

VIETNAM: FLOODS AND STORM

19 December
2000

appeal no. 23/00

situation report no. 3; Revised budget; Programme extension to 31 July 2001

period covered: 31 October - 20 November 2000

The impact of the floods since July has been immense as some 60,000 households, or half a million people, were forced to evacuate their homes in the Mekong Delta Provinces. The Vietnam Red Cross (VNRC), supported by the Federation, has provided assistance from the outset of the floods through a programme composed of three phases. The second phase is currently nearing completion and the third phase, whereby 3,000 families will be provided with material to reinforce their homes, is in the planning stages. In addition, discussions are currently being held with the Australian Red Cross regarding reconstruction of schools and clinics in remote areas in five provinces of the Mekong Delta. It is expected that the rehabilitation work and monitoring activities under this appeal will be completed by 31 July 2001 and the programme has therefore been extended until this date.

The context

Five Mekong Delta Provinces of Vietnam have experienced the worst flooding since 1961, when flood waters rose in early July, and remained at critical levels until mid November. Hundreds of thousands of people have taken refuge on the only high ground for kilometres - the flimsy earthen dykes which separate irrigation canals from rice paddies in the vast plain of reeds which is the delta of one of the world's longest rivers

The human impact of the slow onset floods has been immense - with 482 lives lost, many of them children, over five million people whose homes have been flooded, and up to 60,000 households, or

close to a half a million people, evacuated and in particular need of assistance. Emergency shelter, food security, health, water and sanitation became the major concerns for the Red Cross and the authorities once the initial evacuations took place. In addition, longer term food security and livelihood support for the most vulnerable of these families, are among the major priorities.

(For a full breakdown of damage incurred by province, refer to the UNDP sponsored website of the government’s Disaster Management Unit - www.undp.org.vn/dmu).

While attention was drawn to the badly affected Mekong Delta population, two related but geographically separated disasters also struck Vietnam - Tropical Storm Wukong, which hit Ha Tinh Province and seriously affected over 1,000 families, and flash floods in Dac Lac Province in the Central Highlands which seriously affected over 600 families.

The Vietnam Red Cross has taken the lead in supporting the efforts of the government of Vietnam in the provision of relief and rehabilitation assistance in each of these disasters.

SUMMARY REPORT ON DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODING IN MEKONG DELTA (figures as of 24 Nov)									
Description	Unit	Total	Long An	Dong Thap	An Giang	Kien Giang	Can Tho	Tien Giang	Vinh Long
People dead	No.	482	73	150	116	62	31	44	6
Houses affected	No.	825,974	107,779	300,000	151,010	75,273	63,566	102,080	26,266
Houses already evacuated	No.	58,353	15,168	17,335	13,676	4,750	89	6,675	660
Houses collapsed and destroyed	No.	4,336	1,613	1,021	682	246	241	460	73
Schools inundated and damaged	No.	3,296	431	489	413	494	560	420	489
Pupils forced to be out of school	No.	834,467	103,270	345,000	129,639	59,568	59,034	110,356	27,600
Clinics inundated and damaged	No.	421	82	124	56	73	9	48	29

Latest events

As waters receded by early December, only the most seriously affected families remain on the dykes of the Mekong Delta. Most others have returned to their homes and their land. A major clearance exercise is now beginning. Some have left elderly parents or young children in the temporary shelters

on the dykes which have been home for four months, while the able bodied family members rebuild their homes and their livelihoods.

Repairs to essential infrastructure are ongoing including previously flooded roads, major earthworks and public buildings - schools and clinics - which are back to business, albeit in primitive conditions.

Many rice fields remain flooded and cannot be worked on, and many individual fruit farmers and even larger plantations (particularly in Tien Giang and Long An provinces) are counting the costs of the devastation to their citrus, mango and logan orchards. Rice crops may be back to normal in as little as four months, however fruit crops will not return to pre flood levels for some four years.

At a meeting in Dong Thap town in the centre of the flooded provinces in mid November, Prime Minister Phan Van Khai praised the relief efforts of the authorities and singled out the activities of the Vietnam Red Cross. This meeting, which brought together all the concerned government ministries, provincial People's Committees and the Vietnam Red Cross, mapped out the needs for the rehabilitation of the flooded provinces.

The Vice President of the Vietnam Red Cross pledged the VNRC's commitment to the rehabilitation of up to 3,000 family homes through building techniques in which the VNRC has specialised over recent years. The VNRC also committed to extend its programme of storm and flood resistant kindergartens and clinics which can be used by communities as refuges in times of disaster - particularly in the more remote communities of the Mekong region which have been most affected by the floods.

Red Cross/Red Crescent action

Relief and Rehabilitation Programme •

The Red Cross relief and rehabilitation programme is made up of three phases:

- Phase I - Emergency rescue and immediate relief - where Red Cross volunteer "shock brigades" worked alongside other agencies to evacuate families from their homes to safer ground. The Federation Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) complemented VNRC's own reserves to provide emergency shelter and short term food assistance to 2,000 families in the most affected Provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An.
- Phase II - Meeting medium term needs, including the distribution of rice (3,515 MT), plastic sheeting (19,600), mosquito nets (32,000), soap (94,000) and water purification kits (36,200), family fishing boats (4,000) and fishing nets (4000) to ensure food and income supplements, together with provision of clean water to families remaining on dykes;
- Phase III - Longer term rehabilitation of family homes (3,000 planned) and provision of community disaster refuges in the form of schools and clinics, equipped with water and sanitation services and rescue equipment. The Australian government will support the Red Cross in the management of this programme.

Similar phases were adopted for the Wukung and Dac Lac disasters.

Progress to date •

Phase I distributions were carried out in July and August. Beneficiary selection of the most vulnerable was carried out among the families already evacuated to the dykes. Beneficiary lists were prepared by the local Red Cross, verified by the district Red Cross staff and then by the People's Committee.

By the end of October, all major relief distributions (Phase I and Phase II) in the three worst affected provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An were completed by the Vietnam Red Cross. This included the distribution of plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, rice, boats and fishing nets, water purification kits and soap.

Phase II beneficiary selection was carried out among the families evacuated to the dykes and also included a number of families who had not been evacuated from their homes. The latter were unable to find refuge close enough to home, or felt that their houses were relatively solid. They were, however, short of essential food or hygiene items and therefore fell within the selection criteria.

Training was provided to staff of VNRC at district levels in the selection of beneficiaries and the management of operations according to the guidelines issued by VNRC and the Federation. Phase II was more complicated than Phase I, in terms of volume and as a result of increasing levels of flood waters. The VNRC took into account distributions carried out by the government of Vietnam, religious groups and international NGOs working in the provinces (in fact, many of these worked through VNRC).

The operation has also been facilitated by upgrading communications equipment within each of the Provincial Red Cross Chapters by providing ten mobile phones, fax machines and computers to those who needed them. A full set of office equipment was provided to Tien Giang Red Cross when their office was struck by lightning, destroying all equipment. In addition, three fast boats with outboard motors were purchased and deployed in the three worst affected provinces, and fifteen local boats.

Phase II distributions continue in the provinces of Tien Giang and Kien Giang - two provinces affected later by the floods, for which German government food assistance was provided. In addition, a further distribution of 10,000 sheets of plastic is being prepared (among the five provinces) in order to support families returning to their homes from the dykes.

In addition to the water purification kits distributed, two water purification systems flown in by the US government have been deployed by the VNRC in two provinces - Long An and Dong Thap - to service those families remaining on dykes and in collective accommodation. The water purification systems are placed on small ferries, normally used to transport tractors, and move from dyke to dyke where pre positioned collective water tanks are filled each day. Using this method, VNRC is thus providing potable water to 1,400 families, some 10,000 people per day, between these two areas.

Phase I and II distribution details

Vietnam Red Cross Society
Allocations of food and non-food items
Up-dated on 11th December 2000

No.	Food/non-food items	Long An	An Giang	Dong Thap	Kien Giang	Tien Giang	Can Tho	Vinh Long	Ben Tre	Tra Vinh	Soc Trang	Total
1	Plastic sheet (pc)	3,750	5,800	6,300	1,150	1,400	450	450	100	100	100	19,600
	USAID plastic sheets	108	120	120	60							408
2	Mosquito net (pc)	5,600	10,700	10,700	3,000	2,000						32,000
3	Australia Blanket (pc)		2,000	2,110								4,110
4	Soap (3 bars/unit)	16,200	31,400	31,400	9,000	6,000						94,000
5	Plastic buckets with WPT (pc)	5,000	10,000	10,000								25,000
	German bucket				2,000	1,300						3,300
	Australia bucket				4,920	3,000						7,920
6	Xuong (unit)	600	1,200	1,200	500	500						4,000
7	Fishing net (unit)	600	1,200	1,200	500	500						4,000
8	Life bouy (pc)	850	850	950	285	285	10	10	10	10	10	3,270
9	Life jacket (pc)	100	120	130	35	35	10	10	10	10	10	470
10	Rice (MT)	300	700	700	400	300		100				2,500
	WFP rice	210	315	420								945
	Ericson Rice					70						70
11	Motorboats (unit)	1	1	1								3
12	Red Cross vest/cap (set)	400	500	500	200	200						1,800
13	Composite long boats:											
	8m - 12HP/13HP	2	4	4								10
	12m - 23HP/24HP	1	2	2								5
14	Megaphone	5	7	7	3	3						25

Notes:

1. WFP & Ericson purchase themselves rice and delivery to the supported provinces.

Monitoring of the distributions has been carried out by a team of monitors from the Hanoi Office of Vietnam Red Cross, supported by the Federation team, composed of four expatriate delegates and seven national staff, deployed to the field for the distributions. In addition, monitors from different donors were invited to join distributions and to visit selected beneficiaries at random. Quality control for most relief goods was assured by OMIC, a Japanese quality control company, and in the case of the family fishing boats, quality control was carried out by inspectors from the Department of Forestry which checked wood types and quality against contracts.

With an operation of this size, some difficulties inevitably arise. A small number of boats from the 4,000 distributed did not meet standards - some leaked as a result of damage during transport, others had been left in the sun too long and thus had to be retreated by the Red Cross at the distribution points. With the system for distribution, each boat had been numbered by the manufacturer, and more seriously damaged or faulty boats were replaced under a four year guarantee negotiated as part of the contract with each of the manufacturers.

In a few cases, beneficiary selection has caused some jealousy among families living in the cramped conditions on the dykes. This mainly arose when more than one organization distributed to different beneficiaries in the same area using different quantities. This identifies a real need for better co-ordination among organizations - NGOs, the Red Cross and the government of Vietnam. In many cases, the VNRC has been able to intervene to reduce tensions and take care of social needs as well as those related to food and shelter.

Some delays have also been incurred. VNRC was obliged to delay some distributions until pledges from some donors became firm.

Phase III planning •

VNRC envisaged that Phase III - the rehabilitation phase, will cover essentially the provision of safer housing to 3,000 families. There is ongoing provision of community level medical, first aid, and emergency services to the worst affected (and thus most vulnerable) communities.

Planning for Phase III rehabilitation of housing has taken place since mid September, with an initial study of the flood conditions, housing traditions and design issues carried out in the field. Discussions have taken place with individual beneficiaries, with local authorities and with Red Cross officials at all levels. A number of options for housing are under consideration.

The basic principles of the Vietnam Red Cross housing programme are as follows:

- The Red Cross aims to provide families with a basic house structure which can help them to survive floods and storm conditions which they might experience, so that their family members and most valuable personal belongings can be protected during such extreme weather.
- VNRC does not provide *complete* homes to families, rather the National Society provides house frames, foundations and roofs which form a solid core onto which families can complete their homes - "a home is the work of a lifetime for a family" according to the President of VNRC, in summarising a design meeting of VNRC which established this programme.
- Beneficiaries of the programme are selected on the basis of vulnerability - those people having lost their homes, families with children, households headed by women, families with elderly members, and those who have least resources.
- VNRC works with local authorities to ensure that families living in the most exposed areas can move to safer ground close to their existing home - even a stronger house built in the middle of a raging torrent cannot be "safe".
- VNRC provides support to the poorest families to finish the walls of their homes using local materials.

In preparation for the flood season, the Federation and the Vietnam Red Cross sponsored a national housing competition, offering companies throughout Vietnam the opportunity to propose new and innovative designs for safer houses, using locally available materials or other materials on the market in Vietnam. Six finalists were chosen to build their design, which were then judged by a jury chosen from the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, INGOs, People's Committees, Red Cross chapters and NHQ, the Federation and the press. The design chosen by this independent jury was from the company which has won the tenders from the Red Cross in previous operations - for reasons of simplicity of design, resilience and durability of materials and strength of design. Each company participating in the competition received feedback from the jury regarding their design. It is hoped that during the tendering process, a wider selection of housing materials will be available.

Phase III plans will be finalized in mid December with a meeting of Vietnam Red Cross chapters, VNRC officials and the Federation, together with the design team. Designs will be finalized and tendering completed within the following week. Beneficiary selection will commence at that time according to agreed guidelines drawn up by VNRC and the Federation. Construction will commence at the end of January with a view to completion of the full 3,000 units by early June.

Training will be provided to local Red Cross staff and local artisans in December and January - covering building principles, technical aspects of the building technology used and in monitoring procedures. Given the importance of the contribution, house beneficiary lists will be closely monitored during January and will be certified once ad hoc monitoring has been carried out. For this purpose, American Red Cross will deploy a delegate to the Federation team in HCMC for five months. The team will consist of the HCMC operations manager, two engineers and a relief coordinator experienced in the housing programme in the Central Provinces.

Another aspect under consideration by Vietnam Red Cross in Phase III is the provision of safer public buildings - schools and clinics - in the more remote areas of the Mekong Delta. This is one service in which VNRC has specialized over recent years - most recently with the provision of 36 kindergartens/emergency response posts in the Central Provinces of Vietnam. These buildings are designed to specifications which make them more resistant to storm and flood conditions - elevated foundations, stronger roofing. Furthermore, the Red Cross designs are quite inexpensive to build.

During the floods, the few schools which exist in the remote areas were flooded, ceasing to provide a service for the community, and became a liability. The Red Cross took up discussions with the World Bank Office in Vietnam, which, in turn, worked closely with the Ministry of Education and Training. Plans are underway for major schools to be rebuilt in a flood resistant fashion. This leaves the more remote schools to be catered for. The Red Cross is investigating its role in provision of schools and clinics beyond the advocacy role. As a separate programme, with the assistance of the government of Australia, the Australian Red Cross plans to work through the VNRC supported by the Federation, to implement a school building programme in five provinces, linking in messages of safer building practices, including community refuges to building designs and providing much needed community services: rescue, communications, water and sanitation to the buildings, so that during floods, the buildings remain an asset. In other areas where this has been carried out, training has also been provided by the Red Cross in disaster preparedness to teachers and school children, community health and first aid programmes have also been implemented, and rescue teams have been formed and trained. Thus, the Red Cross becomes the provider of appropriate services within remote communities.

Finally, designs are currently being considered for five Red Cross mobile medical service boats which will provide community based health and first aid services as well as disaster preparedness training and services within the three worst affected provinces of Long An, Dong Thap and An Giang. These boats will be running by the end of the year, and it is hoped that they will provide an outreach service from the Vietnam Red Cross with the remote communities for the years to come. These boats are being supported by a specific grant from the Swiss government's SDC office.

Outstanding needs

Following the revision of the budget, the current coverage of the appeal is of 64.8 per cent.

External relations - Government/UN/NGOs/Media

Vietnam Red Cross has been seen as the leading agency supporting the government of Vietnam and the Vietnam Fatherland Front in the provision of relief assistance to the families affected by the floods in the Mekong Delta. The senior leaders of the government officially recognised this achievement in the Dong Thap planning and review meeting.

Recognition has also come from many external sources - most notably, the US President, during his historic visit to Vietnam, who gave tribute to the work of the Red Cross in Vietnam in a private meeting with the Vietnam Red Cross, the Federation and the American Red Cross.

Media attention internationally and nationally is now limited to one or two articles per week, depending on events which are significant - such as the finalizing of the relief phase in the three worst affected provinces, the visit of monitors from different donors or the announcement of contributions from new donors.

Two events in recent weeks hit the headlines - the arrival of airlifts of assistance from the Australian Defence Forces and later from the US air force. These flights contained much needed assistance and

equipment which was otherwise not readily available in Vietnam. Appreciation was expressed not only by the Red Cross through which it was distributed, but also by the government of Vietnam.

Co-ordination with the NGOs involved in the relief programme is ongoing. World Vision relies on VNRC to carry out distributions. CARE and other NGOs keep the Red Cross informed as the co-ordination of information has been carried out by the Hanoi office of the Federation Delegation. The UN appeal is also closely co-ordinated with the Federation and VNRC operations, and both the World Bank and the ADB have fully shared information with the Red Cross.

Oxfam UK has been particularly supportive to Red Cross efforts in this operation, by providing expert support through the assignment of two water and sanitation delegates to assist with initial assessment and a review of implementation.

An increasing trend this year has been the number of multinational corporations based in Vietnam which have made contributions to the appeal - Intel, NIKE, Fosters, Ericsson, Motorola, Conoco (UK), UNOCAL, American Express, Citicorp, and Ford have all helped.

Also of particular note is the fact that the Vietnam Red Cross has received contributions directly to its accounts from international donors. The VNRC standing board decided to allocate these contributions to the *Federation international appeal*, in order to assure complete transparency, operations' co-ordination and harmonized reporting standards.

A CDROM of photographs of each stage of the operation is available from the Federation delegation in Hanoi and the Federation Secretariat in Geneva.

Contributions

In addition to the contributions received in cash and kind by different international donors to this appeal, it is interesting to note the number of staff and volunteers fielded by the Vietnam Red Cross during this operation.

Province	Long An	Dong Thap	An Giang	Tien Giang	Kien Giang
Personnel	2,671	2,451	3,100	1,209	700
Total					10,131

Each of these volunteers/staff is estimated to have spent on average 100 hours working for this operation - carrying out needs assessments, compiling beneficiary lists, double checking, planning distributions, negotiating with suppliers and transport companies, carrying out distributions, disseminating safety information to families, providing health services etc. This adds up to over 1 million man hours.

See Annex 1 for details.

Conclusion

Phases 1 of the operation has been completed and Phase II is in the final stages as food distributions are currently taking place in Tien Giang and Kien Giang which were affected by the floods at a later stage. In addition, a further distribution of 10,000 units of plastic sheeting is being prepared for the five Provinces in order to support families returning to their homes from the dykes.

Phase III of the operation to assist the most vulnerable of the flood affected communities is in the planning stages. Plans will be finalized in mid December and tendering completed within the following week. Beneficiary selection for the provision of housing materials to strengthen homes in the event of floods and storm conditions will commence at the end of January with a view to completion of the full 3,000 units by early June.

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This and other reports on Federation operations are available on the Federation's website: <http://www.ifrc.org>

Vietnam floods and storms						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 23/2000		PLEDGES RECEIVED			12/19/00	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						TOTAL COVERAGE
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				9,036,962		64.8%
AMERICAN - GOVT		25,000	USD	42,813	28.09.00	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE				355	27.10.00	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE		66	USD	118	21.11.00	
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT		250,000	AUD	249,600	16.09.00	
AUSTRIAN - RC		25,000	EUR	38,933	20.09.00	
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		147,059	GBP	380,883	15.09.00	RELIEF NEEDS & OPERATIONAL NEEDS
CANADIAN - RC		50,000	CAD	57,670	18.09.00	
CANADIAN - GOVT		50,000	CAD	59,560	22.09.00	
CANADIAN - PRIVATE				87	04.10.00	
CZECH - GOVT		30,000	USD	53,205	20.09.00	
DANISH - RC		185,000	DKK	38,628	18.09.00	
DANISH - RC		462,500	DKK	96,570	28.09.00	
DANISH - GOVT		32,076	USD	54,930	03.10.00	BASIC FOOD & NON-FOOD COMMODITIES
DANISH - GOVT		1,900,000	DKK	388,740	11.10.00	
DANISH - RC		462,500	DKK	94,628	20.10.00	
ECHO		280,000	EUR	194,094	02.11.00	TPS/210/2000/18006
FINNISH GOVT		22,059	USD	39,122	09.10.00	
FINNISH - RC		33,637	EUR	51,391	28.09.00	
FINNISH - RC		33,637	EUR	51,391	27.10.00	
FRENCH - GOVT		300,000,000	VND	37,500	22.09.00	RICE, MOSQUITO NETS, PLASTIC SHEETINGS
GERMAN - GOVT/RC		281,030	DEM	219,513	29.09.00	10'000 PLASTIC SHEETS & 14'000 MOSQUITO NETS
GERMAN - GOVT		865,000	DEM	675,652	07.11.00	2'320 MT RICE
ICELANDIC - RC		200,000	ISK	4,295	22.09.00	
ITALIAN - GOVT		500,000,000	ITL	394,500	04.10.00	
JAPANESE - RC				130,000	25.09.00	
JAPANESE - GOVT		50,000	USD	85,625	21.09.00	290 MT RICE & TRANSPORT, ADMIN/ OPERATIONAL COSTS
LIECHTENSTEIN - RC				50,000	02.10.00	
MONACO - RC		20,000	FRF	4,658	18.10.00	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		38,461	USD	65,864	21.09.00	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		495,049	NLG	343,164	27.09.00	
NETHERLANDS - RC				25,000	27.09.00	
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		50,000	NZD	37,345	04.10.00	
NORWEGIAN- GOVT/RC		1,200,000	NOK	227,129	05.12.00	
OXFAM		41,700	USD	73,955	21.09.00	PLASTICK BUCKETS, WATER TABLETS
OXFAM		203,000,000	VND	25,375	21.09.00	PLASTIC SHEETING FOR 1500 FAMILIES IN MEKONG AREA
SINGAPORE - GOVT		20,000	USD	34,250	25.09.00	
SINGAPORE - PRIVATE		16	USD	29	21.11.00	
SWEDISH - GOVT		1,000,000	SEK	187,100	26.09.00	RELIEF NEEDS & TRANSPORT STORAGE AND VEHICLE COSTS
SWISS - GOVT		28,604	USD	50,729	27.09.00	
SWISS - RC				55,500	17.10.00	RELIEF ITEMS
SWISS - GOVT		85,479	USD	151,597	07.11.00	5 MEDICAL CLINIC BOATS
UNICEF		30,000	USD	51,375	19.09.00	RELIEF GOODS, FOOD, PLASTIC SHEETING

UNDP		50,000	USD	88,675	25.09.00	TRANSPORT, STORAGE, VEHICLE COSTS FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS DISTRIBUTION; TRAVEL, COMMUNICATION & SALARIES
USAID		216,160	USD	383,360	04.10.00	PROCUREMENT & DISTRIBUTION RELIEF ITEMS
VIETNAM - INTER SEMICONDUCTOR		50,000	USD	88,675	30.10.00	700 BOATS & LOCAL TRANSPORT
VIETNAM - ST ANDREWS SOCIETIES		5,000	USD	14,376	20.09.00	BOATS
VIETNAM - PRIVATE				13,108	19.10.00	13 PRIVATE DONATIONS
VIETNAM - PRIVATE		130,200,000	VND	16,275	19.10.00	NIKE COMPANY
VIETNAM - PRIVATE/HCMC		80,624,137	VND	9,836	23.11.00	AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
VIETNAM - 20 PRIVATE				10,006	28.11.00	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				5,447,184	CHF	60.3%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
KOREAN, REPUBLIC - RC		30,000	USD	53,205	25.10.00	2'877 UNITS OF CLOTHES, bilateral donation
WFP		200,000	USD	354,700	18.09.00	945 TONS OF RICE
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				407,905	CHF	4.5%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	
THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE LINKED TO THIS APPEAL:						
PVN513						

				ANNEX 1
<u>BUDGET SUMMARY (revised)</u>		APPEAL No. 23/2000		
Vietnam floods and storms				
TYPE	ORIGINAL BUDGET	REVISION 1	REVISION 2	REVISION 3
RELIEF NEEDS		IN CHF		
Plastic sheeting	20,000	98,560	370,990	321,440
Construction kits: (Cement, sand, steel house frames)	108,000	190,080	1,109,700	4,087,402
Clothes(life jackets/life buoys)			33,255	27,601
Mosquito nets	9,000	104,544	93,420	125,120
Rice: 3,815 mts	127,000	1,044,736	1,400,850	1,332,274
Instant noodles		8,800	0	
Utensils & tools (Relief kits)		54,560	29,110	
Small boats and nets: 4,000		211,200	446,360	388,160
Medical supplies			256,500	250,000
Other relief supplies (chemicals/soap)	17,000	26,400	88,350	141,698
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	281,000	1,738,880	3,828,535	6,673,696
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT				
Large boats: 18		42,240	39,011	150,000
Other equipment	5,000	17,600	82,200	
PROGRAMME SUPPORT				
Programme management	26,214	174,251	362,645	609,362
Technical support	7,847	52,162	108,557	182,411
Professional services	8,702	57,847	120,388	202,292
TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS				
	12,000	193,600	342,500	342,169
PERSONNEL				
Expatriate staff	15,000	88,000	71,100	210,512
National staff	6,000	20,000	55,827	76,237
Personnel (support costs)	5,000	18,000		5,000
ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES				
Travel & related expenses	5,000	17,000	25,688	60,983
Information expenses	2,000	15,000	10,275	70,000
Administrative & general expenses	15,000	149,600	48,806	148,600
Professional fees			25,688	55,701
Support to NS (Emergency Distribution Phase 1)			256,875	250,000
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	107,763	845,300	1,549,559	2,363,267
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	388,763	2,584,180	5,378,094	9,036,962
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)				5,855,089
NET REQUEST				3,181,873