

UN/Government of Viet Nam Joint Programme on Gender Equality (JPGE)

Annual Programme Narrative Progress Report

Reporting Period: 1 January – 31 December 2009

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<p>Programme No: 00067156</p> <p>MDTF Atlas Project No: MDGF-1694</p> <p>Programme Title: UN-Government of Viet Nam Joint Programme on Gender Equality</p>	<p>Participating UN Organizations: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC, WHO</p>
<p>Implementing Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs/Gender Equality Department • Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism/Family Department 	<p>Programme Budget: Total: USD4,500,000 (See Annex 1 for Breakdown by Agencies)</p>

- General Statistics Office
- Ministry of Education and Training
- Ministry of Information and Communication
- Central Communist Party Committee for Education and Popularisation
- Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs and Parliamentary Committee for Culture , Education, Youth and Children
- National Committee For Advancement of Women (NCFAW)
- Vietnam Women's Union (VWU), Centre for Women and Development
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
- Ministry of Health (MOH)
- Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
- Ministry of Public Security (MPS)
- National Assembly: Parliamentary Women Group
- Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI)
- Some key media agencies
- Some other related agencies, organizations when required
- Selected national universities, research institutions
- Some selected NGOs in the Gender Community Network (Gencomnet), NEW and DOVIPNET

Programme Duration:
2009-2011 (36 months) (Original)

April 2009-March 2012 (Revised)

Operational Closure Date:
31 March 2012

I. PURPOSE

1.1 Goals and Objectives of the Programme

The overall goal of the UN/GOV Joint Programme on Gender Equality is to have improved the capacity of relevant national and provincial authorities, institutions and other duty bearers to effectively implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control by 2011.

The JPGE has the following specific outcomes:

- Joint Outcome 1: Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.
- Joint Outcome 2: Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of the government.
- Joint Outcome 3: Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting gender equality.

1.2 Links to National Development Frameworks

JPGE contributes to MDG 3 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment across sectors such as health, education and economics by bringing about much needed systematic and institutional changes especially targeting vulnerable women and girls, which were identified by the Government of Viet Nam's report on the MDGs. Viet Nam is a pilot country for the One UN initiative. As such, the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Government jointly developed the One Plan (OP) which is the common programming document for 14 participating agencies which constitute Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) and programmes of all agencies. Currently One Plan II (2006-2010) (the One Plan I revised in June 2008) is being implemented. JPGE contributes to One Plan II Outcome 4 (The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems), and output 4.11 (Gender Joint Programme: Improved capacity of relevant national and provincial authorities, institutions and other duty bearers to effectively implement the law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence). JPGE contributes to the UNDAF Outcome on laws, policies and governance structures are in place that support and promote a rights-based development process in line with the principles of the MDGs.

JPGE is aligned with the national development goals and contributes to the Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 of Viet Nam in the following areas:

- Realize social progress, equity and gender equality, create jobs, encourage people to get rich in legitimate ways, alleviate hunger and reduce poverty, develop social security system and prevent social problems
- Improve the quality of spiritual and material lives of women. Create favourable conditions for efficiently ensuring basic rights and bringing into play the role of women in political, economic, cultural and social fields. Organize the good implementation of the National Strategy for the Advancement of Vietnamese women to 2010.

2. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

2.1 Budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable

While the Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2009 was drafted in late 2008 and early 2009, followed by

the official signing ceremony of JPGE by all involved parties in late March 2009, the actual implementation did not start until mid 2009. During the implementation stage, JPGE colleagues agreed to review the budget, and then revised/rephased the budget to better meet the needs of the country situation in October 2009. The summary of budget revision/rephasing is attached as Annex 2.

2.2 Additional financial resources obtained to fund the joint programme

The total programme budget of JPGE is USD4,683,516. Of which, USD4,500,000 and USD94,706 are supported by MDG Fund (Spain) and the Government of Viet Nam respectively. The remaining USD88,810 is contributed by the Agencia Espanola de Cooperacion Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) to support the JPGE activity on National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experience (Domestic Violence Survey).

In general, JPGE has been facing shortage of financial resources. While JPGE was originally designed in 2007, it was only launched for implementation in March 2009. Many costs associated with project implementation increased over these two years, resulting in the higher budget per activity. The new UN - EU Guidelines for Financing of Local costs in Development Co-operation with Viet Nam¹, which set new and increased cost standards for project related costs, was also introduced for application from October 2009.

In this context, JPGE colleagues have been making efforts to mobilise additional financial resource. Currently, efforts for fund mobilization are underway by WHO and AECID to support activities related to the National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experience.

3. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Implementation mechanisms

At the strategic level, the National Steering Committee (NSC), consisting of representatives of MOLISA (NSC Co-chair), the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (NSC Co-chair), the Spanish Embassy (member), and the Ministry of Planning and Investment (member) has been providing oversight and strategic guidance to JPGE. In 2009, three NSC meetings were organized in March, October and December.

At the operational level, JPGE consists of an umbrella programme and three specific component projects, each coordinated by one Government Agency and one UN agency. The three government agencies are the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST), and the General Statistics Office (GSO). The three coordinating UN agencies are UNIFEM, UNFPA and UNDP. MOLISA as the State Management Agent (SMA) for JPGE is the overall coordinating agency from the Government, and the Programme Management Unit (PMU) has been established. In addition, Component Project Management Units (CPMUs) have been established under MOCST and GSO. UNFPA as the Managing Agent (MA) is the overall coordinating agency from the UN side. In total, the eleven UN agencies are participating in JPGE both as technical support agencies and as implementers, while UNAIDS provides only technical support to JPGE. In 2009, three PMU meetings were organized with participation of colleagues from government agencies and participating UN organizations (PUNOs) in May, October and December to share progress, discuss challenges, and agree on the ways forward.

¹ A set of unified EU-UN norms for local costs related to the management of ODA in Viet Nam, developed in joint collaboration between the EU and the UN to promote aid effectiveness.

In addition to regular coordination by PMU and CPMUs with PUNOs, JPGE progress is regularly shared at monthly meetings of the Gender Programme Coordination Group (Gender PCG), a UN thematic coordination group set up under the One UN initiative. Further coordination is done at monthly meetings of the three Gender PCG sub-working groups on JPGE, Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming, and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). The Subworking Group on JPGE discusses about JPGE implementation and administrative procedures to facilitate smooth implementation. The Subworking Groups on Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming, and Gender-Based Violence focus on sharing of information on each respective technical area for improved coordination. In regular Subworking Group meetings, JPGE colleagues discuss challenges faced in implementation and how to address them collectively, and how we can work more effectively to achieve gender equality and to eliminate gender-based violence. While the PCGs had been the internal UN coordination mechanism, co-chaired by two UN agencies per PCG in 2009, the Government of Vietnam and the UN in Vietnam agreed in early 2010 to make the PCGs a government-UN joint coordination mechanism.

In addition, the Gender Action Partnership (GAP) meetings, organized as part of JPGE activities, create a forum for the Government, UN, donors, civil society, and academia to share information on gender equality and gender-based violence issues and initiatives in Vietnam for strengthened coordination and partnerships.

3.2 Procurement procedures

While Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) follow the procurement procedures based on rules and regulations of each organization under the UN direct implementation components, National Implementing Partners (NIPs) follow the UNFPA financial rules and regulations for the national implementation components.

3.3 Monitoring system(s)

For overall implementation of JPGE activities, JPGE monitors the implementation progress mainly through quarterly colour-coded workplan, quarterly financial reports, monitoring reports, and information sharing at PMU, Gender PCG and GAP meetings. For quality control during implementation and for JPGE outputs, JPGE colleagues regularly discuss and share information on process and circulate draft materials for comments at meetings of the Gender PCG and its Subworking groups. In addition, each PUNO and NIP seeks feedback from beneficiaries through workshop/meeting evaluation forms. Challenges identified are discussed among JPGE colleagues regularly through these monitoring systems to come up with necessary follow-up action.

3.4 Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken

In 2009, JPGE carried out the following assessments and studies:

- A capacity assessment of the State Management Agencies (SMAs), line ministries, and mass organizations on the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control: to be finalized in Q1 of 2010.
- Review of media from the gender perspective: to be finalized in Q2 of 2010.
- Textbook review from the gender perspective: to be finalized in Q1 of 2010.
- Review of legislation on labour, employment, and national targeted programmes from gender perspective: to be finalized in Q2 of 2010.

- Review and evaluation of the implementation of the Government's commitments to ratified international conventions on the right to equal opportunities and treatment on the labour market as well as equal remuneration to be finalized in Q2 of 2010.
- Assessments and adaptation of the Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Strategies in Decent Work Promotion: to be finalized in Q2 of 2010.
- Review of Labour Force Survey's questionnaires from the gender perspective: to be finalized in Q4 of 2010.
- Review of Enterprise Survey's questionnaires from the gender perspective: to be finalized in Q4 of 2010.
- A mapping of activities in the areas of gender equality and domestic violence in Viet Nam: completed in 2009.
- Three researches on providing services to victims of domestic violence nationwide, raising awareness on GE and DV among public in rural areas, and socially and economically empowering disadvantaged women: to be completed in Q1 of 2010.
- Studies on Women's Constraints in Enterprise Development: to be finalized in Q1 of 2010.
- National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experience: The report will be finalized in end 2010.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period

JPGE made a good progress in 2009 by preparing ground work to achieve the three JPGE Outcomes. For Outcome 1, JPGE implemented a number of activities to build capacity of duty bearers such as overseas study tours to learn about GEL and DVL implementation, monitoring and reporting, the development of various training materials on GEL and DVL, training on GEL and DVL for officials at national and provincial levels, and the development of sub-laws and regulatory documents on the DVL. Specifically, the leaders and officials of various institutions became more aware of the issues related to the implementation of GEL and DVL including violence prevention and response strategies. All three outputs under this outcome have been achieved partially in 2009. Output 1.1 (capacity assessed of the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party, mass organizations including the Vietnam Women's Union and concerned agencies at the local level to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the two laws) will be achieved in the first quarter of 2010 upon finalization of the Capacity Assessment report. Since most of the activities under Outputs 1 and 2 were preparatory nature, Output 1.2 (Relevant plans of action developed for SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly and Communist Party at the central and local levels to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws) and Output 1.3 (Technical assistance provided to improve the capacity of the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, and Communist Party and concerned agencies at local level to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws) will be achieved in 2010 through implementation of activities based on preparatory work done in 2009.

For Outcome 2, JPGE made progress through the organization of meetings and workshops, and facilitation of collaboration in implementing JPGE activities. All three outputs under this outcome have been partially achieved in 2009. Output 2.1 (Networks on gender equality are strengthened and sustained through relevant Government and outside of Government systems, with effective linkages and information among stakeholders) has been mostly achieved as the Gender Action Partnership (GAP), a quadripartite (Government, UN, civil society and donors) policy forum promoting gender equality and addressing gender-based violence (GBV), was revitalized, and it organized two meetings in 2009 with JPGE support. As a result, there has

been a good and collaborative working relationship among the stakeholders to collectively work on gender equality and gender-based violence issues. In addition, three NGO networks (GENCOMNET, DOVIPNET and NEW) conducted three different researches to collect key inputs at the grass-root level to feed into the upcoming National Strategy on Gender Equality. JPGE will work on sustainability of GAP in 2010 to fully achieve this output. Output 2.2 (Improved partnership between mass organizations and government agencies to promote women's economic empowerment) will be fully achieved in 2010 and 2011. In 2009, a number of workshops to promote gender equality in the field of economy, and to promote gender and enterprise development for entrepreneurs communities, business development service providers and related government officials were organized in cooperation with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI). A Study on Gender-related Obstacles to Vietnamese Women Entrepreneurs was also carried out in 2009 to use the findings to eliminate obstacles. Output 2.3 (Communication network on GE developed for mass dissemination of two laws) was partially achieved through the development and dissemination of short radio plays about the laws by the Voice of Vietnam. More activities are planned in 2010 to further contribute to the achievement of this output.

JPGE made good progress in Outcome 3 in strengthening evidenced-based data and data systems for promoting gender equality. For Output 3.1 (Current gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are reviewed and new indicators identified through research), JPGE provided technical support on engendering existing surveys such as the Vietnam Labour Force Survey, Enterprise Survey, and Agriculture and Rural Surveys, and in designing and implementing new surveys such as the National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experience to understand the current situation of domestic violence in Viet Nam. JPGE will continue to provide technical support in these areas in 2010 to fully achieve Output 3.1. For Outputs 3.2 (Gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are integrated into ongoing national data collection processes and reporting) and 3.4 (Centralized clearinghouse of gender research reports and indicators by government, donors and political and civil society groups (Vietnam Women's Union) established through GSO), some preparatory work has been done. However, most activities are planned in 2010. For number of researches under Output 3.3 (Data and information collected to promote national gender equality policy dialogues for marginalized groups), preparatory work has been initiated in 2009 for full implementation in 2010.

4.2 Main activities undertaken and achievements. Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries

There were 43 output targets in the Annual Work Plan 2009 (22, 10 and 11 for Joint Outcomes 1, 2, and 3 respectively). Among 43 targets, thirteen (30%) were fully achieved, fourteen (33%) were partially achieved and sixteen (37%) were work-in-progress. The total number of beneficiaries in 2009 was approximately 1,989 (including 1,349 women).

Detailed progress per output with key achievements is as follows:

Output 1.1: Capacity assessed of the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party, mass organizations including the Vietnam Women's Union and concerned agencies at the local level to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the two Laws.

Capacity assessment (CA) has been completed at central (line ministries/agencies and mass organizations including Vietnam's Women Union) and local levels (5 involving provinces/city) at the end of 2009. The workshop to disseminate the CA results was organized by MOLISA on 17 December 2009 in Hanoi with the participation of 84 people (57 women and 27 men)

representing officials from the surveyed provinces/city, relevant bodies/agencies at the central level and UN. The report will be finalized in 2010 Q1.

In May 2009, PMU in collaboration with UNFPA organised an orientation workshop on JPGE with 3 NIPs, CIPs, concerned local NGOs and other related agencies. The objective of the workshop was to introduce JPGE working modalities including reporting requirements (administrative and financial) and other issues related to JPGE implementation.

Output 1.2: Relevant plans of action developed for the SMAs (MOLISA & MOCST), line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party at the central and local levels to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two Laws.

In late 2009, JPGE provided support in the development of the outline of the new National Strategy for Gender Equality and the new National Target Programme on Gender Equality. Two consultation workshops were organized (one in Halong and one in Hanoi) in December to receive inputs from stakeholders on the outline of the Strategy and the Programme (Activity 1.2.1).

JPGE also completed preparatory work for the development of multi-agency collaboration mechanism. The first consultation workshop was held in Hanoi on 12 November 2009 with participation of 16 officials (12 women and 4 men) from the key agencies involved in the implementation of the Domestic Violence Law (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information and Communication, Ministry of Culture, Sports and tourism, and the Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front, Vietnam Women's Union) (Activity 1.2.2).

JPGE has been working to develop monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control (Activities 1.2.3 (a) and 1.2.3 (b)). A study tour to an experienced country, Australia to learn about the GE and DV implementation and M&E system was organized for 7 officials (3 women and 4 men) (for the GEL) and 6 officials (3 women and 3 men) (for the DVL) during 14-20 September 2009. The participants of the study tour will take key roles in sharing lessons learned and formulating the M&E framework in 2010.

Output 1.3: Technical assistance provided to improve capacity of the SMAs, line ministries, NA, CP to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws.

JPGE started developing training manuals on the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control in 2009 (Activities 1.3.2 (a) and 1.3.2 (b)). The manuals will be used mainly to build capacity of State Management Agencies for GEL and DVL, Community Party, National Assembly, Line Ministries and Mass Organizations. The outline of the GEL manual as well as the first draft of the DVL training manual have been completed in 2009 for further work in 2010.

In addition, a manual to mainstream gender in training package of the Rights of the Child is also being developed. The first draft was shared with stakeholders to provide comments in December. The manual is expected to be finalized in Q2 of 2010 (Activity 1.3.4).

The workshop on the Contribution of Parliamentary Women Caucuses to the Prevention and Fight against Domestic Violence was organized in Hue on 14-15 December 2009 by JPGE PMU in collaboration with the National Assembly Social Affairs Committee, Female Member Parliamentarians (MPs) Group, the Office of National Assembly (ONA)/UNDP project on Strengthening the Capacity of Representative Bodies in Vietnam. It was attended by 77

participants (49 women) (Activity 1.3.5). The participants of this workshop came from the parliamentary women caucuses of Vietnam, Korea, Venezuela, Pakistan, Laos, Cambodia, East-Timor, and Spain. The parliamentarians shared how each country is addressing gender-based violence including lessons learned, and their role as parliamentarians to effectively advocate for gender equality and to address gender-based violence.

Two training workshops on engendering agricultural and rural survey were conducted in October with 47 participants/ (24 women) from 19-23 & 26-30 October 2009 for staff of GSO and MARD at central and provincial levels (Activity 1.3.6).

JPGE started developing the Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Strategies. The guide aims to facilitate the implementation of gender mainstreaming in organizations, policies, programmes and projects. The first draft of the Guide has been completed in 2009 for further work in 2010. At the same time, a few studies have been initiated. The first draft of a study to review and identify gender-based obstacles in the existing legislations in the following five selected areas: labour and employment, social protection and poverty reduction, occupational safety and health, vocational training, and industrial relations, as well as 2 selected national targeted programmes on poverty reduction and employment promotion was completed, and the workshop to share and validate the findings was organized during 31 November – 1 December 2009 in Hanoi with participation of 42 officials (30 women) representing the Ministry/Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs at the central and provincial levels. A study to review and evaluate the implementation of the Government's commitments to ratified international conventions on the right to equal opportunities and treatment on the labour market as well as to equal remuneration has been initiated and the first draft of the study was completed in 2009 (Activity 1.3.7).

Progress has been made to develop regulatory documents necessary for the implementation of the DVL. A study trip to Philippines to study various domestic violence prevention and control strategies and to strengthen collaboration among stakeholders in Viet Nam was organized during 19-14 April 2009 for high-level officials from justice and law enforcement sectors including the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) (5 women and 8 men). On 16-18 September, a three-day national workshop to clarify the roles and responsibilities of different authorities and to begin the drafting process of the ministerial circulars was organized for 93 officials (21 women) representing government agencies, mass organizations, national and international NGOs, UN agencies and academic institutions (Activity 1.3.11).

The manual on Domestic Violence for Law Enforcement Officers has been completed in 2009, and used for a Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop during 21-25 September. Twenty-eight participants (10 women) from relevant authorities took part in the training to strengthen their capacity to respond to domestic violence cases. The manual is ready for use for provincial pilot training scheduled in Q1 2010. The manual will be finalized and published in 2010 based on the revisions made during the pilot training (Activity 1.3.12).

Training materials for mainstreaming gender in the media were developed in 2009 to be piloted and validated in 2010 in workshops for media stakeholders, including the Ministry of Information and Communications, and journalists. (Activity 1.3.13)

Training and learning materials on gender mainstreaming in education were developed and educational stakeholders were trained in Sam Son (Thanh Hoa province) and Da Lat (Lam Dong province) in October (Activity 1.3.14). In addition, a review of primary school textbooks from a gender perspective was carried out and guidelines for carrying out textbook review from gender perspective were developed. In order to finalize the guidelines and validate the textbook review results, consultative workshops with educational stakeholders at central and provincial

levels were organised in Hai Phong (Do Son province) in July and Ha Noi in December (Activity 1.3.15). Altogether 235 educational experts and teachers (135 women) from central and local levels participated in these workshops.

Output 2.1: Networks on gender equality are strengthened and sustained through relevant government and outside of government systems, with effective linkages and information among stakeholder.

A workshop to share and identify priority gender issues was held in Halong during 10-11 December 2009 with the participation of 70 people (60% women) representing government agencies, research institutes, and UN agencies (Activity 2.1.1). The aim of the workshop was to identify and agree on priority gender issues to be included in the National Target Programme on Gender Equality. JPGE also supported to organize a workshop to present the first outline of the National Target Programme on Gender Equality in Hanoi on 23 December 2009 (Activity 2.1.1). The workshop was attended by 100 officials (54 women).

A selected number of NGOs from NGO networks (GENCOMNET and DOVIPNET) has been contracted to carry out studies which would also be used to advocate for priority gender issues to be included in the National Target Programme and the National Strategy (Activity 2.1.2). Three studies are on providing services to victims of domestic violence nationwide, raising awareness on GE and DV among public in rural areas, and socially and economically empowering disadvantaged women. The studies will be finalized in 2010.

The Gender Action Partnership (GAP) has been revitalized with JPGE support in 2009 (Activity 2.1.3). Two meetings (July and November) were organized to review the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the revitalized GAP, and to discuss working modalities, and to share information on Government, JPGE and UN updates and activities on gender equality and gender-based violence. It was participated by wide range of stakeholders including government, UN, donor community, and civil society.

JPGE supported the Center for Women Development (CWD) in organizing several workshops to enhance the capacity of grass-roots support groups for victims of DV and advocate directly at the provincial and national level for improved policies and intervention programmes (Activity 2.1.4). The workshops included a workshop to develop the network of DV victim held at the CWD in Hanoi to enhance the capacity of 40 officers (37 women) (employees and those who are staying at "Peaceful house") during 28- 30 November, a training workshop on Gender and Life Skills held in Hanoi during 8 – 10 December with the participation of 40 persons (37 women), and a workshop on supporting the DV victims and identification of the special cases for policy advocacy in Hanoi to strengthen the support network and protect victims of domestic violence the advocacy and legal support for a specific case in the Peaceful House during 14-16 December, with the participation of 25 persons (19 women) from agencies such as the Institute of National Political Administration, Ministry of Public Security, Provincial Women's Union, Office of Legal Aid for Women, the Local People's Committee, Legal Assistance Department of Justice, Duc Giang Hospital, Capital Women's News, and victims of domestic violence.

Output 2.2: Improved partnership between mass organizations and government agencies to promote women's economic empowerment.

In cooperation with Vietnam Women Entrepreneurs Council of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI), a study on gender-based constraints in the business life cycle with focus on start-up and business operation was carried out in 2009. Three one-day regional consultation workshops to review and discuss about the study findings were organized in Da Nang, Hochiminh City, and Hai Duong on 16, 18 and 23 December respectively with 126

participants (108 women) including SME entrepreneurs, related policy makers, and representatives from government institutions, mass organizations, business associations, and media. The report will be finalized in 2010 for further use in advocacy and enhancing partnerships in promoting women's entrepreneurship and gender equality (Activity 2.2.1).

JPGE and VCCI organized a workshop on Gender Equality Promotion in the Field of Economy based on the Gender Equality Law and its Decrees during 26-27 November 2009 in Vung Tau. The aim was to strengthen advocacy skills to promote gender equality in the field of economy. It was attended by 42 participants (37 women) representing Businesses Associations, Women Business Clubs, and Government. In addition, two Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshops on Gender and Entrepreneurship Together: GET Ahead for Women in Enterprise and Start Your Business were organized during 26-30 October in Hai Phong (29 participants including 24 women) and during 7-11 December in Ho Chi Minh City (27 participants including 14 women) respectively. The aim was to strengthen capacity of business development service providers to improve services delivered to women entrepreneurs (Activity 2.2.2).

Output 2.3: Communication network on gender equality developed for mass dissemination of two laws.

In order to raise awareness and to promote gender equality among general public through media, a press conference was organized by the PMU in December 2009 in Hanoi with the participation of 40 journalists who are in charge of gender issues from media agencies at central and local levels, and staff from Dept of GE-MOLISA and UNFPA (Activity 2.3.1)

In addition, six short plays on GEL were developed, broadcasted, and re-broadcasted nationwide by the Voice of Vietnam to raise awareness on the GEL among local citizens, especially those living in rural and remote areas (Activity 2.3.2).

Output 3.1: Current gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are reviewed and new indicators identified through research.

The preparation for the implementation of a National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experience was completed in 2009 which would be followed by field data collection, data entry, data analysis, and making and launching of the report in 2010. The aims of the survey are to obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence of Domestic Violence against women in Vietnam, document the health consequences of DV against women, identify the factors that may either protect or put women at risk of DV, and explore and compare coping strategies and services used by women to deal with DV. The quantitative survey to interview about 5,500 women nationwide was initiated in December 2009 with a plan to complete in February 2010. This would be followed by a qualitative research among a few hundred (women, men and other stakeholders) to provide supplementary information to the survey (Activity 3.1.2).

Output 3.2: Gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are integrated into ongoing national data collection processes and reporting.

A workshop on engendering labour force survey was held in Hanoi during 23-25 September 2009 with participation of 58 officials (19 men and 39 women). Follow-up support would be provided in 2010 to apply the knowledge obtained from this workshop (Activity 3.2.1).

Two gender reviews of questionnaires for Labour Force Survey and Enterprise Survey have been initiated in 2009 to be finalized in 2010 Q4 (Activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.3).

The General Statistics Office (GSO) conducted a mapping exercise to identify data gaps related

to the updated CRC and CEDAW indicators. The mapping enabled the identification of data sources and availability of data to facilitate the development of a database on CRC/CEDAW in 2010, informed future data collection activities to address the gaps, and to help coordinate other partners' efforts to strengthen the monitoring of CRC indicators (Activity 3.2.4).

Output 3.3: Data and information collected to promote national gender equality policy dialogues for marginalized groups.

Preparatory work to implement researches and assessments in the following areas has been completed in 2009:

- Research and policy dialogues on ethnic minority women's access to legal services (Activity 3.3.1).
- Assessment of the incident of trafficking in boys and girls (Activity 3.3.2).
- Research on remittances from migrant workers from a gender perspective (Activity 3.3.3).
- Research on the situation of sex workers in Vietnam and policy gaps (Activity 3.3.4).
- Research on working conditions of vulnerable rural women living in poverty in the following conditions: (a) as women workers in industrial parks and processing zones, (b) as female labourers working in communities experiencing land use reform, and (c) as workers in the informal and domestic economy (Activity 3.3.5).

4.3 Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process

As the first MDG-F Joint Programme in Viet Nam, JPGE faced considerable amount of challenges in establishing the working modalities (administrative, financial, and operational modalities, and coordination) which constitutes part of reason for the delay in implementation. These challenges have been addressed by discussing the issues and coming up with best solutions among JPGE colleagues. Specific challenges faced by JPGE are as follows:

- Having multiple sets of procedures and reporting requirements in a complex working environment in Viet Nam: As a One UN pilot country, staff working in Vietnam are required to work in a very complex environment where new staff need to learn unique implementation and reporting modalities applied in Vietnam designed to Deliver as One, such as the One Plan, and Programme Coordination Groups (PCGs). In addition, the Joint Programme on Gender Equality is the first joint programme implemented in Vietnam under the MDG-F, which outlines separate implementation guidelines and reporting requirements. Becoming familiar with all these modalities and trying to meet requirements for reporting is challenging. There are many requirements to fulfil, and collecting required information often cannot be done automatically as administrative and financial systems of various UN agencies are different. Therefore, staff involved in JPGE spends considerable time in meeting reporting requirements by MDGF, One UN (and Gender PCG), each PUNO, and the Government of Viet Nam.
- Securing sufficient staff at all time: Given the complexity of the JPGE and number of PUNOs, NIPs, and other partners, staff turn-over is a challenge to project implementation. Recruitment of new Government staff for the PMU and CPMUs takes time and new staff must be trained in the Government and UN programme management procedures. PUNOs also experience staff turnover mainly due to completion of contracts and new staff have to quickly learn complex procedures of their own UN agency and this JP. This can slow down progress of implementation of activities. UN Managing Agent and Government staff will provide additional support to facilitate smooth implementation even in time of staffing change.

- Ensuring extensive technical support for the implementation of some of the key interventions. These cases are addressed collectively by PUNOs.
- Ensuring sufficient time allocation for NIPs to work on JPGE activities while having many other competing priorities.
- Completing activities/producing high quality outputs while meeting various competing requirements by One UN, MDGF and each PUNO.
- Having different operational modalities among PUNOs.
- Implementing the two laws by avoiding overlaps but ensuring comprehensive coverage and implementation mechanism where the two laws are interlinked but assigned to two different ministries.
- Lack of vertical/horizontal coordination mechanism related to data collection/statistical activities.

4.4 List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results

JPGE has been working closely with National Implementing Partners (NIPs), other national partners (government agencies, some key media agencies, selected national universities, research institutions and some selected NGOs), and Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) in many JPGE activities to contribute to better results. All the draft products are usually circulated to partners for them to review and provide comments with a view to making JPGE products more comprehensive and of high quality (e.g. manuals on the Law on Gender Equality, and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control, and questionnaire of the national survey on women's health and life experience). The information on the process is also shared to facilitate more effective work to advocate for certain issues collectively, and to create linkages to other on-going gender programmes funded by other donors.

Information sharing and collaboration with government, UN, donors, and civil society through the Gender Action Partnership (GAP) has been significant in contributing to achieve Outcome 2: enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of government.

4.5 Other highlights and cross cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on

JPGE made great progress towards the JPGE goal in 2009 despite many challenges faced as JPGE was the first Joint Programme under MDG-F in Viet Nam. This is due to strong commitment and collaborative working attitudes by government officials and UN staff involved in JPGE.

5. FUTURE WORKPLAN

5.1 Summarize the project activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January - 31 December 2010), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period

In 2010 JPGE will implement 43 activities (23, 9, 11 activities for Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 respectively) building on the achievements in 2009. The total budget for 2010 is USD1, 993,788,

including 2009 remaining budget. JPGE aims to ensure high quality outputs and to reach delivery rate of over 90 per cent by using the lessons learned and improving our working modalities.

In 2009, a total of 41 activities had been planned with the budget of USD1, 867,496. The delivery rate as of October 2009 was 72 per cent. Due to the initial delay in full implementation of JPGE activities caused by longer internal procedures to establish the project offices, JPGE had shorter time (5 months) to implement activities than originally planned (8 months). This resulted in decision to move some activities to be re-scheduled in 2010, delivery of most activities to be concentrate in the 4th quarter, and sometimes insufficient time allocation to prepare for and to ensure high quality of some of the key activities in 2009, contributing to the delivery rate of 72 per cent. In order to improve the delivery rate ensuring high quality outputs, JPGE Workplan 2010 has planned for balanced allocation of activities throughout the year to avoid concentrated delivery of activities in the last quarter, and to allow sufficient time to receive technical inputs from PUNOs. In addition, as most staff involved in JPGE implementation are already familiar with the JPGE implementation procedures, this contributes to more effective planning and implementation of activities.

5.2 Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned

Since there is a wide time gap between the time when the project was designed and the time when the project has started implementing, there have been a few modifications to JPGE activities based on the current context in Viet Nam. For example, activity 1.2.1 is stated as SMAs, CP, NA, VWU and concerned agencies in selected provinces to develop relevant POAs for the implementation, evaluation, monitoring and reporting on the two laws. Since the Government of Viet Nam is now in the process of developing a National Strategy for Gender Equality and the National Target Programme on Gender Equality, JPGE will first support the development of the strategy and the programme by providing technical support and by facilitating participation of civil society in formulating them. This adjustment was approved by the NSC. Upon the finalization of the Strategy and the Programme, JPGE will support selected agencies to develop relevant Plans of Action (POAs). There is no other change to JPGE Project Design as of February 2010.

6. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CA	Capacity Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CP	Communist Party
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DVL	Domestic Violence Law
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEL	Gender Equality Law
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
GSO	General Statistics Office
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPGE	Vietnam Joint Program on Gender Equality
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOCST	Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism

NA	National Assembly
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
SEDP	Socio Economic Development Plan
SMA	State Managing Agent
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VCCI	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VWU	Vietnam Women's Union
WHO	World Health Organization
VWU	Vietnam Women's Union

7. ANNEXES

- Annex 1: JPGE Budget per Agency
- Annex 2: Budget Revision 2009 Summary
- Annex 3: 2009 work plan and the colour-coded work plan (including indicators)
- Annex 4: Communication, media and advocacy plans accompanied by materials that have been produced to support these interventions (news clippings, print materials, sample TV/radio spots, involvement of Goodwill Ambassadors/celebrities, etc.)

Annex 1 - JP BUDGET BY NATIONAL AND UN IMPLEMENTATION, AND BY MDTF EXPENSE CATEGORY

MDTF Category	UN DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION													
	UNFPA			ILO	UNIFEM	UNESCO	UNDP	UNODC	WHO	UNIDO	FAO	IOM	UNICEF	Sub-Total of Direct Implementation
	UNFPA	PMU (Direct)	SUM											
1.1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	-	6,000	6,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
1.2. Personnel (staff, consultants, travel and training)	4,000	297,264	301,264	97,747	-	190,660	-	-	14,200	57,100	-	-	-	660,971
1.3. Training of counterparts	37,920	69,350	107,270	88,300	71,704	-	-	195,405	77,700	46,216	28,038	3,000	-	617,633
1.4. Contracts	118,875	-	118,875	190,198	155,101	-	201,278	-	65,000	10,000	56,074	46,349	2,799	845,674
1.5. Other Direct Costs	-	16,824	16,824	18,914	-	11,092	-	-	4,100	5,666	-	-	-	56,596
Total Direct Costs	160,795	389,438	550,233	397,159	226,805	201,752	201,278	195,405	161,000	118,982	84,112	49,349	2,799	2,188,874
2.0. Indirect Support Costs	11,256	27,261	38,517	27,801	15,876	14,123	14,089	13,678	11,270	8,329	5,888	3,454	196	153,221
GRAND TOTAL	172,051	416,699	588,750	424,960	242,681	215,875	215,367	209,083	172,270	127,311	90,000	52,803	2,995	2,342,095

MDTF Category	POOLED FUNDING (UNFPA as MA)			GRAND TOTAL
	Sub-Total of Pooled Funding	PMU (National)	SUM	
1.1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	16,500	12,000	28,500	36,500
1.2. Personnel (staff, consultants, travel and training)	50,260	210,944	261,204	922,175
1.3. Training of counterparts	629,494	39,705	669,199	1,286,832
1.4. Contracts	1,037,957	-	1,037,957	1,883,631
1.5. Other Direct Costs	10,125	9,749	19,874	76,470
Total Direct Costs	1,744,336	272,398	2,016,734	4,205,608
2.0. Indirect Support Costs	122,103	19,068	141,171	294,392
GRAND TOTAL	1,866,439	291,466	2,157,905	4,500,000

Annex 2: Budget Revision 2009 Summary

Budget Revision 2009 - Joint Programme on Gender Equality

UN Participating Organization	Outputs and Activities	Approved Budget for AWP 2009			Budget Revision/transfer to 2010			Proposed Budget 2009 - approved by NSC and MDGF		
		National Implementation (1)	UN Implementation (2)	Total (3)	National Implementation (4)	UN Implementation (5)	Total (6)	National Implementation (7=1+4)	UN Implementation (8=2+5)	Total (9=3+6)
UNIFEM/UN FPA	Output 1.1	46,950	80,838	127,788	(22,605)	(12,388)	(34,993)	24,345	68,450	92,795
UNIFEM/UN FPA/ UNDP	Output 1.2	162,470	136,695	299,165	(80,360)	(7,560)	(87,920)	82,110	129,135	211,245
UNFPA/WHO/ UNODC/FAO/ UNICEF/UN FEM UNESCO/ILO	Output 1.3	185,180	374,017	559,197	(76,390)	(27,465)	(103,855)	108,790	346,552	455,342
UNIFEM/IOM	Output 2.1	36,595	30,826	67,421	-	850	850	36,595	31,676	68,271
ILO/UNIDO	Output 2.2	-	148,726	148,726	-	(7,490)	(7,490)	-	141,236	141,236

UNFPA	Output 2.3	16,000	14,714	30,714	(12,000)	(6,310)	(18,310)	4,000	8,404	12,404
UNDP/WHO	Output 3.1	107,346	102,250	209,596	102,654	-	102,654	210,000	102,250	312,250
ILO/FAO/UNICEF	Output 3.2	33,125	45,101	78,226	(12,100)	(28,037)	(40,137)	21,025	17,064	38,089
UNDP/IOM	Output 3.3	40,495	23,413	63,908	(954)	(12,666)	(13,620)	39,541	10,747	50,288
UNICEF	Output 3.4	5,000	-	5,000	(5,000)	-	(5,000)	-	-	-
UNFPA	Support for PMU/CP MUs	62,550	93,033	155,583	(4,520)	11,657	7,137	58,030	104,690	162,720
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST FOR 3 COMPONENT PROJECTS		695,711	1,049,613	1,745,324	(111,275)	(89,409)	(200,684)	584,436	960,204	1,544,640
INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (7%)		48,700	73,473	122,173	(7,789)	(6,259)	(14,048)	40,911	67,214	108,125
TOTAL PLANNED BUDGET		744,411	1,123,086	1,867,497	(119,064)	(95,668)	(214,732)	625,347	1,027,418	1,652,765
Programme Cost for UNIFEM		152,084	155,894	307,978	(54,550)	(20,000)	(74,550)	97,534	135,894	233,428
Programme Cost for UNDP		90,000	125,000	215,000	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	60,000	125,000	185,000

Programme Cost for ILO	51,975	116,027	168,002	(15,700)	(15,225)	(30,925)	36,275	100,802	137,077
Programme Cost for UNESCO	35,000	68,140	103,140	-	-	-	35,000	68,140	103,140
Programme Cost for UNICEF	38,350	2,799	41,149	(17,100)	-	(17,100)	21,250	2,799	24,049
Programme Cost for UNIDO	-	103,313	103,313	-	(7,490)	(7,490)	-	95,823	95,823
Programme Cost for IOM	29,906	9,348	39,254	(954)	2,334	1,380	28,952	11,682	40,634
Programme Cost for UNODC	-	159,405	159,405	-	(10,775)	(10,775)	-	148,630	148,630
Programme Cost for WHO	93,346	112,250	205,596	111,654	(12,252)	99,402	205,000	99,998	304,998
Programme Cost for FAO	-	42,056	42,056	-	(14,018)	(14,018)	-	28,038	28,038
Programme Cost for UNFPA	205,050	155,381	360,431	(104,625)	(11,983)	(116,608)	100,425	143,398	243,823
Programme Costs for National Implementation received by UNFPA and Total Programme Costs for UN Direct Implementation	695,711	1,049,613	1,745,324	(111,275)	(89,409)	(200,684)	584,436	960,204	1,544,640
INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (7%)	48,700	73,473	122,173	(7,789)	(6,259)	(14,048)	40,911	67,214	108,125
TOTAL	744,411	1,123,086	1,867,497	(119,064)	(95,668)	(214,732)	625,347	1,027,418	1,652,765

Annex 3: 2009 Workplan and Colour-Coded Workplan

OUTCOME:

JP Outcome 1

Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.

JP Outcome 2.

Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of government

JP Outcome 3

Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting gender equality.

UN Organization on Specific Annual Targets	UN Organization	Key Activities/ Annual Targets	Time Frame (2009)				Responsible Parties (name of NIP/CIPs, other National Partners including Sub-contractor, if any)			Program Budget (US\$) (After revision)					Remark
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Component Project/ NIP	National Agencies	UN Agencies	MDT-F categories	National Implementation	UN Implementation	Total	UNFPA categories and Activities in Atlas	

Output 1.1 Capacity assessed of the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party, mass organizations including the Vietnam Women's Union and concerned agencies at the local level to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the two Laws.

Output 1.1 Indicators:

- SMAs (MOLISA and MOSCT) and key stakeholders have a realistic understanding and TOR for their role and capacity for the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the laws – Work-in-Progress
- Clear Assessment of strengths, weaknesses and needs concerning the two laws – Yes.

Annual Targets:

- + Enhanced the capacity of Government agencies and relevant civil society in the implementation, monitoring evaluation and reporting of the two laws.(1.1.1)
- + Defined government agencies the capacity levels and desired capacities to implement the two laws (1.1.1)

UNIFEM	Activity 1.1.1 - Capacity assessments for the SMAs of the two laws, CP, NA and other concerned agencies and line ministries to implement the GEL and the DVL.	X	X	X	MOLISA	MOLISA and MOCST, Communist Party, NA, line ministries and concerned local agencies	UNIFEM	CONTRACT	22,000	64,450	86,450	ACTIVITY 04
UNFPA	Activity 1.1.1 - Capacity assessments for the SMAs of the two laws, CP, NA and other	X	X	X	MOLISA	MOLISA CP, NA line ministries and concerned local agencies	UNFPA	TRAINING OF counterpart	2,345	4,000	6,345	ACTIVITY 04 PERSON, OPEX, MISC

		concerned agencies and line ministries to implement the GEL and the DVL.												
		SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 1.1								24,345	68,450	92,795		
<p>Output 1.2 : Relevant plans of action developed for the SMAs (MOLISA & MOCST), line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party at the central and local levels to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two Laws.</p> <p>Output 1.2 Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of relevant POAs – 2 new ones available (National Plan of Action for Advancement of Women during Industrialization, and Plan of Action to address Domestic Violence) - Availability of M&E Framework for the two laws – Work-in-Progress <p>Annual Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Defined strategies of development and plans of actions to implement the two laws (1.2.1) + Multiagency collaboration mechanism developed, finalized and approved (1.2.2). + Outline of the M&E Framework for measuring the implementation of the GEL law developed (1.2.3) + Outline of the M&E Framework for measuring the implementation of the DVP law developed (1.2.3) 														
	UNIFEM	Activity 1.2.1 - Support to the SMAs, CP, NA, VWU and concerned agencies			X	X	MOLISA	MOLISA, Communist Party, NA, line ministries and concerned local agencies	UNIFEM	CONTRACT	40,000	27,135	67,135	ACTIVITY 04

		in selected provinces to develop relevant POAs for implementation, evaluation, monitoring and reporting on the two laws												
	UNFPA	Activity 1.2.1 - Support to the SMAs, CP, NA, VWU and concerned agencies in selected provinces to develop relevant POAs for implementation, evaluation,				MOLISA	MOLISA, MOCST, Communist Party, National Assembly, line ministries and concerned local agencies	UNFPA	TRAINING of counterpart	-	-	-	ACTIVITY 04	Rephased to 2010

	monitoring and reporting on the two laws												
UNFPA	Activity 1.2.2 - MOCST to develop multi-agency collaboration mechanisms for the prevention of DV.		X	X		MOCST	MOCST	UNFPA	CONTRACT	6,110	7,000	13,110	ACTIVITY 08
UNDP	Activity 1.2.3. (a): MOLISA, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers to develop and sustain M&E framework (MEF) in	X	X	X		MOLISA	MOLISA Collaborating agencies : GSO, NA, line ministries	UNDP	CONTRACTS	15,000	50,000	65,000	ACTIVITY 07

	governm ent system for measurin g the impleme ntation of the GEL												
UNDP	<u>Activity 1.2.3 (b)</u> - MOCST, National Assembl y, line ministrie s and other duty bearers to develop and sustain M&E framewo rk for measurin g the impleme ntation of the DVL		X	X	X	MOCST	- MOCST - Other national partners: PCSA (NA), line ministrie s and other related agencies	- UNDP	CONTR ACT	21,000	45,000	66,000	ACTIVITY 08
	SUB- TOTAL OUTPUT 1.2								82,110	129,135	211,245		

Output 1.3 Technical assistance provided to improve capacity of the SMAs, line ministries, NA, CP to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws.

Output 1.3 Indicators:

- Availability of tools and information for gender analysis across sectors – Yes (in education sector).
- GE and DV laws integrated into Annual Work Plans and PoAs of key line ministries and Relevant plans of action disseminated to all institutions and levels of implementation – Work-in-Progress

Annual Targets:

- + Training materials for DVP are reviewed, adjusted or developed (if needed) and used for training for concerned staff of relevant agencies at central and lower levels (1.3.2 and 1.3.3).
- + Developed skills among Women Parliamentarian Group to oversight the two laws (1.3.5)
- + Training organized for officers from GSO and MARD (1.3.6)
- + (number of) national programmes reviewed and done gender analysis for recommending how gender should be integrated (1.3.7)
- + Training needs assessment identified and training materials on gender mainstreaming finalized (1.3.7)
- + (number of) officers at different levels on gender mainstreaming trained. (1.3.7)
- + Research on the working conditions of women workers in industrial parks & export-processing zones conducted (1.3.9.a)
- + Research on the access to employment and economic opportunities available to women and men conducted (1.3.9.b)
- + Research on specific working conditions of women in domestic and informal economy conducted (1.3.9.c)
- + Regulatory documents relating to law enforcement and justice sector for the implementation of the law of Domestic Violence Prevention and Control developed, finalized and approved for use (1.3.10 and 1.3.11).
- + Training materials on law enforcement and justice sector officers developed, finalized and used for training of these two sectors (1.3.12)
- + Development of training and learning materials on gender mainstreaming (GE) in education (1.3.14)
- + Two training workshops on GE for educational officials held. (1.3.14)
- + Preparation and finalization of implementation plan (1.3.15)
- + Consultation workshop on methodology on textbook review from gender's perspective (1.3.15)
- + Review textbook (1.3.15)

UNFPA	Activity <u>1.3.2 (a)</u> - Develop training materials on the GEL to make them available to the MOLISA,	X	X	X	MOLISA	MOLISA, line ministries, Communist Party and other duty bearers	UNFPA	CONTRACTS	9,140	-	9,140	ACTIVITY 07
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	line ministries, CP and other duty bearers for better implementation of the law.													
UNFPA	Activity 1.3.2 (b) - Development of training materials on the DVL to make them available to MOCST, line ministries, CP and other duty bearers for better implementation of the law.	X	X	X	MOCST	- MOCST and key line ministries and agencies (Social Faculty of Institute of Labour, Invalid & Social Affairs). - Central Party Committee for Education and Popularization; PCSA will be consulte	UNFPA, UNAIDS	CONTRACT	11,900	4,000	15,900	ACTIVITY 08		

						d								
UNFPA	<u>Activity 1.3.3 (a)</u> - Support training of staff of MOLISA, CP and branches on the GEL at central and provincial levels including key cities.					MOLISA	MOLISA, line ministries, Communist Party and other duty bearers	UNFPA	TRAINING OF COUNTERPARTS	-	-	-	ACTIVITY 04	Rephased to 2010
UNFPA	<u>Activity 1.3.3 (b)</u> - Support training of MOCST, CP and branches on the DVL in selected provinces.					MOCST	- MOCST - Officials under line of Central Party Committee for Education and Popularization at provincial and grassroots levels -	UNFPA	TRAINING of counterparts	-	-	-	ACTIVITY 05 & 03 Workshops, seminars, meetings	Rephased to 2010

						Elected deputies at provincial levels								
UNICEF	<u>Activity 1.3.4</u> - Develop training package and training of selected NA's Deputies and Members of Provincial People's Councils on the two Laws, and international treaties and standards relating to GE and children's rights to		X	X	X	MOLISA	NA Committee for Culture, Education, Youth and Children, Human Resource Institute/HCM Academy	UNICEF	CONTRACT	11,250	2,799	14,049	ACTIVITY 07	-

	strengthen the capacity of Elected Officials for carrying out their law making and oversight functions .												
UNIFEM	<u>Activity 1.3.5</u> - Training and capacity assistance to NA in developing skills of the Women Parliamentarian Group to oversight of the two laws			X	X	MOLISA A	MOLISA, NA , MOCST	UNIFEM	TRAINING OF counter parts	7,350	13,568	20,918	ACTIVITY 07

FAO	<u>Activity 1.3.6</u> - Training of GSO and MARD staff responsible for gender and sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis			X	GSO	GSO, MARD, Collaborating agencies : MOLISA, MOCST	FAO	TRAINING	-	28,038	28,038	ACTIVITY 06 PERSON, OPEX, MICS
UNFPA	<u>Activity 1.3.6</u> - Training of GSO and MARD staff responsible for gender and sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis			X	GSO	GSO, MARD, Collaborating agencies : MOLISA, MOCST	UNFPA	TRAINING of counterpart	8,900	9,304	18,204	ACTIVITY 06 PERSON, OPEX, MICS

ILO	Activity 1.3.7 - MOLISA to mainstream gender into labour and employment policies, national programmes, including translation, adaptation and adoption of gender mainstreaming and auditing tools as related to the GEL	X	X	X	MOLISA	MOLISA	ILO	CONTRACTS	20,000	30,450	50,450	ACTIVITY 07
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ILO	<u>Activity 1.3.8 - MOLISA</u> to review the implementation of Government's commitments to international conventions on the right to equal opportunities and treatment on the labour market as well as to equal remuneration as related to the law			X	X	MOLISA	MOLISA	ILO		5,250	-	5,250	ACTIVITY 07	This activity has been moved from 2010 to 2009
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ILO	<u>Activity 1.3.9</u> - Provide TA for 3 researches on working conditions of vulnerable rural women living in poverty. These researches are linked with activities 3.3.5		X			MOLISA	MOLISA	ILO		-	7,875	7,875	ACTIVITY 07	Moved to 2010
WHO	<u>Activity 1.3.10</u> - MOH to develop sub-law and regulatory documents necessary for implementation of DVL and GEL	X	X	X	MOCST			- WHO, UNFPA - Sub-contractor: MOH	CONTRACT	-	27,748	27,748		

UNFPA	<u>Activity 1.3.10</u> - MOH to develop sub-law and regulatory documents necessary for implementation of DVL and GEL		X	X			UNFPA	CONTRACT		6,000	6,000	ACTIVITY 08 PERSON, OPEX, MISC
UNODC	<u>Activity 1.3.11</u> - MOJ and MPS to develop regulatory documents necessary for the implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control	X	X		MOCST		- UNODC - Sub-contractors: MPS, MOJ	TRAINING of counterparts		13,795	13,795	

UNODC	<u>Activity 1.3.12</u> - MOJ and MPS to develop training materials on DV and to pilot these trainings for law enforcement and justice sector officers.	X	X	X	MOCST		- UNODC , - Sub-contractors: MPS, MOJ.	TRAINING of counterpart	-	134,835	134,835		
UNESCO	<u>Activity 1.3.13</u> - Capacity-building of MOIC on gender mainstreaming in communication at central and provincial levels	X	X	X	MOLISA	MOIC	UNESCO	CONTRACTS	10,000	13,500	23,500	ACTIVITY 07	

UNESCO	<u>Activity 1.3.14:</u> Capacity-building of MOET on gender mainstreaming in education at central and provincial levels	X	X	X	MOLISA	MOET	UNESCO	CONTRACT	10,000	12,020	22,020	ACTIVITY 07
UNESCO	<u>Activity 1.3.15 -</u> National textbook review and analysis from gender perspective, including piloting teacher-training programmes to incorporate GE issues in line with the two	X	X	X	MOLISA	MOET	UNESCO	CONTRACT	15,000	42,620	57,620	ACTIVITY 07

	laws.												
	SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 1.3									108,790	346,552	455,342	

Output 2.1 Networks on gender equality are strengthened and sustained through relevant government and outside of government systems, with effective linkages and information among stakeholder

Output 2.1 Indicators:

- Gender Partnership group and functions effectively - Yes
- GEMCOMNET and GAP bring GE issues to attention of policy makers – Work-In-Progress
- Gender Equality issues are fed into National Policy dialogues – Partially Yes.

Annual Targets:

- + National Level Forum made up of representatives of the three sub-networks (government and public organizations, agencies engaged in gender equality work, media professionals) (2.1.1) (2.1.2)
- + Network of DV victims set up (2.1.4)
- + Gencomnet bring GE issues to attention of policy makers (2.1.3).

	UNIFEM	<u>Activity 2.1.1</u> - Develop and sustain semi-annual forums on GE to feed into policy dialogues and the CG meetings			X	X	MOLISA	MOLISA, MOCST, GSO	UNIFEM	TRAINING of counter parts	21,000	10,151	31,151	ACTIVITY 04
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UNIFEM	<u>Activity 2.1.2</u> - Provide TA to selected NGOs of Gencom net to expand their network and host consultation meetings on the two laws with SMAs, Government, civil society groups, NGOs and concerned agencies		X	X	MOLISA	Select NGOs from Gencom net Network, MOLISA, MOCST, concerned agencies	UNIFEM	TRAINING of counterpart	-	18,900	18,900	ACTIVITY 04
UNIFEM	<u>Activity 2.1.3</u> - NCFAW and MOLISA to strengthen GAP	X	X		MOLISA	NCFAW & MOLISA	UNIFEM	TRAINING of counterpart	7,184	1,690	8,874	ACTIVITY 04

IOM	Activity 2.1.4 - Enhance the capability of grass-roots support groups for victims of DV and advocate directly at the provincial and national level for improved policies and intervention programme	X	X	X	MOCST	CWD/V WU	IOM	TRAINING of counterpart	8,411	935	9,346	ACTIVITY 05 Workshops, seminar, meetings
SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 2.1									36,595	31,676	68,271	

Output 2.2: Improved partnership between mass organizations and government agencies to promote women's economic empowerment.

Output 2.2 Indicators:

- Network around women entrepreneurship at both grass-roots and national levels strengthened – Work-in-Progress
- Tools and reference material for women entrepreneurship promotion and economic empowerment implemented by entrepreneurs and policy makers, especially VCCI, MOLISA and VWU.- Work-in-Progress

Annual Targets:

- + Practical policy recommendation for the implementation of GE Law and revised SME Decree 90 provided, focusing on women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship development.(2.2.1)
- +The policy dialogue between the business sector, represented by VCCI, and policy makers enhanced for the promotion of women entrepreneurship.(2.2.1)
- +Experience sharing of grass-roots good practices of women entrepreneurship development promoted at both national and provincial levels through workshops and development of methodology.(2.2.2)

	UNIDO	Activity <u>2.2.1-</u> Facilitate enhanced partnership between VCCI, government agencies , and other political and civil society actors to develop mechanisms for promoting women's entrepreneurship	X	X	X	MOLISA	VCCI, Collaborating agencies : VWU, MOLISA, concerned agencies	UNIDO	TRAINING /CONTRACT/ PERSONNEL/ OTHER DIRECT COSTS	-	69,790	69,790		
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		in line with the GEL												
	ILO	Activity 2.2.1 - Facilitate enhanced partnership between VCCI, government agencies, and other political and civil society actors to develop mechanisms for promoting women's entrepreneurship in line with the GEL	X	X	X	MOLISA	VCCI, Collaborating agencies : VWU, MOLISA, VCA, VGCL	ILO	CONTRACT	-	26,460	26,460		

UNIDO	<u>Activity 2.2.2.</u> - Support women's entrepreneurship and networking at the grass-roots level and their advocacy efforts aimed at mass organizations and government agencies working on economic empowerment policies for women.			X	MOLISA	VCCI, Collaborating agencies : VWU, MOLISA, concerned agencies	UNIDO	TRAINING/PERSONNEL/OTHER DIRECT COSTS		26,033	26,033		
ILO	<u>Activity 2.2.2.</u> Support women's entrepreneurship	X	X	X	MOLISA	VCCI, Collaborating agencies : VWU, MOLISA,	ILO	CONTRACT	-	18,953	18,953		

	and networking at the grass-roots level and their advocacy efforts aimed at mass organizations and government agencies working on economic empowerment policies for women.					VCA, VGCL							
	SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 2.2									-	141,236	141,236	

Output 2.3 Communication network on gender equality developed for mass dissemination of two laws

Output 2.3 Indicators:

-Communication network on GE in existence. – Work-in-Progress

-Increase in press coverage on the 2 laws. – Need verification.

Annual targets:

+ One press conference organized (2.3.1)

+ Contents of two laws are regular disseminated through key mass media agencies (2.3.2)

+Relevant mass-media agencies for network building identified (2.3.3)

+ Training courses materials reviewed for mass media staff (2.3.3)

	UNFPA	Activity 2.3.1 - Facilitate semi-annual press conferences			X	MOLISA	MOLISA, MOCST	UNFPA	TRAINING of counterpart	4,000	-	4,000	ACTIVITY 04	
	UNFPA	Activity 2.3.2 - Facilitate the dissemination of the laws through mass media (special columns of key magazines, newspapers, national TV coverage	X	X	X	MOCST		- UNFPA. - Sub-contractors: Key mass media agencies..	CONTRACT	-	8,404	8,404	ACTIVITY 08	

	, VOV, etc.												
UNFPA	<u>Activity 2.3.3</u> - Develop ment of national network of media practition ers reporting on GE issues, including providing training on the content of the two laws and support for develop ment of the Commun ication on the GEL				MOLIS A	MOLISA and related agencies	UNFPA	CONTR ACTS	-	-	-	ACTIVITY 07	Move d to 2010
	SUB- TOTAL OUTPUT 2.3								4,000	8,404	12,404		

Output 3.1. Current gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are reviewed and new indicators identified through research.
Output 3.1 Indicators:
 - Increase in number and quality of gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators.- Yes
 - Three indexes (GDI, GEM, GGI) calculated (3.1.1) – Work-in-Progress
Annual targets:
 + Questionnaire developed, sample defined, and interviewers trained (3.1.2)

	UNDP	3.1.1 GSO to calculate the Gender related Development Index (GDI), the gender empowerment measure (GEM), and the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index - a mix of qualitative and quantitative data to enable the	X	X	X	GSO	GSO	UNDP	CONTRACTS	5,000	30,000	35,000	ACTIVITY 09	
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	preparati on of periodic reports on the status of men and women in Vietnam and to provide accurate gender analysis as required.												
WHO	3.1.2 GSO and MOH to conduct a national survey on women's health and domestic violence.	X	X	X	GSO	GSO Collabor ating agencies : MOH, MOCST, other concerne d agencies and research institute	WHO	CONTR ACTS	205,000	72,250	277,250	ACTIVIT Y 09	
	SUB- TOTAL OUTPUT 3.1								210,000	102,250	312,250		

Output 3.2: Gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are integrated into ongoing national data collection processes and reporting.

Output 3.2 Indicators: National surveys incorporate GE and sex-disaggregated indicators – Yes Partially.

Annual targets :

+ Current surveys and concerning capacity of GSO reviewed & assesses, integrating gender issues into the labour force survey planned (3.2.1)

+ TA in engender national censuses and surveys on rural issues is provided to GSO (3.2.2)

+ Current surveys and concerning capacity of GSO reviewed & assesses; integrating gender issues into the enterprise survey planned (3.2.3)

+ Stakeholders' awareness of child and gender indicators improved (3.2.4)

	ILO	<u>3.2.1</u> Provide TA to engender the labor force survey			X	X	GSO	GSO Collaborating agencies : MOLISA	ILO	CONTRACTS	7,350	6,039	13,389	ACTIVITY 09 PERSON, OPEX, MISC	
	FAO	<u>3.2.2</u> Provide TA to engender national censuses and surveys on rural issues					GSO	GSO, Collaborating agency: MARD	FAO	CONTRACTS	-	-	-		Rephased to 2010
	ILO	<u>3.2.3</u> Provide TA to engender the annual enterprise survey			X	X	GSO	GSO Collaborating agencies : VCCI	ILO	CONTRACTS	3,675	11,025	14,700	ACTIVITY 09 PERSON, OPEX, MISC	

	UNICEF	3.2.4 Compile data on children and gender equality for reporting on national and international commitments, through existing national household surveys	X	X	X	GSO	MOLISA	UNICEF	TRAINING of counterpart	10,000	-	10,000	ACTIVITY O6 PERSON, OPEX, MISC
-		SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 3.2								21,025	17,064	38,089	
<p>Output 3.3 Data and information collected to promote national gender equality policy dialogues for marginalized groups.</p> <p>Output 3.3 Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data concerning marginalized women is collected. – Work-in-Progress - Policy reports/papers cite data on marginalized women.- Work-in-Progress <p>Annual targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Currently available data stock-taken and reviewed, and new data and information collected (3.3.1) + Research Plan developed; Existing Data collected; National and International consultants recruited (3.3.2) + Local and international consultants recruited; Research Plans developed; Data collected (3.3.3) + National and international consultants recruited. (2) Research Plan developed. (3) Data reviewed and Research Work started up (3.3.4) + Three researches conducted to identify findings for policy recommendation to develop appropriate policies for promoting gender equality for such vulnerable women groups (which is linked with activity 1.3.9) (3.3.5) 													

UNDP	<u>Activity 3.3.1</u> Provide TA for research and policy dialogues on ethnic minority women's access to legal services.	X	X	X	MOLISA	MOLISA & NCFAW Collaborating agencies : GSO	UNDP	CONTRACTS	19,000	-	19,000	ACTIVITY 07	
IOM	<u>Activity 3.3.2</u> - Assess incidence of trafficking in boys and girls to provide data to ensure adequate attention is paid to the trafficking of boys. It is used for advocac				GSO	Selected NGOs Collaborating agencies : GSO	IOM	CONTRACTS	-	-	-	ACTIVITY 09	Rephased to 2010

	y for anti traffickin g policies												
IOM	<u>Activity 3.3.3</u> - Research on remittances from migrant workers in gender perspective including a costing of remittances and pilot interventions to better inform duty-bearers charged with developing appropriate degrees and policies	X	X	X	GSO	Selected research institute Collaborating agencies : GSO	IOM	CONTRACTS	13,999	10,747	24,746	ACTIVITY 09 Will start in Q2/2009 and continue in 2010.	

	related to the two laws.												
IOM	<u>Activity 3.3.4</u> - Research on the situation of sex workers in Vietnam and policy gaps, with a view to bring gender discrimination to attention of policy-makers in supporting the implementation of the laws.			X	X	MOLISA	MOLISA Collaborating agencies : selected NGOs	IOM	CONTRACT	6,542	-	6,542	ACTIVITY 07
	SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 3.3									39,541	10,747	50,288	

Output 3.4: Centralized clearinghouse of gender research reports and indicators by government, donors and political and civil society groups (VWU) established (through GSO).

Output 3.4 Indicators: - A centralized system for gender research reports and data available;- Annual sex-disaggregated statistics document developed and disseminated – To be implemented in 2010

Annual targets :

+ Availability of CRC/CEDAW database (3.4.3)

	UNICEF	3.4.3 Build a database on the International Convention of Children's Rights, CEDAW and "a World appropriate for Children" using Viet info technology			X	GSO	GSO Collaborating agencies : MOLISA	UNICEF	CONTRACTS	-	-	-	ACTIVITY 09 To be continued in 2010
		SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 3.4								-	-	-	
	UNFPA	Support for PMU (MOLISA)	X	X	X	MOLISA				22,675	57,708	80,383	
		Support for CPMU (MOCST)	X	X	X	MOCST				15,430	23,860	39,290	

)											
	Support for CPMU (GSO)	X	X	X	GSO				19,925	23,122	43,047	
	SUB-TOTAL FOR JP MANAGEMENT								58,030	104,690	162,720	
	PROGRAMME COST								584,436	960,204	1,544,640	
	INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (7%)								40,911	67,214	108,125	
	TOTAL PLANNED BUDGET								625,347	1,027,418	1,652,765	

Annex 4: Communication, media and advocacy plans accompanied by materials that have been produced to support these interventions (news clippings, print materials, sample TV/radio spots, involvement of Goodwill Ambassadors/celebrities, etc.)

While the advocacy and communication strategy is being developed in cooperation with the Communication Team of the One UN Viet Nam, JPGE colleagues have been promoting awareness on MDG-F by using the MDG-F logo instead of UN agency logo in JPGE activities. Please see below the information on newspaper articles and press clippings related to JPGE.

UN-Vietnam joint programme on strengthening gender equality signed

Tap chi Ban tuyen giao trung uong, Communist Party Online Newspaper and Vietnam Plus Online Newspaper on 19 March; and The People's online Newspaper, Binh Duong daily newspaper, on 20 March reported that the Vietnamese Government and the United Nations signed a Joint Programme on gender equality. This programme, funded by the Spanish Government, aims to improve the capacity of the national and provincial authorities and other duty bearers to effectively implement, monitor and evaluate the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control. UNFPA is one of the twelve UN organizations participating in this joint initiative. Read: [Tap chi Ban tuyen giao trung uong](#), [Vietnam Plus Online Newspaper](#), [Communist Party Online Newspaper](#), [The People's online Newspaper](#), [Binh Duong daily newspaper](#).

On the other hand, other newspapers as VTC 1 (no link), VTV 1 (no link), [The Labour Online Newspaper](#), [The People's Online Newspaper](#), [HCMC Law Newspaper](#), [Army Newspaper](#), [Vietnam Net Online Newspaper](#), on 19 March; and [Vietnam News](#), [Thanh Nien Daily](#), [Saigon Liberation Daily Newspaper](#), [VOV News](#), [Ha Noi Moi Online Newspaper](#), [VN Media Online Newspaper](#), [Voice of Vinh Long Province Online](#), [Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism Online Newspaper](#), [Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Online Newspaper](#), Hanoi Television (no link), Vietnam O2 Television (no link), and Vietnam Cable Television (no link) reported on 20 March on the Joint Programme on Gender Equality and the role of the UN as a whole, since this is a One UN Initiative, without mentioning the agencies involved.

VIET NAM: A Press Conference on Domestic Violence and Gender Equality

Multiple media outlets reported on 21 and 22 December that UNFPA in Viet Nam and the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs co-organised a press conference to disseminate the progress made in the implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence and the Law on Gender Equality. Addressing the conference, Mr Bruce Campbell, UNFPA Representative, praised the achievements the country has gained in gender equality. However, it is fair to recognize that there are challenges the country is facing. According to the family survey conducted by UNICEF, 21.2 percent of married couples said that they had experienced domestic violence. Furthermore, women remain under-represented in the political system and they work more but earn less. "Domestic violence and gender inequality still exist, here and everywhere, and this is unacceptable. All of us, including the Government, the UN but also the media, have an important role to play. United, let's keep up the work to improve women's and men's lives," said Mr Campbell. Read the news in Vietnamese: [Lao Dong Xa Hoi](#); [Vn Media](#); [Voice of Viet Nam](#); [Ha Noi](#)

Press conference and introducing legal documents related to Gender Equality: Updated on December 21, 2009
Toạ đàm báo chí và giới thiệu những văn bản quy phạm pháp luật liên quan đến bình đẳng giới

Cập nhật ngày: 21/12/2009



Chiến lược quốc gia vì sự tiến bộ của phụ nữ Việt Nam đến năm 2010 có vai trò cốt yếu trong khuôn khổ chung của Chính phủ nhằm thực hiện và duy trì bình đẳng giới, tạo điều kiện phát huy mọi tiềm năng, nâng cao vai trò, tăng cường sự tham gia của phụ nữ trong các lĩnh vực, nâng cao chất lượng cuộc sống cho phụ nữ cũng như tạo điều kiện cần thiết để họ được hưởng các quyền lợi cơ bản một cách bình đẳng và đầy đủ nhất.

Từ sau khi Luật Bình đẳng giới bắt đầu có hiệu lực, đồng thời, thực hiện Nghị quyết 11 – NQ/TW của Bộ Chính trị về công tác phụ nữ thời kỳ đẩy mạnh CNH, HĐH đất nước, vấn đề bình đẳng giới đã đạt được nhiều thành tựu to lớn. Theo đó, các chỉ tiêu về giới liên quan đến vấn đề việc làm, xoá đói giảm nghèo, tham gia lĩnh vực chính trị, đảm bảo về chăm sóc sức khoẻ... cho phụ nữ đều được nâng cao. Tuy nhiên, vẫn còn nhiều bất cập nảy sinh như trình độ chuyên môn, nghiệp vụ của phụ nữ chưa đáp ứng được yêu cầu hiện nay; tỷ lệ cán bộ nữ quản lý, lãnh đạo còn thấp, nhất là ở cấp cơ sở, vùng dân tộc thiểu số.

Trước thực tế đó, Chính phủ đã ban hành Nghị quyết 57/NQ-CP ngày 1/12/2009 ban hành Chương trình hành động của Chính phủ giai đoạn đến năm 2020 về thực hiện Nghị quyết 11 của Bộ Chính trị nhằm xác định nhiệm vụ chủ yếu,

hướng mục tiêu là phải nâng cao nhận thức, trách nhiệm và hiệu quả quản lý của các cơ quan hành chính Nhà nước ở trung ương và địa phương đối với công tác phụ nữ, thực hiện bình đẳng giới nhằm phấn đấu đến năm 2020, phụ nữ được nâng cao trình độ về mọi mặt, có trình độ học vấn, chuyên môn, nghiệp vụ đáp ứng yêu cầu CNH, HĐH và hội nhập kinh tế quốc tế; có việc làm, được cải thiện rõ rệt về đời sống vật chất, văn hoá, tinh thần; tham gia ngày càng nhiều hơn vào công việc xã hội, bình đẳng trên mọi lĩnh vực; đóng góp ngày càng lớn hơn cho xã hội và gia đình. Phấn đầu để Việt Nam là một trong các quốc gia có thành tựu bình đẳng giới tiến bộ nhất khu vực.

Chương trình hành động quốc gia đến năm 2020 đưa ra 43 hoạt động cho các bộ, ngành thực hiện ở tất cả các cấp nhằm cải thiện khả năng tiếp cận giáo dục ở bậc cao hơn cho phụ nữ, trang bị kỹ năng và kiến thức nghề nghiệp để họ có thể tiếp cận thị trường lao động tốt hơn và đáp ứng được nhu cầu của thị trường lao động. Chương trình này nhấn mạnh sự cần thiết phải nâng cao năng lực cho các cán bộ Nhà nước về bình đẳng giới và lồng ghép giới, tăng cường trách nhiệm giải trình của họ,

xây dựng các mô hình thí điểm về thực hiện bình đẳng giới tại một số địa phương, triển khai các hoạt động giáo dục và truyền thông về Luật Phòng chống bạo lực gia đình, đồng thời, thiết lập các chỉ số nhạy cảm giới để đánh giá việc thực hiện bình đẳng giới trong các lĩnh vực như giáo dục và đào tạo. Tổng ngân sách dành cho các hoạt động này riêng trong năm 2010 lên đến hơn 1,9 triệu đô la Mỹ.

Phát biểu tại buổi tọa đàm báo chí, đại diện Vụ Bình đẳng giới, Bộ Lao động – Thương binh và Xã hội cho biết, một trong các hoạt động ưu tiên trong năm tới là tăng cường việc nghiên cứu để có cơ sở ban đầu về nhóm yếu thế. Cụ thể là nhóm phụ nữ làm việc ở các khu công nghiệp, khu chế xuất, đối tượng giúp việc gia đình, phụ nữ dân tộc, những người hành nghề mại dâm. Riêng ông Bruce Campbell, Trưởng đại diện Quỹ Dân số Liên hợp quốc tại Việt Nam, cho rằng trong khi Chính phủ Việt Nam đã ban hành các sắc luật cùng nhiều văn bản hướng dẫn rất chi tiết về vấn đề bình đẳng giới cũng như phòng chống bạo lực gia đình thì một thực tế phải thừa nhận là đến thời điểm này, nhận thức của cộng đồng, những tác động nhằm thay đổi hành vi chưa thật sự có hiệu quả, con số 21,2% các gia đình vẫn còn xảy ra bạo lực dưới nhiều hình thức tính từ thời điểm sau khi ban hành Luật Bình đẳng giới vẫn là con số đáng báo động. Tại nhiều địa phương, người dân, thậm chí cấp chính quyền chưa nắm được, chưa biết về những luật này. Do vậy, cần thiết phải tăng cường nâng cao năng lực theo hướng lồng ghép bình đẳng giới vào truyền thông. Ông Bruce Campbell đề nghị báo chí cần tích cực đưa ra nhiều chứng cứ hơn nữa, tuyên truyền sâu rộng hơn nữa để làm tốt vai trò trung gian, đưa chính sách, pháp luật tiếp cận với mọi đối tượng người dân./.

Lao Dong xa hoi (Labour and Society Magazine). Link: <http://www.molisa.gov.vn/news/detail/tabid/75/newsid/50374/seo/Toa-dam-bao-chi-va-gioi-thieu-nhung-van-ban-quy-pham-phap-luat-lien-quan-den-binh-dang-gioi/language/vi-VN/Default.aspx>

21% family still remain domestic violence

Hơn 21% gia đình vẫn xảy ra bạo lực

Cập nhật lúc 07h23" , ngày 22/12/2009

(VnMedia) - Đó là thông tin được đưa ra tại Tọa đàm báo chí về bình đẳng giới do Bộ Lao động Thương binh - Xã hội và Văn phòng Quỹ Dân số Liên Hợp Quốc tại Việt Nam tổ chức tại Hà Nội ngày 21/12.



Tọa đàm báo chí về bình đẳng giới ngày 21/12.

Phát biểu tại cuộc tọa đàm, bà Phạm Nguyên Cường, Phó vụ trưởng Vụ Bình đẳng giới (Bộ Lao động Thương binh và Xã hội) cho biết, một trong các hoạt động ưu tiên trong năm tới là tăng cường việc nghiên cứu để có cơ sở ban đầu về nhóm yếu thế. Cụ thể là nhóm phụ nữ làm việc ở các khu công nghiệp, khu chế xuất, đối tượng giúp việc gia đình, phụ nữ dân tộc, những người hành nghề mại dâm.

Riêng ông Bruce Campbell, Trưởng đại diện Quỹ Dân số Liên hợp quốc tại Việt Nam, cho rằng trong khi Chính phủ Việt Nam đã ban hành các sắc luật cùng nhiều văn bản hướng dẫn rất chi tiết về vấn đề bình đẳng giới cũng như phòng chống bạo lực gia đình thì một thực tế phải thừa nhận là đến thời điểm này, nhận thức của cộng đồng, những tác động nhằm thay đổi hành vi chưa thật sự có hiệu quả, con số 21,2% các gia đình vẫn còn xảy ra bạo lực dưới nhiều hình thức tính từ thời điểm sau khi ban hành Luật Bình đẳng giới vẫn là con số đáng báo động.

Tại nhiều địa phương, người dân, thậm chí cấp chính quyền chưa nắm được, chưa biết về những luật này. Do vậy, cần thiết phải tăng cường nâng cao năng lực theo hướng lồng ghép bình đẳng giới vào truyền thông. Do vậy, cần tích cực đưa ra nhiều chứng cứ hơn nữa, tuyên truyền sâu rộng hơn nữa để làm tốt vai trò trung gian, đưa chính sách, pháp luật tiếp cận với mọi đối tượng người dân.

Theo số liệu của Chương trình Hành động của Chính phủ giai đoạn đến năm 2020 thực hiện Nghị quyết số 11-NQ/TW về công tác phụ nữ thời kỳ đẩy mạnh CNH-HĐH đất nước, trong lĩnh vực kinh tế, phụ nữ chiếm 50,2% tỷ trọng lao động trong sản xuất nông, lâm, ngư nghiệp, góp phần thúc đẩy phát triển kinh tế hộ gia đình, kinh tế trang trại, tăng giá trị sản xuất nông, lâm, ngư nghiệp, bảo đảm đời sống, xoá đói giảm nghèo, tăng trưởng kinh tế. Lĩnh vực giáo dục và đào tạo, văn hoá, xã hội phụ nữ chiếm 70% lực lượng cán bộ, giáo viên, giảng viên các trường và 57% lực lượng lao động ngành y tế.

Chương trình này nhấn mạnh sự cần thiết phải nâng cao năng lực cho các cán bộ Nhà nước về bình đẳng giới và lồng ghép giới, tăng cường trách nhiệm giải trình của họ, xây dựng các mô hình thí điểm về thực hiện bình đẳng giới tại một số địa phương, triển khai các hoạt động giáo dục và truyền thông về Luật Phòng chống bạo lực gia đình, đồng thời, thiết lập các chỉ số nhạy cảm giới để đánh giá việc thực hiện bình đẳng giới trong các lĩnh vực như giáo dục và đào tạo. Tổng ngân sách dành cho các hoạt động này riêng trong năm 2010 lên đến hơn 1,9 triệu đô la Mỹ.

Kim Thảo (Tin, ảnh)

VnMedia. Link: <http://www6.vnmedia.vn/newsdetail.asp?newsid=183039&catid=23>

Statistics work on gender in Vietnam (Introducing statistics work on gender carried out by GSO under JPGE)

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ĐÔI ĐIỀU VỀ Thống kê giới ở Việt Nam

NGUYỄN THỊ VIỆT NGÀ

Từ nhiều năm nay, vấn đề bình đẳng giới luôn được Đảng và Nhà nước Việt Nam đặc biệt quan tâm. Điều này được thể hiện rõ trong các chính sách và các cam kết quốc tế mà Việt Nam đã ký kết: Công ước về Xóa bỏ mọi hình thức phân biệt đối xử với phụ nữ, Công ước về Quyền Trẻ em, Công ước về Quyền Kinh tế, Xã hội và Văn hóa, Công ước về Quyền Dân sự và Chính trị và công ước của Tổ chức Lao động quốc tế (ILO) về bình đẳng và không phân biệt đối xử. Hơn thế nữa, Việt Nam còn có Kế hoạch Hành động vì sự tiến bộ của phụ nữ giai đoạn 2006-2010 và lồng ghép những vấn đề về bình đẳng giới vào Chiến lược Tăng trưởng và Xóa đói giảm nghèo toàn diện; Kế hoạch Phát triển Kinh tế - Xã hội và các cam kết về bình đẳng giới trong Mục tiêu Thiên niên kỷ.

Luật Bình đẳng giới do Quốc hội Việt Nam khóa XI thông qua tại kỳ họp thứ 10 chính thức

đã đưa ra các số liệu có phân số theo giới. Nhưng việc phân số này chưa theo hệ thống do thiếu đồng bộ các chỉ tiêu về giới. Nhiều số liệu thường không có, hoặc không đầy đủ như số liệu thống kê về tỷ lệ bạo lực gia đình, sự tham gia của phụ nữ vào vị trí lãnh đạo các cấp ở địa phương, phân bổ ngân sách các cấp vào đề liên quan tới bình đẳng giới, các chỉ số đo lường sự phát triển liên quan đến giới (GDI), các biện pháp tăng cường năng lực giới (GEM) và chi số không cách gì.

Hầu hết các Bộ, ngành liên quan có thu thập các chỉ tiêu phân tách theo giới tính để đưa vào các báo cáo hàng năm, song việc thu thập các chỉ tiêu này chủ yếu dựa trên những yêu cầu đột xuất, vì vậy số liệu đưa ra thiếu hệ thống nên không phân tích được rõ xu hướng về bình đẳng giới của quốc gia. Thêm chỉ tiêu chỉ công chỉ là báo cáo nội bộ, chưa được phổ biến rộng rãi. Có thể nói, thống kê giới tuy không phải là lĩnh vực mới tại Việt Nam, nhưng việc nhận thức đầy đủ tầm quan trọng của thống kê giới cũng như việc cung cấp các số liệu có phân tích giới chưa thực sự được chú trọng tại hầu hết các đơn vị sản xuất và phổ biến số liệu. Nhiều nơi tuy có thu thập được số liệu chi tiết phân loại theo giới, nhưng đơn vị dù một tổng hợp lại không lưu tâm đến việc đưa ra các số liệu có phân tích giới hoặc chỉ đưa ra những số liệu về giới một cách chung chung, đơn giản, thậm chí không thể hiện được ý nghĩa của các số liệu này.

Trong khuôn khổ Chương trình Hợp tác Quốc tế và Bình đẳng giới với các cơ quan Liên Hợp Quốc (được ký kết từ tháng 3 năm 2009) và dự kiến được thực hiện trong 3 năm), Tổng cục Thống kê đã tiến hành phổ biến đồng bộ Báo Động Thương mại và Xã hội: Bộ Văn hóa, Thể thao và Du lịch, là hai bộ chức năng chính trong việc số hóa thực hiện Luật về Bình đẳng giới và Luật Phòng chống Bạo lực gia đình, xác định các chỉ số quan trọng để giới và xây dựng Khung Giám sát Đánh giá cho hai Luật. Từ đó lồng ghép các chỉ tiêu thống kê giới vào hệ thống thu thập và phân tích dữ liệu chung. Việc lồng ghép này cần phải đáp ứng đầy đủ nhu cầu của các cơ quan quản lý Nhà nước hiện hành về giới, ngoài ra là để hỗ trợ Ủy ban Y tế và Bộ Lao Động - Thương mại và Xã hội.

Để việc lồng ghép các chỉ tiêu giới đạt hiệu quả cao, cần đảm bảo nguyên tắc tối đa hóa và tối thiểu hóa một số vấn đề sau.

Một là, tất cả các hoạt động số liệu và phân tích các

đều liên, số liệu phân theo giới tính, độ tuổi và các thông tin cụ thể khác. Điều này trong nhận thức của Ủy ban Quốc gia vì sự tiến bộ phụ nữ (CEDAW) cũng đã nêu rõ "Mặc dù đã có chính sách đồng đều và khung pháp lý, song năng lực thể chế hóa trong các lĩnh vực báo cáo, phân tích giới, thu thập dữ liệu và giám sát vẫn còn hạn chế và chưa mang tính hệ thống". Tình trạng này cũng được khẳng định trong các báo cáo Đánh giá về Giới ở Việt Nam năm 2006 của World Bank, DFID, ADB, Tổng cục kế hoạch hành động vì sự tiến bộ của phụ nữ giai đoạn 2000 - 2005 (Ủy ban CEDAW và Bộ Kế hoạch và Đầu tư), Phân tích tình hình Việt Nam 2005 (ADB) và các chiến lược hướng tới tương lai nhằm thúc đẩy bình đẳng giới ở Việt Nam năm 2005 (UNDP và World Bank).

Trong hệ thống báo cáo thống kê định kỳ cũng như trong các cuộc điều tra thống kê tại Việt

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có số dữ liệu hiện có trong các cuộc điều tra, trong các báo cáo định kỳ tại Tổng cục Thống kê và các bộ ngành liên quan. Việc sử dụng tối đa các số dữ liệu sẵn có, kể cả số liệu vi mô (micro data) sẽ đáp ứng nhu cầu đa dạng về số liệu thống kê giới của người sử dụng số liệu. Điều này cho phép người sử dụng số liệu có thể tự tính toán các số liệu phân tích giới theo nhu cầu, mà không cần dựa vào các kết quả đã ra đã bị giới hạn bởi cơ quan, đơn vị sản xuất số liệu cung cấp. Tuy nhiên, có thể do hạn chế về năng lực tính toán, nghiệp vụ thống kê, thời gian... không hẳn mọi đối tượng sử dụng số liệu đều có thể tự tính toán được số liệu thống kê theo giới, vì vậy việc tổng hợp và làm ra các báo cáo, sản phẩm thống kê có phân tích giới cần được ưu tiên hoặc phối hợp thực hiện bởi các đơn vị sản xuất số liệu. Để làm được điều này, các cơ quan sản xuất số liệu ngoài việc phải đảm bảo chất lượng của số liệu thô còn phải nâng cao các kỹ năng phân tích số liệu, cũng như khả năng sử dụng thành thạo máy tính.

Hai là, song song với việc tối đa hóa việc sử dụng và phân tích các số dữ liệu hiện có, cần số liệu mới về việc gây quỹ tài cho các cuộc điều tra và hệ thống báo cáo của Tổng cục Thống kê và các bộ ngành có liên quan, đặc biệt là trong các cuộc

điều tra xã hội, việc lồng ghép thu thập thông tin chi tiết đến bộ gia đình có thể quá tải nếu quá nhiều thông tin chi tiết được lồng ghép. Để lồng ghép giới và đưa ra được đầy đủ các số liệu thống kê có phân tích giới, cần phải đẩy mạnh việc triển khai thực thi Luật Bình đẳng giới và Luật Phòng chống bạo lực gia đình ở các cấp, các ngành, đặc biệt là đối với các cơ quan được giao trách nhiệm quản lý Nhà nước về bình đẳng giới và phòng chống bạo lực gia đình. Bên cạnh đó, một liên quan đến việc thực hiện bình đẳng giới là thúc đẩy nhanh việc

lưu giữ các số liệu hiện có và cập nhật các số liệu mới cần quan tâm đến những vấn đề cơ bản:

- Đẩy mạnh việc tuyên truyền giáo dục Luật phòng chống bạo lực gia đình đến mọi thành viên trong gia đình, đến tất cả các cơ quan, doanh nghiệp để mọi người hiểu và thực thi.

- Đưa tranh chống bạo lực gia đình là vấn đề của toàn xã hội và là nhiệm vụ quan trọng của các cấp ủy Đảng, chính quyền, của các cấp ủy hội, chính quyền, của các tổ chức xã hội.

- Nâng cao năng lực kiểm soát hành vi của một số cấp chính quyền, đoàn thể và những người xung quanh. Vì vậy, tình trạng bạo lực không những cần được đẩy lùi mà còn gia tăng.

Để ngăn chặn, tiến tới loại trừ bạo

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- Đưa tranh chống bạo lực gia đình là vấn đề của toàn xã hội và là nhiệm vụ quan trọng của các cấp ủy Đảng, chính quyền, của các tổ chức xã hội.

- Nâng cao năng lực kiểm soát hành vi của một số cấp chính quyền, đoàn thể và những người xung quanh. Vì vậy, tình trạng bạo lực không những cần được đẩy lùi mà còn gia tăng.

Để ngăn chặn, tiến tới loại trừ bạo

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Facts & Events, GSO Magazine, July 2009



PRESS RELEASE

UNODC to assist Viet Nam in the drafting of ministerial circulars for the domestic violence law

Hanoi (16 September 2009) – The Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control was passed by the National Assembly in November 2007. Today, after nearly 2 years, the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) are starting the development of ministerial circulars to define the roles and responsibilities of both sectors in responding to domestic violence.

The 3-day workshop on developing guidelines for the implementation of the domestic violence law is organized in the context of UNODC project "Strengthening capacity of law enforcement and justice sectors to prevent and respond to domestic violence in Viet Nam" (VNM/T28). A comprehensive approach is needed to combat the complex problem of domestic violence. Therefore, the workshop is organized in collaboration with the two ministries, and participated by relevant other ministries and several civil society organizations active in the field.

Domestic violence is a global phenomenon occurring in all social classes, in both rural and urban areas. More than often, the abuser is someone close to the victim – a husband, father or a close relative. Domestic violence is often surrounded by a "culture of silence". This means that domestic violence is considered as a family affair that should be dealt with no involvement of outsiders. UNODC Representative, Ms. Narumi Yamada, said at the opening of the workshop that "the new legislation sends a clear message that domestic violence is not to be tolerated and it should no longer be seen as a private matter".

The goal of the UNODC project is to contribute to effective prevention of domestic violence against women through more responsive law enforcement and justice services. One of the keys to achieving this goal is having the roles and responsibilities of relevant criminal justice sector authorities clearly defined. This is important because the police, prosecutors and judges have key roles in responding to domestic violence cases, particularly with ensuring protection to the victims of domestic violence and holding abusers accountable.

The UNODC project with a budget of USD 1,3 million is supported by the Governments of Switzerland and the United States, as well as the Spanish Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund through the UN – Government Joint Programme on Gender Equality.

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