

# Revised Plan 2011



## Viet Nam

### Executive summary

This plan is the second year of the [two year plan \(2010-2011\)](#) published on 1 January 2010. The process in 2009, led by the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC), had deeper engagement of the VNRC's leadership and technical departments and this has continued in the 2010 revision process. The 2011 plan keeps the main theme of the previous year's plan, but it has been modified to accommodate changes in the upcoming VNRC strategy (2011-2015), funding situation and the alignment of activities to IFRC's new [Strategy 2020](#).

Significant support from the [Ketsana emergency appeal \(MDRVN006\)](#) during 2010, helped achieve some of the capacity building objectives of the 2010 plan, this included support for organizational preparedness for disaster response, strategy development and the continued capacity building of the finance department.

The 2011 plan will retain its focus on building capacity for the VNRC and community to better deal with disasters and diseases, and to reduce illness, death and impact from diseases, and public health in emergencies.

IFRC continues to support the national society to enhance quality and accountability in the latter's programmes by improving monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, and finance management development. IFRC also places emphasis on promotion of the Fundamental Principles and the implications in Red Cross activities to the VNRC leadership, staff and other stakeholders who are local partners of Red Cross in the country.

The total budget for 2011 is CHF 1,003,366.

[<Go directly to the attached budget summary>](#)



Recent water and sanitation training of VNRC staff and volunteers with IFRC support helped VNRC set up this water treatment unit independently and give families quick access to safe drinking water during the recent floods in Viet Nam. The IFRC plan supports capacity building in such activities which is imperative to enhancing national society service delivery and extending its reach to the wider community. (Photo: Tran Quang Tuan/VNRC)

One challenge to the plan continues to be a small set of donors for multilateral support of VNRC programmes and almost no multilateral support of organizational development for a couple of years now. Support to the development plan received so far has been from Japanese Red Cross (JRCS) through the disaster preparedness-coastal mangrove plantation project (mangrove project), and from the New Zealand Red Cross (NZRC) via community-based health and first aid, and the Rockefeller Foundation through the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre (Climate Centre) for community dengue prevention and control. The long-term commitment from JRCS towards the mangrove project finished at the end of 2010, and 2011 will be a crucial year to establish a new support base for next five years.

While VNRC is being viewed as an emerging national society, and the national society continued to impress last year with their local fund raising, international support either through IFRC or bilaterally is still crucial for the VNRC. This international support is focused on improving the quality of VNRC's programme and services, development of new programme and services for the new and persistent vulnerabilities, and realignment of its systems and processes to international standards.

The total number of people who will directly benefit from this plan is around 567,800 (or about 135,190 households), making per beneficiary cost of this plan around CHF 2.

## Country context

In 2010, the Vietnamese government prepared drafts of the Social Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) for 2011-2020 and the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) for 2011-2015. SEDS is the government's main strategy for development while the five-year SEDP lists actions needed to translate the ten-year SEDS into a reality.

The current SEDP (2006-2010) aimed to move Viet Nam from low-income status to the rank of middle-income countries, a goal that it achieved in 2010 when Viet Nam became a low-middle income country with expected per capita income of about USD 1,200. The period (2006-2010) also recorded an average economic growth rate of 6.9 per cent.

Similarly, Viet Nam continues to sustain its progress in poverty reduction in both urban and rural areas; albeit, at a rate slower than previous periods. The poverty rate has reduced from 13.4 per cent in 2008 to 12.3 per cent in 2009. A recent report calculated that this means, since 1993, roughly [6,000 people per day](#) have been pulled out of poverty in Viet Nam.

Despite this dramatic decrease in overall poverty, wide disparities still exist. For instance, more than half of ethnic minority groups still live below the poverty line and new forms of poverty such as poor migrants in urban settings has emerged. The variance in urban (three per cent) and rural (18 per cent) poverty rates continues to drive urban migration, increasing the pressure for urban poverty reduction. Since urban poverty is qualitatively different from rural -- it affects different population groups (migrants, the homeless and street children) and manifests itself in different ways (improper housing, poor water and sanitation facilities, and daily wage livelihood) -- it would require different strategies to address it.

The Vietnamese government's key priorities for 2010 focused on stabilizing macro-economy, avoiding recurrent high inflation, realizing the growth target of 6.5-7 per cent, and to continue improving the social security and welfare of its people. More long term, the draft SEDP (2011-15) is aiming for an average GDP growth rate of 7-8 per cent, an export growth of 12 per cent and an increase of 40-41 per cent in investment inflows. In addition it will aim to reduce the number of poor families by two per cent per year, an urban unemployment rate of four per cent and increase the number of people in rural areas with access to safe water to 96 per cent.

A key challenge for Viet Nam during this period will be to continue to increase the availability of its public social services such as health and education and to improve their quality for its entire population. The Vietnamese already pay very high out-of-pocket costs for these services compared to other countries in the region. With increasing income inequality, the quality of these public services will be under further pressure, as high income households will increasingly abandon public options for private.

Viet Nam is also one of the most disaster-prone countries in the region. Climate change impact on Viet Nam is likely to increase its vulnerability to natural disasters risks because of changing patterns in their frequency, magnitude and intensity. The key hazards such as tropical cyclones, high rainfall, floods, drought, landslides, water stress, heat waves as well as sea-level rise caused by global warming will have significant implications for the social and economic development, and hence, poverty reduction in Viet Nam.

For example, in 2010 a prolonged drought until June caused serious electric power cuts during the hot summer (May to July) that affected both people's lives and economic activity. During the first nine months of the year, natural disasters resulted in death of 110 people, destruction of over 1,500 houses, flooding in nearly 82,000 houses, loss of over 18,000 hectares of rice and vegetables and a total economic loss of more than CHF 90 million.

Urbanization and rapid changes in the nature of traffic is also leading to a huge loss of life and increasing disability through long-term injuries. In the first eight months of 2010, Viet Nam had 9,109 cases of traffic accidents, killing 7,504 and injuring 6,730 persons. On average, this means that 31 people died and 28 other were injured every day. This was a year-on-year increase of 13 per cent for traffic accidents and 41 per cent for the injured.

In the context of rapid social and economic development, communities in Viet Nam are facing new challenges in public health. Communicable diseases including cholera, dengue fever and malaria continue to be problematic for public health, although year-on-year comparison showed a downward trend of cases reported for the first nine months of 2010. Ninety new Cholera cases were reported from nine provinces in 2010. The Cholera virus was also found in channel water in some provinces in the south of Viet Nam.

## National Society priorities and current work with partners

The [current five year strategy](#) of VNRC came to an end in 2010. The focus of that strategy was on improving the understanding of the core Red Cross principles within the society and to the public at large, improving the foundations of the organization, building resource mobilization capacity, expanding international cooperation and expanding core areas of work at all levels.

Significant progress was made in many of those areas – for example, many new laws and decrees were passed to strengthen the role of VNRC at national level, the structure at four levels (commune, district, province and national) was strengthened with core staff recruited at most levels; on average, CHF 50 million were mobilized from various sources at different levels for its work; more than ten partner national societies supported VNRC programmes on regular basis; and through extensive training programmes, provincial and district leadership capacity to disseminate the principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement was expanded.

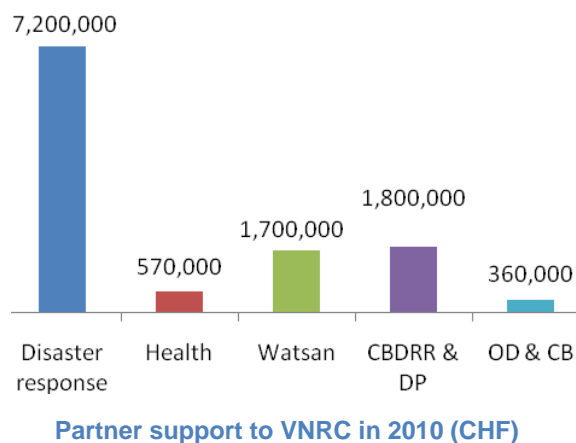
At the time of revision of this plan, VNRC is still in the process of developing its new five-year strategy and defining the new priorities. This revision therefore builds on the existing plan (2006-2010) but where the discussions on new priorities are clear, they have been incorporated in the revised activities below.

In 2011, VNRC would like to continue its focus on three areas: disaster risk reduction, health and social care, and organizational development.

Disaster response is still one of the biggest support areas for the Movement partners. In 2010, many of the activities to help communities recover from impact of the Typhoon Ketsana were still being implemented in the first half of the year, resulting in a slightly above-average disaster response support to VNRC. The area with biggest increasing interest is community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR). Three new partner societies (American, German and Norwegian) initiated new projects in CBDRR.

The VNRC's health and care programme support is largely made up of water and sanitation projects. In addition, work is focused on community-based health and first aid, dengue prevention and control, prevention of HIV/AIDS and mother and child health care. Almost all partners in country are involved in one of these activities as seen in the table below.

In terms of organizational development, apart for two ongoing capacity building/branch development projects supported by German and Norwegian Red Cross, International Federation assistance around organizational development is in building VNRC capacity in planning, financial management and developing human resources through integrated disaster management, and health and care. Assistance is, however, limited to this area despite some clear needs in VNRC. One area of priority for VNRC is to strengthen its fundraising capacity.



**Table: Current support from Red Cross partners to VNRC**

Partners	Disaster response	Disaster risk reduction	Health and social care	Organizational development
American Red Cross	✓	✓	✓	
Australian Red Cross	✓	✓	✓	
French Red Cross	✓		✓	
German Red Cross	✓	✓	✓	✓
ICRC				✓
IFRC (Japanese Red Cross Society)		✓		
IFRC (New Zealand Red Cross)			✓	
IFRC (others)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Italian Red Cross			✓	
Netherlands Red Cross	✓	✓	✓	
Norwegian Red Cross		✓	✓	✓
Spanish Red Cross	✓	✓	✓	
Swiss Red Cross	✓	✓		

## Secretariat supported programmes in 2011

### Disaster management

#### a) The purpose and components of the programme

##### **Programme purpose<sup>2</sup>**

The purpose of the programme is to reduce loss of life and property resulting from natural hazards in Viet Nam.

This programme will build the capacity of the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) to provide effective assistance to vulnerable people during an emergency and it will make communities in the disaster-prone areas safer and more resilient.

In 2011, the programme will target 100 communities<sup>3</sup> at risk communities in provinces of north and centre of Viet Nam. Eighty of the hundred communities were selected and assisted in 2010 with vulnerability and capacity assessment/disaster preparedness (VCA/DP) training and planning activities, and this plan will add extra activities to complete the CBDRR intervention. Twenty other communities will be newly selected. The intervention will be done in 30 districts of ten disaster-prone provinces and reach approximately half a million people (119,000 households).

The disaster management programme budget is CHF 661,268.

<sup>2</sup> In this plan, 'purpose' is defined as 'the publicly stated objectives of the development programme or project'. Source: OECD-DAC glossary.

<sup>3</sup> These communities will be part of the 6,000 most-at-risk communes that national community-based disaster management programme targets.

### **Programme component 1: Organizational preparedness**

**Objective:** Viet Nam Red Cross is better prepared to work with targeted communities and to cope with disasters in 2011.

**Component outcome 1:** Standard operation procedures, guidelines and systems of national and branch disaster response teams of Viet Nam Red Cross are improved.

**Key activities:**

- Finalize disaster response policy, and standard operating procedure (SOP) of national disaster response teams together with Spanish Red Cross.
- Guide Red Cross chapters to establish the branch disaster response teams including SOPs.
- Revise the disaster response and preparedness national guidelines.

**Component outcome 2:** Adequate trained human and logistic resources of VNRC are available at all levels of VNRC for disaster response and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

**Key activities:**

- Train 200 staff of VNRC on disaster risk reduction/vulnerability and capacity assessment (DRR/VCA) knowledge, climate change and participatory working skills to work with the selected communities in 2011.
- Develop a guideline on management of VNRC emergency funds.
- Improve the warehouse management and logistic standards/guidelines of VNRC.

**Component outcome 3:** A ten-year community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme including guidelines, standards of DRR delivery at community level is in place in 2011.

**Key activities:**

- Agree with the disaster management centre of Viet Nam on how VNRC will contribute to the implementation of the national community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM).
- Develop a ten-year programme proposal together with all partners working with VNRC in implementing CBDRR projects.

**Component outcome 4:** The legal preparedness for disaster response and DRR is improved.

**Key activities:**

- Attend DMWG meetings, workshops to promote the IDRL<sup>4</sup> in Viet Nam to contribute towards developing the disaster management law of Viet Nam's government.
- Improve VNRC cooperation/coordination with stakeholders such as the regional disaster management unit, Southeast Asian national societies and disaster management working groups in Viet Nam.

### **Programme component 2: Community-based disaster risk reduction**

**Objective:** One hundred selected communities in Viet Nam are better prepared and have increased resilience to deal with the impacts of disaster shocks.

**Component outcome 1:** Up to 2,000 members from the 100 communities are more aware of local hazards including climate change, vulnerability and capacity assessment in order to guide all communities (approximately one million people) to prepare to adapt and to cope with any emergency event in 2011.

**Key activities:**

- Organize 100 training sessions on DRR/CCA/VCA for 2,000 community members.
- Develop the DRR plan and contingency plan of 100 selected communities

**Component outcome 2:** One hundred emergency response teams are provided with first aid and other necessary disaster response equipment.

**Key activities**

- Train 100 emergency response teams in first aid and disaster response.
- Provide the emergency response teams with necessary equipment.

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<sup>4</sup> International disaster response laws, rules and principles

**Component outcome 3:** Community disaster risk reduction measures such as, early warning system, reforestation, land use, disaster risk reduction planning, water and sanitation, and evacuation planning are implemented in the 100 selected communities.

**Key activities:**

- Select appropriate DRR measures on a small scale from VCA reports
- Mobilize contributions from the communities to implement those DRR measures

## **b) Potential risks and challenges**

Staff turnover at the lower levels of VNRC often leads to a lack of understanding of the Movement's Fundamental Principles, often challenging the quality of service delivered by VNRC. IFRC will continue to share the Strategy 2020 and disseminate the seven core principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality to VNRC staff and the general public. The country office will continue to provide coaching, training and technical assistance to the national society.

VNRC staff's English competency is a significant barrier to it being proactive in regional and global activities. VNRC misses opportunities to share with others its lessons and also acquire lessons learnt from the other members of IFRC. The national society is allocating funding and time for senior staff to learn English at work in order to remove this barrier.

This programme - as well as four bilateral projects in CBDRR supported by in-country partner national societies in disaster management - is challenged by a lack of a "steering role" by the VNRC headquarters and human resources. To date, VNRC has not shown leadership in bringing together these similar projects under one programme. IFRC will advocate and advise both VNRC and partner national societies in order to build up the steering role of VNRC and make common agreements on an effective coordination mechanism among members and with external stakeholders.

The total number of beneficiaries to be reached by this programme in 2011 is about 488,600.

## **Health and care**

### **a) The purpose and components of the programme**

<b>Programme purpose</b>
Strengthen the capacity of target communities to reduce deaths, illness and impact from diseases and public health in emergencies.

The 2011 health and care programme will implement activities in community-based health and first aid, dengue fever mitigation and healthcare planning. The country office will continue to support VNRC in overall healthcare coordination with partners to ensure a holistic programme approach. In addition, continued technical assistance will be made available to national society in the area of traditional first aid, water and sanitation, and road safety.

*What is new:* Implementation of community-based mitigation measures to prevent and control dengue; implementation of community-based health and first aid as a tool to help better address the needs of community and partly address various cross-cutting issues in organizational development such as volunteer management; and, integration of common community assessment tools (VCA) for capacity building in both healthcare and disaster management.

*What is continued?:* Capacity building on traditional community-based first aid (CBFA) to VNRC's chapters; The embrace of an integrated approach in development of planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and resource mobilization capacity among VNRC health and disaster management programmes, and inclusion of chapter level human resources in the VNRC's overall health and care programmes; and, integration of pandemic preparedness as one of the health topics under the community-based health and first aid in action programme.

Bilateral support to VNRC for HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation is not presented in this revised plan. Similarly blood donor recruitment activities, which will primarily seek technical support from IFRC's regional office, are not included.

The health and care programme budget is CHF 212,318.

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

**Objective:** VNRC staff and at least ten communities have capacity to implement CBHFA and reduce the spread of disease.

**Component outcome 1:** VNRC capacity to deliver CBHFA activities in communities is enhanced.

**Key activities:**

- Adapt, test and finalize the CBHFA package; organize training of a facilitators' workshop on CBHFA in action in ten selected provinces.
- Select and establish volunteer groups.
- Conduct training in CBHFA in action for volunteers.
- Organize planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) training courses.
- Standardize data recording and reporting system for first aid and CBHFA at all levels.

**Component outcome 2:** Ten communities have the capacity to implement CBHFA.

**Key activities:**

- Conduct community assessment in selected communities.
- Develop a community-based health and first aid in action plan.
- Establish of first aid volunteers in communities.
- Organize training courses in first aid and disease prevention for community members.
- Conduct local health initiatives by volunteers.

**Programme component 2: Dengue fever mitigation**

**Objective:** To reduce the impact of climate change in health issues through raising awareness of twenty communities on dengue prevention activities.

**Component outcome 1:** Capacity of the VNRC to implement dengue prevention and control activities is strengthened.

**Key activities:**

- Update VNRC's emergency health strategy.
- Develop and finalize manual on dengue prevention for staff and volunteers.
- Organize training-of-trainers courses for VNRC staff.
- Organize training courses for volunteers in selected communities.
- Organize regular coordination meetings.

**Component outcome 2:** The capacity of 20 communities to implement dengue prevention measures is strengthened.

**Key activities:**

- Organize community environmental cleaning events.
- Conduct public campaigns on awareness-raising for dengue fever prevention.
- Distribute mosquito nets.
- Distribute posters and leaflets.

**Programme component 3: Health and care planning**

**Objective:** To develop five-year plans of action for prioritized areas in healthcare.

**Component outcome:** Each focus area identified in the VNRC strategy for 2011-2015 has a detailed operation plan.

**Key activities:**

- Map healthcare staff and volunteer capacity to implement the operation plan.
- Facilitate different discussions between stakeholders on each focus area.
- Develop an operation plan for each focus area.
- Review and standardize the healthcare indicator database.

## **b) Profile of target beneficiaries**

About 640 VNRC staff and volunteers will benefit from training and coaching activities in this programme. Training components will consist of traditional first aid, health education, prevention of dengue fever, and community-based adaptation measures to climate change. The Movement's Fundamental Principles and PMER will also be included in all training activities under the health and care programme. Gender balance will be promoted in training activities. The programme will scale up capacity building for provincial and commune Red Cross staff as well as community volunteers, while the headquarters will receive support to strengthen its coordination and management role.

The intervention will also benefit selected communities in the southern part of the country which are most affected by health problems or consequences of climate change. Activities will be carried out in selected provinces where volunteers have already participated in community-based first aid training, and thus have potential volunteers in the communities.

The total number of beneficiaries to be reached by this programme in 2011 is about 68,000.

## **c) Potential risks and challenges**

As with the disaster management programme, the health programme is also challenged by inadequate human resources and the uneven application of results-based monitoring and evaluation. In addition, coordination and timely reporting is also demanding. To cope with these challenges for the time being, the programme will seek further involvement of capable chapters by engaging Red Cross chapter staff in project implementation and monitoring. The programme will also encourage competent people from other departments within the VNRC headquarters to continue their engagement in capacity building and PMER to partly assist the health and care department which implements this programme.

Volunteering is seen as an area to be improved for both health and care, and disaster management programmes. Volunteers in community are often mobilized for the Red Cross and other organizations, thus in times of emergency or activities that require a longer time commitment, it could be a challenge for VNRC to mobilize an adequate number of volunteers for activities under this programme.

In addition, a system for capacity building, retaining and management of volunteers is not yet in place, which sometimes makes it challenging to develop and retain volunteers. The interim strategy for volunteering is to duplicate good practices in the long-term volunteer development/capacity building, which have been gained from projects supported by the German and Norwegian national societies.

# Organizational development

## **a) The purpose and components of the programme**

<b>Programme purpose</b>
Improve the capacity of the Viet Nam Red Cross to handle its internal and external functioning in order to deliver higher quality service to beneficiaries and better adapt to the changing socio-economic context of Viet Nam.

The organizational development (OD) programme focuses on strategy development, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), financial development and volunteer management. In recent years, the programme has not attracted much funding support from partners, even though VNRC has needed strong support, as articulated in its strategic plan – 2006 to 2010. Some of this funding limitation has been overcome in the past years by integrating some of the organizational development activities into the disaster management and health and care programmes. Similarly disaster response operations have also provided some much needed support to improve systems to help deliver faster assistance.

The organizational development programme budget is CHF 129,780.

**Programme component: Strategic planning**

**Objective:** To improve organizational effectiveness of VNRC by developing a clear strategic plan for the next five years and to better adapt to the new socio-economic challenges in Viet Nam.

**Component outcome:** Approved five year strategic plan for Viet Nam Red Cross with attached operation plans for each priority and focus areas.

**Key activities:**

- Organize three workshops with the participation of Red Cross chapters, key managers and partners to finalize VNRC Strategy 2011-2015.
- Print 1,000 copies of the VNRC Strategy 2011-2015.
- Translate the VNRC strategy into English.
- Develop video clip to disseminate the VNRC Strategy 2011-2015.
- Organize six workshops to start up the implementation of VNRC Strategy 2011-2015.
- Analyse and assess the need and capacity of project staff at headquarters level on PMER.
- Develop training manual and plan on PMER for Red Cross staff.
- Conduct two pilot on-the-job training courses for disaster management and healthcare departments at headquarters on PMER.
- Conduct two training courses for project officers at provincial level on PMER.

**Programme component: Financial management**

**Objective:** To strengthen the financial management system of the society at headquarters and chapter level.

**Component outcome:** Internal audit function of the society is improved and financial procedures are updated.

**Key activities:**

- Conduct internal audit/inspection on the financial management of overhead costs and programmes at headquarters and ten selected chapters.
- Finalize the VNRC financial manual.
- Print and distribute 1,000 copies of the manual.
- Organize training on use of the VNRC manual.
- Develop content of finance management to be posted on the VNRC website.

**Programme component: Volunteer management**

**Objective:** To strengthen volunteer development and management of the society by focusing on the Youth Red Cross.

**Component outcome:** A volunteer administrative system that manages trained volunteers under disaster management, and health and care programmes.

**Key activities:**

- Develop surveying tools on volunteers.
- Evaluate current management system on volunteers
- Conduct training for Red Cross chapters on the usage of tools.
- Conduct survey on the number of volunteers at all branches
- Update database.

**b) Profile of target beneficiaries**

VNRC Strategy 2005-2010 defined six core areas: 1) improving the lives of the most vulnerable people; 2) enhancing its capacity in disaster preparedness and response; 3) promoting communication; 4) promoting fundraising; 5) increasing its organizational development and 6) improve its partnerships with other parts of the Red Cross Red Crescent movement.

After five years of VNRC 2010 Strategy implementation, VNRC has obtained considerable achievements in terms of organizational strengthening and providing better services to the most vulnerable people. As a result, its leading role in humanitarian activities in the country nationwide has been well recognized by the government of Viet Nam. The approval on the law of the Red Cross activities in Viet Nam by the national assembly in Jun 2008 was good proof of this. In order to be adaptable to the challenges in the new era and to align with the Federation Strategy 2020, Viet Nam Red Cross has planned to develop its strategy for next five years.

Strengthening capacity of VNRC staff at headquarters and provincial levels on PMER will help VNRC to provide its services to the vulnerable people more professionally and sustain the impact. Unlike the traditional training methods of using training courses in the form of classroom based learning, on-the-job training on PMER will be conducted. By implementing this model of training, there will be more impact on trainees despite the time consumed.

Financial management will mainly focus on the improvement of financial management of both program activities and overhead cost through conducting an inspection at both headquarters and chapter levels. In addition, capacity of VNRC accountants in internal and external reporting in terms of timeliness and quality will be enhanced through training on the new financial manual and guidelines which are expected to meet the reporting requirements of both: internally to VNRC and externally to donors.

Volunteers are key actors in the VNRC system. To better mobilize Red Cross volunteers in a disaster-prone country like Viet Nam, volunteer management is critical. It will be improved through the development and maintenance of database of active Red Cross volunteers nationwide.

The total number of beneficiaries reached by this programme in 2011 is about 11,200 people (200 staff, 1,000 volunteers and 10,000 community members).

## **b) Potential risks and challenges**

Lack of clear direction on overall organizational development, particularly in human resource management, remains a concern of the Movement's partners supporting the VNRC. Though, the issues of insufficient human resource and unclear tasks and responsibilities between departments within VNRC structure have been articulated by the VNRC's leadership, partners are waiting to know how VNRC sees this process. While waiting for a holistic plan on organizational development to take shape, it is still possible to support the national society in specific components to improve quality of work.

## Principles and Values

No activities are budgeted in this year's revised plan for Principles and Values (PV); instead, this is being targeted by integrating PV with the three programmes outlined above.

## Role of the secretariat

### **a) Technical programme support**

The IFRC country office continues to support VNRC in implementing and managing activities around disaster preparedness – the plantation of mangroves, typhoon operations, community-based health and first aid, and dengue prevention, improving progress and quality in implementation.

IFRC continues to support a stronger VNRC ownership so that the national society is able to direct partner support in a holistic way in areas of first aid, and volunteer management. This will be achieved through a range of coordination and cooperation mechanisms.

In addition to the support of the country office, IFRC's Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok and Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur also provide continued technical support in many areas.

### **b) Partnership development and coordination**

The IFRC country office supports stronger coordination of the national society in both partnership development and technical programmes. Coordination meetings with VNRC and the eight partner national societies working bilaterally take place every month. New ideas have been implemented to make the coordination forum more effective. On a wider scale, with support of the regional office, the national society continues to host regional events such as the regional HIV/AIDs network annual meeting, and the Southeast Asia leadership meeting. Being proactive in hosting such events will help develop partnership development capacity, an area in which the national society has interest.

IFRC is working with ministerial agencies and relevant stakeholders in legal preparedness for responding to disasters and communicable disease emergencies through international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL), and the IFRC-hosted global road safety programme (GRSP), which at several stages, have involved the VNRC's representation.

### c) Representation and advocacy

The IFRC country office, backed by the Asia Pacific zone office, helps ensure VNRC is more active in the coordination mechanism initiated by UN agencies and the government in local forums such as the donor forum. The implementation of the CBDRR programme enables VNRC to have a stronger role in working closely with governmental, UN and civil society sector in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

IFRC's active participation and exchange of experience in disaster preparedness and response within the national disaster management working group (DMWG) as well as with other stakeholders in local forum is increasing the Red Cross visibility in the country as a whole.

## Promoting gender equity and diversity

Women who are heads of families, breastfeeding or pregnant continue to receive preference in VNRC's assistance in health and care, income generation, and relief operations.

The diversity of the communities and of volunteers, members and staff continues to be promoted, based on the Red Cross Red Crescent principles of impartiality, unity and universality.

## Quality, accountability and learning

Monitoring has been paid due attention by VNRC. Monitoring visits take place as planned, and monitoring reports are prepared and submitted. VNRC staff will develop monitoring skill over the course of their work so that information from monitoring will be useful in decision making. Coaching on PMER will be useful to support building capacity for VNRC staff.

VNRC staff members now include evaluation as part of a project when developed. Recommendations in evaluation reports have been listened to by the VNRC's leadership and strong commitment needed to utilize fact finding and recommendations from the evaluations in their management and planning. IFRC supports VNRC to make the best use of recommendations in terms of improved implementation and management.

Finance development is expected to see change in a couple of years with interest in the process shown by VNRC and technical support from the finance delegate in the regional office. The national society continues to move forward in increasing its credibility and accountability in terms of finance management.

How we work	
<p>IFRC's vision is to: Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>IFRC's work is guided by <a href="#">Strategy 2020</a> which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.</li><li>2. Enable healthy and safe living.</li><li>3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.</li></ol>
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this plan, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Viet Nam Red Cross: Doan Van Thai, secretary-general email: <a href="mailto:doanvanthai62@yahoo.com.vn">doanvanthai62@yahoo.com.vn</a>; phone: +844 3942 8926; fax: +844 3942 4285</li><li>• IFRC country office, Viet Nam: Bhupinder Tomar, head of country office, email: <a href="mailto:bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org">bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org</a>; phone: +844 3942 2983; fax: +844 3942 2987</li><li>• IFRC Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok: Anne Le Clerc, head of regional office email: <a href="mailto:anne.leclerc@ifrc.org">anne.leclerc@ifrc.org</a> ; phone: +66 2661 8201</li><li>• IFRC Asia-Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Jagan Chapagain, deputy head of zone office; email: <a href="mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org">jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org</a>; phone: +603 9207 5700</li><li>○ Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER;</li></ul></li></ul>	

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## MAAVN001 - Viet Nam

### Budget 2011

#### Budget 2011

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies		15,000				15,000
Land, vehicles & equipment	20,000					20,000
Transport & Storage	6,314	1,804	902			9,020
Personnel	238,024	94,890	39,137			372,051
Workshops & Training	222,279	46,917	54,200			323,396
General Expenditure	134,292	40,749	27,620			202,661
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support Services	40,359	12,958	7,921			61,238
Contingency						
<b>Total Budget 2011</b>	<b>661,268</b>	<b>212,318</b>	<b>129,780</b>			<b>1,003,366</b>

