

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

VIETNAM

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal No. 01.36/2002; Appeal target: CHF 5,708,047 Appeal coverage: 35%

Overall analysis of the programme w

Vietnam, a nation undergoing rapid change, continues to enjoy a stable political environment. Although it has shown remarkable economic development, the densely populated country still faces many challenges - from repeated natural disasters, increasing urbanisation, a widening gap between rich and poor, social and health problems, and the lingering after-effects of war.

The Vietnam Red Cross (VNRC) has continued to strengthen its capacity and role as one of the leading humanitarian organisations in Vietnam, adapting well to new challenges and a changing environment. The year 2002 has been successful in many ways with the further strengthening of VNRC branches, continuation of initiatives in health, social welfare, disaster preparedness and response, Red Cross dissemination, and training. An increasing number of bilateral partnerships were established, leading to an expansion in key VNRC programme activities. With the successes also come challenges, to uphold and further expand on achieved results.

With the support of sister societies and other donors, VNRC has successfully implemented programmes under the 2002 Federation appeal, despite the relatively limited percentage coverage. The American and the Japanese Red Cross Societies have made considerable contributions in the field of disaster preparedness and disability. At the same time, the Swedish, Australian, British, German and Swiss Red Cross Societies, as well as the Federation Capacity Building Fund, Dipecho and UNDP have ensured smooth implementation of VNRC disaster preparedness, disability, social work and organisational development programmes.

The national society was active in providing emergency support at the local level, in response to natural disasters which affected the northern, central and southern parts of Vietnam during the year. However, a national appeal, launched in October to increase assistance to people affected by the floods, brought results far below expectation.

There has been a steady flow of visitors to Vietnam throughout the year which has benefited VNRC, including the successful visits of the Federation secretary general and president. The many visits of sister societies have also provided opportunities to discuss and further plan ongoing and future partnerships.

By the end of 2002 six bilateral Red Cross partners (PNS) were present in Vietnam, providing support to VNRC primarily in the areas of health, disaster preparedness and branch development. Preparations have been made for three more societies to establish bilateral project offices, from early 2003. While this presents many opportunities and will have a significant impact on Red Cross work and support to

vulnerable people in Vietnam, it also puts extra pressure on VNRC to further develop its coordination and management capacity as well as to ensure that sufficient staffing capacity is made available to work with partners on the various programmes.

The Federation delegation in Vietnam has gone through a restructuring process and reduced its staffing capacity and programme involvement. This process has been part of ongoing dialogue with VNRC, looking at an eventual exit strategy for the Federation delegation, present in Vietnam since the late 1980s. Over the years VNRC's capacity has developed significantly, and hence the Federation's presence and role is now subject to review. The Federation and VNRC have jointly agreed that programme implementation assistance is no longer required to the same extent as before. However, the national society has asked for the Federation's continued presence and assistance, primarily to advise and assist in the areas of capacity building/organisational development, external relations and international representation, and to help strengthen management and coordination mechanisms. This has become an even more pressing issue with the rapid expansion in bilateral partnerships.

A reduction of Federation presence in Vietnam, and direct involvement in programmes, is indeed a positive step, a clear indication of the significant progress and development of VNRC. However, it is also important to recognise that the rate of the Federation's down-sizing was strongly pushed by funding constraints of the delegation's core costs. In 2002, earmarked contributions to the Vietnam delegation's core costs has been limited to the Japanese, Swedish and American Red Cross Societies. Without additional support in future, the delegation cannot provide the assistance and services required by VNRC, nor provide services and guidance to Red Cross partners.

Disaster Response w

Context

There is no disaster response component in the 2002 Federation appeal; however, during the year the Vietnam delegation supported VNRC response to natural disasters affecting several parts of the country.

(i) Floods in 2002

In July/August, torrential rains caused flash floods in the five northern provinces of Ha Giang, Lai Chau, Son La, Lao Cai and Bac Can and in the central highland provinces of Lam Dong and Dac Lac. Ninety-five people were killed and 75 injured. Over 1,500 houses were destroyed and more than 22,000 hectares of rice paddy and other subsidiary crops flooded. Infrastructure was also damaged.

In the Mekong River Delta, annual slow-onset flooding started in July killing some 170 people, including 151 children. Over 65,000 households were flooded and 350,000 people required support. Total estimated economic loss was US\$ 34 million. Damage in 2002 was considerably lower than the devastating floods of the years 2001 (where 407 people, including 321 children died, and over 200,000 households needed emergency relief - a total estimated economic loss of US\$ 100 million) and 2000 (where 501 people, mostly children, died and nearly half a million people needed emergency relief - a total estimated economic loss of US\$ 270 million). This decrease was a result of efforts by the government, mass organisations (such as the Women's Union and Youth Association), the Red Cross Movement, international organisations, INGOs, and other agencies working in the field of disaster management in Vietnam.

In September, heavy rains from a tropical, low-pressure storm caused sudden-onset flooding in the provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh in central Vietnam, the worst floods in 70 years. Seventy-six people were killed, 117 injured, over 78,000 houses flooded, and 396 houses destroyed. Nearly 6,000 hectares of rice paddy was also lost. The Vietnamese government responded with CHF 7 million for relief and rehabilitation activities.

Red Cross Response: Reserve funds and relief stocks from VNRC valued at approximately CHF 58,000, as well as locally raised contributions of nearly CHF 35,000, provided emergency support to about 10,000 affected people. Thousands of trained VNRC staff and Red Cross members and volunteers assisted in search and rescue efforts, evacuation procedures, first aid services, and helped clear debris and repair damaged houses.

In early October, as the situation continued to deteriorate, VNRC launched a national appeal to seek support for 40,000 of the worst affected households, or 200,000 people. The CHF 175,000 raised was used to procure over 500 MT of rice, distributed to about 17,000 people in eight provinces (Ha Giang, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Lam Dong, Long An, An Giang, Dong Thap, and Tien Giang).

The French and the Netherlands Red Cross Societies, in agreement with the Federation and VNRC, submitted proposals to the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) for assistance to support households in three Mekong provinces and two central provinces. Grants are expected in early 2003.

The Federation delegations in Hanoi and Bangkok provided technical support to PNSs and assisted VNRC in the preparation of the national appeal, project proposals and action plans.

Constraints: Local response to the national appeal was CHF 175,000, barely 15 per cent of what was sought. For future efforts, there is a clear need to analyse why the response was weak. Perhaps a more proactive, coordinated approach towards fundraising, communications and donor relations, could have achieved a better response.

(ii) Fire

In October, a devastating fire destroyed the six-floor International Trade Centre in Ho Chi Minh City. Over 60 people died and 120 were injured; economic losses were estimated at over CHF 1.3 million.

Red Cross Response: Some 200 personnel were dispatched by VNRC to assist with rescue and first aid efforts and to clean up the site. The national society also mobilised blood collections and transported the dead and injured to hospital

Vietnam Red Cross donated CHF 1,000 to the injured in hospital and to families whose relatives were killed by the fire, while the American Red Cross made a further contribution of US\$ 100,000.

Constraints: Despite support to VNRC from both the Federation country and regional delegations, the national society was stretched in terms of its human resources. Weaknesses in timely and comprehensive fund raising, and narrative and financial reporting, are challenges that will need to be addressed in future.

Disaster Preparedness w

The VNRC implements activities under three main strategic aims: to develop human resources at national, provincial and district levels (concentrating on disaster prone provinces); to strengthen infrastructure and institutional capacity to respond to disasters; and to initiate and improve risk reduction activities in selected geographical areas.

In terms of financial contributions, the Japanese Red Cross was the major donor in 2002, supporting the VNRC mangrove project. Other main donors included AusAID (via the Australian Red Cross), the British Red Cross, DipECHO, the Freeman Foundation (through the American Red Cross), UNICEF and UNDP. A close working relationship exists between various government departments and other INGOs working in the field of disaster management.

Disaster preparedness materials for the 'commune level' have been completed, and pilot-training sessions held in three provinces. This material has also been used by other organisations (Asian Development Preparedness Centre, Oxfam Hong Kong, UNICEF, World Vision), supported by VNRC trainers.

Refresher courses were held for VNRC national and provincial trainers in hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment (HVCA), using rural appraisal tools. Subsequently, HVCA was used in over 70 selected communes.

Japanese Red Cross support of the mangrove reforestation project has continued in six provinces, combined with new initiatives developed by local communities, such as planting wind breakers and capacity building of VNRC and of local communities. The Danish Red Cross, in cooperation with the Vietnam delegation, also continued support of a bilateral programme that included construction of houses, and planting of mangroves and wind breakers in two provinces.

The Netherlands Red Cross, in cooperation with VNRC and the Federation, developed a climate change and disaster preparedness project for five provinces, to start in early 2003.

***Objective 1** The material resources required for disaster management at national society headquarters (NHQ) and in 21 of the provinces considered to be most disaster-prone, are enhanced.*

Achievements

Materials and equipment including computers, fax machines, and sirens (early warning systems) were procured and distributed to Red Cross chapters and disaster preparedness centres in selected disaster prone provinces. This was made possible through financial support principally from AusAID, DipECHO, and the British Red Cross.

An agreement *Guidelines for the Utilisation of Reserve Stock* was signed between VNRC and the Federation delegation, covering 15,000 household kits for emergency distribution. The kits are stored in warehouses in Hanoi (10,000 kits) and Ho Chi Minh City (5,000 kits).

Constraints

See below under objective 2.

***Objective 2** The national society has the skilled human resources in disaster management at NHQ and in the 21 provinces, to manage the national disaster management programme, with reduced Federation technical support*

Achievements

- Training courses for disaster preparedness trainers from VNRC were organised between May and October, with professional support from an internationally recognised agency in Vietnam. Over 70 provincial and national trainers underwent training, bringing the total number of VNRC trainers to 120 (including 20 national trainers).
- The development of 'commune level' disaster preparedness materials were initiated. Pilot training sessions in three central provinces, followed by an editorial workshop with 20 national disaster preparedness trainers and senior staff from the headquarters and provincial chapters, completed the process.
- Approximately 1,000 Red Cross staff in 35 provinces were trained in disaster preparedness by the 120 provincial and national trainers, using the VNRC disaster preparedness manual. This includes provinces involved in the mangrove projects supported by the Danish and Japanese Red Cross Societies.
- The first translation of the Sphere manual into Vietnamese was completed in May, with financial support from Oxfam GB.

- The Federation regional delegation, together with the country delegation and VNRC, facilitated a regional Sphere workshop for national society disaster managers from the East and South East Asian regions.

Constraints

Delays in reporting and fund transfers led to difficulties implementing and finalising projects within the stipulated period. Involvement in disaster response activities, by the delegation and VNRC staff at the headquarters and provincial/district levels, also contributed to delays in programme implementation.

Objective 3 *The VNRC has the human and financial resources to undertake new risk reduction activities with communities at risk from disasters in selected provinces*

Achievements

- In July, a workshop on *Lessons Learnt from the Mekong Floods in Vietnam, 2000 and 2001* (organised by the VNRC/Federation and funded by AusAid) was held to discuss issues gathered from consultation meetings with 300 beneficiaries and 100 representatives from various organisations. The review report has been shared with agencies and organisations involved in disaster management and highly appreciated by all, as it has helped further development and planning in this area.
- About 90 VNRC provincial and national trainers, and selected staff from Mekong delta provinces of Long An, Dong Thap and An Giang have been trained in HVCA. Those trained have been active in providing further training for Red Cross staff and members at local level, and have also undertaken HVCA in high risk communes.
- Training in HVCA was run in over 70 selected communes in the most disaster prone provinces. Assessment results have been used by the local Red Cross and communities to prepare disaster preparedness plans and determine pilot risk reduction activities. Fourteen small scale project proposals have been received by VNRC following HVCA training in the provinces of Long An, Dong Thap and An Giang. The proposals are being appraised for funding from British Red Cross.
- Pilot risk reduction projects such as bamboo/tree planting around communes/villages vulnerable to high winds/storms, supported by DipECHO, were implemented in Thanh Hoa and Binh Dinh provinces.
- VNRC, supported by UNICEF and AusAid, ran a major public awareness campaign in the Mekong River Delta called *Living with the Floods*. A video, showing best practices before, during and after floods, was developed and distributed to 12 provinces in the delta for broadcast on provincial television. Promotional material, including 1,500 posters and 80,000 brochures, was also distributed to clinics, schools, local government offices and public places in flood-prone areas.
- Disaster preparedness programmes for schoolchildren were undertaken in northern, central and Mekong Delta provinces, using the Red Cross booklet *An Introduction to Disaster Preparedness for School Children*, funded by AusAid through the Australian American and Japanese Red Cross Societies. To date, approximately 10,000 teachers and more than 500,000 children have undergone such training. The programme has been highly appreciated by provincial authorities and thought to have contributed to the reduction in loss of life in Mekong Delta provinces during floods.
- Nearly all 106 primary schools constructed by VNRC in five of the most flood-prone Mekong Delta provinces were completed, providing some 20,000 students with easier access to school.
- As part of the Japanese Red Cross supported mangrove reforestation project, VNRC and the Federation advocated successfully to threats on reforested areas in six northern provinces. The national society has agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to focus on improving sustainability of the programme. At provincial level, the People's Committees were encouraged to protect reforested and natural mangroves.
- Training courses on mangrove planting techniques were organised by six Red Cross chapters for nearly 1,200 people. Local People's Committees, with participation of mass organisations

facilitated the selection of local beneficiaries. Approximately 880 hectares of land was planted with mangrove, 0.5 hectares with bamboo, and 22 hectares with *Casuarina*. Financial support came from the Japanese Red Cross. Some 1,184 poor households directly benefited from their involvement in the mangrove plantation, by receiving plants and a protection fee as an income generation activity.

- Project planning training courses have been conducted for over 100 VNRC staff at chapter and district level in five provinces, to improve the standard of reporting in the national society. Staff from six Red Cross chapters are also undergoing computer and English language courses, again with support from the Japanese Red Cross.

Constraints

In July/August, Quang Ninh Red Cross chapter planted some 20 hectares of land with *Rhizophora* seeds, instead of *Kandelia* that was in short supply. Due to lack of rain, planting of *Sonneratia* species originally scheduled for April/May, was postponed to July.

Objective 4 *The VNRC is part of a local, regional and global network in disaster management.*

Achievements

National society and country delegation staff participated in exchange visits to the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programmes of Bangladesh Red Crescent and Cambodia Red Cross, in February and April. These visits provided useful insights for VNRC on the application of HVCA, mitigation measures and small scale activities of CBDP in the Vietnamese context. National society staff also participated in a forum organised by the Mekong River Commission and in the regional Sphere workshop.

Representatives of VNRC participated in regional disaster management committee meetings. Specific activities carried out through the meetings included a review VNRC's disaster preparedness strategy (2003-2006) and development of a plan of action. Delegation staff have participated and contributed to the work of other national societies in the region, including training in Myanmar and production of a manual in Cambodia.

Health and Care w

Federation assistance has been provided to two programmes, managed by two departments within the national society: community based social work/social welfare; and the disability/Agent Orange Victims Fund. In the event of expanded support to the programme, a third component 'technical support in health' had also been included under the Federation appeal. Reporting on the programme is covered under community-based social work; disability; and health - technical support.

(i) Community Based Social Work (CBSW)

The Federation has continued to support the 10-year programme, which started in 1996. Results from a mid-term evaluation showed CBSW has contributed to Red Cross staff and volunteers being better equipped to provide more effective and sustainable services and assistance to vulnerable people at the local level. The evaluation provided some useful recommendations, which should be considered in the coming year(s).

As VNRC's capacity in social welfare grew over the years, so Federation involvement and technical support continued to decrease. The main support in 2002 came from the Swedish Red Cross. UNDP/UN Volunteers provided support until mid-2002 and the Japanese Red Cross provided financial assistance to social work training, as an integrated part of the mangrove/disaster preparedness programme. In 2002, the Swiss Red Cross ended its three-year support of a small-scale project.

Objective 1 *The awareness and understanding of social issues, sustainable development and social work has increased within the national society, creating a platform for introducing a more community-based and developmental approach in Red Cross activities*

Achievements

- *Introductory Social Work training:* Ninety Red Cross provincial and district leaders and key staff in Bac Ninh, Bac Giang, Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces have taken part in three nine-day long social work training courses. Training has provided participants with an increased understanding of social issues and how the Red Cross can respond to needs more effectively, using participatory and ‘bottom-up’ methods. Courses were facilitated and run by VNRC, a major achievement and change from the start of the programme when training was facilitated by external resource persons. The department has further improved training curricula, making it more practical and relevant for Red Cross activities.
- *Social work brochure:* A brochure has been developed to further promote VNRC’s social work activities. It will be used for dissemination and fundraising as well as sharing social work models, methods and approaches more widely within the Red Cross. The brochure will be translated into English in the first quarter 2003.
- *Learning and exchange* Participation in the health trends (Manila) and water and sanitation (Laos) workshops have been useful for gaining skills and exchanging ideas with other national societies in the region.
- *Mid-term evaluation:* A mid-term review of the programme was carried out in the first half of the year. Findings clearly show that the social work programme has contributed to changed attitudes among Red Cross staff and volunteers, leading to better understanding and recognition of beneficiaries, and to improved working methods and spirits. Social work training has raised awareness about vulnerability and the needs of disadvantaged groups, which in turn has contributed to less prejudice and more willingness to find sustainable solutions. Most interviewees emphasised the need for long-term development and community-development approaches instead of short-term relief. The evaluation team recommended expanding training to more provinces, replicating practical social work models, producing manuals and resources, and developing a strategy to clarify VNRC’s direction and priorities in the coming years.

Constraints

- Limited human resources and management capacity at the central level influenced the speed of programme implementation. Consequently, follow-up of the mid-term evaluation has been slow and some other initiatives have taken longer than expected.
- To increase understanding and readiness of taking on a different approach (in this case, ‘bottom-up’, participatory and developmental) in such a big organisation takes time and is an ongoing process. Although this is not a constraint from a development point of view, it has been challenging to document results of this change process.

Objective 2 *VNRC has sufficient human and material resources and the necessary management capacity to manage and implement the programme successfully, and thereby responds more effectively to the social needs of the disadvantaged and poor in Vietnam*

Achievements

- *Training of Trainers:* No courses have been conducted during the year; instead focus has been on following-up with provinces that have already gone through the training cycle. These provinces have started to apply social work skills and community development methods, a process which needs to be supported and from which experiences can be drawn.
- *Grassroots level training:* The social work training team facilitated five courses for volunteers at grassroots level in Vinh Phuc, Phu Tho, Hung Yen and Yen Bai provinces. Training has helped promote Red Cross activities and provided some social work skills at the local level.
- *Skills building:* The social welfare department conducted training needs assessment to further develop skills and capacity of its staff, after which project development and planning sessions

were held. Technical training was undertaken in Hung Yen, Long An, Ho Chi Minh City, Vinh Phuc and Phu Tho provinces to promote integration of social care and community based initiatives. The working group has also discussed and planned for development of model projects and learning from local level activities.

- *Resources/Manuals*: By the end of the year, manuals to promote and guide Red Cross staff and volunteers at all levels provide social care and services to the most vulnerable, was almost finalised. The manual is expected to be printed in the first quarter of 2003.
- *External relations*: The Federation has helped VNRC establish relationships with embassies and various international organisations, resulting in direct support to two small-scale projects and continued contacts with present and potential partners. With decreasing support through the Federation, it is vital VNRC develop partnerships and fundraising mechanisms for the future.

Constraints

Production of VNRC social work manuals has been a lengthy and complicated process, due to internal bureaucratic processes.

Objective 3 Effective and sustainable support and social services are provided at local level in at least 12 provinces

Achievements

Documentation of models/activities: VNRC has started to collect information and document local level activities, and hopes to provide Red Cross chapters examples and ‘best practices’ which can be replicated and/or serve as a guide when developing activities and services.

Direct project support: The main purpose of the programme is to support staff and volunteers develop skills that can be used in their daily work. Many ‘unofficial’ activities and services have been carried out by Red Cross members without external funding. Those that have been supported financially during 2002 serve as models, from which experiences and lessons can be drawn. Twelve of the projects listed below have been supported by the Swedish Red Cross, one by Swiss Red Cross and two through funds raised from the local international community; all have been developed by the Red Cross using local contributions and resources:

1. *Capacity building for Gia Lam school for hearing impaired children, Hanoi*
The three-year project to help strengthen the capacity of the school to provide better education and learning possibilities for hearing impaired children, ended in early 2002. A final evaluation carried out during the year confirmed that the objectives of the project were met and emphasised further integration of the children in the community. An extension proposal has been developed by VNRC and submitted to Swiss Red Cross for consideration.
2. *Income generation for poor families, Tho Quang, Danang*
Twenty-two of the poorest households in the commune have been supported with a loan to improve their socio-economic situation. Before the project started, savings groups were formed and training in savings and credit provided by the Women’s Union. Households invested the loan in fishing tools and/or husbandry. After one year, each household has improved their economic situation and repaid the loan, now available to other vulnerable families. The project has contributed to increased project management skills and experiences for local Red Cross staff.
3. *Care and support for elderly, Thuy Nguyen, Haiphong*
This pilot project was developed to assist and care for 126 poor elderly in three communes. Activities have included health education, creation of social clubs, income generation and raising awareness in the communities. The project has progressed successfully and will be further documented in the final evaluation, to be carried out in early 2003. The VNRC has defined poor

and lonely elderly as an important target group for the national society, making experiences and lessons learnt from this project invaluable.

4. *Schooling support for poor children, Yen Bai*

Based on the urgent need addressed by the local Red Cross in this mountainous commune, warm clothes, school materials and family support were mobilised to help children from extremely poor families attend school. The future prospects of the twenty-five children supported under this project have been increased. The project has also helped draw the community's attention to care for disadvantaged children, and to address the short- and long-term needs of their families.

5. *Education and vocational training, Thanh Hoa*

The project aimed to support children/youth undergoing difficulties continue school, and to learn vocational skills that could provide them a future income. A 'literacy class' was established in the community school, and a nursery training facility provided practical skills in planting and forestry. The project has not only provided learning opportunities, but also built confidence in the children and their families. A better awareness of environmental protection has also been created through this project.

6. *Income generation for poor ethnic minority women, Dac Lac*

Poor women and their families have been supported with income generation and health care assistance to help reduce their vulnerability during the one-year project. Of the forty-three women who received loans, all have managed to improve their situation and to pay back their loans, thus enabling an additional 14 households to benefit. The women have formed savings groups to support each other and to make effective use of their loans. The project has had successful results for beneficiary households. As part of the project, health education materials were translated into minority (ethnic) languages, helping to create a better understanding of how to prevent diseases and care for the health of children.

7. *Safe water for poor ethnic minorities, Binh Phuoc*

Prior to the project, 50 per cent of the population in the three communes had limited or nil access to safe water. Ten months later approximately 750 people had safe water. Fifteen wells were built and communes provided with basic health training. The incidence of diseases such as diarrhoea, eye infections and dermatitis decreased. Living conditions, particularly for women, who in the past have to carry water long distances, improved. Involvement and contributions from community members led to the success of the project; it also saw increased involvement of the local Red Cross in community development initiatives.

8. *Education support to poor children with disabilities, Ha Nam*

Three classrooms were renovated and equipped, basic education provided free of charge, and some vocational training given to 90 disadvantaged and disabled children and youth. All activities were well implemented and families appreciative of the support afforded their children. While this project has focused on providing learning opportunities, it has not addressed the fact that more than half of the children have other needs, including social and psychological. In future, it is essential to better meet these needs and to ensure the children's integration into the community is highlighted.

9. *Education support to poor children with disabilities, Ninh Binh*

A 'compassionate school' has been upgraded to enable disadvantaged children to have the same educational opportunities as other children. The project has contributed to increased community awareness of children's rights and more attention has since been paid to mobilise community support and care for children. The issue of Red Cross involvement and its role in the 'compassionate' classes has been raised.

10. *Supporting orphans and disadvantaged children, Hung Yen province*

Some 102 children/youth have received health care and schooling support. Many of them also had the opportunity to learn skills such as carpentry, electronics and tailoring. There was a lengthy gap between the first and second phase of the project, to reassess the needs related to social care, and plan for more integration activities rather than just the building of a social club house.

11. *Sanitation facilities for Red Cross Humanitarian Center in Hai Duong and*

12. *Sanitation facilities for a Primary school in Lam Dong*

The two projects have been implemented according to plan and met the most urgent need in relation to poor sanitation. The two local Red Cross chapters submitted several other proposals to address needs in the community to upgrade sanitation facilities. However these were not considered sustainable, in line with a community based and development approach and therefore not supported

13. *Income generation for poverty reduction for ethnic minority villages, Hoa Binh*

The 18-month pilot project aims to reduce poverty by creating opportunities for the poorest families in the villages to increase their income and help children continue school. Preparations for the project included study visits, and training and planning with village members and beneficiary families. Although the project has just started, concrete results have been seen in terms of changed attitudes and a solid understanding of community development. Along with other community members, beneficiary families were involved in the project from the start and influenced their own development. The idea of savings has been introduced, and families have started to earn income from loan investments. The image of the Red Cross has improved throughout this process.

14. *Community based social care for poor children, Hai Phong*

The project focuses on very poor children, whose families' only income is garbage collection. Community participation and support has been important elements to help these children. Activities were successfully implemented and include upgrading school facilities and school materials, provision of health care, credit and savings for income generation, and community awareness.

15. *Community Based social care for children with disabilities, Vinh Phuc*

Focus has been on social care and community based rehabilitation for children with disabilities and income generation for their families. Although the two-year project started only recently, 20 families have been provided with loans, two rehabilitation rooms upgraded, and two training courses held. The community were involved and supportive of the project.

Constraints

- Reporting of small-scale projects as well as documentation of local level activities needs to be further developed. There are many good initiatives which remain unknown.
- The role of VNRC central level is presently being reviewed, aimed at having more focus on coordination and guidance. Limited staffing capacity does not allow much involvement in each project.
- Building contacts with local donors need to be carried out more systematically and in cooperation with/support from other departments of VNRC.

(ii) Disability

Poor people with disabilities are among the most vulnerable and under-served groups in Vietnam. The range and extent of the physically disabled population is unknown, but estimated to be as high as one million people. They remain largely invisible, forgotten and shut off from many forms of official assistance. Included in this population are those whose disability is claimed by some to be a result of exposure to the defoliant Agent Orange, sprayed during the war with the United States. Regardless of

cause, the need extends to the entire disabled population in Vietnam. The VNRC has identified assistance to this disabled population and their families as a key priority of their social service activities throughout the country.

Initiated through the Federation, the Vietnam disability project was primarily supported by the American Red Cross. The Swiss, German and British Red Cross Societies have also contributed to it. Starting in January 2003, the disability programme will be administered bilaterally - between the American Red Cross and VNRC. National society activities on behalf of poor people with disabilities in Vietnam are open to participation by all interested national societies.

Objective 1 *To provide effective and appropriate services to poor people with disabilities and their families, including to those thought to be affected by Agent Orange*

Achievements

From January through June 2002, all seven provinces participating in the pilot phase completed activities under step 2 of the programme. There were four general categories of service:

1. ***Medical/Health:*** medical exams, medicine, surgery, physical rehabilitation and provision of mobility aids and rehabilitation tools.

Red Cross staff negotiated with local officials from the Ministry of Health and hospitals to obtain a subsidized price for medical services available to Red Cross beneficiaries. A delegation of doctors from Hanoi visited provinces to perform medical examinations; based on recommendations from these visits, VNRC facilitated arrangements for surgical procedures or rehabilitation activities for beneficiaries.

2. ***Education:*** financial support and referral service for education of children with disabilities and vocational education for teenagers and adults, including job placement support.

The VNRC maintained contact with schools and some existing vocational centres in various provinces and, depending on individual needs, provided financial assistance for basic education. In addition, the Red Cross supported and referred people to appropriate vocational training (such as sewing classes or motorcycle repair training), and helped beneficiaries find jobs.

3. ***House and garden repair:*** Owning a house is important in traditional Vietnamese life. Nearly all people with disabilities in the central areas own houses, however, most are in poor condition. The Red Cross tries to help them as much as possible.

4. ***Income generation:*** activities for people with disabilities and their families to improve their standard of living.

The relationship between poverty and disability can be a vicious cycle. People with disabilities have fewer educational and employment opportunities and may face additional medical and housing costs. At the same time, these people may have the least resources available to meet their complex needs. Providing support for income generation activities gives people the opportunity to receive sustainable long-term income, leading to an improvement in their standard of living. It also builds their confidence and encourages them to contribute to their family and community.

Practical skills and resources have been selected to fit local needs with the local Red Cross providing on-going assistance and guidance. Provision of livestock such as cows and pigs is a popular activity where the Red Cross supports the beneficiary and their family, from selecting to purchasing the animal. Vaccines and feed are also supplied, and the family provided with training in how to effectively care for their animals.

By the end of 2002, funds had been transferred to all seven provinces to complete activities planned under the third step of the programme. Between August and December nearly 5,000 people benefited from the programme: 159 received medical/health support (795 direct and indirect beneficiaries); 38 received educational assistance and support in job placement (190 direct and indirect beneficiaries); 410 families, or 2,050 people, received assistance in home/garden repair; and 392 families (approximately 1,960 direct and indirect beneficiaries) received income generation support

Constraints

Provinces differ in their capacity to plan and implement activities. Based on the pilot phase activities enhanced capacity building, especially in disability technical areas, has been clearly identified as a need. The Federation, American Red Cross, and VNRC are currently discussing types of training that could be incorporated into the implementation of Phase II of the programme.

Objective 2 To enhance VNRC capacity at all levels to design and implement activities to assist poor people with disabilities

Achievements

Throughout the first phase of the project, VNRC and the Federation regularly held planning and discussion sessions, as well as monitoring and beneficiary visits to participating provinces. They also completed a joint programme analysis and planning workshop.

An evaluation of the first phase of the project, undertaken to improve current services and provide the groundwork for future activities, was conducted by an external consulting firm. Lessons learned from the pilot phase will be applied in planning and implementing Phase II of the programme. The evaluation was also designed as a capacity building exercise in survey design and implementation for the VNRC, who invested considerable time, human resources, and logistical support in it. As further training, VNRC staff, together with external enumerators (data collectors), participated in training sessions on data collection, database management, and the use of focus groups. During the year, a field visit by the American Red Cross supported project planning and provided technical assistance in monitoring and evaluation.

Constraints

While each province has the best knowledge of local needs and conditions, VNRC manages the national programme which must be uniform and maintain high standards. During Phase II of the programme, the Federation and American Red Cross will assist VNRC with an annual year-in-review, inter-provincial conference. The conference will bring together staff at all levels from provinces and districts, to discuss how to design or revise programme standards to meet the diverse conditions of each area. Technical assistance in developing Phase II project guidelines and reporting formats will be provided.

Objective 3 To build and improve the quality of information management and external relations systems at all levels of the VNRC

Achievements

In order to share information about the project and to help educate communities about the lives of people with disabilities, VNRC worked with the local and national print media and television. By continuing to work with sister societies as well as the Federation, VNRC has strived to enhance cooperative strategic planning.

The Federation and VNRC have agreed that achieving long-term project sustainability is vital. On the financial side, the Federation has continued to facilitate contacts between VNRC and other partners (potential donors/ NGOs) working in the disability sector in Vietnam.

Constraints

- Provinces are dispersed geographically and fairly autonomous, making communications with VNRC headquarters and with other provinces difficult and expensive.
- Communication capacity at VNRC provincial and district levels needs to be improved.

(iii) Health technical support programme

Objective 1 *The VNRC has developed an effective coordination mechanism for all Red Cross health and care activities.*

Achievements

- The Federation and VNRC have discussed various health issues during the year, including initial discussions to build up a VNRC health strategy.
- Assistance was provided in the process to develop an HIV/AIDS strategy, a process initiated and actively supported by the Australian Red Cross.

Constraints

- Since VNRC is involved in a range of health and care activities, and expansion is expected to continue, there is a need to further clarify priorities and develop an overall health and care strategy to which the current programmes can be linked. This becomes even more important as the number of bilateral partners increase.
- Few opportunities have been presented for health and care related departments, as well as bilateral partners, to come together to discuss and jointly plan activities. This is expected to develop in time, along with the CAS process.
- Continued expansion of programme areas, heavy workload, and many pressing tasks combined with limited capacity, make planning and coordination work difficult.

Objective 2 *The VNRC receives adequate support to manage, develop and implement all programmes within the health (and other relevant) departments*

Achievements

- The delegation has worked closely with VNRC in several areas including helping to initiate and establish contacts with other organisations, providing support and advice in planning, and developing proposals.
- VNRC has also received support to expand its HIV/AIDS interventions, including development of a project proposal for OPEC funds.
- The Federation supported VNRC in arranging a sensitisation meetings for VNRC leaders and key staff at central level, in connection with World Aids Day. The two meetings (in Hanoi and Ho Chi Min City) aimed to raise awareness and increase the understanding about HIV/AIDS so that support for further actions are endorsed. The national society also took part in the regional Kite campaign on World Aids Day.
- Some assistance has continued in support of Hanoi Red Cross chapter first aid training for taxi drivers.

Constraints

There is limited capacity (human and financial resources) in the Vietnam delegation to provide substantial support to VNRC. In addition, limited resources at the Federation regional delegation meant that less technical support was provided than anticipated.

Organisational Development w

In recent years, VNRC has made a significant progress in strengthening its organisational capacity and coverage nationwide. The overall aim of the programme has been, and still is, to further strengthen the capacity of VNRC at national, provincial and district level in order to improve assistance to the vulnerable in Vietnam. The 2002 appeal and plan was based on VNRC's five-year capacity building programme, developed in 2000/2001.

Funding for the organisational development (OD) programme in 2002 has come from the Swedish Red Cross and Federation Capacity Building Fund. Some support to VNRC capacity building has also been provided through various programmes, for instance Japanese Red Cross support of finance development initiatives as part of their assistance to the mangrove project. Other Red Cross partners have provided support on a bilateral basis.

Since some funds for the programmes were confirmed late, and the overall total less than appealed for, plans had to be reassessed and revised. This has delayed implementation of certain activities. Although there was some progress and good achievements during the year, other areas have been impossible to address or implement for various reasons.

Two significant events during the year included:

1. The joint VNRC/Federation strategy seminar in early 2002. During the seminar VNRC leadership took the important decision to prioritise and invest in developing a global strategy (national society development plan), to which sector strategies can be developed and linked, and a CAS framework built upon. At the South East Asia Partnership meeting (Jakarta, March 2002), VNRC confirmed its decision and commitment to develop long-term strategies, but emphasised the process must take its time. The national society has made progress in developing strategic goals and long-term plans in some sectors (such as disaster preparedness and HIV/AIDS), and has commenced the process in others. However, there is a need to link these initiatives to a more systematic strategic planning process for the global national society strategy.
2. The OD evaluation was carried out in December to assess the impact of VNRC's national headquarters capacity building programme (supported by the Federation/Swedish Red Cross), and present an analysis of the current situation. The main findings strongly recommend VNRC develop a global national strategy and plan with clear goals and priorities, around which all partners can rally their support. The evaluation also recommended that the Federation and partners should support the strategy development process, providing assistance only as part of this global strategy. The evaluation team also recognised that a comprehensive capacity building / organisational development process can only succeed when leadership is united and fully committed to it. The evaluation report, to be formally submitted in early 2003, will form the basis for further analysis and discussion on how to best support VNRC in its future development.

Objective 1 *The mandate, role and functions of VNRC are clearly defined and well understood by VNRC, public services and the wider public in Vietnam.*

Achievements

- *Dissemination:* VNRC conducted two dissemination/international humanitarian law workshops with participants from all 61 Red Cross provincial chapters. The Federation and ICRC (who supported the workshops financially and technically) made presentations at this time. The national society's training/dissemination/youth department has also helped facilitate a series of Red Cross training courses in several provinces.
- *Raise awareness among public services:* VNRC has lobbied for further understanding, recognition and support from the government, and its humanitarian activities have been fairly well covered by the media. The launch of the national flood appeal helped raise VNRC's image.

- *Communications:* The communications workshop in September has developed more effective communications, both within VNRC as well as to the wider public. Experience with negative media coverage in 2001, has led VNRC to develop a better understanding of the importance of good communications.
- *Statutes and regulations:* The VNRC statutes were revised and a handbook developed to facilitate its understanding and use in the provinces. The national society has continued to update and produce relevant procedures and regulations.
- *HIV/AIDS:* The regional Kite campaign on the World Aids Day provided an opportunity for VNRC to conduct two awareness raising workshops for leadership and selected staff. The sessions helped increase understanding of the issue and promoted VNRC's action to fight stigma and discrimination and work with prevention and care for those affected with HIV/AIDS.

Constraints

More systematic Red Cross induction and training is needed for VNRC leaders, staff and volunteers to understand fully the mandate and role of Red Cross and to enable them to successfully promote Red Cross Red Crescent principles and values.

Objective 2 VNRC staff at national, provincial and district level have appropriate skills and are well equipped, resulting in effective and sustainable Red Cross activities and programmes.

Achievements

Technical assistance/programme support: The delegation has provided ongoing support to VNRC leaders and key staff involved in national society capacity building/OD activities. Furthermore, it has provided advice on how to further identify OD priorities and develop a plan to respond to them. Capacity building support was also provided to key departments, through programme assistance in disaster management, social welfare, health, and finance.

Skills building: VNRC staff have participated in several regional workshops and training courses related to OD and other programme areas. The national society has planned, in 2003, to conduct gender training for leaders at central and provincial levels.

Leadership and management support: More consultation, assessment and ground work is needed in this area. Initial discussions were held with VNRC leaders to review how new senior managers can receive Red Cross induction, for instance through visits to other Red Cross Red Crescent societies or the Federation regional delegation/Geneva secretariat. Recommendations of the OD evaluation will hopefully provide the basis for further discussion and planning for specific training.

Finance management: Based on a detailed plan developed at the beginning of 2002, VNRC conducted a survey/fact-finding mission to several provinces to assess the situation and define provincial needs. In cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, VNRC developed a finance management manual; a finance management training course for provincial accountants took place at the end of the year, with financial support from the Danish Red Cross. The delegation has promoted skills building to VNRC through a placement with Federation delegation finance staff, which resulted in increased opportunities for exchange and learning.

Communications: It has been evident in the last few years that inadequate communications systems have both influenced and hindered VNRC's potential and effectiveness. National emergency appeals during this time have proven that communications and coordination need to be strengthened. The communications workshop, attended by several managers and staff from central and provincial level, aimed to support VNRC in the process to develop and implement a communications strategy. It addressed key areas for improvement, such as cooperation between sectors/departments, coordination, and skills building. The first building blocks for a strategy have been outlined, but implementation and actual change requires additional effort and investment. Follow up is planned for 2003.

Salary support: Limited support was provided during the year to top up the VNRC salary scale, which follows the government scale and does not reflect a living wage.

Constraints

As many programmes are run in parallel, skills building and staff development tend to happen from a department or programme perspective rather than from an organisational stance. An overall plan indicating VNRC's staff development and training needs would be useful and help better coordinate various programme activities. Some progress in this respect has already been noted.

While the need to update/revise VNRC's five-year capacity building plan has been confirmed, it has been difficult to proceed with planning as well as identifying the society's OD needs and priorities. This work cannot be done without full commitment and involvement of VNRC leadership and should also be done in line with the national society's global strategy and plan. As noted earlier, the OD evaluation has strongly recommended VNRC embark on this process.

The rapid restructuring and down-sizing of the delegation, has lead to less time to work with and support the national society.

Objective 3 Increased self-sustainability through continuing development of resource mechanisms.

Achievements

VNRC fundraising and income generation: The Vietnam delegation's move to new premises afforded an opportunity for VNRC to generate additional funds. The previous office, owned by VNRC, has been made the premises for the national society's joint stock venture company. The company is expected to provide a steady contribution to the national society's core funding needs as part of its profit goes to VNRC,.

Skills training in resource mobilisation: VNRC has continued to revise and further develop its plan and curricula for fundraising and resource mobilisation training of key staff, at central and provincial levels. However, consensus has not been reached on the final plan. This should take place in early 2003.

Increased government support: Considerable effort was invested by VNRC during the year to lobby for increased recognition and support from the government. It invited government officials to take part in surveys to present work at all levels, developed a proposal for increased government financial support, and discussed such plans with high-ranking government officials. The process, supported by the Federation, is expected to result in a new decree enabling government support of Red Cross activities at the commune level, nationwide.

Constraints

Under the current system each VNRC department focuses on its own programme, with limited interaction and cooperation between departments. Resource development efforts would benefit if this project was more closely linked to other programmes such as information, dissemination, programme support, planning and reporting and so on. Resource mobilisation should also have stronger links to VNRC's global strategy and to the society's overall development, as the ability to sustain core costs will be crucial in the future.

The poor response to the national emergency appeal, launched by VNRC during the second half of the year, showed weaknesses in the society's ability to raise funds and develop/manage donor relations properly. There is a need to develop management and coordination mechanisms as well as skills, if future performance is to improve.

Regional Cooperation w

Regional resources have been used more and more for programmes in Vietnam. The delegation was in contact with the regional technical units on a regular basis. At the end of 2002, all regional units were involved and supporting the various programmes in Vietnam.

Delegation staff (delegates and national staff) as well as VNRC staff have been contributing to the work in the region. This includes participating in regional networks, attending workshops and meetings and providing direct support to other national societies in the region.

Coordination and Management w

As mentioned earlier, along with the growing capacity of VNRC and rapid expansion of bilateral partnerships, the delegation has continued its transition process to a less 'hands-on' approach with less involvement in programme implementation. However, it continued to maintain the coordination and monitoring role for multilateral assistance. The delegation has also moved to a more focused role, supporting VNRC in capacity building/organisational development, strategy development, external relations, and facilitating coordination and cooperation with the increasing number of bilateral partners. The transition has also seen preparations for restructuring of the delegation.

Although these changes had been planned, and are part of an ongoing dialogue with VNRC and some partners, its speed in 2002 was pushed forward by funding constraints. The lack of financial contributions to cover the delegation's core costs has contributed to a heavy down-sizing of the delegation. This has included closure of the Federation's sub-delegation in Ho Chi Min City, departure of the head of delegation, no replacement of outgoing delegates/programme staff, and revision of duties for remaining staff. In the last six months of the year, the delegation has reduced from six international delegates to three (programme coordinator/acting head of delegation, finance development delegate, and American Red Cross representative/disability delegate). A similar decrease has been seen in the number of national staff working for the delegation.

In 2002, there were no voluntary contributions to the delegation's core costs from bilateral partners present in Vietnam. As in previous years, the Japanese and Swedish Red Cross Societies have been the main contributors of the coordination and management programme. However, American Red Cross has indirectly provided valuable support to the delegation's core costs, as have some other societies, through programme support.

The rapid down-sizing and uncertainty for the future has of course been stressful and challenging for staff in the delegation. Despite heavy work pressures and other difficulties, the delegation has managed to fulfill all its tasks, including assisting and consulting VNRC in various management and programme matters, monitoring and supervision, donor relations and reporting, promotions and fundraising support. Service, advice and coordination support has also been provided to current and newly established PNSs in Vietnam, as well as PNSs visiting the country. In addition, in 2002 the delegation managed to resolve a number of outstanding financial issues from previous years, paving way for a good start in 2003.

Objective 1 Strategically managed Secretariat activities in Vietnam

Achievements

Despite challenges and the restructuring exercise, the Vietnam delegation has managed to handle all financial assistance channeled through its office appropriately. It has also provided technical support and advice to the various programmes of VNRC as needed.

The head of delegation and/or programme coordinator have attended all regional management meetings to discuss various strategic issues related to Federation assistance in the region. Regular contacts with regional technical units have also ensured quality support to VNRC.

The Federation 'change' process as well as the changing situation in Vietnam has been discussed on an ongoing basis with delegation staff, as well as PNSs and VNRC. Meetings with senior leaders of VNRC have taken place throughout the year.

Constraints

The rapid down-sizing of the delegation due to funding problems was the major constraint for the delegation. While VNRC has been promoting bilateralism to maximise funding possibilities and wanting to manage external relations on its own (a positive sign) it has also asked for the Federation's continued presence in Vietnam - a mixed message for the delegation.

Objective 2 *The development, by June 2002, and management of an inclusive Cooperation Agreement Strategy - formerly "Country Assistance Strategy"- (CAS) for Vietnam.*

Achievements

A strategy seminar in early 2002 for VNRC senior leadership and managers helped raise awareness of the need for a national society global strategy and a cooperation framework, in view of the increasing number of PNSs in Vietnam.

A Vietnam CAS continued to be on the agenda for VNRC in 2002. Some progress was made in developing programme strategies, but the overall strategy to which the CAS can be linked is still in the initial discussion phase. To understand more of the strategic planning process, VNRC and the Federation participated in the regional strategic planning workshop in Phnom Penh, in December.

The CAS process continued to be discussed with PNS supporting and/or cooperating with VNRC. As part of the process, details of how the PNS, ICRC and other partners will contribute and participate, needs to be defined. The delegation organised monthly half-days meetings to which all PNSs were invited. The main purpose of these meetings was to share information and discuss issues relevant to all CAS partners.

Constraints

VNRC has limited capacity to proceed with the strategy development process, as well as initiate the CAS process. Although not a constraint per se, it is clear that the Federation has been over-optimistic in defining a June 2002 deadline for the Vietnam CAS.

Objective 3 *Increased use of regional resources as they become available.*

Achievements

As outlined under the regional cooperation section, the Vietnam delegation has worked closely with the regional delegation and other delegations in the South East Asian region.

Constraints

The number of regionally planned events in 2002 has been overwhelming for both VNRC and the Vietnam delegation. The limited number of English-speaking staff in relevant functions often made it difficult to participate and benefit from these events.

Objective 4 *A well managed country delegation.*

Achievements

Much attention and time has been dedicated to budget monitoring and deficit management during the year. Narrative and financial reports were submitted in a timely manner and a major effort made to resolve some long-standing financial reporting issues. In the first half of the year, performance management training was held for all delegation staff; and new staff regulations as well as a salary scale system introduced.

Constraints

The rapid and heavy restructuring of the delegation has affected staff morale. The uncertain funding situation has also led to uncertainty about the future, again affecting human resources and impacting on the delegation's ability to 'serve' and assist VNRC and its partners.

Objective 5 *Effective representation and advocacy of the International Federation and the Movement in Vietnam, specifically with the government of Vietnam and with the international community represented in Vietnam.*

Achievements

Delegates and/or programme officers in the Vietnam delegation have attended several meetings with international organisations, INGOs and missions in Vietnam, related to their respective programme areas. The head of delegation has regularly met with several key heads of mission and various international organisations, both formally and informally.

Contacts with the relevant Vietnamese authorities were maintained in relation to the ongoing discussions around the legal status agreement of the Federation in Vietnam. The visits of the Federation secretary general, president and head of the Asia Pacific department all contributed to the advocacy and image building of the Federation in Vietnam.

Both the VNRC and the Federation have been represented, at various levels, in country coordination meetings of the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, ensuring that their views were expressed and hopefully taken into consideration by the Vietnamese government and other partners.

Constraints

Despite considerable efforts, no solution was reached in regard to the legal status for the Federation in Vietnam.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.36/2002 Vietnam
Period: year 2002
Project(s): PVn000, 003, 007, 015, 016, 161, 162
Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	5,708,046				
less					
Cash brought forward	-968,029				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	6,676,075				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Government (DGUS)	429				429
American RC Private Donors (DPNUS)	13,677				13,677
American Red Cross 01 (DNUS01)	68,820				68,820
American Red Cross Grant # 2 (DNUS02)	66,164				66,164
American Red Cross (DNUS)	433,677				433,677
Australian Government 1 (DGAU01)	86,977				86,977
Australian Govt.via Australian Red C (DGNAU)	200,734				200,734
Austrian Govt.via Austrian Red Cross (DGNAT)	20,000				20,000
Austrian Red Cross (DNAT)	90,808				90,808
British Red Cross # 1 (DNGB01)	35,933				35,933
British Red Cross # 2 (DNGB02)	34,230				34,230
British Red Cross (DNGB)	11,578				11,578
Canadian Red Cross (DNCA)	16,829				16,829
Danish Red Cross (DNDK)	20,120				20,120
Donor - Capacity Building Fund (DCBF)	106,740				106,740
Donor - Private donor Vietnam (DPVN)	29,256				29,256
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	308,460				308,460
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	10,000				10,000
German Red Cross (DNDE)	4,272				4,272
Government of Singapore (DGSG)	935				935
Great Britain - Private Donors (DPGB)	1,770				1,770
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	243,422				243,422
Japanese Red Cross	299,300				299,300
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	583				583
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	31,112				31,112
OXFAM (DM02)	5,266				5,266
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross # (DGNSE1)	209,650				209,650
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	38,078				38,078
Swedish Red Cross- #01 (DNSE01)	126,726				126,726
Swiss Red Cross (DNCH)	17,119				17,119
Switzerland - Private Donors (DPCH)	5,000				5,000
UNDP (DH07)	71,106				71,106
UNICEF (DH06)	18,928				18,928
VIETNAM - DIPECHO 2000 (DEVN02)	290,593				290,593
AUSTRALIA				49,938	49,938
SWEDEN				119,917	119,917
TOTAL	2,918,292			169,855	3,088,147

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	-968,029
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	2,918,292
CASH EXPENDITURE	-1,711,071

CASH BALANCE	239,192

Appeal No & title: 01.36/2002 Vietnam

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PVn000, 003, 007, 015, 016, 161, 162

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	310,625	-29,073			-29,073	339,698
Clothing & Textiles		-12,277			-12,277	12,277
Food & Seeds	291,178	65,510			65,510	225,668
Water & sanitation		15,848			15,848	-15,848
Medical & First Aid	185,500	17,066			17,066	168,434
Teaching materials	124,250	213			213	124,037
Utensils & Tools	33,640	1,604			1,604	32,036
Other relief supplies	472,500	92,698			92,698	379,802
Sub-Total	1,417,693	151,589			151,589	1,266,104
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings		6,292			6,292	-6,292
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.	88,532	27,568			27,568	60,964
Medical equipment		2,184			2,184	-2,184
Other capital expenditures	21,000	8,526			8,526	12,474
Sub-Total	109,532	44,570			44,570	64,962
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	51,904	5,035			5,035	46,869
Sub-Total	51,904	5,035			5,035	46,869
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	753,107	437,805		169,855	607,660	145,447
Personnel (national staff)	536,954	631,771			631,771	-94,817
Sub-Total	1,290,061	1,069,576		169,855	1,239,431	50,630
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	234,771	111,262			111,262	123,509
Travel & related expenses	178,228	90,993			90,993	87,235
Information expenses	265,884	48,069			48,069	217,815
Admin./general expenses	292,480	180,922			180,922	111,558
External workshops & Seminars	1,240,268	162,490			162,490	1,077,778
Sub-Total	2,211,631	593,737			593,737	1,617,894
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	384,489	96,281			96,281	288,208
Technical services	115,096	28,827			28,827	86,269
Professional services	127,640	31,978			31,978	95,663
Sub-Total	627,225	157,085			157,085	470,140
Operational provisions		-562,826			-562,826	562,826
Transfers to National Societies		252,305			252,305	-252,305
TOTAL BUDGET	5,708,046	1,711,071		169,855	1,880,926	3,827,120