

ANNUAL REPORT



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

VIETNAM

May 2002

Appeal No. 01.46/2001

Appeal Target: CHF 3,252,400 (USD 2m / EUR 2.2m)

Operational Developments

Vietnam continued to enjoy a stable political and social environment throughout 2001. New legislation concerning the state apparatus was passed and the economy showed signs of improvement; the country had Asia's second highest GNP growth of 7 per cent (although this fell short of the government's 7.5 per cent target).

Floods in the Mekong river delta, although less destructive than those in 2000, affected the population in several provinces in the southern part of Vietnam. In October 2001, the Vietnam Red Cross Society (VNRC) launched a national appeal, with technical support from the International Federation's delegation, to assist the most vulnerable people affected by these floods.

The new Natural Disaster Mitigation initiative for the central provinces of Vietnam (severely affected by storms and floods in 1999) was agreed on by the government, donors and international organizations. The initiative marked a new, comprehensive attempt by the government, supported by their international partners - signatories to the NDM initiative (donor countries, UNDP, the World Bank, the International Federation,) to systematically address the widespread problems caused by uncoordinated development projects.

The 7th National Congress of the VNRC, postponed the previous year, was held in August 2001. The participants, *inter alia*, discussed and adopted the "Directions and Tasks for the VNRC and the Movement in Vietnam for the period 2001 to 2006" and elected a new national executive as well as new governance for the period 2001 to 2006. The State President accepted the post of Honorary Chairman of the VNRC for the period 2001 to 2006.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

The overall aim of International Federation assistance was to help the VNRC become a well-functioning national society with competent structures and adequate resources at national, provincial and local levels, capable of running effective programmes. These programmes should focus on the four core areas as defined in the International Federation's *Strategy 2010*, namely promotion of humanitarian values, disaster preparedness, disaster response and health and care in the community.

In parallel to the ongoing support to and cooperation with the VNRC, the Co-operation Agreement Strategy - CAS process, involving detailed discussions with the VNRC and its different key partners, in order to negotiate and formulate an inclusive CAS for Vietnam - is an important element in ensuring sustainability and long term commitments from all interested partners.

Disaster Response

Although not part of the Appeal 2000-2001, the national society and the Federation were involved in disaster response operations during 2001 and in response to the historic floods in the Mekong delta in 2000. Tropical storms also affected two other provinces in other parts of the country that resulted in response activities by the national society, supported by the Federation. Details of the Red Cross objectives and activities undertaken in 2000/01 in response to the 2000 Mekong floods and to the tropical storms that affected other parts of the country were detailed in the Final Report for Appeal 23/00 (February 2002). In the last quarter of 2001, flooding affected the six Mekong provinces and further relief and rehabilitation operations were launched by the national society through its first Appeal. The main goal of the disaster response operations was that 30,000 households (about 150,000 people) worst affected by the floods be provided with relief assistance.

In addition, the French Red Cross, in agreement with the Federation and VNRC approached ECHO for assistance to support households in the Mekong with boats/fishing nets and household “livelihood support packages”.

Under the national Appeal, activities were undertaken under four main objectives:

Objective 1 - Relief Distributions

To provide 20,000 of the poorest affected households with rice and household kits (comprising: one mosquito net, one blanket, one set of cooking utensils, three bars of soap, 1 bottle of WPT contained in a 35-litre plastic bucket)

Achievements

- A total of 20,000 households were selected according to established criteria;
- Relief items were procured (with quality/quantity assurance);
- Relief distributions were planned, implemented and supervised.

Constraints

- Delays were experienced in getting the household kits to the affected families, as the kits were part of the VNRC reserve stock (in agreement with the Federation) and kept in Hanoi.
- Further delays with the procurement of rice meant that supplies were distributed later than planned.

Objective 2 - Livelihood Support

To provide 300 of the poorest affected households with a composite boat (xuong) and fishing net.

Achievements

- A total of 300 households were selected according to established criteria;
- Composite boats (*xuong*) and fishing nets were procured/quality checked, etc;
- Distributions were planned, implemented and supervised.

Constraints

- No major problems were experienced with the procurement and distribution of the composite boats and fishing nets. The composite boats took longer to manufacture than the wooden ones that were distributed in the past, but were considered to be more durable.

Objective 3 - Logistics and communications

To rehabilitate logistics and communications systems between district and provincial levels.

Achievements

- The repair of damaged/destroyed telephone systems was facilitated as well as the installation of telephone lines for communes without land lines;
- Advocacy continued throughout the year to prioritize the rehabilitation of roads and other infrastructure throughout the flood prone areas.

Objective 4 - Capacity Building

To enhance the assessment mechanisms, organizational management and targeting skills of the Red Cross staff.

Achievements

- Needs assessment guidelines were provided to Red Cross staff

Constraints

- The combination of disasters in the Mekong provinces stretched the human and material resources of the VNRC, particularly at headquarters in Hanoi and at the representative office in Ho Chi Minh City.

ECHO support, through the French Red Cross, provided 1,400 households with xuong fishing boats and nets. In addition, 400 vulnerable households also received household livelihood support packages (approx. Sfr 100 each) designed to help families worst affected by the flooding and who had lost their economic means of support. These packages included: pigs, ducks, chickens, fish, boats, fishing nets, push carts and sewing machines.

Disaster Preparedness

The Federation continued its assistance for the national society's disaster preparedness (DP) programme through support in the implementation of activities to achieve the strategic objectives (as detailed in the CAS). This was principally through technical support and advice but also through the provision of staff to work alongside national society colleagues at headquarters, where the challenge of a shortage of human resources to undertake the programme, remained. The programme principally aimed at the development of human and material resources but also increasingly in the reduction of risk to vulnerable communities and built upon the established infrastructure developed in the nineties.

The programme benefited from considerable financial support during 2001. This support enabled the national society to develop a pool of trained trainers in the 21 provinces (*considered to be the most disaster prone*) and expand to other provinces in the Mekong that suffered from seasonal flooding and in the north that were subject to annual storms, flooding and landslides. These trainers formed a "backbone" for the society's future work in disaster preparedness and response. Aside from being able to train others they were also able to spearhead future disaster preparedness/response activities with a high degree of professionalism and competency.

Disaster preparedness materials developed in previous years (i.e. a DP manual for mid and senior level Red Cross staff and a textbook for primary school children) were extensively utilized and new materials for people at the "commune level" drafted. Key infrastructures, i.e. Disaster Preparedness Centres (DPCs) and chapter offices were supported with material resources to assist in their activities.

More detailed information on 2001 is reported under the specific objectives below:

Objective 1 *To strengthen and improve the national society's disaster preparedness and response capacity, both at the headquarters DP department and in high-risk areas, through human resource development and capacity building.*

Achievements

- Basic training in office management (organized with an international management training group) undertaken in 2000/01 for all staff at the VNRC social work department prompted further (ongoing) "tailor made training" for each staff member to address specific concerns, for example, in technical areas, language skills, computing, report writing, negotiation skills, etc.
- The director of the VNRC social work department (which includes the disaster preparedness/response section) and one DP programme officer (PO) undertook the two-week, community based disaster management (CBDM) course held at the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre in Bangkok.
- One VNRC PO participated in the regional field assessment and coordination team (FACT) training in Singapore.

- Material suitable for Red Cross staff at different levels to enable improved and consistent humanitarian needs assessment was developed and disseminated to all provinces during 2001. National and provincial trainers were trained in the use of the material.
- Fourteen VNRC national trainers and 120 provincial trainers from 33 provinces (including the 21 considered to be the most disaster prone of the 61 in the country) completed their training.
- Some 800 Red Cross staff in 33 provinces received training on the DP manual by the trainers.
- A total of 10, 000 primary school teachers in 25 provinces were instructed by trainers in the use of the book: “*An Introduction to Disaster Preparedness for Primary School Children*”. The teachers subsequently taught some 450,000 school children in Grades Four and Five.
- A total of 20 Red Cross staff including 11 national trainers, undertook a ten-day community based disaster management (CBDM) training facilitated by an external consultant and a Federation PO.
- Seven national trainers helped to facilitate a ten-day training course in CBDM for 22 staff of 15 INGOs and two staff of the government’s Disaster Management Centre.
- Draft DP material suitable for the “commune level”, was developed with support from CBDM and training consultants with a team of VNRC trainers and staff.
- National trainers and selected provincial trainers were trained in undertaking hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment (HVCA).
- A joint Red Cross and UNICEF team worked to develop key disaster preparedness and response messages that needed to be emphasized to parents and children living in the flood prone Mekong delta provinces. Initially two short booklets were produced, the first of a series to be developed under the heading: “*Living with the floods*”.

Constraints

- Lack of personnel at VNRC headquarters in the disaster preparedness section.
- Competencies and skills of the staff at the VNRC SW Dept. needed to be developed further.
- Increased workload for Federation staff as a result of staff shortages, engagement in disaster response operations and positive donor response to the programme.
- Involvement of Red Cross staff at the different levels in disaster response operations (in the Mekong delta in 2000/01) limited the time available to undertake preparedness activities.

Objective 2 *To enhance the material resources required for disaster preparedness/response at national society headquarters and in provinces considered to be the most disaster prone.*

Achievements

- A total of 26 emergency response posts (ERPs) were constructed and equipped with sufficient emergency response equipment for a 15-person team.
- Essential equipment for 40 disaster preparedness centres (DPCs) and 21 chapter/district offices was procured. Equipment included 318 megaphones, 12 computers/printers, 30 fax machines, water safety equipment (2,520 lifejackets and 2,520 life-bouys, 130 throw bags) Red Cross identification (caps and vests) automatic cameras, 45 resuscitation mannequins, 13 sets of oxygen equipment, 12 spine boards and 300 water filter units.
- Fifteen 4WD vehicles equipped with VHF radios were provided to Red Cross chapters in seven central provinces and a VHF radio network established in the same area

Constraints

- Delays in disbursement of equipment for ERPs, etc. due to the workload of VNRC/Federation staff involved with disaster preparedness/response.
- Difficulties in obtaining permits, organizing installation of equipment for the VHF network.
- Delays in obtaining necessary licenses/other documentation for vehicles.

Objective 3 *To assist the VNRC with the development of ongoing, sustainable risk reduction activities*

Achievements

- Reforestation of mangroves in six northern provinces continued in 2001 with new areas planted, “gap-filling” undertaken in existing planted areas and a greater emphasis placed upon public awareness and advocacy to protect mangroves.

- Closer ties with the bilateral mangrove reforestation programme of the Danish Red Cross Society were made through joint training, monitoring, etc. Evaluations of both programmes stressed the need for greater integration towards a “one programme approach”.
- A total of 23 VNRC staff and national and provincial trainers were given hazard, vulnerability, capacity, and risk assessment training.
- The Federation’s booklet: “*Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment: A guidebook*” was translated and distributed to all trainers.
- New risk reduction activity was piloted, i.e. the planting of bamboo/tree species as wind breaks around high-risk communities was initiated in selected communes in three provinces prone to tropical storms/typhoons.

Constraints

- The hiring of key staff for the delegation, for the VNRC SW dept., and for the provinces in disaster response operations delayed training events and the timely implementation of other aspects the disaster preparedness programme.

Health and Care

The appeal 2001 had two sub-programmes under the Health and Care section:

- 1) Community Based Social Work Programme
- 2) Disability Programme

1) Community Based Social Work (CBSW) programme

The ten-year CBSW programme (1996-2005) aims to strengthen the VNRC’s capacity to better meet social needs at local level. The programme focuses on the transfer of skills and methods to complement the “traditional charity” work with a more developmental and participatory approach. Since the start of the programme, more than 2,500 Red Cross staff and volunteers at all levels were trained in social work and community development. This investment in human capital has started to pay off in terms of committed and enthusiastic Red Cross members using skills in their ongoing assistance to support vulnerable groups in Vietnam.

The first years focused heavily on development of training and implementation of the first level, i.e. raising awareness to gain acceptance and commitment for the rather new methods. In 2001, VNRC took a huge step forward and moved to practical skills building and support for local levels. The main achievements of 2001 were:

- the completion of the full cycle of training; raising awareness (basic), training of trainers and training for grassroots level. More than 1,500 Red Cross staff and volunteers were trained in 2001.
- the application of bottom-up, active and participatory training methodology in the training of trainers as compared to a “traditional” top-down, lecturing and information delivery system. This methodology was also applied to a much larger extent by the social welfare department in their daily work and in communications with provinces.
- improved services and assistance to disadvantaged children, the elderly, the disabled, ethnic minorities and other groups with difficulties. More than 6,000 vulnerable people were assisted through small-scale pilot projects developed at the local level with support from the programme. However, many more disadvantaged people were being supported on a daily basis by Red Cross staff and volunteers.

The main challenges were:

- to produce more practical, “easy-to use” manuals and resources;
- to document, share information and report on local programme activities;
- to focus on specific geographical areas, target groups and/or services and activities, mainly because of the complexity of the programme.

UNDP/UNV personnel assistance contributed to the success of the programme during 2001. VNRC requested an extension of this support to ensure sustainability and a smooth phasing out of assistance.

The Federation's delegation continued to provide technical assistance and advice on different aspects of programme development and management, strategic planning and reporting, the application of methodology and promotion/fund raising. The division of roles was clear; VNRC managed and implemented, the Federation assisted and advised. The activities implemented by the VNRC over the year, with Federation assistance, are outlined below.

Objective 1 *To raise awareness and increase understanding of the VNRC's social work methods in order to create opportunities for more effective and sustainable response to social needs*

Achievements

- First level training designed to introduce basic social work skills and methods and to provide a platform for a more developmental approach was implemented nationwide.
- Over 270 VNRC key staff and volunteers from 10 provinces undertook a nine-day long introductory social work training course organized by the VNRC's social welfare department (SWD). Although the training approach was quite new to most participants, course evaluations showed that 90 per cent of the participants understood the importance of participatory and "bottom-up" methods. The VNRC's SWD also organized a one-week long training session for headquarters staff, which covered issues such as the identification of social problems, communications, group work and community development.
- Feedback from participants and course evaluations continued to confirm that the introductory training was useful and helped to build an understanding of a more developmental and sustainable approach in Red Cross activities. It also provided opportunities for staff from different areas, or as with headquarters training, from different departments, to discuss and share experiences. By the end of 2001, more than 1,200 VNRC key staff and volunteers from 42 out of 61 provinces and at headquarters level had attended the introductory social work training since the start of the programme.
- A review began of the basic training package to ensure that it was integrated into the two other training levels (training of trainers and communal level) and that it was adapted to practical Red Cross work.
- An analysis of training curricula, content, performance of facilitators and skills and tools needed by the Red Cross was carried out.

Constraints

- Only limited capacity was available to follow up and support provinces after the training. Provinces were enthusiastic and eager to adopt a fresh approach to their work; however, to make changes, further support and training was needed. With limited headquarters capacity in relation to this geographically big and complex programme, it was unrealistic to expect quick results from the provinces..

Objective 2 *To build up the capacity in each province by training key persons in a nationwide network of skilled Red Cross workers*

Achievements

- The main activity was the development and implementation of the Training of Trainers (ToT) programme, building on the first level (basic social work) training.
- A total of 53 key staff from eight provinces took part in the second and third ToTs organized this year. Both training courses, each two-weeks long, were successful, conducted in a participatory way, and built on participants' experience and work situations.
- The development of the training of trainers programme, led by VNRC SWD, was a dynamic and interesting process, resulting in a successful and appropriate training package. Each training course was carefully reviewed, and proposals for improvements were tested and incorporated into later courses. The second and third ToT saw a genuine shift in training methodology. A facilitator workshop was organized before the second ToT thereby contributing to smooth coordination and a professional team of VNRC headquarters and external facilitators working well together. On the initiative of four southern provinces taking part in the second ToT, a follow-up workshop with

external facilitators, VNRC headquarters and the Federation was organized by the VNRC social welfare department.

- If in the past, VNRC was dependent on external facilitators and relied on their expertise to “deliver” the topics, the situation has now changed. As from 2001 VNRC SWD took the lead in guiding, coordinating and instructing external facilitators so that the topics and performance were well in line with what the training was designed for. This was welcomed and appreciated by the external social work and community development specialists and trainers, who have followed the programme practically since its inception.

Constraints

- VNRC SWD (with support from the Federation) collected, translated and shared different social work and Red Cross related information to provinces. However, the lack of available VNRC training material, manuals and practical guidance to be used in training and shared to participants was still a constraint.

Objective 3 *To strengthen the local Red Cross by implementing grassroots level training carried out by provincial trainers/resource persons*

Achievements

- The provincial trainers and resource persons trained in ToT provided 44 training courses for approximately 1,300 Red Cross members at district, commune and hamlet level. The 1,300 participants in turn disseminated the social work approach to volunteers and community members. Consequently, a high number of staff and volunteers were more aware of social issues and provided with ideas and tools on how to better support vulnerable people in their communities. Participants greatly appreciated the training and showed enthusiasm and a commitment to developing their work in favour of the most vulnerable.
- For most volunteers, this was the first time that they had taken part in any Red Cross training. The provincial trainers included some information about the Red Cross, and gave the participants a basic understanding of social problems in the community, participatory and community based methods leading to local and sustainable solutions. The training both provided volunteers with valuable skills, e.g. in communications, team work and community involvement, and helped raise the image of the Red Cross as an active and professional organization.
- Two workshops were organized for provincial trainers and social work staff in eight provinces to promote exchanges and joint planning for grassroots level training.

Constraints

- Training targeting communal level was still new to the VNRC. In many parts of VNRC, a “charity approach” still prevailed.

Objective 4 *To support VNRC staff and volunteers in applying social work skills and methods to their activities and projects*

Achievements

- The main activities were geared towards facilitating and promoting community based and participatory methods in activities.
- A number of so called “small-scale projects” were developed and implemented at local level, encouraging volunteers and staff to practice skills and methods learnt in training. Partial funding was provided through the programme as well as technical support and assistance from the Federation, VNRC headquarters and provincial trainers. *The guiding principle for these projects was that they were based on local needs and initiatives, building on vulnerable peoples’ and the communities’ capacities and resources and promoting cooperative and participatory working approaches.* As this was new for many people, these principles were followed to a limited extent with varying degrees of success. More importantly, however, the local Red Cross response to local vulnerability developed in a direction that provided better and more professional services to the most vulnerable. Small-scale projects and activities provided local levels, as well as central

and provincial levels, with useful learning experiences. This heightened awareness of the Red Cross at local levels and was greatly appreciated by the community.

- VNRC headquarters developed systems and guidelines over the year to assess project proposals and improve their capacity to provide feedback and advice to the provinces.
- During 2001, 11 small-scale projects, targeting more than 6,000 beneficiaries, were implemented and a handful more were developed at the local level. The main purpose of the programme was to support staff and volunteers to develop skills that they could use in their daily work. Many more activities and services were therefore carried out by Red Cross members without external funding and without being named a “project”. Below is a very short summary of projects which were financially and technically supported by the CBSW programme in 2001:

1) Care and support for the elderly, Haiphong

This pilot project aimed to assist and care for poor elderly persons in three communes, and to raise awareness in these communities about the situation of the elderly as well as their potential and capacity to overcome difficulties. A total of 126 elderly people took part in health education and three social clubs were established, where the elderly supported each other. After a six-month implementation the project successfully created a platform for ongoing activities. Activities to raise awareness, the involvement of other organizations and local authorities all contributed to a revised view of the elderly and their continued contribution to the society.

2) Income generation for poor women, Dac Lac province

Impoverished women and their families were supported with income generation and health care assistance to improve their situations. The project worked through self-help groups formed by the poorest and most disadvantaged women in the community, and provided skills and techniques in vulnerability analysis, needs assessments, planning and income generation. Saving and credit schemes created a platform for other community development activities. After a five-month implementation period, 58 households received support enabling them to increase their income. A total of 43 women formed five saving groups to support each other and to use the funds effectively. Training in reproductive health was organized as part of the project.

3) Education and vocational training for vulnerable children, Thanh Hoa

This project enabled 114 disadvantaged children to have access to basic education. A “literacy class” linked with the primary community school was established with the support of the communal Red Cross. Practical skills were provided in planting and caring for different plants, as this was seen as an income generation opportunity for the children after graduation. Reforestation and environmental protection was a high priority in this community.

4) Safe water for ethnic minorities, Binh Phuoc province

A total of 15 wells to supply safe water were built and 150 households (some 750 people) received health education support. Before the project started, 50 per cent of the population in the three communes had none, or limited, access to safe water. As this project was considered vital by the community, the involvement and contribution of community members, and in particular from Red Cross youth, was high.

5) Education support to disabled children, Ha Nam province

Under this project, three classrooms were renovated and disadvantaged and disabled children and young people were provided with free, basic education. Vocational training, mainly handicraft, was also introduced.

6) Education support to disadvantaged children, Ninh Binh province

This project was similar to the one above, i.e.: to build and equip classrooms so that very poor and vulnerable children gain access to schooling and have the same chances as other children to learn and develop. The project also worked to raise awareness in the community and to strengthen the local Red Cross’s capacity and role.

7) Assist orphans in the community, Hung Yen province

The project aimed to support 90 orphaned children, who were identified as the most vulnerable in this commune. To meet the many social needs of these children, the local Red Cross focused on raising awareness and mobilization of community support, health care, school materials, job training and activities to increase their integration into the community and promote their social development.

8) Income generation support for ethnic minorities, Lang Son province

The 18-month support for this project, designed to help poor ethnic minorities, ended in the first half of 2001. A total of 1,061 poor households in three remote communes were assisted with income generation support through the provision of anise tree seedlings and technical training to care for them. Some of the project's aims including raising awareness about the Red Cross, promoting drug prevention (the use of opium was common), and contributing to disaster preparedness and to the national poverty alleviation programme. It was a comprehensive project with different purposes. A participatory evaluation was carried out during the year, involving beneficiaries, the Red Cross at all levels, community members and other stakeholders. The evaluation showed that the project met the needs of the people and beneficiaries were genuinely wholehearted in their support. Most of the activities were carried out successfully. As the project was developed while the social work methods were still quite new, there were many useful learning experiences at all levels. The main areas for improvement included the practice of active participation and project management.

9) Income generation for poor households, Danang

A total of 32 of the poorest households were supported with loans to improve their socio-economic situations. The project was well prepared together with the local level Red Cross, who conducted needs assessments and selected beneficiaries according to set criteria. Training was provided to the target group to ensure that they fully understood the project and their individual responsibilities, as well as the management and effective use of the loans. Through the saving groups and the active support of the local Red Cross, the initial 22 beneficiary families had, after one year, increased their incomes and paid back most of the loans, which in turn enabled the local Red Cross to include 10 more poor households/individuals. With both financial and technical support, beneficiaries were thus able to make enormous changes in their economic situations.

10) Strengthen capacity of a school for hearing impaired children, Hanoi

This three-year project to support the capacity building of the school ended in December 2001. During the last three years the school was able to strengthen its capacity and much was achieved in a range of areas, such as upgraded facilities, functional equipment and teaching material used in classes. The major achievement, though was seen in the development of teachers, who were trained in new methodologies for working with children with special needs, the rights of the child and social work in a broader sense. Their newly acquired skills, their dedication and motivation were of enormous benefit to the students, who learned to lip read and to use sign language. Students were able to follow the regular school curriculum. The school also focused on developing the students' creativity, which was demonstrated when several of them won prizes in art and drama competitions.

11) Creating educational opportunities for very poor children, Yen Bai province

The project responded to an urgent need to ensure that very poor children in five mountainous communes could go to school. Their parents simply could not afford the extra costs of school attendance, and moreover, the children were needed to supplement family incomes. On an initiative of the local Red Cross in Yen Bai, funds were raised to assist with clothes, school materials and support to their families to cover loss of income.

Constraints

- Many of these projects involved lengthy preparations, which on the one hand was positive since the involvement of different levels and stakeholders contributed to the solidity of the project. However, for beneficiaries and local Red Cross societies it was sometimes discouraging to have to wait for a long time before their project proposals were approved and funding support confirmed.
- Several of the projects were in remote areas, which made it difficult to monitor and to provide assistance and guidance at local levels. Limited capacity (especially at headquarters) also had an impact on follow-up activities.

- There was an obvious need to follow up and document the experiences gained from the projects implemented so far, and to develop concrete “models” that could be shared and duplicated.
- Narrative and financial reporting of these projects continued to be a constraint.
- The link between training and activities needed to be strengthened, the role of headquarters clarified and capacity needs (in terms of staff and skills) identified.

Objective 5 *To develop and produce social work manuals, guidelines, training material and practical tools to guide staff and volunteers in their work*

Achievements

- Main achievements in 2001 included the collection of different training materials, the field testing of the VNRC Social Work Manual (produced by the VNRC in 2000) and continued preparation for the grassroots level manual.

Constraints

- As a result of testing in the field, it was clear that the VNRC Social Work Manual still needed some revision, for it to be more in tune with reality. The major constraint was the difficulty involved in producing practical and user-friendly material. There were different reasons for these constraints, limited capacity being one, but other constraints included the VNRC’s own structure, procedures and “tradition” in the production of manuals.

Objective 6 *To promote communication, participatory approaches and shared values and working methods within the VNRC*

Achievements

- The social work training course organized for headquarters, with the participation of the Danish Red Cross and the Federation’s delegation, contributed to more “cross-border” communication. The social welfare department demonstrated an open approach, and actively sought out contacts with other departments.

Constraints

- The lack of common values and working methods for different programmes at central level meant that local levels had varying experiences in approach and methodology with their contacts at headquarters, which sometimes led to confusion.

2. Disability Programme

The VNRC has, since the establishment of the Agent Orange Victim’s Fund in 1998, paid special attention to poor disabled beneficiaries, among whom were many believed to suffer from the affects of Agent Orange. With assistance from the American, Swiss, German, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross societies support was provided to this vulnerable group since 2000. The VNRC Agent Orange Fund, through its provincial network of sub-funds, also raised considerable domestic and international funding for disabled/Agent Orange victims nationwide.

The main programme achievements for 2001 are outlined below. The Federation helped with monitoring of training and programme activities, advised on various programme issues and facilitated contacts between VNRC and other potential donors/partners.

Objective 1

To conduct community surveys and needs assessments to get a comprehensive picture on the needs of beneficiaries

Achievements

- While the initial assessments were made prior to January 2001, the pilot nature of Phase I of the Disability Programme meant that needs assessments were ongoing and regularly updated through visits and work by the local Red Cross.
- In addition, the Agent Orange Victims’ Fund sent a senior level team on a study visit to all seven pilot provinces in May 2001 to enhance beneficiary selection and needs assessments.

Constraints

- Staff on the VNRC /Agent Orange Victims' Fund had many responsibilities and were sometimes unavailable. Provinces were scattered geographically and autonomous so that each conducted independent community surveys.
- On Phase II of the Disability Programme, the Agent Orange Fund was committed to detailed needs assessments prior to implementation.

Objective 2 To design appropriate response strategies and provide assistance

Achievements

- Project activities continued in the seven pilot provinces: Ha Nam, Ha Noi, Quang Nam, Binh Dinh, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, and Dong Nai. Activities were intended to improve the lives of poor and disabled people and their families. The Disability Programme had four major sectors for service delivery: education - *vocational / literacy training*, medical support - *including surgery / rehabilitation / mobility aides*, home and garden repair, and assistance in improving the family's standard of living/income generation. In addition, the programme included training and capacity building for Red Cross staff working with people with disabilities, including those who might have been affected by Agent Orange.
- By December 2001, each of the seven provinces had completed an initial phase of service delivery. In total, 555 families and disabled people received the following:
 - ✓ 86 people received medical treatment (12 per cent of funds transferred)
 - ✓ 46 people received wheelchairs (6.5 per cent of funds transferred)
 - ✓ 12 people were provided with hearing aides (2.6 per cent of funds transferred)
 - ✓ 46 people received education/literacy classes (4.4 per cent of funds transferred)
 - ✓ 59 people received vocational training (9 per cent of funds transferred)
 - ✓ 152 families received home/garden repair (32 per cent of funds transferred)
 - ✓ 154 families were assisted with income generation activities (11 per cent of funds transferred)
- Each province submitted an updated and detailed plan to the Agent Orange Fund for further activities, and additional funds were transferred in December 2001.

Constraints

- The transfer of funds from VNRC headquarters to the provinces was a time consuming procedure. While each province has autonomy, the VNRC has to manage a national programme which must maintain high standards uniformly. Provinces differed in their capacity to plan and implement activities.

Objective 3 To develop guidelines and leaflets for VNRC staff and volunteers working with people with disabilities and their families, as well as for beneficiaries

Achievements

- Materials were developed by VNRC consultants which were used in training for Red Cross staff in the following areas: Working with people with disabilities, Dissemination of information about Dioxins/Agent Orange, and Programme Management. The VNRC Agent Orange Fund reviewed and approved proposals submitted by the provinces for programme implementation.

Constraints

- Materials and guidelines, although used intensively. were not produced in formats that could be easily reproduced or shared.

Objective 4 To strengthen VNRC capacity to work with people with disabilities and their families in an efficient and participatory way

Achievements

- A total of 94 VNRC staff and volunteers participated in two seven-day training courses organized by the VNRC Agent Orange Victims Fund. The content of the training included: Working with people with Disabilities, Dissemination of information about Dioxins/Agent Orange, and

Programme Management. One course was conducted in Da Nang with participants from Da Nang, Quang Nam, and Thua Thien Hue. The second course was conducted in Binh Dinh with participants from Binh Dinh and Dong Nai. Staff in Ha Noi and Ha Nam had previously attended the first segment of the training session and attended the two remaining components in November 2001.

- The Federation continued to facilitate contacts between the VNRC and other partners (potential donors/NGOs, etc.) working in the disability sector in Vietnam.
- The vice director of the Agent Orange Fund participated in the September 2001 International Psychological Support Conference at the IFRC Reference Centre in Denmark. His participation enhanced the ability of the VNRC to address the emotional and mental health needs of beneficiaries and their families.

Constraints

- Training was time consuming. Although participants were enthusiastic, it was not evident that those who received training provided better service delivery.

Organizational Development

Despite challenges such as yearly devastating disasters, limited staffing capacity and the absence of a comprehensive national strategy/development plan, the VNRC continued to develop and strengthen its organizational capacity at all levels.

The need for increased capacity at central level in order to improve the coordination and provision of direction and support to all provinces was addressed. The Federation, supported mainly by the Swedish Red Cross, has in the last few years provided assistance which enabled the VNRC to upgrade its offices and working tools to an adequate standard. Salary support, exchange visits and access to training opportunities have improved staff performance and motivation. The number and quality of key staff has increased and personnel management and staff regulations were developed.

One of the main achievements in 2001 was the VNRC's 7th National Congress, which after several postponements finally took place in August 2001. The Congress reconfirmed VNRC's strong commitment to continue strengthening its capacity and position in Vietnam, as well as to expand its international relationships.

Based on the directions set by the Congress, the process of further developing and clarifying VNRC's organizational development priorities commenced. A five-year plan for capacity building was developed and this will form the basis for Federation assistance in the coming years. VNRC has identified its priorities to be:

- the promotion and update of its legal basis and mandate;
- dissemination and raising awareness of the Red Cross to the public as well as within the VNRC;
- strengthening the capacity of VNRC staff and volunteers at all levels to increase professionalism and management in its work to assist the most vulnerable;
- development of Red Cross regulations and guidelines to be used by all staff;
- fund-raising and income generation;
- review of programme activities, promotion and duplication of "best practices" and models;
- exchange of experiences and learning within VNRC and with other national societies.

Historically and up to now, main support to VNRC capacity building has come through the Federation and bilateral PNS assistance to different programmes, departments and/or provinces. Although great achievements were made in various programmes, such as Disaster Response and Preparedness, Social Welfare, Health and Branch Development, the management and coordination capacity at central level has not developed with the same speed. Financial management systems and planning/reporting have continued to be weak areas.

Objective 1 *To strengthen key operational departments of the national headquarters of the VNRC so that they can better respond to the needs of the provincial chapters*

Achievements

- VNRC continued to strengthen its operational capacity and infrastructure. With support from the Federation, and the Swedish and Danish Red Cross societies, offices were renovated.
- The Federation, with bilateral participating national societies, (PNSs) continued to provide technical support to departments within the area of programme development and management, mainly in disaster management and preparedness, social welfare and health. This was mainly achieved through peer support on a day-to-day basis, but assistance was also given through training courses, workshops and exchange visits for key headquarters staff. Some VNRC staff demonstrated more confidence and skills in managing programme activities, with less involvement and support from the delegation.

Constraints

- Mainly the departments managing programmes with external funding received technical and financial support to strengthen capacity.
- There was limited cooperation between departments and overall coordination was rather weak. The work approach within VNRC, as with many organizations, was that each department managed “its” programmes. Departments would have benefited from linking their work and programmes to a national society overall strategic plan, if this had been available. Partners to VNRC had, to a certain extent, contributed to this situation by supporting individual programmes and departments (even staff) rather than providing more comprehensive support and helping to develop VNRCs overall management and coordination capacity. This “silo” approach was identified as a concern by VNRC and ways of improving coordination were suggested.

Objective 2 *To develop a resource development function at national headquarters, so as to widen the society’s donor base and thus increase income for both recurrent and operational expenditures*

Achievements

- The function, i.e.: the fund-raising department, was established and employed two staff members.
- The department carried out a survey on VNRC capacity, which confirmed that it (similar to many other national societies) had very limited experience and expertise in this field.
- Based on the outcome of the survey and following the Federation’s concept for resource mobilization, the department developed a project proposal aiming to strengthen VNRC fund-raising capacity through a nationwide training programme.

Constraints

- Lack of funding was the main constraint.

Objective 3 *To strengthen the VNRC’s national human resources development function, including its motivation of staff, its promotion of the network of trainers, and its management training and development of personnel*

Achievements

- Human resources capacity in general increased, new staff members were recruited for key positions and performance and management improved.
- VNRC paid staff at national, provincial and district levels, but has for a long time “lobbied” for an additional paid staff member at communal level.
- VNRC continued to strengthen its personnel management systems and recently finalized a comprehensive document: ‘Regulations on the organizational performance of VNRC headquarters’, which also outlined the roles and tasks of each department.
- The ongoing salary support to VNRC central level was temporarily stopped at the VNRC’s request since it needed time to complete certain procedures. The support was not resumed in 2001.

Constraints

- The rather long interruption of the salary support was of course a constraint for VNRC staff.

Objective 4 *To support the development of key provincial chapters*

Achievements

- Programme support in the areas of DP, social welfare and health contributed to the development of many provincial chapters and helped improve Red Cross response at local levels.
- Relief work undertaken by the VNRC in many provinces, especially in the flooded areas in the south, also contributed to strengthening the overall management capacity of provincial chapters.

Constraints

- The link between different programmes and capacity building in general needed to be strengthened.

Objective 5 *To develop a five-year national strategy as part of the follow up to the National Congress of 2000*

Achievements

- VNRC had no clear and comprehensive national strategy in place in 2001. However, different formal documents existed, providing strategic direction and outlining the national society's priorities. The summary report from the VNRC's 7th National Congress held in August 2001 set the direction and tasks for the period 2001-2006 as (*quote*) :
 - maintaining results achieved, increasing public awareness on humanitarian issues and Red Cross work and updating the methodology for Red Cross activities;
 - building a strong Red Cross society, capable of playing the role of a key humanitarian organization in Vietnam;
 - expanding international relations based on self-reliance, exchanges of work experience, making effective use of foreign aid in the fields of humanity and socio-economic development (*unquote*).
- The VNRC plan for capacity building, developed during 2000, expanded on these three areas and suggested concrete activities for organizational development in the next five-year period. The Federation's Appeal 2002-2003 built on this plan and included nationwide dissemination of Red Cross activities, strengthening of the VNRC's legal basis, leadership and management training, fund-raising and income generation to increase resources, and the development of models and best practises in different core areas.
- At the end of 2001, the VNRC and the Federation resumed the dialogue on the process to develop a joint cooperation strategy for the VNRC and its partners and the need to have a clear strategy.

Constraints

- The postponement of the National Congress (from early 2000 to August 2001) had an impact on the development and implementation of a national strategy.

Regional Cooperation

Although not part of the Appeal, the Federation's delegation in Vietnam actively participated in the ongoing regional cooperation efforts pioneered in three sub-regions, including that of South East Asia, with increased and more structured participation as of the second half of the year 2001. This participation was both on the general regional management and policy level, as well as on the different programme levels.

Most importantly, the VNRC has benefited from the regional training, contacts and discussions as did their colleagues both from other national societies and delegations.

One of the dangers, however, with such generous offers of regional workshops, meetings, etc, was that, owing to the limited capacities in the national societies, especially related to the need for English, a few officers were over stretched and always on "the run", going from one regional event to another.

Coordination and Management

It would be unfair not to draw attention to the fact that the objectives defined for the year 2001, (as outlined below) do not fully reflect the complexity and the entire scope of what is meant by (overall) coordination and management.

Objective 1 *To coordinate development and relief assistance to the VNRC provided by and through the components of the Movement.*

Achievements

- In all programme sectors of the VNRC the focus continued to be on the development of human and material resources supported by a wide range of PNSs and other major partners, including the ICRC.
- The consolidation of established relationships and the development of new partnerships of the VNRC continued to evolve.
- With the adoption, by the VNRC's 7th National Congress, of the document "Directions and Tasks for the VNRC and the Movement in Vietnam in the period 2001-2006", the process to define and agree on a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) for Vietnam, will be facilitated. It was therefore agreed between the leadership of the VNRC and the Federation's delegation in Vietnam, that this process will be formally reactivated and managed in a structured way, from January 2002.
- Commencing in the second half of 2001, the delegation worked more closely with, and on a more regular basis, with the PNSs in Vietnam, as well as with the ICRC's regional delegation in Bangkok, to streamline support.

Constraints

- The postponement until August 2001 of the National Congress meant that for most of the year preparations for the Congress received priority over other activities.
- Mainly because of the above, the reactivation of the Vietnam CAS process had to be postponed until well after August 2001; moreover, the VNRC had to prepare for its participation in the statutory meetings in Geneva in November, 2001.

Objective 2 *To assure donors that the funds contributed to VNRC programmes are effectively targeted and used efficiently.*

Achievements

- The quality and the timeliness of both narrative and financial reporting by the delegation in Vietnam continued to be an issue of concern throughout the year. This was due partly to a substantial backlog from the huge emergency appeals in 1999 and 2000, and partly from a number of complicated and usually rather unorthodox funding and reporting arrangements (often negotiated locally in Vietnam, without any knowledge of, let alone input from, the relevant departments in the Secretariat in Geneva). The time taken to resolve these issues meant that not enough attention was given to how to best help the VNRC improve its capacity in terms of reporting.
- Therefore, to address the need for improved reporting in general, of both the VNRC and of the delegation in particular, two steps were taken during the second half of the year, namely:
 - i) technical assistance related to planning and reporting, including the training and equipping of the VNRC with the necessary and adequate tools, was secured by placing a member of the regional funding, planning and reporting unit in Hanoi, from September onwards;
 - ii) also, as of September, the delegation substantially improved its capacity to assist the VNRC in the improvement of its financial management systems, with the arrival of a highly qualified and experienced finance development delegate.

Constraints

- The delegation began preparations for the transfer of responsibilities for the entire project cycle to the VNRC only in mid 2001. This meant that certain issues could not be addressed in anything but an ad-hoc manner during the reporting period.

- Understanding at different levels of the importance of ensuring consistency between the narrative and the financial aspects of a project/programme and ensuring that reports reflected this was limited.

Objective 3 *To promote the work of the VNRC and its sister societies among the donor community in Vietnam, and among the domestic/international audiences of the participating societies.*

Achievements

- The work of both the VNRC and of the Federation, both during and outside times of disaster relief operations, continued to be promoted in different ways, through national and international media outlets, through personal contacts with representatives of the donor community and by selective mailing of relevant informative documentation, as and when opportunities occurred.
- Efforts were made by the Federation to support the VNRC in its approaches to the government.
- With the arrival of the new head of delegation at mid-year, additional opportunities to highlight the work of the Federation in general, and the VNRC, in particular, occurred..
- In relation to the legal status of the International Federation in Vietnam, a welcome and significant gesture of support from the international community in Vietnam was given in the final statement made by the Chairman of the CG meeting in December. The statement included a recommendation that the government of Vietnam reconsider the Federation's status, as that of an international organization and not as an NGO.

Constraints

- The VNRC did not have a very effective communications department or strategy.

Objective 4 *To raise funds for VNRC operations.*

Achievements

- In the beginning of 2001 the fund-raising department of the VNRC was established at headquarters level. This new department received support from the International Federation, *inter alia*, for renovation of the office space, some essential office equipment as well as initial support for a few paid staff positions. The department had a full-time director and one staff member.
- Owing to the above mentioned increase of VNRC's own capacities, and in order to promote self-reliance, the delegation, rather than trying to raise funds for VNRC operations, increasingly encouraged the VNRC, to raise funds and other support for its own programmes. The delegation, continued however to provide support and advice in relation to both national and international resourcing, as part of the capacity building efforts of the VNRC.

Constraints

- Not enough priority or attention was given, either by the senior leadership of the VNRC or by the delegation, to support the newly established fund-raising department in a structured manner, hence its role was not fully clear nor was it fully involved in related initiatives and activities.

Objective 5 *To provide on the spot support and counsel to the capacity building programme of the VNRC.*

Achievements

- As of July 2001, the delegation had a programme coordinator in place, directly responsible for coordination of all OD support to the VNRC, and related matters. This helped to ensure a more cohesive approach to capacity building and facilitated coordination between the Federation and the VNRC, on one hand, and between the PNSs and the VNRC, on the other.
- As of August 2001, the new head of delegation assumed an overall coordinating role, so as to ensure that all and any support provided to the VNRC, from partners within the Movement as well as from non-Red Cross partners, has a sufficient number of organizational components built in to ensure effective and adequate capacity building and sustainability.
- As of September 2001, the delegation also put in place a finance development officer, to work closely with the VNRC and to coordinate directly with relevant delegates.

Constraints

One of the main constraints was the limited availability of the senior leadership of the VNRC and their lack of quality time for capacity building issues caused mainly by their multiple functions and an overload of tasks and responsibilities.

The delegation

The Federation's assistance continued to be coordinated and managed by the country delegation, as an integral part of regional management structure for the Southeast Asia sub-region. Over the year under review, and specifically in the last six months, the delegation changed its role from "implementor" to facilitator and coordinator in line with the 'serving leader' concept and its function in the new CAS process.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Each of the programmes, Disaster Preparedness, Health and Care and Organizational Development (as well as Disaster Response as defined in the National Floods Appeal of the VNRC), were subject to continued and close monitoring, jointly by VNRC headquarters and by the delegation. Indirectly, and in an ad-hoc fashion, in 2001 the regional delegates were also involved to a certain extent, in monitoring the activities of the VNRC supported by the Federation.

Formal external evaluations were carried out in community based disaster preparedness and social work. For more details related to monitoring and evaluations, internal as well as external, please refer to each programme section.

Lessons Learned

Looking back on the past three years, 1999 - 2001, and in particular on the years 1999 and 2000, with the immense and generous resources put at the Federation's disposal in Vietnam as a result of the international emergency appeals, it was clear that, once again, some good opportunities in terms of seriously addressing a structured support to the overall capacity building needs of the VNRC were lost. So much more could have been done together with the VNRC and the different partners, had the focus not been primarily on the large scale and visible relief activities.

The plans for 2001 to seriously start consolidating the capacity building of the VNRC, through the organizational development programme, albeit limited in scope, could only be initiated in August 2001, after the conclusion of the 7th National Congress of the VNRC.

As a result of the major emergency appeals in 1999 and 2000, the immense concentrated effort on training and resourcing of the disaster preparedness, disaster mitigation and disaster response capacities of the VNRC, at all levels, created a certain imbalance between the overall programme management capacities and the particular areas included under disaster management.

Financial Update (see attached annex)

Organizational Development

The Organizational development programme was largely supported by the Swedish Red Cross and was adequately funded for the year. However, this was largely due to the fact that programme activities were limited prior to the National Congress in August 2001. Had the programme been fully implemented as planned there would have been a shortfall of funds.

Disaster Preparedness

An increased donor base with five principal donors (DIPECHO, AusAID, UNDP, American Red Cross, British Red Cross) and contributions from other PNSs (Canadian, Icelandic and Singapore Red Cross societies) ensured sufficient funding support for 2001.

Health and Care in the community

The social welfare and disability programmes were supported by a number of key partners including the American, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross societies. Although the disability programme made excellent progress, activities did not advance as rapidly against the plan of action as anticipated, therefore a balance of funds previously allocated to 2001 activities will be carried over into 2002.

Coordination and Management

Due to a combination of factors the coordination and management programme in Vietnam ran into a serious deficit situation during the year 2001. The main reasons for this situation were:

- 1) The International Federation was not required to launch any international emergency appeals for Vietnam in 2001. For the floods in the Mekong delta in 2001 the VNRC launched a National Appeal which was quite well subscribed by in-country donors.
- 2) Few of the Federation's member societies accepted their responsibility to financially support the Secretariat's decision (on request from and in agreement with the VNRC) to maintain a country delegation in Vietnam for some years to come.
- 3) The geopolitical reality of Vietnam meant that it is almost compulsory to have a "second office", in Ho Chi Minh City, in addition to the main delegation in the capital, Hanoi.

Wider Context

Although programme implementation, over the past few years, focused mainly on disaster response as a result of typhoons, floods, storms and drought, increased importance was also given to health and care in the community, with emphasis on social work, primary health care and HIV/AIDS awareness through peer education. The Australian Red Cross supported the VNRC's HIV/AIDS programme, to which UNICEF also contributed, in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The main supporter of the VNRC's primary health care activities continued to be Danish Red Cross, who had made a ten-year commitment in this field.

In addition to the above mentioned areas, the VNRC focused on curriculum and programme development for its provincial chapters and district branches - in the areas of disaster preparedness, including disaster mitigation, first aid and organizational development. In this area the VNRC benefited from continued support, although limited to a few provinces, from the Netherlands and the Norwegian Red Cross societies respectively.

Also in 2001, the Swiss Red Cross continued to mobilize support for a few VNRC projects and the French Red Cross provided some support for minor relief interventions related to the Mekong river floods.

VNRC's cooperation with the ICRC, mainly in the areas of dissemination and the promotion of International Humanitarian Law and tracing services, continued during the year.

Throughout the year, the VNRC maintained a dialogue with the Belgian Red Cross (the Flemish section) and the Spanish Red Cross.

Conclusion

During 2001 the excellent relationships that existed between the VNRC and its partners (including various PNSs, the ICRC, the Secretariat and the country and regional delegations) contributed to further consolidating - albeit not without difficulties - of the respective tasks required to meet the objectives set in the Appeal 2001-2002.

*For further details please contact: Mr Antony Spalton (Regional Programmes Manager)
Phone : +66 2 661 6933 Fax : +66 2 661 6937 OR Mr Bo Backstrom (Head of Delegation,
Vietnam), Phone : +84 4 9422 998 Fax: + 84 4 9422 987 email: Backstro@ifrc.org*

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

John Horkens
Head
Relationship Management Department

Simon Missiri
Head a.i.
Asia & Pacific Department

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.46/2001 Vietnam

Period: year 2001

Project(s): VN000, VN002, VN003, VN007, VN015, VN016, VN161

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED INCOME 2001. CASH. KIND. SERVICES

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	3,252,400				
less Cash brought forward	555,776				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	2,696,623				
<i>Contributions from Donors</i>					
American RC Private Donors (DPNUS)	83,375				83,375
Australian Govt.via Australian Red C (D	263,990				263,990
Donor - Private donor Vietnam (DPVN)	17,979				17,979
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	43,059				43,059
ECHO-Vietnam Floods 2000 (DE8006)	26,208				26,208
France - Private Donors (DPFR)	68,554				68,554
German Red Cross (DNDE)	38,401				38,401
Hong Kong - Private Donors (DPHK)	3,319				3,319
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	613,199				613,199
Netherlands Govt.via Netherlands RC (-16,380				-16,380
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	4,353				4,353
New Zealand Red Cross (DNNZ)	1,383				1,383
Private Donors-online donations (DPOL	335				335
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (120,371				120,371
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	252,768				252,768
Swiss Red Cross (DNCH)	42,954				42,954
UNDP (DH07)	132,310				132,310
UNICEF (DH06)	10,526				10,526
VIETNAM - DIPECHO 2000 (DEVN02)	307,478				307,478
Finland				39,918	39,918
Sweden				46,817	46,817
Australia				17,905	17,905
TOTAL	2,014,179			104,640	2,118,819

II - Balance of funds

Opening balance	555,776
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	2,014,179
CASH EXPENDITURE	-3,537,984

CASH BALANCE	-968,030

Appeal No & title: 01.46/2001 Vietnam

Period: year 2001

Project(s): VN000, VN002, VN003, VN007, VN015, VN016, VN161

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	143,903	91,616			91,616	52,287
Clothing & Textiles	51,360	62,023			62,023	-10,663
Food/Seeds	271,172					271,172
Water		3,306			3,306	-3,306
Medical & First Aid	318,817					318,817
Teaching materials	24,101	147,167			147,167	-123,067
Utensils & Tools		48,755			48,755	-48,755
Other relief supplies						
Sub-Total	809,352	352,866			352,866	456,486
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.	15,302	154,392			154,392	-139,090
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures		47,604			47,604	-47,604
Sub-Total	15,302	201,996			201,996	-186,695
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	88,508	70,722			70,722	17,786
Sub-Total	88,508	70,722			70,722	17,786
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	372,799	353,038		104,640	457,678	-84,879
Personnel (local staff)	1,031,631	309,722			309,722	721,908
Training						
Sub-Total	1,404,429	662,760		104,640	767,400	637,029
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	180,338	66,159			66,159	114,178
Travel & related expenses	160,835	189,132			189,132	-28,297
Information expenses	45,031	150,270			150,270	-105,239
Administrative expenses	190,841	128,113			128,113	62,728
External workshops & Seminars		45,591			45,591	-45,591
Sub-Total	577,045	579,266			579,266	-2,221
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	219,309	184,406			184,406	34,903
Technical services	65,650	55,212			55,212	10,438
Professional services	72,805	61,247			61,247	11,558
Sub-Total	357,764	300,865			300,865	56,899
Operational provisions		560,862			560,862	-560,862
Transfers to National Societies		808,647			808,647	-808,647
TOTAL BUDGET	3,252,400	3,537,984		104,640	3,642,624	-390,225

Consumption rate: Expenditures versus income 172%
Expenditures versus budget 112%