

IFRC
Country Plan
Viet Nam
2012 - 2015

Planning Framework to Support Viet Nam Red Cross Society's

Strategy 2020 and Operational Plan 2015



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International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Planning Framework to Support Viet Nam Red Cross Society's Strategy 2020 and Operational Plan 2015.

This country support plan is a publication of the Viet Nam Delegation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The plan was developed between May and September 2011 and would direct the work of delegation till 2015. Individual project proposals for funding would be developed based on this framework and in discussion with the relevant donors.

Strategy 2020 voices the collective determination of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to move forward in tackling the major challenges that confront humanity in the next decade. Informed by the needs and vulnerabilities of the diverse communities with whom we work, as well as the basic rights and freedoms to which all are entitled, this strategy seeks to benefit all who look to Red Cross Red Crescent to help to build a more humane, dignified and peaceful world.

Over the next ten years, the collective focus of the IFRC will be on achieving the following strategic aims:

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

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Appeal for support: Viet Nam Red Cross staff and volunteers provide life-saving support during typhoon Ketsana that hit the Central coast of Viet Nam in September 2009.

Photo: Viet Nam Red Cross

1. Who are we?

The Viet Nam country office is part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) secretariat regional team in Southeast Asia; it is made of 12 staff - six programme officers (national and international), five administrative staff (national) and one country representative (international). The country office has been in existence since 1991 and reports to the Southeast Asia regional office of the IFRC secretariat, in Bangkok.

2. What is our mission?

To support Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC) in its organizational development, services that strengthen resilience of communities to external shock, and coordinate the efforts of all members of IFRC collaborating with VNRC.

3. Where have we come from and what have we done so far?

The country office supports the strategic priorities of

VNRC, which for the period 2006-2010 was guided by a “development strategy 2010 with vision to 2020” (VNRC 2010). The focus of VNRC 2010 was to strengthen its organizational structure and to position itself as the premier humanitarian organization in the country.

Externally the rapid socio-economic growth from 2006-2010 reduced the overall poor households in Viet Nam to 14 per cent of the population, but the low-hanging fruit of country development efforts are now coming to an end and future growth now requires fundamental shifts in developmental strategy. The government has responded to this challenge by adopting a new social economic development strategy (SEDS) for 2011-2020, including a new socio-economic development plan (SEDP) for the period 2011-2015. Two focus areas in these documents are: (1) emphasis on development “inclusiveness” (i.e. to ensure certain population groups/rural areas/faraway districts are not left behind); and (2) “environmental sustainability” (by improving natural resource management, protecting environment, and addressing climate change).

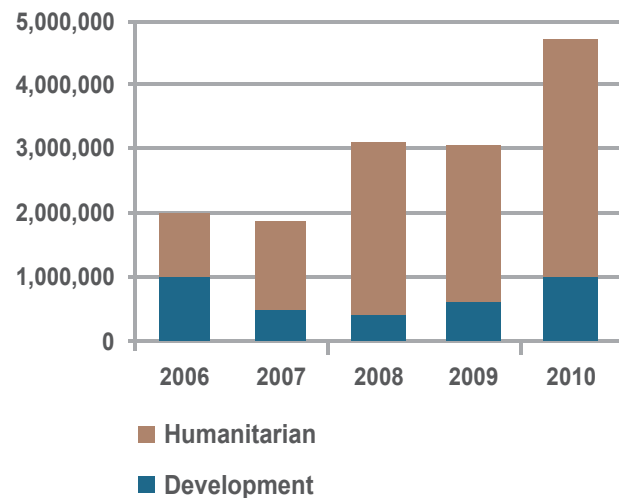
In the next five years, Viet Nam also aims to: reduce the number of poor families by two per cent per year; keep the urban unemployment rate to around four per cent; and increase the number of people in rural areas with access to safe water to more than 96 per cent.

The challenge for the country, however, will be to manage the growing disparities in the country. Large income disparity between rural and urban regions is already creating a wave of urban migration and new forms of urban poverty (such as migrants, homeless and street children). To sustain the gains of its recent development, Viet Nam will therefore need to continue increasing the availability, and the quality of its public services such as health and education. The Vietnamese already pay very high out-of-pocket costs for these services, and with increased income inequality, private options for these services will further increase pressure on the quality of public options.

In sync with this wider transition, VNRC 2010 also made significant improvements in its structure and ability to deliver humanitarian and development services. The Society now has nationwide presence with four levels of structure: chapters in 63 provinces, branches in 660 districts, and 9,625 units at the commune level. There are 150 paid staff at the national headquarters; 849 at the chapter level; 2,034 at district level; and 18,126 at the commune level. In addition, the Society is made up of 4,553,582 members, of whom 3,943,994 are youth and 298,725 are volunteers participating in various activities.

Its community-based health and care services have slowly incorporated changing health patterns such as the shift in health burdens from infectious to non-communicable diseases; and the impact of urbanization on healthy living (e.g. road safety). Since the indicators for national millennium development goals around child and maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS are still not met, VNRC has continued its auxiliary role to the formal health system in providing health education and supporting community health activities in first aid, road safety, avian influenza, mother-to-child care, HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation.

IFRC support to VNRC, 2006 - 2010 (CHF)



Source: Compiled by Viet Nam delegation, IFRC, April 2011

Viet Nam is also one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world and climate change impact on Viet Nam is likely to increase the frequency, magnitude and intensity of disasters striking the country. The key hazards such as tropical cyclones, floods and drought will have significant implications for Viet Nam's social and economic development, and hence its targeted poverty reduction efforts. Already Viet Nam loses on average 1.5 per cent of its annual GDP in economic loss from disasters. Also, since most of the Viet Nam's population is living in low-lying river basins and coastal areas, more than 70 per cent of the population is estimated to be exposed to risks from multiple natural hazards.

Going forward, climate change will only make this worse. According to a World Bank estimate, a one-metre rise in the sea level would affect 39 of the 63 provinces, approximately five per cent of its land area and 11 per cent of its population. About 20 per cent of the communes could be wholly or partially inundated, with the Mekong River Delta being the most seriously affected area.

To meet these growing challenges, and benefiting from the socio-economic developments in the country, from 2006-2010, VNRC raised about CHF 50 million annually (total CHF 251 million, of which CHF 15 million came from IFRC, see chart above) to help millions of vulnerable people in need. During the same period, various campaigns (such as 'Tet for the poor') helped build 27,523 houses (CHF 17 million) for the poorest; and one very successful campaign -- "Each organization, Each individual, supports one humanitarian need" -- raised CHF 34 million in 2009 and 2010 to help the most vulnerable.

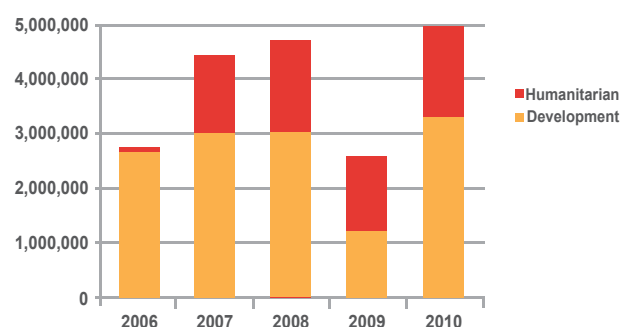
4. Who are our stakeholders?

Among the groups selected for the interventions under this framework are communities made vulnerable due to climate change; disasters, epidemics and poverty. The most vulnerable groups in the community, such as poor people living with disabilities, those affected by Agent Orange, and people with acute illness, households headed by single people, elderly people without family and other vulnerable people will be given special attention, particularly in the outlying and remote regions.

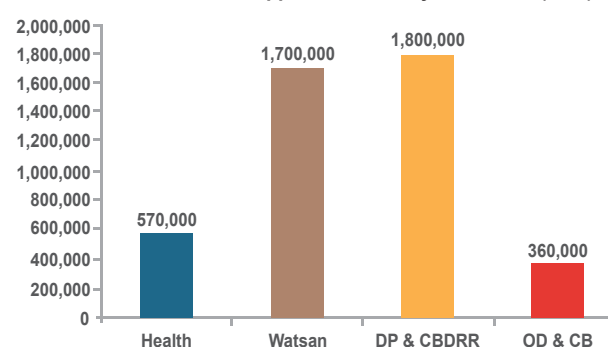
Currently 11 Red Cross Red Crescent partners support VNRC (see graphs and table below), only two of whom do so multi-laterally through the IFRC secretariat. This strategy will engage all these partners to leverage investments and create value by complementing stakeholder interventions.

For a full picture of international Red Cross Red Crescent support, see graphs and table below.

PNS support to VNRC (2006 - 2010, CHF)



International RCRC support to VNRC by area, 2010 (CHF)



Source: Compiled by Viet Nam delegation, IFRC, April 2011

Table 1: Current partner support to VNRC

Partners	Disaster Response	DRR	Health	Watsan	OD	Comms	HD	RM/ PMER
Multilateral partner National Societies through IFRC:								
Japanese RC	•	•						
New Zealand RC	•		•					
Other multilateral partners through IFRC:								
Rockefeller			•					
DFID			•		•			
Bilateral partner National Societies:								
American RC	•	•	•					
Australian RC	•	•		•				•
French RC	•			•				
Italian RC	•		•	•				
German RC	•	•		•	•			
Korean RC	•		•				•	
Netherlands RC	•	•						
Norwegian RC	•	•		•	•			
Spanish RC	•	•	•					
Other bilateral partners:								
ICRC			•			•		

5. Where are we going and how are we going to get there?

A new development strategy 2011-2020 (VNRC 2020) was adopted by VNRC in January 2011. This strategy identifies “four core areas for operation” and “three priorities towards the organizational development of the Society”. The four core areas are: 1) Disaster preparedness and response, relief operations, rehabilitation and recovery; 2) Community-based healthcare; 3) Humanitarian donation of blood, tissue, organs and bodies; and 4) Social care. The three organizational development priorities are: 1) Promoting humanitarian values; 2) Mobilizing funds for Red Cross activities; and 3) Strengthening the organizational structure.

Some of the new and ambitious priorities (hospitals, blood centres and speciality health clinics) in VNRC 2020 are a response to the emerging urbanization in Viet Nam and to define a relevant role of the national society to the country’s changing socio-political environment. VNRC 2020 also builds on the previous strategic plan (VNRC 2010) by continuing its strong focus on improving organizational structure, fundraising and scaled-up activities in disaster management, and health and care. However VNRC 2020 realigns the emphasis in these areas.

There is a clear recognition in VNRC that to meet the ambitions of its new strategic plan (VNRC 2020), it would need various forms of support and resources. A substantive part of the effort would be national, building on the success of last five years in improving capacity to fundraise and build national partnerships (including with the public authorities at different levels). However, international support will also continue to play an important part, i.e. to raise the quality of services and systems, to fund innovation and to support scaling up efforts of community services that help build resilience to external shocks.

The country programme for IFRC secretariat therefore will structure its support of VNRC priorities around four business lines:

1. To grow VNRC humanitarian services for the vulnerable people (“Disaster Management Services”, IFRC business line 2);
2. To strengthen and scale up the VNRC

contribution towards Viet Nam’s development (“Sustainable Development”, IFRC business line 3);

3. To improve VNRC visibility and its ability to influence decision makers and general public in support of its work (“Humanitarian Diplomacy”, IFRC business line 4);

4. To support VNRC and other member national societies present in Viet Nam in strengthening their mechanisms for joint working and accountability (“Cooperation & Coordination”, IFRC business line 5).

In all these business lines, the approach of the country office will be to focus on upstream value addition - i.e. activities related to coordination, policy, standards, guidelines and advocacy - rather than on implementation at the community level. Where the activities will focus on community level, they will do so to organize multilateral support towards collective efforts in scaling up the portfolio of the VNRC activities and/or to innovate. Finally, all activities will attempt to build key partnerships and transfer ownership to VNRC for future sustainability.

5.1. Disaster management services

“To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”



Protection and livelihood: Local residents collect clams around mangroves, planted under the Mangrove Plantation – Disaster Risk Reduction programme since 1994, and sell them in the local market.

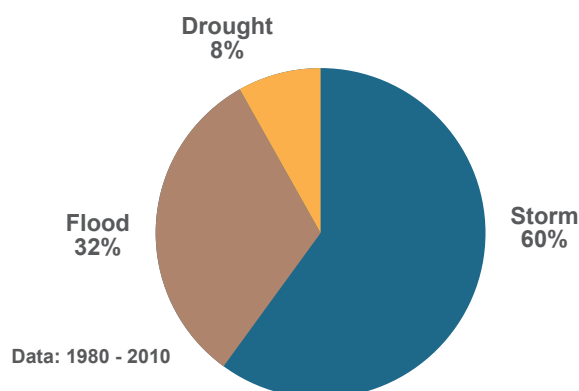
Photo: Daniel Cima/ IFRC

Outcome 1: Relevant, speedy and effective humanitarian assistance by VNRC.

	Output	Target
1.1	VNRC provides immediate relief by providing essential basic services (food, water, shelter and emergency health) to the people affected by disasters.	All IFRC funded disaster response operations of VNRC will show positive evaluations on relevance, speed and effectiveness criteria.
1.2	VNRC helps people and communities affected by disasters to quickly rebuild their lives, restore their livelihoods, repair their homes and essential services, and protect their health.	All IFRC funded recovery operations of VNRC will restore and/or improve on pre-disaster living conditions in a defined and agreed period.

Every year VNRC responds to dozens of disasters at local and national level, and in most cases, it is able to meet the needs of people affected with its own resources. However when its capacity to response is overwhelmed, it seeks the support of IFRC through an international emergency appeal. In the last decade, this has been the case in all but two years; it is therefore envisioned that this trend will continue. IFRC emergency appeals on behalf of VNRC will continue to provide support for the quick start of operations by using the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), supporting national fundraising efforts, and to coordinate wider efforts for a harmonized operation funded from different sources.

% People Affected by Disaster Type



Source: GFDRR, World Bank, Viet Nam

Outcome 2: VNRC capacity to deliver relevant, speedy and effective humanitarian assistance and help communities recover from disaster is strengthened.

	Output	Target
2.1	Improved VNRC framework (mandate, systems, SOPs and relevant guidelines) for an improved national disaster response mechanism.	All VNRC disaster response and recovery operations will show positive evaluations on relevance, speed and effectiveness criteria.
2.2	Contribute to the expansion of disaster response surge capacity of VNRC in 33 provinces by training and equipping branch disaster response teams (BDRT).	33 VNRC Chapters and Branches will have surge capacity with trained staff and active volunteer teams at different levels.
2.3	A functional training system for creating and improving disaster response skills in staff and volunteers at all level.	VNRC training centre will run at minimum one training course a month for the volunteers and staff on disaster management.
2.4	Developed logistics capacity for effective disaster response operations, including improved utilization of existing disaster preparedness centres.	30 disaster preparedness centres and one regional warehouse function to minimum operating standards.

VNRC is one of the leading humanitarian actors in Viet Nam, a role that is clarified in various laws, decrees and decisions passed by the government. Over the last five years, IFRC and its member societies have invested in building the capacity of VNRC in disaster response. For example, a minimum relief stock for at least 10,000 families has been created and improvements have been made in the national disaster response mechanism by creating national disaster response teams (NDRT) and standard operating procedures (SOP). However these efforts have lacked sustained effort and overall capacity of VNRC to respond effectively at branch and chapter level is still far from what is expected from its mandate. The supporting outputs mentioned above therefore will fulfil this gap.

5.2. Sustainable development

“To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development”



Planting protection: Volunteers plant mangroves under the Japanese Red Cross funded Mangrove Plantation – Disaster Risk Reduction programme, protecting communities from disasters.

Photo: Dang Van Tao/ IFRC

Outcome 3: The resilience of selected urban and rural communities to the impact of climate change is improved, and their ability strengthened to respond and recover from disasters.

	Output	Target
3.1	Selected number of urban and rural communities improves their resilience to disasters and adapts for the climate change impacts.	150 communes reduce value (VND/CHF) of household income lost to disasters and increase household income due to implemented resilience measures.
3.2	Community knowledge of how to address disaster risk and climate change impacts is increased.	150 communes reduce the value (VND/CHF) of physical damage caused by disasters in their communities.
3.3	Community ability to effectively prepare for and respond to disasters is improved.	150 communes reduce the number of disaster-related deaths from the total people exposed in their to disasters in communities.
3.4	VNRC capacity to deliver and sustain community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programming is strengthened.	VNRC NHQ manages and implements one CBDRM programme for all partners.
3.5	VNRC capacity in coordination of and advocacy for community-based disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation is strengthened.	VNRC has raised full resources for implementing resilience initiatives for at risk 500 communes.

As part of wider government efforts, VNRC intends to support resilience building measures in up to 500 at-risk communes in the country during the next four years. This programme will benefit from the lessons learned from the “impact analysis of coastal afforestation for disaster risk reduction” project supported for the last 15 years by Japanese Red Cross Society. The focus of efforts will be to reduce underlying vulnerabilities in the communities identified by using participatory vulnerability and capacity

assessments (VCA). VNRC will also help communities to improve their annual disaster management plans and to carry out regular simulations and practice drills. To improve awareness on climate change and disaster risk, the existing school-based approach will be strengthened and to improve economic resilience to disaster shock, appropriate training will be provided to expand livelihood options of the communities or to adapt them for resilience.

Outcome 4: Health and well-being in selected urban and rural communities through responsive VNRC services in diseases prevention and health risk reduction is improved.

	Output	Target
4.1	The integrated road safety and first aid programme of Viet Nam Red Cross is functioning.	30 provinces with trained first aid volunteers on road safety prevention and response.
4.2	Community health and well being (resilience) is strengthened through interventions on climate-sensitive and emerging diseases.	100 communes with reduced number of people falling sick to infectious diseases and reduced losses in their household income (VND/CHF) from diseases.
4.3	VNRC capacity to support communities to access improved water and sanitation facilities is strengthened and their knowledge of hygiene increased.	VNRC NHQ manages and implements one wat-san programme for all its partners.
4.4	Advocacy made on behalf of VNRC for their blood and curative service to potential partners ¹ .	At least two new partnerships are developed by VNRC for their blood and curative services.

¹There is no budget attached to this output.



Educating communities: VNRC's publication 'Humanitarian and Life' provides information on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and other information for use by communities such as basic disaster preparedness, first aid skills, good volunteering models.

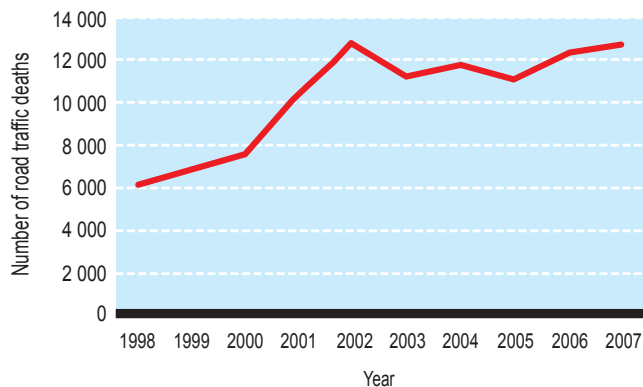
Photo: Viet Nam Red Cross

Every year, road crashes kill an estimated 1.3 million worldwide and further injure as many as 50 million. These numbers are comparable to the number of global deaths caused by tuberculosis or malaria, and in countries like Viet Nam, they continue to rise (see trend in the accompanying chart).

VNRC as part of the global IFRC effort will advocate for the adoption of simple solutions to avoid or significantly decrease road crashes and their tragic human, social and economic consequences.

The supporting output above will include activities to improve public awareness on the major risk factors of road crashes; increased community-based risk reduction activities; more first aid training in schools, work places and for new and professional drivers; and support advocacy efforts to design and implement improved national road safety policies.

TRENDS IN ROAD TRAFFIC DEATHS



Source: 2007, National Traffic Safety Committee

A key focus of the community health output above will be to enable healthy and safe living conditions in the changing climate of Viet Nam, and thus contribute to wider efforts in strengthening community-based adaptation. Climate change has a wide range of health impacts, for example, the incidence of vector-borne diseases would result from changes in weather and climate. The occurrence of dengue fever (dengue) in particular is sensitive to climatic conditions -- temperature increases and rainfall. Dengue is an already emerging tropical disease today and its incidence has grown dramatically around the world in recent decades -- some 2.5 billion people globally are now at risk from dengue, and Viet Nam (especially in the Mekong delta in the south) is no exception to this trend. For example, the incidence rate for dengue

increased from 118.8 per 100,000 populations in 2007 to 119.6 per 100,000 populations in 2009. The activities under community health output will support VNRC efforts to reach hundreds of communities through a volunteer-based delivery model that is both sustainable and cost-effective. Another focus would be to mainstream the adaptation lessons from communities reached to entire provinces through active partnerships with local authorities.

Currently 42 per cent of Viet Nam's population has access to hygienic water that meets the national standard and 55 per cent of its total households have access to a hygienic toilet. VNRC 2020, therefore, includes expansion of services to provide access to safe water and sanitation, and reduce water-borne diseases. The supporting output above is focused on improving the access to safe water and sanitation, and improves hygiene practices through enhancing capacity of the national society and of under-served communities.

One of the key aims of VNRC 2020 is to find a balance between its services at community level through various health education programmes, and to provide facility-based curative health such as blood centres, hospitals and clinics. While this framework does not provide any financial support to VNRC on its facility-based curative health services, it will support advocacy work to promote potential partnerships in these areas.

Outcome 5: VNRC will have well-functioning local structures with ability to mobilize and manage volunteers for scaled-up delivery of its services to the most vulnerable.

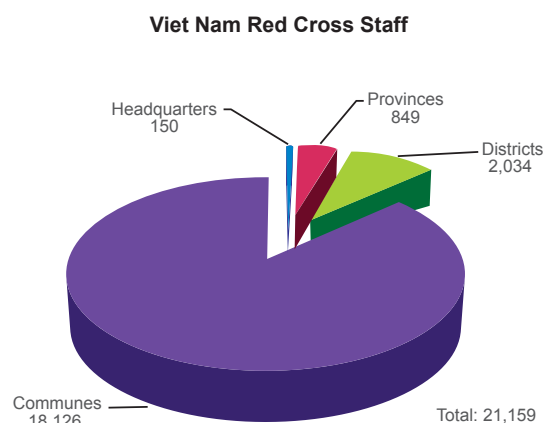
	Output	Target
5.1	The human resources management is strengthened at headquarters and targeted chapter and branch levels.	At least 30 % of the The Red Cross staff at all levels applies the planning, budgeting and monitoring skills in their programme management.
5.2	The volunteer management system is developed at branch level.	At least 20% of the Red Cross chapters effectively mobilize their volunteers to participate in disaster response and health services at the community level.
5.3	The financial management system is strengthened, and transparency is increased at the headquarters and chapter levels.	At least 20% of the Red Cross chapters have capacity to produce financial reports that meet donors' requirements.



Preserving community health: a volunteer for bird flu prevention in Dong Thap province, he was trained under the Avian and Human Influenza prevention initiatives of the Viet Nam Red Cross.

Photo: Alex Wynter/ IFRC

One of the key lessons from the implementation of VNRC 2010 was the lack of qualified staff at various levels and how this limited the gains made in expanding the overall structure nationally. This was particularly evident at national and provincial levels where attracting and retaining young talent was extremely difficult. This programme will therefore target improved human resource management (skills training and building efficient human resource systems) as one of its key outputs. A key activity in this output will be to build the training capacity of VNRC in a systematic and sustainable manner under the leadership of its training centre.



Source: Compiled by Viet Nam delegation, IFRC, April 2011

Another limitation of the VNRC 2010 implementation was the low membership engagement and volunteer mobilization. Volunteering by the youth in a sustained manner beyond emergencies in particular has been a big challenge. This programme therefore supports developing stronger volunteer management systems at the branch level.

The capacity of the accountants to prepare financial reports at the headquarters and the chapters already exists (although in varying skill levels) especially to fulfil the government requirements. However to gain confidence of the big institutional donors, the VNRC financial management system needs restructuring. The supporting output below will address this issue and improve the capacity of accountants at the chapter levels.

5.3. Humanitarian diplomacy

“To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work”

Outcome 6: The capacity of VNRC to deepen public, governmental, and partner support is enhanced, and more resources are generated to address vulnerabilities in at-risk communities.

	Output	Target
6.1	Resource mobilization activities are strengthened at headquarters and chapter levels.	25 % increased in the income generated through fundraising by headquarters and 20 selected chapters.
6.2	The visibility of VNRC is improved through efficient use of information management systems and communications at headquarters level.	Four of functioning databases (membership/volunteers, HR, finance and fundraising) and communication products used by other departments in national headquarters and structures at all levels.

The success of national resource mobilization (see above in section three) has provided good evidence of VNRC credibility with the general public in Viet Nam. This is also an excellent opportunity for VNRC to further diversify its income base. However, the systems to manage the fundraising at both headquarters and chapters are not yet of professional standards – in particular, no systems have been developed to manage the donor base and leverage it to its full potential. Similarly, VNRC has an advantage of possessing four media units (humanitarian

television, humanitarian and life newspaper, humanitarian magazine, and a public website), but so far, synergy between the units has not been fully utilized.

The supporting outputs above therefore work towards developing activities that will cover these existing gaps. In addition, these activities will be developed across all targeted programmes to strengthen advocacy efforts; and to position the work of VNRC for different target groups and enhance its status/profile.

5.4. Cooperation and coordination

“To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability”

Outcome 7: Improved ability of the IFRC country office to support VNRC and other member Societies present in Viet Nam to enhance their joint working partnerships, and strengthen their mutual accountability to deliver strategic outcomes.

	Output	Target
7.1	A well-functioning coordination mechanism is maintained for all the members to share knowledge and best practice.	Quality and regularity of monthly coordination meetings for all member Societies present and/or active in Viet Nam.
7.2	Improved representation and advocacy to various stakeholders on behalf VNRC and other members present/active in Viet Nam to facilitate their strategic objectives.	At least two VNRC programmes supported through a pooled funding mechanism and meeting commonly agreed performance and accountability criteria.

The secretariat represents IFRC globally to protect and promote its identity and to serve the interests of its member National Societies. IFRC in Viet Nam is committed to expanding its overall contribution to meeting humanitarian needs. In practice, this will mean that IFRC will continue to improve its coordination mechanisms and tools. The country office will also support closer cooperation, quality and efficiency of efforts to support VNRC organizational development. VNRC welcomes support from Red Cross Red Crescent partners in long-term partnerships (multilateral and bilateral) that are based on their strategic plan (VNRC 2020). The role of the country office is to support VNRC efforts in seeking partnerships that encourage

efficient collaboration through a set of practical rules for harmonization; setting common objectives and operational goals; determining the division of labour among partners; and adhering to commonly agreed resourcing, performance and accountability tracking, and shared advocacy and visibility frameworks.



Recruiting blood donors: IFRC goodwill ambassador Jet Li encourages young Vietnamese to volunteer as new blood donors to meet the country's blood shortage during the Lunar New Year in 2011.

Photo: Viet Nam Red Cross

6. What are some of the key risks/assumptions?

There are three key assumptions for the successful implementation of this framework. One, it assumes that the strategic priorities identified in VNRC 2020 will have support of VNRC leadership at all levels and they would match their commitment with required action, especially on the critical changes needed for translating strategic intents into actionable operational plans. Also it is assumed that there will be continuity in VNRC leadership after the VNRC national congress in 2012.

Two, in the absence of consolidated audit statements in VNRC, it is assumed that the data presented in various VNRC reports is accurate and provides a good basis for this framework to build the scope of activities.

Finally the planning assumes a continued presence of the country office with appropriate staffing levels. In the last five years, this has been a challenge for the IFRC resulting in ad-hoc country level leadership and frequent changes in direction under new head of offices. The wide agreements reached on priorities for next four years will mitigate some of this threat to direction of country office. However the plan does assume a reasonable level of continuity for the management of country office and stability of

funding for its core costs.

The biggest risk for this framework is that in the next four years, VNRC will not make any progress in creating a mechanism to attract and sustain sufficient and highly competent staff. Even though IFRC through this framework will specifically target improved human resource management and organizational development, possibilities remain that progress in this area will be slow.

Implementation design will take into account lessons from previous programmes on staffing and coordination issues between different levels of VNRC structures. Programme design will ensure that provincial and district level are equipped and empowered to take increased ownership of programme management and its delivery. In addition, adequate investment will be made to standardize implementation guidelines and procedures, and prior planning will be made to put in place a mechanism to help sustain activities. Attention will also be paid to improved programme documentation and to scale up advocacy efforts to ensure the VNRC profile is improved in various sectors of this framework.

7. How much will it cost?

Business Lines	2012 CHF	2013 CHF	2014 CHF	2015 CHF	Total CHF
Humanitarian Standards	0	0	0	0	0
Disaster Management Services (total)	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	6,400,000
<i>Response preparedness</i>	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,200,000
<i>Ongoing emergency operations</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Projected emergency operations</i>	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	5,200,000
Sustainable Development	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	4,680,000
Humanitarian Diplomacy	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	520,000
Cooperation and Coordination	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,200,000
Total Budget	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	12,800,000

The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Humanity / The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality / It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality / In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence / The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service / It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity / There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality / The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.



For more information on Planning Framework to Support Viet Nam Cross Society's Strategy 2020 and Operational Plan 2015, please contact:

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The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies promotes the humanitarian activities of National Societies among vulnerable people.

By coordinating international disaster relief and encouraging development support it seeks to prevent and alleviate human suffering.

The International Federation, the National Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross together constitute the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.