

# Final report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Viet Nam: Typhoons

Final report  
Emergency appeal n° MDRVN001  
Xangsane: [TC-2006-000144-VNM](#)  
Durian: [TC-2006-000175-VNM](#)  
31 March 2008

**Period covered by this Final Report:** October 2006 to December 2007;

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 1,350,061 million<sup>1</sup> (USD 1,332,288 million or EUR 857,688);

**Final Appeal coverage:** 100%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- Preliminary emergency appeal for Typhoon Xangsane launched on 5 Oct 2006 to seek CHF 1.01 million (USD 0.81 million or EUR 0.64 million) for 61,000 beneficiaries for 12 months.
- The appeal was revised on 13 October 2006 to CHF 1.67 million (USD 1.4 million or EUR 1.05 million) for 60,400 beneficiaries to reflect operational realities.
- The appeal was re-launched on 7 December as Viet Nam Typhoons Emergency Appeal (MDRVN001) on 7 December 2006 to incorporate Typhoon Durian. It requests CHF 2.98 million (USD 2.47 million or EUR 1.87 million) in cash, kind, or services to assist 98,000 beneficiaries for 12 months.
- Appeal was revised on 22 December 2006 for CHF 4,210,045 (USD 3.49 million or EUR 2.64 million) to support 99,500 beneficiaries for 12 months.
- Appeal was revised on 23 May 2007 for CHF 1,579,262 (USD 1,277,000 OR EUR 956,800) to support 60,750 beneficiaries for six months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated for Xangsane and Durian at CHF 100,000 each.

**Summary:** Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) played an important role in supporting the government of Viet Nam in assisting the people made most vulnerable after the Xangsane and Durian typhoons that hit the central and the south of the country in October and December of 2006 respectively.

Following a needs assessment done jointly with the national disaster management working group (DMWG), the VNRC carried out a large-scale operation in coordination with the authorities to support the most vulnerable people after the typhoons. The VNRC focused on 14 provinces, distributing emergency items including 435 tonnes of rice and 5,700 household kits containing kitchen utensils, mosquito nets, two blankets, and plastic water containers for collection and storage. These items have helped fortify the endurance and alleviate the concerns of communities in facing a shortage of food and amenities in the aftermath of the typhoons. This distribution of Red Cross relief items has helped ease the conditions of some 52,000 people seeking to rebuild their lives as they were before the disaster.

Notably, the VNRC has made a difference to the lives of 2,800 people comprising 650 households by providing typhoon-resistant houses to the most vulnerable whose homes are completely destroyed and possess little, if any, means to rebuild. Lacking Red Cross support, a large number of beneficiaries would likely have built shelters from mud or residual materials from their damaged homes.

The VNRC's housing support touches on the aspect of socio-economic development. Through ongoing investment in Viet Nam's disaster-resistant housing stocks, relief needs should gradually lessen post-disaster. To illustrate, in central Viet Nam, no houses built by the VNRC were damaged by typhoon Lekima

<sup>1</sup> Attached [revised budget summary](#) shows details of revision to CHF 1,350,061 from previous appeal of CHF 1,579,262.

and floods between August and November 2007.

Despite these achievements, the national society continues to face challenges in addressing all needs on the ground due to limited funding. Evaluation reports on Xangsane/Durian operations carried out by the Federation delegation in early 2008 indicate that hundreds of families affected by the Xangsane/Durian typhoons still live in temporary houses.

## The situation



**Building blocks:** children create their own structures from the ruins of homes in the aftermath of the typhoons. The force of typhoons Xangsane and Durian demolished thousands of homes, forcing the evacuation of over 1.5 million people.

### Background

The two deadly typhoons Xangsane and Durian occurred within three months of each other, causing unprecedented flooding and landslides in 22 provinces and two major cities, affecting 2.8 million people in their wake. Total recovery needs are estimated at VND 1,000 billion (CHF 64 million or USD 63 million)<sup>2</sup>.

Typhoon Xangsane affected the central provinces of Viet Nam on 3 October 2006, leaving 69 people dead, two missing, and the forced evacuation of some 203,000 people. It also swept away the livelihoods and homes of several hundred thousand rural farmers, completely destroying 8,916 hectares of farmland.

Only three months later, typhoon Durian swept through 12 provinces and cities in the south of the country, claiming 85 lives and injuring ten. It destroyed several thousand homes and compelled the evacuation of over 1.5 million people. Given the

clement weather that has been experienced by residents in the south of Viet Nam over generations, typhoon Durian was a highly traumatic encounter.

While many communities have preparedness measures in place, the force and scale of typhoons Xangsane and Durian were overwhelming and are proving difficult for them to recover independently. Among measures taken was the placing of sandbags on roofs together with branches to tie and weigh down the roof. The strength of the typhoons, however, overcame this resistance, destroying and damaging hundreds of thousands of houses. The impact on livelihoods was vast as well with approximately 15,894 hectares of agricultural land ruined and more than 506,000 livestock lost.

In Viet Nam, the government takes the lead in the preparedness for early warning and evacuation, and in responding to the typhoon, both in the emergency and recovery phases. Other organizations including Red Cross join the government's effort in informing the communities of the disaster, evacuating people to safer locations, providing food items such as instant noodles and water during evacuation, and distributing relief items including rice.

In terms of recovery, the central government has allocated funds for rebuilding new houses or repairing those damaged. Housing support from the government is managed by local government, and ranges from VND 2 million (CHF 130 or USD 127) to VND 7 million (CHF 453 or USD 445) depending on the degree of damage or destruction of each house. The central government also ensures the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure including roads, bridges, communication systems and schools. The government also provided 1,750 tonnes of rice for food relief, and cement for construction as well as the release of about VND 100 billion (CHF 6,473 or USD 6,364) for overall recovery from Xangsane.

Most of the affected communities received aid several times through different sources after the typhoon, such as the government, private companies, overseas Vietnamese, newspapers, pagodas, youth union and others. Coordination of all this support is carried out under the supervision of the commune people's committee. One example of the complexity of coordination is the Phu Tan commune in the Go Cong Dong district in the Tien Giang province. This commune is visited by 23 donor missions to distribute aid, both in kind and cash, to a

<sup>2</sup> Source: Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control - CCFSC

value of VND 2.3 billion (CHF 148,900 or USD 146,380). Volume and frequency of distribution are made according to the amount and frequency of aid received from donors.

From previous experience, it appears to take three months or so for people to regain their pre-disaster everyday lives. Distribution of food items, mainly rice, during the early stages of recovery were secured from various sources including the government, Red Cross Red Crescent, local organizations and international NGOs. Houses have been repaired during this reporting period before the farming season begins, or alternatively, people have moved to other locations for work to make ends meet. Many have also stayed with relatives for some time until they have temporary shelters built of leaves or remains from previous houses.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

Before the typhoons, VNRC supported local authorities in the early warning of the typhoons by informing families, and assisting people in risk reduction activities such as preparing and strengthening houses. The first response came in very soon after the typhoons struck. Relief items consisted of instant noodles, rice and cash from the local VNRC funds at commune, district or chapter levels, if funds were available. Staff and volunteers supported people with first aid and transportation to hospitals. Support from VNRC headquarters and the International Federation appeals with rice, household kits and shelter followed. In response to both Xangsane and Durian, VNRC provided emergency food and household kits using the allocation from the Federation's disaster response emergency fund (DREF) and its own sources.

On the ground, the Red Cross assisted people in many ways using all means available. For instance, during the typhoon, Hoa Vang Red Cross district, Da Nang province used banana trees as floating boards to help evacuate people. Another example was seating people in old steel oil drums and using a rope-pulley system handled by rescue workers to move them to safety.

Support from Red Cross chapters in non-affected provinces to Red Cross chapters in affected locations has been impressive. Chapters also appealed to the local business community to help with cash, food items, and mosquito nets. Health checks were also provided by the Red Cross. Communities in the Vinh Long province received plastic sheets to create temporary shelters, while communities in the Can Gio district, Ho Chi Minh City received medicine and clothes. In the Binh Thuan province, supplementary food items such as vegetable oil and sugar were provided through emergency cash assistance from the VNRC.

The emergency appeal was launched to seek support for those affected by Xangsane and Durian with priority given to food, personal items, livelihoods and shelter. Capacity building was also included in the ongoing strengthening of the national society's disaster preparedness. Priority was given to basic needs, however, and given the available funding, the building of livelihoods was compelled to take a backseat at this juncture.

### Relief distributions (food items)<sup>3</sup>

**Objective: Provision of food comprising a 15 kg ration of rice per person per month for 27,000 people for one month in the worst affected areas by February 2007.**

A total of 29,000 people in 14 provinces have benefited from rice support under this appeal. The increase in beneficiary numbers was a result of 2,000 more people being identified as urgently needing food.

The increase in the number of beneficiary assistance has not affected the overall budget for this activity due to the success of open and competitive procurement which resulted in high quality rice being bought at a price below market value. A Vietnamese company authorized in verifying quality assurance was invited to ensure the quality of rice purchased.

Distribution of rice started in October 2006 and ended in March 2007. The second round of rice distribution was postponed a few weeks due to the traditional "Tet for the poor" activities where the Red Cross provides Tet gifts including food items and cakes to the poor nationwide. Timing of distribution was critical, taking into account the

<sup>3</sup> A [summary table of relief aid distribution](#) for both food and non-food items follows as an annex.

between-crop period where people are generally running low on or have no stocks, and the new harvest is yet to come.

Selection of beneficiaries was jointly decided by the Red Cross at commune-level, and heads of hamlets following the Red Cross criteria circulated by the VNRC headquarters. For instance, the Red Cross and the respective head of hamlet visited and interviewed households, using lists of underprivileged households as a reference. These lists are updated every year by the people's committee. Lists of selected beneficiaries are verified by the commune people's committee before being sent to Red Cross district and province chapters.

Distribution of rice usually takes place at the commune building to which beneficiaries are invited and distribution support is provided by the local government. Apart from Federation support, rice was also provided by the Spanish government through the intervention of its national society.

#### Relief distributions (basic non-food items)<sup>4</sup>

**Objective: Replenishment of 10,000 household kits distributed from VNRC emergency stocks.**

A total of 5,700 household kits have been distributed throughout the whole operation. The International Federation's DREF enabled the national society to immediately respond to the needs. Within one week following each typhoon, 2,200 household kits reached the affected communities. The rest of 3,500 kits were delivered to the affected around March 2007.

The beneficiary selection process followed the same procedures as that of food distribution, and the Red Cross, local authorities and other organizations jointly distributed the household kits.

The objective to distribute 10,000 household kits was not reached due to lack of funding. However, the distributed items are very much needed for the people to recover their well-being as their belongings were lost or destroyed during the typhoon.



Relief in the form of household kits containing blankets and mosquito nets has been greatly appreciated by recipients.

#### Shelter

**Objective: By September 2007, 2,000 families with no available means to rebuild their homes are living in typhoon-resistant houses with appropriate water and sanitation facilities.**

A total of 650 houses were completed between January and April 2007, providing homes to about 2,800 people.

About 410 families in the central provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam and Quang Tri moved into their new houses in January and February 2007, just before the Lunar New Year. The timing of the move had great significance and meaning to Vietnamese people since it was before the Lunar Tet holidays. Another 240 households in the southern provinces of Vung Tau, Vinh Long, Ben Tre and Tien Giang completed their re-construction of houses in April 2007. According to local belief, it is not lucky for home owners to build houses across different years. This tradition made some beneficiaries start construction only after the Tet celebrations in February, indicating the start of a new and more prosperous year.

The allocation criteria require that typhoon-resilient houses are provided to those whose houses have been completely destroyed and represent the poorest and most vulnerable of the affected community. Among this

<sup>4</sup> A [summary table of relief aid distribution](#) for both food and non-food items follows as an annex.

most disadvantaged group, special emphasis is given to single heads of households (especially women), the elderly and the disabled.

Selection of beneficiaries should be conducted in the same way as that for food and non-food items. In general, the beneficiary selection for housing reflected the selection criteria although the selection process is not as participatory as recommended in the guidelines. For instance, using detailed “poverty lists” by the people’s committee, the commune/hamlet Red Cross and head of commune identify a preliminary list of beneficiary households. This preliminary selection is then double-checked and finalized in a publicized process with the commune people’s committee before forwarding the information to the Red Cross district and provincial chapters.

Selected beneficiaries, Red Cross commune and commune people’s committees together signed an agreement note indicating commitment from the beneficiaries to using allocated funds to reconstruct houses. Each beneficiary received VND 15 million (CHF 971 or USD 954) in cash to build their new homes.

The house design was managed by Red Cross chapters following guidelines on house reconstruction provided by the VNRC headquarters. The standard design is for 24m<sup>2</sup> with water tank and toilet, and technical requirements for typhoon resistance. Workshops to introduce this house design and technical requirements were held by Red Cross at the commune people’s committee building.

Some of houses were built larger (about 30-40 m<sup>2</sup> with values ranging from VND 21 million to 35 million (CHF 1,360 or USD 1,336 to CHF 2,266 or USD 2,227) because the beneficiaries managed to garner extra monetary or labour assistance from their relatives and neighbours.

House owners occasionally also managed to borrow from the government fund for the poor with preferential annual interest rate of 1.2 per cent. For instance, one homeowner in the Ganh hamlet, Phu Dong commune, Tien Giang province lost his home when Durian struck. His newly built house cost VND 22 million (CHF 1,424 or USD 1,400), about VND 7 million (CHF 453 or USD 445) on top of received funding. Intending to make the house larger, he also borrowed money from the government fund for the poor. Now every month he pays VND 70,000 (CHF4.53 or USD 4.45) in interest. This homeowner anticipates his new home to last more than 30 years with the ability to withstand winds of between 80-90 km/hr.

Solidarity among community members was also expressed and in many instances, beneficiaries received support from their neighbours in addition to Red Cross support. For instance, in the Tien Giang province, a 74-year-old woman who suffers hearing and speaking disabilities had her house destroyed by the typhoon Durian. Her neighbour gave her a piece of her own land on which to build her new house, and takes care of and monitors the building for her elderly neighbour.

Monitoring of house re-construction was mainly done by the Red Cross commune, district and province staff on a regular basis. Monitoring staff observed if reinforcement bars were made according to the prescribed design and helped encourage house owners to keep to the schedule. This way of monitoring worked with beneficiaries who have families and are able to manage the re-building themselves.

Many houses are not equipped with water tanks and sanitation facilities. Reasons for this are that these houses are built in economically poor areas and the house structure itself is the primary concern of the beneficiaries. In addition,

people are accustomed to using water from traditional ceramic water jars, therefore building a new water tank is not their priority. Also, hygiene awareness and sanitary habits such as



“I have never thought of building a house like this after the typhoon,” says Mrs. Kieu Oanh. Oanh and her husband are both blind. The couple and their seven-year-old daughter live on a daily income of USD 2.5 per day from selling lottery tickets.

the use of latrines are low in these communities, making latrine installation a non-priority in the newly built houses. These factors coupled with limited resources and means for construction have resulted in the lack of water tanks and sanitation amenities.

### **Livelihoods**

**Objective: By September 2007, 2,500 households in the typhoon-affected areas, which lost homes and/or crops, have a viable and sustainable source of income.**

Given the funding challenges that were faced by this appeal, implementation of this component which seeks to generate sustainable income for the disadvantaged, was postponed.

### **Institutional capacity building**

**Objective: Establishment of VNRC chapter/branch response teams covering needs assessment, monitoring, reporting, first aid and psychosocial support (PSP) from October 2006 to October 2007.**

After the disaster struck, the VNRC headquarters participated in the joint needs assessment team consisting of representatives from various international NGOs and the national disaster management working group (NDMGW). Meetings to share findings have been jointly hosted by the ministry of agriculture and rural development (MARD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Capacity building such as coaching on monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and reporting has been provided to the VNRC headquarters and chapters which implemented Xangsane/Durian typhoon operations. The coaching provided insight into monitoring and reporting, as well as a better understanding of Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles. Staff from national, provincial, district and commune levels participated. The coaching was facilitated by the Federation and led by a consultant who worked on a voluntary basis.

About 90 Red Cross staff benefited from this coaching. Small classes including implementers from all levels made it easier for trainees to share knowledge and increase their confidence. Through the training, trainees at local levels had better knowledge of how professional M&E and reporting support project management and enjoyed forum participation to exchange experiences. The coaching helped the delegation identify areas of need at local levels, and the headquarters to identify what, where and how to support their chapters more effectively as well as improve their communications/project management at central level. This is set to be part of the national society's overall policy on capacity building.

In addition, the delegation provided support to the headquarters and the chapters via phone calls and direct support during monitoring trips. It is worth to note that the issue on institutional capacity building should be seen in the context of building capacity for the VNRC as a whole to be more sustainable although focusing on a particular operation is a first and well accepted step.

### **Lessons learned**

The lack of human resource capacities, particularly at branch levels, and different ways of looking at reporting brought about challenges in meeting reporting requirements both in quality and timing. On the ground, Red Cross has done very well in helping people by innovative and timely rescue work like the using of banana tree logs as flotation devices to help evacuate people. These activities are rarely reported on and have to be experienced by visits or phone "reporting". Among future challenges is developing reporting practices beyond figures and statistics.

The Red Cross chapter in the south with little experience in building typhoon-resilient houses asked for house designs from its more experienced neighbouring chapter, modifying the design for their own use. Given this fact, the headquarters could strengthen its role as a catalyst to promote knowledge sharing and active networking among its chapters.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring of relief activities takes place at several levels from headquarters down to the commune level. Capacity for monitoring for the VNRC needs to be improved, focusing on quality and inputs for decision-making rather than merely meeting projected figures. Fact-finding and recommendations for improvement as

result of monitoring should be documented to make changes for future implementation. It will go a long way to build such capacity given the high turnover of Red Cross staff at branch levels.

External evaluation was done in January 2008, focusing the impact on beneficiaries from the early stages of disaster response to find out if aid delivered was the most effective way. *A softcopy of the evaluation report is available upon request.*

## Conclusion

The VNRC working from its headquarters through its network of provincial chapters and districts has responded to the needs of the people affected by the typhoons efficiently along with its planned activities. Relief assistance provided to the typhoon-affected families has filled part of the gap beyond local resources and government support.

Red Cross support fits well both in terms of relief by distributing rice and household kits, and recovery by providing housing support. The establishing of long-term disaster-resilient homes will be an important contribution to a gradual reduction of poverty of the beneficiary households.

## How we work

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

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:**

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**[<Final financial report, revised budget summary, relief distribution table below; click here to return to the title page>](#)**

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRVN001 - Vietnam Typhoons

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/10-2008/2
Budget Timeframe	2006/10-2008/2
Appeal	MDRVN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>1,350,061</b>				<b>1,350,061</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>		78,750				78,750
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>		55,000				55,000
<i>German Red Cross</i>		129,703				129,703
<i>German Red Cross (from German Government)</i>		5,245				5,245
<i>Hong Kong Red Cross</i>		31,616				31,616
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		214,846				214,846
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>		16,500				16,500
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>		128,600				128,600
<i>On Line donations</i>		2,386				2,386
<i>Other</i>		-34				-34
<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>		7,780				7,780
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		431,650				431,650
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>		320				320
<i>Unidentified donor</i>		0				0
<i>USAID</i>		245,700				245,700
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		2,000				2,000
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>1,350,062</b>				<b>1,350,062</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>		<b>1,350,062</b>				<b>1,350,062</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>1,350,062</b>				<b>1,350,062</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>		<b>100%</b>				<b>100%</b>

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>		1,350,062				<b>1,350,062</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-1,350,062				<b>-1,350,062</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		0				<b>0</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRVN001 - Vietnam Typhoons

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/10-2008/2
Budget Timeframe	2006/10-2008/2
Appeal	MDRVN001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,350,061</b>					<b>1,350,061</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Construction Materials	745,849		748,322				748,322	-2,473
Clothing & textiles	64,104		80,922				80,922	-16,818
Food	150,007		150,007				150,007	-0
Utensils & Tools	114,007		122,100				122,100	-8,093
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>1,073,967</b>		<b>1,101,352</b>				<b>1,101,352</b>	<b>-27,385</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	5,911		6,682				6,682	-771
Distribution & Monitoring	22,196		13,770				13,770	8,426
Transport & Vehicle Costs	11,060		10,548				10,548	512
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>39,167</b>		<b>31,000</b>				<b>31,000</b>	<b>8,167</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	5,261		414				414	4,847
National Staff	16,039		18,103				18,103	-2,065
National Society Staff	26,708		31,776				31,776	-5,068
Consultants			15,592				15,592	-15,592
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>48,008</b>		<b>65,885</b>				<b>65,885</b>	<b>-17,878</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	4,846		4,858				4,858	-12
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>4,846</b>		<b>4,858</b>				<b>4,858</b>	<b>-12</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	14,596		15,520				15,520	-924
Information & Public Relation	9,804		7,273				7,273	2,531
Office Costs	14,372		16,339				16,339	-1,967
Communications	6,807		2,357				2,357	4,450
Professional Fees	22,200		1,276				1,276	20,924
Financial Charges	21,826		10,008				10,008	11,818
Other General Expenses	6,715		6,440				6,440	275
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>96,320</b>		<b>59,213</b>				<b>59,213</b>	<b>37,107</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	87,754		87,754				87,754	-0
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>87,754</b>		<b>87,754</b>				<b>87,754</b>	<b>-0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,350,061</b>		<b>1,350,062</b>				<b>1,350,062</b>	<b>-0</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>-0</b>				<b>-0</b>	

**REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY**

Annex 1

Vietnam : Typhoons

MDRVN001

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<b><u>RELIEF NEEDS</u></b>			
Construction Materials	920,047	745,849	174,198
Clothing & Textiles	50,751	64,104	-13,353
Food	148,724	150,007	-1,283
Utensils & Tools	134,865	114,007	20,858
<b>Total Relief Needs</b>	<b>1,254,387</b>	<b>1,073,967</b>	<b>180,420</b>
<b><u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE &amp; VEHICLES</u></b>			
Storage - Warehouse	3,881	5,911	-2,030
Distribution & Monitoring	51,799	22,196	29,603
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,952	11,060	-7,108
<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>			
International Staff	23,700	5,261	18,439
National Staff	8,584	16,038	-7,454
National Society Staff	16,449	26,708	-10,259
<b><u>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</u></b>			
Workshops & Training	628	4,846	-4,218
<b><u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u></b>			
Travel	29,378	14,596	14,782
Information & Public Relations	18,300	9,804	8,496
Office running costs	12,000	14,372	-2,372
Communication Costs	6,000	6,807	-807
Professional Fees	22,200	22,200	0
Financial Charges	20,000	21,826	-1,826
Other General Expenses	5,351	6,715	-1,364
<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>			
Programme Support - PSR	102,652	87,754	14,898
<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>324,875</b>	<b>276,094</b>	<b>48,781</b>
<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash &amp; Kind)</b>	<b>1,579,262</b>	<b>1,350,061</b>	<b>229,201</b>
<b>Less : Available Resources</b>		<b>1,350,061</b>	
<b>Net Request In CHF</b>	<b>1,579,262</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229,201</b>

**Summary of relief items distributed by VNRC with contributions from different sources under the typhoons Xangsane and Durian Response Operation**

	Name of province	Rice (tonnes)		Household kits				Shelter/Houses		Mixed set <sup>1</sup>
		IFRC appeal	Spanish RC/Gov	IFRC appeal	Action Aid	MCC	Spanish RC/Gov	IFRC appeal	Action Aid	Swiss RC
1	Nghe An						150			
2	Ha Tinh	21		100						
3	Quang Binh	30		100						
4	Quang Tri	42		100		132		30		
5	TT Hue		105	600			1000	115		
6	Da Nang		105	700	79		1000	130	45	
7	Quang Nam		105	200			1000	135		
8	Quang Ngai	21		100						
9	Kon Tum	30		100						
10	Ben Tre	90		1000				100		1100
11	Vung Tau	72		800				70		
12	Tien Giang	72		700				50		
13	Binh Thuan	15		500						
14	Vinh Long	27		400				20		
15	Tra Vinh	15		300						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>5700</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>3150</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Consisting of food and non-food items such as rice, noodles and blankets.