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Programme update no. 2

Viet Nam

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAVN001
2 February 2012

**This report covers the
period 1 July 2011 to
31 December 2011.**

*Red Cross volunteers in Thai
Bin province in the north of Viet
Nam supporting a 61-year old
widowed community member to
strengthen her home ahead of
Typhoon Nesat,
in September 2011.
(Photo: Tran Quang Tuan/Viet*



In brief

Programme outcome

To strengthen the Viet Nam Red Cross society's (VNRC) role as the leading humanitarian organization in Viet Nam.

Programme summary

The period from July to November saw significant progress on the planned activities. Being the disaster season, the national society implemented crucial emergency interventions while maintaining its efforts in annual projects. The focus on improved learning and capacity building was intensified.

Focus on climate change adaptation has been more strongly built into disaster management programming, particularly the community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme. Having developed an understanding of local risks and options for improving resilience earlier in 2011, 51 (in addition to the five already reported) communes focused on how to feed that information into disaster risk reduction and socio-economic development planning in those communes.

Still in the disaster management sector, VNRC also provided assistance to the [people affected by the floods](#) throughout the country, especially those in the Mekong delta. VNRC demonstrated a strong capacity in disaster response by quickly implementing relief distributions and deploying national disaster response team members to carry out needs assessments in one of the worst floods the southern part of Viet Nam has seen in more than a decade.

In the health and care sector, trained volunteers were engaged in several community-based interventions for [prevention of hand, foot, and mouth disease](#) and dengue fever, two of the largest health hazards this year, that have been aggravated by the floods in the Mekong delta region. Climate change was a focus in the communication materials used for educating beneficiaries about the diseases and their prevention.

In organizational development, the focus has been on finalizing the VNRC national headquarters external audit for year 2009 and 2010 and enhancing planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) skills of VNRC staff and volunteers. Some significant steps were taken towards building the information and communication technology (ICT) skills at VNRC, aimed towards the larger goal of building a sound ICT platform that is appropriate for the national society's future needs.

[Click here to go directly to summary of indicator progress against objectives.](#)

Financial situation

The total 2011 budget is CHF 1,114,967 and is covered up to 124 per cent (CHF 1,382,680) at the end of the reporting period. Overall expenditure as of end-November 2011 was CHF 770,020 (69 per cent) against the budget figure.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report¹](#)

No. of people we have reached

Some 438,870 people have been reached through activities under this country plan. Of this, 85,568 people (31 per cent women) were direct beneficiaries and 353,202 people (53 per cent women), indirect beneficiaries. (For details, see [annex 2.](#))

Our partners

Main partners who have supported VNRC under this appeal include Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Japanese Red Cross (as a long-term partner under the 2011-2015 memorandum of understanding), and Netherlands Red Cross/Rockefeller Foundation. Funds have also been received under the UK Department for International Development (DFID) partnership grant.

Also contributing to the work of the national society on a bilateral basis are the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross.

The total international Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (Movement) support to VNRC for its development programmes in 2011 was CHF² 4,712,571.

On behalf of VNRC, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their response to this appeal and other bilateral support.

[See also MDRVN008](#) and [MDRVN009](#).

Context

The second half of the year has been unusually challenging in Viet Nam, with severe weather conditions and heavy floods, the worst to affect the Mekong Delta region in south Viet Nam in more than a decade. This happened while the Vietnamese continued to grapple with sky-rocketing inflation. On a somewhat positive note, the government has undertaken and planned several initiatives to control inflation and stabilize the economy, particularly in the lead up to Tet, the Vietnamese New Year in January 2012. Further, a [recently published report by UNDP](#) has shown that Viet Nam has had some significant gains in human development since 2001, placing it among medium human development countries.

A series of tropical storms hit Viet Nam in September and October this year. However, the Mekong river flood in the southern provinces, a slow onset disaster, has affected almost 600,000 people according to the government. Among them, more than 2,000 families have lost their homes due to landslides and floodwaters and have had to move into temporary shelters. According to the most recent update by the centre for storm and flood control, 156,319 houses have been flooded or damaged. Up to 85 deaths due to these floods have been reported, of whom 72 are children. Livelihoods have been disrupted with large areas of agricultural and aquaculture farms submerged. More than 24,000 hectares of rice paddies and 26,000 hectares of other crops have been lost.

¹ Attached report is up to end-November 2011.

² Converted from USD; 1 USD = 0.80 CHF

In November, IFRC launched an [emergency appeal](#) for CHF 1.1 million on behalf of VNRC in order to assist 42,000 beneficiaries for 12 months. The appeal has been fully funded. The operation focuses on providing cash and relief items (household kits and tarpaulins), safe water and hygiene promotion, emergency health, permanent shelter and livelihood support. Prior to the appeal, VNRC had distributed more than 3,000 household kits, along with three million water purification tablets and more than VND 1 million (equivalent to about USD 50,000) in cash support across the most affected provinces. However, needs assessments showed that the needs on the ground are severe and VNRC needed more financial resources to deal with the situation. Information regarding the operation's progress is available in the latest [operation updates](#).

The flood has caused the price of rice to go up to a three-year high. A positive sign has been the low increase in the consumer price index (CPI) in October, increasing only 0.36 per cent from September. Although it has been the lowest in the last 14 months, it is still a 17.5 per cent increase against December 2010. The government is undertaking several measures to control inflation so that the inflation rate will remain stable at 18 per cent for the rest of the year, with the Prime Minister resolving to bring it down to a single digit in 2012. According to the World Bank, Viet Nam's considerable growth rates of 5.4 per cent in the first quarter and 5.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2011, a strong increase in exports, a stable foreign exchange rate and increasing foreign reserves will be a basis for Viet Nam to gain a higher growth rate in 2012 and in following years.

Viet Nam's economic growth has been a driver for its Human Development Index (HDI) improvement, according to a [UNDP report released in November 2011](#). The HDI in 2011 has increased by 11.8 per cent since the last time the HDI was calculated for Viet Nam in 2001. With improved living standards, Viet Nam has been placed in the medium human development countries. Additionally, the report also stated that Human Poverty Index (HPI) for Viet Nam has fallen nationally by 48.3 per cent between 1999 and 2009. However, the gap in the HPI between the richest and poorest provinces has fallen only slightly between 1999 and 2009. This reaffirmed the notion that poverty reduction is not taking place at the same rate across the country. There are wide disparities in income and living standards. While the government's Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) aims for a poverty reduction from 14.2 per cent in 2011 to 6.2 per cent in 2015, the gap between the poor and the rich is on the rise, with the ethnic minorities constituting the majority of the poorest 10 per cent of the population. Similarly, [a recent paper by the World Bank](#) has pointed out that universal access to social services will help to address the challenges of uneven poverty reduction in Viet Nam.

In a [meeting between the Prime Minister and Viet Nam's development partners in Hanoi in September](#) in 2011, the latter committed to continue providing support despite the current global financial crisis. Further, 95 international non-governmental organizations have committed USD 165.5 million in aid to Viet Nam's poverty reduction in 2012.

Communities in Viet Nam continued to grapple with infectious diseases - dengue fever and hand-foot-mouth disease (HFMD). Provinces in the south of the country are most affected by these two diseases. So far, a total of 90,189 cases and 153 deaths due to HFMD have been reported. Nationwide, the total number of HFMD cases increased about nine-fold compared to last year (10,128 cases and six deaths in 2010). In response, IFRC allocated CHF 127,221 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in August 2011 to [support VNRC in its response to HFMD](#). The operation is expected to deliver assistance to 113,625 beneficiaries and will focus on rolling out educational information and communication on preventive measures among parents and care-givers of children under five, across five most severely affected provinces. In comparison, dengue fever was not as widespread this year and claimed 46 lives among the 49,011 people infected with the disease (2010: 109 deaths from 128,831 infections). But in some provinces such as Ho Chi Minh City, the number of infections and deaths was much higher than during the same period last year.



Viet Nam Red Cross staff and volunteers distributed household kits, containing basic household items, in flood affected provinces in November and December. Photo: Viet Nam Red Cross

Even though both dengue fever and HFMD are preventable and the health education system is responding to the situation, it seems that the urban areas are facing greater risk and impact due to these diseases. The situation has been complicated further by the ongoing Mekong floods. Cases of HFMD and dengue have been reported in the affected provinces and local health authorities fear a possible outbreak of dengue due to persistent flooding and limited local capacity to cope with it.

It has been recognized for a while that Viet Nam is facing the “double burden” of diseases in which non-infectious diseases have put heavy pressure on the domestic health-care system. The number of drug users is on the rise in major cities such as Hanoi, Hai Phong, Danang, and Ho Chi Minh City. This year, by the end of September, the country had 193,350 people infected with HIV, including more than 47,000 AIDS patients. Some 51,300 people have died of AIDS according to the Ministry of Public Security. In November 2011, the Deputy Prime Minister asked the Ministry of Health to devise a national strategy for preventing and controlling HIV/AIDS in the period 2011-2020.

Road accidents continued to claim thousands of lives this year. On an average, road accidents killed about 57 people daily in Viet Nam in 2011. The national statistics say that in the last ten months, traffic accidents have claimed 9,265 lives, injuring 8,379 others. Road accidents have so far killed more people than any disaster in the country. National authorities report that a lack of awareness of safety measures while driving, an ever-increasing number of vehicles and people on the road, along with insufficient infrastructure, traffic signs, guides are contributing to the issue.

In preparation for the VNRC National Congress next year, elections were held at the 27 out of 63 provincial chapters of VNRC in the second half of the year. The remaining 36 provinces plan to complete their elections by the first quarter of 2012. The National Congress will elect new leadership, conduct a review of the previous 5-year term and adopt a plan of action for the next five years.

The 65th Anniversary of VNRC was celebrated on 20 November. VNRC has been conferred with the Ho Chi Minh Order for the second time for its contribution to the country's humanitarian activities on the occasion. The National Assembly chairman handed over the order. Also present at the occasion were the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Vice President and the Head of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) regional delegation in Bangkok. In acknowledgment of the valuable contributions made by its staff and volunteers across chapters, VNRC handed out certificates of honour to 65 such individuals on the occasion.

VNRC launched its Cow Bank programme in early 2010 with the objective of providing sustainable livelihood options to poor people in 62 of the poorest districts nationwide through the distribution of cows and providing vital information for their upkeep. At the time of its launch, the plan was to distribute 1,400 cows in the 14 poorest districts (out of 62). However, the programme has been very successful and has far exceeded its plan. According to a VNRC report as of 1 July, after implementing the programme for a year, 5,396 poor families in 64 districts of 24 provinces have already received cows. Currently, the number of cows for distribution is growing. A system of monitoring has been put in place whereby Red Cross district staff keep track of the reproduction of cows and any diseases they may suffer from. The plan is to mobilize 1,000 more cows for further distribution in the coming months. Funding for the programme comes from a national SMS campaign and support of organizations. The IFRC Goodwill Ambassador Jet Li, in his January 2011 visit to Viet Nam, helped to promote the cause and appealed to the people for funds for the programme.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme component 1: Organizational preparedness

Outcomes

1. Standard operation procedures, guidelines and systems of national and branch disaster response teams of Viet Nam Red Cross are improved.
2. Adequate trained human and logistic resources of VNRC are available at all levels of VNRC for disaster response and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

3. A ten-year community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme including guidelines, standards of DRR delivery at community level, is in place in 2011.
4. The legal preparedness for disaster response and DRR is improved.

Achievements

Standard operating procedures (SOP) for disaster response as well as for national disaster response team (NDRT) were finalized by VNRC with support from Spanish Red Cross and IFRC teams in August this year. Thereafter, a number of practical guidelines and forms have been developed and finalized.

SOPs, guidelines and forms have been shared with almost 150 staff members from the headquarters and chapters in 63 provinces during three regional dissemination workshops that were held for the purpose. They have used them to improve their disaster response interventions during the floods that hit the northern, central and southern (especially the Mekong delta region) provinces in September and October 2011.

As planned, the NDRT comprising 34 staff members (21 per cent women) 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 the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and later for the international emergency appeal launched by IFRC, thus extending VNRC's emergency intervention. This report has also been shared with the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG)³ in Viet Nam and much appreciated for its detailed and accurate information. Upon request from the DMWG members, the VNRC needs assessment reporting format developed with support from IFRC will be shared with them.

IFRC developed [a global framework on disaster risk reduction \(DRR\) and climate change adaptation \(CCA\)](#) in 2010. This framework was shared with 63 key staff members from the headquarters, 26 members from disaster-prone chapters and partner national societies/IFRC in order to enhance programming in DRR and CCA. The framework will also contribute to the global reporting system of IFRC so that all its members use similar indicators, expected outcomes and outputs. This framework was also shared with the DMWG members in Viet Nam with the aim of identifying common areas of focus and action between the IFRC global framework and the Hyogo framework.



A trained NDRT member, conducting an assessment in Mekong delta in October 2011. Photo: Viet Nam Red Cross

With legal assistance from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office and the country office, VNRC has been involved in promoting International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles (IDRL) and a global study on disaster response. VNRC and IFRC staff contributed to the development of a new law on natural disaster prevention, mitigation and response in Viet Nam. VNRC's position and responsibility have been included clearly in the final draft of this law. VNRC has signed several memoranda on understanding (MOU) on coordination and cooperation with the ministry of education, ministry of health, ministry of defence, ministry of agriculture and rural development as well as the youth union.

A pre-disaster meeting took place in August 2011 for VNRC and its partners in-country to be better prepared to cope with the next disaster and provide more efficient, faster and coordinated support to the affected population in Viet Nam. A pre-disaster agreement has been finalized by VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies, and will be signed by all partners in early 2012.

As part of its disaster preparedness activities in view of the typhoon season, a series of logistic preparedness activities were implemented during the second half of August. The logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur sent a delegate to help the country office support VNRC in reorganization of goods in VNRC warehouse according to a warehouse plan. The delegate also provided training to the warehouse officer on warehouse space

³ A coordination forum for I/NGOs, UN, Mass organizations and donors. See more on - <http://www.ngocentre.org.vn/dmwig>

management, stock control and management of stock movements, stock reporting and transport planning. A standard operating procedure was also developed for Hanoi warehouse maintenance and stock management. These activities completed before the typhoon season enabled VNRC to deploy relief items more quickly and in an effective manner in October-November during the flooding in the Mekong delta. In addition, two other logistic activities were begun during the period, and will be finalized in early 2012. The two activities are: 1) development of the VNRC procurement manual and 2) development of a set of common relief item specifications.

VNRC preparedness for emergency response to sudden storms, flood and slow onset flood in the Mekong delta has greatly improved in comparison to previous disasters. A DREF allocation, followed by an emergency appeal, was launched to provide relief and recovery assistance to 10,000 affected households (around 42,000 people) in the Mekong delta area. Within two weeks, the appeal received positive replies from the donor community and is now fully covered.

Constraints or challenges

Fundraising and communications activities still need to be improved and communication material related to VNRC emergency actions will need to be shared locally and internationally in a more timely manner.

While some progress was made in logistics capacity development, as highlighted above, a big challenge remains wherein warehouse management is currently under the administrative department of VNRC, while the management of stocks is largely the responsibility of the disaster management department. Such distribution of tasks makes warehouse management difficult and prioritization not harmonized between the two departments. In addition, the lack of human resources dedicated to logistics within the national society (i.e. only one warehouse officer working part-time for the warehouse management) makes the development of a logistics strategy and the implementation of related activities difficult.

Guidelines for the use of VNRC's emergency fund have been postponed to 2012 as discussion on this subject during the standard operating procedures turned out more complex than anticipated. It was therefore decided that this subject should be discussed on its own and later incorporated into the standard operating procedures.

Programme component 2: Community-based disaster risk reduction

The logical framework for this component was [revised](#) during the first half of the year. Given that the funding was secured only in April for this component and that the capacity of the VNRC disaster management team has been stretched, it was agreed to revise the targeted communities from 100 to 56 for the year. Similarly the number of emergency response teams was reduced to 25 from the 100 originally planned.

Outcomes

1. Up to 1,400⁴ members from the 56⁵ communities are more aware of local hazards including climate change, vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) in order to guide all communities (approximately one million people) to prepare to adapt and to cope with any emergency event in 2011.
2. Up to 25⁶ emergency response teams are provided with first aid and other disaster response equipment.
3. Community disaster risk reduction measures, such as early warning system, reforestation, land use, disaster risk reduction planning, water and sanitation, and evacuation planning are implemented in the 25⁷ selected communities.

Achievements

As reported in the previous programme update, 51 two-day workshops on disaster risk reduction (DRR) at commune level were carried out by the end of June by VNRC facilitators for 1,275 people representing commune people's committees, mass organizations, teachers and Red Cross members. The workshops raised participant awareness of local hazards, climate change risks and their impact, disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities and taught them how to prepare their own disaster response and contingency plans. Workshops were conducted in eight out of ten provinces. The workshops in Nghe An and Quang Ninh provinces were due in July and August. Up to 125 individuals (27 per cent women), including six Red Cross

⁴ Revised target, initial target was 2,000.

⁵ Revised target, initial target was 100.

⁶ Revised target, initial target was 100.

⁷ Revised target, initial target was 100.

staff and school managers at commune level, attended the five remaining training workshops on DRR organized in Quang Ninh and Nghe An provinces. A total of 1,400 individuals have thus been trained in 56 communes across ten provinces. See [annex three](#) for details.

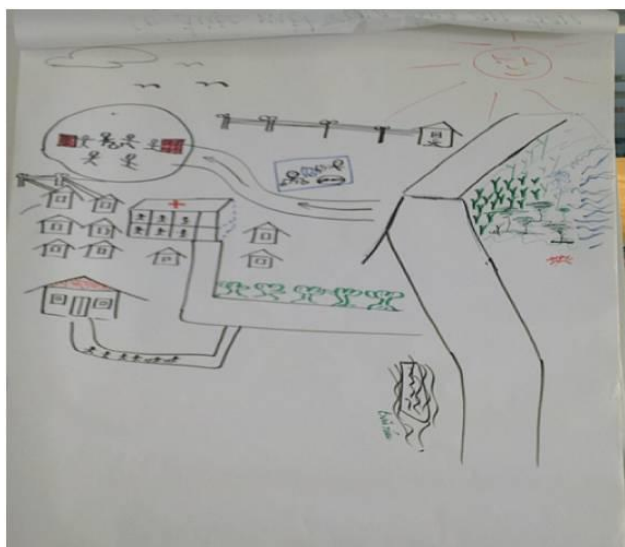
Further, in 51 of those 56 communes, 20,400 community members (16 per cent women) including children, women, and teachers, have been actively participating in VCA events in order to provide inputs to generate 51 VCA reports which will be used for DRR planning and social, economic development planning in those communes. In October, 56 VCA reports were shared from the commune level with the headquarters to focus on lessons learnt about conducting the VCA and how to improve it. Discussions were held on how to support those selected communes in implementing small-scale DRR measures and how to raise further contributions from public and private donors to implement their plan of action. In total, 22,008 community members were reached through VCA events, and indirectly 293,202 commune people (50.4 per cent women) will benefit from interventions undertaken in the future by local authorities together with VNRC and other stakeholders. See [annex four](#) for details.

Up to 52 livelihood training courses were organized by VNRC and the Centre for Agricultural Promotion for 1,300 community members. These included a basic introduction to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, information about climate change, related natural hazards and their impact on current livelihood, and discussions about livelihood resilience options. Those representatives of 1,300 households, almost half of whom were women, are expected to share the information with their family members and relatives. Four additional training courses will be organized in December. See [annex five](#) for details.

Of those 56 communes, VNRC headquarters and ten Red Cross chapters have [selected 25 communes](#) (see [annex six](#) for complete list) whose VCA reports will be improved. In each of those communes, support will be provided to implement one small-scale DRR measure and organize 25 drills to improve the preparedness of 25 disaster response teams at the commune level. VNRC staff at headquarters and chapter level are helping those selected communes to plan and mobilize additional contributions to implement those DRR measures during the first quarter of 2012.

In the meantime, under the mangrove plantation/disaster risk reduction (MP/DRR) project supported by Japanese Red Cross Society, VNRC headquarters and ten Red Cross chapters have carried out assessments of their organizational capacity as well as assessments of the early warning system capacity of 356 communes, mapping of mangroves and protection trees in September and October. Further, 137 staff members from those ten Red Cross chapters participated in workshops on the CBDRR framework and introduction to new PMER guidelines in September and October. Up to 30 staff members were trained in using GPS for mapping mangroves in particular, and for disaster response in general (such as warehouse mapping, mapping of evacuation routes, etc.). Additionally, a second draft of the CBDRM framework was developed in August 2011 with guidelines on process and steps to be finalized in early 2012. All this contributed to the [finalization of a five-year project proposal](#) for the MP/DRR project with a total budget of CHF 2.4 million funded by Japanese Red Cross Society. The project design uses the IFRC's [Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation National Plan/Programme Suggested Performance Framework](#) as a key reference. The proposal has been shared with all stakeholders. The project annual review meeting will be held in January 2012.

The IFRC country office is assisting VNRC in taking part in discussions at central and local levels on climate change mitigation and adaptation in Viet Nam by the government and other stakeholders, including the United Nations Collaborative Programme Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation



Mapping the future: At a workshop for mangrove plantation/DRR project chapter staff, participants sketched their vision of a safe and resilient community where mangroves had been planted. Photo: Dang Van Tao/IFRC

(UNREDD). In December, the VNRC secretary general also attended the [17th Conference on Climate Change \(COP 17\)](#) held in Durban, South Africa to bring visibility to VNRC's focus on climate change adaptation in its programming.

Constraints or Challenges

VNRC human resource management needs more technical assistance in order to improve the MP/DRR project's implementation and reduce staff workload at headquarters and chapter levels. VNRC's VCA facilitators also need to meet the requirements of VCA updates in ten provinces. Presently, the six provincial Red Cross chapters of Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Thai Binh, Hoa Binh, Vinh Phuc, and Nam Dinh have only one or two staff who can facilitate the VCA process. VNRC has proposed to train 24 more VCA facilitators.

Preparations for the VNRC congress have delayed several project interventions at commune and district levels. Furthermore, the VNRC headquarters and chapters will need to re-assign technical staff from fundraising, volunteer development, financial management, and human resource departments in order to increase the coherence and sustainability of the project activities. Postponed activities include the VCA facilitators training in February and March; 25 disaster response drills for 25 commune disaster response teams; 25 small-scale measures in March to June in 25 selected communes funded by Japanese Red Cross Society. Commune Red Cross staff and local authorities also need more coaching in the participatory planning cycle and formats, in raising funds and contributions from communities and other stakeholders.

Health and care

Programme component 1: Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)

The log frame for this component was [revised](#) during the first half of the year. The VNRC health department and the chapters requested a revision of the target communities for the year considering the budget allocations for each community and limitations experienced during the first five months in fulfilling the action plans developed from participatory planning last year.

Outcomes

1. VNRC capacity to deliver CBHFA activities in communities is enhanced.
2. Four⁸ communities have the capacity to implement CBHFA

Achievements

Through the implementation of the *CBHFA in action* programme in the period of August 2010 to August 2011, VNRC has built on its previous CBHFA programmes and achieved significant results in building the capacity of its staff and volunteers in the areas of traditional first aid, primary health care and health in emergency. As reported in the previous programme update, the CBHFA network was further expanded as 20 CBHFA facilitators and 200 volunteers were trained. Knowledge and skills were aligned to the local needs. Following the capacity building, there have been several community-based interventions using this capacity.

200 volunteers were trained in behaviour change communication for disease prevention, injury prevention and building basic first aid skills. These community volunteers, through community interventions for prevention of hand, foot, mouth disease (HFMD) and dengue fever, have reached out to 18,000 beneficiaries. The volunteers have been engaged in house-to-house education, raising awareness about preventive measures. Up to 400 community members participated in eight community clean-up campaigns that were organized at the beginning of the rainy season in Can Tho province. The campaigns aimed at spreading key messages in dengue fever prevention to all villagers and eliminating mosquito breeding sites. Volunteers in Can Tho have been visiting at-risk families to support larvae control and reinforce behaviour change for 2,500 families (10,000 beneficiaries) to prevent dengue fever. In Binh Thuy District, Can Tho Province, 83 cases of dengue fever were reported until the end of October. No deaths were reported, a significant achievement over last year when two deaths occurred due to dengue in this district.

In Ben Tre, the focus of CBHFA in the last five months, there was a big increase in cases of HFMD. Volunteers organized six local campaigns in two communes - Son Dong and Phu Nhuan communes - in September, to disseminate key messages to parents and care-givers. The volunteers were also engaged in providing knowledge on preventive measures to 62 teachers in six primary and preschools and house-to-

⁸ Revised target, initial target was ten.

house education on HFMD for 2,000 families (8,000 beneficiaries) in September and October. With the interventions by volunteers, so far, the number of HFMD cases in the two communes in Ben Tre province remains low compared to communes where there were no interventions. There were about 25 cases of HFMD in each commune and no death was reported.

Trained volunteers in Ben Tre and Can Tho have also provided on-site first aid for about 1,000 cases of casualties and in addition, have provided referral services to 100 people from the beginning of the year. In the two communes where CBHFA is implemented in Can Tho, the Red Cross has mobilized community members to establish and run Red Cross ambulance services for injured and sick people. The Can Tho Red Cross chapter has also been officially recognized by the health and local authorities for their ambulance services.



In November 2011, Viet Nam Red Cross volunteers did follow-up household visits to put fish in water containers in households at risk of dengue fever in Binh Chanh District, Ho Chi Minh City. Photo: Viet Nam Red Cross.

The 20 facilitators trained earlier in the year in the CBHFA approach in Can Tho and Ben Tre chapters, provided support in monitoring volunteer activities. These facilitators participated in a PMER training workshop (*for details, see programme component 1 of organizational development*).

After almost two years of implementing the CBHFA approach, VNRC, through its trained volunteers and community mobilization, has helped reduce the impact on community health due to diseases such as HFMD, dengue fever as well as due to traffic accidents. Knowledge of community members in specific health topics has improved and has resulted in positive changes in prevention of these diseases. Chapters are also more proactive in mobilizing additional resources from local sources and maximizing the capacity of their trained volunteers to address health problems already identified such as dengue fever, road accidents or emerging hazards such as HFMD.

Constraints or Challenges

Even though CBHFA has been implemented in four communes from 2010-2011, it is relatively small coverage. It would be challenging for VNRC to scale up and promote it as a model for duplication across the country. The plan was to collect some data from the community, including beneficiaries and the health centre, before the intervention so that there would be some indicator of its effectiveness. However, there are gaps in data management and reporting due to a lack of sufficient resources and trained staff in this area. Therefore, although its volunteers have accomplished a significant amount of work, VNRC is unable to clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of that work due to the gaps in data.

Programme component 2: Dengue fever mitigation

Outcomes

1. Capacity of VNRC to implement dengue prevention and control activities is strengthened.
2. The capacity of 20 communities to implement dengue prevention measures is strengthened.

Achievements

As the previous programme update mentioned, [the knowledge, attitude and practice \(KAP\) study](#) done in January this year provided important baseline information for developing training modules and designing relevant information, education and communication (IEC) materials for dengue fever mitigation. Subsequently, during the reporting period of this programme update, a set of guidelines and IEC materials for dengue fever prevention and climate change were produced and distributed in Tien Giang and Ho Chi Minh City (*see table 1*). Up to 22 facilitators were trained in basic climate change adaptation measures and climate-related health problems, especially behaviour change communication for dengue fever prevention earlier in 2011. These facilitators then trained 600 volunteers in those areas in 40 communes in Tien Giang and Ho Chi Minh City.

The newly developed IEC materials were used by these volunteers for community health education campaigns.

Table 1: Information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on dengue fever and climate change

Type of printed material	Quantity distributed	Target audience
Flipchart	700 copies	Volunteers will use the flipcharts in group discussions with communities
Knowledge handbook on dengue fever and climate change	700 copies	Volunteers
Leaflet with key messages on dengue fever	80,000 copies	60,000 beneficiaries consisting of school students, teachers, households in Ho Chi Minh and Tien Giang. To be distributed by volunteers during household visits for education campaigns on dengue fever
Leaflets with key messages on climate change	60,000 copies	60,000 beneficiaries consisting of school students, teachers, households in Ho Chi Minh and Tien Giang. To be distributed by volunteers during household visits for education campaigns on dengue fever

Volunteers organized 22 campaigns to remove mosquito breeding sites and eliminate larvae in 40 communes in Ho Chi Minh City and Tien Giang province in October and November. They also conducted house-to-house education for 15,000 families in target communes, reaching about 60,000 beneficiaries in dengue fever prevention.

The VNRC Tien Giang and Ho Chi Minh City chapters developed contingency plans for dengue fever control in September. They capitalized on their previous experiences in emergency response and community mobilization in epidemics for the purpose. The development of these contingency plans is a significant achievement. Although Red Cross volunteers at the community level were involved in response measures during dengue outbreaks in the past, this is the first time VNRC has developed such plans at the chapter level, further strengthening their ability to respond to a dengue outbreak. After developing the plans, the two chapters have started their campaigns in the 60 target communes. All of these 60 communes are now active in dengue fever prevention. The campaigns were preceded by household-based health education sessions by volunteers and orientation for school students.

As the outbreak of dengue fever continues to worsen in many communes in Ho Chi Minh City and Tien Giang province, the VNRC project interventions have gained more and more importance. A significant number of trained volunteers have been able to reach out to people in communes struck by dengue fever, through clean-up campaigns and house-to-house education to equip beneficiaries with knowledge about the disease as well as about preventive measures.

Further, these project activities form a concrete and effective model for combined community-based health education, and medical and biological interventions in dengue fever prevention. This will go a long way in strengthening the cooperation between VNRC and the infectious disease control authorities.

Constraints or Challenges

Throughout the project, delays have posed constant challenges to timely implementation. Activities at the community level were planned for the beginning of the rainy season. However, due to a delay in developing the final IEC materials, the volunteers could only start community education from October. This, in turn, reduced the impact that early intervention was expected to have on the situation.

Additionally, the chapters implementing the project were busy organizing the local congress in September and October, and hence were able to provide only limited guidance and support to branches and their volunteers. Further, given the adverse weather conditions that have been plaguing south Viet Nam since September 2011, the volunteers faced serious challenges in organizing campaigns and house-to-house education.

Organizational development

Programme component 1: Strategic planning

Outcome

Approved five-year strategic plan for Viet Nam Red Cross with attached operation plans for each priority and focus area.

Achievements

As reported in the previous programme update, [VNRC's strategic plan](#) until 2020 (Strategy 2020), was successfully developed and adopted at a workshop held in January 2011. VNRC initiated the process of implementing the strategy during a workshop held in March. Thereafter, chapters have been developing their own operational plans to implement the strategy.

Support to enhance dissemination of the strategy continues. Up to 1,500 copies of the Strategy in Vietnamese were printed and distributed across 63 Red Cross chapters. The English version of the Strategy was also finalized, with 1,000 copies printed for sharing with relevant stakeholders. A video clip to disseminate the Strategy is also being developed.

Strategic planning for VNRC capacity building in the area of project management started in the last quarter of 2011. A three-day basic training course on PMER was tailor-made for 23 provincial staff from seven Red Cross chapters of Ben Tre, Can Tho, Tien Giang, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Quang Ngai and Thanh Hoa. These chapters are implementing health projects including intervention for HFMD, dengue fever and community-

based health and CBHFA. The training aimed at providing a sound theoretical understanding of all the components within a programme management cycle as well as practical examples to reinforce participants' assimilation of the information.

Another basic two-day training, focusing only on monitoring and reporting, was conducted for 25 leaders of Red Cross volunteers in Can Tho. After the training, the participants have better knowledge and skills on monitoring activities carried out by volunteers in their communities. In addition, their reporting capacity was also enhanced.

These training courses have been relevant for another reason. It was the first time such courses were organized by VNRC training centre with support from IFRC. Previously, the training centre only organized courses funded by the government. However, the above-mentioned courses in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) for chapters implementing the health projects were



Towards stronger volunteer management: Red Cross staff work together to develop a plan for volunteer management in 2012, to strengthen the volunteer base in the Can Tho Red Cross chapter. Photo: Can Tho Red Cross chapter.

supported by international donors. IFRC support for organizing the courses has clearly helped to build the VNRC training centre staff capacity to organize such courses in a more efficient way. Further, in contrast to the one-way flow of information in training courses it conducted earlier, the training centre was able to focus on a more participatory approach towards training.

The basic PMER training courses not only helped Red Cross staff and volunteer leaders to develop an initial understanding of the programme management cycle, it also helped them to link knowledge with practices.

The training workshops also provided a platform for sharing knowledge between chapters. Participants from different chapters exchanged ideas and experiences related to the management of health projects.

Additional project: Digital divide project

The goal of this project was to set up an information and communications technology (ICT) platform for VNRC that is efficient, responsive, secure, and appropriate for future needs of the National Society.

The main activities were:

- Implementing backup Internet and a router which accepts two WAN connections.
- Developing ICT guidelines on utilization and maintenance of ICT equipment and software.
- Implementing a corporate e-mail solution.
- Training for headquarters, chapters and branches staff on information technologies.
- Upgrade of the website to include access to the volunteer management system.

Through October and November, VNRC has been collecting quotations from suppliers of ICT hardware and equipment. With support from experts on information technology based at the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, it will select the appropriate supplier to set up technology that will facilitate more efficient communication at VNRC.

Two two-day training courses on ICT were conducted in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in October and November respectively for 52 Red Cross staff at provincial level. Four basic training courses on Microsoft applications were organized in November for 69 Red Cross staff at district level in Bac Giang, Lang Son, and Can Tho as well as 23 staff at headquarters in the southern office. The training provided participants with knowledge on ICT and gave them opportunities to practise with professional facilitators. With more practice, their capacity will be enhanced and thus, they are able to provide better services to both the organization and beneficiaries.

Constraints or challenges

VNRC staff from the specified chapters participated in PMER training courses for the first time. Although efforts were made to complement theory with practical examples, more could have been done to substantiate the theoretical base. However, more PMER training and practice through implementation for the same staff will help solve the problem.

Late approval of the Digital Divide project in October affected the implementation timeframe and created pressure for both VNRC and the country office since the last quarter is when all departments focus on preparation for the year-end closing, reporting and planning for the next year.

Programme component 2: Financial management

The log frame for this component has been [revised](#). An agreement was reached during the first quarter of the year, to change the focus of this year's programme from internal audit improvement to producing financial statements for national headquarters which can then be audited. The purpose of the intervention remains the same - to strengthen the financial management system of the national society at headquarters and chapter level - but the sequencing of actions has been changed.

Outcome

Consolidated financial statements for 2009 and 2010 are developed and being audited at headquarters levels.

Achievements

As mentioned in the previous programme update, financial development of VNRC this year would focus on the development of consolidated financial statements at national headquarters which can also be audited.

This process has been going on productively with the involvement of Price water house Coopers. Viet Nam Red Cross leaders and staff from the finance department have demonstrated a strong commitment to the auditing process. IFRC's regional finance delegate has provided strong and sustained support to VNRC's financial development.

This is the first time VNRC is engaged in a comprehensive audit of the consolidated financial statements at the headquarter level. Although the audit has not been completed, the accountants in the financial department benefited immediately from the auditing as it helped them detect incorrect accounting transactions they had not been aware of.

A one-day training course on financial management was organized in Tien Giang for 24 Red Cross staff members at the branch level. The training provided participants with the knowledge of the revised cost norms and the process of collection of financial documents required for relief distribution. They now understand much better the cost norms and are more confident in carrying out relief operations.

The audited financial statements of the Viet Nam Red Cross will lay a foundation for a transparent and robust financial management system.

Constraints or challenges

Procedures for closing the financial year in VNRC could not be developed as the finalization of financial statements for year 2009 and 2010 is still not complete. This would not be done during the first quarter in 2012 after the financial statements are agreed with auditors. One of the key challenges to finalize the financial statements has been to coordinate the time between auditors, VNRC finance departments and the regional finance development delegate. Though initially it was assumed that six months would be enough for finalizing the audit, reconciling various accounts has taken longer, especially when it has involved an agreement on financial procedures between auditors and VNRC.

Programme component 3: Volunteer management

Outcome

There is a volunteer and administrative system that manages trained volunteers under disaster management and healthcare programmes.

Achievements

In August this year, the VNRC leadership approved and established separately the 'youth and volunteer' and 'communication' departments. Before August 2011, these departments existed jointly as a small unit, as the 'dissemination and volunteer' department. The separation of the two units has enabled VNRC to develop a more professional approach in the management of volunteers and communications and to scale up activities in both areas.

A joint working team was established with the participation of VNRC, IFRC and German Red Cross to support VNRC's two-year plan for 2011-2012 on volunteer development. The team developed a survey form to review the current situation of volunteer management of Viet Nam Red Cross at both provincial and district levels. Before starting the official survey, the joint working team tested the survey form and at the same time, trained six Red Cross chapters and their branches in the provinces of Bac Giang, Bac Ninh, Lang Son, Can Tho, Binh Duong, and Quang Ngai on how to use the survey form.

With the funding support from DFID, 75 Red Cross staff at branch levels of Can Tho, Binh Duong, Ben Tre and Ho Chi Minh City chapters attended a two-day training workshop on volunteer management. After this training, the Red Cross staff have developed a better understanding of the volunteer management cycle and the strategic plan on volunteer development issued by VNRC national headquarters. The training will help district staff to develop simple plans on volunteer management for 2012 at the district level.

The joint working team will ensure that the same approach towards volunteer management will be used by IFRC and German Red Cross to support VNRC. This cooperation model can be expanded to involve more partner national societies so that VNRC could ultimately benefit from the best collective support.

Further, as mentioned earlier, the digital divide project aims to provide a sound information and communication technology platform for VNRC. Under this project, a web-based volunteer management database will be available on the VNRC website for all chapters continue updating. The database will be available not only to all VNRC staff, but to all website visitors as well, and will reflect vital information such as the number of volunteers under each sector. The upgrading of the volunteer management system is going on as per schedule with the structure revamped and functions upgraded for data input. The unified web-based volunteer database developed under the digital divide project will help to step up the quality of volunteer management in VNRC.

Constraints or challenges

The now-separate volunteer department of VNRC has just been formed and has begun working independently. Currently, the department has only two staff members, including the head of the unit. The department requires

more staff members with relevant qualifications to make it stronger and contribute more effectively to volunteer development and management.

Working in partnership

The IFRC country office developed its [planning framework to support VNRC's strategy 2020](#) and operational plan 2015. The framework emphasizes IFRC's role in contributing to VNRC's organizational development and coordinating the efforts of IFRC's members collaborating with VNRC.

The monthly Movement coordination meetings chaired by VNRC and IFRC as well as the IFRC-partner national societies management meetings have continued to provide a forum for sharing information and highlighting issues to improve coordination of efforts in order to support VNRC better.

In keeping with the IFRC country office's key objective of enhancing technical coordination (as stated in the previous mid-year report), working groups were formed in three technical areas – health and care, disaster management/disaster risk reduction and organizational development. Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings have taken place between IFRC and partner national societies (PNS), since March 2011 on a monthly basis. These meetings form a platform for more in-depth discussions on issues of technical support to VNRC.

To discuss the wider picture of cooperation and coordination between partners, the Movement Partnership Meeting was held after three years between senior representatives from VNRC, IFRC country and regional offices, and all partner national societies supporting VNRC. At the meeting, key achievements and challenges vis-à-vis coordination were discussed. Improved professionalism and better positioning with the government were considered the key achievements. Challenges lay in top-down planning as well as lack of sustainability and consideration of exit strategies. IFRC's work to improve in-country coordination was lauded. Even as other development agencies are moving elsewhere and VNRC projects itself as a largely developed national society, IFRC's role in Viet Nam was considered essential, particularly in providing strategic advice and coordination between partners to make Red Cross Red Crescent support to VNRC more effective. The IFRC country office invited the zone organizational development coordinator to work with partners and VNRC on partnership models and how to use partnerships for positive organizational development interventions.

The country office also coordinated with the organizational development department in Geneva on developing a case study on "Viet Nam Red Cross Society and its partnerships". The study is part of a series of studies commissioned by the Federation secretariat to improve hands-on understanding of how national societies function in various political, economic and cultural contexts; how external support can and cannot be useful for them; and what needs to be modernized in terms of IFRC's approach to building strong national societies. The case study was finalized in December and is now being published.

Externally, in its current role as the DMWG chair, IFRC summoned and chaired weekly meetings focused on the coordinated response for the Mekong floods and other storms/typhoons in the period of September and October. The DMWG is the platform by which IFRC and VNRC coordinate response actions together with the People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM coordinates the foreign NGO activities in Viet Nam), UN agencies, and international NGOs.

IFRC is negotiating for the status of an international organization in Viet Nam, in place of its current status as a foreign NGO. Recognition as an international organization and the reflection of this status in national law would facilitate a stronger role for IFRC in legal and administrative matters. This would further strengthen the current support that IFRC provides to the national society. A letter from the IFRC secretary general has been submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for consideration. VNRC has also provided a letter in support of the revision of IFRC's legal status to the Ministry.

Contributing to longer-term impact

As articulated in the VNRC Strategy 2020 developed this year, VNRC plans to increase its focus on building community resilience against disasters and health hazards, and strengthening its own organizational capacity to do so. Several workshops at Red Cross chapter level, international conferences attended by VNRC and IFRC country office representatives as well as Movement meetings have provided knowledge-sharing platforms where discussions are getting more and more focused on the need for sustainability and long-term reduction of impact of disasters and health hazards.

VNRC projects on disaster risk reduction and community-based health care have begun to integrate its Strategy 2020 focus with renewed vigour. The mangrove plantation and disaster risk reduction (MP/DRR) project proposal for the final phase of activities till 2015 was developed after a series of participatory workshops with Red Cross chapter representatives. The chapters contributed to planning project activities based on an assessment of their organizational capacity and future needs.

Two strongly empirical evaluations of the MP/DRR project implementation over 15 years were published earlier this year. These have informed the planning process of the final phase of the project with a view on sustaining the benefits of the project even after donor support is withdrawn. The project design uses the IFRC's [Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation National Plan/Programme Suggested Performance Framework](#) as a key reference. This framework is a new element since there was a lack of knowledge of climate change impact in the early phases of the project. Overall, the project now aims to enable vulnerable communities to be more resilient not only to disaster risks but to climate change impact as well.

Through the implementation of the final phase of the MP/DRR project, a community-based disaster risk management programming framework will be developed. This framework will be followed by all partner national societies in Viet Nam in the future. Further, a case study showcasing the impact analysis and cost-benefit analysis done in the MP/DRR project is being developed. It is expected that the study will be beneficial for other national societies since examples of such analyses in disaster risk reduction programmes are still few and far between.

Looking ahead

Key activities planned for first half 2012 are as follows:

- a) Disaster management:
 - Train 25 communities to develop their community disaster response teams.
 - Undertake 25 simulations and drills.
 - Implement 25 community-based DRR measures identified by communities.
 - Prepare for a meeting in January for a project review and detailed budgeting and planning for 2012.
 - Fundraise for the disaster preparedness project in the first half of 2012.
 - Finalize the report to Japanese Red Cross Society on its 2011 grant, including completing the financial audit of the expenditure.
 - Collect baseline data on CBDRR indicators for the last phase of MP/DRR project.
 - Update NDRT and standard operating procedures (SOPs), based on the review of Mekong floods operations of 2011.
- b) Health and care:
 - Organize review meeting for CBHFA.
 - Conduct end-line survey for Dengue Fever Mitigation project and complete project report to the donor.
 - Fundraise for the health care projects in the first half of 2012.
 - Finalize the emergency water treatment unit localization and their standard operating procedures for deployment.
- c) Organizational development:
 - Develop a video clip to disseminate the Viet Nam Red Cross Strategy 2020.
 - Outline PMER manual and conduct training on PMER for the central provinces.
 - Continue audit for VNRC financial statements.
 - Draft training manual for volunteer management manual and conduct further district-level volunteer management training.
 - Finalize installation of volunteer management database.
 - Conduct financial management training for district staff of MP/DRR projects in 10 northern provinces.
- d) Cooperation and coordination:
 - Follow up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for change in legal status with the support from VNRC.
 - Work with VNRC on its statutes revision before the national congress in middle of 2012.

- Continue representation at various national forums such as the disaster management law-making process and national climate change mitigation/adaption dialogue.
 - Continue coordination with VNRC and partner national societies in-country through existing mechanisms.
-

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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

Annex 1: Summary of progress against objectives

Indicator	Progress
1. Organizational preparedness	
Approved NDRT and Standard Operating Procedures	Achieved , 184 staff trained
200 VNRC staff are trained on DRR/VCA/CCA skills	Achieved, 256 staff trained
40 chapters update their contingency plans	48 chapter plans updated
DM operation plan (2011-2015)	Achieved, see report
Revised guidelines for logistics and VNRC emergency fund	No progress, see report
Advocacy for DM law and CCA	Achieved, see report
Expenditure rate (as of 31st December 2011)	71%
2. Community-based disaster risk reduction	
1,400 people in 56 communities are trained on DRR	Achieved, see report
1,400 people in 56 communities are trained on Livelihood	Achieved, see report
56 communities have VCA and contingency planning	Achieved, see report
25 CDRT with 375 trained members	Postponed to 2012, see report
25 simulations and drills at the branch level	Postponed to 2012, see report
25 community based DRR measures implemented	Postponed to 2012, see report
Expenditure rate (as of 31st December 2011)	83%
3. Community-based health and first aid	
22,000 people reached by CBHFA messages	18,000 people reached
22 trainers are trained as CBFHA facilitators	Achieved, 20 trainers
100 volunteers are trained in CBHFA	Achieved, see report
80% trained volunteers are active	100 % active
Number of beneficiaries received first aid service	1,000 people (road accidents)
Expenditure rate (as of 31st December 2011)	74%
4. Dengue fever mitigation	
22 trainers are trained in dengue and climate change	Achieved, see report
400 volunteers active in dengue prevention and control	Achieved, see report
# of contingency plans	Two provincial plans
# of interpersonal health education session conducted by volunteers	15,000 households
48,000 of people reached by dengue prevention messages	60,000 people reached
14 environmental campaigns conducted	22 campaigns
# of communities active in dengue prevention and control	60 communes, 2 provinces
Expenditure rate (as of 31st December 2011)	100%

5. Strategy Planning

Approved VNRC strategic plan	Achieved, see report
Approved VNRC operational plan	Achieved, see report
Strategic plan disseminated to chapters	Achieved, see report
34 staff trained in planning, reporting and M & E	Achieved, 23 staff trained
Expenditure rate (as of 31st December 2011)	100%

6. Financial Management

Approved VNRC cost norms	Achieved, see report
Audited financial statements for financial year 2009 and 2010	Achieved, see report
Procedures and training on closing yearly accounts	Postponed to 2012, see report
24 Red Cross staff trained in financial management	Achieved, see report
Expenditure rate (as of 31st December 2011)	87%

7. Volunteer Management

VNRC volunteer survey	No progress
VNRC active volunteer database	Postponed to 2012, see report
75 Red Cross staff trained in volunteer management	Achieved, see report
Expenditure rate (as of 31st December 2011)	100%

Annex 3: DRR training in communities

List	Province	District	#	Commune	Date	Women	Men	Total
1	Quang Ninh	Ha Long	1	Ha Khanh	5-6 July	16	9	25
		Hai Ha	2	Quang Chinh	6-7 June	3	22	25
		Dong Trieu	3	Binh Duong	7-8 July	6	19	25
		Yen Hung	4	Lien Vi	17-18 June	4	21	25
		Dam Ha	5	Tan Lap	8-9 June	9	16	25
		Tien Yen	6	Dong Ngu	13-14 June	3	22	25
2	Hai Phong	Cat Hai	7	Cat Hai	30-31 June	11	14	25
			8	Hoang Chau	30-31 June	6	19	25
		Tien Lang	9	Tien Hung	1-2 June	11	14	25
			10	Tien Thanh	1-2 June	5	20	25
		Kien Thuy	11	Tan Trao	3-4 June	7	18	25
3	Thai Binh	Hung Ha	12	Tien Duc	19-20 June	4	21	25
		Dong Hung	13	Hoa Nam	14-15 June	9	16	25
		Vu Thu	14	Vu Doai	14-15 June	5	20	25
		Thai Binh City	15	Hoang Dieu	16-17 June	10	15	25
		Quynh Phu	16	Quynh Lam	16-17 June	4	21	25
4	Nam Dinh	Giao Thuy	17	Bach Long	7-8 June	4	21	25
			18	Giao Phong	7-8 June	3	22	25
		Hai Hau	19	Hai Chinh	14-15 June	4	21	25
			20	Hai Trieu	14-15 June	2	23	25
		Nghia Hung	21	Nam Dien	21-22 June	3	22	25
5	Ninh Binh	Nho Quan	22	Thach Binh	7-8 June	9	16	25
		Gia Vien	23	Gia Thinh	26-27 May	10	15	25
		Kim Son	24	Kim Hai	30-31 May	7	18	25
		Yen Mo	25	Yen Thanh	2-3 June	6	19	25
		Tam Diep	26	Yen Son	2-3 June	4	21	25
6	Thanh Hoa	Nga Son	27	Nga Dien	1-2 June	9	16	25
		Sam Son	28	Quang Cu	6-7 June	7	18	25
		Hoang Hoa	29	Hoang Anh	1-2 June	7	18	25
		Quang Xuong	30	Quang Dai	30-31 May	5	20	25
			31	Quang Loi	30-31 May	14	11	25
		Ha Trung	32	Ha Lam	4-5 June	7	18	25
			33	Ha Toai	4-5 June	8	17	25
7	Nghe An	Nam Dan	34	Nam Thuong	6-7 June	8	17	25
			35	Nam Anh	18-19 July	6	19	25
		Hung Nguyen	36	Hung Loi	8-9 Aug	5	20	25
		Dien Chau	37	Dien Hung	11-12 July	6	19	25

		Quynh Luu	38	Quynh Minh	4-5 July	2	23	25
		Thai Hoa	39	Nghia My	21-22 June	7	18	25
		Anh Son	40	Cao Son	27-28 June	1	24	25
8	Ha Tinh	Nghi Xuan	41	Xuan Hong	25-26 May	8	17	25
		Thach Ha	42	Thach Van	28-29 May	10	15	25
			43	Thach Hoi	30-31 May	6	19	25
		Ha Tinh city	44	Dai Nai	2-3 June	8	17	25
		Cam Xuyen	45	Cam Ha	2-3 June	8	17	25
		Ky Anh	46	Ky Tho	5-6 June	11	14	25
9	Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	47	Man Duc	2-3 June	5	20	25
			48	Thanh Hoi	9-10 June	2	23	25
			49	Tu Ne	7-8 June	4	21	25
			50	Ngoc My	15-16 June	1	24	25
			51	Dong Lai	13-14 June	2	23	25
10	Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	52	Ngoc My	26-27 May	6	19	25
			53	Lien Hoa	24-25 May	9	16	25
			54	Quang Son	16-17 May	7	18	25
			55	Xuan Hoa	7-8 June	3	22	25
			56	Lien Son	2-3 June	6	19	25
Total						353	1047	1,400

Annex 4: Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) in communities

List	Province	District	#	Commune	Date	Women	Men	Total
1	Quang Ninh	Ha Long	1	Ha Khanh	12-15 Jul	45	185	230
		Hai Ha	2	Quang Chinh	20-23 Aug	75	155	230
		Dong Trieu	3	Binh Duong	26-29 Jul	55	187	242
		Yen Hung	4	Lien Vi	9-12 Aug	62	193	255
		Dam Ha	5	Tan Lap	16-19 Aug	57	182	239
		Tien Yen	6	Dong Ngu	25-28 Aug	68	167	235
2	Hai Phong	Cat Hai	7	Cat Hai	20 -27 Sep	291	309	600
			8	Hoang Chau		298	302	600
		Tien Lang	9	Tien Hung	5-12 Aug	290	310	600
			10	Tien Thanh		305	295	600
		Kien Thuy	11	Tan Trao	28 Jun -1 Jul	310	290	600
3	Thai Binh	Hung Ha	12	Tien Duc	19-22 Aug	200	178	378
		Dong Hung	13	Hoa Nam	11-14 Jul	255	150	405
		Vu Thu	14	Vu Doai	15-18 Aug	154	200	354
		Thai Binh City	15	Hoang Dieu	1-4 Aug	130	250	380
		Quynh Phu	16	Quynh Lam	13-16 Sep	200	145	345
4	Nam Dinh	Giao Thuy	17	Bach Long	11-14 Jul	234	219	453
			18	Giao Phong	2-5 Aug	225	217	442
		Hai Hau	19	Hai Chinh	25-28 Jul	218	226	444
			20	Hai Trieu	10-13 Aug	210	241	451
		Nghia Hung	21	Nam Dien	6-9 Aug	193	232	425
5	Ninh Binh	Nho Quan	22	Thach Binh	18 -21 Aug	149	251	400
		Gia Vien	23	Gia Thinh	13-16 Aug	229	171	400
		Kim Son	24	Kim Hai	8-11 Aug	156	244	400
		Yen Mo	25	Yen Thanh	28-31 Aug	197	203	400
		Tam Diep	26	Yen Son	23-26 Aug	218	182	400
6	Thanh Hoa	Nga Son	27	Nga Dien	23-26 Jun	220	180	400
		Sam Son	28	Quang Cu	29 Aug-1 Sep	150	250	400
		Hoang Hoa	29	Hoang Anh	23-26 Aug	175	225	400
		Quang Xuong	30	Quang Dai	14-17 Jun	165	235	400
			31	Quang Loi	11-14 Aug	200	200	400
		Ha Trung	32	Ha Lam	15-18 Aug	175	225	400
			33	Ha Toai	2-7 Jul	167	233	400
7	Nghe An	Nam Dan	34	Nam Thuong	8-11 Jun	125	189	314
			35	Nam Anh	20-23 Jul	175	162	337
		Hung Nguyen	36	Hung Loi	4-7 Aug	152	192	344

		Dien Chau	37	Dien Hung	13-16 Jul	188	168	356
		Quynh Luu	38	Quynh Minh	6-9 Jul	137	219	356
		Thai Hoa	39	Nghia My	23-26 Jun	254	176	430
		Anh Son	40	Cao Son	29 Jun-2 Jul	121	229	350
8	Ha Tinh	Nghi Xuan	41	Xuan Hong	15-18 Jul	128	272	400
		Thach Ha	42	Thach Van	9-12 Jul	172	228	400
			43	Thach Hoi	9-12 Jul	158	242	400
		Ha Tinh city	44	Dai Nai	29 Aug-1 Sep	132	268	400
		Cam Xuyen	45	Cam Ha	24-27 Jun	148	252	400
		Ky Anh	46	Ky Tho	25-28 Aug	163	237	400
9	Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	47	Man Duc	4-8 Aug	159	241	400
			48	Thanh Hoi	8-11 Aug	174	226	400
			49	Tu Ne	14-17 Sep	178	222	400
			50	Ngoc My	18-21 Sep	155	245	400
			51	Dong Lai	07-10 Nov	137	263	400
10	Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	52	Ngoc My	9-12 Sep	186	267	453
			53	Lien Hoa	23-26 Sep	174	191	365
			54	Quang Son	23-26 Aug	168	240	408
			55	Xuan Hoa	13-16 Sep	145	198	343
			56	Lien Son	19-22 Sep	93	231	324
Total						9,698	12,390	22,088

Annex 5: Livelihood training in communities

List	Province	District	#	Commune	Date	Women	Men	Total
1	Quang Ninh	Ha Long	1	Ha Khanh	26-27 Oct	18	7	25
		Hai Ha	2	Quang Chinh	17-18 Oct	9	16	25
		Dong Trieu	3	Binh Duong	24-25 Oct	5	20	25
		Yen Hung	4	Lien Vi	28-29 Oct	16	9	25
		Dam Ha	5	Tan Lap	19-20 Oct	12	13	25
		Tien Yen	6	Dong Ngu	21-22 Oct	10	15	25
2	Hai Phong	Cat Hai	7	Cat Hai	23-26 Aug	22	3	25
			8	Hoang Chau	23-26 Aug	25	0	25
		Tien Lang	9	Tien Hung	14-17 Sept	20	5	25
			10	Tien Thanh	14-17 Sept	21	4	25
		Kien Thuy	11	Tan Trao	12-13 Sept	23	2	25
3	Thai Binh	Hung Ha	12	Tien Duc	24-25 Nov	11	14	25
		Dong Hung	13	Hoa Nam	11-12 Nov	14	11	25
		Vu Thu	14	Vu Doai	7-8 Nov	11	14	25
		Thai Binh City	15	Hoang Dieu	9-10 Nov	14	11	25
		Quynh Phu	16	Quynh Lam	13-14 Nov	8	17	25
4	Nam Dinh	Giao Thuy	17	Bach Long	2-3 Oct	16	9	25
			18	Giao Phong	2-3 Oct	17	8	25
		Hai Hau	19	Hai Chinh	6-7 Oct	15	10	25
			20	Hai Trieu	6-7 Oct	13	12	25
		Nghia Hung	21	Nam Dien	9-10 Oct	15	10	25
5	Ninh Binh	Nho Quan	22	Thach Binh	5-6 Nov	6	19	25
		Gia Vien	23	Gia Thinh	30-31 Oct	16	9	25
		Kim Son	24	Kim Hai	27-28 Oct	3	22	25
		Yen Mo	25	Yen Thanh	02-03 Nov	5	20	25
		Tam Diep	26	Yen Son	24-25 Oct	6	19	25
6	Thanh Hoa	Nga Son	27	Nga Dien	25-26 Sep	21	4	25
		Sam Son	28	Quang Cu	29-30 Sep	12	13	25
		Hoang Hoa	29	Hoang Anh	16-17 Sep	2	23	25
		Quang Xuong	30	Quang Dai	8-9 Sep	9	16	25
			31	Quang Loi	14-15 Sep	4	21	25
		Ha Trung	32	Ha Lam	18-19 Sep	14	11	25
			33	Ha Toai	16-17 Sep	12	13	25
7	Nghe An	Nam Dan	34	Nam Thuong	4-5 Nov	4	21	25
			35	Nam Anh	6-7 Nov	2	23	25
		Hung Nguyen	36	Hung Loi	8-9 Nov	6	19	25
		Dien Chau	37	Dien Hung	14-15 Dec	4	21	25

		Quynh Luu	38	Quynh Minh	16-17 Dec	7	18	25
		Thai Hoa	39	Nghia My	12-13 Nov	1	24	25
		Anh Son	40	Cao Son	10-11 Nov	0	25	25
8	Ha Tinh	Nghi Xuan	41	Xuan Hong	29-30 Nov	21	4	25
		Thach Ha	42	Thach Van	10-11 Nov	19	6	25
			43	Thach Hoi	12-13 Nov	21	4	25
		Ha Tinh city	44	Dai Nai	10-11 Nov	14	11	25
		Cam Xuyen	45	Cam Ha	2-3 Dec	6	19	25
		Ky Anh	46	Ky Tho	9-10 Nov	18	7	25
9	Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	47	Man Duc	4-5 Oct	12	13	25
			48	Thanh Hoi	17-18 Oct	23	2	25
			49	Tu Ne	6-7 Oct	12	13	25
			50	Ngoc My	19-20 Oct	0	25	25
			51	Dong Lai	21-22 Oct	21	4	25
10	Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	52	Ngoc My	8-9 Nov	6	19	25
			53	Lien Hoa	31 Oct-01 Nov	18	7	25
			54	Quang Son	10-11 Nov	15	10	25
			55	Xuan Hoa	25-26 Nov	5	20	25
			56	Lien Son	15-16 Nov	20	5	25
Total						680	720	1,400

Annex 6: Communities selected for small mitigation measures

#	Province	District	#	Commune
1	Quang Ninh	Yen Hung	1	Lien Vi
		Dam Ha	2	Tan Lap
		Tien Yen	3	Dong Ngu
2	Hai Phong	Cat Hai	4	Hoang Chau
		Tien Lang	5	Tien Hung
		Kien Thuy	6	Tan Trao
	Thai Binh	Dong Hung	7	Hoa Nam
		Vu Thu	8	Vu Doai
		Quynh Phu	9	Quynh Lam
4	Nam Dinh	Giao Thuy	10	Bach Long
		Hai Hau	11	Hai Chinh
5	Ninh Binh	Gia Vien	12	Gia Thinh
		Kim Son	13	Kim Hai
6	Thanh Hoa	Nga Son	14	Nga Dien
		Sam Son	15	Quang Cu
7	Nghe An	Dien Chau	16	Dien Hung
		Thai Hoa	17	Nghia My
8	Ha Tinh	Cam Xuyen	18	Cam Ha
		Ky Anh	19	Ky Tho
9	Hoa Binh	Tan Lac	20	Man Duc
			21	Thanh Hoi
			22	Dong Lai
10	Vinh Phuc	Lap Thach	23	Ngoc My
			24	Quang Son
			25	Xuan Hoa

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAVN001 - Viet Nam

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAVN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	661,268	240,218	129,780	0	83,701	1,114,967
B. Opening Balance	115,649	126,948	851	0	111,670	355,118
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	70,338					70,338
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>		143,880	61,663			205,542
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	389,439					389,439
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross Rockefeller Foundation (from)</i>		-5,559				-5,559
C1. Cash contributions	459,777	138,320	61,663			659,760
Other Income						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>	150,000		195,932			345,932
<i>Services Fees</i>					21,870	21,870
C4. Other Income	150,000		195,932		21,870	367,802
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	609,777	138,320	257,595		21,870	1,027,562
D. Total Funding = B + C	725,426	265,268	258,446	0	133,540	1,382,680
Appeal Coverage	110%	110%	199%	#DIV/0	160%	124%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	115,649	126,948	851	0	111,670	355,118
C. Income	609,777	138,320	257,595		21,870	1,027,562
E. Expenditure	-494,776	-190,976	-66,246		-18,021	-770,020
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	230,650	74,292	192,199	0	115,519	612,660

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAVN001 - Viet Nam

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAVN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		661,268	240,218	129,780	0	83,701	1,114,967	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Medical & First Aid	1,740		1,649				1,649	91
Utensils & Tools	10,000							10,000
Other Supplies & Services		7					7	-7
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	11,740	7	1,649				1,656	10,084
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	41,400	44,307					44,307	-2,907
Computers & Telecom	3,646	5,997	1,012				7,009	-3,363
Others Machinery & Equipment		9,039					9,039	-9,039
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	45,046	59,344	1,012				60,355	-15,309
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring			1,511				1,511	-1,511
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,020	6,733	1,519	611		516	9,378	-358
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,020	6,733	3,030	611		516	10,889	-1,869
Personnel								
International Staff	172,110	71,492	7,382	7,269		10,062	96,206	75,904
National Staff	116,591	35,424	15,700	14,508		2,339	67,971	48,620
National Society Staff	59,486	19,183	11,152				30,335	29,151
Volunteers			3,632				3,632	-3,632
Total Personnel	348,187	126,099	37,867	21,777		12,401	198,145	150,042
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	82,081	53,003	6,189	67			59,259	22,822
Professional Fees	14,352	10,806		14,968		11,034	36,808	-22,456
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	96,433	63,809	6,189	15,035		11,034	96,067	366
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	362,765	97,972	31,142	11,440		617	141,171	221,594
Total Workshops & Training	362,765	97,972	31,142	11,440		617	141,171	221,594
General Expenditure								
Travel	47,619	9,041	5,046	5,635		516	20,238	27,381
Information & Public Relations	50,452	16,162	28,233	3,039			47,434	3,017
Office Costs	4,888	14,041	1,325	3,948		3,130	22,443	-17,555
Communications		3,191	1,474	46		11,865	16,577	-16,577
Financial Charges	1,580	-20,116	-7,603	-2,213		-4,912	-34,843	36,423
Other General Expenses	69,187	3,913	5,099	-19		-18,245	-9,253	78,440
Total General Expenditure	173,726	26,232	33,575	10,436		-7,646	62,597	111,129
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		80,604	61,994	2,896			145,494	-145,494
Total Operational Provisions		80,604	61,994	2,896			145,494	-145,494
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	68,050	29,952	11,470	4,043		1,100	46,564	21,485
Total Indirect Costs	68,050	29,952	11,470	4,043		1,100	46,564	21,485
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		3,523	1,648	8			5,180	-5,180
Pledge Reporting Fees		500	1,400				1,900	-1,900
Total Pledge Specific Costs		4,023	3,048	8			7,080	-7,080
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,114,967	494,776	190,976	66,246		18,021	770,020	344,947
VARIANCE (C - D)		166,492	49,242	63,534	0	65,680	344,947	