



# *One Plan*

*(Common Action Plan)*

**2006 – 2010**

*between*

**The Government  
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam**

*and*

**United Nations Children's Fund  
United Nations Population Fund  
United Nations Development Programme  
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS  
United Nations Volunteers  
United Nations Development Fund for Women**

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## THE FRAMEWORK

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (hereinafter referred to as the participating UN agencies<sup>1</sup>) are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of this country programme action plan in Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as the One Plan);

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government and participating UN Agencies are committed, including: the Millennium Summit and the Millennium Declaration; the Millennium Summit +5; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Rio +10 Summit on Sustainable Development; the International Conference on Population and Development, and other UN conventions to which Viet Nam has acceded;

Agreeing that the participating UN Agencies support the implementation of the Social Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 (SEDP) and related sectoral and local strategies, in line with the Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness of 2 July 2005;

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the UNICEF Programme of Cooperation 2001–2005; the previous UNDP Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) 2001–2005, in which the UNV programme was integrated; the UNFPA Sixth Country Programme (2001–2005); the past work programmes of UNAIDS, and the UNIFEM four-year Regional Programme (2004-2008) to strengthen the implementation of CEDAW in Southeast Asia, including Viet Nam;

Implementing the “Principles, Objectives and Instruments to achieve One United Nations in Viet Nam”, proposed by the participating UN Agencies and agreed by the Government of Viet Nam on 24 May 2006 which elaborates on the five pillars of the UN reform process in Viet Nam that are mutually supporting and will help create the conditions for the UN to make a more effective contribution to the development of Viet Nam, namely (a) the formulation of one programme and (b) one budget (together called “One Plan”) in order to promote greater synergy and complementarity among the UN agencies; (c) unifying management for greater coherence and strengthened accountability, (d) developing one set of management practices to simplify planning, reporting and evaluation, and increase accountability, and (e) ascertaining a single physical location for the UN in Viet Nam;

Entering into a new period of cooperation from 2006 to 2010;

Declaring that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and trusted partnership;

Have agreed as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> Other UN agencies, programmes and funds are indicated in this text as “other UN agencies”.

## **PART I BASIS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE RELATIONSHIP**

1. The Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 12 February 1979 provides the basis of the relationship between the Government and UNICEF. The Government and UNDP have entered into the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), signed on 21 March 1978, which governs UNDP's assistance to the country and which applies, *mutatis mutandis* to UNFPA. UNAIDS has operated in Viet Nam since 1996 also under the UNDP SBAA. UNV operates under the administration of the UNDP. UNIFEM operates in autonomous association with UNDP and started the CEDAW programme in Viet Nam in late 2004.
2. This One Plan for the period 2006 to 2010 is to be interpreted and implemented in conformity with the SBAA and BCA. The programme described herein has been agreed jointly by the Government and participating UN Agencies. This One Plan together with the Annual Work Plans (AWPs) concluded hereafter constitute the project document and plan of operations as referred to in the SBAA and BCA respectively, except where traditional project documents are required.
3. The Government of Viet Nam has requested the UN to be selected as a pilot country for UN reform. The One Plan builds on the key components of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006-2010, and on Country Programme Documents (CPDs) and Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) (2006-2010) that were agreed for UNICEF, UNDP (including UNV) and UNFPA in 2006, and on the UNAIDS and the UNIFEM country work plans. This One Plan supersedes the individual CPAPs and other action planning documents for this period as a legally binding document for the six participating agencies. It presents the development challenges, the programme outcomes, outputs and expected results, implementing strategies, management responsibilities, and commitments of the Government and the participating UN Agencies. This One Plan is the result of a consultative and participatory process involving Government coordinating agencies, key national Implementing Partners, UN agencies as well as other international partners.
4. This One Plan is the common programming document of the six participating UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNV, UNAIDS, UNIFEM) and their national partners. The overall goal of this One Plan is to maximize and effectively use the contribution of the participating UN Agencies to build a prosperous, equitable and democratic Viet Nam for all by enhancing coherence, coordination and programmatic synergies among the participating Agencies.
5. The One Plan emphasises the unique role of the UN in implementing basic UN agreements such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Millennium Declaration and its goals. The rights based approach means that participating Agencies will especially reach out to those areas and groups who are not yet benefiting fully from Viet Nam's rapid progress. The One Plan builds on the comparative advantages of the UN and emphasises capacity building at different levels and technical assistance to Viet Nam's international commitments under various multilateral agreements.
6. The UNDAF and this One Plan are both based on Viet Nam's Social Economic Development Plan (2006-2010) (SEDP) and related national sector plans, and both are directly supportive of specific parts of that. The One Plan reflects UN support to the Ha Noi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness (July 2005) (HCS) and the Government led Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness (PGAE) that monitors its implementation.
7. The One Plan is the specific contribution of the six participating UN Agencies to the UNDAF, and comprises of the development results and programme budget of the six participating UN Agencies and their development partners. It is anticipated that over time

other UN entities participating in the UNDAF may also participate in this “one programme” and “one budget”, and other result areas may be identified.

8. For the purpose of this One Plan the contextual analysis for UNDAF and individual agency country action plans were updated, lessons learned by participating UN Agencies were reviewed, and national development results achieved through 2006 were analysed. This has contributed to re-orientation of some of the expected results for the period through 2010. Links and potential synergies between activities of participating UN Agencies are made apparent in the One Plan, which was not possible in the individual action plans that are being superseded by the One Plan. Some of the participating UN Agencies’ results at different levels were combined or re-formulated, eliminating overlap and enabling closer collaboration and better coordination between participating UN Agencies and their Implementing Partners (IPs)<sup>2</sup>.

## **PART II SITUATION ANALYSIS**

9. Viet Nam has enjoyed rapid economic growth for most of the period since the launch of the *Doi Moi* reform process in 1986. Agrarian reform, decentralization production and distribution of basic necessities, easier access to international markets and fiscal and monetary stabilisation have stimulated productivity growth and rising living standards. Viet Nam is making impressive progress toward achieving the *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*. The country has halved its poverty rate and seen improvements in under-five mortality, primary school enrolment, child malnutrition, maternal mortality, and access to clean water and sanitation. Moreover, the reforms created space for economic, social and cultural activities outside of the confines of Government and party institutions.

### ***Poverty reduction and social policy***

10. The recorded poverty rate fell from 58.1 percent in 1993 to 19.5 percent in 2004 as based on the international poverty line (GSO - VHLSS). According to the Vietnamese poverty line, poverty decreased from 18% in 2001 to 7% in 2005 (see SEDP). However, poverty rates remain high, and extreme poverty remains heavily concentrated in remote, isolated and ethnic minority regions. Gaps between rich and poor, and disparity between urban and rural areas are rising. Job growth is inadequate to absorb the 1.4 million workers expected to join the labour force yearly. Addressing the most extreme forms of poverty will require programmes and policies tailored to specific regions, localities and groups of people. Helping people stay out of poverty will become increasingly important, as poverty reduction strategies will gradually give way to social policy strategies to address life risks such as ill health, disability, old age and the costs of having and raising children.
11. The domestic private sector is increasingly the main engine of economic growth, job creation and therefore poverty reduction. Accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 2006 and other international trade and investment agreements will stimulate private sector activity. But some groups will benefit more than others and international competition may impose large economic costs on some industries and groups. Government must protect those negatively affected by international integration by developing social safety nets and ancillary policies including training, vocational education and regional and sectoral programmes, and guard against a two-tiered health and education systems resulting from reliance on user fees and out of pocket financing.

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<sup>2</sup> Implementing Partners (IPs) are in most cases national Government Agencies, and in some cases NGOs (including Mass Organisations) and can also be Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs)

### ***Population and Reproductive Health***

12. Despite a declining population growth rate over the past decade, the population grew by 1.37 percent in 2005. Seventy-three percent of the population of 83 million (2005) live in rural areas and over half are under 25 years of age. Average life expectancy is 71.7 years for men and 75 years for women. The total fertility rate fell from 2.33 children per woman in 1999 to 2.09 in 2006. The contraceptive prevalence rate in 2006 was 78 percent for all methods and 67 percent for modern methods. Young women are at high risk from unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV.
13. The Ministry of Health (MOH) reported a maternal mortality ratio of 95 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2002. However, another study conducted in 7 geographic areas by MOH found the rate at 165 deaths per 100,000 live births, with significantly higher levels in mountainous and remote areas. The level of assistance a woman receives during birth has important health consequences for both the mother and the child. According to the DHS (2002), while 85 percent of births in Viet Nam are delivered by skilled health personnel, some of the provinces demonstrate much lower statistics such as in Northern Upland where 60 percent are delivered by skilled health personnel. Reproductive tract infections (RTIs) are also high. The MDG 5 and International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) emphasise the need for narrowing the disparities in maternal mortality within countries and between geographical regions, socio-economic and ethnic groups.
14. Despite advances in reproductive health (RH) and gender equality (GE), significant gaps remain: adolescents, youth, migrants, ethnic minorities and people living in remote areas lack adequate access to gender-sensitive RH information and services; many service delivery points are unable to comply with National Reproductive Health Standards and Clinical Guidelines (NRHSCG); large population segments practise unsafe health behaviours; condoms remain are not yet commonly used; there is a lack of up-to-date data on population, RH and gender, and its use is limited; and there is a need to improve capacity at all levels to plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate population and RH programmes.

### ***HIV***

15. The number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) is increasing rapidly. The overall prevalence rate among adults aged 15-49 is estimated to be 0.53 percent (MOH, 2006), but is much higher among certain populations, such as injecting drug users (34 percent), female sex workers (6.5 percent), men who have sex with men, and clients of sex workers. Half of all new HIV infections occur among people aged 20-30 years. More women get infected from their partners than from sex work or injecting drug use. HIV is also a serious threat to children. Socio-economic change has contributed to increased internal migration. The majority of migrants, particularly women, are of reproductive age and are especially vulnerable to RH related risks, including HIV.
16. In 2004, the Government approved the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control in Viet Nam until 2010 with a vision to 2020. It provides an overall policy and strategic framework for the national response for prevention, treatment, care and support. It also addresses stigmatisation and discrimination, and promotes acceptance of PLHIV. The Government should now enhance national leadership, capacity and coordination and adopt multi-sectoral, gender-sensitive approaches in order to ensure the successful implementation of the ambitious targets set out by the National Strategy.

### ***Children and youth***

17. The situation of children and youth has rapidly improved. Immunisation and vitamin A supplementation rates are high, there is universal salt iodisation, eradication of polio and elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus. The under five mortality rate is 23 per

1,000 live births, but markedly higher in ethnic minority provinces and 50 percent of deaths are during the neonatal period. Malnutrition remains a concern with 27 percent of children under-five being underweight. Childhood injuries, primarily drowning and traffic accidents are emerging issues which are the leading cause of death among children.

18. The comprehensive Survey Assessment of Vietnamese Youth (SAVY) (2003-2004) reveals large social disparities among youth and emphasises the specific needs of ethnic minorities and girls. Socio-economic changes including increased migration and pressures on family structures contribute to an environment where sexual and economic exploitation of children, trafficking and violence, and vulnerability to HIV is increasing. Thirty six percent of the population and 56 percent of the labour force are young people 16 to 30 years of age. Their quality of life depends on improving opportunities for higher education, employment, participation in community life, and protection from social and economic risks and exploitation.

### ***Gender equality***

19. Viet Nam is a relative leader on gender equality (GE) in the region and has a reputation for upholding formal GE through a strong legal and policy framework. Implementation of the Government Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women (2006-2010), laws and other national and international GE commitments remains the greatest challenge to achieve GE. The Government and social organisations are working to address priority issues, in particular gender-based violence (GBV) women's unequal access to the benefits due to working inside the home, paid employment and education. GBV and domestic violence (DV) mainly affect women and children. A draft DV Law is currently before the National Assembly (NA) for passage at the end of 2007.
20. The recently approved Gender Equality Law (2006) will seek to ensure a gender balanced division of labour, including equal rights at work, better paying jobs and careers for women and girls. Presently, in some circumstances women still work longer hours than men for less pay. The double burden of paid work and domestic work means that women have less leisure time than men and are less active in political and social life. While women's representation in political and managerial positions is improving, women remain under-represented in all levels of administration, especially at provincial and local levels. Similarly, gender inequalities by some subject areas remain in secondary and higher education, while some school textbooks perpetuate common gender stereotypes.
21. Gender disparities are more pronounced in remote areas and among ethnic minority groups. Nationwide, girls and boys enjoy equal access to primary education, but there are gender disparities for some ethnic minority groups. Furthermore, gender inequalities are not yet well addressed by various social services and Vietnamese women lack information and support services across the board. There is also a lack of sex and age disaggregated data and evidence-based research on gender issues.

### ***Governance***

22. The second phase of the Public Administration Reform (PAR) Master Programme will contribute to quickening reform; improving the quality and effectiveness of Government systems; and increasing decentralisation. Viet Nam has begun an ambitious programme of fiscal and administrative decentralisation, which has however intensified pressure on the planning, budget and implementation capacities of the Government at all levels.
23. General elections were held in 2007 to select deputies for the National Assembly (NA), and the number of full time NA members increased. The NA and People's Councils have been strengthened by an expanded legal framework, and taken on an enhanced role in law making and oversight. Political developments with regard to the role of the NA and decentralisation present opportunities for realising and monitoring the rights of children, women and ethnic minorities. As a consequence, the demands placed on these

institutions are increasing. The capacity of representative institutions must expand to meet these needs.

24. The Legal System Development and Judicial Reform Strategies outline major opportunities and challenges to strengthen the rule of law and increase access to justice. Much remains to be done in related areas including local capacity building; fighting corruption; enhancing the role of the media; and creating an enabling environment for business development. The institutional and legal framework for greater people's participation and civil society development, accountability and transparency at all levels are not fully in place. Capacity development is needed to ensure that the Government is sufficiently responsive. Promoting democratic governance is a prerequisite for the country to effectively respond to emerging development challenges.

#### ***Vulnerability for natural disasters***

25. Viet Nam is prone to natural disasters, with typhoons, storms, floods, droughts, mudslides, forest fires and salt-water intrusion presenting recurring risks, especially for children, women, and the elderly. The poorest people in society are the most vulnerable to natural disasters. More than one million people require emergency relief each year. Climate change models predict that Viet Nam is one of the worst affected countries globally, because of sea level rise and because natural disasters such as typhoons, floods and droughts are expected to intensify and occur more frequently. Effective planning, preparedness and public investment are needed to minimise the adverse impacts of natural disasters and adapt to the reality of climate change.

#### ***Environmentally sustainable development***

26. Viet Nam has taken important steps toward establishing the legal and policy framework for environmentally sustainable development. Three examples are: (i) the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development (Viet Nam Agenda 21); (ii) the Party Resolution on Environmental Protection in the Period of Intensive Modernisation and Industrialisation; and (iii) the revised Law on Environmental Protection. The country is also making progress towards the MDG targets, including the target on water supply. However, much remains to be done to implement environmental laws, strategies and global conventions, and improve environmental governance, in order to ensure that fast economic growth will not lead to environmental degradation, greater health risks or rapid depletion of biodiversity and other natural resources. Capacities at all levels need to be strengthened, environmentally friendly technologies introduced and spread in the public and private sector, and synergies between environmentally friendly practices, poverty reduction and social development need to be systematised and scaled up.

## **PART III PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED**

### **III.1 Key results achieved**

#### ***Social and economic policies***

27. Viet Nam has developed and is implementing the SEDP 2006-2010, national strategies and sectoral plans such as the National Strategies on Population and Reproductive Health Care (2001-2010), the Safe Motherhood Action Plan and the National Plan of Action for Adolescent and Youth Reproductive Health Care 2006-2010, and the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control till 2010 with a vision to 2020, with consultation, inputs and support of participating UN Agencies.
28. The Government has developed and updated national social economic indicators, improved data reporting, carried out research, and submitted reporting under several



international treaties such as CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), supported by the UN.

29. The UN has provided inputs and supported the development of several new laws such as the Enterprise Law and the Investment Law (2005), the Youth Law (2005), the HIV/AIDS Law (2006), the Gender Equality Law (2006). National legislation has been harmonised with international standards in many key areas. Participating UN Agencies have actively worked with the Government in preparing and supporting Government-donor partnerships and related strategic frameworks.
30. The Government reviewed the National Targeted Programme (NTP) on Hunger Eradication and Poverty Reduction (HEPR) and "Programme 135" (focused on the poorest communes, mostly with ethnic minority people), followed by a collaborative design process for the 2006-2010 phase of these NTPs, with active UN support.

### ***Services***

31. The UN has been a strong partner in providing social and protection services to the Vietnamese people, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups such as migrants, PLHIV, and ethnic minorities. The UN has also supported cross-cutting initiatives relating to HIV, gender mainstreaming, and rights-based development including youth-related work.
32. In the area of population and development and reproductive health (PD/RH) the first-ever clinical standards and guidelines on RH care services and the National Advocacy and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy for PD/RH were developed - an encouraging step towards achieving the primary goal of ICPD on universal access to RH by the year 2015. In addition, the UN advocated and promoted gender related issues especially DV when working with the National Assembly (NA) and other key organisations and agencies.
33. Over the same period the UN has also facilitated cross-border cooperation between Viet Nam and China on the anti-trafficking of women and children; contributed to improved health of children; developed pilot models on prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV, childhood injury prevention, child-friendly learning environments, child and adolescent participation and healthy-living life skills education, and contributed to improved health and nutritional status of children and women.
34. The UN has also led advocacy and coordination on HIV in Viet Nam. The UN has supported a more progressive, open and multi-sectoral approach to HIV and re-defining HIV as a social issue, and not a social evil. The rights of and contributions by PLHIV have been increasingly acknowledged. The UN has advocated for the voluntary participation at community level of PLHIV in service delivery and advocating for the reduction of stigma and discrimination of PLHIV. Treatment has been expanded, along with care and support. Work with the Party, mass organisations, and the NA has been intensified and a National HIV M&E Framework was approved in January 2007.

### ***Environment***

35. Viet Nam developed and approved critical environmental legislation, strategies and plans with active UN support to the drafting and consultation processes, including the Strategic Orientation on Sustainable Development (Viet Nam Agenda 21) and the revised Law on Environmental Protection (2005). The UN also supported development of plans for the implementation of Agenda 21 at the local level.
36. Viet Nam has established a system of protected areas (nature reserves) with active support from the UN. Community-based environmental-protection was improved in several localities, and energy conservation in small and medium sized enterprises was also supported by the UN. The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation national strategy and NTP were developed and the water supply and sanitation situation steadily improved.

### ***Governance***

37. The UN's focus on governance reform was especially relevant in Viet Nam where legal, institutional and capacity development for the executive and legislative branches of Government are central to the reform process. For example, an assessment took place in 2005 of State legal-aid services that were launched in 1997, with UN support.
38. The NA has a much larger role than before, particularly in the legislative review and oversight process, partly because of capacity building by the UN which included a focus on budget oversight capacities, following which the NA passed the Law on Independent Auditing in the National Economy in January 2004.
39. The UN has assisted Viet Nam to build transparent, accountable and service-oriented public administration systems since the early 1990s. The Prime Minister approved the Public Administration Reform (PAR) Master Programme (2001-2010) in 2001. Capacities of central and lower-level managers have improved, partnership forums have encouraged policy dialogue, and many new models have been introduced with UN support, including One-Stop Shops and Performance Management Systems.
40. Under the two international frameworks – the CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the UN contributed to increased awareness of women's human rights (HR) and using the CEDAW process to address women's HR, while strengthening the capacity of Government and civil society to promote women's HR.

### ***Disasters***

41. The Government developed the (draft) National Strategy for Disaster Mitigation and Management 2000-2020. The National Disaster Management Partnership was launched in 2001, largely as the result of flooding in the central coast region in 1999. The Partnership supported development of a master plan for disaster management and mitigation in central Viet Nam, also with direct UN support.
42. Measures to mitigate impacts of natural disasters are gradually improving and have been strongly supported by the UN, ranging from national and local capacity building, small scale infrastructure improvements to improved (early) warning systems. Improved data and communication have supported for example large scale and timely evacuation of people from areas strongly affected by typhoons and storm surges.

### **III.2 Lessons learned**

43. In its partnership to promote socio-economic development and poverty reduction, the UN has supported the Government of Viet Nam and learned extensively from these experiences. Duplication should be avoided and the quality of activities enhanced by improving coordination between partner agencies and other stakeholders through building effective partnerships between Government, participating UN Agencies, the donor community, social organisations, civil society and the private sector. This requires multi-sectoral approaches to help accomplish the outcomes of the country programme.
44. The assistance provided by participating UN Agencies is small compared to overall ODA to Viet Nam. This assistance is most effective if used to strengthen national capacities for and providing technical assistance to the formulation and implementation of nationally-owned reform policies, programmes and projects funded by Government and others, particularly in those areas where participating UN Agencies have demonstrated a comparative advantage.
45. It is critical that limited funds are deployed catalytically and supplemented with Other (non-core) resources. The Government and participating UN Agencies should mobilise Other resources through innovative approaches, including joint programming with "pooling" and "pass through" fund channelling arrangements, which promote harmonisation among development partners.

46. The capacity of the Government, National Assembly and also Party institutions has been significantly strengthened by UN support. However, there remains a need to strengthen policy, oversight and local-level institutions, particularly in planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination. Although M&E has improved, at local levels further improvement is still required both in terms of quantity and quality. To bolster national ownership, the selection of counterpart agencies and national project teams must make full use of existing capacities or develop new capacities whenever these remain inadequate. There is also a need for improved knowledge and information management at all levels. Interventions should also be tailored to meet the needs of the central and provincial levels of Government, community and the people, and to take a stronger gender-mainstreaming approach.
47. While availability and quality of data has improved, capacities remain inadequate for data analysis and usage in policy, legislative development and monitoring and evaluation. Government agencies and the participating UN Agencies have gained valuable experience in local planning, poverty reduction, participation (including child and adolescent participation), monitoring of child rights and reaching hard-to-reach groups, with much of this knowledge made available to decision-makers and policymakers in assessments and evaluations.
48. Although social services in Viet Nam are superior to that of many countries at similar levels of per capita income, there remains a need to strengthen access to, and improve the quality of social and protection services. Sizeable gaps remain in the provision of health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and disparities are growing among the rich and the poor. Evaluation of UN supported programmes found that the practices of providers and behaviours of the community need to improve and change for sustainable health and community development. Special priority should be given to investment and interventions at the grassroots level in order to reach disadvantaged groups, particularly in mountainous and remote areas.
49. Implementation of environmental legislation, strategy and (national, sector) plans is a major challenge, especially because of limited institutional capacities at the provincial and lower levels. Environmental protection requires high levels of accountability, and transparency and local empowerment are central to ensure economic growth is environmentally sustainable.
50. The participating UN Agencies and various studies have called for a stronger strategic focus on governance reforms, and a shift towards policy advice and other measures to enhance the sustainability and impact of UN assistance in this area. Further extension and deepening of economic reform is now constrained by progress in political, administrative and legal reforms. Greater public participation, respect for the rule of law and enhanced accountability and transparency are needed to protect citizens, in particular those who are the most vulnerable.
51. Success with capacity building and technical assistance often depends as much on the quality of the relationship and the process by which it happens as on the quality of the inputs themselves, especially in the more sensitive areas such as support to people's representative organisations, public administration reform, popular participation and grassroots democracy. Therefore, the participating UN Agencies should at all times focus on building strong and mutually-respectful partnerships at all levels.

## PART IV PROPOSED PROGRAMME

### IV.1 Core functions of the One UN

52. A common concern of UN agencies is Viet Nam's capacity to **monitor and evaluate development progress** and to use knowledge more effectively to improve planning and policymaking. Participating UN Agencies share a commitment to monitor Viet Nam's progress towards achieving the MDGs and the goals and targets of international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments to which Viet Nam is a Party. The UN has extensive international experience in developing integrated national statistical systems to collect reliable and representative information on economic, social, political and environmental issues. Statistical systems in Viet Nam remain fragmented despite years of donor involvement. Results-based management of development demands a holistic approach to the development of the statistical system and the UN should support a Government-led programme to achieve greater coverage, coherence and reliability of the system.
53. Individual UN agencies have limited capacity to engage in **policy research and policy dialogue**, and have at times limited their policy impact through duplication, inconsistency and lack of focus. The One UN will be a more effective participant in policy discussions in Viet Nam and a more powerful advocate of UN policies and values. Increasing the consistency and coherence of policy advocacy will enable the UN to speak with one voice, and will also create space for individual Agencies to take a more proactive approach to Agency-specific policy areas. A UN policy team has been established with the specific purpose of working on issues identified by the UNCT as the most appropriate for collaborative policy initiatives. Individual Agencies will continue to lead policy advocacy efforts in their respective areas of specialisation. The policy team is intended as a mechanism to contribute to synergies and improved effectiveness of each UN agency.
54. The UN has a **convening role** which will only be enhanced by a harmonised United Nations. This role contributes substantially to operationalising the Ha Noi Core Statement and ensuring a broad basis for the development process in Viet Nam. The One UN will particularly step up its role in **aid coordination**, including helping to strengthen national capacity for a more nationally-driven aid effectiveness agenda and support for implementation of the Ha Noi Core Statement.
55. Helping Government agencies to **strengthen capacity to implement the SEDP** and (some) related sector and local strategies and plans is a shared objective of all UN Agencies in Viet Nam. The One UN will identify synergies and opportunities to work together and focus efforts. This will be particularly important as the UN supports the decentralisation process and increasingly works at provincial and district levels.
56. One of the well-recognized roles for UN agencies globally and in Viet Nam is the provision of technical expertise in support of national development priorities. The UN value in provision of **technical assistance** lies not only in the depth of expertise available, but also the varied mandates and competencies of the UN agencies. In addition, the impartial nature of support provided by the UN allows assistance to be targeted efficiently. Another positive aspect of this support is the UN's continued fostering of **South-South cooperation** in the provision of technical assistance and other resources for capacity development.
57. UN agencies work individually to support the efforts of Government and civil society to monitor, evaluate and analyze Viet Nam's progress towards **meeting its international commitments and achieving international standards** with regards to economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. Internationally, there is a key role for the UN in supporting the formulation of universally accepted global norms and standards. At the

country level, the UN Agencies have a role in promoting global norms and standards, and in supporting monitoring and implementation of these standards in accordance with national laws and international laws and Conventions to which Viet Nam has acceded. As One UN, this role will be enhanced as Agencies will be better able to work together to improve advocacy and capacity development efforts at brokering the attainment of global norms and standards at the country level.

## IV.2 Outcomes

58. One Plan brings together the work of six participating UN Agencies. The results have been clustered according to their contribution to agreed upon Outcomes and are given in the Annexes, with projections of Regular (core) and Other (non-core) resources required to implement the One Plan. This alignment forms the basis for greater coherence in the management and programmatic delivery of results. The One Plan thus is an instrument for making the UN's contribution to some of the principles of the Hanoi Core Statement (HCS) more visible, with alignment, harmonisation and simplification, and managing for results. It also has the potential to further reduce transaction costs for Government and enhance mutual accountability and ownership.
59. Because One Plan is the specific contribution to UNDAF of just the six participating UN Agencies it does not cover the whole of UNDAF. In addition, both the UNDAF and the One Plan support the results in the national Social Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 (SEDP) and some sector plans. For ensuring the clarity and coherence of the One Plan and to maximise the potential for synergy between the results of the six participating UN Agencies the higher level results are organised slightly differently from those in the UNDAF and those in the national SEDP. However, links to the higher level results of the SEDP and the UNDAF remain straightforward, as is shown by the One Plan Outcomes:
1. Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions.
  2. Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.
  3. Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources for poverty reduction, economic growth, and improving the quality of life.
  4. The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems.
  5. Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters.

## IV.3 Programme Components and Partners

### *Outcome 1*

***Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions.***

60. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 1 on social and economic development are divided in four components (see the RRF in Annex I and Budget in Annex II for detail; and the list of acronyms for full names of national partners).

- Support to Social Policy & Social Security, especially addressing social inequalities, includes support to the national target programmes on poverty reduction, which enables direct budget support by other donors, development of national policy on social security and the rights of children, ethnic minorities and women, in partnership with MOLISA, CEM and others. Monitoring of social economic development is strengthened through capacity building of the GSO, MOLISA, other central agencies, and selected provincial PCs. In addition, implementation of CEDAW is supported at the policy level by identifying actions to harmonise the legal system with CEDAW by Government or civil society. This is in partnership with NCFAW, VCPFC, the NA, and others.
- Support to Economic Policies includes improving the regulatory framework to stimulate private sector development and especially youth employment, with MPI, VCCI, MOLISA, and local authorities. Research on the challenges of globalisation and on pro-poor public finance policies with VASS, MOLISA, MOF and MPI will be supported. Knowledge on women's economic opportunities and access to social services is increased in collaboration with NCFAW and other national partners.
- Strengthening of Population and Development Policies focuses on capacity building of central institutions working on population and RH policies and programmes to manage, co-ordinate and implement gender-responsive programmes complying with the National Strategy on Reproductive Health Care, Viet Nam Population Strategy, and existing and new legislation on domestic violence (DV) and to be in line with international agreements. These activities are in partnership with MOH, VCPFC, MPI, and seven provinces.
- HIV Policy is strengthened and impact increased through improved communication and advocacy, coordination, data collection, mainstreaming of HIV policy in sector plans, and capacity building of key partners, with Party and Government officials, NA, MOH, WU, PLHIV and others.

### ***Outcome 2***

#### ***Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.***

61. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 2 on social and protection services are divided into eight components (see also Annex I).

- Child Protection (CP) is supported through capacity building of CP personnel in different agencies; strengthening of the CP inspection system; improving legislation and support services to protect child victims of abuse; and improving the care system for children without primary care givers, with VCPFC, MOLISA, and others.
- The Education component aims for children 6 years of age to be fully prepared to enter primary school, for children to complete primary education with a special focus on disadvantaged and vulnerable children, including ethnic minority children and their families, through support to policy development, advocacy, capacity building of service providers, research and curriculum development with MOET. Young people are supported in education, vocational training, participation and life skills through support to policy development, curriculum development, volunteering opportunities and capacity building of service providers and with MOET and the YU.
- Under the Child Injury Prevention (CIP) component major child injuries are avoided through developing plans of action on CIP; improved child safety legislation;

research; development of comprehensive models for injury prevention; improving public awareness, and development of cost effective child-safety devices with the VCPFC and MOH. In addition, injury mortality and morbidity among children and youth caused by UXO/landmines will be reduced through strengthened Mine Risk Education.

- Health & Nutrition of children and mothers is improved through strengthening and supporting health policy implementation and data collection including nutrition surveillance systems; initiating research on impact of health reforms and macro-economic policies; strengthening of vaccination services in all districts; strengthening of vaccine production capacity; development of guidance documents on child and maternal nutrition and strengthening capacity to disseminate key messages; and strengthening of teaching curricula, with the MOH, GSO, and local services. Health and nutrition services for women and adolescents, prenatal services, delivery services, and postpartum care services are strengthened with technical support of MOH staff; women's knowledge and practices for optimal health and nutrition status is improved; capacity of health workers are strengthened; and CHE graduated students have updated knowledge and skills in health education for behaviour change.
- VDG goals & NTP II goals on the national Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) Programme are advocated and supported under the Water & Sanitation component. Households including children and women are encouraged to use hygienic sanitation and water supply facilities through support to the development of sanitation and water quality related policies, guidelines and standards; capacity building of water quality testing; development of participatory models for testing and application in primary schools, kindergartens, commune health centres, ethnic minority communities, poor Mekong Delta communities, support to improve Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) systems on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and the National RWSS sector's M & E system will be established. These activities will be carried out with MOH, MARD, MONRE, and MOET.
- Provincial Child-Friendly Programmes (PCFPs) are supported in selected provinces to develop integrated, replicable programming models for children and to support local authorities to develop, implement and evaluate socio-economic development plans which better address the rights of children and women. A number of sectoral results are integrated in these programmes, (CIP, Education, WES, CP, and Health & Nutrition), through technical support by national level counterparts provided to PCFPs; capacity development of local authorities and service providers; making available quality immunisation, child nutrition, education services; building project management and reporting capacities. Provincial People's Committees and Departments of Planning and Investment are the primary partners, with support from central level, including MPI and VCPFC.
- The Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights social service component includes improvement of the quality of RH service delivery at all levels and in selected provinces through improved capacity of the central level in technical assistance and supervision of grassroots levels; and improved capacity of grassroots health system in RH service delivery in compliance with the NRHSCG. Increased availability of quality maternal and neonatal services is achieved through improving capacity of grassroots health networks in Emergency Obstetric Care and Neonatal Emergency Care in provinces with high maternal mortality. Increased availability of RH friendly services and information for unmarried young people and migrants in selected localities is achieved through supporting the implementation of models of RH

information and service provision in schools and communities. Increased awareness of RH/Gender issues and rights is achieved through improved capacity to implement advocacy, BCC activities at grassroots levels, and strengthened central supervision and technical backstopping. This is enhanced by male involvement and empowerment of women in RH communication activities and improvement of the legal environment. The main partners are MOH, PCPFC, and DOH in seven provinces.

- The National HIV Response will be strengthened indirectly and directly, through support to formulation of policies and guidance documents on HIV; mainstreaming HIV in national and provincial social economic development strategy; formulation of regular HIV data collection systems and indicators; assistance with systematic assessment and analysis of key information; capacity building of counterparts on research, M&E; incorporation of paediatric care and treatment for HIV into the curriculum of medical schools and secondary medical schools. Prevention and treatment of HIV will be enhanced through the development and dissemination of information, especially to women, their partners and adolescents to protect themselves against HIV and PMTCT at RH services and community communication activities in selected provinces; improved access to quality VCT/PMTCT services for pregnant women and their partners, and people of RH age; improvement of care and support for HIV-positive women and their children; enhanced volunteerism and social mobilization to support services for people infected with and affected by HIV; and enhanced national coordination on HIV. These activities are in partnership with MOH/VAAC, MOET, MOLISA, VCPFC, Party organisations, Mass organisations especially the WU, provincial authorities, and NGOs.

### ***Outcome 3***

***Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources for poverty reduction, economic growth, and improving the quality of life.***

62. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 3 on environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources are divided in two components (see also Annex I).

- The component Sustainable Development Policies and Institutional Development will improve institutional capacities and systems for the implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development and related environmental laws and policies, including support structures for the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSA); and setting-up a financial mechanism to support demand-led initiatives of social groups and people's representatives in implementing Sustainable Development (SD) initiatives. This component also supports policy and strategy development and formulation of SD action plans at different levels, strengthening of SD information systems, and availability and use of data for policy making. The primary partners are the NCSA, MPI, and MONRE, with the NA, MARD and others.
- The Environmental Quality component concerns technical support to a wide range of concrete and mostly local initiatives, including model development, replication and scaling up of experiences on efficient energy use in the public sector and SMEs; environmental protection and sustainable natural resource management, specifically land that is prone to desertification; protected area management; conservation and use of traditional agro-biodiversity; and elimination of agro-pesticides and dioxins (POPs). An effort is made to improve water quality in rural areas and the implementation of a strong arsenic mitigation plan, in addition to the water and sanitation component highlighted under the social services Outcome. This occurs in



partnership with local authorities, local mass organisations, NGOs and community based organisations, and with technical support by sector ministries.

#### ***Outcome 4***

***The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems.***

63. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 4 on governance are divided in two components (see also Annex I).

- The component Public Administration Reform (PAR) and Legal Capacity Building supports deepening and strengthening the PAR process at the central and local levels, including development of strategic performance management systems and quality standards and their application in selected ministries and provinces; strengthening local government agencies to decentralise including improvements of oversight, accountability and M&E mechanisms, and support to capacity building, knowledge generation and awareness raising. National legal institutional capacities and mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and national Law on Anti-Corruption, including broadening public awareness and participation in anti-corruption efforts and strategic grassroots anti-corruption initiatives are strengthened. Mainstreaming HIV into policies, legal documents and plans, including promoting the rights of PLHIV is supported. Consistency, transparency and participation in the legislative process are enhanced, including strengthening implementation of the Legal System Development Strategy (LSDS) and the Judicial Reform Strategy (JRS), strengthening the system of legal information, dissemination and education, and strengthening capacities of law enforcement agencies; and support to establish a friendly justice system for adolescents, and improved programs and services for children and adolescents, who are victims, in conflict with the law/or at risk and witnesses. This work is done in partnership with the National PAR Steering Committee, MOHA, the OOG, MARD, MPI, MOF, MOLISA, MPI, MOJ, MOFA, PC of pilot provinces, VLA, VCPFC, and others.
- The Representation & Democratisation component covers activities to strengthen capacity of NA and People's Councils to oversee the functioning of the executive branch (Government, People's Committees) and represent the interests of the public, through improving training and learning opportunities, setting up a partnership mechanism for enhanced policy dialogue with the NA; strengthening legislation and oversight capacities of the NA and People's Councils in selected provinces for specific environmental laws and strategies, gender responsive programming, strengthening policy on HIV prevention/control, and the rights of children and women. This component also includes activities to enhance capacities and mechanisms for local associations, organisations and other non-state actors to actively involve in, oversee and contribute to the reform process through improving the legal environment created for civil society development and capacity building of selected socio-political organizations to take part in policy making on civil society development, mobilise their constituencies and represent their member organizations. In addition, the component includes activities strengthening capacity to implement various international human rights instruments. CEDAW will be implemented by strengthening capacity of Government and organising civil society organisations to promote women's HR; increasing the expertise of core groups of legislators, executives and judges; helping to develop women's knowledge and capacity to claim their equal rights, supporting timely reporting on CEDAW by the State, and strengthening partnerships between the Government, organised civil society and UN agencies for CEDAW implementation and monitoring. The activities

are with the Office of the NA, the Party (Commission for Social Mobilisation), selected provincial People's Councils, VUSTA, VLA, NCFAW, MOFA, WU, and others.

### ***Outcome 5***

#### ***Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters.***

64. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 5 on disaster mitigation are divided in two components (see also Annex I).

- The component on Natural Disasters supports national stakeholders to strengthen evidence-based national and local disaster risk reduction legislation, strategies and policies and plans developed, including formulation of the Law on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and provincial DRR strategies and plans to better protect children and women; formulation of sustainable financial mechanisms to reduce disaster risks; and climate change risk reduction strategies, policies, and mechanisms. It also strengthens institutional systems and processes to enhance coordinated and integrated DRR actions and adaptation to global climate change at national and provincial levels, including strengthening the NDM-Partnership; establishment of a national DRR Centre; strengthening of early disaster warning systems; strengthening of systems for assessing and addressing the nutrition situation of children and women and providing RH supplies and equipment in emergency situations; and strengthening institutional capacity and awareness of climate change issues into development planning. Finally, this component supports national and local capacity strengthening, including disaster risk management training capacities and facilities; capacity building of key partners in selected disaster prone areas; awareness raising on disaster and climate change risks and effective risk reduction measures; development of policy for prevention of GBV in emergency settings, and increasing capacities for research on vulnerability reduction, data collection and analysis. . The activities under this component are with the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC), MARD, MOH, provincial authorities, the Viet Nam Red Cross, and others.
- The Government-UN Joint Programme (JP) on Avian Influenza aims to reduce risks of a global pandemic of HPAI emanating from Viet Nam and enhance national and local capacity to manage outbreaks of diseases of epidemic potential caused by human and animal pathogens by supporting implementation of the Viet Nam Integrated National Operational Programme of Avian and Human Influenza, 2006-2010 (OPI). This is a JP of FAO, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP with MARD, MOH, and MOET. The One Plan component on Avian Influenza concerns the roles of UNICEF and UNDP within the JP, which are focused on strengthening coordination of Vietnamese and International agencies supporting the implementation of the OPI and increasing public awareness generally and within specific population groups on critical HPAI-related risk factors resulting in effective behaviour change.

### **IV.4 Implementation Strategies**

65. The **main implementation strategies** of this One Plan are (a) advocacy and awareness-raising in partnership with the Government, civil society and donors; (b) technical assistance and capacity-building for law and policy development, knowledge management, standard-setting and monitoring; (c) capacity-building for sub-national agencies; (d) strengthening the participation of women, youth/children, and ethnic minorities; (e) improving access to information and behaviour-change communication; and (f) fostering partnerships at different levels.

66. The overall strategy includes special attention to several **cross cutting themes** as part of a holistic approach to address social inequality, which is also highlighted in results at several levels (see Annex I). (a) A rights based approach will be pursued, to assist Viet Nam in meeting its international commitments to ensure the human rights of its people, and to report to the relevant UN bodies on progress towards achieving international human rights standards. (b) Gender equality will be improved by pursuing ways to ensure that women and men enjoy equal economic, social, political and civil rights, including equal access to social services, decent work, credit and legal protection through gender mainstreaming and specific activities to empower women. (c) Policies and capacities will be put in place to slow and eventually reverse the spread of HIV and protect, promote and fulfil the rights of PLHIV.
67. Specific action will be taken to infuse such cross cutting perspectives during the implementation of the One Plan. In addition to the systematic integration of these cross cutting issues in projects and programmes, advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation, and the establishment of good practices, specific, targeted initiatives will continue on human rights, gender and HIV.
68. Many of the programmes and projects include both national components and local elements, especially to **build capacities of local partner agencies** – this is highlighted with several Expected Results in the Results and Resources Framework (RRF) in Annex I. Geographic convergence of service provision and piloting of various innovative initiatives, such as cross-sectoral planning at the local level, are agreed in project/programme documents and annual work plans (AWPs).
69. The One Plan includes a limited number of agency specific initiatives and projects that were approved in the period 2001-2005 and are still ongoing for the first years of the One Plan period, and projects that have been approved in 2006 and the first half of 2007 with funding from the 2006 – 2010 CP cycle. The One Plan also provides **space for new initiatives** that are being formulated or will be proposed by the various parties during the coming years, in response to emerging needs and opportunities.
70. This One Plan incorporates social economic **research** that will be undertaken and results that will be produced with in-house expertise of participating UN Agencies.
71. Coordination and collaboration between participating UN Agencies is increasing. There are various thematic UN working groups and networks, notably on gender, youth, policy, communications and HIV, and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) provided the basis for **joint programming**, as does this One Plan. Joint programming is currently at various stages of development on several themes, including social policy, monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic development, gender, HIV and youth. Joint Programmes (JPs) follow specific mechanisms for resource channelling and joint programming as provided by the UN Development Group (UNDG)<sup>3</sup>. The One Plan reflects the results and resources of the UN Agencies participating in One Plan, including their shares in a formalised JP that includes other UN agencies (see Annex I and II). Ongoing JPs are the Government-UN Joint Programme on Avian Influenza involving three ministries, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, and UNDP; and the Joint Programme in Kon Tum Province between UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNDP, which focuses on supporting ethnic minorities.

## IV.5 Inputs

72. The following summary table shows the budget by Programme Outcome. The Results Resources Framework in Annex I gives details of the Country Programme Outputs and Expected Results, and the Budget in Annex II gives the estimated budget for Regular

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<sup>3</sup> United Nations Development Group (19 December 2003) *Guidance Note on Joint Programming*

(core) resources and Other (non-core) resources per Output and year. These resources are estimated amounts and depend on the actual availability of the Agencies' resources and specific-purpose contributions from funding partners. This One Plan will guide the allocation of secured and to be secured financial resources.

<i>Programme Outcomes<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>Regular Resources</i>	<i>Other Resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Social Economic Development Policies	\$17,638,724	\$22,991,698	\$40,630,422
2. Social and Protection Services	\$30,739,301	\$63,616,726	\$94,356,027
3. Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources	\$4,871,235	\$22,129,644	\$27,000,879
4. Governance	\$15,110,907	\$23,396,851	\$38,507,758
5. Disaster Mitigation	\$2,467,164	\$12,633,621	\$15,100,785
Programme Coordination Assistance (programme development support, by UNDP and UNFPA)	\$2,313,625	\$0	\$2,313,625
<b>Total in USD</b>	<b>\$73,140,956</b>	<b>\$144,768,540</b>	<b>\$217,909,496</b>

73. All the Regular and Other resources indicated in the table above have been planned and agreed with Implementing Partners (IPs) or have been attributed to a specific programmatic result, as indicated in Annex I and II and are awaiting detailed work planning. These resources are therefore not available for new initiatives which are not already contained in the One Plan.

## **PART V PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY**

### ***General Partnership Strategy***

74. The participating UN Agencies commit to working in close partnership with national and international partners, "to support Viet Nam's efforts to strengthen governance, to improve development performance, and to enhance development outcomes"<sup>5</sup>. Within the framework of the One Plan, the partnership between UN agencies, Government and other partners, aims to support implementation of national development plans, achievement of Viet Nam's Development Goals, realisation of international commitments, and to increase aid effectiveness.
75. Following the Paris High-Level Forum in 2005, the Government and donors agreed on principles for increasing harmonisation and alignment of donor support and enhancing aid effectiveness in the Hanoi Core Statement (HCS). The participating UN Agencies will strive to improve the quality of dialogue between the Government and development partners on these issues, with special attention to the implementation of actions agreed under the Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness (PGAE).<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> For a full text of the Five Outcomes of the One Plan of Cooperation, please see paragraph 58.

<sup>5</sup> Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness, 2 July 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness that is led by the Government and involves key donors working in Viet Nam to promote harmonisation and aid effectiveness.

76. Participating UN Agencies will promote national ownership and leadership, harmonisation and simplification of procedures and guidelines, increased use of national systems, and enhanced accountability of all parties. The Government and the UN will work together on national capacity development at both the central and local levels.
77. The GACA, the Resident Coordinator and the Heads of participating UN Agencies (HOAs) will guide the overall implementation of the One Plan. A range of Implementing Partners (IPs) will implement UN-funded interventions (including Government agencies, research institutions, and mass and civil society organisations at all levels).
78. Partnerships with and engagement of the private sector will be pursued for advancing the development outcomes laid out in the One Plan and, overall, for fostering corporate social responsibility as part of the collective efforts in supporting inclusive development of Viet Nam. Strategic engagement with civil society, including mass organisations, will also be explicitly sought.
79. Participating UN Agencies will actively participate in various existing and new partnership mechanisms, including: (i) PGAE and (ii) the Monthly Donor Group Forum. The latter is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, and facilitates donor coordination and information exchange.

#### ***Thematic Partnership Groups***

80. A range of important partnerships have been established between Government agencies, the UN and other international agencies, and NGOs. These partnerships will be strengthened, particularly in the context of increased ODA and the move towards programme approaches and direct budget support. Some are formalized partnerships with signed Memoranda of Agreement, and others are based on clusters of projects. They include the following:
  - Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC)
  - Social Economic Policy
  - International Support Groups (ISGs) in MONRE and MARD
  - Natural Disasters Mitigation Partnership (NDM-P).
  - Partnership for Avian and Human Influenza (PAHI).
  - Partnership on implementation of the National Safe Motherhood Master Plan.
  - Health and Nutrition
  - Water and Sanitation
  - Childhood Injury Prevention
  - Education
  - Child Protection
  - Gender Action Partnership Group (GAP)
  - Population, Reproductive Health and Gender
  - Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) of the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria
  - HIV Technical Working Group (HIV TWG).
  - Partnership to support Program 135 phase II
  - Public Administration Reform
81. The participating UN Agencies will continue their active participation in these groups and help strengthening the Government's ownership, leadership and management of these groups to meet national development needs, and reduce transactions costs and increase aid effectiveness within their respective thematic areas.

## **PART VI PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT**

### ***Overall Programme Management***

82. The One Plan will be managed and implemented in accordance with the principles set out in the HCS. In particular, the management and implementation of the One Plan will promote and support (i) **Government ownership** of development policies, strategies and programs; (ii) **alignment** to national SEDP and related plans and programmes, and to national systems and procedures; (iii) **harmonisation and simplification** of planning and management arrangements for UN supported programmes/projects in Viet Nam; (iv) **management for results**, through the use of the One Plan RRF and Budget (see Annex I and II), and (v) **mutual accountability** through joint Government and UN annual reviews of One Plan progress.
83. The participating UN Agencies are working toward harmonisation and simplification of planning and management arrangements for UN supported programmes and projects, including financial management, and support increasing alignment and use of the Government's systems and procedures.
84. The One Plan will be managed jointly by the Government and participating UN Agencies, under a One Plan Steering Committee with a vice-minister of MPI and the UN Resident Coordinator as co-chairs, other GACA members and key national agencies, and Heads of Agency of the participating UN Agencies. The One Plan Steering Committee will oversee and coordinate the implementation of the One Plan to ensure the achievement of its Outcomes and its contribution to national results. This includes conducting annual reviews of the One Plan progress, making adjustments based on the findings, outlining programme priorities for the coming year, and discussing overall funding allocations and other issues.

### ***Detailed Project Outlines, Project Documents and AWP***

85. By mutual agreement, UN Agencies and IPs will be responsible for managing activities and projects. The One Plan will be made operational through the development of Detailed Project Outlines (DPOs), Project documents and Annual Work Plans (AWPs), which describe the specific results to be achieved. Project documents and AWPs will be mutually signed and form agreements between the individual UN Agency and IPs on the production of expected results and the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN Agencies and IPs will use only the signed AWPs to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents may also be agreed.
86. DPOs and project documents have already been approved concerning most result areas, and activities are ongoing as per approved AWPs. All funds indicated in the One Plan have already been planned for allocation to the results presented in the Annex I and II. For those results and budget in Annex I and II for which DPOs and Project Documents have not yet been agreed, but preparations have been initiated in the first period covered by this One Plan (2006-2007) and DPOs will be completed and submitted to the Prime Minister for approval following the agreed process.
87. UN agencies will harmonise and simplify management arrangements, and develop a road map for moving toward increased utilisation of Government systems and procedures. UN agencies will also work toward streamlining the AWP process, and for 2008 it is hoped that one AWP can be developed and signed between all participating UN agencies and an individual IP.
88. For each AWP, project or programme, the IPs will have overall responsibility for planning, managing and monitoring activities and be fully accountable for implementation. Detailed implementation and management arrangements / mechanisms may be agreed between the UN and IPs. For selected activities the participating UN Agencies can also act as service providers or as IPs.

89. As an integral part of the implementation process, the Government and participating UN Agencies will give increased attention to assessing and strengthening the substantive and financial management capacities of national IPs. In addition, both parties will give due attention to exploring and applying other execution modalities, such as execution by UN agencies.
90. Joint Programmes (JPs) will use the agreed resource channelling modalities provided by the UNDG, and relevant rules and procedures will apply. For each JP, one UN agency will be the Managing Agent and/or Administrative Agent.

### ***Financial Management and Cash Transfers***

*Note: This sub-section applies only to the three ExCom Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA).*

91. All cash transfers to an IP are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the IP and the participating UN Agencies. Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP can be made by a UN Agency using the following modalities:
1. Cash transferred directly to the IP:
    - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
    - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
  2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the IPs on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the IP;
  3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with IPs.
92. Direct cash transfers shall normally be requested and released for project/programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorised expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The participating UN Agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the IP over and above the authorised amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the IP and the participating UN Agencies, or refunded.
93. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government IP, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN<sup>7</sup> IP. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN agency may conduct such an assessment, in which the IP shall participate. The IP and GACA may participate in the selection of the consultant as appropriate.
94. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

## **PART VII MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### ***Progress and results monitoring and evaluation***

95. The participating UN Agencies will work closely with the Government to set up a comprehensive One Plan Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework. This will ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of both the One Plan and activities covered by Annual Work Plans (AWPs). The One Plan M&E Framework will include process and

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<sup>7</sup> For the purposes of these clauses, "the UN" includes the IFIs.

impact indicators that help track the “synergy” and value added of the UN working together in the One Plan, such as reduced transaction costs and enhanced impact in line with the Hanoi Core Statement (HCS).

96. A One Plan M&E Framework will be developed in 2007 and will guide the Annual Review Meetings (ARMs) of activities under the One Plan. These ARMs will be clustered to the extent possible. UN Agency and Government M&E systems and tools will be the building blocks of the One Plan M&E Framework. The guiding principle is to avoid duplication of efforts by participating agencies and Implementing Partners (IPs) in monitoring and evaluation of the One Plan.
97. The One Plan M&E Framework will take a results-based management (RBM) approach. Outcomes and Outputs of the One Plan will be tracked using the RRF and related indicators. A range of M&E instruments are expected to be used under the One Plan M&E Framework. These will include regular Government surveys, sectoral baseline and end-line surveys, studies (especially at the provincial level), joint periodic reviews and monitoring, and independent assessments and evaluations as well as data management systems, such as DAD and VietInfo. To ensure the successful operationalisation of the One Plan M&E Framework, UN Agencies and GACA will: (i) designate specialised staff to coordinate M&E work, (ii) provide necessary resources, and (iii) monitor.
98. Challenges and successes during implementation will be periodically documented, through progress reports, including Annual Reports and field monitoring. Such reports will outline the challenges faced in implementation and resource utilization. To the extent possible, reporting will make use of common formats for participating UN agencies and IPs.
99. The Government and participating UN Agencies agree on the following general procedures for review and evaluation:

#### **AWP Level**

- In the last quarter of the year, IPs, GACA and participating UN Agencies shall jointly conduct ARMs for all activities covered in AWP. IPs that are responsible for part of the implementation of the Annual Work Plans or projects, other UN agencies, donors, and collaborating NGOs, shall also be invited to these meetings, as appropriate. These review meetings will be clustered by thematic component of each One Plan Outcome in order to increase coordination and reduce transaction costs.
- ARMs will review the year's activities and also proposed activities for the subsequent year. The draft IPs' annual reports for the past year and draft AWP for the next year will be important inputs for the ARM meeting.
- Annual reports will be prepared jointly by participating UN Agencies and IPs working under the thematic components using a common format.

#### **One Plan Level**

- The One Plan will be reviewed annually under the guidance of the One Plan Steering Committee. This will be based on various annual reviews, and aim to make adjustments based on the findings, outlining programme priorities for the coming year, and discussing overall funding allocations and other issues (see Part VI).
- Coordinated review of One Plan results will take place in 2008 in compliance with Mid-Term Review requirements of participating UN Agencies under the guidance of the One Plan Steering Committee and with broad participation of key stakeholders. This will provide an opportunity to update and improve implementation strategies, and to propose changes, as necessary, to the programmes, on the basis of lessons learned and changing needs and circumstances
- This review of One Plan results should, to the extent possible be planned and conducted in conjunction with the UNDAF.



- In mid 2009, an independent evaluation of the One Plan will be carried out by consultants under the management of independent evaluation or analytic units or offices of the United Nations and the Government of Viet Nam. Findings, conclusions and recommendations of this evaluation will feed into planning of the next One Plan cycle, 2011-2015.

### ***Financial Monitoring and Audits***

*Note: This sub-section applies only to the three ExCom Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA).*

100. IPs agree to cooperate with the participating UN Agencies in any given case for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the participating UN Agencies. To that effect, IPs agree to the following.
  1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the participating UN Agencies or their representatives.
  2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the participating UN Agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
  3. Special or scheduled<sup>8</sup> audits. UN agencies and in consultation with MPI will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of IPs with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the participating UN Agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.
  
101. The General State Audit (GSA) may undertake the audits of Government IPs. If the GSA chooses not to undertake the audits of specific IPs to the frequency and scope required by the participating UN Agencies, the participating UN Agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services in consultation with GACA. Assessments and audits of non-Government IPs will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of the participating UN Agencies.
  
102. To facilitate assurance activities, IPs and the participating UN Agencies may agree to use programme monitoring and financial control tools allowing data sharing and analysis, such as DevInfo. Audits will be organised as an integral part of sound financial and administrative management. Audit observations and findings will be used together with monitoring, evaluation and other reports to continuously improve the quality of management practices and the use of resources. Where more than one UN Agency provides cash to the same IP, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated between the participating UN Agencies.
  
103. The findings of each audit will be reported to the IP and the UN Agency, and the Government. Each IP will furthermore:
  - Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
  - Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN Agency that provided cash, and where the GSA has been agreed to conduct the audits also to the GSA.
  - Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
  - Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN agencies, on a quarterly basis.

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<sup>8</sup> Annual financial auditing will be conducted for each Implementing Partner in accordance with standard regulations. All audits to be conducted in 2007 (for financial year of 2006 – before One Plan is effective) will follow existing individual UN Agencies' schedules/plans, arrangements and procedures. Efforts will be made to organise joint UN audits of IPs in 2008 and onwards (for financial years of 2007 and onwards).

## PART VIII COMMITMENTS OF PARTICIPATING UN AGENCIES

### *Financial Commitments*

104. The UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF Executive Boards have approved from Regular (core) Resources a total cumulative commitment not exceeding USD 70 million, to support the activities detailed in this One Plan, for the period from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010. UNV, UNAIDS and UNIFEM expect to access USD 3 million in Regular resources. The participating UN Agencies also agree to seek additional funding to support the programmes specified in this One Plan, referred to as Other (non-core) Resources, to a target of USD 145 million, as indicated in the table below (see also Annex I and II).

<b>Regular (core) Resources</b>	<b>Other (non-core) Resources</b>
USD 73,000,000	USD 145,000,000

105. Participating UN Agencies will develop a joint resource mobilisation strategy re these Other Resources under the One Plan, aim to develop a joint One Plan funding mechanism, and will collaborate with the Government in this regard. This will be based upon the budget for the plan (as per the RRF and Budget in Annex I and II) and will include existing resource mobilization avenues of the participating UN Agencies as well as new ways of raising funds through common funding mechanisms to support coherence and implementation of the One Plan.

106. The above funding commitments are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals, which may be launched by Government or by the UN System in response to a Government request. They are inclusive of the results and budget of the six Participating Agencies within joint programming efforts with other UN agencies, including phase 2 of the JP on Avian Influenza (see also Annex I).

### *Types of Support, Service Provision and Accountabilities*

107. The participating UN Agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the One Plan which may include cash assistance; technical support by UN staff and by hired consultants; supplies, commodities and equipment; procurement services; recruitment of personnel; transport; research and advocacy in support of policy development in Viet Nam; programme development; monitoring and evaluation; training activities; and staff support.

108. Additional support may include access to UN Agency-managed global information systems, the network of the participating UN Agencies' country offices and specialised information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes. The participating UN Agencies shall appoint staff and provide consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

109. Participating UN Agencies and the Government will work closely to ensure that the responsibilities and accountabilities of all the parties involved in the One Plan implementation are clear, including IPs and participating UN Agencies. Most of the activities will happen through nationally-implemented projects, as agreed in AWP. In the case of UN Agency funding of national partners the latter will be fully accountable for those inputs and delivery of planned outputs. The participating UN Agencies will provide support services on the request of IPs. Where participating UN Agencies provide direct and indirect support to counterparts the participating UN Agencies have primary accountability.

110. The One Plan has a strong focus on supporting the development of laws, policies and programmatic approaches. This requires the participating UN Agencies to bring international experience to bear on national challenges, and requires that their staff is technically competent and experienced, and that they are credible communicators with partnership management skills. The increased emphasis on cross-cutting and cross-sectoral programming will also require staff to work in a more collaborative fashion.
111. To support implementation of the One Plan, participating UN Agencies will tap into global and regional knowledge networks and assistance programmes, and will cooperate with leading national and international policy and research institutions. Efforts will be made to strengthen and effectively use participating UN Agencies' in-house expertise and research results.

### ***Financial Planning and Fund Transfers***

Note: *This sub-section applies only to the three ExCom Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA).*

112. Participating UN Agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year in accordance with the One Plan. Specific details on the allocation and yearly phasing of UN Agencies' support will be reviewed and further detailed in Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and project documents, if necessary. Any unspent funds not earmarked for specific initiatives may be re-allocated based on mutual consent between the Government and UN Agencies.
113. Participating UN Agencies will consult with IPs concerned on timely requisition of cash assistance or advance, supplies and equipment, or services. Participating UN Agencies will keep concerned officials informed of the movement of commodities, in order to facilitate efficient and timely clearing, warehousing and distribution. In consultation with the Government participating UN Agencies maintain the right to request the return of commodities supplied but not used for the purpose specified in the AWPs, and those commodities will be reprogrammed within the framework of the One Plan.
114. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the participating UN Agencies shall notify the IP of the amount approved by the participating UN Agencies and shall disburse funds to the IP within five working days of notification. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the IPs on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the IP; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the participating UN Agencies in support of activities agreed with IPs, the participating UN Agencies shall proceed with the payment within ten working days.
115. In the case of international NGO and IGO IPs cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilisation of all received cash are submitted to the appropriate UN agency within six months after receipt of the funds. This shall be agreed in formal agreements signed between the NGO or IGO IP and the participating UN Agency.
116. The participating UN Agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the IP and a third party vendor. Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same IP, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated between those UN agencies.

## **PART IX COMMITMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT**

### ***Project Documents and Annual Work Plans***

117. Participating UN Agencies and IPs will sign project documents and AWP with details on accountability for the use of funds provided by participating UN Agencies, including banking arrangements, accounting and financial reports, audit and control mechanisms, and closing procedures. The IPs shall designate the names, titles and account details of the recipients authorised to receive such funds. Responsible officials will utilise such funds and other assistance in accordance with Government and UN Agency rules, ensure that funds are spent against approved AWP budgets, and adequately reported.
118. At the end of a project/programme any balance of funds not utilised or which could not be used according to the plans shall be reprogrammed by mutual, written consent between the Government and the UN Agency, or returned to the UN Agency. Failure to do so will preclude the UN Agency from providing further funds to the same recipient.
119. The transfer of supplies and equipment procured by participating UN Agencies for the Government may be agreed between the two parties. Final legal transfer shall be accomplished upon delivery to the UN Agency of a signed Government receipt. Should any of the supplies and equipment not be used for the purposes for which they were provided as outlined in the project or AWP concerned, the UN Agency may require the return of those items, and the Government will make such items freely available to the UN Agency.
120. Funds for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the UN System, as stated in the ICSC circulars.

### ***Resource mobilisation***

121. The Government through IPs will ensure that counterpart contributions necessary for the One Plan will be made available in a timely and adequate manner.
122. The Government will work closely with participating UN Agencies to mobilize Other resources, from donors and the private sector, to support One Plan implementation.

### ***Reviews***

123. In order for timely information to be received on the movement and use of equipment, supplies and grants in implementing the programme, a system of administrative reporting and monitoring shall be instituted. Each of the IPs concerned shall provide periodic status reports to the UN Agency concerned, MPI and the MOFI. Key indicators on financial delivery and results achieved shall be provided relative to the targets for each period. The Government and participating UN Agencies shall mutually agree on the format to be used and the frequency of reporting. Implementation of Annual Work Plans (AWPs) will be reviewed jointly in Annual Review Meetings (ARMs) and One Plan Steering Committee meetings.
124. The Government is committed to organise ARMs for specific programme components and joint One Plan Review meetings, and where appropriate, sectoral/thematic forums with the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and participating UN Agencies. The reports of these reviews and meetings will be made available to participating UN Agencies and will help guide further development of the co-operation between the Government and participating UN Agencies. The Government will permit and facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UN Agency officials, experts, and persons providing services, to observe and monitor all phases of the programme of co-operation, meet beneficiaries, and assess progress and performance.

125. The Government agrees to the participating UN Agencies independently publishing both nationally and internationally, any results and experiences arising from the One Plan based upon mutual consultation.

### ***Financial Accounting, Monitoring and Auditing***

Note: This sub-section applies only to the three ExCom Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA).

126. A standard Fund Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by IPs to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that the participating UN Agencies will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The IPs will use the FACE to report on the utilisation of cash received. The IP shall identify the designated official(s) authorised to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the IP.
127. Cash transferred to IPs should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP only. Cash received by national IPs shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilisation of all received cash are submitted to the appropriate UN Agency within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the regulations, policies and procedures of the UN Agency concerned will apply.
128. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each IP receiving cash from a UN Agency will provide that UN Agency or its representative with timely access to:
- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by the UN Agency;
  - all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the IP's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

### ***Implementation Capacities***

129. Successful achievement of the One Plan will also depend on the relevant staff of IPs. Government implementing agencies will make available competent staff with the necessary technical skills and the required allocation of time to deliver results. Participating UN Agencies will endeavour to build a wide range of Government staff capacities.

## **PART X      OTHER PROVISIONS**

130. This One Plan supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government and UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF and action plans of the other participating UN agencies, will be understood to cover programme activities to be implemented during the period from 2006 through 2010, may be modified by mutual consent, as and when needed, and become effective upon signature.
131. In the event of any significant change in the situation requiring a change in objectives or a need to extend the duration and scope of the planned programme components, the Government will make a formal request to the participating UN Agencies and an appropriate amendment to this One Plan will be negotiated.
132. In the event of a failure by one party to fulfil any of its obligations under this One Plan:
- a) where the defaulting party is one of the participating UN Agencies, the Government may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations *vis-à-vis* the defaulting party by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the One Plan *vis-à-vis* the defaulting party by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party; and
  - b) where the defaulting party is the Government, the UN Agency as to which the Government has defaulted, either alone or together with all other participating UN Agencies, may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the One Plan by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party.
133. The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in Part I. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities<sup>9</sup> of the United Nations agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials. In addition the Government will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.
134. No taxes, tolls, duties, Value Added Tax (VAT) or any other forms of national taxation shall be levied on supplies, equipment, or services furnished by participating UN Agencies under this One Plan, whether procured by the participating UN Agencies or procured by the Government. The Government will be responsible for paying all import duties required for supplies and equipment imported for use by UN Agency supported programmes and projects.
135. This One Plan including the Results & Resources Framework in Annex I and Budget in Annex II are prepared in the English and Vietnamese language in eight copies of equal validity, with each party keeping one set of the originals.

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<sup>9</sup> Adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on 13 February 1946, to which the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam acceded in 1988 without relevant reservation

136. Any dispute between the Government and a UN Agency shall be resolved in accordance with the basic agreements stipulated in Part I of this One Plan. Any dispute among the participating UN Agencies shall be resolved exclusively among the participating UN Agencies through good faith consultations.

137. IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised, have signed this One Plan on 1 July 2007 in Ha Noi, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** United Nations Resident Coordinator

**For the Government of the Socialist  
Republic of Viet Nam**

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**For the United Nations Population Fund  
(UNFPA)**

**For the United Nations Development  
Programme (UNDP)**

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**For the United Nations Children's Fund  
(UNICEF)**

**For the Joint United Nations Programme  
on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**For the United Nations Development  
Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**

**For the United Nations Volunteers (UNV)**

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARH	Adolescent Reproductive Health
ASMED	Agency for Small and Medium Enterprise Development
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
ARM	Annual Review Meeting
AUSAID	Australian Government's Overseas Aid Programme
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCA	Basic Cooperation Agreement (UNICEF-Government)
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BL	Biodiversity Law
CAC SC	Central Anti-Corruption Steering Committee
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCES	Central (Party) Committee for Education and Science
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework (UNDP)
CCFSC	Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control
CCIC	Central (Party) Committee for Ideology and Culture
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism (ref HIV)
CCSE	Central Commission for Science and Education
CEA	Council on Ethnic Affairs
CEBA	Committee for Economic and Budgetary Affairs
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEM	Committee for Ethnic Minorities
CEST	Committee for Environment, Science and Technology
CFSC	Committee for Flood and Storm Control (provincial level)
CHE	Centre for Health Education
CHS	Commune Health Station
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIEM	Central Institute for Economic Management
CIP	Child Injury Prevention
CP7	The 7th Country Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan (based on CPD)
CPD	Country Programme Document (based on UNDAF)
CPIAC	Communist Party's Internal Affairs Commission
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
CST	Country Support Team UNFPA Bangkok
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DFID	Department for International Development (U.K)
DOH	Department of Health (Province)
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
DPOs	Detailed Project Outlines
DRM	Disaster reduction management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EOC	Essential Obstetric Care
FA	Farmers' Association
FACE	Fund Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (report)
FP	Family Planning
GACA	Government Aid Coordination Agencies, including MPI, MOFI, MOFA and OOG
GE	Gender Equality
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GI	General Inspectorate
GSA	General State Audit
GSO	General Statistical Office
GACA	Government Aid Coordination Agencies
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIPA	Greater Involvement of People Living with AIDS
GSO	General Statistics Office
HCMA	Ho Chi Minh National Political Academy
HCMPC	People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HIV TWG	HIV Technical Working Group
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza



HR	Human Rights
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IEC	Information, education and communication
IFI	International Financial Institution
IGO	Intergovernmental organisation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IP	Implementing Partner
ISG	International Support Group (Agriculture and Rural Development) (in MARD)
ISGE	International Support Group Natural Resources and Environment (in MONRE)
LAC SC	Law on Anti-Corruption Steering Committee
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LEP	Law on Environmental Protection
LSDS	Legal Sector Development Strategy
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOFI	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MOT	Ministry of Trade
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MPS	Ministry of Public Security
MTR	Mid-term review
MYFF	Multi-Year Funding Framework
NA	National Assembly
NCFAW	National Committee for the Advancement of Women
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDM-P	Natural Disasters Mitigation Partnership
NEC	Neonatal Emergency Care
NEU	National Economics University
NEX	National Execution Guidelines/Manual
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSG	National Standards and Guidelines for Reproductive Health Care Services
NTP	National targeted programme (e.g. for poverty reduction; rural water supply and sanitation)
OB-GYN	Obstetrics and Gynaecology
ODA	Official Development Aid
ONA	Office of the National Assembly
OPI	Viet Nam Integrated National Operational Program for Avian and Human Influenza, 2006-2010
OOG	Office of the Government
PAHI	Partnership for Avian and Human Influenza
PAR	Public administration reform
PAR SC	PAR Steering Committee
PC	People's Council
PCFPs	Provincial Child-Friendly Programmes
PCPFC	Provincial Committee for Population, Family and Children
PCSA	Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs
PD	Population and Development
PGAE	Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMRG	Prime Minister's Research Group
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credit
RBM	Results Based Management
RH	Reproductive Health
RHIYA	Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in Asia
RRF	Results and Resources Framework

RTIs	Reproductive Tract Infections
SAVY	Survey Assessment of Vietnamese Youth (2003-2004)
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (UNDP-Government)
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SBV	State Bank of Viet Nam
SD	Sustainable development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SM	Safe Motherhood
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SPC	Supreme People's Court
SPP	Supreme People's Procuracy
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SSF	Social Security Framework
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TRAC	Targeted Resource Allocation from the Core (UNDP)
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Funds
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAAC/MOH	Viet Nam Administration for AIDS Control/Ministry of Health
VASS	Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences
VAST	Viet Nam Academy of Science and Technology
VCCI	Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VCPFC	Viet Nam Committee for Population, Family and Children
VDG	Viet Nam Development Goal
VHI	Viet Nam Health Insurance
VINAFPA	Viet Nam Family Planning Association
VLA	Viet Nam Lawyers' Association
VSI	Viet Nam Social Insurance
VTV	Viet Nam Television
VUSTA	Viet Nam Union of Science and Technology Associations
WB	World Bank
WU	Women's Union
YFS	Youth Friendly Services
YU	Youth Union

## ANNEX I RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
<u>Social Policy &amp; Social Security</u>			
1.1 Improved design and more effective implementation of national target programmes (NTPs) for poverty reduction and socio-economic development of poorest communes.	<p>1.1.1 NTPs for poverty reduction designed in a transparent, gender-sensitive and participatory manner, and taking into account lessons learned from the 2005 evaluation of the first generation of NTPs, including child poverty, EM children's and women's issues and their rights. <u>(national level)</u></p> <p>1.1.2 Efficient M &amp; E systems developed at central and local levels to monitor the progress of NTPs for poverty reduction, including child poverty, and disseminate outputs to all interested parties for improved policy-making and improved implementation of NTPs. <u>(national and local levels)</u></p> <p>1.1.3 Effective mechanisms developed for improved targeting and participation to enhance the access by poor men and women and children to and increase their benefits from NTPs <u>(national and local levels)</u></p> <p>1.1.4 Systems for pro-poor budget allocation, including for tackling child poverty issues and financial management designed in a transparent and participatory manner, and introduced for NTPs <u>(national and local levels)</u></p> <p>1.1.5 National capacities improved for the implementation of NTPs at various levels, including capacities to monitor the progress of such programmes <u>(national and local levels)</u></p>	MOLISA & CEM  With MPI, MOF & other ministries and People's Committees of provinces	4,246,702
1.2 Comprehensive, national plan for inclusive and progressive social security <sup>10</sup>	<p>1.2 Knowledge gaps identified and research conducted that will contribute to policy debates on the development of a comprehensive National Plan for inclusive and progressive social security and a social security law <u>(national level)</u></p> <p>1.2.2 Consensus reached among key national and international stakeholders on the roadmap towards and TA needs for developing the National Plan for inclusive and progressive social security and social security law <u>(national level)</u></p> <p>1.2.3 UN Technical support provided to the formulation of the National Plan for social security and the drafting of the social security law and their implementation guidelines <u>(national level)</u></p> <p>1.2.4 National capacities strengthened and knowledge gaps closed for the effective implementation of the National Plan for social security and the social security law <u>(national level)</u></p>	MOLISA  With VASS, VHI, VSI, MOF, MPI & NA	2,600,000
1.3 Improved monitoring and evaluation of the progress in socio-economic development, towards achieving VDGs/MDGs and meeting the commitments of Viet Nam under international agreements, with	<p>1.3.1 National and sectoral Statistical Indicators revised and updated for monitoring of the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006-2010, MDGs and VDGs, with special attention to monitoring ethnicity, children's rights and gender equality<sup>11</sup>.</p> <p>1.3.2 National Statistical Action Plan (NSAP) and Capacity Building Plan revised and updated <u>(national and local levels)</u></p> <p>1.3.3 National capacity strengthened for harmonised and rationalised data collection and filling data gaps with regard to ethnicity, children and gender equality<sup>12</sup> and on Population/FP policies &amp; programs <u>(national and local levels)</u></p>	GSO  VCPFC, MPI, MOLISA, MARD, MOET, MOH & People's	8,454,693

<sup>10</sup> This links to UNICEF child/social protection outputs (2.6 for example)

<sup>11</sup> This includes some elements of UNICEF-PME and UNFPA work under 4.8 and 4.1.

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
special attention to situation of poor ethnic people, children, and women.	<p>1.3.4 Mechanisms developed and improved for storage, reporting, and communication of social economic data that are disaggregated by ethnicity, age and sex (including DevInfo), and increased use of those data in strategic planning, policy making as well as in evaluation of impact of development programmes on ethnic people, children and women (national and local level).</p> <p>1.3. TA provided to the mid-term review/social audit of the SEDP aiming at providing objective information necessary for adjusting the SEDP (national level).</p> <p>1.3.6 TA provided to the preparation of bi-annual NHDR's and MDGR's (national level).</p> <p>1.3.7 Strengthened capacity of GSO in designing, data collection, data analysis and dissemination of findings of 2009 census and other related surveys.</p>	Committees of selected provinces	
1.4 Increased knowledge of policy makers and the public on new areas of social policy and their impact on children, with special focus on policy and planning on the Vietnamese family	<p>1.4.1 Increased knowledge and understanding on changing nature and situation of hard-to-reach e.g. migrant families, Ethnic minority families, poor families and families affected by HIV or emergencies available to and used by decision makers and the wider public, to support development of family-related policies that promote equity and use a child rights-based approach</p> <p>1.4.2 Improved legislation on the families which is updated, relevant and sets service standards for child survival, development and protection interventions</p> <p>1.4.3 Strengthened participatory and right-based planning and monitoring of the National Targeted Plan of action for families to track progress and inform development of more effective policies for children and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs</p> <p>Viet Nam Committee for Population, Family and Children (VCPFC)</p>	775,000
1.5 Strengthened policies on ethnic minorities, that promote rights of ethnic minority children and women	<p>1.5.1 Increased knowledge and understanding among decision and policy makers on the situation of children and women from different EM groups and their rights to access to basic social services for more appropriate policies for EMs.</p> <p>1.5.2 Strengthened national capacities for development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of improved socio-economic development plans targeted at ethnic minorities, and policies and standards that promote minority children's rights to access basic social services and women's rights to economic opportunities and social and legal services</p>	Committee for Ethnic Minorities	650,000
1.6 Strengthened capacity at the national level for participatory formulation, implementation and monitoring of socio-economic development plans, with special focus on child poverty	<p>1.6.1 Improved information on and understanding of child poverty in Viet Nam and the ways in which it affects children.</p> <p>1.6.2 Strengthened policies and programmes to address child poverty.</p> <p>1.6.3 Improved financial resource allocation and service delivery mechanism to tackling child poverty</p>	MOLISA	700,000

<sup>12</sup> "Gender equality" includes on the current state of women's participation in people councils and people committees at different levels and women's access to economic opportunities, social services and legal services – see also 1.10.3

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
1.7 Increased knowledge and awareness of women's human rights and deeper understanding of CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) by state organs and organised civil society groups, including women's NGOs	1.7.1 Increased recognition of state obligations under CEDAW and its importance for guaranteeing women's human rights by State, NGOs and civil society organisations 1.7.2 Increased understanding of governments and civil society on women's human rights situations and the extent to which discrimination persists 1.7.3 Legislation reviewed to identify actions needed to harmonise the legal system with CEDAW by government or civil society	NCFAW, Communist Party (Commission for Social Mobilisation), NA, Supreme Procuracy, Supreme Court, VLA, GenComNet, WU	151,368
<u>Economic policies</u>			
1.8 More coherent and conducive regulatory framework for private sector development and practices that promote investment, trade and employment, especially among youth and at local levels.	1.8.1 Legal framework improved for the promotion of investment and private sector development with a particular focus on improving the livelihoods of the poor ( <u>national level</u> ) 1.8.2 Popular understanding of business laws and guidelines on their implementation broadened ( <u>national level</u> ) 1.8.3 Environment improved for private sector development in targeted provinces ( <u>local level</u> ). 1.8.4 Promote corporate volunteering and public private partnerships for youth employment ( <u>national/policy &amp; advocacy level</u> ) 1.8.5 IT and English vocational training for employment	MPI With VCCI, GSO, People's Committees of provinces and private sector entities DOLISA/ Ba Vi Rehab. Centre no.2, Ha Tay	1,953,885
1.9 Understanding of challenges improved and policy options identified to respond to socio-economic impacts of globalization and integration, and more equitable distribution of the benefits from participation in international economy promoted	1.9.1 Policy analysis conducted of current challenges and policy options in globalization and Viet Nam's efforts in international integration ( <u>national level</u> ) 1.9.2 Advice given on and labour market surveys improved, to improve understanding of current challenges and policy options regarding redistributive impacts of globalization and international integration ( <u>national level</u> )	VASS and MOLISA  With GSO	4,138,768
1.10 Knowledge increased and policy options identified to promote more pro-poor public finance policies that take into account the impacts of trade liberalization and financial	1.10.1 Policy analysis conducted of current public finance policies and policy dialogue papers prepared ( <u>national level</u> ) 1.10.2 Advice given to the designing and putting in place of institutions and frameworks for sustainable and equitable revenue and expenditure ( <u>national level</u> ) 1.10.3 Government-led efforts in ODA management, utilisation and coordination supported, through capacity development for systematic data collection/analysis/reporting, improved strategic planning & legal framework	MOF and MPI  With VASS	4,337,687

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
reforms.	development and increased government-donor harmonisation in line with Ha Noi Core Statement ( <u>national level</u> ).		
1.11 Improved knowledge for promoting equal access of women to economic opportunities, social services and legal services.	1.11.1 Improved information on the current state of women's participation in Peoples' Committees and People's Councils at provincial, district and commune levels, and substantive inputs provided for improving strategies and legal frameworks to increase their participation ( <u>local level</u> ) 1.11.2 Policy dialogue papers prepared and strategies proposed for improving women's access to better paid and more stable jobs and reducing irregularities in the gender division of labour in the national labour market ( <u>national level</u> ). 1.11.3 Policy dialogue papers prepared and advocacy work undertaken for promoting gender equality in this area, with particular attention to female migrants.	NCFAW, WU, CEM & VASS  With research institutes and ministries	2,320,709
<b>Population and Development Policies</b>			
1.12 Enhance capacity of relevant central institutions in reviewing, formulating and advocating for population and reproductive health policies and programmes in line with international agreements of which Viet Nam is a signatory including CEDAW.	1.12.1 Number of new or revised policy documents on population issues including ageing, migration and youth. 1.12.2 Number of new or revised policy documents on reproductive health issues. 1.12.3 National strategies on Reproductive Health Care for 2011 – 2020 updated and revised by the Government in accordance with the ICPD, the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1.12.4 National strategy on Population for 2011 – 2020 updated and revised by the Government in accordance with the ICPD, the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. 1.12.5 Strengthened capacity of 2 universities on population and development. 1.12.6 National Strategy for contraceptive commodity security including condoms for HIV prevention for the period of 2007-15 developed. 1.12.7 Condom programming for HIV prevention integrated into National contraceptive commodity security.	MOH, VCPFC, related central sectors, and 7 provinces	1,084,640
<b>HIV policy<sup>13</sup></b>			651,000 <sup>14</sup>
1.13 Stigma and discrimination against PLHIV and people affected by HIV reduced through improved communication work on HIV.	1.13.1 Party guidelines and plans designed and implemented for renovation of IEC activities for behaviour change with regard to HIV control/prevention of in different sectors, branches and organisations at the central level in the spirit of renovation and multi-sectoral coordination ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 1.13.2 Training programme and materials on guidance, management and implementation of the new approach to IEC for behaviour change compiled, designed and produced ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 1.13.3 Training conducted to improve knowledge and skills for guidance, management and implementation of IEC activities for behaviour change ( <u>national and local levels</u> ).	CCI & its local bodies; and national mass media	1,800,595
1.14 Improved HIV Coordination and	1.14.1 Support provided to the establishment and operation of Government-led coordination mechanisms, including joint	senior Party,	3,470,000

<sup>13</sup> These Outputs & Results will be delivered under a Joint UN Program on HIV

<sup>14</sup> Cases such as this, where a budget figure is given for a cluster of Outputs instead of per Output, indicate costs of volunteers under the UNV programme who work on more than one Output.

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
Planning	<p>Government - Donor mechanisms (<i>national level</i>)<sup>15</sup></p> <p>1.14.2 TA provided to development and implementation of joint Government-Donor Action Plan on HIV (<i>national and local levels</i>)</p> <p>1.14.3 Greater involvement of all relevant sectors and the international community in supporting the national response to HIV</p> <p>1.14.4 Support to finalisation and implementation of the national Programs of Action from the National Strategy on HIV from 2005-2010 with a vision till 2020.</p> <p>1.14.5 TA provided for improving the quality and timeliness of data collection/analysis on national resources and ODA and national capacity for monitoring/evaluating the effectiveness and impact of the use of such resources for the fight against HIV (<i>national level</i>)</p> <p>1.14.6 Support to finalization and utilisation of the national HIV Monitoring and Evaluation framework; TA to construct and use data from National HIV M&amp;E information system.<sup>16</sup></p> <p>1.14.7 Improved use of national and provincial HIV data for effective, evidence-based program and policy development</p> <p>1.14.8 Strengthened HIV response in the context of security and uniformed services</p> <p>1.14.9 Advocacy and TA to coordinated provincial responses to HIV, including pilots of “Three Ones” at provincial level.</p>	<p>Government and National Assembly</p> <p>VAAC/MOH; other ministries</p>	
1.15 Strengthened capacities of national and provincial people's representatives and leaders to ensure that HIV concerns are mainstreamed in policies, legal documents and plans and their implementation is monitored, in order to ensure stigma and discrimination-free, multi-sectoral and gender-sensitive approaches to HIV and protection of rights of PLHIV	<p>1.15.1 Leadership role of Party Commissions improved in multi-sectoral coordination and integration of HIV prevention/control into socio-economic development plans and programmes of different ministries, sectors, branches and mass organisations (<i>national level</i>)</p> <p>1.15.2 Capacities of the NA and people-elected bodies strengthened in overseeing the developing, implementing and disseminating resolutions, policies, and laws related to HIV prevention and control; integrating HIV prevention/control issues into policies and development plans, and promoting social mobilization in regard to HIV prevention/control (<i>national and local levels</i>)</p> <p>1.15.3 Capacities of relevant commissions of the Party strengthened in compiling, issuing, directing, monitoring, organising and supervising the implementation of the new Directive and Resolution and policies relating to HIV control/prevention (<i>national level</i>).</p> <p>1.15.4 Participation of people-elected bodies enhanced in HIV awareness raising activities and their awareness of HIV prevention/control and relevant policies/legislation improved (<i>national level</i>)</p> <p>1.15.5 Development of a facilitative legal framework for the legitimisation of PLHIV groups/associations.</p> <p>1.15.6 Advocacy, capacity building and co-ordination in rights based approaches to HIV in Viet Nam of key government officials, high level policy makers, legal sector, civil society leaders, mass organisations and international organisations.</p> <p>1.15.7 TA provided for improving the quality and timeliness of data collection/analysis on national resources and ODA and national capacity for monitoring/evaluating the effectiveness and impact of the use of such resources for the fight against HIV (<i>national level</i>)</p>	CCSE & CCI at various levels; and NA/CSA and People's Councils of selected provinces	2,015,375

<sup>15</sup> This will be coordinated with ODA coordination/ management – see Output 1.10

<sup>16</sup> See also Output 1.3 regarding overall strengthening of SEDP M&E in VN

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	1.15.8 Support provided to the establishment and operation of Government-led coordination mechanisms, including joint Government - Donor mechanisms(national level) 1.15.9 National capacities strengthened for developing HIV interventions and action plans that will serve as common frameworks for implementing pilot initiatives and coordinating stakeholder efforts in line with multi-sectoral approaches (national and local levels)		
1.16 Process on “Moving Towards Universal Access to Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support” initiated and monitored, including target-setting, resource estimation and development of a roadmap.	1.16.1 Advocacy at National level; national consultation: briefing Party: Briefing Party, Government, UN HIV Theme Group; bilateral and other international partners; coordinating UN to major funding/programmes (e.g., PEPFAR; WB; ADB; DFID projects 1.16.2 Other sector plans developed for input to national Universal Access Plan: work with co-sponsors and national counterparts to ensure “non-health” sectors are effectively planned and incorporated into Universal Access plans, including: drug treatment; workplace programmes; human rights review; mass organisations; civil society and PWHA groups; gender review 1.16.3 Baseline data collected, Targets set for Universal Access. Support to government to monitor the targets for Universal Access in line with the National HIV M&E framework 1.16.4 Resource estimation developed and road map developed. Support to government to follow and update resource estimation and road map towards end of Universal Access, 2010. 1.16.5 Advocacy for improved legal and regulatory framework to address the underlying causes of HIV and to enable implementation of Universal Access principles.	senior Party, Government and National Assembly  VAAC/MOH; other ministries	450,000
1.17 Enhanced civil society capacity, collaboration and participation in the global, regional and country response in support of people living with HIV <sup>17</sup>	1.17.1 Improved recognition of the need to address Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) in the national HIV response and strengthened national and provincial coordination on MSM and HIV activities 1.17.2 Technical support on Gender and HIV 1.17.3 Enhanced participation of mass-organisations in the national response to HIV 1.17.4 Capacity development of self-help groups and empathy clubs of PLHIV 1.17.5 Integrate HIV into infrastructure projects 1.17.6 Advocacy and TA on Business response to HIV, focusing on Ho Chi Minh City and establishment of a Viet Nam Business Coalition on AIDS (together with ILO)	WU  VAAC/MOH; ministries of Transport, Infrastructure; NGOs	830,000
<b>Total O.1</b>			<b>40,630,422</b>

<sup>17</sup> See also Output 1.13 on work with the CCCs of the Party and the NA



Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>			<b>(see also Annex II)</b>
<u>Child Protection</u>			
2.1 National child protection legislation, policies and structure for children and adolescents improved	<p>2.1.1 National child protection legislation, strategies, policies, and plans of action developed and implemented on or with specific provisions about CNSP and ANSP, those at risk, including ethnic minority children and adolescents, which are knowledge base, and in line with CRC and international standards.</p> <p>2.1.2 Technical support and strengthened capacity at national and sub-national levels for the integration of child protection goals into SEDP and into MOLISA five-year and annual plans, and for the development of a national child protection strategy</p> <p>2.1.3 Government staff, communities, children, adolescents and families have increased awareness and change behaviours on child protection concerns, in particular, abuse and violence against children and adolescents</p> <p>2.1.4 A systematic child protection structure developed at national and sub-national levels</p> <p>2.1.5 A unified child protection service system and mechanism developed</p>	Viet Nam Committee for Population, Family and Children	1,969,000
2.2 Increased capacity of child protection personnel on social work, child protection and psychosocial care	<p>2.2.1 Social work recognized by the Government as a profession; and networks of trained social workers established and functioning</p> <p>2.2.2 Professional social work education improved</p> <p>2.2.3 Staff and para-professionals in key Government agencies, mass organisations and other civil organisations improved their knowledge and skills on social work, child protection and psychosocial care</p>		1,350,500
2.3 Child protection Monitoring and Inspection system strengthened	<p>2.3.1 A systematic data monitoring system developed and used at the national and sub-national levels for analyzing trends of child protection issues, developing, strengthening and monitoring policies and programmes for child protection, in particular for CNSP, ANSP, CICWL, and AICWL</p> <p>2.3.2 Government inspection systems, especially of MOLISA, VNCPFC, MPS, strengthened to monitor and investigate about violation of rights of children and adolescents and review the existence/effectiveness of services, especially those related to abuse, exploitation and violence against children and adolescents</p>		395,500
2.4 Improved support and protection for children victims of the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and those working in exploitive forms of child labour	<p>2.4.1 Improved legislation, strategies, policies and programs for protection and care of children and adolescents who are victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation, and child labour, especially those working in exploitive forms of child labour.</p> <p>2.4.2 Improved awareness of children and adolescents on risk of trafficking and CSEC to enable them to protect themselves.</p> <p>2.4.3 Right-based support services developed and provided to victims of trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, children working on the street and involved in exploitive forms of child labour.</p>	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs	1,640,000
2.5 Improved care system for CNSP and ANSP, including those working on the street children, with disabilities, without primary care givers, and infected and affected by	<p>2.5.1 Improved quality of care for CNSP/ANSP who are living in care facilities</p> <p>2.5.2 Systems of alternative care established and formalised to provide community based care options for children without primary care givers, children with disabilities and street children.</p> <p>2.5.3 Improved protection, care and support for children and adolescents affected by HIV</p>		1,140,000

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
HIV.			
<u>Education</u>			486,000
2.6 By the end of 2010, children up to 6 years of age are physically, intellectually, emotionally and socially ready to enter primary school with a special focus to disadvantaged and vulnerable young children and their families [the poorest, ethnic minority, girls, children with disabilities].	2.6.1 The psychosocial development and school readiness of children entering primary schools are enhanced. 2.6.2 Ethnic minority children are able to undertake their pre-school education in their mother tongue. 2.6.3 ECD policy and legal frameworks; advocacy; funding and coordination are strengthened. 2.6.4 Families and communities are supported and empowered in their roles as young children's primary caregivers and first educators 2.6.5 Capacity of Child Friendly Provinces to Support and Empower, KGs, Families and Communities is developed	Ministry of Education and Training	3,955,000
2.7 By the end of 2010, primary school age children, particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable children (including ethnic minority children), will learn and complete primary education in equitable, quality and efficient child friendly schools	2.7.1 Evidence-based sub-laws, policies and strategies are developed and reflect the child friendly concept of quality education 2.7.2 Research, strategies and action plans on key thematic areas and technical issues support quality and equity in education 2.7.3 The primary education sub-sector, including the national curriculum, responds to the needs and rights of all children, particularly the most disadvantaged and ethnic minorities 2.7.4 Strengthened CFLE in school, at home and in the community	Ministry of Education and Training	4,298,000
2.8 By 2010, young people realise their full potential and rights through access to quality education including life skills, SRH and HIV/AIDS education in school and the community	2.8.1 Laws and policies related to adolescent education and youth development issues formulated 2.8.2 Life Skills Education and HIV prevention mainstreamed into lower secondary education and incorporated into programmes/activities for community-based adolescent education 2.8.3 Young people, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, have access to and complete quality lower secondary education. 2.8.4 Adolescent/Youth-friendly services strengthened through family and community action and partnership development 2.8.5 Support to implement adolescent SRH education including HIV/AIDS integrated into school curricula 2.8.6 SRH and HIV/AIDS integrated into teachers training university curricula through revision of 6 textbooks 2.8.7 "Guidelines on extracurricular activities on ASRH including HIV/AIDS updated	Ministry of Education and Training, 3 teachers training universities	4,205,000
2.9 Volunteerism provides a mechanism for participation and	2.9.1 Supporting the establishment of the Viet Nam Youth Volunteer Information Centre (national level) 2.9.2. Support disability self-help groups and raise public awareness on volunteerism, disabilities and MDGs ( <u>national</u> )	Youth Union, MOET, Health	696,464

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>			<b>(see also Annex II)</b>
involvement of Vietnamese youth	<u>level)</u> 2.9.3 Volunteer component in ICT for Development as part of the VNG Education for all (EFA) programme <sup>18</sup>	Volunteers International, Disability Forum and their local partners	
2.10 Appropriate and relevant vocational guidance training and job orientation is available to all Vietnamese youth, in particular disadvantaged groups	2.10.1. [Support education, vocational training and employment for disadvantaged youth in HCMC ( <u>local level: HCMC</u> )	Education for Development and their local partners	45,800
<u>Child Injury Prevention</u>			
2.11 - Improved awareness, attitudes and better practices among the general public on prevention measures for major child injuries. - Government of Viet Nam and donor community's responses to child injury prevention in Viet Nam is strengthened. - National laws regarding child safety developed, improved and enforced. - Project impacts, processes are documented and disseminated to related stakeholders.	2.11.1 60% of national population above 6 is aware of how to prevent major injury risks, especially traffic and drowning 2.11.2 100% decision makers at selected levels/fields, and 100% selected donor community improved their awareness of the child injury burden (in terms of contribution to common mortality and morbidity, of economic loss, etc.) 2.11.3 National laws/regulations regarding child safety developed, improved and/or enforced 2.11.4 Project impacts and processes are evaluated, documented and disseminated to project implementers and interested stakeholders (other country offices, donors, other players, etc.)	Viet Nam Committee for Population, Family and Children	2,193,845
2.12 - Comprehensive Government plans of action on CIP in place and implemented - Incidence of mild and severe injury reduced by 20% in the project locations	2.12.1 Improve technical knowledge/skills at central and local levels on injury prevention 2.12.2 Processes, effectiveness and impact of CIP models identified by studies/research, disseminated and discussed for scaling up 2.12.3 Comprehensive models for injury prevention developed, implemented and evaluated 2.12.4 Injury situation in the project locations is well assessed and monitored 2.12.5 Cost effective child-safety devices promoted through safety legislation	Ministry of Health	4,357,545

<sup>18</sup> This is the UNV part of a larger programme led by UNESCO that falls outside the scope of One Plan

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
2.13 Reduced injury mortality and morbidity among children and youth caused by UXO/landmines	2.13.1 Improved national response to Mine Action in the areas of Mine Risk Education, and Advocacy. 2.13.2 Population over 6, especially children and youth in affected areas are aware of mine risks and take prevention measures.	Viet Nam Committee for Population, Family and Children	1,788,610
<u>Health &amp; Nutrition</u>			
2.14 Comprehensive health policies on children and mothers available and implemented	2.14.1 MOH capacity to formulate, test and implement policy reflecting children's issues and measures to promote equity in health sector strengthened 2.14.2 Eligible children have access to health care services 2.14.3 Budget allocation to key child health interventions increased 2.14.4 Policy on family and child health promotion – Healthy Viet Nam – available 2.14.5 Information from pilot studies on private and public health partnership and its effects on health care quality disseminated and utilised to develop and to revise policy and guidelines 2.14.6 Children in all 639 districts nationwide have access to full immunization services 2.14.7 IVAC capacity to produce vaccines which meet WHO standards and national vaccine needs improved	Ministry of Health	2,663,700
2.15 Quality data on the situation of women and children, including the impact of macro-economic policies, health reforms, and social changes available and used to guide projects and inform policies	2.15.1 MOH conducts systematic analysis of risks and vulnerabilities of women and children to changing situation in the country 2.15.2 Research on impact of health reforms and macro-economic policies on women and child health and nutrition prioritized by MOH/academic institutions		741,500
2.16 Comprehensive policies and guidance documents on child and maternal nutrition available and implemented	2.16.1 Medium and long term strategies and action plans developed and updated 2.16.2 Capacity available at the national and sub national levels to develop, use and disseminate advocacy tools for nutrition 2.16.3 Budget allocation for key nutrition interventions increased 2.16.4 Legislation on Universal Salt Iodization strengthened and enforced to enhance sustainability 2.16.5 Legislation on Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes and other areas related to IYCF strengthened and enforced 2.16.6 Legislation in other areas (like food fortification) developed or strengthened 2.16.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) incorporated into the curriculum of Medical Schools nationwide 2.17.8 Advocacy efforts for women and children's protection from HIV and care and support, including PLHIV and CABA intensified 2.17.9 Information from pilot projects and other studies disseminated and utilised to develop policy and guideline		1,977,200
2.17 Quality data on the nutrition situation of women and children, including disaggregation by region, gender and ethnicity, available and used to guide projects and inform	2.17.1 An effective and sustainable surveillance system on maternal and child nutrition, including disaggregation by region, gender and ethnicity, is in place to monitor both under nutrition and over-nutrition in Viet Nam 2.17.2 Nutrition surveillance data are effectively disseminated and used systematically to develop locally appropriate responses		1,016,100

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
policies			
2.18 Women, adolescent and children under 5 including ethnic minorities in Provincial Child Friendly Programme (PCFP) project areas have optimal health and nutrition status	2.18.1 Technical capacity support by counterparts at national level provided to PCFP for quality project implementation 2.18.2 National and regional teams support development of capacity of local authority and stakeholders at PCFP to promote maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition care	Ministry of Health	605,000
2.19 With national/regional MOH support, access of children to quality health and nutrition services in PCFPs increased for their survival and optimal health and nutrition status	2.19.1 With MOH assistance, quality immunisation services available and accessible for all targeted population in project areas 2.19.2 With technical support of national and regional MOH, quality IYCF and child nutrition services in project areas available and accessible 2.19.3 Technical support from MOH project management provided to ensure quality services for common and emerging diseases prevention and control for under 5 children available and accessible in project areas 2.19.4 With technical support of national and regional MOH staff, notification and reporting of maternal, newborn and child deaths improved and used at community level of project areas 2.19.5 With technical support of MOH, graduates from SMS have updated knowledge and skills for appropriate health and nutrition care for child survival.		605,000
2.20 Increased awareness and positive behaviour change of the community in health, including SRH, gender, child health, and nutrition, especially for women, children, adolescents, ethnic minorities and migrants through advocacy and BCC	2.20.1 Capacity of health workers to provide different target audiences, incl. adolescents and ethnic minorities with quality BCC services increased with technical support of national CHE 2.20.2 With technical assistance of national CHE, newly married couples and adolescent in project areas will attain key practices recommended for pre-pregnancy and adolescent reproductive health, 2.20.3 With technical assistance of national CHE, pregnant women in project areas carry out practices recommended for pregnancy care package 2.20.4 With technical assistance of national CHE, child caregivers in PCFPs will have practices that promote the newborns' survival, wellbeing and growth. 2.20.5 With technical assistance from national CHE, child caregivers in project areas carry out practices that promote the survival and development of children under 5 2.20.6 With technical assistance from national CHE graduated students from these schools have updated knowledge and skills in health education for behaviour change. 2.20.7 Increased proportion of people having adequate knowledge of more than three modern contraceptive methods 2.20.8 Increased proportion of people who can recognise danger signs during pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery 2.20.9 Increased proportion of people having adequate knowledge of STI/HIV prevention 2.20.10 Increased proportion of people who prefer to have skilled health personnel at delivery (by ethnicity and in mountainous areas) 2.20.11 Increased % of young people, ethnic minorities and migrants receiving reproductive health and family planning information 2.20.12 Increased proportion of men and women who received RH information from population collaborators and village	MOH, and 7 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)	4,785,000

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	health workers 2.20.13 Increased % of married couples using modern contraceptive method 2.20.14 Increased % of women who received at least three ante-natal care during the last pregnancy 2.20.15 Increased percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel 2.20.16 Increased percentage of women who delivered at health services 2.20.17 Increased proportion of young people using reproductive health services 2.20.18 Increased percentage/number of clients with RTIs appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled 2.20.19 Increased number of location applying adolescent friendly SRH information and service provision		
<u>Water &amp; Sanitation</u>			
2.21 70% households including children, women use hygienic sanitation facilities and 60% targeted people apply washing hands with soap before eating and after using toilets	2.21.1 Hygiene, sanitation and water quality related policies, guidelines and standards created, tested and applied 2.21.2 Counterparts at national & sub-national levels are capable to develop, test new water quality, hygiene and environmental sanitation related policies, guidelines and standards and market for their wide application 2.21.3 Following models are developed, tested for completion and applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH);</li> <li>• ISP integrated with MOH's "Cultural and Healthy Village" movement;</li> <li>• Commune health station WASH including garbage treatment;</li> <li>• Children and women participation;</li> <li>• Pro-poor model;</li> <li>• BCC for ethnic minority groups</li> <li>• Community based water quality monitoring/ water safety plan and</li> <li>• Technical sanitation option for traditional hang-over fish pond latrine for Mekong Delta area</li> </ul> 2.21.4] Good M & E system on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is available and implemented nation wide	Ministry of Health, MOET	3,525,000
2.22 VDG goals & NTP II goals on Rural Water supply and sanitation well advocated and supported in the project areas including PCFP provinces. Strengthened capacity on monitoring and implementation of RWSS programmes. Effective technical support provided to PCFP	2.22.1 Policies, standards and strategy supporting RWSS strategy improved and effectively implemented 2.22.2 Counterpart capacity and institutional mechanism strengthened & the National RWSS sector's M & E system established 2.22.3 Improved WES models for sustainable replication in the rural areas, including primary schools, kindergartens, commune health centres, villages and households	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MONRE	5,900,000
<u>Provincial child friendly programme</u>			
2.23 Development of replicable models of integrated programming for children which are properly assessed and evaluated, with	Within the overall strategy of integrated model building , the sectors will converge in specific geographic locations to achieve the following: 2.23.1 Increased access of adolescents, pre-pregnant women, pregnant women and newborns to quality health and nutrition services before, during pregnancy, at delivery and post-partum.	MPI, VCPFC, DPI, Provincial People's Committee	20,005,000

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
lessons learned being taken to scale and replicated in other provinces;	2.23.2 Children and young people enjoy equitable, efficient, quality education and learning opportunities and develop to their full potential. 2.23.3 Increased access of safe water and hygienic sanitation facilities for children, women and community people through school and community based water & sanitation interventions and improved hygiene practices among the beneficiaries with focus on hand washing with soap. 2.23.4 Increased knowledge and awareness among sub-national government officials on issues related to child in need of special protection and systematic child protection structure developed at the sub-national level. 2.23.5 Increased knowledge and awareness on child-injury prevention among government officials and community and development of community based models of injury prevention.		
<u>Sexual and Reproductive Health &amp; Rights</u>			
2.24 Improved quality of RH service delivery at all levels in selected provinces through: (i) improved capacity of the central level in technical assistance and supervision of grassroots levels, and (ii) improved capacity of grassroots health system in RH service delivery in compliance with the National Standards for Reproductive Health care Services	2.24.1 Increased % of service delivery points offering more than three modern methods of contraception, including condoms 2.24.2 Increased % of service delivery points offering appropriate diagnosis, treatment and counselling for RTIs following the national standards and guidelines for reproductive health care services, including migrants 2.24.5 Increased proportion of service delivery points providing reproductive health care counselling services 2.24.6 Increased % of service delivery points offering basic neonatal intensive care 2.24.7 Increased proportion of service providers able to provide reproductive health-related counselling on violence against women 2.24.8 Increased % of clients expressing satisfaction with quality of health care services 2.24.9 Increased proportion of commune health centres providing minimum package of RH services 2.24.10. Increased number of secondary medical schools applying new training program on midwifery. 2.24.11 National Standards and Guidelines on RH Care updated and revised. 2.24.12 Linkage between HIV services and RHG services strengthened at grass roots level 2.24.13 A community based care and support model for PLH replicated in selected localities	MOH, and 7 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)	8,172,000
2.25 Increased access of adolescents, pre-pregnant women, pregnant women, and newborns to quality maternal health and nutrition services before, during pregnancy at delivery and post-partum	2.25.1 Increased % of emergency obstetric care facilities complying with steps to treat major obstetric complications as identified in the national standards and guidelines for reproductive health care services 2.25.2 Increased % of service delivery points offering basic neonatal care 2.25.3 Piloted models of maternal and neonatal care by ethnic minority midwives. 2.25.4 With technical inputs from national and regional MOH staff, quality health and nutrition services for pre-pregnant women and adolescent available and accessible in project areas 2.25.5 Quality prenatal services for pregnant women available and accessible in project areas with technical support of national/regional MOH staff 2.25.6 Quality delivery services for women available and accessible in project areas 2.25.7 With national and regional technical support, quality postpartum care services for mother and newborns available and accessible in project areas 2.25.8 With technical support of MOH, notification and reporting of maternal, newborn and child deaths improved and	MOH, and 7 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)	3,637,000

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	used in PCFP 2.25.9 Graduate students from SMS in PCFP project areas have updated knowledge and skills on maternal and newborn health and nutrition care		
2.26 Increased availability of RH friendly services and information for unmarried young people and migrants in selected localities through support for the implementation of models of SRH information and service provision in school and communities	2.26.1 Increased % of service delivery points providing youth-friendly reproductive health care services and HIV/AIDS 2.26.2 Increased proportion of fathers and mothers who accept having their adolescent children access adolescent reproductive health information and services 2.26.3 Increased % of young people, ethnic minorities and migrants receiving reproductive health and family planning and HIV/AIDS information 2.26.4 Increased proportion of young people who received RH information and HIV/AIDS from population collaborators and village health workers 2.26.5 Increased % of young people ever heard about family violence and violence prevention 2.26.6 Increased % of young people who ever heard about gender equality 2.26.7 Increased % of young people who know at least 3 of 10 reproductive rights 2.26.8 HIV/AIDS counselling integrated into YFS 2.26.9 HIV/AIDS services integrated into counselling services for spontaneous migrants 2.26.10 IEC/BCC activities aiming to reduce HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination conducted (local level) 2.26.11 RH services are adapted to address SRH needs of women and girls living with HIV/AIDS. 2.26.12 A model of good practices to improve sex workers' access to SRH services including condom programming reviewed and pilot tested	MOH, and 7 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)	1,990,000
2.27 Enhanced men's involvement and empowerment for women in SRH communication activities and improvement of legal environment.	2.27.1 Increased % of men and women who ever heard about family violence and violence prevention 2.27.2 Increased % of men and women who ever heard about gender equality 2.27.3 Increased % of women/men receiving RH information from their spouses 2.27.4 Increased % of joint decision making about contraceptives use among couples 2.27.5 Increased % of men and women who know at least 3 of 10 reproductive rights 2.27.6 Support community based communication that promotes gender equality and GBV prevention 2.27.7 Gender mainstreaming in Population and RH programs is strengthened. 2.27.8 National capacities/institutional mechanisms strengthened to prevent GBV	MOH, and 2 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)	2,023,000
<u>HIV Services</u>			
2.28 Quality data on HIV, in particular related to Children and women, available and used to guide implementation and inform policies	2.28.1 Lists of guidelines, indicators on PMTCT, paediatric HIV care and treatment available from epidemiological surveillance and regular data collection 2.28.2 Systematic assessment and analysis of key information on children and women and HIV available 2.28.3 Capacity of counterparts at all levels on research, monitoring and evaluation increased	Ministry of Health	513,500
2.29 Policies and guidance documents on HIV, in particular related to children and women, available and implemented	2.29.1 Policies and guidance documents on HIV, in particular related to children and women, available and implemented 2.29.2 National and provincial strategy for a comprehensive approach to children and HIV available and implemented 2.29.3 Women and children, including PLWA and CABA, receive adequate attention and support in the fight against HIV 2.29.4 VCT/PMTCT/paediatric care and treatment for HIV incorporated into the curriculum of medical schools and		884,300



Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	secondary medical schools (SMS) 2.29.5 National documents and materials for PMTCT finalized , approved by MoH and utilised for nation-wide implementation		
2.30 Increase access to HIV information and prevention services for women, their partners, adolescents and children by trained health service providers and community mobilization workers.	2.30.1 Knowledge and skills of communities on HIV prevention and PMTCT increased 2.30.2 Increased % of district hospitals offering appropriate diagnosis, treatment and counselling for RTIs and HIV/AIDS following the national standards and guidelines for reproductive health care services 2.30.3 Increased % of facilities complying with national guidelines on universal precautions to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS at reproductive health care settings 2.30.4 Increased proportion of people having adequate knowledge of STI/HIV prevention	MOH, mass organisations	1,745,700
2.31 Pregnant women and their partners, and people in reproductive health age (in particular adolescents) have access to quality VCT/PMTCT services	2.31.1 VCT services available for women and men in reproductive health age, and in particular for adolescents. 2.31.2 VCT available for pregnant women and their partners, integrated in ANC services 2.31.3 Identified HIV –positive women and their newborn receive ARV prophylaxis for PMTCT and care at delivery and post-partum		1,347,800
2.32 HIV positive women and their children receive care and support (medical, nutritional, emotional)	2.32.1 Follow-up of HIV-positive women and children provided by health workers 2.32.2 HIV-positive women receive support on nutrition 2.32.3 Appropriate referral to ARV treatment sites (when needed) and to psycho-social support initiatives available for HIV-positive women and children		1,039,700
2.33 Volunteerism and social mobilization to support services for people infected with and affected by HIV	2.33.1 Increasing voluntary participation of PLHIV (UNV/UNAIDS GIPA project with Viet Nam Women's Union) ( <u>national + local level</u> ) 2.33.2 Buddhist Leadership Initiative and faith-based organisations initiatives supported to increase access to support services for people infected and affected by HIV 2.33.3 Mainstreaming HIV in volunteer promotion and advocacy activities 2.33.4 Role of people living with HIV and their peer support group strengthened in the context of scaling-up of comprehensive care and treatment 2.33.5 Secretariat and technical support to the INGO Technical Working Group in Viet Nam: major coordination forum for Viet Nam, with over 80 participants on average, linking Party, government, civil society, local and INGOs, and people living with HIV. TWG meetings every 2 months, plus 6 technical sub groups. Promoting HIV information sharing and transparency with civil society. 2.33.6 Development of documentation, case studies and evaluations of civil society, mass organisation work on HIV 2.33.7 Technical support and advocacy for the development of GIPA (Greater Involvement of People Living with AIDS), and PLHIV groups; support to the legalization of PLHIV groups 2.33.8 Development of Civil society and HIV programmes: work with Party organisations, and Mass organisations on civil society networks in HIV; input to law of associations on HIV issues	VAAC, MOLISA, MOPS, VPCFC; mass organisations, local NGOs, PLHIV groups; PEPFAR WU	2,658,263
<b>Total O.2</b>			<b>94,356,027</b>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources for poverty reduction, economic growth, and improving the quality of life</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
<u>Sustainable Development Policies and Institutional Development</u>			
3.1 Improved institutional capacities and systems for the implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development and related environmental laws and policies	3.1.1 Oversight structures for Sustainable Development strengthened and introduced at national, provincial and sectoral levels, and capacities built for strategic coordination and result monitoring of SD implementation, specifically of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and its support structures <u>(national and local levels)</u> 3.1.2 Institutional capacities strengthened to coordinate donor support within a programmatic framework, regarding sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection, especially in support of poverty reduction <u>(national level)</u> 3.1.3 Capacities improved for analyzing development and delivering training by key national training institutions <u>(national level)</u> 3.1.4 A financial mechanism in place to support demand-led initiatives of social groups and people's representatives in implementing SD <u>(national and local levels)</u>	NCSD & Related bodies at province level; MPI; MONRE  with National Assembly, MARD, MOST MOI, MOC, etc.	5,920,143
3.2 Environmental strategies, policies, plans and regulations developed with broad participation of local people and stakeholders and in line with international environmental conventions	3.2.1 Strengthened formulation of strategic priorities, policies and regulatory instruments that encourage environmental protection and sustainable natural resource management, specifically to deal with POPs, biodiversity, and desertification. <u>(national and local levels)</u> 3.2.2 Strengthened national, regional and provincial plans and regulations for energy conservation, use efficiency and improved access by poor people to modern energy services <u>(national and local levels)</u> 3.2.3 Action plans on SD formulated and implemented for national sectors and selected provinces <u>(national and local levels)</u> .	MONRE  with People's Committees of selected provinces, MARD, VAST, MOST, MOC, MOI, etc.	5,132,021
3.3 Improved and publicly accessible environmental information, including data on poverty-environment links, for monitoring and use in statistical and economic policy instruments	3.3.1 SD indicators developed in the national system for monitoring use of natural resources and environmental quality in relation to growth - poverty reduction, for general SD monitoring and oversight <u>(national level)</u> 3.3.2 Institutional capacities strengthened to monitor and report on environmentally SD indicators and outcomes <u>(national and local levels)</u> . 3.3.3 Improved access to data on SD, and specifically environment-poverty information, for the public generally and officials at various levels 3.3.4 Government capacities enhanced to develop and use economic and statistical instruments for the development of policies on environmentally SD <u>(national level)</u> 3.3.5 Government capacities improved to review public environmental expenditure in support of financial planning and management, vis-à-vis the contribution of 1% of State budget expenditure to environmental protection <u>(national level)</u>	MONRE, MARD, MOF, GSO  With MPI, CIEM, NA and province People's Committees	1,694,745

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources for poverty reduction, economic growth, and improving the quality of life</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
<u>Environmental Quality</u>			532,000
3.4 Local initiatives supported to promote the efficient use of energy sources, environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources	3.4.1 Technical capacities improved in prioritized topical areas to support environmentally SD ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 3.4.2 Systematized successful grassroots experiences and models , and the replication and scaling up of such experiences with broad participation by mass organisations, NGO's and communities, on efficient use of energy; and environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management, specifically land that is prone to desertification ( <u>mostly local level</u> ) 3.4.3 Protected Area management strengthened and building local capacities ( <u>local level</u> ) 3.4.4 Improved energy efficiency in the public sector and SMEs, and improved access by poor rural people to affordable and clean energy ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 3.4.5 Conservation and use of traditional agro-biodiversity supported for sustainable rural livelihoods ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 3.4.6 Elimination of stockpiles of POPs, notably agro-pesticides and dioxins ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	MONRE, MARD, People's Committees of Ba Ria – Vung Tau & Gia Lai and other provinces; selected SME's; local mass organisations with MOST, MOI, etc.	12,391,970
3.5 Improved water quality in rural areas and the successful implementation of a strong arsenic mitigation plan	3.5.1 Quality of water from rural water supply facilities supported by UNICEF WES in the project areas met with the Vietnamese allowed standard	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	1,330,000
<b>Total O.3</b>			<b>27,000,879</b>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<b>(See also Annex II)</b>
<u>Public Administration reform and legal capacity building</u>			
4.1 Public administration reform process expanded and deepened at the central and local levels	4.1.1 Strengthened planning, steering, coordination and overall management of the second phase of the PAR Master Programme ( <u>national level</u> ) 4.1.2 Improved mechanisms for administrative and public service delivery responding to local needs and realities ( <u>local level</u> ) 4.1.3 Strategic performance management systems and quality standards (e.g. OSS, ISO, public feedback and opinion tools, etc.) effectively applied in select ministries and provinces ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	PAR SC, MOHA, MARD & HCMPC With OOG, relevant ministries and People's Committees of selected provinces	10,118,117
4.2 Strengthened mechanisms of local government agencies to undertake requisite duties and responsibilities as part of the ongoing decentralisation process	4.2.1 Socio-economic development planning, budgeting and public resource management capacities strengthened in selected provinces ( <u>local level</u> ) 4.2.2 Oversight, accountability and M&E mechanisms (on planning, budgeting and public resource management) enhanced in selected provinces ( <u>local level</u> ) 4.2.3 Assistance provided to ensure that district and commune investment projects are more transparent and effective in selected provinces ( <u>local level</u> ) 4.2.4 Support provided to ensure that knowledge and lessons learned from pilot activities are fed back into national policy making and made available to other provinces ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	MPI, MOF, MOLISA, MOHA and People's Committees of pilot provinces	5,663,124
4.3 Provincial SEDP and other plans (sectoral plans and annual plans) and legal documents in place that are rights based, participatory, evidence based and pro-poor demonstrating increased commitment of human and financial resources for the vulnerable groups – children, women and ethnic minorities	4.3.1 Enhanced capacity of sub national government on evidence-based, pro-poor and participatory planning and budgeting, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and management and implementation of the SEDP, ensuring the mainstreaming of children's issues into the local SEDP. 4.3.2 Coordination mechanism developed and strengthened both at the national and sub-national level for the effective implementation of the provincial projects of the Provincial Child-Friendly Programme. 4.3.3 Experience from the implementation of the provincial projects of the Provincial Child-Friendly Programme is documented such that lessons from models of integrated programmes for children and women are shared and used as a basis for taking to scale as appropriate. 4.3.4 Awareness raising on the international and national standards for women and children for the community and sub-national decision makers; Capacity building on coordination, inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation for the CPFC network at all levels, ensuring the mainstreaming of standards for children into the local SEDP.	MPI/VCPCF	2,985,000
4.4 National capacities and legal/institutional mechanisms strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and national Law on Anti-Corruption.	4.4.1 A national system established for the effective and participatory monitoring of the implementation of UNCAC ( <u>national level</u> ) 4.4.2 Broadened public awareness of corruption and the legal and institutional framework on anti-corruption and increased public participation in anti-corruption efforts ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 4.4.3 Capacities of CAC AC and key government stakeholders strengthened to manage, steer and coordinate the implementation of national Law on Anti-corruption ( <u>national level</u> ) 4.4.4 Strategic grassroots-oriented anti-corruption pilot initiatives designed and implemented ( <u>local level</u> )	CAC SC & GI With VN Fatherland Front and inspectorate offices of selected provinces	1,879,376

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
4.5 Enhanced consistency, transparency and participation in the legislative process, and legal safeguards and justice mechanisms for vulnerable groups	4.5.1 Strengthened planning, steering and overall management of the Legal System Development Strategy (LSDS) and the Judicial Reform Strategy (JRS) <u>(national level)</u> 4.5.2 National capacities strengthened for ensuring consistency between the legal system and constitutional norms and international obligations, including international human rights treaties <u>(national and local levels)</u> 4.5.3 Enhanced system of legal information, dissemination and education <u>(national and local levels)</u> 4.5.4. Strengthened capacities of law enforcement agencies (e.g. the courts, the police and the procuracy) at central and local levels (national and local levels)	MOJ, MOFA and VLA With CPIAC, ONA, SPC, SPP and People's Committees of selected provinces	5,451,255
4.6 Established friendly justice system for adolescents, and improved programs and services for children and adolescents, in particular those who are victims, in conflict with the law/or at risk and witnesses	4.6.1 Improved laws and policies on friendly justice system for children and adolescents, in particular those who are victims, in conflict with the law/or at risk and witnesses. 4.6.2 Improve awareness and knowledge of society on justice issues for children and adolescents., in particular those who are victims, juveniles in conflict with the law/or at risk and witnesses 4.6.3 Improved awareness and commitments of key law enforcers, procuracy and court officers on justice for children and adolescents including JICWL 4.6.4 Knowledge and capacity of for law enforcers, prosecutors and court officers on justice for children and adolescents improved, in particular those who are victims, in conflict with the la/or at risk and witnesses at the national and sub-national levels in selected project sites 4.6.5 Programs and services for law enforcers, prosecutors and court officers on children and adolescents, in particular those who are in conflict with the law/or at risk; victims; witnesses improved in accordance to CRC, international standards and good practices through piloting at sub-national level in selected child protection and PCFP project sites	Ministry of Justice	2,755,000
<u>Representation &amp; Democratisation</u>			329,000
4.7 Strengthened capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils to oversee the functioning of the executive and represent the interests of the public	4.7.1 Improved training and learning opportunities in response to the specific needs of Deputies and staff to the National Assembly and People's Councils <u>(national and local levels)</u> 4.7.2 Strengthened capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils to conduct public consultations and promote integrity and ethical behaviour as part of their assigned core functions <u>(national and local level)</u> 4.7.3 Partnership mechanism established for enhancing policy dialogue and resource coordination with the NA <u>(national level)</u> 4.7.4 Capacities of People's Councils strengthened to perform the duties entrusted to them as part of the ongoing decentralisation process <u>(local level)</u> 4.7.5 Legislation and oversight capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils in selected provinces strengthened for the enforcement of the Law on Environmental Protection (LEP), Biodiversity Law and implementation of the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Viet Nam, Disaster Mitigation Strategy and other related national strategies <u>(national and local levels)</u>	ONA, CEBA & People's Councils of selected provinces  With relevant bodies of the NA	5,946,736
4.8 Improved capacity for elected officials to address issues relating to the rights of children and women	4.8.1 Improved capacity for elected officials in legislating, allocating financial resources, and overseeing / monitoring the performance and spending of government agencies, the courts and the procuracy with the CRC and CEDAW as a framework 4.8.2 Increased advocacy by elected officials on behalf of children	NA Cmmttee on Culture, Education, Youth and	1,020,000

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<b>(See also Annex II)</b>
		Children, other NA Committees and Provincial People's Councils	
4.9 Enhanced capacities and mechanisms for local associations, organisations and other non-state actors to actively involve in, oversee and contribute to the reform process	4.9.1 A more conducive legal environment created for civil society development, as a first step through ensuring public consultation in the drafting and review of the Law on Associations ( <u>national level</u> ) 4.9.2 Training, technical assistance and other resources made more readily available to local associations, organisations and non-state actors to enhance the capacity, integrity and accountability of the civil society and facilitate government-civil society interaction and dialogue ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 4.9.3 Capacities of selected socio-political organisations enhanced to take an active part in policy/law-making on civil society development and represent their member associations ( <u>national level</u> )	VUSTA & VLA  With member associations and MOHA	2,277,992
4.10 Strengthen capacity of central institutions and selected provinces in managing, co-ordinating and implementing gender-responsive programmes and policies on population, reproductive health and family planning.	4.10.1 Civil society partnerships actively promoting gender equity, women and girls' empowerment and reproductive rights 4.10.2 Database established to facilitate management, coordination and monitoring of programme implementation at central and local levels 4.10.3 Increased use of programme monitoring recommendations, resulting in corrective actions 4.10.4 Increased % of trained leaders and staff with comprehensive and knowledge of gender-responsive planning and management for the implementation of population and reproductive health care programmes	MPI/GACA, UNFPA/CO, and related agencies	1,122,300
4.11 Strengthened capacity of government and organised civil society organisations, including women's NGOs, to promote women's human rights under CEDAW	4.11.1 Expertise of core groups of legislators, executives and judges strengthened in using CEDAW to help guarantee women's human rights in selected substantive areas 4.11.2 Expertise of an expanded set of civil society organisations, including women's NGOs enhanced in using CEDAW for their advocacy and monitoring work	HCM Nat. Political Acy, Supreme Procuracy, Supreme Court, Party (Commission for Social Mobilisation), NA, NCFAW, line ministries GenComNet, WU, NGOs and CSOs	159,929
4.12 Stronger political will and commitment to CEDAW implementation generated by popularizing CEDAW and by helping to develop women's knowledge and capacity to claim their equal rights	4.12.1. Increased awareness of CEDAW, its objectives and women's human rights among the selected groups of general citizenry 4.12.2 Greater commitment to CEDAW implementation and timely reporting by the State 4.12.3 Strengthened commitment by women's NGOs and other civil society organisations to supporting women's ability to claim their human rights 4.12.4 Effective partnerships between government, organised civil society and UN agencies for CEDAW implementation	VTV, media, Communist Party (Commission for Social Mobilisation), NCFAW, and	149,929

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
	and monitoring formed and strengthened	line ministries	
		<b>Total O.4</b>	<b>38,507,758</b>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget
<b>Outcome 5: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters.</b>			<b>(See also Annex II)</b>
<u>Natural Disasters</u>			84,000
5.1 Evidence-based national and local disaster risk reduction legislation, strategies and policies and plans developed, approved and integrated in socio-economic and sectoral strategies and plans	5.1.1 Law on disaster risk reduction formulated and passed by the National Assembly ( <u>national level</u> ) 5.1.2 National Strategy and Action Plan on DRR better protect children and women in line with the CCC ( <u>national level</u> ). 5.1.3 DRR Strategy up to 2020 developed in X provinces, based on the National Strategy for DRR and integrated in the 2010-2020 Socio-economic development strategy and 2010-2015 plans and better protect children and women in line with the CCC ( <u>local level</u> ) 5.1.4 National policies formulated and approved to improve emergency response standards including supply and distribution of food, nutrition and drugs with focus on the most vulnerable groups i.e. children, women and elderly. ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.1.5 National and local guidelines issued to implement effective disaster preparedness models based on the review of existing models ( <u>local level</u> ) 5.1.6 National policies formulated and sustainable financial mechanisms established to support reduction of disaster risks and recover of households after major disasters ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.1.7 Climate change risk reduction strategies, policies, and mechanisms developed ( <u>national and local levels</u> ).	MARD, CCFSC, NA/CSSTE, MONRE, MOH, MOET, People's Committees of selected provinces, MOF, Viet Nam Insurance Company, Viet Nam Red Cross	1,400,000
5.2 Institutional systems and processes strengthened to enhance coordinated and integrated DRR actions and adaptation to global climate change, at national and province level	5.2.1 NDM-Partnership strengthened to facilitate coordination and collaboration and policies development ( <u>national level</u> ) 5.2.2 Establishment of DRR Centre, following elaborate consultations, detailed design, and PM approval ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.2.3 Strengthened early disaster warning systems which may include support to improve connections with international early warning networks for tsunami and other priority disasters ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.2.4 Systemic and institutional capacity and increased awareness support mainstreaming of climate change issues into development planning.	MARD, CCFSC, Selected PPCs, local mass organisations	2,229,375
5.3 National and local capacities strengthened to minimise adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of climate-related disasters.	5.3.1 Improved disaster risk management training capacities and facilities for targeted national agencies and local authorities ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.3.2 Enhanced capacities of key sectors and partners at national, provincial, district and commune levels in selected highly prone areas for: vulnerability and risk assessments, rapid assessments, monitoring, planning for risk reduction, preparedness and response. 5.3.3 Awareness raising/BCC on disaster and climate change risks and effective risk reduction measures focusing on the most vulnerable. ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.3.4 Improved data analysis and research on vulnerability reduction in support of socio-economic planning (national and local levels) 5.3.5 Improve collection of data and analyze information to inform and evaluate emergency interventions through regular monitoring and research, based on CCC based indicators 5.3.6 Development and implementation of demonstration measures to adapt to climate change	MARD, CCFSC, MONRE, GSO, MOET, MOH, MPI, Viet Nam Red Cross, relevant research institutions, PPCs	5,115,810



Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total Budget (See also Annex II)
<b>Outcome 5: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters.</b>			
5.4 Improve emergency services especially reproductive health, maternal and neonatal health care for the population living under natural disasters	5.4.1 Increased % of clients in disaster areas expressing satisfaction with quality of health care services 5.4.2 Increased proportion of district and commune health centres in disaster areas providing minimum package of RH services 5.4.3 Module developed on preventing and addressing GBV after natural disasters and into GBV guidelines and training provided.	MOH, DOH  VCPFC, WU	500,000
<u>Avian Influenza</u>			
5.5 Reduced risks of a global pandemic of HPAI emanating from Viet Nam and enhanced national and local capacity to manage outbreaks of diseases of epidemic potential caused by human and animal pathogens – through support to the implementation of the Viet Nam Integrated National Operational Programme for Avian and Human Influenza, 2006-2010 (OPI)	5.5.1 Enhanced coordination of Vietnamese and International agencies supporting the implementation of the OPI 5.5.2 Progressive control of HPAI in domestic poultry and enhanced overall national and local capacity to detect and respond to outbreaks of zoonotic and other diseases in animals 5.5.3 Strengthened national and local capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from public health emergencies caused by infectious diseases such as HPAI 5.5.4 Increased public awareness generally and within specific population groups on critical HPAI-related risk factors resulting in effective behaviour change.  <i>[Note: UNDP has primary responsibility for 5.5.1 and UNICEF for 5.5.4. The other two Expected Results are primary responsibility for FAO and WHO with MARD and MOH and fall outside this One Plan but are given here to show the overall coherence of this Joint Programme. The budget given here, however, excludes the sectoral allocations regarding the expected results 5.5.2 and 5.5.3]</i>	NSCAI, MARD,MOH, MOET, MOCI  With Viet Nam Red Cross	5,771,600
<b>Total O.5</b>			<b>15,100,785</b>

## ANNEX II BUDGET

### Notes

- The Budget data for 2006 are as spent, the data for the other years are projections. All data are for the six participating UN Agencies combined.
- The Budget resources are subject to resource mobilisation.

Country Programme Outputs	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total all Agencies		Total (USD)
	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>	4,406,759	4,512,966	3,585,400	4,707,458	3,405,100	4,827,274	3,810,000	5,392,000	2,431,465	3,552,000	17,638,724	22,991,698	40,630,422
<u>Social Policy &amp; Social Security</u>													
1.1 Improved design and more effective implementation of national target programmes (NTPs) for poverty reduction and socio-economic development of poorest communes.	555,108	771,594	436,000	644,000	436,000	644,000	136,000	244,000	136,000	244,000	1,699,108	2,547,594	4,246,702
1.2 Comprehensive, national plan for inclusive and progressive social security	0	0	150,000	300,000	250,000	400,000	350,000	500,000	250,000	400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	2,600,000
1.3 Improved monitoring and evaluation of the progress in socio-economic development, towards achieving VDGs/MDGs and meeting the commitments of Viet Nam under international agreements, with special attention to situation of poor ethnic people, children, and women.	1,174,452	466,541	811,400	403,000	786,100	453,000	1,555,000	1,903,000	549,200	353,000	4,876,152	3,578,541	8,454,693
1.4 Increased knowledge of policy makers and the public on new areas of social policy and their impact on children, with special focus on policy and planning on the Vietnamese family	75,000	80,000	75,000	80,000	75,000	80,000	75,000	80,000	75,000	80,000	375,000	400,000	775,000
1.5 Strengthened policies on ethnic minorities, that promote rights of ethnic minority children and women	60,000	70,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	70,000	300,000	350,000	650,000
1.6 Strengthened capacity at the national level for participatory formulation, implementation and monitoring of socio-economic development plans, with special focus on child poverty	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	350,000	350,000	700,000
1.7 Increased knowledge and awareness of women's human rights and deeper understanding of CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) by state organs and organised civil society groups, including women's NGOs	0	80,000	0	41,094	0	10,274	10,000	0	10,000	0	20,000	131,368	151,368
<u>Economic policies</u>													

Country Programme Outputs	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total all Agencies		Total
	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	(USD)
1.8 More coherent and conducive regulatory framework for private sector development and practices that promote investment, trade and employment, especially among youth and at local levels.	261,593	272,928	100,000	264,364	100,000	255,000	100,000	250,000	100,000	250,000	661,593	1,292,292	1,953,885
1.9 Understanding of challenges improved and policy options identified to respond to socio-economic impacts of globalization and integration, and more equitable distribution of the benefits from participation in international economy promoted	527,793	910,975	325,000	350,000	325,000	350,000	325,000	350,000	325,000	350,000	1,827,793	2,310,975	4,138,768
1.10 Knowledge increased and policy options identified to promote more pro-poor public finance policies that take into account the impacts of trade liberalization and financial reforms.	862,576	575,111	350,000	375,000	350,000	375,000	350,000	375,000	350,000	375,000	2,262,576	2,075,111	4,337,687
1.11 Improved knowledge for promoting equal access of women to economic opportunities, social services and legal services.	0	220,709	250,000	275,000	250,000	275,000	250,000	275,000	250,000	275,000	1,000,000	1,320,709	2,320,709
<b>Population and Development Policies</b>													
1.12 Enhance capacity of relevant central institutions in reviewing, formulating and advocating for population and reproductive health policies and programmes in line with international agreements of which Viet Nam is a signatory.	210,375	0	264,000	0	214,000	0	324,000	0	72,265	0	1,084,640	0	1,084,640
<b>HIV policy</b>	84,000	0	189,000	0	189,000	0	105,000	0	84,000	0	651,000	0	651,000
1.13 Stigma and discrimination against PLHIV and people affected by HIV reduced through improved communication work on HIV.	308,512	442,083	200,000	450,000	0	300,000	0	100,000	0	0	508,512	1,292,083	1,800,595
1.14 Improved HIV Coordination and Planning	25,000	280,000	105,000	615,000	100,000	725,000	100,000	710,000	100,000	710,000	430,000	3,040,000	3,470,000
1.15 Strengthened capacities of national and provincial people's representatives and leaders to ensure that HIV concerns are mainstreamed in policies, legal documents and plans and their implementation is monitored, in order to ensure stigma and discrimination-free, multi-sectoral and gender-sensitive approaches to HIV and protection of rights of PLHIV	182,350	88,025	200,000	555,000	200,000	530,000	0	180,000	0	80,000	582,350	1,433,025	2,015,375
1.16 Process on "Moving Towards Universal Access to Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support" initiated and monitored, including target-setting, resource estimation and development of a roadmap.	10,000	0	0	105,000	0	115,000	0	110,000	0	110,000	10,000	440,000	450,000
1.17 Enhanced civil society capacity, collaboration and participation in the global, regional and country response in support of people living with HIV	0	185,000	0	110,000	0	175,000	0	175,000	0	185,000	0	830,000	830,000
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.</b>	<b>6,234,348</b>	<b>9,650,910</b>	<b>8,204,368</b>	<b>14,450,945</b>	<b>6,335,567</b>	<b>13,002,839</b>	<b>5,446,500</b>	<b>13,473,956</b>	<b>4,518,518</b>	<b>13,038,076</b>	<b>30,739,301</b>	<b>63,616,726</b>	<b>94,356,027</b>

Country Programme Outputs	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total all Agencies		Total
	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	(USD)
<b>Child Protection</b>													
2.1 National child protection legislation, polices and structure for children and adolescents improved	77,000	330,000	77,000	330,000	77,000	330,000	74,000	300,000	74,000	300,000	379,000	1,590,000	1,969,000
2.2 Increased capacity of child protection personnel on social work, child protection and psychosocial care	56,100	200,000	56,100	200,000	56,100	200,000	61,100	230,000	61,100	230,000	290,500	1,060,000	1,350,500
2.3 Child protection Inspection system strengthened	29,900	50,000	29,900	50,000	29,900	50,000	27,900	50,000	27,900	50,000	145,500	250,000	395,500
2.4 Improved support and protection for children victims of the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and those working in exploitive forms of child labour	78,000	250,000	78,000	250,000	78,000	250,000	78,000	250,000	78,000	250,000	390,000	1,250,000	1,640,000
2.5 Improved care system for CNSP and ANSP, including those working on the street children, with disabilities, without primary care givers, and infected and affected by HIV.	78,000	150,000	78,000	150,000	78,000	150,000	78,000	150,000	78,000	150,000	390,000	750,000	1,140,000
<b>Education</b>	84,000	0	171,000	0	105,000	0	84,000	0	42,000	0	486,000	0	486,000
2.6 By the end of 2010, children up to 6 years of age are physically, intellectually, emotionally and socially ready to enter primary school with a special focus to disadvantaged and vulnerable young children and their families [poorest, ethnic minority, girls, children with disabilities].	170,000	735,000	175,000	700,000	175,000	580,000	175,000	530,000	175,000	540,000	870,000	3,085,000	3,955,000
2.7 By the end of 2010, primary school age children, particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable children (including ethnic minority children), will learn and complete primary education in equitable, quality and efficient child friendly schools	170,000	858,000	170,000	790,000	170,000	690,000	170,000	580,000	170,000	530,000	850,000	3,448,000	4,298,000
2.8 By 2010, young people realise their full potential and rights through access to quality education including life skills, SRH and HIV/AIDS education in school and the community	216,000	605,000	216,000	690,000	216,000	650,000	216,000	590,000	216,000	590,000	1,080,000	3,125,000	4,205,000
2.9 Volunteerism provides a mechanism for participation and involvement of Vietnamese youth	33,500	0	36,000	70,835	210,000	76,129	210,000	0	60,000	0	549,500	146,964	696,464
2.10 Appropriate and relevant vocational guidance training and job orientation is available to all Vietnamese youth, in particular disadvantaged groups	40,700	0	5,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,800	0	45,800
<b>Child Injury Prevention</b>													

Country Programme Outputs	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total all Agencies		Total
	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	(USD)
2.11 - Improved awareness, attitudes and better practices among the general public on prevention measures for major child injuries. - Government of Viet Nam and donor community's responses to child injury prevention in Viet Nam is strengthened. - National laws regarding child safety developed, improved and enforced. - Project impacts, processes are documented and disseminated to related stakeholders.	56,500	416,217	56,500	443,217	56,500	476,217	56,500	325,217	56,500	250,477	282,500	1,911,345	2,193,845
2.12 - Comprehensive Government plans of action on CIP in place and implemented - Incidence of mild and severe injury reduced by 20% in the project locations	102,500	765,217	102,500	783,217	102,500	829,217	102,500	767,217	102,500	700,177	512,500	3,845,045	4,357,545
2.13 Reduced injury mortality and morbidity among children and youth caused by UXO/landmines	9,000	348,722	9,000	348,722	9,000	348,722	9,000	348,722	9,000	348,722	45,000	1,743,610	1,788,610
<b>Health &amp; Nutrition</b>													
2.14 Comprehensive health policies on children and mothers available and implemented	168,500	290,900	168,500	362,340	168,500	500,660	168,500	401,860	168,500	265,440	842,500	1,821,200	2,663,700
2.15 Quality data on the situation of women and children, including the impact of macro-economic policies, health reforms, and social changes available and used to guide projects and inform policies	46,000	83,000	46,000	101,800	46,000	138,200	46,000	112,200	46,000	76,300	230,000	511,500	741,500
2.16 Comprehensive policies and guidance documents on child and maternal nutrition available and implemented	98,500	242,900	98,500	295,540	98,500	397,460	98,500	324,660	98,500	224,140	492,500	1,484,700	1,977,200
2.17 Quality data on the nutrition situation of women and children, including disaggregation by region, gender and ethnicity, available and used to guide projects and inform policies	46,000	130,200	46,000	156,520	46,000	207,480	46,000	171,080	46,000	120,820	230,000	786,100	1,016,100
2.18 Women, adolescent and children under 5 including ethnic minorities in Provincial Child Friendly Programme (PCFP) project areas have optimal health and nutrition status	44,750	55,000	44,750	76,750	44,750	107,250	44,750	85,250	44,750	57,000	223,750	381,250	605,000
2.19 Project result: With national/regional MOH support, access of children to quality health and nutrition services in PCFPs increased for their survival and optimal health and nutrition status	44,750	55,000	44,750	76,750	44,750	107,250	44,750	85,250	44,750	57,000	223,750	381,250	605,000
2.20 Increased awareness and positive behaviour change of the community in health, including SRH, gender, child health, and nutrition, especially for women, children, adolescents, ethnic minorities and migrants through advocacy and BCC	1,093,395	55,000	1,264,280	76,750	933,250	107,250	668,750	85,250	444,075	57,000	4,403,750	381,250	4,785,000

Country Programme Outputs	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total all Agencies		Total
	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	(USD)
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>													
2.21 70% households including children, women use hygienic sanitation facilities and 60% targeted people apply washing hands with soap before eating and after using toilets	180,000	585,000	180,000	585,000	180,000	515,000	180,000	515,000	180,000	425,000	900,000	2,625,000	3,525,000
2.22 VDG goals & NTP II goals on Rural Water supply and sanitation well advocated and supported in the project areas including PCFP provinces. Strengthened capacity on monitoring and implementation of RWSS programmes. Effective technical support provided to PCFP [This sentence should probably be removed]	225,000	1,035,000	225,000	1,035,000	240,000	890,000	245,000	890,000	225,000	890,000	1,160,000	4,740,000	5,900,000
<b>Provincial child friendly programme</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.23 Development of replicable models of integrated programming for children which are properly assessed and evaluated, with lessons learned being taken to scale and replicated in other provinces;	696,000	0	834,000	1,800,000	850,000	3,500,000	850,000	5,000,000	875,000	5,600,000	4,105,000	15,900,000	20,005,000
<b>Sexual and Reproductive Health &amp; Rights</b>													
2.24 Improved quality of RH service delivery at all levels in selected provinces through: (i) improved capacity of the central level in technical assistance and supervision of grassroots levels, and (ii) improved capacity of grassroots health system in RH service delivery in compliance with the National Standards for Reproductive Health care Services	1,262,302	1,100,000	1,486,780	2,290,000	955,500	0	639,500	0	437,918	0	4,782,000	3,390,000	8,172,000
2.25 Increased access of adolescents , pre-pregnant women, pregnant women, and newborns to quality maternal health and nutrition services before, during pregnancy at delivery and post-partum	435,575	55,000	970,750	214,250	600,750	244,750	418,750	222,750	279,925	194,500	2,705,750	931,250	3,637,000
2.26 Increased availability of RH friendly services and information for unmarried young people and migrants in selected localities through support for the implementation of models of SRH information and service provision in school and communities	263,500	0	944,500	35,000	253,900	35,000	256,000	35,000	132,100	35,000	1,850,000	140,000	1,990,000
2.27 Enhanced men's involvement and empowerment for women in SRH communication activities and improvement of legal environment.	90,500	0	200,000	1,262,500	155,000	32,500	124,000	32,500	93,500	32,500	663,000	1,360,000	2,023,000
<b>HIV Services</b>													
2.28 Quality data on HIV, in particular related to Children and women, available and used to guide implementation and inform policies	41,000	49,500	41,000	62,000	41,000	83,400	41,000	68,200	41,000	45,400	205,000	308,500	513,500
2.29 Policies and guidance documents on HIV, in particular related to children and women, available and implemented	33,250	121,650	33,250	144,150	33,250	182,670	33,250	155,310	33,250	114,270	166,250	718,050	884,300

Country Programme Outputs	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total all Agencies		Total
	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	(USD)
2.30 Increase access to HIV information and prevention services for women, their partners, adolescents and children by trained health service providers and community mobilization workers	121,459	398,350	173,541	165,850	138,750	212,930	123,750	179,490	102,250	129,330	659,750	1,085,950	1,745,700
2.31 Pregnant women and their partners, and people in reproductive health age (in particular adolescents) have access to quality VCT/PMTCT services	64,250	171,150	64,250	206,150	64,250	266,070	64,250	223,510	64,250	159,670	321,250	1,026,550	1,347,800
2.32 HIV positive women and their children receive care and support (medical, nutritional, emotional)	11,750	169,350	11,750	196,850	11,750	243,930	11,750	210,490	11,750	160,330	58,750	980,950	1,039,700
2.33 Volunteerism and social mobilization to support services for people infected with and affected by HIV	66,667	345,754	66,667	501,754	66,667	600,754	0	555,000	0	455,000	200,001	2,458,262	2,658,263
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources for poverty reduction, economic growth, and improving the quality of life</b>	<b>531,235</b>	<b>3,794,644</b>	<b>1,093,000</b>	<b>5,150,000</b>	<b>1,098,000</b>	<b>4,815,000</b>	<b>1,098,000</b>	<b>4,315,000</b>	<b>1,051,000</b>	<b>4,055,000</b>	<b>4,871,235</b>	<b>22,129,644</b>	<b>27,000,879</b>
<b>Environmentally Sustainable Development</b>													
3.1 Improved institutional capacities and systems for the implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development and related environmental laws and policies	43,682	1,216,461	290,000	1,000,000	290,000	1,000,000	290,000	750,000	290,000	750,000	1,203,682	4,716,461	5,920,143
3.2 Environmental strategies, policies, plans and regulations developed with broad participation of local people and stakeholders and in line with international environmental conventions	240,353	531,668	190,000	900,000	190,000	900,000	190,000	900,000	190,000	900,000	1,000,353	4,131,668	5,132,021
3.3 Improved and publicly accessible environmental information, including data on poverty-environment links, for monitoring and use in statistical and economic policy instruments	88,953	125,792	70,000	300,000	70,000	300,000	70,000	300,000	70,000	300,000	368,953	1,325,792	1,694,745
<b>Environmental Quality</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>532,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>532,000</b>
3.4 Local initiatives supported to promote the efficient use of energy sources, environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources	71,247	1,620,723	400,000	2,650,000	400,000	2,400,000	400,000	2,150,000	400,000	1,900,000	1,671,247	10,720,723	12,391,970
3.5 Improved water quality in rural areas and the successful implementation of a strong arsenic mitigation plan	17,000	300,000	17,000	300,000	22,000	215,000	22,000	215,000	17,000	205,000	95,000	1,235,000	1,330,000
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>	<b>3,947,607</b>	<b>5,474,993</b>	<b>2,906,300</b>	<b>5,558,886</b>	<b>2,761,000</b>	<b>4,186,972</b>	<b>2,790,000</b>	<b>4,113,000</b>	<b>2,706,000</b>	<b>4,063,000</b>	<b>15,110,907</b>	<b>23,396,851</b>	<b>38,507,758</b>
Public Administration reform and legal capacity building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country Programme Outputs	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total all Agencies		Total
	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	(USD)
4.1 Public administration reform process expanded and deepened at the central and local levels	1,157,679	2,260,438	575,000	500,000	575,000	850,000	575,000	850,000	575,000	850,000	3,457,679	5,310,438	8,768,117
4.2 Strengthened mechanisms of local government agencies to undertake requisite duties and responsibilities as part of the ongoing decentralisation process	865,445	822,679	300,000	1,200,000	300,000	525,000	300,000	525,000	300,000	525,000	2,065,445	3,597,679	5,663,124
4.3 Provincial SEDP and other plans (sectoral plans and annual plans) and legal documents in place that are rights based, participatory, evidence based and pro-poor demonstrating increased commitment of human and financial resources for the vulnerable groups – children, women and ethnic minorities	381,000	0	243,000	400,000	207,000	500,000	202,000	450,000	202,000	400,000	1,235,000	1,750,000	2,985,000
4.4 National capacities and legal/institutional mechanisms strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and national Law on Anti-Corruption.	79,376	0	200,000	250,000	200,000	250,000	200,000	250,000	200,000	250,000	879,376	1,000,000	1,879,376
4.5 Enhanced consistency, transparency and participation in the legislative process, and legal safeguards and justice mechanisms for vulnerable groups	452,997	623,258	300,000	1,600,000	300,000	525,000	300,000	525,000	300,000	525,000	1,652,997	3,798,258	5,451,255
4.6 Established friendly justice system for adolescents, and improved programs and services for children and adolescents, in particular those who are victims, in conflict with the law/or at risk and witnesses	151,000	400,000	151,000	400,000	151,000	400,000	151,000	400,000	151,000	400,000	755,000	2,000,000	2,755,000
<b>Representation &amp; Democratisation</b>	0	0	49,000	0	112,000	0	126,000	0	42,000	0	329,000	0	329,000
4.7 Strengthened capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils to oversee the functioning of the executive and represent the interests of the public	539,585	1,107,151	375,000	700,000	375,000	700,000	375,000	700,000	375,000	700,000	2,039,585	3,907,151	5,946,736
4.8 Improved capacity for elected officials to address issues relating to the rights of children and women	141,000	63,000	141,000	63,000	141,000	63,000	141,000	63,000	141,000	63,000	705,000	315,000	1,020,000
4.9 Enhanced capacities and mechanisms for local associations, organisations and other non-state actors to actively involve in, oversee and contribute to the reform process	29,525	48,467	200,000	350,000	200,000	350,000	200,000	350,000	200,000	350,000	829,525	1,448,467	2,277,992
4.10 Strengthen capacity of central institutions and selected provinces in managing, co-ordinating and implementing gender-responsive programmes and policies on population, reproductive health and family planning.	150,000	0	372,300	0	200,000	0	200,000	0	200,000	0	1,122,300	0	1,122,300
4.11 Strengthened capacity of government and organised civil society organisations, including women's NGOs, to promote women's human rights under CEDAW	0	80,000	0	47,943	0	11,986	10,000	0	10,000	0	20,000	139,929	159,929



Country Programme Outputs	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total all Agencies		Total
	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	Regular (USD)	Other (USD)	(USD)
4.12 Stronger political will and commitment to CEDAW implementation generated by popularizing CEDAW and by helping to develop women's knowledge and capacity to claim their equal rights	0	70,000	0	47,943	0	11,986	10,000	0	10,000	0	20,000	129,929	149,929
<b>Outcome 5: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters</b>	<b>413,164</b>	<b>3,353,521</b>	<b>472,000</b>	<b>2,930,500</b>	<b>522,000</b>	<b>2,196,100</b>	<b>530,000</b>	<b>2,001,700</b>	<b>530,000</b>	<b>2,151,800</b>	<b>2,467,164</b>	<b>12,633,621</b>	<b>15,100,785</b>
<u>Natural Disasters</u>	0	0	42,000	0	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	84,000	0	84,000
5.1 Evidence-based national and local disaster risk reduction legislation, strategies and policies and plans developed, approved and integrated in socio-economic and sectoral strategies and plans	0	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	300,000	400,000	1,000,000	1,400,000
5.2 Institutional systems and processes strengthened to enhance coordinated and integrated DRR actions and adaptation to global climate change, at national and province level	0	329,375	100,000	200,000	100,000	450,000	100,000	500,000	100,000	350,000	400,000	1,829,375	2,229,375
5.3 National and local capacities strengthened to minimise adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of climate-related disasters.	413,164	1,114,146	205,000	771,800	255,000	668,200	305,000	562,200	305,000	516,300	1,483,164	3,632,646	5,115,810
5.4 Improve emergency services especially reproductive health, maternal and neonatal health care for the population living under natural disasters	0	0	25,000	100,000	25,000	100,000	25,000	100,000	25,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	500,000
<u>Avian Influenza</u>													
5.5 Reduced risks of a global pandemic of HPAI emanating from Viet Nam and enhanced national and local capacity to manage outbreaks of diseases of epidemic potential caused by human and animal pathogens – through support to the implementation of the Viet Nam Integrated National Operational Programme for Avian and Human Influenza, 2006-2010 (OP)	0	1,910,000	0	1,758,700	0	677,900	0	539,500	0	885,500	0	5,771,600	5,771,600
<b>Total Programme (under all five Outcomes)</b>	<b>15,533,113</b>	<b>26,787,034</b>	<b>16,261,068</b>	<b>32,797,789</b>	<b>14,121,667</b>	<b>29,028,185</b>	<b>13,674,500</b>	<b>29,295,656</b>	<b>11,236,983</b>	<b>26,859,876</b>	<b>70,827,331</b>	<b>144,768,540</b>	<b>215,595,871</b>
<b>Programme Coordination Assistance (Programme development, by UNDP and UNFPA)</b>	<b>611,725</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>518,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>283,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,313,625</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,313,625</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,144,838</b>	<b>26,787,034</b>	<b>16,779,068</b>	<b>32,797,789</b>	<b>14,571,667</b>	<b>29,028,185</b>	<b>14,124,500</b>	<b>29,295,656</b>	<b>11,520,883</b>	<b>26,859,876</b>	<b>73,140,956</b>	<b>144,768,540</b>	<b>217,909,496</b>