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# Annual report Vietnam

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAAVN001**

**24 May 2012**

**This report covers the  
period 1 January 2011  
to 31 December 2011**

*In August, staff of Dong Nai chapter disseminated preventive messages on hand, foot and mouth disease to pre-school teachers in Bien Hoa City.  
Picture: Quang Tuan, VNRC*



## In brief

### Programme outcome

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

### Programme summary

Overall, in the year 2011, Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) demonstrated its renewed capacity to deal with disaster and health programmes and operations through its growing network of trained volunteers, clear strategic and operational frameworks and ability to incorporate lessons from previous experiences.

In disaster management, the focus was on building capacities in disaster response and preparedness and risk reduction. The development of standard operating procedures (SOP) and launch of a trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) were significant steps towards building surge capacity. Lessons learnt from the previous disaster operation were incorporated in the plan for a new emergency appeal launched in view of the extensive damage caused by floods that hit the Mekong region in November 2011. Evaluations of the previous phase of the mangrove plantation/disaster risk reduction programme informed the design of the final phase, aiming towards sustainability and with an additional focus on climate change adaptation. Challenges and constraints in logistics capacity development and branch engagement in disaster response preparedness were acknowledged and will be incorporated in follow-up discussions in 2012.

In health care, the focus was on further intensifying the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach as health campaigns brought together communication on behaviour change and contingency planning for disease prevention, injury prevention and activities for community hygiene inside and outside health emergencies. A key element of the programme was tapping into an extensive pool of trained and

experienced volunteers in initiatives to check the spread of infectious diseases such as influenza, dengue fever and hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD). While road accidents continue to be a growing menace in Viet Nam, the work of Red Cross volunteers for first aid and road safety gained a lot of significance. However, the lack of adequate long-term funding could pose challenges to continuity of efforts and their impact.

In organizational development, finalization and dissemination of VNRC's strategic plan up to 2020 strengthened its focus as operational plans for implementing the strategy were worked out. Capacities in planning, monitoring and reporting were built at different levels. The information and volunteer management systems received a further boost through initiatives on enhancing the use of information and communication technology. The ongoing financial audit process gained significant progress during the reporting period, marking a move towards greater accountability and transparency.

The initiation of technical working group meetings and a knowledge sharing platform provided by the partnership meeting in September 2011 facilitated the process of strengthening greater coordination between VNRC and its partners. VNRC's strategy 2020 document and IFRC country office's long-term planning framework (LTPF) have provided a framework for VNRC's programmes in the next few years in order to achieve the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's objectives articulated in the global Strategy 2020 framework.

Also see [annex 1](#) for summary of indicator progress against various objectives.

### Financial situation

The total 2011 budget is CHF 1,114,967 of which CHF 1,286,663 (115 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure as of 31 December 2011 was CHF 827,011 (74 per cent) of the budget.

**[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)**

### No. of people we have reached

A total of 438,870 people have been reached through activities under this country plan. Of this, 85,668 people (out of which 69 per cent are women) have been reached directly and 353,202 people (out of which 53 per cent are women) have been indirect beneficiaries. For details see [annex 2](#).

### Our partners

Main partners who have supported VNRC under this appeal include Japanese Red Cross Society (as a long-term partner under the 2011-2015 memorandum of understanding) and New Zealand Red Cross, as well as Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) through Australian Red Cross, UK Department for International Development (DFID), Rockefeller Foundation (through Netherlands Red Cross/Climate Centre).

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 CHF<sup>1</sup> 4,097,888. On behalf of Viet Nam Red Cross, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their response to this appeal and other bilateral support.

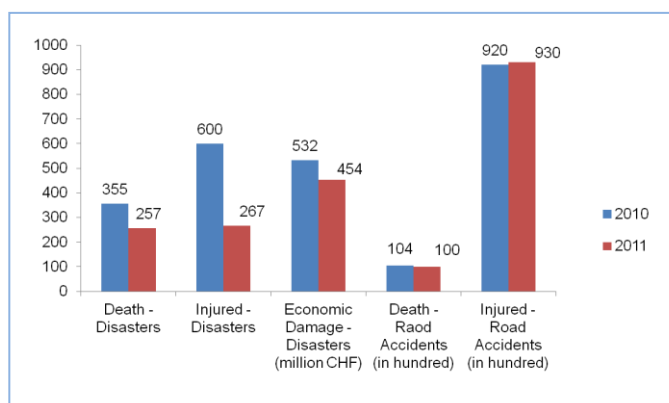
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<sup>1</sup> Converted from USD, 1 USD = 0.92 CHF

## Context

The year started with the 11<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the Communist Party followed soon after by elections to the 13<sup>th</sup> National Assembly in the first quarter. The 11<sup>th</sup> National Congress approved the Social Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) for 2011-2020 and in November the National Assembly passed the draft Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) for 2011-2015.

Severe weather conditions, heavy floods, outbreaks of disease, and sky-rocketing inflation continued to increase vulnerability during the year. A severe cold wave in the northern mountainous provinces killed around 68,000 cattle and damaged 28,000 hectares of young rice<sup>2</sup>. In September and October a series of [tropical storms hit Viet Nam](#) but the [flooding in Mekong River](#) was the worst in 11 years. The floods came early, stayed longer, were higher than their usual annual cycle and affected 153,631 families (over 600,000 people) – see [MDRVN009](#). In total, the natural hazards induced disasters in 2011 in Viet Nam killed 257 people and injured another 267; destroyed 1,200 houses, damaged another 391,800 and caused a total economic loss of VND 10,000 billion (CHF 454 million)<sup>3</sup>.



Another big concern for the year was the sharp and sudden year-on-year increase in hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) infection and fatality - see [MDRVN008](#). A total of 106,500 cases were registered, of which 162 people died, most of whom were children under six years. However, the biggest impact on vulnerability in Viet Nam in 2011 came from the continued very high inflation. The average consumer price index (CPI) rose 18.58 per cent on average year-on-year. Since the rise in CPI affected mainly education services, food and foodstuff prices, and housing and construction materials, it had a huge impact on the households with income close to the poverty line.

Road accidents continued to claim thousands of lives; on an average, road accidents killed about 30 people and injured another 28 daily in Viet Nam in 2011. The national statistics reported that every day in the first eleven months, the country had on average 36 traffic accidents claiming a total of 10,000 lives and injuring 9,300 others. This is also reflected in the longer term disease burden in the country. A Ministry of Health report issued in June, built on 30 years data showed a sharp increase in death (from 44.7 per cent to 60.1 per cent) and disease burden caused by non-communicable diseases; the top four being cardiovascular disease, cancer, hypertension, and road accidents.

In response to the surge in HFMD, IFRC allocated CHF 127,221 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in August 2011 to support VNRC in its response to HFMD. Later in November another emergency appeal was launched for CHF 1.1 million on behalf of VNRC to assist 42,000 beneficiaries affected by Mekong floods.

The VNRC annual campaign<sup>4</sup> "Tet for the poor and victims of Agent Orange" (usually held in first quarter for the Vietnamese New Year) in 2011 raised VND 242 billion<sup>5</sup> (CHF 11 million), helping more than 3.1 million people (971,676 vulnerable families). Similarly the cow bank programme provided 5,396 cattle to an equal number of households (21,500 beneficiaries) in 189 communes in 64 poorest districts (24 provinces)

<sup>2</sup> In provinces: Lang Son, Lao Cai, Ha Giang and Son La for an estimated loss of VND 2,200 billion (CHF100 million), Source: General Statistic Office, Six month Press Release, July 2011

<sup>3</sup> Converted in this report 1 CHF = 22,000 VND

<sup>4</sup> Source: VNRC national headquarters report to their Central Executive Committee, June 2011.

<sup>5</sup> An increase of VND 4 billion (CHF 181,181) over 2010.

amounting to VND 37 billion (CHF 1.7 million). Funding for the programme comes from a national short messaging system (SMS) campaign and support from various 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. In response to the great east Japan earthquake and tsunami VNRC raised VND 161,303,484,931 (CHF 7.3 million) to help the affected people in Japan.

## Progress towards outcomes<sup>6</sup>

### 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. Thereafter, a number of practical guidelines and forms were also developed and finalized. Up to 184 staff members were trained on the new procedures, who 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. In addition, specialised disaster response training sessions<sup>7</sup> were also conducted in needs assessment, emergency water provision and psychological support.



**VNRC's national disaster response team (NDRT) visited the three most affected provinces to gauge needs in October. Information from these field visits ensures the most appropriate assistance is provided to each respective area. (Photo: VNRC)**

Pre-season contingency planning continued in 2011. A national pre-disaster meeting took place in August 2011 and 48 at-risk chapters updated their annual contingency plans using guidelines issued by national headquarters. A pre-disaster agreement has been finalized by VNRC, IFRC and partner national societies, and will be signed by all partners in early 2012. In August with help from a logistics delegate on loan from the zone logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur, a series of logistic-preparedness activities were implemented. These included reorganizing goods in VNRC warehouse according to a warehouse plan, training VNRC warehouse officer on warehouse space 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.

<sup>6</sup> See [annex 1](#) for summary of indicator progress against objectives.

<sup>7</sup> Funded through the floods appeal [MDRVN007](#).

A total of 256 staff members were trained on improved DRR and CCA. Through a two-day training session, participants were introduced to [the global framework on disaster risk reduction \(DRR\) and climate change adaptation \(CCA\)](#) for improved activities design at community level.

Following the development of the VNRC strategy, a draft operational plan was developed for disaster management in VNRC. The plan initiated discussions on the development of a long-term programme community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) that will bring together various existing projects and lead to further scaling up the intervention in support of the government vision of 6,000 resilient communities by 2021. To help improve this future programming, two evaluations were completed: a) [Breaking the waves: Impact analysis of coastal afforestation for disaster risk reduction in Viet Nam](#) and b) [Planting protection: Evaluation of community-based mangrove reforestation and disaster preparedness programme, 2006 – 2010](#). The outputs of these evaluations were used in October to design the final phase of Japanese Red Cross Society supported mangroves plantation and disaster risk reduction for the period 2011 to 2015.

In January, the Government of Viet Nam issued a decree (No:03/2011/ND-CP) on the implementation of Law on Red Cross Activities and clarified certain aspects (articles 6-8 on visa and customs procedures for import/export of relief goods) of international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL). Throughout the year VNRC participated in various discussions for the upcoming Law on Disaster Management and promoted the interests of the Red Cross and civil society in Viet Nam in general.

### Constraints or Challenges

While some progress was made in logistics capacity development, big challenges remain. Distributive warehouse management under two departments (administration and disaster management) make prioritization difficult. In addition, the lack of human resources dedicated to logistics within the National Society (i.e. only one warehouse officer working part-time for warehouse management) makes the development of a logistics strategy and the implementation of related activities difficult. In addition, two logistics development activities were not finalized and have thus been postponed to 2012. The two activities are: 1) development of the VNRC procurement manual and 2) development of a set of common relief item specifications.

Another constraint in development of systems for disaster response continues to be the low engagement and focus of disaster preparedness efforts at the branch level (districts). As some of the recent evaluations of the disaster response operations have shown, the implementation capacity of the district branches is critical to the delivery of an effective operation. The procedures need further adjustment to accommodate improved capacity at the branch level, and therefore a further increase in responsibilities at the lower levels is needed, including management of volunteers in communes.

Guidelines for the use of VNRC's emergency fund have been postponed to 2012 as discussion on this subject during the standard operating procedures review turned out to be 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

### Outcomes

1. Up to 1,400<sup>8</sup> members from the 56<sup>9</sup> communities are more aware of local hazards including climate change, vulnerability and capacity assessment 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 25<sup>10</sup> emergency response teams are provided with first aid and other disaster response equipment.

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<sup>8</sup> Revised target, initial target was 2,000.

<sup>9</sup> Revised target, initial target was 100.

- 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 25<sup>11</sup> selected communities.

## Achievements

Up to 1,400 people (commune people's committees, mass organizations, teachers and Red Cross members) were trained on DRR in fifty six two-day training sessions.<sup>12</sup> The training raised participants' 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. Another 1,300 community members were given information about climate change and its impact on current livelihood. These 56 livelihood training courses were organized by VNRC together with the Centre for Agricultural Promotion<sup>13</sup>.

The 56 communes also finalised their vulnerability capacity assessments (VCA) and developed their contingency plans<sup>14</sup>. In October, 56 commune VCA reports were shared with the headquarters to focus on lessons learnt about conducting the VCA and how to improve them. Discussions were held on how to support 25 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.

The final phase (2011-2015) of the mangrove plantation/disaster risk reduction (MP/DRR) project supported by Japanese Red Cross Society was finalised in October<sup>15</sup>. VNRC also participated, with support from the IFRC country office, in various 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 (UNREDD). In December, the VNRC secretary general also attended the [17<sup>th</sup> 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

In 2011, VNRC implemented CBDRR projects in 97 communes (16 provinces)<sup>16</sup>. The capacity of VNRC at both national headquarters and at chapters was therefore stretched. In addition, most chapters were occupied with preparations for their respective congress, delaying several activities at commune and district levels.

Postponed activities include the VCA facilitators training; 25 disaster response drills for 25 commune disaster response teams and 25 small-scale measures in 25 selected communes<sup>17</sup>. 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)

#### Outcomes

- VNRC capacity to deliver CBHFA activities in communities is enhanced.
- Four<sup>18</sup> communities have the capacity to implement CBHFA

<sup>10</sup> Revised target, initial target was 100.

<sup>11</sup> Revised target, initial target was 100.

<sup>12</sup> See [annex four](#) for details.

<sup>13</sup> See [annex six](#) for details.

<sup>14</sup> See [annex five](#) for details.

<sup>15</sup> See [annex three](#) for project areas.

<sup>16</sup> Supported by American Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and IFRC (Japanese Red Cross).

<sup>17</sup> See [annex seven](#) for details.

<sup>18</sup> Revised target, initial target was ten.

## Achievements

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 hand, foot, mouth disease (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.

During the year, the CBHFA network was further expanded as 20 CBHFA trainers and 200 community volunteers were trained. These community volunteers were trained to facilitate community-level interventions in behaviour change communication for disease prevention, injury prevention, and building basic first aid skills. Following their capacity building, the volunteers have used their capacity to facilitate several community-based health prevention interventions to reach 18,000 beneficiaries in 2011.

For example in April, volunteers in Ben Tre carried out influenza prevention and education campaigns in response to the influenza outbreak (H1N1) that infected 300 people. But the focus of volunteers in Ben Tre during the year remained on containing the outbreak of hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) in two communes of Son Dong and Phu Nhuan. Volunteers organized six local campaigns in the two communes in September-October and engaged 62 teachers in six primary and preschools and 2,000 families (8,000 beneficiaries) in house-to-house education on HFMD. As a result, the number of HFMD cases in these two communes remained low compared to communes where there were no interventions. There were about 25 cases of HFMD in each commune but no deaths were reported.

Similarly in the Can Tho province, Red Cross volunteers from two selected communes engaged in eight community clean-up campaigns that were organized at the beginning of the rainy season. The campaigns aimed at spreading key messages in dengue fever prevention to all villagers and eliminating mosquito breeding sites. Volunteers visited 2,500 at-risk families (10,000 beneficiaries) to support larvae control and reinforce behaviour change to prevent dengue fever. In Binh Thuy district of the 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.

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.

## Constraints or Challenges

The VNRC's health and care programme continues to face a shortage of adequate long-term funding to secure continuity of efforts and their impact. For example, in early 2011, after finalizing community-based action plans in ten communities, VNRC had to reduce the number of target communes to four in order to fit with available funding. Even though the National Society has been successful in getting funding from other partners for continued pandemic preparedness efforts at district level, in general, most of the health and care activities supported by partners continue to remain small, project-based and scattered throughout regions in Viet Nam. This scattered approach consumes a lot of resources of the VNRC health department for limited impact. In addition, staff turnover and quality at headquarters and chapters continue to be challenges in building sustainable technical capacity.

## 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

A [knowledge, attitude and practice \(KAP\) study](#) on climate change and dengue fever at community level was completed in January, to provide important baseline information for developing training modules, and designing relevant information, education and communication (IEC) materials for dengue fever mitigation. Subsequently 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. Publication of the KAP study also improved VNRC staffs' understanding of climate change issues. The findings of the report also increased the pool of knowledge nationally and will be a useful reference for the Ministry of Health's plan of action for climate change adaptation.

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

Type of printed material	Quantity distributed	Target audience
<b>Flipchart</b>	700 copies	Volunteers will use the flipcharts in group discussions with communities
<b>Knowledge handbook on dengue fever and climate change</b>	700 copies	Volunteers
<b>Leaflet with key messages on dengue fever</b>	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
<b>Leaflets with key messages on climate change</b>	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

In early 2011, 22 facilitators were trained in basic climate change adaptation measures and climate-related health problems, especially behaviour change communication for dengue fever prevention. These facilitators then further trained 600 volunteers in 60 communes in Tien Giang and Ho Chi Minh City. 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. The campaigns were preceded by household-based health education sessions by volunteers and orientation for school students. In total 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 also developed contingency plans for dengue fever control in September. 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.

## Constraints or Challenges

Changes in project officer positions at the headquarters and Tien Giang Red Cross chapter caused constant challenges to timely implementation of the project. 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.

Knowledge of climate change and its impacts on health remains limited in Viet Nam. Most studies are either not available for sharing or are available only in English. As this is also the first time that VNRC implemented an operational research project with focus on dengue fever and climate change, national headquarters and provincial chapter staff were slow in familiarising themselves in the field and thus, it took longer to transfer the knowledge and skills to other levels including guiding them on implementation of the activities.

## 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

Initiated in the third quarter of 2010, the development of [VNRC's Strategy 2020](#) ("*Changing minds, Raising profile, Protecting lives*") continued in 2011 and was officially adopted at the VNRC executive committee meeting in January. A participatory and open process of developing the strategy enabled VNRC to agree on a forward-looking and ambitious document that has wide acceptance in the society.

The VNRC national headquarters organized a start-up workshop to implement its Strategy 2020 with the participation of 83 key directors of technical departments at the headquarters and leaders of all Red Cross chapters in March. Thereafter, chapters have been developing their own operational plans to implement the strategy. A five-year operational plan (2011-2015) for the headquarters was also approved at the national executive committee meeting in July.

Support to enhance dissemination of the strategy continued during the year. 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. Work also started on a video clip to disseminate the Strategy.

The adoption of Strategy 2020 and Operational plan 2015 sets a clear direction for all levels of VNRC. Given the participative nature of the strategy development and building on the progress made under the previous strategy, the new direction will continue the process of building an effective and relevant national society. In addition, it will provide clear direction to various VNRC partners to formulate their support to VNRC.

A three-day basic training course on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) was organised for 23 provincial staff to build their capacity on project management. Seven Red Cross chapters of Ben Tre, Can Tho, Tien Giang, Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Quang Ngai and Thanh Hoa are implementing IFRC-funded health projects, including intervention for HFMD, dengue fever and CBHFA. The training therefore 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 also 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 for the first time were organized by newly created VNRC training centre thereby improving its institutional capacity to deliver on its mandate. In addition the training centre staff improved their skills in using participatory approach in training. 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.

In addition, VNRC participated in the global digital divide project to improve VNRC's information and communications technology (ICT) platform. The main activities for this project 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.

### Constraints or Challenges

While clear progress was made in developing the strategy, it still lacks a clear monitoring and evaluation framework. Lack of progress indicators in the strategy will make it difficult to measure achievement towards the strategic goals. The operational plan tried to overcome this limitation by developing indicators and putting a system to monitor progress against them annually.

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.

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

### Outcome

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

### Achievements

VNRC cost norms were revised during the first quarter and became effective from 1 May 2011. New cost norms will continue to provide standard costs for all programmes/projects funded by IFRC and partner national societies. However a key objective of revising the cost norms, i.e. to achieve the consensus to harmonize the cost structure to support VNRC overhead costs, was not achieved. There is a consensus among partners to move towards this goal but in the absence of audited financial statements, it was difficult for partners to understand the overall cost structure of the National Society to support harmonization of the overhead cost support.

In recognition of this limitation and building on the ongoing discussions to improve the transparency of the financial management in the National Society, an agreement was reached with VNRC to work towards publishing their audited financial statements. At the end of the year this process was still ongoing and the appointed external auditors were finalising their drafts for financial year 2009 and 2010.

Although the audit has not been completed, the accountants in the financial department benefited immediately from the audit process as it helped them to detect incorrect accounting transactions they had previously not been aware of. The audited financial statements will also lay a strong foundation for the transparent and robust financial management system of VNRC. They will also help create further confidence among partners to support a harmonized overhead cost structure that is simple to manage and reduces arbitrary inter-project subsidies.

A one-day training course on financial management was also 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 coordinating financial documents required for relief distribution. They now understand much better the cost norms and are more confident in carrying out relief operations.

### Constraints or Challenges

A big constraint for technical support has been the language barrier. Understanding the financial system of VNRC and applicable accounting standards has meant translating dozens of documents from Vietnamese to English. In addition, understanding the applicable government regulation for VNRC has been more complex than initially expected, thus resulting in long discussions with international auditing firms based in Hanoi. It has been necessary to find a balance between the requirements of the government, Vietnamese accounting law and the international standards on accounting.

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 be done during the first half of 2012 after the financial statements are agreed with auditors. One of the key challenges to finalize the financial statements has been to coordinate 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 involves 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, VNRC leadership approved and established two separate departments for 'youth and volunteer' and 'communication'. The separation enables 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 the Vietnam 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 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, 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 would help district staff to develop simple plans on volunteer management for 2012 at the district level.

The Digital Divide project helped to update the web-based volunteer database.

### Constraints or Challenges

The volunteer department currently 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 effectively to volunteer development and management.

### Working in partnership

To improve technical coordination among in-country partners of VNRC, a set of meetings were institutionalised each month between IFRC and partner national societies<sup>19</sup>. In addition to the improved technical coordination, the country office has also focused on establishing a learning platform for VNRC and partner national societies present in the country. Various presentations were shared on lessons from different programme evaluations and other key documents, such as DRR performance framework developed by the IFRC globally for its membership.

A partnership meeting was held after three years between VNRC, IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies present in Viet Nam. The meeting considered new ways of partnering, took account of the lessons of the “one UN reform” process and acknowledged the progress made on various issues in the last three years. In preparation for the meeting, the IFRC country office invited the Asia-Pacific organizational development coordinator to work with in-country partner national societies and VNRC on partnership models and how to use partnerships for positive organizational development interventions.

IFRC country office developed its [long term planning framework \(LTPF\)](#) to support VNRC’s strategy 2020 and operational plan 2015. Country office also helped developed a case study for the organizational development department in Geneva on [“Vietnam Red Cross Society and its partnerships”](#). It provides a deeper understanding on the challenges facing the society as it adapts itself to the changing external and internal environment.

Externally the focus of partnerships from the country office was to represent VNRC interests in the two key areas of policy development: a) a new draft law for disaster management and b) a new strategy for climate change strategy developed by the Ministry of National Resources and Environment (MONRE). The country office also chaired the Disaster Management Working Group of the non-governmental organizations for later half of 2011. A letter from the IFRC secretary general was also submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for revision of IFRC’s legal status as an international organization in Viet Nam.

### Contributing to longer-term impact

A key contribution during the year for longer term impact has been the focus on improved knowledge sharing. Several publications<sup>20</sup> feature successes, lesson-learnt and impact of VNRC work. However the evidence collected and documented in the 15-year impact analysis of coastal aforestation activities for disaster risk reduction in Viet Nam will influence the future design of VNRC’s large scale community-based interventions for climate change adaptation/mitigation.

As the report documents, mangroves planted and maintained by communities absorb green house gas emissions for 425,000 Vietnamese people each year. The report also finds that the programme has had a significant impact both towards a reduction of disaster risk and an enhancement of community livelihoods. Comparing the damage caused by similar typhoons before and after the intervention, it finds that damages to

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<sup>19</sup> See previous programme updates for details.

<sup>20</sup> KAP survey, VNRC OD case study, translation of VNRC regulations and history book into English and various programme evaluations.

dykes have been reduced by CHF 64,000 to CHF 236,000<sup>21</sup> in the evaluated communes - these savings represent less than the costs for mangrove planting. However, much more substantial savings due to avoided risk are found for the communities at large - with savings of up to CHF 12 million<sup>22</sup> in communes, the protective impact value in the few cases studied alone already exceeds the cost of the entire programme.

Mangroves have also led to an increase of yield from aqua culture product collection (e.g. shells, oysters). The yield has increased a minimum of 209 per cent and a maximum of 789 per cent – depending on location, providing more income for coastal communities, in particular its poorer members. Up to 60 per cent of respondents from mangrove communes ascribe a positive impact of the programme on their income, and there are strong indications that the programme was able to lift people out of poverty (however, a firm causality cannot be established).

In addition to improved knowledge sharing, the development of VNRC Strategy 2020 and the operational plan for 2015 would provide clear strategic and operational frameworks for the activities of the National Society at various levels. With this clear direction, it is hoped that the development of the VNRC services and internal capacity would be coordinated between various levels.

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

## Looking ahead

Key activities planned for first half 2012 are as follows:

**Disaster management:** Finalise the postponed activities, i.e. train 25 communities to develop their community disaster response teams, undertake 25 simulations and drills, implement 25 small scale community-based mitigation actions. The first half of 2012 will also be used to fundraise for the disaster preparedness programme, collect baseline data on CBDRR indicators for the last phase of mangrove plantation/DRR project, finalize the report to Japanese Red Cross Society on its 2011 grant and completing the financial audit of the grant and update NDRT and standard operating procedures (SOPs), based on the review of Mekong floods operations of 2011.

**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 and finalize the emergency water treatment unit localization and their standard operating procedures for deployment.

**Organizational development:** Finalise the video clip to disseminate the Viet Nam Red Cross Strategy 2020, develop PMER manual and conduct training on PMER for the central provinces, finalise audit for VNRC financial statements for 2009 and 2010, draft training manual for volunteer management and conduct further district-level volunteer management training, finalize installation of volunteer management database and conduct financial management training for district staff of mangrove plantation/DRR projects in ten northern provinces.

**Cooperation and coordination:** Follow up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for change in legal status with support from VNRC, work with VNRC on its statutes revision before the national congress in July 2012, representation at various national forums such as the disaster management law-making process and national climate change mitigation/adaption dialogue, and continue coordination with VNRC and partner national societies in-country through existing mechanisms.

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<sup>21</sup> Converted from USD, 1 USD = 0.80 CHF

<sup>22</sup> Converted from USD, 1 USD = 0.80 CHF

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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



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

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

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

- **Viet Nam Red Cross**
  - Mr. Doan Van Thai, secretary-general; email: [doanvanthai62@gmail.com](mailto:doanvanthai62@gmail.com); mobile: +849 1321 6549; fax: +844 3942 4285
- **IFRC Viet Nam country office, Hanoi**
  - Bhupinder Tomar, head of country office; email: [bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org](mailto:bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org); mobile: +849 8460 5252; phone: +844 3942 2980; fax: +844 3942 2987
- **IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok**
  - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office, email: [anne.leclerc@ifrc.org](mailto:anne.leclerc@ifrc.org), phone: +662 661 8201, fax: +662 661 9322
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur**
  - Al Panico, head of operations, email: [al.panico@ifrc.org](mailto:al.panico@ifrc.org); phone: +603 9207 5700.
  - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER, email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org); phone: +603 9207 5775, fax: +603 2161 0670

Please send all pledges of funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

**Annex 1: Summary of progress against objectives**

Indicator	Progress
<b>1. Organizational preparedness</b>	
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%
<b>2. Community-based disaster risk reduction</b>	
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%
<b>3. Community based health and first aid</b>	
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%
<b>4. Dengue fever mitigation</b>	
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%
<b>5. Strategy Planning</b>	
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%

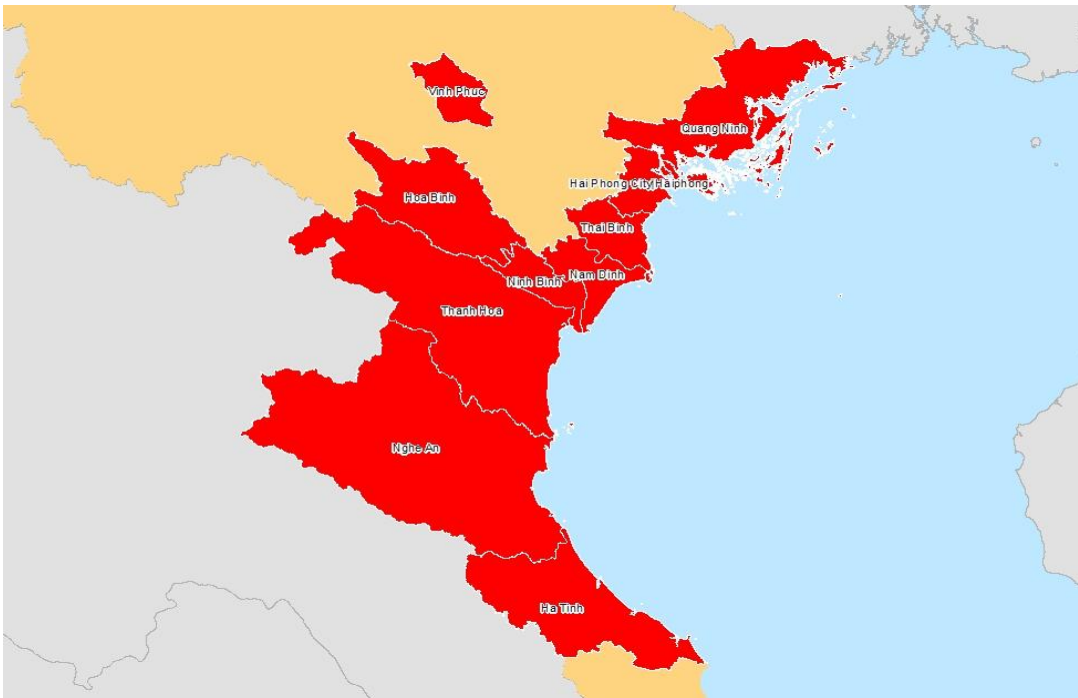


**Annex 3: Maps**

Fifty six selected communes in 2011 for Mangrove Forest Planting and DRR project



Ten selected provinces for the Mangrove Forest Planting and DRR project funded by Japanese RC from 2011-2015



## Annex 4: DRR training in communities

List	Province	District	#	Commune	Date	Female	Male	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 Loin	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
<b>Total</b>						<b>353</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>1,400</b>

## Annex 5: VCA in communities

List	Province	District	#	Commune	Date	Female	Male	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
<b>Total</b>						<b>9,698</b>	<b>12,390</b>	<b>22,088</b>

## Annex 6: Livelihood training in communities

List	Province	District	#	Commune	Date	Female	Male	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
<b>Total</b>						<b>680</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,400</b>

**Annex 7: 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

## Development Programme Financial Report

MAAVN001 - Viet Nam

Annual Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/9998
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAAVN001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	661,268	240,218	129,780		83,701	1,114,967	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	115,649	126,948	851	0	111,670	355,118	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	100,338					100,338	
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>		56,009	23,203			79,212	127,677
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	389,439					389,439	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Rockefeller Foundation)</i>		-5,559				-5,559	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>489,777</b>	<b>50,449</b>	<b>23,203</b>			<b>563,430</b>	<b>127,677</b>
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>	150,000		195,932			345,932	
<i>Services Fees</i>					22,184	22,184	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>150,000</b>		<b>195,932</b>		<b>22,184</b>	<b>368,116</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>639,777</b>	<b>50,449</b>	<b>219,135</b>		<b>22,184</b>	<b>931,545</b>	<b>127,677</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>755,426</b>	<b>177,397</b>	<b>219,986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133,853</b>	<b>1,286,663</b>	<b>127,677</b>
<b>Coverage = D / A</b>	<b>114%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>170%</b>		<b>160%</b>	<b>115%</b>	

### II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	115,649	126,948	851	0	111,670	355,118	
<b>C. Income</b>	639,777	50,449	219,135		22,184	931,545	127,677
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-522,480	-177,388	-109,122		-18,021	-827,011	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>232,946</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>110,865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,832</b>	<b>459,652</b>	<b>127,677</b>

## Development Programme Financial Report

MAAVN001 - Viet Nam

Annual Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/9998
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAAVN001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>661,268</b>	<b>240,218</b>	<b>129,780</b>		<b>83,701</b>	<b>1,114,967</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Medical & First Aid	1,740		1,649				1,649	91
Utensils & Tools	10,000							10,000
Other Supplies & Services		93					93	-93
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Su</b>	<b>11,740</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,649</b>				<b>1,743</b>	<b>9,997</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
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
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>45,046</b>	<b>59,344</b>	<b>1,012</b>				<b>60,355</b>	<b>-15,309</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring			1,511				1,511	-1,511
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,020	28,026	1,793	927		516	31,262	-22,242
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>9,020</b>	<b>28,026</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>927</b>		<b>516</b>	<b>32,773</b>	<b>-23,753</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	172,110	81,161	8,133	8,019		10,062	107,375	64,735
National Staff	116,591	47,789	20,939	20,759		2,339	91,825	24,766
National Society Staff	59,486	25,582	14,170				39,752	19,734
Volunteers			8,320				8,320	-8,320
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>348,187</b>	<b>154,531</b>	<b>51,561</b>	<b>28,778</b>		<b>12,401</b>	<b>247,272</b>	<b>100,915</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	82,081	53,003	6,189	1,853			61,046	21,035
Professional Fees	14,352	10,806		25,383		11,034	47,223	-32,871
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>96,433</b>	<b>63,809</b>	<b>6,189</b>	<b>27,236</b>		<b>11,034</b>	<b>108,268</b>	<b>-11,835</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	362,765	113,267	35,556	26,181		617	175,622	187,143
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>362,765</b>	<b>113,267</b>	<b>35,556</b>	<b>26,181</b>		<b>617</b>	<b>175,622</b>	<b>187,143</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	47,619	9,512	5,948	8,367		516	24,342	23,277
Information & Public Relations	50,452	17,157	38,320	6,659			62,136	-11,685
Office Costs	4,888	14,002	1,333	4,088			22,553	-17,665
Communications		4,020	1,681	606		13,896	20,204	-20,204
Financial Charges	1,580	-20,708	-8,571	-2,291		-7,963	-39,534	41,114
Other General Expenses	69,187	6,060	5,582	1,707		-17,225	-3,876	73,063
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>173,726</b>	<b>30,043</b>	<b>44,293</b>	<b>19,137</b>		<b>-7,646</b>	<b>85,826</b>	<b>87,900</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		37,145	20,305				57,450	-57,450
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>37,145</b>	<b>20,305</b>				<b>57,450</b>	<b>-57,450</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	68,050	31,607	10,652	6,647		1,100	50,005	18,045
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>68,050</b>	<b>31,607</b>	<b>10,652</b>	<b>6,647</b>		<b>1,100</b>	<b>50,005</b>	<b>18,045</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		3,414	1,467	216			5,097	-5,097
Pledge Reporting Fees		1,200	1,400				2,600	-2,600
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>4,614</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>216</b>			<b>7,697</b>	<b>-7,697</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,114,967</b>	<b>522,480</b>	<b>177,388</b>	<b>109,122</b>		<b>18,021</b>	<b>827,011</b>	<b>287,956</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>138,788</b>	<b>62,829</b>	<b>20,658</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,680</b>	<b>287,956</b>	