according to beneficiary needs in similar disaster situations experienced previously, learning from numerous relief operations carried out in the past. The report also pointed out that the timing of distribution of the household kits is crucial. These items should be distributed within a few days following a disaster during which such items are generally not available for purchase. Learning from this experience, in the 2010 flood operation, VNRC was able to provide the kits in a timely manner to the households in Quang Binh. Delays in distribution in the two other provinces were owing to inaccessibility.

<sup>4</sup> Relief items consisted of household kits that contained one blanket, one mosquito net, kitchen utensils and water containers

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Objective:** The risks to the flood-affected people from waterborne or water- and sanitation-related diseases are reduced through the provision of safe water and hygiene promotion to 5,000 households in Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces.

Outputs	Activities
5,000 households (21,000 people) are provided with safe water and trained on household level water treatment and safe storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More detailed assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene needs in these two provinces</li> <li>• Deployment of the VNRC water treatment unit based in Thua Thien Hue by VNRC staff who have received appropriate training.</li> <li>• Provision of safe drinking water and hygiene promotion from VNRC's water treatment unit.</li> <li>• Distribution of 25,000 bottles of drinking water.</li> <li>• Distribution of 5,000 water purification boxes (each box contains 100 tablets) together with training for households on household water treatment through trained VNRC staff and volunteers.</li> </ul>

### Impact

Immediately in the wake of the floods, VNRC deployed its water treatment unit in Quang Binh to provide safe drinking water to those in the most affected districts. The deployment included staff and volunteers trained at a VNRC water and sanitation in emergencies training held in August 2010.

**Table 5: Total quantity of clean water provided under this appeal by VNRC**

Dates	District	Commune	Number of people reached	Drinking water (litres)
8-10 Oct	Le Thuy	Phong Thuy	1,126	37,000
11-15 Oct	Min Hoa	Tan Hoa	3,525	45,000
21-25 Oct			1,826	75,000
26-27 Oct	Minh Hoa	Minh Hoa	649	27,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7,326</b>	<b>184,000</b>

The water treatment unit was the only source of water after the flood, so the communities were very happy to receive it. Households that accessed the water from the unit expressed great appreciation for the water provided and said that they were very satisfied with the quality of water. "The community talked about the colour of the water being clear, that it tasted good and smelt "right".<sup>5</sup> The local Red Cross said that the unit had indeed been very useful during the emergency. It helped to plug a vital gap in access to clean and safe water for the community. The knowledge and experience gained by the Red Cross staff and volunteers during deployment and training in the Ketsana operation, helped to strengthen VNRC's capacity to deploy the water treatment unit unassisted in this operation.

In addition to the drinking water provided by the water treatment unit, 3,000 boxes of water purification tablets (each box containing 100 tablets) for household water treatment were distributed to 3,000 families with support from this emergency appeal, through trained volunteers in the three provinces of Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Nghe An. Further, this appeal covered the transport and distribution costs of an additional 2,800 boxes. Similar to the distribution of non-food items, the VNRC disaster response operation was extended to cover Nghe An province under the water and sanitation component.

<sup>5</sup> [Viet Nam Review Trip](#): Hanoi, Quang Binh, Ha Tinh. 21 March – 7 April 2011. Australian Red Cross, Viet Nam Red Cross & International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Table 6: Total water purification tablets distributed under this appeal by VNRC**

Province	Quantity (boxes)	Number of households	Distribution Date
Nghe An	1,000	1,000	October/November 2010
Ha Tinh	2,600	2,600	
Quang Binh	2,200	2,200	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,800</b>	

Investment in building capacity in water and sanitation was supported by a water and sanitation delegate. As many as 49 staff members from the VNRC headquarters and seven chapters from disaster-prone provinces in central Viet Nam were trained on the provision of water and sanitation in emergencies in August 2011 over three sessions.

First, two training sessions for 41 VNRC staff were organized with the technical support of partner national societies including Australian Red Cross and French Red Cross water and sanitation delegates in the provinces of Quang Binh and Da Nang. One of these sessions was for the training-of-trainers and the other session was a basic training on water and sanitation in emergencies.

Further, two water treatment units along with other equipment required for water and sanitation were procured. Eight members from the headquarters and chapters were trained on operating the water treatment unit. Subsequently, the unit was used to provide clean water to 800 households in Tan Chau district, An Giang province in October 2011 in the wake of the worst floods to hit the Mekong region in south Viet Nam in more than a decade.



**Safe drinking water was made available through VNRC's deployment of the water treatment unit in Quang Binh province. This unit located in the Phong Thuy commune, Le Thuy district, reached 1,126 people with 37,000 litres of drinking water from 8-10 October 2010. (Photo: Tran Quang Tuan/VNRC)**

An initiative to find suitable technical and financial options for locally-developed water purification units was carried out as part of the floods 2010 operation. As a result, two water units were locally developed. However, further improvements are needed to meet with the Federation's standards for drinking water in emergencies. The finalization of these units required longer investment which was beyond the timeframe of this emergency appeal. One reason for the extension of this appeal's operational timeframe was the need to rigorously re-test the units following technical alterations made upon recommendations made by the team of water and sanitation delegates. Some of the balance amount from this appeal has been allocated for further investment in the locally made units.

## **Challenges**

### *Maintenance*

Provincial Red Cross trained staff to operate the water treatment unit said that they had had some trouble with the filters as the water being treated was very muddy and had required frequent change of filters that are very costly. Maintenance was, therefore, very expensive. Nevertheless, VNRC said that the water produced met Australian standards for drinking water. Provincial Red Cross staff have said that, in future, they would like to train more people on how to operate the different units, and will source and stock spare parts.

## Livelihood support

**Outcome:** 3,000 households in Quang Binh, Ha Tinh and Nghe An provinces, who have lost their means of income (i.e. lost their crops) have received seeds, fertilizers OR cash grants to help restore their livelihoods.

Outputs	Activities
3,000 households (12,600 people) are able to plant their crops for the next harvest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct household and livelihood needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Scope the capacity of VNRC and IFRC to deliver a variety of livelihood initiatives such as seeds and fertilizer and/or cash grants.</li> <li>• Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system with communities to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Provide support to the most vulnerable groups for restoration and alternative livelihood options.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the activities, and report on distribution.</li> </ul>

## Impact

As many as 3,000 households comprising some 12,139 members (53 per cent women) in the three provinces received cash grants totalling VND 2.1 billion from VNRC as livelihood support by end-January 2011. The cash for livelihood support involved the distribution of VND 700,000 to every household selected. Beneficiary households used this money to buy seeds and fertilizers and resume their rice planting activities in February.

**Table 7: Total cash for livelihood support distributed under this appeal by VNRC**

Province	Number of households	Households led by men	Households led by women	In cash (mil VND)
Nghe An	600	375	22	420
Ha Tinh	1,200	578	62	840
Quang Binh	1,200	750	45	840
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>2,100</b>

Interviews with beneficiaries indicated that they were satisfied with the money received. Cash for livelihood was considered appropriate and timely. They were of the opinion that during and immediately after the floods, relief in the form of food, water, clothes and such items is crucial. However, in the period of recovery after the floods, cash grants are most appropriate because the needs and living conditions of households vary. It gives them greater freedom to satisfy household needs. Further, given that the cash grants were made around the time of the Lunar New Year and the start of the new cultivation season, the timing of the cash distribution was also greatly appreciated.

## Challenges

The overall challenges of the cash grant programme were discussed earlier (*see section on relief distributions: food*).

## Psychosocial support

**Objective:** To provide psychosocial assistance to 100 of the most affected families and help them to cope with their loss.

Outputs	Activities
100 families have received psychosocial support from VNRC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of community-based psychological support (door-to-door visits) by trained VNRC staff and volunteers to families in need.</li> <li>• Organization of various community activities by local VNRC chapters.</li> </ul>

### Impact

VNRC staff and volunteers have been in direct contact with 144 families affected by these floods to provide psychosocial support (PS) through household visits as well as distributed small sums of cash to families who have suffered the loss of family members.

The operation also contributed towards developing VNRC capacity in the delivery of PS services. This is the first time VNRC has built capacity for Red Cross staff at local level since a modest PS training for the headquarters staff in 2007. In total, 126 VNRC staff at branch level and volunteers in 16 disaster-prone provinces benefited from five PS training sessions carried out between May and September 2011.

Further, a package with PS training materials was developed. The training received positive feedback, wherein participants have shown awareness of and ideas on how to incorporate psychosocial support into what is perceived to be the mandate of VNRC.



**Psychosocial support training in Binh Dinh province incorporated existing IFRC material in its curriculum. (Photo: VNRC/IFRC)**

In the longer term, VNRC plans to carry forward this programme through the standardization of the training package; further skills training for volunteers in disaster-prone provinces; and basic training in the rest of its Red Cross chapters.

### Challenges

Given that PS had not been a component in recent operations, it took a considerable amount of time to achieve the objectives under this component. However, having built some capacity in PS, VNRC now plans to focus on building it further.

## Disaster response preparedness

**Outcome:** To improve the disaster response capacity of VNRC national headquarters and affected provinces to provide timely and relevant assistance in the upcoming coming disaster season.

Outputs	Activities
400 trained staff and volunteers in relevant disaster response skills with access to necessary equipment for their effective deployment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of staff in headquarters and in affected provinces on providing psychological support.</li> <li>• Procurement of three to five water treatment units (localized if possible).</li> <li>• At least five training sessions in deploying the water treatment units for staff and volunteers.</li> <li>• Training of staff in newly adopted standard operating procedures and strengthening of the national disaster response teams.</li> <li>• Procurement of a four-wheel drive for the national disaster response team.</li> </ul>

### Impact

The operational framework of the appeal was extended to accommodate the disaster preparedness objectives and revision of some activities to be undertaken. The addition was made in [operations update no.5](#), covering the period from April to June 2011.



Training in water and sanitation in emergencies emphasized practical exercises such as the cleaning of water tanks. (Photo: VNRC/IFRC)

In water and sanitation, the locally manufactured water treatment units were tested and improved to reach IFRC standards to ensure water quality<sup>6</sup>. One out of the two water units procured under this operation was deployed in the October 2011 [floods in the Mekong delta region](#) in south Viet Nam. The deployment included a customized training on water and sanitation in emergency for the three most affected provinces. Psychosocial training was conducted and VNRC is preparing for the planning and design of such interventions in the future.

Strengthening needs assessment mechanisms has been one of the main priorities for VNRC since last year. Standard operating procedures (SOP) for disaster response and procurement of necessary equipment as well as for national disaster response team (NDRT) deployment were finalized by VNRC with support from the Spanish Red Cross and IFRC teams in August this year. As planned, the NDRT team comprising 34 staff

<sup>6</sup> See [operations update no 6](#) for details.

members from VNRC headquarters and disaster-prone chapters underwent training in July 2011. Four of them were deployed for rapid assessment during the Mekong flood in October 2011. The related assessment report was used to request funds from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and later, for the international emergency appeal launched by IFRC, thus extending VNRC's emergency intervention.

## **Logistics**

There was no request from VNRC for the international mobilization of relief items. All procurement was made in-country, with technical support from Federation logistics and procurement staff in ensuring procurement was made according to Federation standards and quality control. Strengthening VNRC preparedness through logistics and fleet capacity was also made with this appeal funding. Also, the rearrangement of the VNRC warehouse in Hanoi along with on-site training and upgrading related knowledge of the VNRC warehouse officer were carried out.

Support to VNRC on warehouse management was carried out from 18 to 25 August with technical support from a logistics delegate seconded from the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, as a part of strengthening the national society's disaster preparedness before the upcoming typhoon season. Focus of the support was on reorganization of stock and establishment of sustainable stock management systems in the Hanoi warehouse. Rearrangement of the VNRC warehouse has been done with key priorities for the short term. On-site training and knowledge sharing was provided to the VNRC warehouse officer on a daily basis during this period.

Given the frequency of disasters in the country, VNRC is looking towards the development of logistics capacity to a sustainable level. However, VNRC capacity in this regard is challenged by the lack of warehousing capacity and lack of full-time staff dedicated to logistics, a limited experience of logistics issues, and monitoring at management level. Discussion with VNRC to address these human resource issues will be made in the coming months with interventions planned for the longer term.

## **Communications and advocacy**

Efforts were made to disseminate timely and accurate information on the operation to key external stakeholders with the help of in-country communications assistance and the Federation's Southeast Asia regional office communications unit. News stories were posted on the Federation public website, highlighting milestones achieved in the Federation appeal, and VNRC's [response](#) to the floods, bringing the situation further into the public eye.

During the Typhoon Ketsana operation period, a review of the status of communications within VNRC was conducted and recommendations included the development of a communications strategy, restructuring the communications department, a dedicated budget for communications and fundraising through the use of available resources. Subsequently, a new communications department was formed on 1 August 2011. Prior to this, communications was handled jointly by the volunteer and youth departments at VNRC.

Further steps towards building an overall communications strategy were taken up during the visit of the Federation's regional communications delegate in November. In addition, a plan for improving communications in emergencies was included as a component in the standard operating procedures for disaster response.

Fundraising activities during this operation were significant<sup>7</sup>. In total, VNRC raised CHF 6 million in cash to help people affected by the floods. A substantial part of this was raised through national and local fundraising activities. The SMS fundraising campaign, which closed at the end of November 2010, alone raised VND 21 billion (CHF 1.05 million) after 45 days.

## **National Society capacity building**

In recent years, starting from the emergency appeal to response to typhoons Ketsana and Mirinae in 2009, relief and recovery operations have also taken into account capacity building for the national society across all sectors. Capacity building is now built into most, if not all, relief and recovery programming. The 2010 flood operation has demonstrated that the national society is well on track in the process of garnering lessons from previous experiences and has made significant progress in terms of applying them. The cumulative process of

---

<sup>7</sup> See [Operations update 4](#) , page 4, for details.

learning is a sure way for the national society to build its capacity progressively in order to reach its goal of becoming a leading professional humanitarian organization in Viet Nam by 2020.

The first response activity in the 2010 flood operation that provides evidence of the capacity building process of the national society is the deployment of the water treatment unit by personnel who were trained to do so just before the flood operation. Further investments were made in building local capacity to manufacture water treatment units. These units are being improved so that they can reach the Federation's quality standards. Two other water treatment units have also been procured under this appeal. In addition to equipment upgrading, basic training to build response capacity in water and sanitation in emergencies, including training-of-trainers; and a specific training on deployment of the one of the units, was conducted. This capacity building has yielded results in this year's [Mekong flood operation](#) where this unit was deployed immediately after the disaster and successfully fulfilled the need for clean water in many of the affected communities.



**Testing of the water treatment units with IFRC and French Red Cross technical support. Photo: IFRC**

As part of capacity building for its disaster preparedness and its long-term strategic priorities, finalization of standard operating procedures (SOP) and training in the deployment of SOP during disaster response was a significant achievement for VNRC under this appeal. The capacity of the national disaster response team (NDRT) that received training under this appeal, has been demonstrated in the rapid needs assessments it conducted in the [current Mekong flood operation](#). These needs assessments guide the operation. The team has also been engaged in relief distribution and monitoring of the activities in this operation.

More specific technical training will be explored and delivered in response to existing needs. This process will be supported by Spanish Red Cross through an ongoing project on strengthening the capacities of VNRC in emergency response and disaster prevention.

The logistics capacity of the national society has also been significantly built. VNRC was able to release large quantities of rice and household kits from its pre-positioned stock in the wake of the disaster. Under this appeal, further investments were made in reorganizing stocks and establishing a sustainable stock management system. Efforts are ongoing to take the logistics capacity to a sustainable level.

Capacity building in the area of psychosocial support (PS) is an ongoing process initiated under the 2010 appeal and involves developing a standard package of PS training materials and conducting training of staff and volunteers to deliver PS services at the local level. Feedback from participants was positive wherein 91 per cent agreed it was beneficial, and 28 per cent further elaborated on its practicality, necessity and utility in their work. They also agreed that more such training for VNRC staff was needed.

Capacity building for the head of the newly-formed communications department was also initiated under this appeal. Strengthening communications capacity is high on the agenda of the VNRC leadership. Raising the profile of the national society and communication in emergencies are the priorities at VNRC. Under this appeal, the first steps towards developing a long-term communications strategy, including communication in emergencies, were undertaken. A plan for communications in emergencies was included as a component in the standard operating procedures for disaster response.

The fleet capacity of VNRC was also improved with revisions to this appeal. Most of the functional vehicles at the headquarters have been in use for over 14 years, and the national society is forced to depend on the partner national societies and IFRC to undertake monitoring visits. The purchase of a new 4X4 vehicle to be used for field visits was thus a significant step towards improving VNRC's fleet capacity.

## Looking forward

The 2010 floods operation is another instance of how VNRC is gradually building its capacity to respond to disasters better than it used to. It also reinforces the fact that no disaster operation is an isolated phenomenon. It learns from the past and builds for the future while responding to the present. With lessons learnt from this operation and significant organizational achievements such as the finalization of a pre-disaster agreement in 2011 and formation of a trained national disaster response team, the national society is well on its way to achieving its objective of becoming a leading humanitarian organization in Viet Nam by 2020.

---

## Contact information

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

- **Viet Nam Red Cross:** Mr. Doan Van Thai, secretary general; mobile: +84913216549; email: [doanvanthai62@gmail.com](mailto:doanvanthai62@gmail.com)
- **IFRC Viet Nam country office:** Bhupinder Tomar, head of country office; mobile: +84 98 460 5252; email: [bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org](mailto:bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok:** Anne Leclerc, head of regional office; mobile: +668 5661 7464, phone: +662 661 8201, email: [anne.leclerc@ifrc.org](mailto:anne.leclerc@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:**
  - Heikki Väättämoinen, operations coordinator; mobile: +60122307895; email: [heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org](mailto:heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org)
  - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; phone: +603 9207 5775, fax: +603 2161 0670, email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org)  
Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)



**Click here**

1. **Final financial report below**
2. **Click here to return to the title page**

---

## How we work

All IFRC 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 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.
-

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRVN007 - Vietnam - Floods

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/11
Appeal	MDRVN007
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,070,620</b>					<b>1,070,620</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	29,487					29,487
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	172,107					172,107
<i>British Red Cross</i>	63,271					63,271
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	25,145					25,145
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	121,655					121,655
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	34,100					34,100
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	190,650					190,650
<i>Nokia</i>	66,877					66,877
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	13,060					13,060
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	28,655					28,655
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	214,313					214,313
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	9,826					9,826
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)</i>	49,018					49,018
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>	43,104					43,104
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>1,061,267</b>					<b>1,061,267</b>
<b>Other Income</b>						
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-3,344					-3,344
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>-3,344</b>					<b>-3,344</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>1,057,923</b>					<b>1,057,923</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,057,923</b>					<b>1,057,923</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>99%</b>					<b>99%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>1,057,923</b>					<b>1,057,923</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-1,021,022</b>					<b>-1,021,022</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>36,901</b>					<b>36,901</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRVN007 - Vietnam - Floods

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/11
Appeal	MDRVN007
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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>1,070,620</b>						<b>1,070,620</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Clothing & Textiles	33,800	32,138					32,138	1,662
Food	308,817	304,612					304,612	4,205
Seeds & Plants	114,000	94,399					94,399	19,602
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	85,040	61,236					61,236	23,804
Utensils & Tools	42,910	42,904					42,904	6
Other Supplies & Services		636					636	-636
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>584,567</b>	<b>535,925</b>					<b>535,925</b>	<b>48,642</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	3,100							3,100
Vehicles	36,000	28,051					28,051	7,949
Computers & Telecom		1,880					1,880	-1,880
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>39,100</b>	<b>29,931</b>					<b>29,931</b>	<b>9,169</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	4,000	7,152					7,152	-3,152
Distribution & Monitoring	31,054	32,007					32,007	-953
Transport & Vehicles Costs	12,855	10,057					10,057	2,798
Logistics Services		4,885					4,885	-4,885
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>47,909</b>	<b>54,101</b>					<b>54,101</b>	<b>-6,192</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	50,000	77,842					77,842	-27,842
National Staff	40,000	49,608					49,608	-9,608
National Society Staff	29,400	27,604					27,604	1,796
Volunteers		3,014					3,014	-3,014
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>119,400</b>	<b>158,069</b>					<b>158,069</b>	<b>-38,669</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	56,300	28,394					28,394	27,906
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>56,300</b>	<b>28,394</b>					<b>28,394</b>	<b>27,906</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	91,620	63,979					63,979	27,641
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>91,620</b>	<b>63,979</b>					<b>63,979</b>	<b>27,641</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	13,200	13,597					13,597	-397
Information & Public Relations	21,010	16,835					16,835	4,175
Office Costs	1,350	13,087					13,087	-11,737
Communications	3,480	3,714					3,714	-234
Financial Charges	12,341	26,963					26,963	-14,622
Other General Expenses	15,000	7,515					7,515	7,485
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>66,381</b>	<b>81,711</b>					<b>81,711</b>	<b>-15,330</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	65,343	61,887					61,887	3,456
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>65,343</b>	<b>61,887</b>					<b>61,887</b>	<b>3,456</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		3,126					3,126	-3,126
Pledge Reporting Fees		3,900					3,900	-3,900
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>7,026</b>					<b>7,026</b>	<b>-7,026</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,070,620</b>	<b>1,021,022</b>					<b>1,021,022</b>	<b>49,598</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>49,598</b>					<b>49,598</b>	

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRVN007 - Vietnam - Floods

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/11
Appeal	MDRVN007
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Project Details**

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
<b>Disaster_Management</b>							
PVN028	Floods	0	1,057,923	-1,021,022	36,901	1,070,620	49,598
<b>Sub-Total Disaster_Management</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1,057,923</b>	<b>-1,021,022</b>	<b>36,901</b>	<b>1,070,620</b>	<b>49,598</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Vietnam - Floods</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,057,923</b>	<b>-1,021,022</b>	<b>36,901</b>	<b>1,070,620</b>	<b>49,598</b>