

Programme Title:	Joint Programme on Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Strategies for Children and Vulnerable Groups in Viet Nam
Country:	Viet Nam

I. Joint Programme Information

Joint Programme Information

Programme title:

Joint Programme on Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Strategies for Children and Vulnerable Groups in Viet Nam

Sectorial area of intervention and policy objectives

Food security and nutrition

Integrated approaches for alleviating child hunger and undernutrition.

Promote sustainable and resilient livelihoods for vulnerable households, esp. in the context of adaptation to climate change

Strengthen capacities to generate information through assessment, monitoring and evaluation.

UN Lead Agency:

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

UN Participating Organizations:

UN Women (UN Women)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Local Partners:

- Maternal and Child Health Department, Ministry of Health
- Crop Production Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Lao Cai and Ninh Thuan Provincial Peoples Committees
- Provincial Departments of Planning and Investment
- Provincial Health Departments and Reproductive Health Centres
- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Provincial Centre for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
- Mass Organisations, including the Farmers' Union, Women's Union and Trade Union
- National and local media agencies
- Private Sector, including UNILEVER, local seeds supplier companies, private hospitals and clinics, local pharmaceutical companies, representatives from UNICEF's Corporate Advisory Board and UNICEF Next Generation of Young Leaders.
- Global Initiatives and Non-Governmental Organisations

Report submitted by

Name:

Nguyen Minh Nhat

Title:

Joint program coordinator

Organization:

FAO

Contact information:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Viet Nam

One UN Green House Building

304 Kim Ma road, Ba Dinh, Hanoi

Tel: +84 (4) 38501874

Mob: +84 (0) 904270288

Fax: +84 (4) 32765520

Skype: nguyenminhnhatfao

Email: Nhat.Nguyen@fao.org

Reporting Period Ending:

Sunday, May 1, 2016

II. Contact Information

Resident Coordinator

Name:

Pratibha Mehta

E-mail:

pratibha.mehta@one.un.org

UNCT contact person
for implementation

Name:

JongHa Bae

Agency:

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Title:

Representative

E-mail:

JongHa.bae@fao.org

Phone:

+(84 4) 3942 4208 ext 15

Address:

03 Nguyen Gia Thieu Street, Hanoi

Alternative UNCT contact person for
implementation

Name:

Youssef Abdel-Jelil

Agency:

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Title:

Representative

E-mail:

yabdeljelil@unicef.org

Phone:

+(84 4) 3942 5706

Address:

81A Tran QuocToan St, Hanoi

Technical team contacts

Joint programme coordinator

Name:

Nguyen Minh Nhat

Agency:

FAO

Title:

Joint program coordinator

JP monitoring and evaluation focal point

Email:

nhat.nguyen@fao.org

Phone:

+84 (4) 38501874

Address:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Viet Nam
One UN Green House Building
304 Kim Ma road, Ba Dinh, Hanoi

JP communications and advocacy focal point

JP knowledge management focal point

JP private sector focal point

Agency contact points

Contact 1

Name:

Nguyen Dinh Quang

Agency:

UNICEF

Title:

Nutrition Officer

Email:

ndquang@unicef.org

Address:

One UN Green House Building
304 Kim Ma road, Ba Dinh, Hanoi

Contact 2

Name:

Tran Thi Thuy Anh

Agency:

UNWomen

Title:

National program officer

Email:

thuyanh.tran@unwomen.org

Address:

One UN Green House Building
304 Kim Ma road, Ba Dinh, Hanoi

Contact 3

Name:

Hoang Thi Bang

Agency:

WHO

Title:

Technical Officer, Maternal and Child Health,
Nutrition

Email:

hoangth@wpro.who.int

Address:

One UN Green House Building
304 Kim Ma road, Ba Dinh, Hanoi

Contact 4

Name:

Nguyen Song Ha

Agency:

FAO

Title:

Assisstant FAOR

Email:

songha.nguyen@fao.org

Address:

One UN Green House Building
304 Kim Ma road, Ba Dinh, Hanoi

Contact 5

III. Financial information

Detailed Financial Report:

 [Joint Programme financial report_April 2016.xlsx](#)

SDG-F Funds

UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	650,000.00	325,000.00	275,314.00	275,314.00
World Health Organization (WHO)	100,000.00	100,000.00	28,032.00	28,032.00
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	664,400.00	375,000.00	344,392.00	344,392.00
UN Women (UN Women)	85,600.00	85,600.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Total	1,500,000.00	885,600.00	677,738.00	677,738.00

Matching Funds

Name of source	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
UNICEF	630,000.00		158,029.00	158,029.00
FAO	80,000.00		49,000.00	49,000.00
WHO	100,000.00		297,376.00	297,376.00
UN Women	20,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
MOH	800,000.00		420,000.00	420,000.00
MARD	200,000.00		100,000.00	100,000.00

Total	1,830,000.00		1,034,405.00	1,034,405.00
--------------	--------------	--	--------------	--------------

IV. Beneficiaries

Direct Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers	756	350	406	
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government	790	305	485	
Indigenous				
Children	3,340	1,653	1,687	Children under 5 years of age in 7 program communes of Lao Cai and Ninh Thuan provinces
Youth				
Women 15-49	6,846	6,846		Women 15-49 in 7 program communes of Lao Cai and Ninh Thuan provinces
Village Health Workers	240	125	115	
Total	11,972	9,279	2,693	

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		

Government/municipal organizations	18.00	Department of Crop production (DCP) Department for Livestock Production (DLP) Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD) Northern Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry Science Institute (NOMAFSI) Agricultural Science Institute for Southern Coastal of Viet Nam (ASISOV) Viet Nam Academy of Agricultural Sciences
		Department of Maternal and Child Health Medical Service Administration Legislation Department Food Safety Administration National Institute of Nutrition Center for communication - health education
		Provincial Peoples Committees Provincial Departments of Planning and Investment Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Provincial Agriculture extension services Provincial Centre for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Provincial Departments of Health and Reproductive Health Centres
Private sector	1.00	Provincial private health facilities
Community-based organizations	3	Provincial Professional Social Political Mass Organisations (women union, farmer union, youth union)
NGOs		
Total	22	

Indirect Beneficiaries - Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government				
Indigenous				
Children	122,985	58,812.00	64,173.00	Children under 5 in Lao Cai and Ninh Thuan provinces
Youth				
Women 15-49	316,234	316,234.00		Women 15-49 in Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai provinces
Total	439,219	375,046.00	64,173.00	

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		

Government/municipal organizations		
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs	5	Development partners working on nutrition and food security (nutrition working group in Viet Nam)
Total	5	

V. Joint Programme Progress

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 1.1	<p>Training programme on application of the National Hospital Quality Criteria for public and private hospitals (with focus on the new standard on Baby Friendly Hospitals and Clinical Nutrition; self-assessment of the hospitals) was conducted for all provinces as planned. Technical guidelines on early detection and early treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition were updated (following newly WHO updated). Finalization is on process for submission to the MOH.</p> <p>The Food Pyramid Guides for pregnant, lactating women and under-five children were developed guiding women and childcare takers to choose appropriate menu for daily healthy diets. The Food Pyramid Guides will be converted to IEC materials for health education and communication activities</p> <p>Seven household models on crop, livestock and aquaculture production have been implemented in 90 households in 7 communes, 4 districts of Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai provinces to ensure for nutrition and food security integration.</p>	<p>Serious drought in Ninh Thuan recently resulted in delay in implementation</p>	<p>UN Viet Nam together with other development partner in Disaster Management Working Group lead a rapid assessment in 7 provinces including Ninh Thuan. Assessment findings have been presented to all development partners and government for further response</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 1.2	<p>A new national legal guiding document for implementation of the chapter #10 of the new Labour Code regarding maternity leave was developed and approved</p> <p>Mandatory food fortification including mandatory salt iodization was formulated and approved by Prime- Minister in Feb.2016</p> <p>National Decree 100 on marketing of breast milk substitute and complementary food for young children was formulated and approved by Prime -Minister</p> <p>Result of national survey on micro-nutrient deficiencies among women and children - 2014 were timely disseminated for use in advocacy and convincing government to adopt the national decree on mandatory food fortification, and planning new intervention.</p> <p>Midterm review of national nutrition strategy period 2011-2015 was on going with support from an international consultant</p> <p>The nutrition social marketing practical guide was adopted in March 2016 by the National Nutrition programme for publication and widely applied in the whole programme network to scale up the approach</p> <p>Gender assessment is on-going, desk review on gender in nutrition and food security policies and programmes in Viet Nam is almost completed. The review involved in key informant interview with related government agencies, UN and NGOs working on nutrition and food security issues. The findings from the study will be shared with policy makers and practitioners in May 2016 for further mainstreaming gender into related policies and programme supported by the JP.</p> <p>Restructuring Proposal on Rice sector endorsed by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and will be disseminated in 2nd quarter 2016.</p> <p>Restructuring Proposal on Agriculture Sector in Ninh Thuan province is under finalization process. Proposal outline developed, data collection and consultation have been done in Ninh Thuan province</p>	<p>The process of putting IMAM service cost (including RUFT food) to be covered by the health insurance cost for children under six in Viet Nam is facing big challenges because globally, RUFT (ready to use therapeutic food) was not classified as a medicine, but a food. And as a result the RUFT is not supported to be covered under the local law. This key challenge negatively affected the approval process of the government (MOH) to the technical guideline for IMAM</p> <p>Challenge will be the government budget might not available to conduct more and more training on nutrition social marketing</p>	<p>UNICEF with more closely with WHO and the food /Drug administration of Viet Nam to change the name for the RUFT from a food to be under medicine list</p> <p>Share the practical guide on nutrition social marketing to all relevant project programme. This social marketing practical guide will also put step by steps to the training curriculum of the nutrition master training course which is running by the national institute of nutrition</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 2.1	<p>Model development on community based IYCF promotion for reduction of child stunting with diversity of integrated activities has being implemented well in 3 communes of Lao Cai. It has being developed in 04 communes of Ninh Thuan provinces with a basic training for community network completed in March 2016.</p> <p>Seven household models on crop, livestock and aquaculture production developed and have been implemented in Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai provinces. The model designed as follows: Training - Implementation - Verification - Demonstration</p> <p>IEC materials on gender equality in nutrition and food security under development, the material will be distributed to communities for model implementation</p>	<p>Challenge is in setting a closer linkage between health-nutrition networks with agricultural network in the pilot communes where the model on nutrition and food security has being developed. Since the agricultural extension network is not available at village level (only commune level).</p>	<p>Recruitment of the communal agricultural extension worker to be a member of the steering committee of the program at community. For maximize the use of this agricultural extension worker, he/she will also frequently invited to joint and facilitate group discussion relating to home food production in the ongoing child feeding practice's clubs.</p>
Output 2.2	<p>Integrated communication on nutrition, food security and WASH were frequently conducted at different levels in the project areas, provincial media and grass roots.</p> <p>Capacity building and communication have been done through training, parent education and demonstration of seven household models on crops, livestock and aquaculture production including rice model using RICM in Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai provinces. Community people gained their knowledge and skill on the model including nutrition and food security.</p> <p>Communication materials on food security under development in integration with nutrition and pre and post-natal care</p>	N/A	N/A

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 3.1	<p>Annual Nutrition profiles for national, sub region and 63 individual provinces were developed and timely published in the NIN's Website (November 2015). Data were disaggregated by age, sex, boy and girl and ethnicity as expected</p> <p>Following up recommendation from phase 1 (2014), one testing round of using USSD (replaced for SMS) in data collection and transfer was completely carried out in 01 commune (Ninh Thuan province) in March 2016. This testing was delayed because of the effort matching USSD into a Rapid Pro system.</p> <p>WASH communication and CLTS model (Community Let Total Sanitation approach) were implemented in the project communities as part of comprehensive intervention package (in Lao Cai and Ninh Thuan provinces) to synergy impacts on reduction of child stunting.</p>	Disaggregated data in nutrition profiles by incomes is not possible by the national nutrition surveillance system at current designed	N/A
Output 3.2	<p>PMU functioned at both national and subnational levels</p> <p>Baseline study has been completed in Lao Cai and Ninh Thuan</p> <p>Sensitization Joint planning workshop was undertaken in Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai for health and agriculture sectors</p> <p>Monitoring field trip were conducted quarterly by national and by provincial levels to district and community</p>	N/A	N/A

Cross-cutting issues

How has the JP addressed during the reporting period (please provide concrete actions):

1) The **sustainability** of the JP work. (200 words)

Policy strengthened on nutrition and food security through approval and implementation of Labour Code on maternity leave, national legislation on food fortification, national decree on marketing of breast milk substitute and complementary food for young children and restructuring agriculture sector with strong ownership of Government which result to nation-wide application and benefit all children. In addition, stunting reduction has been incorporated into national and provincial Social Economic Development Plan (SEDP) which is important for mobilizing local resource for implementation.

Community based nutrition and household food security model have been implemented in response to the strong demand to formulate a more effective and appropriate formal national nutritional programme. In model development and implementation process, participatory approach have thoroughly applied with a high level of participation by local health office, local authorities, commune agriculture extension officer

and different stakeholders from different sectors. Villages and communes are also engaged. The services provided under the village support group, commune child feeding clubs and household food security model were designed in a way that it could be self-sustained later on via participating and contribution of the villagers.

2) The promotion of **women's empowerment and gender equality**. (200 words)

Poor and ethnic minority women and girls are direct beneficiaries of the project. At the policy level, the project support the development of policies related to maternal, infant and young child nutrition. At community level, pregnant and breastfeeding women are targeted in education activities on nutrition and early breast feeding to ensure the best benefits for mothers and infants.

Women-headed households are also supported to implement seven models on crops, livestock and aquaculture production including home gardening to increase nutrition in the family. In addition, women gained their knowledge and skill through capacity building on household model as well as nutrition and food security.

A desk review on gender issues in nutrition and food security programme and policies is on-going to provide a better understanding of the situation, identify gaps and provide recommendations for policy actions.

3) The engagement in **public-private partnerships**. (200 words)

The nutrition social marketing practical guide for promotion the use of nutrition product was approved in March 2016 by the National Nutrition programme created a good platform for collaboration and partnership between local health authorities and local companies who have nutritious products.

National legislation of mandatory food fortification including mandatory salt iodization was approved by Prime- Minister in Feb.2016. The national legislation creates a critical platform for the collaboration between private sector (who produce/import the food items under list of the food to be regulated by this mandatory legislation) and the government sector. This partnership will happen in all fields including the Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for production of nutrition fortified food, product registration, labeling, standard, food claim and quality control system.

Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication actions that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?:

Yes

Please describe communication activities developed as part of the JP. :

A national launching of the result of newly national survey on micro-nutrient deficiencies (2014) was conducted timely in Nov.2015. It provided a strong evidence about a severe status of multiple micro-nutrient deficiencies among women and children in Viet Nam. That was a major convince Government to adopt a new Mandatory Food Fortification in Feb.2016.

UN joint efforts on SUN movement, Zero Hunger Challenge and following up on Second International Conference on Nutrition are important to advocate for SDG goal # 2 on ending hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition. UNICEF co-chair with NIN on SUN movement with strong participation from FAO while MARD co-chair with FAO on ZHC to develop policy framework including nutrition and food security, SUN network have greatly contributed to nutrition pillar in ZHC matrix.

Joint Program Coordinator participated and presented joint program to APEC meeting on food security in

Ha Noi on 21-22 April 2016. The achievement and lesson learned from program was documented as a good case study for APEC in addressing food security issues

Please provide concrete gains on how the the JP communication and advocacy efforts have increased awareness on SDGs.:

(250 words)

JP twitter handle:

@

Other social media channels managed by joint programme (Instagram, Google+, You Tube...):

One UN Coordination and Delivering as One

The SDG-F is based on the principles of effective development cooperation, inclusion and participation and One UN coordination.

Actions	Description
Managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc.) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	With support from JP coordinator and UN agencies, national PMU have been developed and provided a guidance to provincial PUMs in Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai provinces on program management and supervision including financial mechanism
Joint analytical work (studies, publications, etc.) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Gender assessment is on-going and jointly conducted by UN Women and other UN agencies to get better understanding of gender issues in connection to nutrition and food security Methodology for baseline study and relationships with the provincial authorities have contributed to the successful conduct of the recent UN joint rapid assessment on drought response needs in Ninh Thuan
Joint activities undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Capacity activities on nutrition and food security have been done jointly by UN agencies IEC and communication activities have been done jointly by UN agencies through parent education, commune child feeding clubs and household food security model
Other, please specify:	N/A

What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? :

Joint program planning at national and subnational level helped to strengthen the program integration and identify comprehensive intervention

Joint program implementation strengthened the integration on nutrition and food security on capacity building, behaviors change communication through parent education, commune child feeding clubs and household food security model

Joint program monitoring trips are good means to improve quality of implementation and ensure for program integration

UN joint efforts on SUN movement , Zero Hunger Challenge and following up Second International Conference on Nutrition are important to contribute to program achievement

National Ownership: Paris, Accra and Busan Commitments

The SDG-F strengthens the UN system’s ability to deliver results in an integrated and multi-dimensional manner by supporting the Joint Programme modality and by bringing together United Nations Agencies

and national counterparts in a collective effort to ensure ownership and sustainability of results of JPs and advance towards the SDGs.

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Government (specify national/local)	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget	<p>The government has fully participated in national steering committee and national program management unit for program supervision and management. The Government is involved in all program cycle from baseline survey, planning and budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>The government has actively participated and contributed to policy and advocacy activities and shown their commitment for national wide application</p>
Private Sector	Fairly involved	Service Provision	<p>The engagement of private sector to program strengthened through approval of nutrition social marketing practical guide for promotion the use of nutrition product in March 2016, the approved guide create a good platform for collaboration and partnership between local health authorities and local companies who have nutritious products. More than that National legislation of mandatory food fortification including mandatory salt iodization was approved by Prime- Minister in Feb.2016. The national legislation creates a critical environment for the collaboration between private sector (who produce/import the food items under list of the food to be regulated by this mandatory legislation) and the government sector. This partnership will happen in all fields including the Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for production of nutrition fortified food, product registration, labeling, standard, food claim and quality control system.</p>
Civil Society	Fairly involved	Other	<p>The Women's Union, Farmers' Union and Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs (CEMA) e have actively participated in the design, planning and implementation of program interventions for community based models on nutrition and food security as well as parent education</p>

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Academia	Fairly involved	Policy-decision making Service Provision	The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) has been actively involved in JP formulation phase, implementation phase through baseline data collection, food pyramid development, national data control on nutrition, development of community base nutrition model as well as coordination of SUN movement Agricultural academia, including the Institute for Planning and Strategies of Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD), Fruits and Vegetables Research Institute (FAVRI), Viet Nam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS), Agricultural Science Institute for South Central Viet Nam (ASISOV), Northern Mountainous Agro-Forestry Institute (NOMAFSI) participate in baseline study to define interventions and implementation for food security component including restructuring agriculture proposal development

* Implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs

Please briefly describe the current situation of the government, private sector and civil society on regards of ownership, align:

PMU functioned at both national and provincial level, although orientation and guidance on program and financial management were provided by national PMU to Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai provinces but national supervisor role especially monitoring and technical assistance still needs to be strengthened. A meeting between UN agencies and national PMU will be organized soon in May 2016 to address the issue.

Academy has been actively involved in and contributed to JP implementation. In health sector, the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) has played an important role on baseline study, food pyramid development, national and provincial nutrition profile, development of community base nutrition model as well as coordination of SUN movement while in agriculture sector the Institute for Planning and Strategies of Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD), Viet Nam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS), Agricultural Science Institute for South Central Viet Nam (ASISOV), Northern Mountainous Agro-Forestry Institute (NOMAFSI) actively participate in defining interventions and implementation for food security component including restructuring agriculture proposal development

Please briefly provide an overall assessment of the governance and managerial structures :

As mentioned above, national PMU's role on overall program supervision especially monitoring and technical assistance still need to be strengthened. A meeting between UN agencies and national PMU will be organized soon in May 2016 to address the issue.

VI. Joint Programme contribution to the SDGs

SDG #	JP Contribution
Goal 2	<p>Target # 2.2 Reducing stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of girls pregnant and lactating women, particularly in the most vulnerable ethnic minorities communities along South Central Coast and Northern Mountainous regions of Vietnam The Food Pyramid Guides for pregnant, lactating women and under-five children were developed guiding women and childcare takers to choose appropriate menu for daily healthy diets. The Food Pyramid Guides will be converted to IEC materials for health education and communication activities Early Essential Newborn Care guidelines including 6 basic steps for care during labour, delivery and postpartum care including promoting early exclusive breastfeeding was developed and approved by MOH and disseminated to all provinces</p> <p>Target # 2.3 At community level Seven household models on crop, livestock and aquaculture production including rice model using RICM have been implemented in Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai provinces to ensure for nutrition and food security. At national level Gender assessment in on-going, desk review on gender in nutrition and food security policies and programmes in Viet Nam is almost completed. The review involved in key informant interview with related government agencies, UN and NGOs working on nutrition and food security issues. The findings from the study will be shared with policy makers and practitioners in May 2016 for further mainstreaming gender into related policies and programme supported by the JP.</p> <p>Target # 2.4 Restructuring Proposal on Rice sector endorsed by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and will be disseminated in 2nd quarter 2016. Restructuring Proposal on Agriculture Sector in Ninh Thuan province is under finalization process. Proposal outline developed, data collection and consultation have been done in Ninh Thuan province Restructuring Proposal on Rice sector endorsed by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in line with the strategic directions and format well informed by FAO's Regional Rice Strategy for Asia and the Pacific, which highlights the PPP investments in the rice sector for both export earnings and food security for poor communities.</p>

VII. Additional Information

Additional Comments:

It is urgent if the 2nd tranche is transferred, in order to ensure the continuous program implementation, especially with UNICEF and FAO (WHO and UN-Women have fully received the total budget requirements).

Attachments

Programme baseline study *:

 [JP-Progress report April 2016_ clean version for submission .docx](#)

 [Base-line asesment in the two selective communes of Lao Cai province - final 2015 \(EN\) .pdf](#)