



# One Plan

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**2006 – 2010**

*Between*

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

*and*

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,  
International Fund for Agricultural Development,  
International Labour Organization,  
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,  
United Nations Development Fund for Women,  
United Nations Development Programme,  
United Nations Children's Fund,  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme,  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization,  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,  
United Nations Population Fund,  
United Nations Volunteers, and  
World Health Organization

**Ha Noi – Viet Nam, June 2008**

## List of Participating UN Organisations in the One Plan

1. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ( <b>FAO</b> )
2. The International Fund for Agricultural Development ( <b>IFAD</b> )
3. The International Labour Organization ( <b>ILO</b> )
4. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS ( <b>UNAIDS</b> )
5. The United Nations Development Fund for Women ( <b>UNIFEM</b> )
6. The United Nations Development Programme ( <b>UNDP</b> )
7. The United Nations Children's Fund ( <b>UNICEF</b> )
8. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ( <b>UNESCO</b> )
9. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme ( <b>UN-HABITAT</b> )
10. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization ( <b>UNIDO</b> )
11. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ( <b>UNODC</b> )
12. The United Nations Population Fund ( <b>UNFPA</b> )
13. The United Nations Volunteers ( <b>UNV</b> )
14. The World Health Organization ( <b>WHO</b> )

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE FRAMEWORK.....	6
PART I BASIS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE RELATIONSHIP .....	8
PART II SITUATION ANALYSIS.....	11
<i>Poverty Reduction, Employment and Social Policy</i> .....	11
<i>Agriculture, Industry and Trade</i> .....	12
<i>Education</i> .....	12
<i>Health</i> .....	13
<i>Population and Reproductive Health</i> .....	13
<i>HIV</i> .....	14
<i>Children and Youth</i> .....	15
<i>Gender Equality</i> .....	15
<i>Governance</i> .....	15
<i>Vulnerability to Natural Disasters</i> .....	16
<i>Environmentally Sustainable Development and Urbanization</i> .....	16
<i>Culture</i> .....	17
PART III PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED.....	18
III.1 Key results achieved .....	18
<i>Social and Economic Policies</i> .....	18
<i>Social and Protection Services</i> .....	19
<i>Sustainable Development and Natural Resource Management</i> .....	20
<i>Governance</i> .....	20
<i>Disasters</i> .....	21
III.2 Lessons learned.....	21

PART IV PROPOSED PROGRAMME.....	24
<i>IV.1 Core Functions of the One UN</i> .....	24
<i>IV.2 Value Added of the One Plan</i> .....	25
<i>IV.3 One Plan Outcomes</i> .....	26
<i>IV.4 Programme Components</i> .....	28
<i>IV.5 Implementation Strategies</i> .....	39
<i>IV.6 Inputs</i> .....	40
PART V PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY .....	41
<i>General Partnership Strategy</i> .....	41
<i>Thematic Partnership Groups</i> .....	41
PART VI PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT.....	43
<i>Overall Programme Management</i> .....	43
<i>One Plan Steering Committee</i> .....	43
<i>One UN Leader</i> .....	44
<i>Detailed Project Outlines, Project Documents and AWP</i> s .....	44
<i>One Plan Management Plan (OPMP)</i> .....	45
PART VII MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	47
<i>Progress and Results Monitoring and Evaluation</i> .....	47
PART VIII COMMITMENTS OF PARTICIPATING UN ORGANISATIONS .....	50
<i>Integrated Results and Resource Framework for One Plan Budget</i> .....	50
<i>Resource mobilization and the One Plan Fund</i> .....	50
<i>One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee</i> .....	51
<i>Administrative Agent</i> .....	51
<i>Financial Commitments</i> .....	51
<i>Types of Support, Service Provision and Accountabilities</i> .....	52
<i>Financial Management: Financial Planning, Accounting, Monitoring and Auditing, and Fund Transfers</i> .....	53

PART IX COMMITMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT .....	55
<i>Resource Mobilisation</i> .....	55
<i>Reviews</i> .....	55
<i>Project Documents and Annual Work Plans</i> .....	55
<i>Implementation</i> .....	56
PART X OTHER PROVISIONS.....	57
APPENDICES .....	60
Appendix 1 - Selected conventions and regulations relevant for the development of Viet Nam.....	61
Appendix 2 - Selected summits, conferences and other inter-governmental events relevant for the development of Viet Nam.....	62
Appendix 3 Financial modalities that apply to UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA .....	63
<i>Financial Management and Cash Transfers</i> .....	63
<i>Financial Monitoring and Audits</i> .....	64
<i>Financial Planning and Fund Transfers</i> .....	65
<i>Financial Accounting, Monitoring and Auditing</i> .....	65
Appendix 4 - Specific provisions applicable to WHO.....	67
LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	68
Annex I Results and Resources Framework .....	75
Annex II One Budget .....	131

## THE FRAMEWORK

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the Participating UN Organizations that operate in Viet Nam that have contributed and agreed on the content of this document, are committed to the full implementation of the country programme action plan in Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as the “One Plan”), bringing together the comparative advantages of the Participating UN Organizations within a single planning framework. The adoption of this version of the One Plan supersedes the previous version agreed upon between the Government of Viet Nam and six of the Participating UN Organizations in July 2007<sup>1</sup>. The revision of the previous version of the One Plan responds to the need to improve coherence within the UN system’s programme of activities in Viet Nam and increase the resource availability to support development efforts in Viet Nam and allow enhanced access of Viet Nam to the specialized knowledge and expertise of the whole UN system. Commitments related to the previous version of One Plan are confirmed in the present version of the Plan.

UN Organizations participating in this version of the One Plan are: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and the World Health Organization (WHO), and are hereinafter referred to as the Participating UN Organizations<sup>2</sup>.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the other internationally agreed development goals resulting from United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government and Participating UN Organizations are committed, including the Millennium Summit and its Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Summit +5 and other relevant conventions, conferences, summits, and inter-governmental events of the United Nations<sup>3</sup> to which Viet Nam is a party (see Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 for a detailed list);

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<sup>1</sup> The six organizations were: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, the UNV and UNIFEM.

<sup>2</sup> Other UN Agencies, Programmes and Funds or entities are indicated in this text as “other UN Agencies”.

<sup>3</sup> In this document, the expression “UN conventions” includes conventions with any UN organizations participating in this One Plan.

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

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the UNICEF Programme of Cooperation 2001–2005; the UNIDO Integrated Programme of Technical Cooperation 2003-2005 (UNIDO IP 1); the previous UNDP Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) 2001–2005, in which the UNV programme was integrated; the UNFPA Sixth Country Programme (2001–2005); the past work programmes of UNAIDS and WHO, and the UNIFEM four-year Regional Programme (2004-2008) to strengthen the implementation of CEDAW in Southeast Asia, including Viet Nam; and the agreed programmes of FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT and UNODC;

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

Entering into a new period of cooperation within the 2006 to 2010 development strategy of Viet Nam;

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

The Government and the Participating UN Organizations have agreed as follows:

## PART I BASIS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE RELATIONSHIP

1. The One Plan for the period 2006 to 2010 is to be interpreted and implemented in conformity with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreements (SBAA) or the Basic Cooperation Agreements (BCA) or Basic Agreements (BAs) or similar arrangement agreed and signed by each Participating UN Organization with the Government of Viet Nam<sup>4</sup>. (See footnote 5 on the relation between this One Plan and the BA for WHO)<sup>5</sup>. The contents of the footnotes, the Appendices and the Annexes of this document are an integral part of this document and have the same legal validity for the Participating UN Organizations as the main body of the text of the One Plan. The One Plan, together with the Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and Detailed Project Outlines (DPOs) concluded for its implementation, constitute the single country programme or project document and plan of operations as referred to in the SBAA, BCAs, BAs and similar agreements concluded by the Government of Viet Nam with the Participating UN Organizations, except where traditional project documents or other planning documents are required. Each Participating UN Organization's activities under the One Plan shall be governed by the respective basic agreement of that Organization and with the Government of Viet Nam.

2. The Government of Viet Nam has requested from the United Nations to be selected as a pilot country for UN reform. The One Plan builds on the key components of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006-2010; on Country Programme Documents (CPDs) and Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) (2006-2010) that were for UNICEF, UNDP (including UNV) and UNFPA in 2006; on the UNAIDS and the UNIFEM country work plans; ILOs Decent Work Country Programme 2006-2010; UNIDO (UNIDO IP 2) five-year Integrated Programme of

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<sup>4</sup> In particular, the BCA concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 12 February 1979 provides the basis of the relationship between the Government and UNICEF. The Basic Agreement (BA) concluded between the Government and WHO on 6 February 1980 provides the basis of the cooperation and respective obligations of WHO and the Government. The Government and UNDP have entered into an SBAA, signed on 21 March 1978, which governs UNDP's assistance to the country and which applies, *mutatis mutandis* to UNFPA, UNIDO and UNODC. The above-mentioned UNDP assistance will be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to availability of necessary funds to the UNDP. UNAIDS has operated in Viet Nam since 1996 also under the UNDP SBAA. The One Plan is an instrument under article I of the SBAA between the Government and the UNDP, and the Participating UN Organizations are executing agencies under the provisions of their individual agreements with the Government. FAO operates on the basis of the agreement of representation signed with the Government on 27 January 1978. The ILO operates in Viet Nam under the Agreement on the establishment of an ILO office in Hanoi, concluded on 4 February 2002. UNV and UN-Habitat operate under the administration of the UNDP. UNIFEM operates in autonomous association with UNDP and started the CEDAW programme in Viet Nam in late 2004. UNESCO operates on the basis of the agreement concerning the establishment of a UNESCO Office in Hanoi, Vietnam, signed with the Government on 13 September 1999.

<sup>5</sup> This One Plan, together with biennial workplans concluded later after its completion, constitute the plan of cooperation referred to in the WHO BA, and may be supplemented by traditional project documents as well as other forms of capacity building and information sharing, such as regional and global meetings, where required and mutually agreed.



Technical Cooperation 2006-2010; the UNODC Medium Term Strategy (2008-2011); and the programmes agreed by FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT and WHO. This One Plan supersedes the mentioned individual CPAPs of UNICEF, UNDP (including UNV), UNFPA, and the UNAIDS and the UNIFEM's country work plans, and is legally binding for all 14 organizations, for all other action planning documents or plans of cooperation of the Participating UN Organizations for this period, already available or being prepared, in full respect of the consultation obligations required by their respective governing bodies. The signed One Plan replaces the biennial Comprehensive Exchange of Letters between WHO and the Government.

3. The One Plan presents the development challenges, the programme outcomes, outputs and expected results, implementing strategies, management responsibilities, and commitments of the Government and the Participating UN Organizations. It is the result of a consultative and participatory process involving Government coordinating agencies, key national Implementing Partners (IPs), Participating UN Organizations as well as other international partners. The One Plan has the same legal validity as the programming documents of the Participating UN Organizations. The implementation of the planned activities depends, among others, on timely receipt of the funds required.

4. The One Plan is the common programming document of the Participating UN Organizations (FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, UNV and WHO) and their national partners. The overall goal is to maximize and effectively use the contribution of the Participating UN Organizations to build a prosperous, equitable and democratic Viet Nam by enhancing coherence, coordination and programmatic synergies among the Participating UN Organizations.

5. The One Plan emphasises the unique role of the United Nations system in implementing basic UN agreements such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Millennium Declaration and its goals, and outcomes of international conferences, summits and UN conventions. The Participating UN Organizations use the rights based approach which will reach areas and groups that are not yet fully benefiting from Viet Nam's rapid progress. The One Plan builds on the comparative advantages of the Participating UN Organizations and emphasises the need to intensify capacity building efforts at different levels and provide technical assistance so as to enhance the capacity of Viet Nam to fulfil its international commitments under various multilateral agreements.

6. The UNDAF and the One Plan are both based on Viet Nam's Social Economic Development Plan (2006-2010) (SEDP) and related national sector plans, and both are directly supportive of specific parts of the SEDP. The One Plan reflects the UN's support to the Ha Noi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness (July 2005) (HCS) and the Government led Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness (PGAE) that monitors its implementation.

7. The One Plan reflects the specific contributions of the Participating UN Organizations to the UNDAF, and comprises of the development results and programme budgets of the Participating UN Organizations and their development partners, including non-resident UN organizations.

8. For the purpose of the One Plan, the contextual analysis for UNDAF and individual agency country action plans were updated, lessons learned by Participating

UN Organizations were reviewed, and national development results achieved through 2006-2007 were analysed. This has contributed to the re-orientation of some of the expected results for the period through to 2010. Links and potential synergies between activities of the Participating UN Organizations are made apparent in the One Plan, which was not possible in the individual action plans and are being superseded by the One Plan. Some of the Participating UN Organizations' results at different levels were combined or re-formulated, eliminating overlap and enabling closer collaboration and better coordination between Participating UN Organizations and their Implementing Partners (IPs)<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Implementing Partners (IPs) include Government Institutions, Participating UN Organizations, Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

## PART II SITUATION ANALYSIS

9. Viet Nam has enjoyed rapid economic growth since the launch of the *Doi Moi* reform process in 1986, with current growth rates averaging around 7-8% per annum. Viet Nam is making impressive progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The country has more than halved its poverty rate and seen improvements in under-five mortality, primary school enrolment, child malnutrition, maternal mortality, life expectancy, and access to clean water and sanitation. Moreover, the reforms have created space for economic, social and cultural activities beyond the confines of Government and Party institutions. As Viet Nam rapidly moves toward middle-income status, it faces a new set of challenges. The complexity of these challenges call for a comprehensive, robust and diversified response from the UN Organizations operating in Viet Nam through the One Plan.

### *Poverty Reduction, Employment and Social Policy*

10. The recorded poverty rate fell from 58.1 % in 1993 to 19.5 % in 2004 and to 15.9 % in 2006 as based on the international poverty line (GSO – VHLSS). According to the Vietnamese poverty line, poverty decreased from 18% in 2001 to 7% in 2005 (see SEDP). Poverty rates are however still high and extreme poverty remains heavily concentrated in remote, isolated and ethnic minority regions. Furthermore, drug and crime related problems and transnational organized crime, including human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, money laundering, corruption, and domestic violence, are closely linked to poverty and social policy issues for sustainable development.

11. Pressure to create sustainable, productive and decent employment for all, especially for youth, remains high. Shortage of skilled workers for the burgeoning manufacturing and service sectors has already emerged as a serious bottleneck. As the economy continues to grow, manufacturing and service sectors will require a rapid transfer of workers from agriculture, and an increased demand of specialised skills. Gender sensitive human resource development, vocational and skills training are primary strategies to ensure progress.

12. Helping people stay out of poverty will become increasingly important, as poverty reduction strategies will gradually give way to social policy strategies to address life cycle vulnerabilities and risks attached to ill health, disability, unemployment, maternity, old age and the costs of having and raising children.

13. The domestic private sector is increasingly the main engine of economic growth and job creation. Both inward flows of FDI and domestic demand remain strong, as the Government further accelerates the reform process to liberalize markets and move closer to integration with world markets. Accession to the World Trade Organisation and other international trade and investment agreements will stimulate private sector activity. Globalization and further integration into the world economy may however benefit some groups more than others and international competition may impose large economic costs on some industries and groups. Social safety nets and ancillary national policies should be developed in areas including education, training, vocational education, entrepreneurship, through regional and sector-specific programmes, and protecting women and children, vulnerable groups from a two-tiered health and

education systems, which so far prevail, and result from an excessive reliance on user fees and out of pocket financing.

### *Agriculture, Industry and Trade*

14. Viet Nam is a leading exporter of agricultural commodities including rice, coffee, pepper, rubber, fish and seafood products; higher world prices are further encouraging production and commercialization in this sector. Agriculture is the largest employer (57% of the total labor force) and will continue to play a significant role in employment creation and poverty reduction, although its share of the national economy has continued to decline to about 20% of GDP. Rising incomes have started to shift consumer preferences towards higher value, added value and processed products. Therefore Viet Nam still needs to improve the competitiveness of its products, particularly quality and food safety, and to control plant and animal diseases.

15. The industrial sector has become the driving force for Viet Nam's economic growth, accounting for 41.5% of GDP in 2007. The female dominated manufacturing sector (at the lower level), which accounted for 21.3% of GDP in 2006, recorded strong growth at an annual average rate of 11 % over the past decade. While Viet Nam continues to have a comparative advantage in light industries, other sectors such as electrical and motorcycle assembly have been emerging. If Viet Nam aims to achieve becoming an industrialized economy by 2020, it needs clear and realistic gender sensitive business environment, industrial innovation, science, technology and export strategies to increase value added and improve competitiveness.

16. As a result of greater competition with international markets, focus should be placed on further elimination of structural weaknesses in state enterprises and the banking sector, enhancing productivity, developing basic infrastructure and enhancing human resource development, securing more efficient public service delivery and continued macroeconomic stability. Compliance with WTO SPS/TBT<sup>7</sup> commitments and standards (for product quality and assurance, hygiene and safety, human health and environment) is a challenge that will affect export growth in both agricultural and industrial products, requiring measures such as enhanced capacity of national standards setting and managing bodies, investments in physical and human resource infrastructure in metrology, quality testing and highly specialized technical services.

### *Education*

17. Remarkable progress has been made in achieving access to education at all levels. Universal Primary Education was achieved and adult literacy stands high at 98%. Significant priority continues to be accorded to education, with the goal of achieving Universal Access to Lower Secondary Education and a 95% pre-school enrolment rate by 2010. However, despite such progress, the right to quality education is not enjoyed equitably by disadvantaged groups, in particular for poor children, children with disabilities, and ethnic minority children; Gender disparities also remain among these groups, where the net attendance ratio for secondary school for ethnic

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<sup>7</sup> SBS is Sanitary Phyto-Sanitary, and TBT is Technical Barriers to Trade.

minority girls was 62% in 2006, compared with 68% for boys (Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey – MICS 2006).

18. Key challenges include improving the quality of education, including non-formal education by strengthening national and local capacities for more effective education planning and management, training qualified teachers, creating inclusive-learning friendly environments, developing relevant curricula and learning materials and introducing full-day schooling. In response to the rapid economic development, one of the national priorities is to provide technical and skilled human resources through more market-oriented technical and vocational education and training programmes, and by upgrading the higher education system in line with international standards.

### *Health*

19. The health situation has improved rapidly in recent years; between 1995 and 2006, infant mortality fell from 45 to 16 and under five mortality from 62 to 26 (per 1000 live births). Considerable variations still prevail between rural areas and urban areas, and across regions. In 2006, payment from public sources (Government Budget, Social Health Insurance, and official ODA) only accounts for 31% of total health expenditure, while out-of-pocket payments at the time of use account for 61% of total health expenditure and more than three quarters of this expenditure is over-the counter pharmaceuticals.

20. Viet Nam is in a demographic and epidemiological transition, facing a double burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Deaths as a result of road traffic accidents rose from 4,907 in 1994 to 12,155 in 2006. Acute respiratory infections, parasitic diseases, diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin are the leading causes of communicable disease morbidity, while pneumonia, respiratory tuberculosis and HIV are leading causes of mortality. Dengue fever and Japanese encephalitis have emerged and continue to increase. New infectious diseases have also appeared. Diseases such as SARS and avian influenza (H5N1) require short- and long-term prevention and control measures, as well as enhancing capacity in human and animal health sectors. In addition, climate change may result in a number of challenges to which the health system must be able to adapt and respond. Many challenges remain within the health system, including strengthening the health insurance system, reducing the level of out of pocket payments, creating more appropriate financial and other incentives for providers, strengthening the regulatory framework and its implementation (for both the public and private sectors), developing a strategy for quality improvement, strengthening the governance mechanisms and management capacity of autonomous institutions, aligning human resources with local needs, ensuring competence to deliver good quality services, and working on mental health issues. A cohesive and well coordinated health system is required to effectively and efficiently cope with these increasingly complex demands.

### *Population and Reproductive Health*

21. Despite a declining population growth rate over the past decade, the population grew by 1.21 % in 2006. Seventy-three percent of the population of 83 million (2005) live in rural areas and over half are under 25 years of age. Average life expectancy is 69 years for men and 74 years for women. The total fertility rate fell from 2.33 children

per woman in 1999 to 2.09 in 2006. The contraceptive prevalence rate in 2006 was 78 % for all methods and 67 % for modern methods. Young women are at high risk from unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV.

22. The Ministry of Health (MOH) reported a maternal mortality ratio of 95 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2002. Another study conducted in seven geographic areas by MOH however found a rate of 165 deaths per 100,000 live births, with significantly higher levels in mountainous and remote areas. The level of assistance a woman receives during birth has important health consequences for both the mother and the child. According to the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) (2002), while 85 % of births in Viet Nam are delivered by skilled health personnel, some of the provinces show much lower statistics, as in Northern Upland where 60 % of births are delivered by skilled health personnel.

23. Despite advances in reproductive health (RH) and gender equality (GE), significant gaps remain: adolescents, youth, migrants, ethnic minorities and people living in remote areas lack adequate access to gender-sensitive RH information and services; many service delivery points are unable to comply with National Reproductive Health Standards and Clinical Guidelines (NRHSCG); large population segments practise unsafe health behaviours; condoms use remains uncommon; there is a lack of up-to-date data on population, RH and gender, and its use is limited; and there is a need to improve capacity at all levels to plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate gender sensitive population and RH programmes.

## *HIV*

24. The number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) is increasing rapidly. The overall prevalence rate among adults aged 15 – 49 is estimated to be 0.53% (MOH, 2006), but is much higher in certain groups, such as injecting drug users (34%), female sex workers (6.5%), men who have sex with men, and clients of sex workers. Almost 80% of all new HIV infections occur among people aged 20 – 39 years, where 52 % of new cases of HIV infection are detected among injecting drug users. Major obstacles to prevention and control include: lack of access to appropriate services, information and communication leading to behaviour change; and stigma and discrimination. Since internal migration has increased, as a consequence of recent socio-economic changes, and the majority of migrants, particularly women, are of reproductive age, they are especially vulnerable to reproductive health related risks, including HIV.

25. In 2004, the Government approved the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control in Viet Nam until 2010 with a vision to 2020. It provides an overall policy and strategic framework for the national response for prevention, treatment, care and support. It also addresses stigma and discrimination, and promotes acceptance of PLHIV. The Government should now enhance national leadership, capacity and coordination and adopt multi-sectoral, gender-sensitive approaches in order to ensure the successful implementation of the ambitious targets set out in the National Strategy.

## *Children and Youth*

26. The health situation of children and youth has rapidly improved. Immunisation and vitamin A supplementation rates are high. There is universal salt iodisation, eradication of polio and elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus; however, MOLISA reports 2.6 million children are in need of special protection accounting for 9% of the total child population or 3% of the total population. The under-five mortality rate is 27 per 1,000 live births, but is markedly higher in ethnic minority provinces. The infant mortality rate is 22 per 1,000 live births, and 70% of these deaths occur during the neonatal period. Malnutrition remains a concern with 27 % of children under-five being underweight. The leading causes of death among children over the age of 1 year are drowning and traffic accidents.

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

## *Gender Equality*

28. Viet Nam is a relative leader on gender equality in the region and has a reputation for upholding formal gender equality through a strong legal and policy framework. Implementation of the Government Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women (2006 – 2010) is well underway. The implementation of the Gender Equality Law (2006) and other national and international gender equality commitments remains the greatest challenge to achieve gender equality. The Government and social organizations are working to address gender-based violence and domestic violence, women's unequal access to benefits due to home-based work, and inequalities in paid employment and education – especially for certain ethnic minority groups.

29. There is a lack of sex and age disaggregated data and evidence-based research on gender issues. The recently approved Domestic Violence Law (2007) will seek to prevent and ultimately eliminate violence against victims in particular women and children. It recognizes that domestic violence includes physical, sexual and psychological abuse, and is a violation of human rights.

## *Governance*

30. The second phase of the Public Administration Reform (PAR) Master Programme aims to contribute to quickening reform, improving quality and effectiveness of Government systems, increasing decentralisation, improving access to and quality of essential public services to the people, as well as raise their voices and participation in decision-making process. Viet Nam has begun an ambitious programme of fiscal and administrative decentralisation, which has intensified pressure on the planning, budget and implementation capacities of the Government at all levels.

31. New general elections were held in 2007 to select deputies for the National Assembly, and the number of full time National Assembly members increased. Political developments with regard to the role of the National Assembly and decentralisation present opportunities for realising and monitoring the rights of children, women and ethnic minorities.

32. The Legal System Development Strategy to 2010 and Vision to 2020 and Judicial Reform Strategy to 2020 have made tremendous efforts in developing a legal system to facilitate economic reforms, international integration and the strengthening of a rule-of-law state. Concurrently, the capacity of key legal and judicial institutions such as National Assembly, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the judiciary, and the procuracy has been importantly strengthened; however further development needs to be made in local capacity building, enhancing people's access to justice, and enabling an environment for business and entrepreneurship development. Decisive actions are required to fight corruption, deal with drug abuse, illicit trafficking, including human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, money laundering and other crime-related problems, as well as for the enhancement of the role of the media.

### *Vulnerability to Natural Disasters*

33. Natural disasters such as typhoons, storms, floods, droughts, mudslides, forest fires and salt-water intrusion present recurring risks, especially for children, women, and the elderly. The poorest people in society are the most vulnerable to natural disasters. More than one million people require emergency relief each year. Immediate consequences as a result of global warming are apparent due to changes in rainfall, temperatures and the availability of water. As a result of regular flooding, particularly in the central region, Viet Nam has experienced great losses in productivity for food staples and thwarting efforts to cut rural poverty.

34. Viet Nam will bear a disproportionate amount of the severe effects of climate change compared to its relatively small contribution to global carbon emissions; however, effective planning, preparedness and public investment are needed to minimise the adverse impacts of natural (and man-made) disasters. Furthermore, increases in financial and technology transfer are also very much required.

### *Environmentally Sustainable Development and Urbanization*

35. Approximately one million people annually are added to the urban population cities and it is projected that about 45% of the population will be living in urban areas by 2020. The urban sector is responsible for 70% of economic output; however, environmental quality, access to clean water and sanitation, the inability to afford decent housing (25% of urban housing is classified as sub-standard or temporary) and the traffic congestion in large cities are major urban problems. There are limited and inconsistent effective wastewater treatment facilities in industrial zones and poorly designed disposal facilities for solid waste and degraded drainage systems that cause flooding in the largest cities during the rainy season.

36. Viet Nam has taken important steps toward establishing the legal and policy framework for environmentally sustainable development. Three examples are: (i) the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development (Viet Nam Agenda 21); (ii) the Party Resolution on Environmental Protection in the Period of Intensive Modernisation



and Industrialisation; and (iii) the revised Law on Environmental Protection. The country is also making progress towards the MDG targets, including the target on water supply; however, the implementation of environmental laws, strategies and global conventions, and improved environmental governance are required so that fast economic growth and adverse effects of rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, greater health risks, depletion of biodiversity and other natural resources and climatic changes are better managed.

### *Culture*

37. Important steps have been taken to improve protection of Viet Nam's heritage through the ratification of four international cultural conventions. Further efforts are required to strengthen the capacity for safeguarding cultural resources and to heighten the relevance of culture in economic, political and social life. Developing cross-sectoral approaches aimed at integrating the safeguarding of cultural heritage with the sustainable development of tourism and creative industries, including remote areas, is a key challenge. While Viet Nam is experiencing rapid growth and significant increases in tourism, especially in World Heritage Sites, the country also faces increasing challenges of introducing sustainable tourism planning, balancing preservation and development and controlling the rapid urban development in and around heritage areas.

## PART III PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

### III.1 KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED

#### *Social and Economic Policies*

38. Viet Nam has developed and is implementing the SEDP 2006 – 2010, national strategies and sectoral plans such as the National Strategies on Population and Reproductive Health Care (2001 – 2010), the Safe Motherhood Action Plan and the National Plan of Action for Adolescent and Youth Reproductive Health Care 2006 – 2010, National Strategy on Employment, Narcotic Drugs Prevention and Control Master Plan to 2010, National Plan of Action on Prevention and Combating against Trafficking of Women and Children 2004 – 2010, and the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control till 2010 with a vision to 2020, and its first 5-year SME Development Plan 2006 – 2010, with consultation, input and support by Participating UN Agencies.

39. The Government has developed and updated national social economic indicators, improved data reporting, carried out research, and submitted reporting under several international treaties such as CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

40. The UN has provided input and supported the development of several laws such as the Enterprise Law and the Investment Law (2005), the Law on Prevention and Suppression of Corruption (2005), the Youth Law (2005), the Education Law (2005), the Law on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control (2006), the Gender Equality Law (2006) and the Domestic Violence Law (2007), Law on Protection, Education, and Care of Children (2004) and in general legislation aimed at enhancing the ability of the economic sectors to respond to opportunities offered by a new market environment, while providing support to the formulation of more equitable policies. National legislation and associated implementing regulations has been harmonised with international standards and the Participating UN Organizations have actively worked with the Government to help prepare and support Government-donor partnerships and related strategic frameworks.

41. The Government reviewed the National Targeted Programme (NTP) on Hunger Eradication and Poverty Reduction (HEPR) and “Programme 135” (focused on the poorest communes, mostly with ethnic minority people), followed by a collaborative design process for the 2006 – 2010 phase of these NTPs, with active UN support.

42. Participating UN Organizations have also supported capacity development of public, private and NGO stakeholders at central, provincial and local levels, including initiatives aimed at enhancing capacity for job and income creation through voluntary contribution, private sector development, in particular for small and medium enterprises and women entrepreneurs, building up of international standards and technical capacities in metrology, and quality testing and management essential for industrialization and trade.

## *Social and Protection Services*

43. The UN has prioritized programmes for the establishment of international norms and standards in health care. Support on communicable disease control helped to ensure that Viet Nam played its part in the Western Pacific Region of WHO achieving polio-free certification in 2000, and to control Malaria. Policy and strategy development was supported in health service financing and management, insurance, health information, legislation, and human resources. Emerging threats such as SARS, avian influenza and dengue were addressed with considerable resources, developing disease surveillance, epidemic prevention and control, and establishing a laboratories network. Promotion of a healthy lifestyle, food safety, road safety, and healthy environments were pursued to address the growing epidemic on non-communicable and other lifestyle-related diseases.

44. In the area of population and development and reproductive health (PD/RH) the first clinical standards and guidelines on RH care services and the National Advocacy and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy for PD/RH were developed -an encouraging step towards achieving the primary goal of ICPD on universal access to RH by the year 2015. In addition, the UN advocated and promoted gender related issues especially Domestic Violence when working with the National Assembly and other key organisations and agencies.

45. The UN has facilitated cross-border cooperation between Viet Nam and neighbouring countries against trafficking of women and children, and against drug trafficking.

46. The UN has also contributed to improve children's health, in support of the country's progress towards achieving MDG 4 on child mortality. Micronutrient deficiencies have been decreased and pilot models have been developed on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV, childhood injury prevention, child-friendly learning environments, child and adolescent participation and healthy-living life skills education.

47. In support of the country's ongoing efforts in trying to achieve MDG 6 and to fulfil Viet Nam's obligations under the 2001 Declaration of Commitment of the UNGASS on HIV, the UN has led advocacy and coordination on HIV in Viet Nam and has supported the Government in developing a more progressive, open and multi-sectoral approach to HIV and re-defining HIV as a social issue, and not a social evil. The rights of and contributions by PLHIV have been increasingly acknowledged. The UN has advocated for the voluntary participation at the community level of PLHIV in service delivery and advocating for the reduction of stigma and discrimination of PLHIV. Treatment has been expanded, along with care and support. Work with the Party, mass organisations, and the National Assembly has been intensified and a National M&E Framework on HIV was approved in January 2007.

48. In education, the UN has assisted the Government in its efforts to improve equitable access to quality education for all. The UN, together with the international partners, assisted the government to develop a National Education for All Plan 2003-2015, a strategic roadmap for education development in Viet Nam. Furthermore, the UN has supported the development of national and local capacities in education planning and management; the establishment of inclusive and child-friendly education; and development of effective policies and laws in the education sector, particularly to

ensure the rights to quality education for disadvantaged groups. Donor coordination has also strengthened under the Education Sector Group, in which the UN has helped facilitate dialogue towards a more effective, harmonized approach to international assistance for the achievement of national objectives.

### *Sustainable Development and Natural Resource Management*

49. Viet Nam developed and approved critical environmental legislation, strategies and plans with active UN support from the drafting to consultation processes. The UN also supported the development of plans for the implementation of Agenda 21 at the local level and the institutionalization of health impact assessments on all development projects that have impacts on the environment. The UN is also actively participating in the promotion of safe water, sanitation and hygiene, where the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation national strategy and NTP were developed and the water supply and sanitation situation steadily improved.

50. Viet Nam has established a system of protected areas (nature reserves) with active support from the UN. Five areas have been designated as World Heritage Sites (natural and cultural), there are six Man and Biosphere reserves and Viet Nam has assumed an active role in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves. Furthermore, the UN has supported the improvement of community-based environmental-protection in several localities, as well as the promotion of energy conservation and cleaner production in large, small and medium sized enterprises through implementation of the National Action Plan for Cleaner Production and other relevant policies.

51. In food and agriculture, recent technical assistance has focused particularly on animal and plant health and food safety, including capacity building to comply with requirements under the SPS agreement and to implement *Codex Alimentarius* standards. Programmes related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries have continued with emphasis on pest management, integrated systems and markets. Integrated rural development programmes aimed at poverty reduction have provided support to smallholder farmers with access to appropriate technology, microfinance, small scale infrastructure, improved skills and institution building.

### *Governance*

52. The UN has assisted Viet Nam to build transparent, accountable and service-oriented public administration systems since the early 1990s. The Prime Minister approved the PAR Master Programme (2001-2010) in 2001. Capacities of central and lower-level managers have improved, partnership forums have encouraged policy dialogue, and many new models have been introduced with UN support, including One-Stop Shops and Performance Management Systems. An assessment took place in 2005 of State legal-aid services that were launched in 1997, with UN support.

53. The National Assembly has a much larger role than before, particularly in the legislative review and oversight process, partly because of capacity building by the UN which included a focus on budget oversight capacities. The National Assembly passed the Law on Independent Auditing in the National Economy in January 2004.

54. The UN has supported the Government to develop Vietnamese Legal Needs Assessments in 2001, Legal System Strategy to 2010 and Vision to 2020, and Judicial Reform Strategy to 2020. These are significant political and legal strategies, including financial provisions within the Government budget and a clear schedule to guide the reform of legislative, executive, and judiciary branches.

55. Support has been provided to the Government and the workers and employers organisations concerning labour legislation, promotion of core labour standards and convention, reform of the Labour Code, support to the formulation of new laws on Youth, Social Security, Domestic Violence, Overseas Migration as well as Forced Labour. The first national Occupational Safety and Health Framework has been developed and capacity building for its implementation is on-going. Assistance has also been provided on the UN Convention Against Corruption and the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols Against Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants.

56. Under the two international frameworks – the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the UN contributed to increased awareness of women’s human rights (HR) and using the CEDAW process to address women’s HR, while strengthening the capacity of the Government and civil society to promote women’s HR.

### *Disasters*

57. The Government developed the National Strategy for Disaster Mitigation and Management 2000-2020 and from this, the National Disaster Management Partnership was launched in 2001. The Partnership supported the development of a master plan for disaster management and mitigation in central Viet Nam, with direct UN support.

58. Measures to mitigate impacts of natural disasters are gradually improving and have been strongly supported by the UN, ranging from national and local capacity building, small scale infrastructure improvements to improved (early) warning systems and disaster preparedness. Improved data and communication have supported situations such as large scale and timely evacuation of people from areas seriously threatened by typhoons and storm surges. Viet Nam is held as an excellent example in containing the avian influenza epidemic due to its co-ordinated response and partnership with the UN and donors.

## **III.2 LESSONS LEARNED**

59. In its partnership to promote socio-economic development and poverty reduction, the UN has supported and will continue to support the Government of Viet Nam. Learning extensively from these experiences, duplication should be avoided and the quality of activities will be enhanced by improving coordination between partner agencies and other stakeholders through building effective partnerships between Government, Participating UN Organizations, the donor community, social organisations, civil society and the private sector. This requires multi-sector approaches to help accomplish the outcomes of the One Plan.

60. The assistance provided by the Participating UN Organizations is small compared to the overall ODA to Viet Nam. This has been associated with a move from

the provision of specific services in traditional projects, toward an increasing role of policy advisory assistance by the UN to the Government of Viet Nam. This assistance is most effective if used to strengthen national capacities, providing policy advice and technical assistance to support the formulation and implementation of nationally-owned reform policies, programmes and projects funded by the Government and others, particularly in areas where Participating UN Organizations have a demonstrated comparative advantage.

61. It is critical that the limited funds available thus far, either through regular (core) budgets or through other resources (sometimes referred by different organizations as extra-budgetary, non-core or supplementary contributions), are deployed catalytically and supplemented with additional resources. The Government and Participating UN Organizations should mobilise these “other resources” through innovative approaches, including joint programming, “pooling” of resources, “pass through” funding and other fund channelling arrangements, which promote harmonisation among development partners.

62. The capacity of the Government, National Assembly and also Party institutions has been significantly strengthened by UN support. There still remains a need to strengthen policy, oversight and local-level institutions, particularly in planning, budgeting, management, monitoring and coordination. Although M&E has improved, at local levels further improvement is still required both in terms of quantity and quality.

63. To bolster national ownership, the selection of counterpart agencies and national project teams must make full use of existing capacities or develop new capacities whenever these are inadequate. There is also a need for improved knowledge and information management at all levels. Interventions should also be tailored to meet the needs of the central and provincial levels of Government, community and the people, and to take a stronger gender-mainstreaming approach.

64. While availability and quality of data has improved, capacities remain inadequate for sex disaggregated data analysis and usage in policy, legislative development and monitoring and evaluation.

65. Viet Nam has taken great strides in economic reforms and has created space for the growth of the private sector. Assessments jointly conducted by Government agencies, the private sector, civil society organizations and Participating UN organizations call for continued capacity building to improve the business environment, to eliminate supply side constraints and to harness the creativity and resources of the private sector for pro-poor growth, particularly at local levels.

66. Although social services in Viet Nam surpass those of many countries at similar levels of per capita income, there remains a need to strengthen access to, and improve the quality of social and protection services. Special priority should be given to investment and interventions at the grassroots level in order to reach disadvantaged groups, women and children, particularly in mountainous and remote areas.

67. The implementation of the environmental legislation, strategy and national and sector plans is a major challenge, especially due to the limited institutional capacities at the provincial and lower levels.

68. The Participating UN Organizations and various studies have called for a stronger strategic focus on governance reforms, and a shift towards policy advice and other measures to enhance the sustainability and impact of UN assistance in this area.

69. Capacity building and technical assistance requires fostering the provision by the UN of the highest quality international expertise in strategic areas.

## PART IV PROPOSED PROGRAMME

### *IV.1 Core Functions of the One UN*

70. Participating UN Organizations share a commitment to support Viet Nam's progress towards achieving the MDGs and the goals and targets of international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments to which Viet Nam is a Party, and to provide capacity building assistance to comply with international norms, standards, guidelines and conventions.

71. The UN has extensive international experience in developing integrated national statistical systems to collect reliable and representative information on economic, social, political and environmental issues. Statistical systems in Viet Nam remain fragmented despite years of donor involvement. Results-based management of development demands a holistic approach to the development of statistical systems and the UN should support a Government-led programme to achieve greater coverage, coherence and reliability of the system.

72. The UN has a convening role which will only be enhanced by a harmonized United Nations. This role contributes substantially to operationalizing the Ha Noi Core Statement and ensuring a broad basis for the development process in Viet Nam. The One UN will particularly step up its role in aid coordination, including helping to strengthen national capacity for a more nationally-driven aid effectiveness agenda and support for implementation of the Ha Noi Core Statement.

73. In addition, the impartial nature of support provided by the UN allows assistance to be targeted to more sensitive areas of Viet Nam's transition to middle-income status. Another positive aspect of this support is the UN's continued fostering of South-South cooperation in the provision of technical assistance and other resources for capacity development.

74. Helping Government agencies to strengthen capacity to implement the SEDP and (some) related sector and local strategies and plans is a shared objective of all UN Organizations in Viet Nam. The One UN will identify synergies and opportunities to work together and focus efforts. This will be particularly important as the UN supports the decentralisation process and increasingly works at provincial and district levels.

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

76. The One UN will also be a more effective participant in providing support to policy discussions in Viet Nam and a more powerful advocate of UN principles and values if its efforts are better harmonized. Increasing the consistency and coherence of policy advice and advocacy will enable the UN to speak with one voice, and will also



create space for individual UN Organizations to take a more proactive approach in agency-specific policy areas.

77. One of the well-recognized roles for Participating UN Organizations globally and in Viet Nam is the provision of technical expertise in support of national development priorities. The UN value in provision of technical assistance lies not only in the depth of expertise available, but also the varied mandates and competencies of the Participating UN Organisations.

#### *IV.2 Value Added of the One Plan*

78. The One Plan brings together the work of the Participating UN Organizations. The results have been clustered according to their contribution to outputs within thematic clusters or programmatic components contributing to selected agreed Outcomes of this One Plan. Their details are given in Annex I (Results and Resources Framework), including projections of resources required to implement the One Plan specified per output and per UN Organization. This alignment forms the basis for greater coherence in the management and programmatic delivery of results. The One Plan thus is an instrument for making the UN's contribution to some of the principles of the Hanoi Core Statement (HCS) more visible, especially in terms of alignment, harmonisation and simplification, and managing for results. It also has the potential to further reduce transaction costs for Government and enhance mutual accountability and ownership. As the One Plan is implemented, many synergies and collaborations are expected to develop particularly between, but not limited to, outputs within programmatic clusters. As the One Plan was being developed, a number of specific areas of commonality were identified in which Participating UN Organizations will work more closely together. Details on these synergies are specified in *section IV.4* in this chapter.

79. In more concrete terms, the One Plan is expected to lead to:

- A clearer articulation of the work of the 14 Participating UN Organizations in Viet Nam, i.e. it puts forward the overall outcomes to which all Participating UN Organizations will contribute, and specifies what this contribution will be;
- Greater focus of the Participating Organizations' programmes in five key areas, thereby helping to identify areas where the UN's efforts are fragmented or duplicative;
- Identification of areas where the UN Organizations can and should collaborate more effectively, whether in specific geographic regions or on specific themes and activities (see box with examples);
- Deliberate (as opposed to ad hoc) identification of gaps in the work of the UN Organizations so that these may either be addressed by the UN or other development partners working in Viet Nam in collaboration with the Government; and
- Reduced time and transaction costs by the Government in overseeing the UN's activities, since it only has to work with one consolidated country programme (instead of 14).

80. It should be noted that most of these benefits will be realized primarily through the *implementation* of the current One Plan, and the *planning and implementation* of the next One Plan (2011 – 2015).

<b>Value Added of the One Plan: Selected Examples</b>	
<b>Areas where there is clear scope for better collaboration among Participating UN Organizations:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social policy and social security</li> <li>▪ HIV policy and services</li> <li>▪ Education</li> <li>▪ Health and nutrition</li> <li>▪ Food safety</li> <li>▪ Representation and democratization</li> <li>▪ Sustainable development</li> <li>▪ Energy efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate related disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response</li> <li>▪ Gender</li> <li>▪ Adolescents and Youth</li> <li>▪ Ethnic Minorities</li> <li>▪ Private sector development and trade capacity building (including Corporate Social Responsibility)</li> <li>▪ Elimination of stockpiles of agro-pesticides and dioxins (including Agent Orange)</li> </ul>
<b>Areas where overlaps have been identified and can be eliminated:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring and evaluation of the progress in socio-economic development</li> <li>▪ Promotion of behaviour change in communities related to health, gender, child health, and nutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening of national and local capacities to minimise impacts of climate-related disasters</li> <li>▪ Access to HIV information</li> </ul>
<b>Areas where gaps have been identified amongst the 14 Participating UN Organizations:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information, strategies and legal frameworks related to women's participation in Peoples' Committees and People's Councils at provincial, district and commune levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mainstreaming of climate change issues into development planning</li> </ul>

### *IV.3 One Plan Outcomes*

81. Both the UNDAF and the One Plan support the results in the national Social Economic Development Plan 2006–2010 (SEDP) and some sector plans. In order to ensure clarity and coherence of the One Plan and maximise the potential for synergy between the results of the Participating UN Organizations, the One Plan organized higher level results differently to those specified in the UNDAF and those in the national SEDP. The links to the higher level results of the SEDP and the UNDAF however remain straightforward. Five Outcomes of the One Plan have been identified. They are:

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

- (2) Quality of social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people.
- (3) Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life.
- (4) The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems.
- (5) Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, communicable diseases, and other emergencies.

82. Each Outcome has a number of programmatic components or thematic clusters, which in turn identify a number of specific outputs. Details of the expected results and resources planned to produce those outputs are contained in the Results and Resource Framework in Annexes I and II, to which this Part IV refer for further details.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The indication of the national Implementation Partners and Ministries that will be the counterparts of the activities programmed in this One Plan are specified in Results and Resource Framework contained in Annex I of this document.

#### IV.4 Programme Components

##### One Plan Outcomes and Outputs Matrix

**Outcome 1:** Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions

1. Social Policy & Social Security
2. Public Financial Management
3. Employment and Enterprise Development
4. International Trade Policy
5. Population and Development Policies
6. HIV policy

**Outcome 2:** Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people

1. Protection services
2. Education
3. Non-communicable diseases, injury prevention and health promotion
4. Family health and nutrition
5. Environmental health
6. Local integrated services for children
7. Sexual and reproductive health and rights
8. HIV Services
9. Health system strengthening

**Outcome 3:** Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life

1. Sustainable development policies and institutional development
2. Natural resource management
3. Rural development
4. Energy and environment

**Outcome 4:** The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems

1. Public Administration reform and legal and judicial capacity enhancement
2. Representation and democratisation

**Outcome 5:** Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, communicable diseases, and other emergencies

1. Disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response
2. Communicable diseases, zoonoses and other animal diseases

## OUTCOME 1

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

83. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 1 on social and economic development are divided in six programmatic components or thematic clusters. They are:

(i) **Social Policy and Social Security:**

- support the national target programmes on poverty reduction and social inequalities;
- develop national policy on social security take into account the rights of children, ethnic minorities and women; monitor social economic development;
- support capacity development of national institutions and implementation of CEDAW through actions to harmonise the legal system;
- support gender mainstreaming in development

(ii) **Public Financial Management:**

- research challenges of globalization and on pro-poor public finance policies

(iii) **Employment and Enterprise Development:**

- policy advice and capacity building for employment policies, programmes and practices for enhanced access to “Decent Work”;
- support to improve the regulatory framework, policies and practices to stimulate private sector development; promote gender sensitive vocational education and training policies and effective labour market information systems;
- strengthen legal, policy and institutional frameworks for pro-poor local economic development, small and medium enterprise, women entrepreneurship and cluster development.

(iv) **International Trade Policy:**

- improve conformity of trade and productive sector policies, long-term innovation, science, technology strategies, legal, regulatory and administrative frameworks with WTO requirements and international norms and standards;
- support to improve food safety compliance, enforcement and export potential of food products;
- promote increased export opportunities for agricultural and industrial products through an upgraded conformity assessment, infrastructure and an improved investment environment;

(v) **Population and Development Policies:**

- support capacity development of relevant institutions, improved policy dialogue and advocacy;
- target effective formulation of urbanization and urban development policies/ plans and capacity building on population and RH policies;
- promote gender-responsive programmes complying with the National Strategy on Reproductive Health Care, Viet Nam Population Strategy, and existing and new legislation on domestic violence.

(vi) **HIV Policy:**

- improve communication and advocacy, coordination, data collection, mainstreaming of HIV policy in sector plans, and capacity building of key partners.

84. **Synergies:** Half of the clusters under Outcome I are shared among two or more UN organizations, reflecting a high potential for synergy in making sure social policy and economic development go hand in hand. Table IV.1 shows the participation of different agencies in the clusters.

*Table IV.1 – Participating UN Organizations Delivering Results under Outcome 1 Clusters*

	FAO	IFAD	ILO	UNAIDS	UNIFEM	UNDP	UNICEF	UNESCO	HABITAT	UNODC	UNIDO	UNFPA	UNV	WHO
Social Policy														
Financial Management														
Enterprise Development														
Int'l trade policies														
Population and Development														
HIV Policies														

**OUTCOME 2**

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

85. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 2 on social and protection services are divided into nine programmatic components or thematic clusters:

- (i) **Protection Services:**
- support to improve protection services in national legislation and policies to prevent and protect people, in particular the most vulnerable groups against abuse, exploitation and neglect, crime and drug use and its consequences;
  - establish a national social protection system; to develop social work as a profession; capacity building for personnel in charge of protection services ;
  - strengthening child protection monitoring and inspection systems; improved support services for children victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect, and those involved in crimes and drug use;
  - scaling up of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation for vulnerable and high risk groups including ethnic minorities, youth and former drug users.
- (ii) **Education:**
- support to deliver equal opportunities to quality education and development for all, both in formal and non-formal settings, through strengthening policies and legal frameworks;
  - building technical and institutional capacity at national and local levels, in particular for education planning, management and monitoring;
  - providing targeted support to address barriers faced by disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (i.e. bilingual education);
  - and based on evidence, promoting the integration of inclusive, child friendly education in the education system; and through harnessing the voluntary civic participation of skilled groups in specialised areas such as IT.
- (iii) **Non-communicable Diseases, Injury Prevention and Health Promotion:**
- health promotion, including establishing effective multi-sector and multidisciplinary mechanisms;
  - promotion of government action and policies, and surveillance systems on chronic non-communicable conditions, mental and behavioural disorders, domestic violence, injuries and disabilities, compiling evidence on cost-effectiveness of community-based integrated interventions;
- (iv) **Family Health and Nutrition:**
- support for policy and strategy formulation for reproductive, maternal and child health; support to implement existing plans and strategies;
  - maximization of equitable access to vaccines of assured quality, including new immunization products and technologies; integration with other essential child health interventions by 2009;
  - support for maintaining a polio free status;
  - improve nutrition, food safety and food security, enhancing nutrition surveillance systems, food-borne disease surveillance, food contamination monitoring programmes, and support for the implementation of the National Action Plan for nutrition and the Salt Fluoridation Plan.
- (v) **Environmental Health:**
- policy support and assistance to address root causes of environmental threats to health; support for health impact assessment and the assessment of air quality, sanitation and drinking water in secondary towns and cities;

- promote the use of hygienic sanitation and water supply facilities .
- (vi) **Local Integrated Services for Children:**
- Support, in selected provinces, the development of integrated, replicable programming models for children with the convergence and integration of sectoral interventions in child health & nutrition, quality education, sanitation, and protection; building of local capacity to better address the rights of children and women within the context of the local socio-economic development plans.
- (vii) **Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights:**
- support the National Reproductive Health Strategy based on CEDAW recommendations;
  - improve the quality of RH services and in selected provinces, improved capacity of technical assistance and supervision of grassroots levels health systems in RH service delivery; expansion of quality maternal and neonatal services through networks in Emergency Obstetric Care and Neonatal Emergency Care in provinces with high maternal mortality;
  - increased availability of RH friendly services and information for unmarried young people including in-school and out of school and migrants in selected localities.
  - support to increase awareness of RH/Gender issues and rights through improved capacity to implement advocacy, Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities at grassroots levels, enhanced male involvement and empowerment of women in RH communication and improvement of the legal environment.
- (viii) **HIV Services:**
- implement the Three Ones at national and provincial level; support the implementation of laws, policies and strategies on HIV;
  - mainstreaming HIV in national and provincial SEDP; promote political commitment;
  - promote Universal Access to prevention, treatment, care and support; increase coverage among vulnerable groups such as IDUs, sex workers and their clients, people in closed settings, potential victims of human trafficking; incorporate paediatric care and treatment into the curriculum of medical schools; enhance gender equity, volunteerism and social mobilisation in support services for PLHIV;
  - increase access to services such as PMTCT voluntary confidential testing and counselling, peer outreach, condoms, drug treatment, opioid substitution treatment, needle syringe provision.
- (ix) **Health System Strengthening:**
- support to country capacity development in national and sub-national health sector policy and regulation;
  - support to design and implementation of reforms; enhance coordination, planning and management; promotion of a health information system;



- strengthening of health research for health system development; develop knowledge management and e-health strategies; develop policy and research capacity to understand and monitor public health issues related to trade;
- initiatives to raise awareness on rights to health and gender-responsive health; promotion of better capacities in health financing analysis and policy-making, including health insurance management;
- improve coverage, equity and quality of health service delivery through integrated primary health care;
- improve the health workforce;
- enhance access, quality and use of medical products and technologies; implement international norms, standards and guidelines;
- strengthen national regulatory systems and quality assurance;

86. **Synergies:** Participating UN Organizations will work closely together in the areas of prevention and protection frameworks against human trafficking and child labour; coordination of planning and monitoring in selected areas of education; public health; injury prevention; nutrition policy and food safety; environmental health; and sexual and reproductive health information. A total of nine UN organizations will contribute to the Joint Programme on HIV which will deliver results under the *HIV services* cluster.

Table IV.2 – Participating UN Organizations Delivering Results under Outcome 2 Clusters

	FAO	IFAD	ILO	UNAIDS	UNIFEM	UNDP	UNICEF	UNESCO	HABITAT	UNODC	UNIDO	UNFPA	UNV	WHO
Protection services														
Education														
Non-communicable diseases, injury prevention and health promotion														
Family health and nutrition														
Environmental health														
Local integrated services for children														
Sexual and reproductive health and rights														
HIV services														
Health system strengthening														

### OUTCOME 3

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

87. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 3 on environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources are divided in four programmatic components or thematic clusters:

(i) **Sustainable Development Policies and Institutional Development:**

- support to develop strategies, policies, plans and regulations and improvement of capacities for their implementation and monitoring in line with international environmental and cultural conventions ratified by Viet Nam;
- support structures for the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD);
- set-up a financial mechanism to support demand-led initiatives in implementing Sustainable Development initiatives;
- develop regulations and standards for energy efficiency, conservation and clean technology; strengthen information systems, promote shelter development and urban upgrading policies;
- promote enhanced protection and management of both cultural and natural heritage, including heritage conservation linked with sustainable tourism development.

(ii) **Natural Resource Management:**

- promotion of sustainable use of natural resources, protected area management; enhancement of traditional agro-biodiversity;
- development of high value crops and value added through processing, quality assurance and certification through upgraded extension skills, post-harvest handling and marketing;
- support capacity building to enhance seed source quality and rice production for food security in highland/mountainous areas;
- support sustainable forest management and harvesting integrated with agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture;
- develop participatory, needs-based, national resource management approaches with a focus on local knowledge, non timber forest products and indigenous species;
- develop market-oriented agro-forestry; support conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- support agricultural waste management strategies; and
- strengthen capacity in fisheries information gathering.

(iii) **Rural Development:**

- Support the revision of national agriculture law and national agricultural extension; support the finalization of a new biodiversity law;
- promotion of responsible use of pesticides in rice production and alternative crops; support bio-safety in biotechnology;

- promote private investment in uplands areas;
- support pro-poor policy in agricultural and rural development; promote provincial policies, strategies and procedures for a pro-poor business environment; encourage dialogue and capacity-building in provinces to promote investment in agriculture and rural development;
- support the enhancement of productivity and income levels of poor households;
- support improved household food security; and
- promote improved market linkages with farmer groups and cooperatives.

(iv) **Energy and Environment:**

- Promote energy efficiency and conservation to reduce greenhouse gases which cause climate change, by scaling up grass-roots activities for efficient use and clean energy services for rural poor;
- provide the private sector with comprehensive assistances for technology and equipment upgrading, improved incentives for investment, and sustainable energy management practices;
- reduce energy consumption in the public sector such as street lighting, schools and public building;
- improved capacity to control agro- and industrial wastes through promotion of cleaner production; reduction, recycling and eco-friendly disposal of industrial wastes;
- elimination of stockpiles of POPs, agricultural pesticides, and other hazardous chemicals.

88. **Synergies:** By adopting a broad scope for Outcome 3, the One Plan envisages a comprehensive approach to sustainable development, including policies and institutional development, as well as addressing natural resource management, cultural heritage, rural development, energy and environment.

*Table IV.3 – UN Organizations Delivering Results under Outcome 3 Clusters*

	FAO	IFAD	ILO	UNAIDS	UNIFEM	UNDP	UNICEF	UNESCO	HABITAT	UNODC	UNIDO	UNFPA	UNV	WHO
Sustainable development policies and institutional development														
Natural resource management														
Rural development														
Energy and environment														

## OUTCOME 4

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

89. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 4 on governance are divided in two programmatic components or thematic clusters:

(i) **Public Administration Reform (PAR) and Legal and Judicial Capacity Enhancement:**

- support to the PAR process at all levels, also through piloting strategic M&E and performance management systems;
- strengthen local government capacities for urban governance; strengthening capacities of commune and village level institutions;
- promote community awareness of rights and responsibilities; promote enforcement of the 'Grassroots Democratisation' legislation; promote local capacity to support decentralised infrastructure development programs; enhance local infrastructure maintenance; promote diversion and alternatives to pre-trial detention and detention and legal safeguards;
- enhance national capacities to ratify and implement UN Convention against Corruption and UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime including protocols on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, and implement standards/norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;
- promote mainstreaming of HIV issues into policies, legal documents and plans; support effective realisation of governance strategies on legal and judicial reform and the Judicial Reform Strategy (JRS) for more accessible, accountable and effective criminal justice systems;
- support strengthening capacities for law enforcement, the judiciary and legal counsels/lawyers and support services during investigation and trials.

(ii) **Representation and Democratization**

- support capacity development of people's elected bodies (PEB) to oversee the functioning of the executive agencies and represent the interests of the public, through a partnership and policy analysis mechanism with the National Assembly;
- strengthening policy analysis in legislation and oversight functions of the PEBs in selected provinces for specific environmental laws and strategies and gender responsive programming;
- strengthening policy on HIV prevention/control, and the rights of children and women, involving community associations, organisations and other non-state actors;
- support to the implementation of CEDAW and national laws on gender equality and domestic violence by strengthening capacity of Government and engaging civil society organisations;
- promote the increase of expertise of core groups of legislators, executives and judges; increase women's capacity to claim equal rights;
- support the development of a modern industrial relations and labour market governance framework based on full participation of labour and employers

organisations; promote institutionalization of tripartism and social dialogue mechanisms at all levels to ensure productivity and competitiveness within legal framework; and

- support the capacity development of media organizations and journalists to enhance professional standards and improve accountable reporting.

90. **Synergies:** Interaction among UN agencies in the domain of Public Administration Reform and legal capacity building will be further enhanced by the One Plan, with regards to support to decentralization, institutional mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption and the national anti-corruption law and a justice system in line with relevant international standards. Most notably, this cluster will involve the support of 12 UN organizations to improved national capacity and the implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence and the Law on Gender Equality through a Joint Programme on Gender.

Table IV.4 – Participating UN Organizations Delivering Results under Outcome 4 clusters

	FAO	IFAD	ILO	UNAIDS	UNIFEM	UNDP	UNICEF	UNESCO	HABITAT	UNODC	UNIDO	UNFPA	UNV	WHO
Public Administration Reform and legal capacity building														
Representation and democratization														

## OUTCOME 5

*Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, communicable diseases and other emergencies.*

91. The Outputs and Expected Results that contribute to Outcome 5 on disaster mitigation are divided in two programmatic components or thematic clusters:

(i) **Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Response:**

- strengthening evidence-based disaster risk reduction legislation, strategies, policies and plans, including disaster risk management training capacities and facilities;
- increasing capacities for research on vulnerability reduction, sex disaggregated data collection and analysis;
- support the formulation of sustainable financial mechanisms to reduce disaster risks, expanding national emergency preparedness through plans and programmes related to health and climate change;
- strengthen institutional systems, awareness and processes to enhance coordination and integration of DRR actions and adaptation to global climate change; and

- strengthen early disaster warning systems as well as systems for assessing and addressing the nutrition and RH needs in emergency situations.

(ii) **Communicable Diseases, Zoonoses and Other Animal Diseases:**

- support the surveillance, coordination, preparedness, assessment and response to communicable diseases;
- support the Government-UN Joint Programme (JP) on Avian Influenza to reduce risks and enhance prevention of a global pandemic of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI);
- on animal health, support progressive control of transboundary animal diseases, covering infectious and zoonotic animal diseases with emphasis on HPAI but also foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, and support the improvement of veterinary service capacity;
- support the implementation of the Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases (APSED) and manage outbreaks of potential epidemic diseases;
- continued support to strengthen national surveillance, evaluation and monitoring systems in relation to TB, including assistance to promote equitable access to essential medicines for prevention and treatment.

92. **Synergies:** Nearly 60% of the outputs under Outcome 5 are being delivered jointly by more than two organizations. UN Organisations will work together in *Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Response* based on their comparative advantage to further develop national capacity and preparedness. With regards to *Communicable Diseases, Zoonoses and Other Animal Diseases*, there has been a very effective partnership between Government and several UN agencies on the control and prevention of avian and human influenza. The aim is to further develop these synergies with respect to other zoonotic diseases (i.e. diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans).

*Table IV.5 – Participating UN Organizations Delivering Results under Outcome 5 Clusters*

	FAO	IFAD	ILO	UNAIDS	UNIFEM	UNDP	UNICEF	UNESCO	HABITAT	UNODC	UNIDO	UNFPA	UNV	WHO
Disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response														
Communicable diseases, zoonoses and other animal diseases														

#### *IV.5 Implementation Strategies*

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

94. The overall strategy includes special attention to several cross cutting themes as part of a holistic approach to address social inequality, which is also highlighted in the results at several levels (see Annex I). The following implementation criteria are applied across the whole One Plan: (a) A rights based approach will be pursued, to assist Viet Nam in meeting its international commitments to ensure the human rights of its people, and to report to the relevant UN bodies on progress towards achieving international human rights standards; (b) Gender equality will be improved by pursuing ways to ensure that women and men enjoy equal economic, social, political and civil rights, including equal access to social services, decent work, credit and legal protection through gender mainstreaming and specific activities to empower women; and (c) Policies and capacities will be put in place to slow and eventually reverse the spread of HIV and protect, promote and fulfil the rights of PLHIV.

95. Specific action will be taken to infuse such cross cutting perspectives during the implementation of the One Plan. In addition to the systematic integration of these cross cutting issues in projects and programmes, advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation, and the establishment of good practices, specific, targeted initiatives will continue on human rights, gender and HIV.

96. Many of the programmes and projects include both national components and local elements, especially to build capacities of local partner agencies – this is highlighted with several Expected Results in the Results and Resources Framework (RRF) in Annex I. Geographic convergence of service provision and piloting of various innovative initiatives, such as cross-sectoral planning at the local level, are agreed in project/programme documents and annual/biennial work plans.

97. The One Plan includes a limited number of agency specific initiatives and projects that were approved in the period 2001-2005 and are still ongoing for the first years of the One Plan period, and projects that have been approved in 2006 and 2007 with funding from the 2006-2010 CP cycle. The One Plan also provides space for new initiatives that are being formulated or will be proposed by the various parties during the coming years, in response to emerging needs and opportunities. The One Plan incorporates social economic research that will be undertaken and results that will be produced with in-house expertise of Participating UN Organizations.

98. Coordination and collaboration between Participating UN Organizations is increasing. The One Plan provides the basis for increased joint programming and Joint Programmes. Joint programmes now exist for gender, Kon Tum and HIV. Joint

Programmes follow specific mechanisms for resource channelling and joint programming as provided by the UN Development Group (UNDG)<sup>9</sup>. The One Plan reflects the results and resources of the UN Organizations participating in the One Plan, including their shares in a formalised JP that includes other UN agencies (see Annex I and II).

#### IV.6 Inputs

99. The following summary table shows the budget by Programme Outcome. The Results Resources Framework in Annex I provide details on the Country Programme Outputs and Expected Results. The Budget in Annex II gives the estimated budget for Regular (core) resources and Other (non-core) resources per Output and year. These resources are estimated amounts and depend on the availability of the Participating UN Organizations' resources and specific-purpose contributions from funding partners. The One Plan will guide the allocation of secured and to be secured financial resources.

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

Table IV.6: Programme Outcomes<sup>10</sup> (in US\$)

Programme Outcome	Regular Resources	Other Resources (OR)			Total
		Secured	To be raised	Total OR	
1. Social and Economic Development Policies	18,325,750	41,826,580	39,387,312	81,213,892	99,539,642
2. Social and Protection Services	44,118,479	52,689,410	56,363,547	109,052,957	153,171,436
3. Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources	10,117,374	26,802,941	14,403,009	41,205,950	51,323,324
4. Governance	14,710,958	22,221,665	15,068,611	37,290,276	52,001,234
5. Disaster Mitigation	6,013,709	26,625,828	12,429,535	39,055,363	45,069,072
<i>Programme Coordination Assistance (programme development support, by UNDP and UNFPA)</i>	2,413,625				2,413,625
<b>Total in US\$</b>	<b>95,699,895</b>	<b>170,166,424</b>	<b>137,652,014</b>	<b>307,818,438</b>	<b>403,518,333</b>

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Development Group (19 December 2003) Guidance Note on Joint Programming

<sup>10</sup> For a full text of the Five Outcomes of the One Plan of Cooperation, please see paragraph 80.



## PART V PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

### *General Partnership Strategy*

101. The Participating UN Organizations commit to working in close partnership with national and international partners, "to support Viet Nam's efforts to strengthen governance, to improve development performance, and to enhance development outcomes"<sup>11</sup>. Within the framework of the One Plan, the partnership between UN Organizations, the Government and other partners, aims to support the implementation of national development plans, the achievement of Viet Nam's Development Goals, the realisation of international commitments and greater aid effectiveness.

102. Following the Paris High-Level Forum in 2005, the Government and donors agreed on principles for increasing harmonisation and alignment of donor support and enhancing aid effectiveness through the Hanoi Core Statement (HCS). The Participating UN Organizations will strive to improve the quality of dialogue between the Government and development partners on these issues, with special attention to the implementation of actions agreed under the Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness (PGAE).<sup>12</sup>

103. The GACA, the Resident Coordinator and the Heads of Participating UN Organisations will guide the overall implementation of the One Plan. A range of Implementing Partners (IPs) will implement UN-funded interventions described in the One Plan (including Government Institutions, Participating UN Organizations, Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and further detailed in Annex I: Results and Resources Framework.

104. Partnerships with and engagement of the private sector will be pursued to advance the development outcomes laid out in the One Plan and, overall, for fostering corporate social responsibility as part of the collective efforts in supporting inclusive development of Viet Nam. Engagement of the private sector will be undertaken in ways that will protect the Participating UN Organizations from the perception of real or perceived conflicts of interest with the private sector. Strategic engagement with civil society, including mass organisations, will also be explicitly sought.

105. Participating UN Organizations will actively engage in various existing and new partnership mechanisms as appropriate, including: (i) PGAE and (ii) the Monthly Donor Group Forum. The latter is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, and facilitates donor coordination and information exchange.

### *Thematic Partnership Groups*

106. A range of important partnerships have been established between Government agencies, the UN, other international agencies, donors and NGOs. These partnerships

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<sup>11</sup> Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness, 2 July 2005.

<sup>12</sup> The Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness is led by the Government and involves key donors working in Viet Nam to promote harmonisation and aid effectiveness.

will be strengthened, particularly in the context of increased ODA and the move towards programme-based approaches and direct budget support. Some are formalized partnerships with signed Memoranda of Agreement, and others are based on clusters of projects. They include the following:

- Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC)
- Social Economic Policy
- International Support Groups (ISGs) in MONRE, MARD, and MOLISA
- Natural Disasters Mitigation Partnership (NDM-P).
- Partnership for Avian and Human Influenza (PAHI).
- Partnership on implementation of the National Safe Motherhood Master Plan.
- Health Partnership Group
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Partnership
- Injury Prevention working group
- Education Sector Group (ESG)
- Child Protection
- Inter-sectoral Group on Gender
- Population, Reproductive Health and Gender
- Country Coordinating Mechanism of the Global Fund for HIV, TB and Malaria
- HIV Technical Working Group (HIV TWG).
- Partnership to support Programme 135 Phase II
- Private Sector Development and SME Promotion Partnership
- Public Administration Reform

107. The Participating UN Organizations will continue their active participation in these groups and help strengthen the Government's ownership, leadership and management of these groups to meet national development needs, and reduce transactions costs and increase aid effectiveness within their respective thematic areas.

## PART VI PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

### *Overall Programme Management*

108. The One Plan will be managed and implemented in accordance with the principles set out in the HCS. The GACA, the Resident Coordinator and the Heads of Participating UN Agencies (HOAs) will guide the overall implementation of the One Plan. In particular, the management and implementation of the One Plan will promote and support: (i) Government ownership of development policies, strategies and programs; (ii) alignment to national SEDP and related plans and programmes, and to national systems and procedures; (iii) harmonisation and simplification of planning and management arrangements for UN supported programmes/projects in Viet Nam; (iv) management for results, through the use of the One Plan RRF and Budget (see Annexes I and II); and (v) mutual accountability through joint Government and UN annual reviews of One Plan progress.

109. Within the One Plan Outcomes, the Outputs are grouped into thematic Clusters working towards complementary and cohesive Results. These Clusters are seen as functional elements which will encourage further collaboration between Organizations, as well as national IPs and other partners.

110. The Participating UN Organizations are working toward harmonisation and simplification of planning and management arrangements for UN supported programmes and projects, including financial management, and support increasing alignment and use of the Government's systems and procedures.

111. Joint Programmes (JPs) are a possible way to jointly carry out the implementation of programmes, and reflect a complementary and synergistic approach through which mutual collaboration is encouraged. In the context of the One Plan, JPs are not additional mechanisms that work outside the One Plan but are possible forms in which synergies within the One Plan can materialize. JPs will use the agreed resource channelling modalities and relevant tools and procedures provided by the UNDG.

### *One Plan Steering Committee*

112. The overall management and coordination of the One Plan is the joint responsibility of the Government and Participating UN Organizations under the *One Plan Steering Committee*. The Committee guides the implementation of the One Plan on the basis of the agreed terms of reference between the Government of Viet Nam and the UN Country Team.

113. The One Plan Steering Committee is co-chaired by a Vice Minister of MPI and the UN Resident Coordinator. Its membership includes GACA members and the country representatives of the Participating UN Organizations. Line ministries and agencies will be invited to participate in meetings as required. The Committee makes decisions and recommendations on the basis of consensus. When such consensus cannot be reached, co-Chairs make the final decisions.

114. The One Plan Steering Committee is tasked to provide guidance and recommendations on priorities to meet the objectives and results of the One Plan, review implementation strategies, conduct annual and mid-term reviews, endorse the One Plan annual report and determine the necessary adjustments for the coming year, approve resource allocation criteria and the guiding principles for the funds allocation process and oversee the work of the One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee (see Part VIII).

#### *One UN Leader*

115. The *UN Resident Coordinator*, as the *One UN Leader*, is the primary interlocutor for the UNCT with the Prime Minister and President of Viet Nam, representing the UNCT and its members. The RC will take the lead on common issues that require the UNCT to speak with one voice, and present a common position and views, particularly through the UNDAF and One Plan.

116. The RC guides the strategic development and management of the “One UN” reform and promotes joint decisions including all representatives of the Participating UN Organizations. Furthermore, the RC will provide strategic guidance and facilitate consensus-building for the development, formulation, implementation and management of the One Plan and its corresponding One Budget in Viet Nam, as well as their overall implementation and monitoring. The RC, however, will ultimately decide on behalf of the UNCT on matters related to the One Plan and the One Budget in the event consensus decisions within the UNCT are not achievable, based on criteria jointly defined by the *One Plan Steering Committee* and in full respect of the priorities identified in the One Plan and national priorities.

117. The RC, in coordination with Participating UN Organizations, will ensure that the agency annual plans are in line with the One Plan Outcomes and the Results and Resources Framework in Annex I.

118. The RC will lead country-level mobilization of resources for the One Plan Fund and will oversee their allocation based on the decisions made by the One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee as specified in paragraphs 140 through 144 of this document.

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

119. By mutual agreement, Participating UN Organizations and IPs will be responsible for managing activities and projects. The One Plan will be made operational through the development of Detailed Project Outlines (DPOs), Project documents and Annual Work Plans (AWPs), which describe the specific results to be achieved. The Project documents and AWP

s will be mutually signed and form agreements between the individual UN Agency and IPs. The Participating UN Organizations and IPs will use to the extent possible, the signed AWPs to implement programmatic initiatives; however, as necessary and appropriate, project documents may also be agreed.

120. DPOs and project documents have already been approved concerning most result areas, and activities are ongoing as per approved AWP

s. All funds indicated in

the One Plan have already been planned for allocation to the results presented in the Annex I and II. For those results and budget in Annex I and II for which DPOs and Project Documents have not yet been agreed, but preparations have been initiated before the signing of this version of the One Plan, DPOs will be completed and submitted to the Prime Minister for approval following the agreed process.

121. Participating UN organisations will harmonise and simplify management arrangements, and develop a road map to move toward increased utilisation of Government systems and procedures. Participating UN organisations and Government will also work together to significantly streamline the AWP process.

122. For each AWP, project or programme, the IPs will have the overall responsibility for planning, managing and monitoring activities and will be accountable for the implementation to the extent compatible with the policies, rules and regulations of the relevant UN Organizations and the Government as appropriate. Detailed implementation and management arrangements / mechanisms may be agreed upon between the UN and IPs. For selected activities, the Participating UN Organizations can also act as service providers.

123. The Implementing Partner who is the entity responsible and accountable for managing a project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of resources will be designated for each project. A single Implementing Partner is designated to manage each project. Possible Implementing Partners include Government Institutions, the Participating UN Organizations, and Inter-governmental Organizations (IGOs), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The Implementing Partner may enter into agreements with other organizations or entities to assist in successfully delivering project outputs.”

124. The Government and the Participating UN Organizations will give increased attention to assessing and strengthening the substantive and financial management capacities of national IPs. In addition, both parties will give due attention to exploring and applying other execution modalities, such as, execution by UN Organizations.

#### *One Plan Management Plan (OPMP)*

125. The One Plan Management Plan (OPMP) is an internal UNCT document that outlines how the UN Organizations participating in the One UN Initiative in Viet Nam will organize themselves in the most effective way so as to successfully implement the One Plan and other key elements of the "One UN Initiative". It looks at the capacities needed to implement the One Plan, the institutional arrangements to be put in place for a more effective and more coherent UN, the establishment of key baselines to measure progress, harmonization of business practices and expansion of common services. Given the change management nature of the overall reform, the OPMP will serve as a 'rolling' Management Plan that will be regularly updated as key components are designed and implemented.

126. The OPMP lays out a management strategy to deliver the One Plan based on a structure that introduces dual accountability, in which members of teams working together on a common area are accountable to both the individual Organization and a Programme Coordination Group (PCG). A PCG should help deliver results in the One Plan in a more coordinated and effective manner. PCGs aim at enhancing efficiencies,

improving coherence and reducing transaction costs for the UN and other stakeholders in the long run. The objectives of PCGs also include high quality coordination, institutional learning (across Organizations) and staff development.

127. PCGs will, among other tasks, coordinate the implementation of a specific set of outputs from the One Plan, including joint planning / programming, with particular emphasis on maximizing synergies, monitoring and evaluation, recommend participating UN Organizations best placed to lead specific areas of work, advise the One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee on allocation of resources from the One Plan Fund. PCGs will encourage a coordinated dialogue with the Government and other partners.

## PART VII MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### *Progress and Results Monitoring and Evaluation*

128. The Participating UN Organizations will work closely with the Government to monitor, evaluate and report on the results of the One Plan. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will ensure continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation of the One Plan and the corresponding activities covered by Annual Work Plans (AWPs).

129. The One Plan M&E system developed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG)<sup>13</sup> will guide the Annual Review of the One Plan. M&E systems and tools of the Participating UN Organizations and the Government will be the building blocks of the One Plan M&E Framework. The guiding principle is to avoid duplication of efforts by Participating UN Organizations and Implementing Partners (IPs) in monitoring and evaluation of the One Plan.

130. The Participating UN Organizations and the Government will take a results-based management (RBM) approach, ensuring that their processes, products and services contribute to the achievement of desired results (Outputs, Outcomes and Impacts) and resting on clearly defined accountability for results. An RBM approach requires monitoring and self-assessment of progress towards results, and reporting on performance. Outcomes and Outputs of the One Plan will be tracked using a Results and Resources Framework (RRF), (see Annex I).

131. A range of M&E instruments are expected to be used under the One Plan M&E system. These will include regular Government surveys, sectoral baseline and end-line surveys, studies (especially at the provincial level), joint periodic reviews and monitoring, and independent assessments and evaluations as well as data management systems, such as Development Assistance Database (DAD) and VietInfo. To ensure the successful operationalization of the One Plan M&E system, Participating UN Organizations and GACA will: (i) designate staff to participate in the M&E work, and (ii) provide adequate support to the M&E function in the context of the One Plan, where necessary.

132. The Government and Participating UN Organizations agree on the following general principles for monitoring, reporting and evaluation:

Project level:

- Project staff will write Annual Project Performance Reports (APPR). Although Annual Project Review is not mandatory, IPs, GACA and Participating UN Organizations may, in addition to APPRs, decide to conduct joint or separate Annual Project Performance Review Meetings (APPRMs) for all activities covered in the various AWPs. IPs that are

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<sup>13</sup> The MEWG assists the One Plan Steering Committee in measuring the results from the One Plan towards a more effective, coherent and efficient UN.

responsible for part of the implementation of the Annual Work Plans or projects, other UN agencies, donors, and collaborating NGOs, shall also be invited to these meetings, as appropriate. The report should collect sufficient information to (i) gain an overview of performance of the project portfolio and (ii) identify those areas in which progress is as planned and (iii) identify those areas in which progress is not as anticipated and what remedies are required to improve project performance.

*Programme level:*

- Annual progress reports will be prepared jointly by Participating UN Organizations and IPs working under the Programme Coordination Groups (PCGs) using a common format. This report will refer to 1) progress against outcomes (to be drawn from DevInfo), 2) performance of projects and 3) reference to any big shifts in risks or assumptions and implications in the programmatic area.
- The Co-convening Organizations for each of the PCGs will be responsible for consolidating the relevant APPRs above to produce an Annual PCG Report (APCGR). For this purpose, PCG co-convenors, GACA and IPs will carry out Annual Programme Review (APR) meetings. At these meetings, the information obtained from the projects will be aggregated and analysed with a view to discussing its implications at level of the PCG.

*One Plan level:*

- Lastly, the One Plan Steering Committee will chair an Annual One Plan Review (AOPR) meeting in order to fulfil its role in guiding, monitoring and overseeing the implementation of the One Plan and to make sure that its Outcomes are achieved and these contribute to national development goals / targets. The aggregation of information will be done at the level of the Outcomes as identified in the One Plan and then at the level of the One Plan as a whole.
- The purpose of the AOPR is to 1) review whether there are significant changes in the wider environment that are likely to significantly affect overall portfolio performance; 2) identify which parts of the project portfolio are delivering what was intended and which are not; 3) clarify how the programme should develop in the future (such as which areas of future support should be the priority); and 4) report on and discuss UN non-project support (such as in the areas of advocacy and leadership) and their influence on future development and implementation of the One Plan.

133. The RC will lead the monitoring of the One Plan and report on its implementation and will oversee the annual review process, in collaboration and consultation with all Participating UN Organizations.

134. In the context of the UN Reform and in addition to the above, the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) will undertake the evaluation of the “Delivering as One” / One UN Initiative in Viet Nam. In the first instance, the evaluation will focus on process, to be followed at a later date by an evaluation of results and impact of the One



Plan. The United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)<sup>14</sup> is the commissioner of the evaluation conducted by UNEG. The evaluation aims at providing relevant and useful information and lessons for decision making by the key stakeholders: pilot countries, UN Country Teams, UN organisations and UN decision making bodies.

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<sup>14</sup>The CEB is chaired by the Secretary General and the members are the Executive Heads of all UN organizations.

## PART VIII COMMITMENTS OF PARTICIPATING UN ORGANISATIONS

### *Integrated Results and Resource Framework for One Plan Budget*

135. The One Plan and its components define a coherent approach to planning UN activities in Viet Nam, according to priority areas summarized in the five Outcomes illustrated in Part IV, and consistently with the national priorities defined in SEDP. The commitment of resources that are required to promote those activities are represented in a comprehensive way in Annex I in an integrated Results and Resource Framework (RRF). The RRF identifies thematic clusters or programmatic components for each outcome, and specifies outputs and results for each cluster.

136. The One Budget is a total estimated amount of resources (both regular and other by year) needed to implement the One Plan as reflected in the RRF. Resources required by Output are reflected in the RRF (Annex I).

137. The One Budget presented in Annex II contains:

- (a) core/regular and non-core/other resources by year of all Participating UN Organizations that are expected to be used to support the indicated activities of One Plan in the period of 2006-2010;
- (b) non-core/other resources required to implement One Plan, by year, by Participating UN Organizations in the period of 2008-2010. Of the total non-core/other resources required, some has been secured already. The funding gap will be raised through the One Plan Fund and Other Resources. There will be no substitution of resource requirements from Other Resources to One Plan Fund.

### *Resource mobilization and the One Plan Fund*

138. In the spirit of partnership the Government and the UN will work together to mobilise the resources required for successful implementation of the One Plan. On behalf of the UN, the Resident Coordinator will lead the country-level mobilization effort for fund-raising for the *One Plan Fund*, which is a joint fund pass-through mechanism to mobilize and allocate donor funds for the unfunded part of the One Plan that is planned to be funded through One Plan Fund and for new initiatives responding to emerging needs within the context of the One Plan. The resources mobilized through the *One Plan Fund* are resources that are in addition to those made available directly to Participating UN Organizations for the implementation of the activities indicated in the One Plan.

139. Other resources channelled directly to Participating UN Organizations and funding for humanitarian emergencies are not included in these joint fund-raising efforts, although all country-level activities of the Participating UN Organizations for the pursuit of the development priorities indicated by the Government of Viet Nam in SEDP are covered in this One Plan.

### *One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee*

140. The *One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee* (the *Committee*) consists of the UN Resident Coordinator and the representatives of the Participating UN Organizations. The *One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee* is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator.

141. The *Committee* is responsible for overseeing the *One Plan Fund*, and for the consensual agreement on a coherent strategy for joint resource mobilization and allocation of resources accrued to the *One Plan Fund*; and for providing the Resident Coordinator with the programme priorities of the One Plan and the strategic criteria established by the *One Plan Steering Committee*.

142. The Resident Coordinator will seek consensus within the *One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee* with regards to both the joint country-level resource mobilization strategy and allocation criteria for funds accrued for the *One Plan Fund*. Furthermore, consultation will be promoted with the Participating UN Organizations through the *Committee* on the final allocation of those funds. The individual Participating UN Organizations are held accountable for the resources from the *One Plan Fund* for specific activities included in the One Plan.

143. If the *One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee* cannot reach an agreement on specific decisions on resource allocation from the *One Plan Fund*, the RC will have the authority to make the ultimate decision providing due documentation on the rationale of these decisions, as specified in the Memorandum of Understanding on the One Leader for Viet Nam agreed by the UN Country Team, in full respect of the priorities identified in the One Plan, as the strategic criteria established by the *One Plan Steering Committee*, and the decisions of the *One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee*.

144. The *One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee* will agree on appropriate mechanisms to address conflict or dispute resolution on resource allocation on the basis of criteria suggested at the system-wide level for all UN organizations participating in the One UN pilot initiatives.

### *Administrative Agent*

145. UNDP functions as the *One Plan Fund's* Administrative Agent, and as such is responsible for the day-to-day financial administration of this fund, including managing contributions from donors, disbursements, financial reporting and accounting, maintaining supporting system and audit.

### *Financial Commitments*

146. Participating UN Organizations have already approved from regular (core) resources a total cumulative commitment that amount to US\$ 95,699,895, to support the activities detailed in this One Plan, for the period from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010. They also estimate that they can mobilize funds through other resources for the same period, for a total amount of US\$ 170,166,424, corresponding to funds that are already secured or considered reasonably secured for those activities.

Therefore, the total commitment of resources from Participating UN Organizations, with core and other resources expected to be raised for this One Plan, amount to US\$ 265,866,319. Since the total cost of the activities programmed in this One Plan amounts to US\$ 403,518,333, the *funding gap* to be covered amounts to US\$ 137,652,014 for 2008 – 2010.

147. Participating UN Organizations agree to develop a joint resource mobilization strategy in order to cover the *funding gap*; therefore, the One Budget was developed in collaboration with the Government, which is presented in Annex II, and includes all forms of existing resource mobilization avenues of the Participating UN Organizations as well as the One Plan Fund.

148. The above funding commitments are excluded from funding received in response to emergency appeals, which may be launched by the Government or by the UN System in response to a Government request. Contributions to this *One Plan* from WHO and their specific conditions are reported in Appendix 4, and are an integral part of this text.

149. The activities included in the One Plan also include regional and global projects and programmes in which Viet Nam is involved. Resources relating to these are included in the budget only where these are attributed directly to activities in Viet Nam. For other inter-country, regional, inter-regional and global activities, an exchange of correspondence will form the basis for each Participating UN Organization to extend its cooperation to involve Viet Nam.

150. In the event that the One Plan Steering Committee requires resources for unforeseen or additional activities, and they exceed the limit of the expected Participating UN Organizations contributions to the budgets, the One Plan Steering Committee may request from the Participating UN Organizations for the submission of suitable documentation concerning these activities for separate consideration by the Government of Viet Nam. This will be considered as an additional request and adjustment to the One Plan. No judgements will be made about the activities that were previously allocated funding, provided that agencies do not have other sources to support the new initiatives.

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

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

152. Additional support may include access to UN Agency – managed global information systems, the network of the Participating UN Organizations’ country, regional and sub-regional offices, institutes, centres of excellence and specialised information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to all other forms of support provided by the network of UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes. The Participating UN Organizations shall appoint staff and provide consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

153. Participating UN Organizations and the Government will work closely to ensure that the responsibilities and accountabilities of all the parties involved in the One Plan implementation are clear, involving both IPs and their UN counterparts. Most of the activities will happen through nationally-implemented projects, as agreed in AWP. In the event that one UN Agency funds national partners, the latter will be fully accountable for those inputs and delivery of planned outputs. The Participating UN Organizations will provide support services on the request of IPs, provided this is in line with the contractual conditions under which an IP has been engaged. Where Participating UN Organizations provide direct and indirect support to counterparts, the Participating UN Organizations are primarily responsible for accountability.

154. The One Plan has a strong focus on supporting the development of laws, policies and programmatic approaches. This requires that the Participating UN Organizations bring international experience to bear on national challenges, and that their staff is technically competent and experienced, with credible communication and partnership management skills. The increased emphasis on cross-cutting and cross-sectoral programming will also require staff to work in a more collaborative and synergetic fashion.

155. To support the implementation of the One Plan, Participating UN Organizations will tap into global and regional knowledge networks as well as assistance programmes, and will cooperate with leading national and international policy and research institutions. Efforts will be made to strengthen and effectively use Participating UN Organizations' in-house expertise and research results.

*Financial Management: Financial Planning, Accounting, Monitoring and Auditing, and Fund Transfers*

156. Participating UN Organizations' budgets are distributed by calendar year as indicated in this One Budget in Annex II. Specific details on the allocation and yearly phasing of all Participating UN Organizations' support will be reviewed and further detailed in each Participating UN Organization's annual work plans and project documents, if necessary.

157. Participating UN Organizations will consult with concerned ministries and agencies on timely requisition of cash assistance or advance, supplies and equipment, or services. Participating UN Organizations will keep concerned officials informed of the movement of commodities, in order to facilitate efficient and timely clearing, warehousing and distribution. In consultation with the Government, Participating UN Organizations maintain the right to request the return of commodities, supplied but not used for the purpose specified in the annual work plans, and those commodities will be reprogrammed within the framework of the One Plan.

158. Harmonized or common management practices will be used as they apply to a broad range of issues: harmonization of reporting formats, common cost norms, cash transfer modalities, training, contracting and recruitment, project and programme management methodologies, and where appropriate back-office operations, to the extent permitted by governing body policies and organizational rules and regulations on individual Participating UN Organizations.

159. The Participating UN Organizations in Viet Nam will work closely with the Government of Viet Nam in order to make progress in the harmonization of

management practices to the extent permitted by governing body policies and organizational rules and regulations on individual Participating UN Organizations. In the case of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, specific progress has already been reached in harmonizing these management practices with the Government in such areas as financial management and planning and cash transfers, as well as financial monitoring and audits. Details of these arrangements are reported in the Appendix No. 1 of Part VIII of this document.

160. The efficacy and feasibility of including other Participating UN Organizations in the use of these harmonized modalities will be further explored during the implementation of the One Plan. Participating UN Organizations look with interest in efforts being undertaken at the system-wide level within the UN Chiefs Executive Board on Coordination (CEB), for possible progress in harmonization of business practices and procedures across the entire UN system.

161. Auditing shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures, which are provided in the financial regulations, rules and directives of the respective Participating UN Organizations. Standardized common procedures for financial accounting, financial monitoring and audits have been adopted by UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, as specified in the HPPMG.

## PART IX COMMITMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

### *Resource Mobilisation*

162. The Government through IPs will ensure that counterpart contributions necessary for the implementation of the One Plan will be made available in a timely and adequate manner.

163. The Government will work closely with Participating UN Organizations to mobilize other resources, from donors and the private sector, to support the One Plan implementation, supporting their efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of the One Plan.

### *Reviews*

164. The Government is committed to organise ARMs for specific programme components and joint One Plan Review meetings, and where appropriate, sectoral/thematic forums with the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and Participating UN Organizations. The reports of these reviews and meetings will be made available to Participating UN Organizations and will help guide further development of the cooperation between the Government and Participating UN Organizations. The Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UN Agency officials, experts, and service providers in order to observe and monitor all phases of the cooperation programme, meet beneficiaries, and assess progress and performance.

165. In order to ensure timely information on the movement and use of equipment, supplies and grants in implementing the programme, an administrative reporting and monitoring system shall be established. Each of the IPs shall provide periodic status reports to the Participating UN Organization concerned, MPI and the MOFI. Key indicators on financial delivery and results achieved shall be provided on targets applicable for each period. The Government and Participating UN Organizations shall mutually agree on the format and frequency of reporting. Implementation of AWP will be jointly reviewed in the ARMs and One Plan Steering Committee meetings.

166. The Government agrees that Participating UN Organizations independently publish, both nationally and internationally, any results and experiences arising from the One Plan based upon mutual consultation.

### *Project Documents and Annual Work Plans*

167. Participating UN Organizations and IPs will sign project documents and/ or AWP with details on accountability for the use of funds provided by Participating UN Organizations and those corresponding on the national counterpart contribution, including banking arrangements, accounting and financial reports, audit and control mechanisms, and closing procedures. The IPs shall designate the names, titles and account details of the recipients authorised to receive such funds, as and when applicable under the agreed implementation modality. Responsible officials will utilise such funds and other assistance in accordance with Government and Participating UN

Organization rules, ensure that funds are spent against approved AWP budgets, and adequately reported.

168. At the end of a project/programme any balance of funds not utilised or which could not be used according to the plans shall be reprogrammed by mutual, written consent between the Government and the UN Organization, or returned to the UN Organization. Failure to do so will preclude the UN Organization from providing further funds to the same recipient.

169. The transfer of supplies and equipment procured by Participating UN Organizations for the Government may be agreed between the two parties. Final legal transfer shall be accomplished upon delivery to the UN Organization of a signed Government receipt. Should any of the supplies and equipment not be used for the purposes for which they were provided as outlined in the project or AWP concerned, the UN Organization may require the return of those items, and the Government will make such items freely available to the UN Organization.

170. Funds for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the UN System, as stated in the ICSC circulars.

### *Implementation*

171. The Government, in close collaboration with Participating UN Organizations, will do everything in its power to ensure the effective implementation of the One Plan. It will furnish and compile findings, data, statistics and such other information as will enable the Participating UN Organizations to analyze and evaluate the results and achievements of the One Plan. Successful achievement of the One Plan will also depend on the relevant staff of the IPs. Government implementing agencies will make available competent staff with the necessary technical skills and the required allocation of time and resources to deliver results. Participating UN Organizations will endeavour to build a wide range of Government staff capacities and facilitate implementation of the One Plan.



## PART X OTHER PROVISIONS

172. The One Plan covers programme activities being implemented during the period from 2006 through to 2010, and may be modified by mutual consent following appropriate procedures. It will become effective upon signature by all relevant parties.

173. In the event that any significant change in the situation prevailing in the country requiring a modification in the objectives or an extension of the duration and scope of the planned programme components, the Government will make a formal request to the UN Resident Coordinator and an appropriate amendment to the One Plan will be negotiated together with the Participating UN Organizations.

174. In the event of a failure by one party to fulfil any of its obligations under the One Plan:

- (a) where the defaulting party is one of the Participating UN Organizations, the Government may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the One Plan vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party; and
- (b) where the defaulting party is the Government, the Participating UN Organization to which the Government has defaulted, either alone or together with all other Participating UN Organization, may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the One Plan by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party.

175. The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in Part I. The Government shall apply the provisions of the UN Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations<sup>15</sup> as to the UN Organizations' property, funds, and assets and to its officials. In addition, the Government will accord to the UN Organizations, their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the UN Organizations, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the UN Organizations and the Government. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the UN Organizations and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the UN Organizations nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the One Plan, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular UN Organization that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that UN Organization, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

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<sup>15</sup> Adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on 13 February 1946, to which the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam acceded in 1988 without relevant reservation

176. No taxes, tolls, duties, Value Added Tax (VAT) or any other forms of national taxation shall be levied on supplies, equipment, or services furnished by Participating UN Organizations under this One Plan, whether procured by the Participating UN Organizations or procured by the Government. The Government will be responsible for paying all import duties required for supplies and equipment imported for use by UN Organization supported programmes and projects.

177. This One Plan including the Results & Resources Framework in Annex I and Budget in Annex II are prepared in the English and Vietnamese language in sixteen copies of equal validity, with each party keeping one set of the originals.

178. Any dispute between the Government and a Participating UN Organization shall be resolved in accordance with the basic agreements stipulated in Part I of this One Plan. Any dispute among the Participating UN Organizations shall be resolved exclusively among the Participating UN Organizations through good faith consultations taking into account what indicated in Part VIII – Commitments of Participating UN Organisations of this document.

179. IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised, have signed this One Plan on 20 June 2008 in Ha Noi, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

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

**Name:** Vo Hong Phuc  
**Title:** Minister of Planning and Investment  
**For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam**

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

**Name:** John Hendra  
**Title:** United Nations Resident Coordinator

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

**Name:** Andrew Speedy  
**Title:** FAO Representative  
**For the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

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

**Name:** Vibeke Jensen  
**Title:** UNESCO Head of Office and Representative  
**For the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

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

**Name:** Atsuko Toda  
**Title:** IFAD Country Programme Manager  
**For the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**

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

**Name:** Nguyen Quang  
**Title:** UN-HABITAT Country Programme Manager  
**For the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)**

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

**Name:** Rie Vejs Kjeldgaard  
**Title:** ILO Director  
**For the International Labour Organization (ILO)**

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

**Name:** Nilgun Tas  
**Title:** UNIDO Representative  
**For the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**

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

**Name:** Eamonn Murphy  
**Title:** UNAIDS Country Director  
**For the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**

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

**Name:** Narumi Yamada  
**Title:** UNODC Representative  
**For the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

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

**Name:** Suzette Mitchell  
**Title:** UNIFEM Country Programme Manager  
**For the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**

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

**Name:** Ian Howie  
**Title:** UNFPA Representative  
**For the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

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

**Name:** Setsuko Yamazaki  
**Title:** UNDP Country Director  
**For the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

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

**Name:** John Hendra  
**Title:** UNV Representative  
**For the United Nations Volunteers (UNV)**

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

**Name:** Jesper Morch  
**Title:** UNICEF Representative  
**For the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

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

**Name:** Jean-Marc Olivé  
**Title:** WHO Representative  
**For the World Health Organization (WHO)**

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 - SELECTED CONVENTIONS AND REGULATIONS RELEVANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIET NAM

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2007)
- Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)
- Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)
- Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
- Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- International Health Regulations (2005)
- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)
- Terrorism-related international conventions and protocols
- United Nations Convention against Corruption (2005)
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition

## APPENDIX 2 - SELECTED SUMMITS, CONFERENCES AND OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL EVENTS RELEVANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIET NAM

- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Fourth World Conference on Women (1995)
- Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Global Campaign on Urban Governance, as part of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, adopted at the Second UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
- International Conference on Financing for Development and Monterrey Consensus (2002)
- International Conference on Population and Development
- International Labour Organization Forum on Decent work for a Fair Globalization
- Millennium Summit and its Millennium Declaration
- Millennium Summit +5
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the use of children in armed conflict (2000)
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and pornography (2000)
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (2000)
- World Summit on Sustainable Development /Rio + 10
- São Paulo Consensus of the XI session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- Several recommendations of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
- United Nations Forum on Forests (2002)
- United Nations General Assembly Special Session on AIDS (2001 and 2006)
- United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children (2002)
- United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS) (1998)
- United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
- World Conference on Education for All and related follow-up processes and initiatives, Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the 2000 World Education Forum
- World Conference on Women (1995)
- World Food Summit (2002)
- World Conference on Disaster Reduction (2005)
- World Summit on the Information Society (2003 and 2005)

## APPENDIX 3 FINANCIAL MODALITIES THAT APPLY TO UNDP, UNICEF AND UNFPA

### *Financial Management and Cash Transfers*

180. All cash transfers to an IP are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the IP and UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF (hereinafter referred to as UN Funds and Programmes<sup>16</sup>). Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWPAs can be made by a UN Fund and Programme using the following modalities:

- 1) Cash transferred directly to the IP:
  - (a) *Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or*
  - (b) *After activities have been completed (reimbursement);*
- 2) Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the IPs on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the IP;
- 3) Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by ExCom agencies in support of activities agreed with IPs.

181. Direct cash transfers shall normally be requested and released for project/programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorised expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN Funds and Programmes shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditures made by the IP over and above the authorised amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the IP and the UN Funds and Programmes, or refunded.

182. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government IP, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN<sup>17</sup> IP. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN Fund and Programme may conduct such an assessment, in which the IP shall participate. The IP and GACA may participate in the selection of the consultant as appropriate.

183. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

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<sup>16</sup> While the UN Funds and Programmes in general include many more UN entities, in this appendix this terms is used only to refer to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.

<sup>17</sup> For the purposes of these clauses, “the UN” includes the IFIs.

184. IPs agree to cooperate with the UN Funds and Programmes in any given case for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN Funds and Programmes. To that effect, IPs agree to the following.

- (1) Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN Funds and Programmes or their representatives.
- (2) Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN Funds and Programmes' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
- (3) Special or scheduled<sup>18</sup> audits. UN Funds and Programmes and in consultation with MPI will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of IPs with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN Funds and Programmes, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

185. The General State Audit (GSA) may undertake the audits of Government IPs. If the GSA chooses not to undertake the audits of specific IPs to the frequency and scope required by the UN Funds and Programmes, the UN Funds and Programmes will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services in consultation with GACA. Assessments and audits of non-Government IPs will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of the UN Funds and Programmes.

186. To facilitate assurance activities, IPs and the UN Funds and Programmes may agree to use programme monitoring and financial control tools allowing data sharing and analysis, such as DevInfo. Audits will be organised as an integral part of sound financial and administrative management. Audit observations and findings will be used together with monitoring, evaluation and other reports to continuously improve the quality of management practices and the use of resources. Where more than one UN Funds and Programmes provides cash to the same IP, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated between the UN Funds and Programmes.

187. The findings of each audit will be reported to the IP and the UN Fund or Programme, and the Government. Each IP will furthermore:

- (1) Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- (2) Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN Fund or Programme that provided cash, and where the GSA has been agreed to conduct the audits also to the GSA.
- (3) Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- (4) Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN Funds and Programmes, on a quarterly basis.

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<sup>18</sup> Annual financial auditing will be conducted for each Implementing Partner in accordance with standard regulations. All audits to be conducted in 2007 (for financial year of 2006 – before One Plan is effective) will follow existing individual ExCom Agencies' schedules/plans, arrangements and procedures. Efforts will be made to organise joint ExCom audits of IPs in 2008 and onwards (for financial years of 2007 and onwards).



### *Financial Planning and Fund Transfers*

188. Participating UN Funds and Programmes' funds are distributed by calendar year in accordance with the One Plan. Specific details on the allocation and yearly phasing of UN Funds and Programmes' support will be reviewed and further detailed in Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and project documents, if necessary. Any unspent funds not earmarked for specific initiatives may be re-allocated based on mutual consent between the Government and UN Funds and Programmes.

189. UN Funds and Programmes will consult with IPs concerned on timely requisition of cash assistance or advance, supplies and equipment, or services. UN Funds and Programmes will keep concerned officials informed of the movement of commodities, in order to facilitate efficient and timely clearing, warehousing and distribution. In consultation with the Government, UN Funds and Programmes maintain the right to request the return of commodities supplied but not used for the purpose specified in the AWPs, and those commodities will be reprogrammed within the framework of the One Plan.

190. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN Funds and Programmes shall notify the IP of the amount approved by the UN Funds and Programmes and shall disburse funds to the IP within five working days of notification. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the IPs on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the IP; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Participating UN Agencies in support of activities agreed with IPs, the UN Funds and Programmes shall proceed with the payment within ten working days.

191. In the case of international NGO and IGO IPs cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilisation of all received cash are submitted to the appropriate UN Funds and Programmes agency within six months after receipt of the funds. This shall be agreed in formal agreements signed between the NGO or IGO IP and the UN Fund or Programme.

192. The UN Funds and Programmes shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the IP and a third party vendor. Where more than one UN Fund or Programme provides cash to the same IP, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated between those agencies.

### *Financial Accounting, Monitoring and Auditing*

193. A standard Fund Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by IPs to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that the UN Funds and Programmes will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The IPs will use the FACE to report on the utilisation of cash received. The IP shall identify the designated official(s) authorised to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the IP.

194. Cash transferred to IPs should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWPs only. Cash received by national IPs shall be used in accordance with

established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilisation of all received cash are submitted to the appropriate UN Fund or Programme within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the regulations, policies and procedures of the UN Fund or Programme concerned will apply.

195. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each IP receiving cash from a UN Fund or Programme will provide that the UN Fund or Programme or its representative with timely access to:

- (1) all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by the UN Fund or Programme;
- (2) all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the IP's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

## APPENDIX 4 - SPECIFIC PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO WHO

196. Following resolutions WHA60.12 and WPR/RC58.R1, WHO agrees to provide a maximum of US\$4,661,000 funding from its regular budget for activities undertaken within the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2009 through WHO's country programme with the Government of Viet Nam. Half of this amount of regular budget funding has also been estimated by WHO to be available for 2010 and is included in the figures provided in Annexes I and II, but it is understood that the budget provided for 2010 is an estimate only and that WHO can make no commitment that any or all of this funding will be made available until such time as appropriate resolutions have been passed at the World Health Assembly and the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific. WHO also agrees to provide such additional extra budgetary funds (referred to as 'other sources' in Annex II) as may be available to WHO from time to time, up to a maximum of US\$52,519,203 for the period 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010, subject to availability of funds, budgetary limitations, WHO's rules and regulations, and on the understanding that extra budgetary resources available to WHO must be shared with other countries and are often provided by donors for specified purposes. Proposed budgets for each expected result that WHO is responsible for, or contributes to, will be discussed and agreed with the Ministry of Health during the course of preparing a DPO and in the case of joint programmes with other UN partners. Any proposed changes in the overall resources planned for each expected result should be accompanied by an official government request.

197. As determined by the type of collaboration provided by WHO, the Government will be expected to provide the following items, in addition to the administrative and financial obligations covered by the Basic Agreement with WHO:

- (i) For local costs, upon conclusion of the activity, the Government will provide a detailed statement which will include a technical report in English and a simple statement of account in English listing in summary the expenses signed by the government official responsible for the activity. Any unspent balance must be returned to WHO within three months of receipt.
- (ii) For any vehicles provided by WHO, the Government will cover the costs of fuel, maintenance, spare parts, salaries and travel allowances for the drivers of such vehicles.

198. Without prejudice to the generality of the immediately preceding paragraph, the Government shall insure WHO, its advisers, agents and employees from civil liability under the laws of the country in respect of any vehicles provided for use in implementing this form of cooperation.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARH	Adolescent Reproductive Health
ASMED	Agency for Small and Medium Enterprise Development
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
ARM	Annual Review Meeting
AUSAID	Australian Government's Overseas Aid Programme
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCA	Basic Cooperation Agreement (UNICEF-Government)
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BL	Biodiversity Law
CACSC	Central Anti-Corruption Steering Committee
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework (UNDP)
CCFSC	Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism (ref HIV)
CCPE	Central Committee for Popularization and Education
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEA	Council on Ethnic Affairs
CEBA	Committee for Economic and Budgetary Affairs
CEC	Continuing Education Center
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEM	Committee for Ethnic Minorities
CEST	Committee for Environment, Science and Technology
CFSC	Committee for Flood and Storm Control (provincial level)
CFT	Counter Financing Terrorism
CHE	Centre for Health Education
CHS	Commune Health Station
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIEM	Central Institute for Economic Management
CIP	Child Injury Prevention
CLC	Community Learning Center
CP7	The 7th Country Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan (based on CPD)
CPD	Country Programme Document (based on UNDAF)

CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
CST	Country Support Team UNFPA Bangkok
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DAV	Drug Administration of Viet Nam
DFID	Department for International Development (U.K)
DHS	Demography and Health Survey
DOH	Department of Health (Province)
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
DPOs	Detailed Project Outlines
DRM	Disaster reduction management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
EOC	Essential Obstetric Care
EPI	National Expanded Programme on Immunization
FA	Farmers' Association
FACE	Fund Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (report)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIA	Foreign Investment Agency
FICEN	Fisheries Information Center
FIU/AMLIC	Financial Intelligence Unit/Anti-Money Laundering Information Center
FP	Family Planning
GACA	Government Aid Coordination Agencies, including MPI, MOFI, MOFA and OOG
GE	Gender Equality
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GI	General Inspectorate
GSA	General State Audit
GSO	General Statistics Office
GACA	Government Aid Coordination Agencies
GBV	Gender Based Violence
Gencomnet	Gender and Community Development Network
GIPA	Greater Involvement of People Living with AIDS
GOPF	General Office on Population and Family Planning
HCMA	Ho Chi Minh National Political Academy
HCMPC	People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HIV TWG	Technical Working Group (HIV)
HMU	Ha Noi Medical University
HOE	Hospital of Endocrinology
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

HR	Human Rights
HSPI	Health Strategy and Policy Institute
HUT	Hanoi University of Technology
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IDV	Institute of Dermatology and Venerology
IE	Institute of Endocrinology
IEC	Information, education and communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institution
IGO	Intergovernmental organisation
IH&E	Central and Regional Institutes of Hygiene and Epidemiology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPSARD	Institute of Policy and Strategy on Agriculture and Rural Development
ISG	International Support Group (Agriculture and Rural Development) (in MARD)
ISGE	International Support Group Natural Resources and Environment (in MONRE)
ITC	International Trade Center
IVAC	Institute of Vaccines and Medical Biologicals
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LAC SC	Law on Anti-Corruption Steering Committee
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LEP	Law on Environmental Protection
LSDS	Legal Sector Development Strategy
MAB	Man and Biosphere
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEWG	Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHH	Mental Health Hospital
MHI	Mental Health Institute
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMU	Military Medical University
MOCST	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MOFI	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MPS	Ministry of Public Security
MTR	Mid-term review
MYFF	Multi-Year Funding Framework
NA	National Assembly
NCADP	National Committee on AIDS, Drugs and Prostitution Control
NCFAW	National Committee for the Advancement of Women
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDM-P	Natural Disasters Mitigation Partnership
NEC	Neonatal Emergency Care
NEU	National Economics University
NEX	National Execution Guidelines/Manual
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NHI	National Heart Institute
NHTM	National Hospital of Traditional Medicine
NHTRD	National Hospital of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease
NICVB	National Institute for Control of Vaccines and Biologicals
NIESAC	National Institute for Educational Strategies and Curriculum Development
NIHBT	National Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion
NIMPE	National Institute of Malaria, Parasitology and Entomology
NIN	National Institute of Nutrition
NIOEH	National Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health
NIOS	National Institute of Odontostomatology
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPH	National Paediatric Hospital
NOGH	National ObGyn Hospital
NSCAI	National Steering Committee for Avian Influenza
NSG	National Standards and Guidelines for Reproductive Health Care Services
NTP	National targeted programme (e.g. for poverty reduction; rural water supply and sanitation)
OB-GYN	Obstetrics and Gynaecology
ODA	Official Development Aid

ONA	Office of the National Assembly
OPI	Viet Nam Integrated National Operational Programme for Avian and Human Influenza, 2006-2010
OOG	Office of the Government
PAHI	Partnership for Avian and Human Influenza
PAR	Public Administration Reform
PAR SC	PAR Steering Committee
PC	People's Council
PCFPs	Provincial Child-Friendly Programmes
PCG	Programme Coordination Group
PCSA	Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs
PD	Population and Development
PGAE	Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness
PI	Pasteur Institutes
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMCs	Preventive Medicine Centres
PMRG	Prime Minister's Research Group
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPD	Plant Protection Department
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credit
RBM	Results Based Management
RH	Reproductive Health
RHIYA	Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in Asia
RRF	Results and Resources Framework
RTIs	Reproductive Tract Infections
SAVY	Survey Assessment of Vietnamese Youth (2003-2004)
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (UNDP-Government)
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SBV	State Bank of Viet Nam
SD	Sustainable development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SM	Safe Motherhood
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SODC	Standing Office on Drugs Control
SPC	Supreme People's Court
SPP	Supreme People's Procuracy
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health



SSF	Social Security Framework
STAMEQ	Directorate for Standards and Quality
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TRAC	Targeted Resource Allocation from the Core (UNDP)
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Funds
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VA	Veterans' Association
VAAC/MOH	Viet Nam Administration for AIDS Control/Ministry of Health
VAPM	Viet Nam Administration for Preventive Medicine
VASS	Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences
VAST	Viet Nam Academy of Science and Technology
VCA	Viet Nam Corporative Alliance
VCCI	Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VDG	Viet Nam Development Goal
VEPA	Viet Nam Environmental Protection Agency
VFA	Viet Nam Food Administration
VGCL	Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour
VHI	Viet Nam Health Insurance
VIAEP	Viet Nam Institute of Agricultural Engineering and Post Harvest Technology
VIETRADE	Vietnam Trade Promotion Agency
VINACOSH	Viet Nam Committee on Smoking and Health
VINAFPA	Viet Nam Family Planning Association
VLA	Viet Nam Lawyers' Association
VNCPC	Viet Nam Cleaner Production Centre
VSI	Viet Nam Social Insurance

VTV	Viet Nam Television
VUSTA	Viet Nam Union of Science and Technology Associations
VWU	Viet Nam Women's Union
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
YFS	Youth Friendly Services
YU	Youth Union

## ANNEX I RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
<b><u>Social Policy &amp; Social Security</u></b>			
1.1. [OPI 1.1.] [UNDP + UNICEF] Improved design and more effective implementation of national target programmes (NTPs) for poverty reduction and socioeconomic development of poorest communes.	1.1.1 [OPI 1.1.1.] [UNDP 1.1.1, UNICEF SPP R2 & R3] NTPs for poverty reduction designed in a transparent, gender-sensitive and participatory manner, and taking into account lessons learned from the 2005 evaluation of the first generation of NTPs, including child poverty, EM children's and women's issues and their rights.(national level)	MOLISA, MOCST, CEM With MPI, MOF& other ministries and People's Committees of selected provinces	UNDP 3,346,702 + UNICEF 400,000
	1.1.2 [OPI 1.1.2.] [UNDP 1.1.2, UNICEF SPP R3] Efficient M & E systems developed at central and local levels to monitor the progress of NTPs for poverty reduction, including child poverty, and disseminate outputs to all interested parties for improved policy-making and improved implementation of NTPs (national and local levels)		
	1.1.3 [OPI 1.1.3.] [UNDP 1.1.3] Effective mechanisms developed for improved targeting and participation to enhance the access by poor men and women and children to and increase their benefits from NTPs (national and local levels)		
	1.1.4 [OPI 1.1.4.] [UNDP 1.1.4, UNICEF SPP R3] Systems for pro-poor budget allocation, including for tackling child poverty issues and financial management designed in a transparent and participatory manner, and introduced for NTPs (national and local levels)		
	1.1.5 [OPI 1.1.5.] [UNDP 1.1.5] National capacities improved for the implementation of NTPs at various levels, including capacities to monitor the progress of such programmes (national and local levels)		
1.2. [OPI 1.2.] [UNDP + ILO] Comprehensive, national plan for inclusive and progressive social security	1.2.1. [OPI 1.2.1.] [UNDP 1.2.1] Knowledge gaps identified and research conducted that will contribute to policy debates on the development of a comprehensive National Plan for inclusive and progressive social security and a social security law (national level)	MOLISA With VASS, VHI, VSI, MOF, MPI & NA	UNDP 2,600,000 + ILO 1,804,250
	1.2.2. [OPI 1.2.2.] [UNDP 1.2.2] Consensus reached among key national and international stakeholders on the roadmap towards and technical assistance needs for developing the National Plan for inclusive and progressive social security and social security law (national level)		
	1.2.3. [OPI 1.2.3.] [UNDP 1.2.3] UN Technical support provided to the formulation of the National Plan for social security and the drafting of the social security law and their		

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	1.2.4. implementation guidelines (national level) [OPI 1.2.4.] [UNDP 1.2.4] National capacities strengthened and knowledge gaps closed for the effective implementation of the National Plan for social security and the social security law (national level)		
1.3. [OPI 1.3.] [UNDP + UNICEF + UNFPA] Improved monitoring and evaluation of the progress in socioeconomic development, towards achieving VDGs/MDGs and meeting the commitments of Viet Nam under international agreements, with special attention to situation of poor ethnic people, children, and women.	<p>1.3.1 [OPI 1.3.1.] [UNDP 1.3.1] National and sectoral Statistical Indicators revised and updated for monitoring of the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006-2010, MDGs and VDGs, with special attention to monitoring ethnicity, children's rights and gender equality<sup>19</sup>.</p> <p>1.3.2 [OPI 1.3.2.] [UNDP 1.3.2] National Statistical Action Plan (NSAP) and Capacity Building Plan revised and updated (national and local levels)</p> <p>1.3.3 [OPI 1.3.3.] [UNDP 1.3.3; UNICEF-PME project; UNFPA-4.8] National capacity strengthened for harmonized and rationalized data collection and filling data gaps with regard to ethnicity, children and gender equality and on Population/FP policies &amp; programs (national and local levels)</p> <p>1.3.4 [OPI 1.3.4.] [UNDP 1.3.4 &amp; part 1.7.4; UNICEF-PME project; UNFPA part 4.1] Mechanisms developed and improved for storage, reporting, and communication of social economic data that are disaggregated by ethnicity, age and sex (including DevInfo), and increased use of those data in strategic planning, policy making as well as in evaluation of impact of development programmes on ethnic people, children and women (national and local level).</p> <p>1.3.5 [OPI 1.3.5.] [UNDP 1.3.5] TA provided to the mid-term review/social audit of the SEDP aiming at providing objective information necessary for adjusting the SEDP (national level)</p> <p>1.3.6 [OPI 1.3.6.] [UNDP 1.3.6] TA provided to the preparation of bi-annual NHDR's and MDGR's (national level)</p> <p>1.3.7 [OPI 1.3.7.] [UNFPA] Strengthened capacity of GSO in designing, data collection, data analysis and dissemination of findings of 2009 Census and other related surveys.</p>	GSO, MPI, MOLISA, MARD, MOET, MOH & People's Committees of selected provinces	<p>UNDP 2,688,193 + UNICEF 1,737,565 + UNFPA 3,899,853</p>

<sup>19</sup> This includes some elements of UNICEF-PME and UNFPA work under 4.8 and 4.1.

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
1.4. [OPI 1.4.] [UNICEF] Increased knowledge of policy makers and the public on new areas of social policy and their impact on children, with special focus on policy and planning on the Vietnamese family	1.4.1. [OPI 1.4.1.] [UNICEF SPP R1] Increased knowledge and understanding on changing nature and situation of hard-to-reach e.g. migrant families, Ethnic minority families, poor families and families affected by HIV or emergencies available to and used by decision makers and the wider public, to support development of family-related policies that promote equity and use a child rights-based approach 1.4.2. [OPI 1.4.2.] [UNICEF SPP R1] Improved legislation on the families which is updated, relevant and sets service standards for child survival, development and protection interventions 1.4.3. [OPI 1.4.3.] [UNICEF SPP R1] Strengthened participatory and right-based planning and monitoring of the National Targeted Plan of action for families to track progress and inform development of more effective policies for children and vulnerable groups	MOLISA	UNICEF 775,000
1.5. [OPI 1.5.] [UNICEF + UNDP + UNESCO] Strengthened policies on ethnic minorities, that promote rights of ethnic minority children and women	1.5.1. [OPI 1.5.1.] [UNICEF SPP R2] Increased knowledge and understanding among decision and policy makers on the situation of children and women from different EM groups and their rights to access to basic social services for more appropriate policies for Ethnic minorities 1.5.2. [OPI 1.5.2.] [UNICEF SPP R2; UNDP 1.7.5] Strengthened national capacities for development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of improved socioeconomic development plans targeted at ethnic minorities, and policies and standards that promote minority children's rights to access basic social services and women's rights to economic opportunities and social and legal services 1.5.3. [UNESCO] Enhanced coherence between social and ethnic minority policies vis-à-vis the 2003 International Convention on the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2001 Law on Cultural Heritage	CEMA, MCTS, MOLISA	UNDP 1,000,000 + UNICEF 818,500 + UNESCO 20,000
1.6. [OPI 1.6.] [UNICEF] Strengthened capacity at the national level for participatory formulation, implementation and monitoring of socio-economic development plans, with special focus on child poverty	1.6.1. [OPI 1.6.1.] [UNICEF SPP R3] Improved information on and understanding of child poverty in Viet Nam and the ways in which it affects children 1.6.2. [OPI 1.6.2.] [UNICEF SPP R3] Strengthened policies and programmes to address child poverty 1.6.3. [OPI 1.6.3.] [UNICEF SPP R3] Improved financial resource allocation and service delivery mechanism to tackling child poverty	MOLISA	UNICEF 1,103,500

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
<p>1.7. [OPI 1.7.] [UNIFEM + ILO] Increased knowledge and awareness of women's human rights and deeper understanding of CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) by state organs and organized civil society groups, including women's NGOs</p>	<p>1.7.1. [OPI 1.7.1.] [UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP (output 1.1)] Increased recognition of state obligations under CEDAW and its importance for guaranteeing women's human rights by State, NGOs and civil society organizations</p> <p>1.7.2. [OPI 1.7.2.] [UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP (output 1.2)] Increased understanding of governments and civil society on women's human rights situations and the extent to which discrimination persists</p> <p>1.7.3. [OPI 1.7.3.] [UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP (output 1.3)] Legislation reviewed to identify actions needed to harmonize the legal system with CEDAW by government or civil Society</p> <p>1.7.4. [ILO + UNIFEM] Awareness and capacity for implementation of CEDAW in workers, employers' organisations built</p>	<p>NCFAW, Communist Party Commission for Social Mobilisation, NA, Supreme Procuracy, Supreme Court, VLA, GenComNet WU, MOLISA</p>	<p>UNIFEM 328,094</p>
<p>1.8. [OPI 1.11.] [UNDP + UNIFEM] Improved knowledge for promoting equal access of women to economic opportunities, social services and legal services.</p>	<p>1.8.1. [OPI 1.11.1.] [UNDP 1.7.1 and 1.7.2] Improved information on the current state of women's participation in Peoples' Committees and People's Councils at provincial, district and commune levels, and substantive inputs provided for improving strategies and legal frameworks to increase their participation (local level)</p> <p>1.8.2. [OPI 1.11.2.] [UNDP 1.7.3] Policy dialogue papers prepared and strategies proposed for improving women's access to better paid and more stable jobs and reducing irregularities in the gender division of labour in the national labour market (national level).</p> <p>1.8.3. [OPI 1.11.3.] [UNDP 1.7.4 minus data] Policy dialogue papers prepared and advocacy work undertaken for promoting gender equality in this area, with particular attention to female migrants.</p> <p>1.8.4. [UNIFEM] Women migrant workers are empowered from a gender and development perspective by addressing their concerns and ensuring their rights are recognized and respected.</p> <p>1.8.5. [UNDP] Advancement of women into leadership roles in the public sector facilitated and leadership training for women in the public sector organized</p>	<p>NCFAW, WU, CEMA &amp; VASS, MOLISA With research institutes and ministries</p>	<p>UNDP 2,320,709 + UNIFEM 250,000</p>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
1.9. [UNIFEM] Support gender mainstreaming in development	1.9.1. [UNIFEM] Gender budgeting and Gender responsive measures are effectively integrated into the PRSC process 1.9.2. [UNIFEM] Women's economic security and rights address gender concerns in the context of trade, macroeconomic policy issues and WTO	National Assembly, MOLISA, VWU, Gencomnet	UNIFEM 100,000 + 150,000
<b><u>Public Financial Management</u></b>			
1.10. [OPI 1.10.] [UNDP] Knowledge increased and policy options identified to promote more pro-poor public finance policies that take into account the impacts of trade liberalization and financial reforms.	1.10.1. [OPI 1.10.1.] [UNDP 1.6.1] Policy analysis conducted of current public finance policies and policy dialogue papers prepared (national level) 1.10.2. [OPI 1.10.2.] [UNDP 1.6.2] Advice given to the designing and putting in place of institutions and frameworks for sustainable and equitable revenue and expenditure (national level) 1.10.3. [OPI 1.10.3.] [UNDP 1.6.3] Government-led efforts in ODA management, utilization and coordination supported, through capacity development for systematic data collection/analysis/reporting, improved strategic planning & legal framework development and increased government-donor harmonization in line with Ha Noi Core Statement (national level).	MOF and MPI, VASS	UNDP 4,337,687
<b><u>Employment and Enterprise Development</u></b>			
1.11. [ILO + UNESCO] Employment Policies, Programmes and Practices supporting Decent Work	1.11.1. [ILO] Employment policies, programmes and practices reflecting the particular needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. disabled, women, youth, children, migrant workers, PLWHA and ethnic minorities) 1.11.2. [ILO + UNESCO] Vocational Education and Training Policies and Programs are demand driven and improve employability, especially of youth 1.11.3. [ILO] Effective Labour Market Information Systems created to support the development of Policies and Strategies for Employability and Human Resource Development	MOLISA VCCI, VGCL, VCA YU+ MOET/ WU	ILO 16,713,752 + UNESCO 97,500
1.12. [OPI 1.8.] [UNDP + UNESCO + UNIDO + ILO] More coherent and conducive regulatory	1.12.1. [OPI 1.8.1.] [UNDP 1.4.1] Legal framework improved for the promotion of investment and private sector development with a particular focus on improving the livelihoods of the poor (national level)	MPI (task force) MPI /	UNIDO 16,596,446 +

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
framework and policies for private sector development and practices that promote investment, trade, wealth and employment creation, especially among youth, at national and local levels.	<p>1.12.2. [OPI 1.8.2.] [UNDP 1.4.2] Popular understanding of business laws and guidelines on their implementation broadened (national level)</p> <p>1.12.3. [OPI 1.8.3.] [UNDP 1.4.3] Environment improved for private sector development in targeted provinces (local level)</p> <p>1.12.4. [OPI 1.8.5.] [UNV] IT and English vocational training for employment</p> <p>1.12.5. [UNIDO 1.2] Policy advice and capacity building assistance provided for consolidated registration reform at national and provincial level</p> <p>1.12.6. [UNIDO 1.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5] Policy and institutional frameworks improved for small and medium enterprise, women entrepreneurship and cluster development for pro-poor growth (national level)</p> <p>1.12.7. [ILO] [UNIDO 2.6 + UNESCO] [UNIDO 2.4, 2.7] Improved policies, programmes and practices for pro-poor local economic development – including micro, small, artisanal and cooperative enterprises and entrepreneurship promotion – focusing on the particular needs of rural populations, women and other disadvantaged groups</p> <p>1.12.8. [ILO] National, sector and enterprise competitiveness and productivity improved through the promotion of international standards, codes of conducts and global compact</p> <p>1.12.9. [ILO] Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Policies and Management Systems promoting a preventive safety culture and higher productivity in all work places</p> <p>1.12.10. [UNESCO] Policies and strategies devised to support the development of cultural industries, in particular traditional crafts</p>	<p>ASMED, MOF, MPS, MOIT, MOLISA, MCST, MoJ, MARD 64 DPIs, VCCI, GSO, PCs of selected provinces, private sector entities; Ha Tay DOLISA/ Ba Vi Rehab. Centre no.2, VWU,VGC L VCA, YU, sector associations VIAEP, DARD, WRRDSS, Nam Dinh, Quang Nam</p>	<p>UNDP 1,925,864 + UNV 25,352 + ILO 6,339,042 + UNESCO 318,872</p>



Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
1.13. YOUTH JOINT PROGRAM [ILO + UNV + UNIFEM + UNFPA] Vulnerable rural youth are able to obtain decent and productive employment	1.13.1. [ILO + UNV] Employability of vulnerable rural youth improved, with a focus on formal/non education, guidance and vocational training 1.13.2. [ILO/IOM <sup>20</sup> + UNFPA + UNIFEM] National and provincial institutional capacity to facilitate vulnerable rural youth access to quality employment strengthened 1.13.3. [UNFPA + UNIFEM + ILO/IOM <sup>21</sup> + UNV] Vulnerable rural youth empowered to make informed employment-related decisions, with a focus on enhancing services for employment and migration-related life skills and community awareness	MOLISA, MOET, MOH, VCCI, VGCL, VCA YU, Fatherland Front, Farmer's Unions, WU	ILO 1,000,000 UNV 189,338 UNFPA 468,000 UNIFEM 144,930  TOTAL= 1,802,268
<b>International Trade Policy</b>			
1.14. [OPI 1.9.] [UNDP] Understanding of challenges improved and policy options identified to respond to socioeconomic impacts of globalization and integration, and more equitable distribution of the benefits from participation in international economy promoted	1.14.1. [OPI 1.9.1.] [UNDP 1.5.1] Policy analysis conducted of current challenges and policy options in globalization and Viet Nam's efforts in international integration (national level) 1.14.2. [OPI 1.9.2.] [UNDP 1.5.2] Advice given on and labour market surveys improved, to improve understanding of current challenges and policy options regarding redistributive impacts of globalization and international integration (national level)	MPI, MOF, VASS and MOLISA With GSO and Gencomnet	UNDP 4,138,768
1.15. [FAO+UNIDO] Improved conformity of trade and productive sector policies, legal,	1.15.1. [UNIDO/ UNCTAD <sup>22</sup> ] National capacities enhanced to draw available benefits from Viet Nam's commitments on TRIPS, TBT, SPS and concessions accorded including tariffs by training of relevant officials on preparing Notification on various subjects on	MOIT, MPI, MARD, VFA,	UNIDO 860,000 +

<sup>20</sup> & <sup>21</sup> IOM is not a UN agency and not a signatory of the One Plan. IOM partners with ILO to achieve these results within the framework of UN Joint Programme on Youth.

<sup>22</sup> UNCTAD is a non-resident UN agency which partners with UNIDO to achieve this result within the context of the UN Joint Programme on Trade.

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
regulatory and institutional frameworks with WTO requirements and international norms and standards	<p>the subsidiary bodies of WTO; for developing appropriate domestic legislation and policies to meet WTO commitments and national policy objectives; and by building up awareness of private sector, civil society, parliamentarians, NGOs, and to achieve a greater mix of exports from new and dynamic sectors in the World Market;</p> <p>1.15.2. [FAO] Conformity of food safety laws, regulations, and standards with international norms and standards improved;</p> <p>1.15.3. [UNIDO/ ITC<sup>23</sup>] Policies/strategies on export trade promotion improved through supplementary capacity building to conduct periodic Export Potential Assessments (EPA);</p> <p>1.15.4. [UNIDO 1.3A] Understanding of challenges in key industrial sectors and policies improved.</p> <p>1.15.5. [UNIDO 1.5] Policy advice provided to formulation of high technology development law and long term innovation and science and technology development strategy to 2020 to maximize the benefits of globalization and Vietnam's WTO accession</p>	Vietrade	FAO 649,702
1.16. [FAO + UNIDO] Improved food safety compliance and enforcement and export potential of food products	<p>1.16.1. [FAO, UNIDO 3.3] Enforcement capacity for compliance with international norms, standards and practices improved on food safety, animal and plant health;</p> <p>1.16.2. [FAO, UNIDO 3.3] Consumer awareness and services for food producers to comply with international food safety, animal and plant health norms and standards improved, consumer association capacity strengthened and involved in the standard-setting process</p>	VFA, MARD, MOH, MOST, MOIT STAMEQ,	UNIDO 525,000 + FAO 485,824
1.17. [FAO + UNIDO] Increased export opportunities through upgraded conformity assessment and infrastructure and improved information and other technical services	<p>1.17.1. [UNIDO 3.3] National and regional metrology, testing capacities and compliance with regulations such as REACH and RoHS enhanced with internationally accredited laboratories and calibration services for industry;</p> <p>1.17.2. [UNIDO 2.1] Socially responsible trade and production in manufacturing, agriculture, fishery and forestry sectors promoted and enhanced;</p> <p>1.17.3. [UNIDO/ UNCTAD<sup>24</sup>] Higher-level education and training institution integrated into UNCTAD network, a pool of on-line and hard copy Vietnamese language pedagogic</p>	STAMEQ, VCCI, MOIT, Vietrade, MPI	UNIDO 4,464,003 + FAO 448,800

<sup>23</sup> ITC is a non-resident UN agency which partners with UNIDO to achieve this result within the context of the UN Joint Programme on Trade.

<sup>24</sup> UNCTAD is a non-resident UN agency which partners with UNIDO to achieve this result within the context of the UN Joint Programme on Trade

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	materials available; certified trainers able to deliver and national capacity for improved competitiveness in trade and productive sectors implemented; 1.17.4. [FAO/UNIDO/UNCTAD/ITC <sup>25</sup> ] Information services and publications on WTO, trade and productive sectors widely disseminated to relevant national and provincial authorities, business associations and enterprises		
1.18. [UNIDO] Improved investment environment	1.18.1. [UNIDO 1.4] Investment policy assessment and formulation capacity enhanced at the national level; 1.18.2. [UNIDO/UNCTAD <sup>26</sup> ] Strategic reviews are conducted on attracting FDI into the electricity, education, ports, airports and telecommunications sectors; a set of competitive fiscal incentives is identified to enhance Vietnam's investment promotion efforts into the country's priority sectors; skills requirements for FDI are identified and the institutional and administrative frameworks to attract desired skills and promote skill transfer are upgraded.	FIA, MPI, MOIT, MOF, MOLISA, MOET	UNIDO 975,000
<b><u>Population and Development Policies</u></b>			
1.19. [OPI 1.12.] [UNFPA] Enhance capacity of relevant central institutions in reviewing, formulating and advocating for population and reproductive health policies and programmes in line with international agreements of which Viet Nam is a signatory including CEDAW.	1.19.1. [OPI 1.12.1.] [UNFPA 3.1] Number of new or revised policy documents on population issues including ageing, migration and youth. 1.19.2. [OPI 1.12.2.] [UNFPA 3.1] Number of new or revised policy documents on reproductive health issues. 1.19.3. [OPI 1.12.3.] [UNFPA 3.2] National strategies on Reproductive Health Care for 2011 – 2020 updated and revised by the Government in accordance with the ICPD, the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1.19.4. [OPI 1.12.4.] [UNFPA 3.2] National strategy on Population for 2011 – 2020 updated and revised by the Government in accordance with the ICPD, the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of	MOH, GOPF, related central sectors, and 7 provinces	UNFPA 2,335,950

<sup>25</sup> ITC and UNCTAD are non-resident UN agencies which partner with UNIDO and FAO to achieve this result within the context of the UN Joint Programme on Trade

<sup>26</sup> UNCTAD is a non-resident UN agency which partners with UNIDO to achieve this result within the context of the UN Joint Programme on Trade

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	<p>Discrimination against Women.</p> <p>1.19.5. [OPI 1.12.5.] [UNFPA] Strengthened capacity of 2 universities on population and development.</p> <p>1.19.6. [OPI 1.12.6.] [UNFPA] National Strategy for contraceptive commodity security including condoms for HIV prevention for the period of 2007-15 developed</p> <p>1.19.7. [OPI 1.12.7.] [UNFPA] Condom programming for HIV prevention integrated into National contraceptive commodity security.</p>		
1.20. [UNFPA + UNHABITAT] Improved information to better understand migration and urbanization in Viet Nam and related national and sectoral policies strengthened and integrated.	<p>1.20.1. [UNFPA] The availability of the migration data from the 2009 census, the census analysis report disseminated for policy development</p> <p>1.20.2. [UNFPA] The availability of findings from migration surveys, policy brief, policy papers on different aspects of migration in relations to pro-poor policies evaluated and disseminated to specific stakeholders/agencies</p> <p>1.20.3. [UNHABITAT] Legislation improved for effective formulation of the urbanization and urban development policies and plans to ensure the employment generation, environmental protection, social equity, preservation of cultural heritage and support for sustainable economic development and social development activities</p> <p>1.20.4. [UNHABITAT] Urban development strategies / policies (at national level) formulated to ensure equal access to and maintenance of basic services, including those related to the provision of food security, education, employment and livelihood, basic health care services , safe drinking water and sanitation, adequate shelter giving priority to the needs and rights of women and children</p> <p>1.20.5. [UNHABITAT] Strengthened capacities for integrated socioeconomic and urban development plans and policies.</p>	VASS, GSO	<p>UNFPA 450,000 + UNHABITAT 375,000</p>
1.21. [UNFPA + UNHABITAT] Improved policy dialogues and advocacy on migration / urbanization issues and their linkages to poverty reduction among policy makers and newly Elected Members (NEM) of the National Assembly and Senior	<p>1.21.1. [UNFPA] Newly Elected Members of NA and officials of Communist Party of Propaganda and Education Committee sensitized on migration issues and migrated pro-poor policies</p> <p>1.21.2. [UNFPA] Availability of policy fact sheets distributed to NEM and senior party officials, policy makers.</p> <p>1.21.3. [UNFPA] Availability of policy brief, policy review on migrants needs to improve their RH status and access to health care services.</p> <p>1.21.4. [UNHABITAT] Knowledge and understanding among decision and policy makers on</p>	VASS	<p>UNFPA 180,000 + UNHABITAT 345,000</p>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
party Officials, policy makers and planners.	urbanization and urban development issues increased with special focus to the needs and rights of children, women, persons with disabilities, people living in poverty and those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.		
<b><u>HIV policy</u></b>			
1.22. [OPI 1.13.] [UNDP] Stigma and discrimination against PLHIV and people affected by HIV reduced through improved communication work on HIV.	1.22.1. [OPI 1.13.1.] [UNDP 5.3.1] Party guidelines and plans designed and implemented for renovation of IEC activities for behaviour change with regard to HIV control/prevention of in different sectors, branches and organisations at the central level in the spirit of renovation and multi-sectoral coordination ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 1.22.2. [OPI 1.13.2.] [UNDP 5.3.2] Training programme and materials on guidance, management and implementation of the new approach to IEC for behaviour change compiled, designed and produced ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 1.22.3. [OPI 1.13.3.] [UNDP 5.3.3] Training conducted to improve knowledge and skills for guidance, management and implementation of IEC activities for behaviour change ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	CCPE & its local bodies and national mass media	UNDP 1,800,595
1.23. [OPI 1.14.] [UNDP + UNAIDS] Improved HIV Coordination and Planning	1.23.1. [OPI 1.14.1.] [UNDP 5.1.5] Support provided to the establishment and operation of Government-led coordination mechanisms, including joint Government - Donor mechanisms ( <u>national level</u> ) <sup>27</sup> 1.23.2. [OPI 1.14.2.] [UNDP 5.1.6 replaced] TA provided to development and implementation of joint Government-Donor Action Plan on HIV ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 1.23.3. [OPI 1.14.3.] [UNAIDS] Greater involvement of all relevant sectors and the international community in supporting the national response to HIV 1.23.4. [OPI 1.14.4.] [UNAIDS] Support to finalisation and implementation of the national Programs of Action from the National Strategy on HIV from 2005-2010 with a vision	Party, Government and National Assembly  VAAC / MOH, other ministries	UNDP 1,275,000 + UNAIDS 2,190,000

<sup>27</sup> This will be coordinated with ODA coordination/ management – see Output 1.10 [UNDP 1.6.3]

<sup>28</sup> See also Output 1.3 regarding overall strengthening of SEDP M&E in VN

<sup>29</sup> IOM is not a UN agency and not a signatory of the One Plan. IOM will partner with UNAIDS to achieve these results within the framework of UN Joint Programme on HIV.

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	<p>till 2020.</p> <p>1.23.5. [OPI 1.14.5.] [UNDP 5.1.4] TA provided for improving the quality and timeliness of data collection/analysis on national resources and ODA and national capacity for monitoring/evaluating the effectiveness and impact of the use of such resources for the fight against HIV (<u>national level</u>)</p> <p>1.23.6. [OPI 1.14.6.] [UNAIDS] Support to finalization and utilisation of the national HIV Monitoring and Evaluation framework; TA to construct and use data from National HIV M&amp;E information system<sup>28</sup></p> <p>1.23.7. [OPI 1.14.7.] [UNAIDS] Improved use of national and provincial HIV data for effective, evidence-based program and policy development</p> <p>1.23.8. [OPI 1.14.8.] [UNAIDS] Strengthened HIV response in the context of security and uniformed services</p> <p>1.23.9. [OPI 1.14.9.] [UNAIDS] Advocacy and TA to coordinated provincial responses to HIV, including pilots of “Three Ones” at provincial level.</p> <p>1.23.10. [UNAIDS/ IOM<sup>29</sup>] National HIV strategy programming, programme monitoring and polices strengthened with involvement of migration related ministries and are in line with national plans of action, law on HIV, and evidence-based programming</p>		
<p>1.24. [OPI 1.15.] [UNDP + UNAIDS + WHO] Strengthened capacities of national and provincial people’s representatives and leaders to ensure that HIV concerns are mainstreamed in policies, legal documents and plans and their implementation is monitored, in order to ensure stigma and discrimination-free, multi-sectoral and gender-sensitive approaches to HIV and protection of rights of PLHIV</p>	<p>1.24.1. [OPI 1.15.1.] [UNDP 5.2.1] Leadership role of Party Commissions improved in multi-sectoral coordination and integration of HIV prevention/control into socio-economic development plans and programmes of different ministries, sectors, branches and mass organisations (<u>national level</u>)</p> <p>1.24.2. [OPI 1.15.2.] [UNDP 5.2.2 and 5.1.3 merged] Capacities of the NA and people-elected bodies strengthened in overseeing the developing, implementing and disseminating resolutions, policies, and laws related to HIV prevention and control; integrating HIV prevention/control issues into policies and development plans, and promoting social mobilization in regard to HIV prevention/control (<u>national and local levels</u>)</p> <p>1.24.3. [OPI 1.15.3.] [UNDP 5.1.1] Capacities of relevant commissions of the Party strengthened in compiling, issuing, directing, monitoring, organising and supervising the implementation of the new Directive and Resolution and policies relating to HIV control/prevention (<u>national level</u>).</p> <p>1.24.4. [OPI 1.15.4.] [UNDP 5.1.2] Participation of people-elected bodies enhanced in HIV</p>	<p>CCPE at various levels; and NA/CSA and People’s Councils of selected provinces</p>	<p>UNDP 1,660,375 + WHO 645,000 + UNAIDS 355,000</p>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	<p>awareness raising activities and their awareness of HIV prevention/control and relevant policies/legislation improved (<u>national level</u>)</p> <p>1.24.5. [OPI 1.15.5.] [UNAIDS] Development of a facilitative legal framework for the legitimisation of PLHIV groups/associations.</p> <p>1.24.6. [OPI 1.15.6.] [UNAIDS] Advocacy, capacity building and co-ordination in rights based approaches to HIV in Viet Nam of key government officials, high level policy makers, legal sector, civil society leaders, mass organisations and international organisations.</p> <p>1.24.7. [OPI 1.15.7.] [UNDP 5.1.4] TA provided for improving the quality and timeliness of data collection/analysis on national resources and ODA and national capacity for monitoring/evaluating the effectiveness and impact of the use of such resources for the fight against HIV (<u>national level</u>)</p> <p>1.24.8. [OPI 1.15.8.] [UNDP 5.1.5] Support provided to the establishment and operation of Government-led coordination mechanisms, including joint Government - Donor mechanisms (<u>national level</u>)</p> <p>1.24.9. [OPI 1.15.9.] [UNDP 5.1.6] National capacities strengthened for developing HIV interventions and action plans that will serve as common frameworks for implementing pilot initiatives and coordinating stakeholder efforts in line with multi-sectoral approaches (<u>national and local levels</u>)</p> <p>1.24.10. [WHO HIV01, 05, HIV Joint Plan 1.3, 4.1, 5.1] Developed and revised national guidelines, policy strategy and other tools for HIV/AIDS/STI (including innovative approaches for increasing coverage of the interventions among the poor, hard to reach including innovative approaches for the vulnerable populations)</p>		
1.25. [OPI 1.16.] [UNAIDS + WHO] Process on “Moving Towards Universal Access to Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support” initiated and monitored,	<p>1.25.1. [OPI 1.16.1.] [UNAIDS] Advocacy at National level; national consultation: briefing Party; Briefing Party, Government, UN HIV Theme Group; bilateral and other international partners; coordinating UN to major funding/programmes (e.g., PEPFAR; WB; ADB; DFID projects)</p> <p>1.25.2. [OPI 1.16.2.] [UNAIDS] Other sector plans developed for input to national Universal</p>	Party, Government and National Assembly	WHO 420,000 + UNAIDS 521,000

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Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
including target-setting, resource estimation and development of a roadmap.	<p>Access Plan: work with co-sponsors and national counterparts to ensure “non-health” sectors are effectively planned and incorporated into Universal Access plans, including: drug treatment; workplace programmes; human rights review; mass organisations; civil society and PWHA groups; gender review</p> <p>1.25.3. <b>[OPI 1.16.3.]</b> [UNAIDS] Baseline data collected, Targets set for Universal Access. Support to government to monitor the targets for Universal Access in line with the National HIV M&amp;E framework</p> <p>1.25.4. <b>[OPI 1.16.4.]</b> [UNAIDS] Resource estimation developed and road map developed. Support to government to follow and update resource estimation and road map towards end of Universal Access, 2010</p> <p>1.25.5. <b>[OPI 1.16.5.]</b> [UNAIDS] Advocacy for improved legal and regulatory framework to address the underlying causes of HIV and to enable implementation of Universal Access principles.</p> <p>1.25.6. [WHO HIV04 part, HIV 07, Joint Plan 1.2, 3.1] National surveillance, evaluation and monitoring systems strengthened and expanded to monitor progress towards targets and resource allocations for HIV/AIDS/STI including monitoring of drug resistance and the impact of control efforts</p> <p>1.25.7. [UNAIDS/IOM<sup>30</sup>] National Universal Access goals and objectives, and related advocacy messages, include guidelines, resources, and targets developed with participation of migration-relevant line ministries</p>	VAAC / MOH, other ministries	
1.26. <b>[OPI 1.17.]</b> [UNAIDS + UNV + ILO + WHO] Enhanced civil society capacity, collaboration and participation in the global, regional and country response in support of people living with HIV	<p>1.26.1. <b>[OPI 1.17.1.]</b> [UNAIDS] Improved recognition of the need to address Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) in the national HIV response and strengthened national and provincial coordination on MSM and HIV activities</p> <p>1.26.2. <b>[OPI 1.17.2.]</b> [UNAIDS] Technical support on Gender and HIV</p> <p>1.26.3. <b>[OPI 1.17.3.]</b> [UNAIDS] Enhanced participation of mass-organisations in the national response to HIV</p> <p>1.26.4. <b>[OPI 1.17.4.]</b> [UNV] Capacity development of self-help groups and empathy clubs of PLHIV</p>	WU, VAAC / MOH, Ministries of Transport, Infrastructure, NGOs	UNAIDS 830,000 + WHO 60,000 + ILO 100,000

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Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration and other relevant international agreements and conventions</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	1.26.5. [OPI 1.17.5.] [UNAIDS] Integrate HIV into infrastructure projects 1.26.6. [OPI 1.17.6.] [UNAIDS + ILO] Advocacy and TA on Business response to HIV, focusing on Ho Chi Minh City and establishment of a Viet Nam Business Coalition on AIDS 1.26.7. [WHO HIV06, HIV Joint Plan 6.3] Engagement of communes and affected persons increased to maximize the reach and performance of HIV/AIDS/STI 1.26.8. [UNAIDS/IOM <sup>31</sup> ] Civil-society involvement in national planning and policy development includes mobile and migrant people living with HIV and increased private-sector involvement		
1.27. [UNODC] Policy environment enabled for expanded availability, accessibility, and use of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services for injecting drug users, people in prisons and other closed settings, and among actual and potential persons vulnerable to human trafficking (PVHT)	1.27.1. [UNODC] National policy instruments related to IDU, prisons and closed settings, and PVHT, including Laws, Ordinances, strategies, plans of action, and guidelines, made consistent with international protocols, standards and expectations, and implemented widely and effectively (national & provincial)	MOPS & MOLISA at national and provincial levels.  VAAC/MOH other ministries	UNODC 665,000
1.28. [ILO] Government Policies effectively promoting tripartite HIV/AIDS Workplace policies and responses	1.28.1. [ILO] Policy Advocacy and Capacity development of workers and employers organisations for promoting HIV/AIDS at the work place	MOLISA, VCCI, VGCL and VCA	ILO 588,580
UNV human resource contribution to UN agencies working in HIV policy			UNV 311,405
2006-2007 WHO expenditure			WHO 385,491
		<b>Total O.1</b>	<b>99,539,642</b>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
<b><u>Protection services</u></b>			
2.1. [UNODC] Drug prevention information and communication targeted at young people enhanced through mass-media campaigns and community based activities	2.1.1. [UNODC] A Drug Prevention Resource Centre (DPRC) set up in the Standing Office on Drugs Control (SODC) to support coordinate, train, develop human resources, and manage and disseminate information to target groups 2.1.2. [UNODC] National level drug prevention media activities conducted and journalists from TV, radio and newspapers as well as resource people in project site communities trained 2.1.3. [UNODC] Communities mobilized to address drug prevention 2.1.4. [UNODC] A National Drug Prevention website developed for young people, teachers, parents, professionals and others 2.1.5. [UNODC] NGO activities for drug prevention supported. 2.1.6. [UNODC] Targeted drug prevention activities, especially synthetic drugs, initiated for vulnerable population groups	SODC, MPS, MOCI, VWU, NGOs	UNODC 704,060
2.2. [UNODC] Effectiveness of drug abuse treatment services improved and adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse, including transmission of HIV and other blood-borne infections among injecting drug users of selected project target areas, reduced	2.2.1. [UNODC] Analysis of situation and mapping of existing services. 2.2.2. [UNODC] Functional national and local coordination groups on drug abuse treatment and HIV/AIDS established 2.2.3. [UNODC] Relevant professionals and other staff members of community based and residential services trained in state-of-art methods of providing various services for drug users 2.2.4. [UNODC] Networks of needs based diversified serviced will be functional in selected project localities, particularly community-based voluntary services including HIV prevention, as well as on the improvement of the quality of existing residential services 2.2.5. [UNODC] Capacity of drug treatment centre staff and residents enhanced in HIV prevention 2.2.6. [UNODC] Experiences acquired will be systematized and lessons learned disseminated	MOLISA, DOLISA incl. Provincial drug treatment centres, SODC	UNODC 1,625,600
2.3. [UNODC] Prevention of an increase in drug use and drug-related harm, including HIV infection, among ethnic minority	2.3.1. [UNODC] A participatory assessment conducted and a behavioural and biological surveillance survey report produced and distributed 2.3.2. [UNODC] Culturally-relevant prevention materials produced with the direct participation of local ethnic minority village members, including drug users, women and youth and disseminated. A school-based education programme also designed	CEM, DOLISA provinces, districts and communes,	UNODC 1,294,960

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
populations in selected north-western highland provinces of Viet Nam	2.3.3. [UNODC] Community-based drug abuse and HIV prevention and intervention programmes developed and implemented 2.3.4. [UNODC] Community-based drug abuse treatment and relapse prevention strategies, facilities and programmes developed and implemented 2.3.5. [UNODC] Community-based policing support programmes developed and initiated 2.3.6. [UNODC] Evaluation of the effectiveness of prevention, treatment and relapse prevention activities conducted and lessons elicited and shared	SODC, VWU	
2.4. <b>[OPI 2.1.]</b> [UNICEF] National child protection legislation, policies and structure for children and adolescents improved	2.4.1. <b>[OPI 2.1.1.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R1] National child protection legislation, strategies, policies, and plans of action developed and implemented on or with specific provisions about CNSP and ANSP, those at risk, including ethnic minority children and adolescents, which are knowledge base, and in line with CRC and international standards 2.4.2. <b>[OPI 2.1.2.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R1] Technical support and strengthened capacity at national and sub-national levels for the integration of child protection goals into SEDP and into MOLISA five-year and annual plans, and for the development of a national child protection strategy 2.4.3. <b>[OPI 2.1.3.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R1] Government staff, communities, children, adolescents and families have increased awareness and change behaviours on child protection concerns, in particular, abuse and violence against children and adolescents 2.4.4. <b>[OPI 2.1.4.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R1] A systematic child protection structure developed at national and sub-national levels 2.4.5. <b>[OPI 2.1.5.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R1] A unified child protection service system and mechanism developed	MOLISA and other Implementing Partners (IP)	UNICEF 2,036,333
2.5. <b>[OPI 2.2.]</b> [UNICEF] Increased capacity of child protection personnel on social work, child protection and psychosocial care	2.5.1. <b>[OPI 2.2.1.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R2] Social work recognized by the Government as a profession; and networks of trained social workers established and functioning 2.5.2. <b>[OPI 2.2.2.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R2] Professional social work education improved 2.5.3. <b>[OPI 2.2.3.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R2] Staff and para-professionals in key Government agencies, mass organisations and other civil organisations improved their knowledge and skills on social work, child protection and psychosocial care	MOLISA, MOET, YU and other IPs	UNICEF 1,390,825
2.6. <b>[OPI 2.3]</b> [UNICEF] Child protection Monitoring and Inspection system	2.6.1. <b>[OPI 2.3.1.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R3] A systematic data monitoring system developed and used at the national and sub-national levels for analyzing trends of child protection issues, developing, strengthening and monitoring policies and programmes for child protection, in particular for CNSP, ANSP, CICWL, and AICWL	MOLISA, and other IPs	UNICEF 420,017

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
strengthened	2.6.2. <b>[OPI 2.3.2.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject1 R3] Government inspection systems, especially of MOLISA, MPS, strengthened to monitor and investigate about violation of rights of children and adolescents and review the existence/effectiveness of services, especially those related to abuse, exploitation and violence against children and adolescents		
2.7. <b>[OPI 2.4.]</b> [UNICEF] Improved support and protection for children victims of the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and those working in exploitive forms of child labour	2.7.1. <b>[OPI 2.4.1.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject3 R1] Improved legislation, strategies, policies and programs for protection and care of children and adolescents who are victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation, and child labour, especially those working in exploitive forms of child labour 2.7.2. <b>[OPI 2.4.2.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject3 R1] Improved awareness of children and adolescents on risk of trafficking and CSEC to enable them to protect themselves 2.7.3. <b>[OPI 2.4.3.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject3 R1] Right-based support services developed and provided to victims of trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, children working on the street and involved in exploitive forms of child labour	MOLISA MPS, Border Guard Command Vietnam Women's Union (VWU)	UNICEF 1,640,000
2.8. <b>[OPI 2.5.]</b> [UNICEF] Improved care system for CNSP and ANSP, including those working on the street children, with disabilities, without primary care givers, and infected and affected by HIV	2.8.1. <b>[OPI 2.5.1.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject3 R2] Improved quality of care for CNSP/ANSP who are living in care facilities 2.8.2. <b>[OPI 2.5.2.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject3 R2] Systems of alternative care established and formalised to provide community based care options for children without primary care givers, children with disabilities and street children 2.8.3. <b>[OPI 2.5.3.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject3 R2] Improved protection, care and support for children and adolescents affected by HIV in community and institutional settings	MOLISA, VWU, Fatherland Front	UNICEF 1,510,817
<b><u>Education</u></b>			
2.9. [UNESCO] Strengthened, gender responsive, institutional and organizational capacities in educational planning, management, statistics and monitoring and	2.9.1. [UNESCO] Policy for EFA, including Secondary Education Master Plan, revised based on the outcomes of EFA Mid-Decade Assessment and the evaluation of SEDP 2.9.2. [UNESCO] Enhanced national capacity for analyzing and using educational statistics (including direct literacy assessment) and for education planning and management 2.9.3. [UNESCO] Enhanced awareness at government level of EFA, gender equality in education and key national challenges in education 2.9.4. [UNESCO] Measurement tool developed to quantitatively and qualitatively assess, monitor,	MOET, DOET, BOET, GSO, Teacher Training Universities/C olleges	UNESCO 910,580

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
evaluation	and evaluate gender equality in primary and secondary education 2.9.5. [UNESCO] National M&E framework developed for education for sustainable development		
2.10. [UNESCO] Strengthened teacher education system in place for the delivery of quality education, including enhanced policies, improved coordination mechanisms and clear institutional roles and responsibilities	2.10.1. [UNESCO] Policy framework established for training of teachers and for enhancing teacher management, status and development. 2.10.2. [UNESCO] Effective gender responsive and learner-centered teaching methods, teachers' guides and reference materials developed for pre-service and in-service teacher training, including for the effective use of ICTs and for the promotion of ESD	MOET, DOET, Teacher Training Universities/Colleges	UNESCO 312,620
2.11. [OPI 2.6.] [UNICEF + UNESCO] By the end of 2010, children up to 6 years of age are physically, intellectually, emotionally and socially ready to enter primary school with a special focus to disadvantaged and vulnerable young children and their families [the poorest, ethnic minority, girls, children with disabilities]	2.11.1. [OPI 2.6.1.] [UNICEF-Edu Project 1] The psychosocial development and school readiness of children entering primary schools are enhanced 2.11.2. [OPI 2.6.2.] [UNICEF-Edu Project 1] Ethnic minority children are able to undertake their pre-school education in their mother tongue 2.11.3. [OPI 2.6.3.] [UNICEF-Edu Project 1] [UNESCO] ECD policy and legal frameworks; advocacy; funding and coordination are strengthened 2.11.4. [OPI 2.6.4.] [UNICEF-Edu Project 1] Families and communities are supported and empowered in their roles as young children's primary caregivers and first educators 2.11.5. [OPI 2.6.5.] [UNICEF-Edu Project 1] Capacity of Child Friendly Provinces to Support and Empower, KGs, Families and Communities is developed	MOET	UNICEF 3,975,000 + UNESCO 42,581
2.12. [OPI 2.7.] [UNICEF + UNESCO] By the end of 2010, primary school age children, particularly	2.12.1. [OPI 2.7.1.] [UNICEF-Edu Project 2] [UNESCO] Evidence-based sub-laws, policies and strategies are developed and reflect the child friendly concept of quality education 2.12.2. [OPI 2.7.2.] [UNICEF-Edu Project 2] Research, strategies and action plans on key thematic areas and technical issues support quality and equity in education	MOET	UNICEF 4,308,000 + UNESCO

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
disadvantaged and vulnerable children (including ethnic minority children) will learn and complete primary education in equitable, quality and efficient child friendly schools	<p>2.12.3. <b>[OPI 2.7.3]</b> [UNICEF-Edu Project 2] [UNESCO] The primary education sub-sector, including the national curriculum, responds to the needs and rights of all children, particularly the most disadvantaged and ethnic minorities</p> <p>2.12.4. <b>[OPI 2.7.4.]</b> [UNICEF-Edu Project 2] Strengthened CFLE in school, at home and in the community</p>		38,200
2.13. <b>[OPI 2.8.]</b> [UNICEF + UNFPA + UNESCO] By 2010, all learners, especially young people, realise their full potential and rights through access to quality education including life skills, SRH and HIV/AIDS education in school and the community	<p>2.13.1. <b>[OPI 2.8.1.]</b> [UNICEF-Edu Project 3] Laws and policies related to adolescent education and youth development issues formulated</p> <p>2.13.2. <b>[OPI 2.8.2.]</b> [UNICEF- Education Project 3 Result] [UNESCO] Life Skills Education and HIV prevention mainstreamed into lower secondary education and incorporated into programmes/activities for community-based adolescent education</p> <p>2.13.3. <b>[OPI 2.8.3.]</b> [UNICEF-Edu Project 3] Young people, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, have access to and complete quality lower secondary education</p> <p>2.13.4. <b>[OPI 2.8.4.]</b> [UNICEF-Edu Project 3] Adolescent/Youth-friendly services strengthened through family and community action and partnership development</p> <p>2.13.5. <b>[OPI 2.8.5.]</b> [UNFPA] Support to implement adolescent SRH education including HIV/AIDS integrated into school curricula</p> <p>2.13.6. <b>[OPI 2.8.6.]</b> [UNFPA] SRH and HIV/AIDS integrated into teachers training university curricula including the revision of textbooks</p> <p>2.13.7. <b>[OPI 2.8.7.]</b> [UNFPA] Guidelines on extracurricular activities on SRH including HIV/AIDS updated</p> <p>2.13.8. [UNICEF + UNFPA + UNESCO] Development of a M&amp;E framework for ASRH and HIV education ensuring linkages with the National HIV M&amp;E framework supported</p> <p>2.13.9. [UNICEF + UNFPA + UNESCO] Comprehensive education sector response to HIV strategy developed and disseminated</p>	MOET, YU, Teacher Training Universities/Colleges	UNICEF 3,605,000 + UNFPA 655,376 + UNESCO 514,300
2.14. <b>[OPI 2.9. + 2.10.]</b> [UNV] Volunteerism provides a mechanism for participation and involvement of Vietnamese youth	<p>2.14.1. <b>[OPI 2.9.1.]</b> [UNV] Supporting the establishment of the Viet Nam Youth Volunteer Information Centre (national level)</p> <p>2.14.2. <b>[OPI 2.9.2.]</b> [UNV] Support disability self-help groups and raise public awareness on volunteerism, disabilities and MDGs (<u>national level</u>)</p> <p>2.14.3. <b>[OPI 2.10.1.]</b> [UNV] Support education, vocational training and employment for disadvantaged youth in HCMC (<u>local level: HCMC</u>)</p>	YU, MOET, Health Volunteers International, Disability Forum and their local partners	UNV 1,148,872

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
2.15. [UNESCO] Higher education system modernized to achieve international standards in accordance with the higher education reform	2.15.1. [UNESCO] International forum on higher education organized to facilitate the policy debates on higher education reform in line with WTO commitments 2.15.2. [UNESCO] Evidence-based policy development for quality HED facilitated, including through the promotion of cross-border education 2.15.3. [UNESCO] Science, Technology and Bioethics education and research promoted in Higher Education	Viet Nam National Council of Education, MOET	UNESCO 229,450
2.16. [UNESCO] Improved quality of and access to learning through formal and non-formal education, especially for ethnic minorities	2.16.1. [UNESCO] Awareness raised on the role of mother-tongue instruction among a broad range of stakeholders through advocacy and capacity building 2.16.2. [UNESCO] Study conducted for mapping the use of ethnic minority languages in primary education 2.16.3. [UNESCO] Mother-tongue based literacy programmes developed in NFE settings among ethnic minority communities 2.16.4. [UNESCO] Quality of NFE programmes improved through the development of evidence-based policies and strategies and through the introduction of locally relevant curricula and learning materials 2.16.5. [UNESCO] CLC Monitoring Information System piloted and capacity of NFE officials built to plan, monitor and evaluate the NFE programme 2.16.6. [UNESCO] Increased synergies between formal and non-formal education systems 2.16.7. [UNESCO] Enhanced local capacities and empowerment of communities to document and safeguard endangered languages and local knowledge in education 2.16.8. [UNESCO] Tools developed for the promotion of local language and local knowledge for education for sustainable development 2.16.9. <b>[OPI 2.9.3]</b> [UNV + UNESCO] Volunteer component in ICT for Development as part of the VNG Education for all (EFA) programme 2.16.10. [UNESCO] Capacities of museum professionals enhanced for improving the role of and access to museums as platforms for Lifelong Learning	MOET, DOET, MCST, Committee for Ethnic Minorities, National Institute of Language, Vietnam National Commission for UNESCO, Youth Union, Libraries, Digital Training College, Teacher Training universities/Colleges, CECs and CLCs, Folklore Association, museum network	UNESCO 1,831,400

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
UNV Human Resource Contribution to UN agencies working in Education			UNV 311,405
<b><u>Non-communicable diseases, injury prevention and health promotion</u></b>			
2.17. [OPI 2.11 + 2.12 + 2.13] [UNICEF + WHO] Improved laws and strategies for injury prevention developed and enforced, and responses documented; increased awareness, attitudes and practices for injury prevention and strengthened community and institutional responses	<p>2.17.1. [OPI 2.11.1.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 1] 60% of national population above 6 is aware of how to prevent major injury risks, especially traffic and drowning</p> <p>2.17.2. [OPI 2.11.2.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 1] 100% decision makers at selected levels/fields, and 100% selected donor community improved their awareness of the child injury burden (in terms of contribution to common mortality and morbidity, of economic loss, etc.)</p> <p>2.17.3. [OPI 2.11.3.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 1] National laws/regulations regarding child safety developed, improved and/or enforced</p> <p>2.17.4. [OPI 2.11.4.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 1] Project impacts and processes are evaluated, documented and disseminated to project implementers and interested stakeholders (other country offices, donors, other players, etc.)</p> <p>2.17.5. [WHO NCD 01 part 01.07, 01.08, 01.10] Government capacities improved for developing and implementing policies, strategies and regulations/legislation for injuries and disabilities</p> <p>2.17.6. [WHO NCD 02 part 02.05,02.06] An improved surveillance system developed and implemented in phases to collect, analyze, disseminate and use data on the magnitude, causes and consequences of traffic and violence-related injuries</p> <p>2.17.7. [OPI 2.12.1.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 2] Improve technical knowledge/skills at central and local levels on injury prevention</p> <p>2.17.8. [OPI 2.12.2.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 2] Processes, effectiveness and impact of CIP models identified by studies/research, disseminated and discussed for scaling up</p> <p>2.17.9. [OPI 2.12.3.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 2] Comprehensive models for injury prevention developed, implemented and evaluated</p> <p>2.17.10. [OPI 2.12.4.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 2] Injury situation in the project locations is well assessed and monitored</p> <p>2.17.11. [OPI 2.12.5.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 2] Cost effective child-safety devices promoted through safety legislation</p> <p>2.17.12. [OPI 2.13.1.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 3] Improved national response to Mine Action in the areas of Mine Risk Education, and Advocacy</p> <p>2.17.13. [OPI 2.13.2.] [UNICEF-CIPProject 3] Population over 6, especially children and youth in affected areas are aware of mine risks and take prevention measures</p>	MOH, MOLISA, VAPM, YU	UNICEF 8,331,000 + WHO 3,251,266



Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
2.18. [WHO] Disease, disability and premature death from chronic non-communicable conditions, mental disorders, occupational health, violence and visual impairment prevented and reduced	<p>2.18.1. [WHO NCD 01 part 01.01-01.06, 01.09, PHE 03.01, 03.02] Improved government capacities in developing and implementing policies, strategies and regulations/legislation for chronic non-communicable conditions, mental and behavioural disorders, occupational health, domestic violence and disabilities</p> <p>2.18.2. [WHO NCD 02 part 02.01,02.02, PHE 03.03] Strengthened surveillance system developed and implemented in phases to collect, analyze, disseminate and use data on the magnitude, causes and consequences of chronic non-communicable conditions, occupational health and mental and behavioral disorder</p> <p>2.18.3. [WHO NCD 03] Cost-effectiveness evidence compiled on the community-based integrated interventions to address chronic non-communicable conditions and mental disorder</p> <p>2.18.4. [WHO NCD 04] Increased commitment and implementation by government of strategies that acknowledge the threat and Public Health costs of chronic non-communicable conditions including mental and behavioral disorders, unhealthy lifestyles including diet and physical inactivity</p>	MOH, HoE, VAPM, NIOS, NIOEH, NHI, IE, MHI, MHH, K Hospital	WHO 2,656,880
2.19. [WHO] Health and development promoted, and risk factors for health conditions associated with use of tobacco, alcohol, drugs and other psychoactive substances, unhealthy diets and physical inactivity prevented or reduced	<p>2.19.1. [WHO HPR 01] Health promotion awareness and capacity in designated programmes strengthened, and effective multisectoral and multidisciplinary mechanisms and collaborations to promote health and prevent and reduce the occurrence of major behavioral and environmental risk factors established</p> <p>2.19.2. [WHO HPR 02] Relevant provisions of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control implemented and effective tobacco control policies and programmes developed and implemented</p>	MOH, VINACOSH	WHO 2,967,485
<b><u>Family health and nutrition</u></b>			
2.20. <b>[OPI 2.14 + 2.15.]</b> [UNICEF + WHO] Comprehensive health policies on children, youth and mothers available and	<p>2.20.1. <b>[OPI 2.14.1.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R1] MOH capacity to formulate, test and implement policy reflecting children's issues and measures to promote equity in health sector strengthened</p> <p>2.20.2. <b>[OPI 2.14.2.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R1] Eligible children have access to health care services, including early identification and referral system for children with disabilities.</p> <p>2.20.3. <b>[OPI 2.14.3.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R1] Budget allocation to key child health interventions increased</p>	MOH, National EPI, NICVB, IDV, NOGH, NPH, Tu Du	UNICEF 3,440,220 + WHO 9,072,974

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
implemented, supported by research and quality data	<p>2.20.4. <b>[OPI 2.14.4.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R1] Policy on family and child health promotion – Healthy Viet Nam – available</p> <p>2.20.5. <b>[OPI 2.14.5.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R1] Information from pilot studies on private and public health partnership and its effects on health care quality disseminated and utilised to develop and to revise policy and guidelines</p> <p>2.20.6. [WHO MCH01] Policy and strategy formulation related to reproductive, maternal and child health strengthened to make sure that existing and future national strategies and plans of action for reproductive health, safe motherhood and child survival</p> <p>2.20.7. [WHO MCH 04, 05, 06] Strengthened implementation of neonatal health components of the National Plans on Safe Motherhood 2003-2010, the National Action Plan on Child Survival, the National Master Plan on Protection, Care and Promotion of Adolescent and Youth Health 2006-2010 and the National Guidelines for Youth Friendly Health Services</p> <p>2.20.8. [WHO CSR 01] Equitable access of all people to vaccines of assured quality maximized, including new immunization products and technologies, and integration of immunization with other essential child health interventions</p> <p>2.20.9. <b>[OPI 2.14.6.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R1] Children in all 639 districts nationwide have access to full immunization services</p> <p>2.20.10. [WHO CSR 02] Polio free status maintained</p> <p>2.20.11. [WHO CSR 03 part] Capacity for carrying out surveillance and monitoring of all vaccine preventable diseases of public health importance enhanced</p> <p>2.20.12. <b>[OPI 2.14.7.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R1] IVAC capacity to produce vaccines which meet WHO standards and national vaccine needs improved</p> <p>2.20.13. <b>[OPI 2.15.1.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R2] MOH conducts systematic analysis of risks and vulnerabilities of women and children to changing situation in the country</p> <p>2.20.14. <b>[OPI 2.15.2.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R2] Research on impact of health reforms and macro-economic policies on women and child health and nutrition prioritized by MOH/academic institutions</p> <p>2.20.15. [WHO MCH 02] National research capacity strengthened as necessary, and new evidence, products, technologies, interventions and delivery approaches of national relevance available to improve maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health.</p>	Hospital, Hung Vuong Hospital, Hue Central Hospital	
2.21. <b>[OPI 2.16. + 2.17.]</b> [UNICEF + WHO] Comprehensive policies and guidance documents	<p>2.21.1. <b>[OPI 2.16.1.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R4] Medium and long term strategies and action plans developed and updated</p> <p>2.21.2. <b>[OPI 2.16.2.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R4] Capacity available at the national and sub national levels to develop, use and disseminate advocacy tools for nutrition</p>	NIN	UNICEF 3,008,714 + WHO

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
<p>on child and maternal nutrition available and implemented, supported by research and quality data.</p>	<p>2.21.3. <b>[OPI 2.16.3.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R4] Budget allocation for key nutrition interventions increased</p> <p>2.21.4. <b>[OPI 2.16.4.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R4] Legislation on Universal Salt Iodization strengthened and enforced to enhance sustainability</p> <p>2.21.5. <b>[OPI 2.16.5.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R4] Legislation on Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes and other areas related to IYCF strengthened and enforced</p> <p>2.21.6. <b>[OPI 2.16.6.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R4] Legislation in other areas (like food fortification) developed or strengthened</p> <p>2.21.7. <b>[OPI 2.16.7.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R4] Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) incorporated into the curriculum of Medical Schools nationwide</p> <p>2.21.8. <b>[OPI 2.16.8.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R4] Advocacy efforts for women and children's protection from HIV and care and support, including PLHIV and CABA intensified</p> <p>2.21.9. <b>[OPI 2.16.9.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R4] Information from pilot projects and other studies disseminated and utilised to develop policy and guidelines</p> <p>2.21.10. [WHO MCH 08] Up-to-date evidence and internationally accepted norms and standards, including references, nutritional requirements, research priorities, guidelines, training materials made available, translated if necessary, and disseminated in Viet Nam</p> <p>2.21.11. [WHO MCH 10] Implementation of the National Action Plan for Nutrition enhanced</p> <p>2.21.12. [WHO MCH 09] Improved capacity in Viet Nam to collect, analyse, disseminate and use data on malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, as well as the cost-effectiveness of related intervention</p> <p>2.21.13. <b>[OPI 2.17.1.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R5] An effective and sustainable surveillance system on maternal and child nutrition, including disaggregation by region, gender and ethnicity, is in place to monitor both under nutrition and over-nutrition in Viet Nam</p> <p>2.21.14. <b>[OPI 2.17.2.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P1 R5] Nutrition surveillance data are effectively disseminated and used systematically to develop locally appropriate responses</p>		462,500
<p>2.22. <b>[OPI 2.18.]</b> [UNICEF] Women, adolescent and children under 5 including ethnic minorities in Provincial Child Friendly Programme (PCFP) project areas have optimal health and nutrition status</p>	<p>2.22.1. <b>[OPI 2.18.1.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R1] Technical capacity support by counterparts at national level provided to PCFP for quality project implementation</p> <p>2.22.2. <b>[OPI 2.18.2.]</b> [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R1] National and regional teams support development of capacity of local authority and stakeholders at PCFP to promote maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition care</p>	MOH	UNICEF 605,000

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
2.23. [OPI 2.19.] [UNICEF] With national/regional MOH support, access of children to quality health and nutrition services in PCFPs increased for their survival and optimal health and nutrition status	<p>2.23.1. [OPI 2.19.1.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R3] With MOH assistance, quality immunisation services available and accessible for all targeted population in project areas</p> <p>2.23.2. [OPI 2.19.2.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R3] With technical support of national and regional MOH, quality IYCF and child nutrition services in project areas available and accessible</p> <p>2.23.3. [OPI 2.19.3.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R3] Technical support from MOH project management provided to ensure quality services for common and emerging diseases prevention and control for under 5 children available and accessible in project areas</p> <p>2.23.4. [OPI 2.19.4.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R3] With technical support of national and regional MOH staff, notification and reporting of maternal, newborn and child deaths improved and used at community level of project areas [link to 2.5]</p> <p>2.23.5. [OPI 2.19.5.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R3] With technical support of MOH, graduates from SMS have updated knowledge and skills for appropriate health and nutrition care for child survival</p>		UNICEF 605,000
2.24. [OPI 2.20.] [UNFPA + UNICEF] Increased awareness and positive behaviour change of the community in health, including SRH, gender, child health, and nutrition, especially for women, children, adolescents, ethnic minorities and migrants through advocacy and BCC	<p>2.24.1. [OPI 2.20.1.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R4] Capacity of health workers to provide different target audiences, incl. adolescents and ethnic minorities and children with disabilities with quality BCC services increased with technical support of national CHE</p> <p>2.24.2. [OPI 2.20.2.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R4] With technical assistance of national CHE, newly married couples and adolescent in project areas will attain key practices recommended for pre-pregnancy and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>2.24.3. [OPI 2.20.3.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R4] With technical assistance of national CHE, pregnant women in project areas carry out practices recommended for pregnancy care package</p> <p>2.24.4. [OPI 2.20.4.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R4] With technical assistance of national CHE, child caregivers in PCFPs will have practices that promote the newborns' survival, wellbeing and growth</p> <p>2.24.5. [OPI 2.20.5.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R4] With technical assistance from national CHE, child caregivers in project areas carry out practices that promote the survival and development of children under 5</p> <p>2.24.6. [OPI 2.20.6.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R4] With technical assistance from national CHE graduated students from these schools have updated knowledge and skills in health education for behaviour change</p> <p>2.24.7. [OPI 2.20.7.] [UNFPA 2.1] Increased proportion of people having adequate knowledge of more than three modern contraceptive methods</p> <p>2.24.8. [OPI 2.20.8.] [UNFPA 2.2] Increased proportion of people who can recognise danger signs during pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery</p> <p>2.24.9. [OPI 2.20.9.] [UNFPA 2.3] Increased proportion of people having adequate knowledge of</p>	MOH, MOLISA, and 7 provinces (DOH, related provincial sectors)	UNFPA 4,375,366 + UNICEF 620,414

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	STI/HIV prevention 2.24.10. [OPI 2.20.10.] [UNFPA 2.4] Increased proportion of people who prefer to have skilled health personnel at delivery (by ethnicity and in mountainous areas) 2.24.11. [OPI 2.20.11.] [UNFPA 2.6] Increased % of young people, ethnic minorities and migrants receiving reproductive health and family planning information 2.24.12. [OPI2.20.12.] [UNFPA] Increased proportion of men and women who received RH information from population collaborators and village health workers 2.24.13. [OPI 2.20.13.] [UNFPA] Increased % of married couples using modern contraceptive method 2.24.14. [OPI 2.20.14.] [UNFPA] Increased % of women who received at least three ante-natal care during the last pregnancy 2.24.15. [OPI 2.20.15.] [UNFPA] Increased percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel 2.24.16. [OPI 2.20.16.] [UNFPA] Increased percentage of women who delivered at health services 2.24.17. [OPI 2.20.17.] [UNFPA] Increased proportion of young people using reproductive health services 2.24.18. [OPI 2.20.18.] [UNFPA] Increased percentage/number of clients with RTIs appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled 2.24.19. [OPI 2.20.19.] [UNFPA] Increased number of location applying adolescent friendly SRH information and service provision		
2.25. [WHO + FAO ] Improvement in national food safety standards and reduction in illness due to food borne pathogens	2.25.1. [FAO + WHO FOS 01] Legal and regulatory framework for food control strengthened 2.25.2. [FAO] Scientific, technical and managerial capability of food laboratories and inspection services upgraded 2.25.3. [WHO FOS 02, 03] Food borne disease surveillance and food contamination monitoring programme strengthened and food safety education improved	MOH, MARD, VFA, NIHM, prov PMCs, NIN, Pasteur Institute	FAO 487,744 + WHO 1,481,948
<b><u>Environmental health</u></b>			
2.26. [OPI 2.21.] [UNICEF] 70% households including children, women use hygienic sanitation facilities and 60% targeted people apply washing hands with soap before eating and after	2.26.1. [OPI 2.21.1.] [UNICEF WES P2] Hygiene, sanitation and water quality related policies, guidelines and standards created, tested and applied 2.26.2. [OPI 2.21.2.] [UNICEF WES P2] Counterparts at national & sub-national levels are capable to develop, test new water quality, hygiene and environmental sanitation related policies, guidelines and standards and market for their wide application 2.26.3. [OPI 2.21.3.] [UNICEF WES P2] Following models are developed, tested for completion and applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH);</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health, MOET	UNICEF 3,564,150

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
using toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISP integrated with MOH’s “Cultural and Healthy Village” movement;</li> <li>• Commune health station WASH including garbage treatment;</li> <li>• Children and women participation;</li> <li>• Pro-poor model;</li> <li>• BCC for ethnic minority groups;</li> <li>• Community based water quality monitoring/ water safety plan; and</li> <li>• Technical sanitation option for traditional hang-over fish pond latrine for Mekong Delta area</li> </ul> <p>2.26.4. <b>[OPI 2.21.4.]</b> [UNICEF WES P2] Good M &amp; E system on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is available and implemented nation wide</p>		
2.27. <b>[OPI 2.22. + 3.5.]</b> [UNICEF] VDG goals & NTP II goals on Rural Water supply and sanitation well advocated and supported, including arsenic mitigation interventions as applicable, in the project areas and PCFP provinces. Strengthened capacity on monitoring and implementation of RWSS programmes	<p>2.27.1. <b>[OPI 2.22.1.]</b> [UNICEF WES P1] Policies, standards and strategy supporting RWSS strategy improved and effectively implemented</p> <p>2.27.2. <b>[OPI 2.22.2.]</b> [UNICEF WES P1] Counterpart capacity and institutional mechanism strengthened &amp; the National RWSS sector’s M &amp; E system established</p> <p>2.27.3. <b>[OPI 2.22.3.]</b> [UNICEF WES P1] Improved WES models for sustainable replication in the rural areas, including primary schools, kindergartens, commune health centres, villages and households</p> <p>2.27.4. <b>[OPI 3.5.1.]</b> [UNICEF WES P1 outcome] Quality of water from rural water supply facilities supported by UNICEF WES in the project areas met with the Vietnamese allowed standard</p>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MONRE	UNICEF 7,230,000
2.28. [UNHABITAT] Access to clean water and sanitation services improved in secondary towns and cities with the implementation of Mekong Water and Sanitation Initiative (MEK-WATSAN)	<p>2.28.1. [UNHABITAT] Innovative delivery mechanism pilot tested and introduced with alternative financing scheme to enable the poor to benefit from the intervention</p> <p>2.28.2. [UNHABITAT] Promoted partnerships between all levels of civil society, as well as both the private and public sector in water supply and sanitation services</p> <p>2.28.3. [UNHABITAT] Capacities of local authorities and operators strengthened to ensure the sustainability of service delivery and maintenance</p> <p>2.28.4. [UNHABITAT] Increased involvement of community, particularly the women, youth and other vulnerable groups in decision making for the project/program development and implementation</p>	MOC, local government, NGOs	UNHABITAT 1,105,600

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
2.29. [WHO + UNESCO] A healthier environment promoted, primary prevention intensified and public policies in all sectors influenced so as to address the root causes of environmental threats to health	2.29.1. [WHO PHE 01,02,03 + UNESCO] Environmental health policy-making, evidence-based assessment, planning and implementation of preventive interventions, service delivery and surveillance strengthened in order to that reduce environmental health risks, enhance safety, and promote public health	MOH, VAPM, NIOEH	WHO 1,317,952 + UNESCO 30,000
<b><u>Local Integrated Services for Children</u></b>			
2.30. [OPI 2.23.] [UNICEF] Development of replicable models of integrated programming for children which are properly assessed and evaluated, with lessons learned being taken to scale and replicated in other provinces	<p>Within the overall strategy of integrated model building, the sectors will converge in specific geographic locations to achieve the following:</p> <p>2.30.1. [OPI 2.23.1.] Increased access of adolescents, pre-pregnant women, pregnant women and newborns to quality health and nutrition services before, during pregnancy, at delivery and post-partum</p> <p>2.30.2. [OPI 2.23.2.] Children and young people enjoy equitable, efficient, quality education and learning opportunities and develop to their full potential</p> <p>2.30.3. [OPI 2.23.3.] Increased access of safe water and hygienic sanitation facilities for children, women and community people through school and community based water &amp; sanitation interventions and improved hygiene practices among the beneficiaries with focus on hand washing with soap</p> <p>2.30.4. [OPI 2.23.4.] Increased knowledge and awareness among sub-national government officials on issues related to child in need of special protection and systematic child protection structure developed at the sub-national level</p> <p>2.30.5. [OPI 2.23.5.] Increased knowledge and awareness on child-injury prevention among government officials and community and development of community based models of injury prevention</p>	MPI, MOLISA, DPI, Provincial People's Committee	UNICEF 18,316,510
<b><u>Sexual and reproductive health and rights</u></b>			
2.31. [OPI 2.24.] [UNFPA] Improved quality of RH	2.31.1. [OPI 2.24.1.] [UNFPA 1.1] Increased % of service delivery points offering more than three modern methods of contraception, including condoms	MOH, and 7	UNFPA 8,910,422

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
service delivery at all levels in selected provinces through: (i) improved capacity of the central level in technical assistance and supervision of grassroots levels, and (ii) improved capacity of grassroots health system in RH service delivery in compliance with the National Standards for Reproductive Health care Services	<p>2.31.2. [OPI 2.24.2.] [UNFPA 1.2] Increased % of service delivery points offering appropriate diagnosis, treatment and counselling for RTIs following the national standards and guidelines for reproductive health care services, including migrants</p> <p>2.31.3. [OPI 2.24.5.] [UNFPA 1.5] Increased proportion of service delivery points providing reproductive health care counselling services</p> <p>2.31.4. [OPI 2.24.6.] [UNFPA 1.6] Increased % of service delivery points offering basic neonatal intensive care</p> <p>2.31.5. [OPI 2.24.7.] [UNFPA 1.7] Increased proportion of service providers able to provide reproductive health-related counselling on violence against women</p> <p>2.31.6. [OPI 2.24.8.] [UNFPA 1.8] Increased % of clients expressing satisfaction with quality of health care services</p> <p>2.31.7. [OPI 2.24.9.] [UNFPA] Increased proportion of commune health centres providing minimum package of RH services</p> <p>2.31.8. [OPI 2.24.10.] [UNFPA] Increased number of secondary medical schools applying new training program on midwifery.</p> <p>2.31.9. [OPI 2.24.11.] [UNFPA] National Standards and Guidelines on RH Care updated and revised.</p> <p>2.31.10. [OPI 2.24.12.] [UNFPA] Linkage between HIV services and RHG services strengthened at grass roots level</p> <p>2.31.11. [OPI 2.24.13.] [UNFPA] A community based care and support model for PLH replicated in selected localities</p>	provinces (DOH, related provincial sectors)	
2.32. [OPI 2.25.] [UNFPA + UNICEF + WHO] Increased access of adolescents, pre-pregnant women, pregnant women, and newborns to quality maternal health and nutrition services before, during pregnancy at delivery and post-partum	<p>2.32.1. [OPI 2.25.1.] [UNFPA 1.4] Increased % of emergency obstetric care facilities complying with steps to treat major obstetric complications as identified in the national standards and guidelines for reproductive health care services</p> <p>2.32.2. [OPI 2.25.2.] [UNFPA] Increased % of service delivery points offering basic neonatal care</p> <p>2.32.3. [OPI 2.25.3.] [UNFPA] Piloted models of maternal and neonatal care by ethnic minority midwives.</p> <p>2.32.4. [OPI 2.25.4.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R2] With technical inputs from national and regional MOH staff, quality health and nutrition services for pre-pregnant women and adolescent available and accessible in project areas</p> <p>2.32.5. [OPI 2.25.5.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R2] Quality prenatal services for pregnant women available and accessible in project areas with technical support of national/regional MOH staff</p> <p>2.32.6. [OPI 2.25.6.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R2] Quality delivery services for women available and accessible in project areas</p> <p>2.32.7. [OPI 2.25.7.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R2] With national and regional technical support, quality</p>	MOH, and 7 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)	<p>UNFPA 3,826,443</p> <p>+ WHO 812,539</p> <p>+ UNICEF 605,000</p>



Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	<p>postpartum care services for mother and newborns available and accessible in project areas</p> <p>2.32.8. [OPI 2.25.8.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R2] With technical support of MOH, notification and reporting of maternal, newborn and child deaths improved and used in PCFP</p> <p>2.32.9. [OPI 2.25.9.] [UNICEF H&amp;N P2 R2] Graduate students from SMS in PCFP project areas have updated knowledge and skills on maternal and newborn health and nutrition care</p> <p>2.32.10. [WHO MCH 07] Implementation of the National Reproductive Health Strategy strengthened, taking into consideration the recommendations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</p> <p>2.32.11. [WHO MCH 03] Implementation of the National Plan on Safe Motherhood 2003-2010 strengthened</p>		
<p>2.33. [OPI 2.26.] [UNFPA] Increased availability of RH friendly services and information for unmarried young people and migrants in selected localities through support for the implementation of models of SRH information and service provision in school and communities</p>	<p>2.33.1. [OPI 2.26.1.] [UNFPA 1.3] Increased % of service delivery points providing youth-friendly reproductive health care services and HIV/AIDS</p> <p>2.33.2. [OPI 2.26.2.] [UNFPA 2.5] Increased proportion of fathers and mothers who accept having their adolescent children access adolescent reproductive health information and services</p> <p>2.33.3. [OPI 2.26.3.] [UNFPA 2.6] Increased % of young people, ethnic minorities and migrants receiving reproductive health and family planning and HIV/AIDS information</p> <p>2.33.4. [OPI 2.26.4.] [UNFPA] Increased proportion of young people who received RH information and HIV/AIDS from population collaborators and village health workers</p> <p>2.33.5. [OPI 2.26.5.] [UNFPA 2.7] Increased % of young people ever heard about family violence and violence prevention</p> <p>2.33.6. [OPI 2.26.6.] [UNFPA 2.7] Increased % of young people who ever heard about gender equality</p> <p>2.33.7. [OPI 2.26.7.] [UNFPA] Increased % of young people who know at least 3 of 10 reproductive rights</p> <p>2.33.8. [OPI 2.26.8.] [UNFPA] HIV/AIDS counselling integrated into YFS</p> <p>2.33.9. [OPI 2.26.9.] [UNFPA] HIV/AIDS services integrated into counselling services for spontaneous migrants</p> <p>2.33.10. [OPI 2.26.10.] [UNFPA] IEC/BCC activities aiming to reduce HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination conducted (local level)</p> <p>2.33.11. [OPI 2.26.11.] [UNFPA] RH services are adapted to address SRH needs of women and girls living with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>2.33.12. [OPI 2.26.12.] A model of good practices to improve sex workers' access to SRH services including condom programming reviewed and pilot tested</p>	<p>MOH, and 7 provinces (DOH, related provincial sectors)</p>	<p>UNFPA 2,301,120</p>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
2.34. [OPI 2.27.] [UNFPA] Enhanced men's involvement and empowerment for women in SRH communication activities and improvement of legal environment	2.34.1. [OPI 2.27.1.] [UNFPA 2.7] Increased % of men and women who ever heard about family violence and violence prevention 2.34.2. [OPI 2.27.2.] [UNFPA 2.7] Increased % of men and women who ever heard about gender equality 2.34.3. [OPI 2.27.3.] [UNFPA] Increased % of women/men receiving RH information from their spouses 2.34.4. [OPI 2.27.4.] [UNFPA] Increased % of joint decision making about contraceptives use among couples 2.34.5. [OPI 2.27.5.] [UNFPA] Increased % of men and women who know at least 3 of 10 reproductive rights 2.34.6. [OPI 2.27.6.] [UNFPA] Support community based communication that promotes gender equality and GBV prevention 2.34.7. [OPI 2.27.7.] [UNFPA] Gender mainstreaming in Population and RH programs is strengthened 2.34.8. [OPI 2.27.8.] National capacities/institutional mechanisms strengthened to prevent GBV	MOH, and 2 provinces (DOH, related provincial sectors)	UNFPA 1,546,986
<b><u>HIV Services</u></b>			
2.35. [OPI 2.28.] [UNICEF] Quality data on HIV, in particular related to Children and women, available and used to guide implementation and inform policies	2.35.1. [OPI 2.28.1.] [UNICEF H&N P3 R1] Lists of guidelines, indicators on PMTCT, paediatric HIV care and treatment available from epidemiological surveillance and regular data collection 2.35.2. [OPI 2.28.2.] [UNICEF H&N P3 R1] Systematic assessment and analysis of key information on children and women and HIV available 2.35.3. [OPI 2.28.3.] [UNICEF H&N P3 R1] Capacity of counterparts at all levels on research, monitoring and evaluation increased	MOH	UNICEF 513,500
2.36. [OPI 2.29.] [UNICEF] Policies and guidance documents on HIV, in particular related to children and women, available and implemented	2.36.1. [OPI 2.29.1.] [UNICEF H&N P3 R2 / UNICEF CP] Policies and guidance documents on HIV, in particular related to children and women, available and implemented 2.36.2. [OPI 2.29.2.] [UNICEF H&N P3 R2] National and provincial strategy for a comprehensive approach to children and HIV available and implemented 2.36.3. [OPI 2.29.3.] [UNICEF H&N P3 R2] Women and children, including PLWA and CABA, receive adequate attention and support in the fight against HIV 2.36.4. [OPI 2.29.4.] [UNICEF H&N P3 R2] VCT/PMTCT/paediatric care and treatment for HIV incorporated into the curriculum of medical schools and secondary medical schools (SMS) 2.36.5. [OPI 2.29.5.] [UNICEF H&N P3 R2] National documents and materials for PMTCT finalized,		UNICEF 884,300

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	approved by MoH and utilised for nation-wide implementation		
2.37. <b>[OPI 2.30.]</b> [UNICEF + UNFPA + UNIFEM] Increase access to HIV information and prevention services for women, their partners, adolescents and children by trained health service providers and community mobilization workers	2.37.1. <b>[OPI 2.30.1.]</b> [UNICEF H&N P3 R3] Knowledge and skills of communities on HIV prevention and PMTCT increased 2.37.2. <b>[OPI 2.30.2.]</b> [UNFPA] Increased % of district hospitals offering appropriate diagnosis, treatment and counselling for RTIs and HIV/AIDS following the national standards and guidelines for reproductive health care services 2.37.3. <b>[OPI 2.30.3.]</b> [UNFPA] Increased % of facilities complying with national guidelines on universal precautions to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS at reproductive health care settings 2.37.4. <b>[OPI 2.30.4.]</b> [UNFPA] Increased proportion of people having adequate knowledge of STI/HIV prevention 2.37.5. <b>[OPI 2.30.5.]</b> [UNIFEM] To promote a community based approach to tackling the twin pandemic of sexual violence against women and HIV/AIDS	MOH, mass organisations  RaFH-Association for Reproductive and Family health	UNICEF 1,069,700 + UNIFEM 300,000 + 40,000 Joint HIV programme = 340,000 + UNFPA 661,821
2.38. <b>[OPI 2.31.]</b> [UNICEF] Pregnant women and their partners, and people in reproductive health age (in particular adolescents) have access to quality VCT/PMTCT services	2.38.1. <b>[OPI 2.31.1.]</b> [UNICEF H&N P3 R4] VCT services available for women and men in reproductive health age, and in particular for adolescents. 2.38.2. <b>[OPI 2.31.2.]</b> [UNICEF H&N P3 R4] VCT available for pregnant women and their partners, integrated in ANC services 2.38.3. <b>[OPI 2.31.3.]</b> [UNICEF H&N P3 R4] Identified HIV –positive women and their newborn receive ARV prophylaxis for PMTCT and care at delivery and post-partum		UNICEF 1,347,800
2.39. <b>[OPI 2.32.]</b> [UNICEF] HIV positive women and their children receive care and support (medical, nutritional, emotional)	2.39.1. <b>[OPI 2.32.1.]</b> [UNICEF H&N P3 R5] Follow-up of HIV-positive women and children provided by health workers 2.39.2. <b>[OPI 2.32.2.]</b> [UNICEF H&N P3 R5] HIV-positive women receive support on nutrition 2.39.3. <b>[OPI 2.32.3.]</b> [UNICEF H&N P3 R5] Appropriate referral to ARV treatment sites (when needed) and to psycho-social support initiatives available for HIV-positive women and children		UNICEF 1,039,700

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
2.40. [OPI 2.33.] [UNV + UNAIDS + UNICEF] Volunteerism and social mobilization to support services for people infected with and affected by HIV	<p>2.40.1. [OPI 2.33.1.] [UNV, UNAIDS] Increasing voluntary participation of PLHIV (UNV/UNAIDS GIPA project with Viet Nam Women’s Union) (<u>national + local level</u>)</p> <p>2.40.2. [OPI 2.33.2.] [UNICEF] Buddhist Leadership Initiative and faith-based organisations initiatives supported to increase access to support services for people infected and affected by HIV</p> <p>2.40.3. [OPI 2.33.3.] [UNV, UNAIDS] Mainstreaming HIV in volunteer promotion and advocacy activities</p> <p>2.40.4. [OPI 2.33.4.] [UNV, UNAIDS] Role of people living with HIV and their peer support group strengthened in the context of scaling-up of comprehensive care and treatment</p> <p>2.40.5. [OPI 2.33.5.] [UNAIDS] Secretariat and technical support to the INGO Technical Working Group in Viet Nam: major coordination forum for Viet Nam, with over 80 participants on average, linking Party, government, civil society, local and INGOs, and people living with HIV. TWG meetings every 2 months, plus 6 technical sub groups. Promoting HIV information sharing and transparency with civil society.</p> <p>2.40.6. [OPI 2.33.6.] [UNV, UNAIDS] Development of documentation, case studies and evaluations of civil society, mass organisation work on HIV</p> <p>2.40.7. [OPI 2.33.7.] [UNV, UNAIDS] Technical support and advocacy for the development of GIPA (Greater Involvement of People Living with AIDS), and PLHIV groups; support to the legalization of PLHIV group</p> <p>2.40.8. [OPI 2.33.8.] [UNAIDS] Development of Civil society and HIV programmes: work with Party organisations, and Mass organisations on civil society networks in HIV; input to law of associations on HIV issues</p> <p>2.40.9. [UNAIDS/IOM<sup>32</sup>] Civil society capacity and involvement increased through migration-related business sector capacity development, relevant technical, assistance and involvement</p>	VAAC, MOLISA, MOPS, VPCFC; YU mass organisations, local NGOs, PLHIV groups; PEPFAR WU VCCI Transport companies	<p>UNICEF 500,000 + UNAIDS 1,101,270 + UNV 1,650,262</p>
2.41. [UNODC + WHO] Expanded availability, accessibility, and use HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services	<p>2.41.1. [UNODC] Programme implementation &amp; coordination capacity of MOPS &amp; MOLISA developed for delivery of National Plan of Action on Harm Reduction, including quality prevention, treatment, care and support services’ implementation and coverage for IDUs, those in closed settings, and PVHT (national and provincial)</p> <p>2.41.2. [UNODC] HIV service delivery frameworks, guidelines, and plans of action for HIV Prevention, Care, Treatment and Support addressing IDU, prisons and other closed settings,</p>	MOPS & MOLISA at national and provincial levels. VAAC/MOH;	<p>UNODC 1,761,000 + WHO 7,338,053</p>

<sup>32</sup> IOM is not a UN agency and not a signatory of the One Plan. IOM will partner with UNAIDS to achieve these results within the framework of UN Joint Programme on HIV

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	<p>and PVHT trialed, and implemented (national &amp; provincial)</p> <p>2.41.3. [WHO HIV02, HIV JP 4.2 and 6.1] Implementation of health sector-led prevention, treatment and care interventions for HIV/AIDS/STI strengthened and scaled up, particularly to reach the populations most in need</p> <p>2.41.4. [WHO HIV03] Policies and programmes of health sector strengthened to promote equitable access to essential medicines of assured quality for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS/STI and their rational use by prescribers and consumers, and the uninterrupted supply of diagnostics, and other essential commodities</p> <p>2.41.5. [UNAIDS/IOM<sup>33</sup>] Capacity for migration and mobility related line ministries, and health staff, strengthened on reaching migrant and mobile populations with prevention, harm reduction, treatment, care and treatment</p>	other ministries	
<b><u>Health system strengthening</u></b>			
2.42. [WHO] Strengthened leadership, governance, financing and evidence base of health systems	<p>2.42.1. [WHO HSD 02, 03, 15] Improved country capacity and practices in national and sub-national health sector policy development, regulation, strategic planning, design, implementation and monitoring of reforms, including related to trade and health, and in intersectoral, inter-institutional and donor coordination</p> <p>2.42.2. [WHO HSD 04, 05, 06] A more unified and better coordinated health information system and a stronger system for national research that provides, analyzes and uses accurate and timely information for local health planning, decision making, and monitoring of sectoral achievements and programme performance</p> <p>2.42.3. [WHO HSD 08, 09, 10] Appropriate resource mobilization and health financing strategies adopted at national and local levels; government capacity strengthened in health financing policy-making and implementation and in collecting and analyzing health financing data</p> <p>2.42.4. [WHO HSD 16] Awareness raised about the right to health and capacity strengthened towards the development of human rights-based and gender-responsive health policies, programmes and interventions</p>	NA, CCPE, MOH, VSI, HSPI, HMU, DOH	WHO 7,576,882

<sup>33</sup> IOM is not a UN agency and not a signatory of the One Plan. IOM will partner with UNAIDS to achieve these results within the framework of UN Joint Programme on HIV

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
2.43. [WHO] Improved organization, management and provision of health services, and improved access, quality and use of medical products and technologies	2.43.1. [WHO HSD 01] Management and organization of health service delivery improved, reflecting the principles of integrated primary health care and increasing the coverage, equity and quality of health services 2.43.2. [WHO HSD 07] Health workforce production, performance and utilization improved resulting in reduced imbalances in skill-mix and distribution 2.43.3. [WHO HSD 11] Comprehensive policies on access, quality and appropriate use of essential medical products and technologies developed and monitored 2.43.4. [WHO HSD 12, 13] Internationally accepted norms, standards and guidelines for quality, safety, efficacy and cost effectiveness implemented, national regulatory systems and quality assurance of medical products (including blood and blood products) and technologies strengthened, and approaches and mechanisms introduced for more rational use of medical products and technologies by health workers and consumers	MOH, DAV, MMU, HMU, NIHBT, NHTM	WHO 7,948,519
		<b>Total O.2</b>	<b>153,171,436</b>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life</b>			(see also Annex II)
<b>Sustainable development policies and institutional development</b>			
3.1. <b>[OPI 3.1]</b> [UNDP] Improved institutional capacities and systems for the implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development and related environmental laws and policies	3.1.1. <b>[OPI 3.1.1]</b> [UNDP 3.1.3] Oversight structures for Sustainable Development strengthened and introduced at national, provincial and sectoral levels, and capacities built for strategic coordination and result monitoring of SD implementation, specifically of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) and its support structures ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 3.1.2. <b>[OPI 3.1.2]</b> [UNDP 3.3.1] Institutional capacities strengthened to coordinate donor support within a programmatic framework, regarding sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection, especially in support of poverty reduction ( <u>national level</u> ) 3.1.3. <b>[OPI 3.1.3]</b> [UNDP 3.3.2] Capacities improved for analyzing development and delivering training by key national training institutions ( <u>national level</u> ) 3.1.4. <b>[OPI 3.1.4]</b> [UNDP 3.1.2 replaced] A financial mechanism in place to support demand-led initiatives of social groups and people's representatives in implementing SD ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	NCSD & related bodies at province level; MPI; MONRE with National Assembly, MARD, MOST MOIT, MOC	UNDP 5,920,143
3.2. <b>[OPI 3.2]</b> [UNDP + UNIDO] Environmental strategies, policies, plans and regulations developed with broad participation of local people and stakeholders and in line with international environmental conventions	3.2.1. <b>[OPI 3.2.1]</b> [UNDP 3.2.1 and UNDP 3.2.3] [UNIDO 4.9] Strengthened formulation of strategic priorities, policies and regulatory instruments that encourage environmental protection and sustainable natural resource management, specifically to deal with biodiversity, desertification, and clean technologies. ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 3.2.2. <b>[OPI 3.2.2]</b> [UNDP 3.2.2] [UNIDO 4.1A and 4.7] Strengthened national, regional and provincial plans, regulations and standards for energy efficiency and energy conservation, and improved access by poor people to modern energy services ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 3.2.3. <b>[OPI 3.2.3]</b> UNDP 3.3.3] Action plans on SD formulated and implemented for national sectors and selected provinces ( <u>national and local levels</u> ).	MONRE, People's Committees of selected provinces, MARD, VAST, MOST, MOC, MOIT, VEPA, STAMEQ	UNDP 5,132,021 + UNIDO 438,125
3.3. <b>[OPI 3.3]</b> [UNDP] Improved and publicly accessible	3.3.1. <b>[OPI 3.3.1]</b> [UNDP 3.4.2] SD indicators developed in the national system for monitoring use of natural resources and environmental quality in relation to growth - poverty reduction, for general SD (MDGs target) monitoring and oversight ( <u>national level</u> )	MONRE, MARD, MOF, GSO	UNDP 1,694,745

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life</b>			(see also Annex II)
environmental information, including data on poverty-environment links, for monitoring and use in statistical and economic policy instruments	<p>3.3.2. [OPI 3.3.2] [UNDP 3.4.3] Institutional capacities strengthened to monitor and report on environmentally SD (MDGs target) indicators and outcomes (<u>national and local levels</u>).</p> <p>3.3.3. [OPI 3.3.3] [UNDP 3.4.1] Improved access to data on SD, and specifically environment-poverty information, for the public generally and officials at various levels</p> <p>3.3.4. [OPI 3.3.4] [UNDP 3.6.1] Government capacities enhanced to develop and use economic and statistical instruments for the development of policies on environmentally SD (<u>national level</u>)</p> <p>3.3.5. [OPI 3.3.5] [UNDP 3.6.2] Government capacities improved to review public environmental expenditure in support of financial planning and management, vis-à-vis the contribution of 1% of State budget expenditure to environmental protection (<u>national level</u>)</p>	With MPI, CIEM, NA and province People's Committees	
3.4. [UNESCO + UNHABITAT] Integrated heritage policies, plans and strategies developed in line with international conventions with broad participation of local stakeholders, and capacities strengthened for their implementation	<p>3.4.1. [UNESCO] Increased national capacity to assess, monitor and update policies for the safeguarding and protection of cultural and natural heritage.</p> <p>3.4.2. [UNESCO] Institutional capacities strengthened for the safeguarding and transmission of cultural heritage with broad participation of the local communities</p> <p>3.4.3. [UNESCO + UNHABITAT] Strengthened national, provincial, and local plans, regulations, information systems and capacities for the sustainable use and conservation of cultural heritage, in particular linkages with spatial and economic planning and management.</p> <p>3.4.4. [UNESCO + UNHABITAT] Improved policies, strategies and implementation capacities for balancing the safeguarding of heritage and tourism development and for ensuring that sustainable tourism contributes to local economic development.</p> <p>3.4.5. [UNESCO] Evidence-based plan and strategy developed for culturally informed sustainable development policies</p>	MCST, MOC, People's Committees in Quang Nam, Quang Ninh, Thua Thien Hue and other selected provinces	UNESCO 3,279,389 + UNHABITAT 500,000
3.5. [UNHABITAT] Shelter development and urban upgrading strategies, policies, plans and regulations developed with broad participation of local community and private sector initiative	<p>3.5.1. [UNHABITAT] Policies, standards and regulations addressing the access of people, particularly low-income and disadvantaged groups, to adequate shelters are reviewed, improved and implemented</p> <p>3.5.2. [UNHABITAT] Strengthened national, and sub-national strategies and plans for urban settlements, shelter and slums upgrading</p> <p>3.5.3. [UNHABITAT] Capacities of counterparts at national and some selected sub-national levels to develop and implement an effective urban development programmes (including the shelter / slum upgrading components) are strengthened</p> <p>3.5.4. [UNHABITAT] Shelter and slum related information systems strengthened</p>	MOC, MPI, MPI, MOC, MONRE with People's Committees of selected provinces, cities	UNHABITAT 572,900



Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life</b>			(see also Annex II)
UNV Human Resource contribution to UN agencies working in Sustainable development policies and institutional development			UNV 622,813
<b>Natural resource management</b>			
3.6. [OPI 3.4] [UNDP + UNESCO + IFAD] Local initiatives supported to promote the sustainable use of natural resources	3.6.1. [OPI 3.4.1] [UNDP 3.3.4] Technical capacities improved in prioritized topical areas to support sustainable management of natural resources ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 3.6.2. [OPI 3.4.2] [UNDP 3.5.1 + UNESCO] Systematized successful grassroots experiences and in situ learning models, and the replication and scaling up of such experiences with broad participation by mass organisations, NGO's, and communities, on environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management, specifically land that is prone to desertification and climate risks ( <u>mostly local level</u> ) 3.6.3. [OPI 3.4.3] [UNDP 3.5.2 + UNESCO] Protected Area management, including in World Heritage sites and Biosphere reserves, strengthened and building local capacities ( <u>local level</u> ) 3.6.4. [OPI 3.4.5] [UNDP new] Conservation and use of traditional agro-biodiversity supported for sustainable rural livelihoods ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 3.6.5. [UNESCO] Increased recognition of the customary rights of ethnic minority communities surrounding and within national parks and of the role of communities in conservation and sustainable land management. 3.6.6. [IFAD] Target group households having received training on equitable and sustainable use of natural assets and paid in environmental schemes 3.6.7. [IFAD] Target group households having access to and managing forest land in a sustainable manner	MONRE, MARD, MCST, Vietnam National Commission for UNESCO, People's Committees of Ba Ria – Vung Tau & Gia Lai, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Ninh, Quang Nam and other provinces; selected SMEs; local mass organisations, universities, MAB National Committee, provincial level Institutions	UNDP 5,748,421 + UNESCO 675,855 + IFAD (* <sup>34</sup> )

<sup>34</sup>(\*) Concerns IFAD concessional loan of US\$ 51 mil. for output 3.6, 3.15, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results		IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life</b>				(see also Annex II)
3.7. [FAO] Use of pesticides in agriculture reduced through integrated pest management and responsible use	3.7.1. [FAO] Food safety and environmental risks reduced through implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Distribution & Use of Pesticides and other conventions in national policy and implementation; 3.7.2. [FAO] Capacity of National IPM Programme, other government agencies, NGOs, and farmer trainers required to implement IPM training and promote sustained IPM practices improved.		MARD, PPD	FAO 2,636,200
3.8. [FAO] Development of higher value crops and added value through processing, quality assurance and certification	3.8.1. [FAO] The technological skills of extension staff and others upgraded with regard to new technologies related to intensive flower production and improved post harvest handling and marketing		MARD, VAAS	FAO 482,000
3.9. [FAO] Improvement of seed sources quality and rice production for food security in the highland and mountainous regions in Viet Nam through local capacity building	3.9.1. [FAO] The expertise and capacity on production, conservation and distribution of high quality seeds of locally adapted rice varieties improved through training of research and extension staff of NOMAFSI and farmers in Ha Giang, Yen Bai, Bac Kan, Quang Nam and Gia Lai provinces; 3.9.2. [FAO] Medium Term Program formulated for sustainable increase rice yield and production in the remote and mountainous regions of Viet Nam for the attainment of national strategy for social equity, peace and sustainable development.		MARD, NOMAFSI	FAO 257,000
3.10. [FAO] Alternative, sustainable market-oriented agroforestry systems developed	3.10.1. [FAO] Marketing capacity of producers & market information system for agroforestry products improved; Extension capacity of local governments enhanced; Micro-finance approach to lending to poor farmers and rural enterprises piloted; and Empowered women actively engaged in market-oriented agroforestry activities.		Quang Nam PPC	FAO 2,296,983
3.11. [FAO] Sustainable Forest Management and Harvesting promoted through implementation of a new code of practice	3.11.1. [FAO] National code of practice for forest harvesting updated or completed and disseminated widely to all relevant users 3.11.2. [FAO] Training, workshops organized and national awareness raised on forestry law; 3.11.3. Survey on current status of Community Forestry Management in Vietnam conducted 3.11.4. [FAO] The quality of the national forest programme countries improved, enhancing the flow of environmental services based on a better understanding of long term opportunities and		MARD, DOF Institute of Forestry Planning and Inventory	FAO 3,330,946

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life</b>			(see also Annex II)
	challenges within the framework of the larger global and regional situation 3.11.5. [FAO] National assessment of forest resources conducted; Long term monitoring established.		
3.12. [FAO] Better systems of integrated agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture developed and promoted	3.12.1. [FAO] The livelihoods of the people dependent on the lagoon system in Thua Thien Hue improved by participatory sustainable management of the hydro-biological resources in the lagoons, in accordance with the socio-economic and production systems requirements of the population and with particular emphasis on the gender roles, the achievement of food security and the alleviation of poverty. 3.12.2. [FAO] Integrated Management Plan of Lagoon in Thua Thien Hue province implemented.	Thua Thien Hue PPC	FAO 2,527,423
3.13. [FAO] Agricultural waste management strategies developed and implemented	3.13.1. [FAO] Policies and regulatory frameworks for livestock waste management practices developed and implemented; 3.13.2. [FAO] Training provided, including study tours, and technical support to farmers, farmers' associations, animal husbandry extension agents, and government officials;	MARD, MONRE	FAO 315,938
3.14. [FAO] Strengthened capacity in fisheries information gathering for management	3.14.1. [FAO] Conflict reduced and fisheries resources managed on sustainable manner through effective decision-making, based upon appropriate information and facilitation of stakeholder dialogue.	FICEN	FAO 90,837
<b>Rural Development</b>			
3.15. [FAO + IFAD] Policy formulation in agricultural and rural development, dialogue and implementation made more pro-poor	3.15.1. [FAO] [IFAD] Capacity of key government agencies in the analysis, formulation and implementation of pro-poor policies in agricultural and rural development improved, and sharing of experience and lessons learned on successful pro-poor policies promoted through a knowledge network 3.15.2. [FAO] Strengthened capacity to formulate livestock sector and related policies and implementation plans that reduce poverty whilst managing environmental and public health risks	MARD, Depart. of Cooperative &Rural Develop. IPSARD	FAO 437,500 + IFAD (* )
3.16. [FAO + IFAD] More demand-driven technical assistance provided to the	3.16.1. [FAO] [IFAD] Demand-driven technical assistance provided through the FAO TCP Facility including: national agriculture draft law revised; national agricultural extension project developed; biodiversity law finalized; responsible use of pesticides in rice production and alternative crops implemented; strategy for development, management, regulation and biosafety	MARD, IPSARD, MONRE, PPD	FAO 799,738 +

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life</b>			(see also Annex II)
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	of biotechnology devised; and further technical matters on demand.		IFAD 1,900,000
3.17. [FAO + IFAD] New investment projects and programmes in agriculture and rural development developed	3.17.1. [FAO] [IFAD] Projects formulated and developed on water resources, poor commune livelihoods, forest sector support, agricultural services, agricultural diversification, value chain development, fisheries, coastal wetland protection, natural disaster mitigation, avian influenza and provincial development; 3.17.2. [FAO] [IFAD] Capacity building of provincial authorities in formulating and developing investment projects in agriculture and rural development	MARD	FAO 1,224,667 + IFAD (* )
3.18. [IFAD] Improve economic efficiency and competitiveness of remote provinces	3.18.1. [IFAD] Increase in the number of rural enterprises 3.18.2. [IFAD] Improvement of ratings in provincial competitiveness indexes and investment climate assessments	Public, private provincial level Institutions	IFAD (* )
3.19. [IFAD] Encourage change in labour force structure to reduce proportion working in agriculture	3.19.1. [IFAD] Increased households assets and income levels of poor households, including ethnic minorities and women and improving household food security 3.19.2. [IFAD] Development of community infrastructure in rural areas 3.19.3. [IFAD] Credit disbursed to target groups	Public and private provincial level Institutions	IFAD (* )
3.20. [FAO] Improved market linkages by farmer groups, associations and cooperatives in Viet Nam	3.20.1. [FAO] Data on production, processing, markets and prices of selected agricultural and non-agricultural products collected in three regions of Viet Nam; producer and processor cooperatives and associations evaluated; 3.20.2. FAO] Agricultural marketing and value chain skills of NGO and government extension staff and other service providers enhanced; 3.20.3. [FAO] Capacity of beneficiary organizations agricultural cooperatives and producer organizations enhanced by improving their business efficiency and competitiveness in national, regional and global markets through the development and dissemination of a Computerized Cooperative Management and Member Information System – MMI	MARD, IPSARD, VIAEP	FAO 502,250

(\*) Concerns IFAD concessional loan of US\$ 51 mil. for output 3.6, 3.15, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 3: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life</b>			(see also Annex II)
<b>Energy and environment</b>			
3.21. <b>[OPI 3.4]</b> [UNDP + UNIDO] Initiatives to promote rational and efficient use of energy to reduce green house gases which cause Climate Change	3.21.1. <b>[OPI 3.4.2]</b> [UNDP 3.5.1] Systematized successful grassroots experiences and models, and the replication and scaling up of such experiences with broad participation by mass organisations, NGO's, and communities, on efficient use of energy and clean energy services for rural poor. 3.21.2. <b>[OPI 3.4.4]</b> [UNDP 3.5.3 + UNIDO 4.1B and 4.8] Improved energy efficiency and sustainable energy services in the private sector by the comprehensive approach including promotion of energy-efficient technology and equipment, investment for technology upgrading, sustainable energy management practices, and promotion of CDM projects 3.21.3. <b>[OPI 3.4.4]</b> [UNDP 3.5.3] Improved energy efficiency in the public sector, particularly in street lighting, school and public premises and buildings.	MOIT, MONRE, MOST, STAMEQ, VNCPC, Private sector	UNDP 6,205,051 + UNIDO 700,572
3.22. <b>[OPI 3.4]</b> [UNDP + UNIDO + FAO] Capacity strengthened to promote cleaner production, and sustainable management of agro- and industrial wastes, pesticides and hazardous substances	3.22.1. [UNIDO 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4] Enhanced capacity to provide cleaner production services, environmental management in industrial zones, and technologies and procedures for recycle and eco-friendly disposal of industrial wastes 3.22.2. <b>[OPI 3.4.6]</b> [UNDP new + UNIDO 4.5 and 4.6 + FAO] Elimination of stockpiles and unintentional production of POPs, notably agro-pesticides and dioxins, and other hazardous chemicals	MARD, MOET / HUT, MONRE, Institute of Industrial Chemistry, VEPA, HCMC DONRE, Industrial zones, PPD	UNDP 438,498 + UNIDO 2,593,309
		<b>Total O.3</b>	<b>51,323,324</b>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results		IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>				<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
<b>Public Administration reform and legal and judicial capacity enhancement</b>				
4.1. [OPI 4.1.] [UNDP + UNHABITAT] Public administration reform process expanded and deepened at the central and local levels	4.1.1. [OPI 4.1.1.] [UNDP 4.1.1] Strengthened planning, steering, coordination and overall management of the second phase of the PAR Master Programme ( <u>national level</u> ) 4.1.2. [OPI 4.1.2.] [UNDP 4.1.2] Improved mechanisms for administrative and public service delivery responding to local needs and realities ( <u>local level</u> ) 4.1.3. [OPI 4.1.3.] [UNDP 4.1.3] Strategic performance management systems and quality standards (e.g. OSS, ISO, public feedback and opinion tools, etc.) effectively applied in select ministries and provinces ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 4.1.4. [UNHABITAT] Strengthened local government's capacity and institutional framework for the urban planning and management		PAR SC, MOHA, MARD & HCMPC MOC  With OOG, relevant ministries and People's Committees of selected provinces	UNDP 8,421,715 + UNHABITAT 780,000
4.2. [OPI 4.2.] [UNDP + UNHABITAT] Strengthened mechanisms of local government agencies to undertake requisite duties and responsibilities as part of the ongoing decentralisation process	4.2.1. [OPI 4.2.1.] [UNDP 4.2.1] Socio-economic development planning, budgeting and public resource management capacities strengthened in selected provinces and (UNHABITAT) cities ( <u>local level</u> ) 4.2.2. [OPI 4.2.2.] [UNDP 4.2.2] Oversight, accountability and M&E mechanisms (on planning, budgeting and public resource management) enhanced in selected provinces and (UNHABITAT) cities ( <u>local level</u> ) 4.2.3. [OPI 4.2.3.] [UNDP 4.2.3] Assistance provided to ensure that district and commune investment projects are more transparent and effective in selected provinces and (UNHABITAT) cities ( <u>local level</u> ) 4.2.4. [OPI 4.2.4.] [UNDP 4.2.4] Support provided to ensure that knowledge and lessons learned from pilot activities are fed back into national policy making and made available to other provinces and (UNHABITAT) cities ( <u>national and local levels</u> )		MPI, MOF, MOLISA, MOHA and People's Committees of pilot provinces MOC, ACVN	UNDP 5,663,124
4.3. [OPI 4.3.] [UNICEF] Provincial SEDP and other plans (sectoral plans and annual plans) and legal documents in place	4.3.1. [OPI 4.3.1.] [UNICEF-Prov CF Project outcome 1]: Enhanced capacity of sub national government on evidence-based, pro-poor and participatory planning and budgeting, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and management and implementation of the SEDP, ensuring the mainstreaming of children's issues into the local SEDP. 4.3.2. [OPI 4.3.2.] [UNICEF-Prov CF Project outcome 2] Coordination mechanism developed and		MPI, MOLISA	UNICEF 2,985,000

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results		IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>				<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
that are rights based, participatory, evidence based and pro-poor demonstrating increased commitment of human and financial resources for the vulnerable groups – children, women and ethnic minorities	4.3.3.	strengthened both at the national and sub-national level for the effective implementation of the provincial projects of the Provincial Child-Friendly Programme. [OPI 4.3.3.] [UNICEF-Prov CF Project outcome 3] Experience from the implementation of the provincial projects of the Provincial Child-Friendly Programme is documented such that lessons from models of integrated programmes for children and women are shared and used as a basis for taking to scale as appropriate.		
	4.3.4.	[OPI 4.3.4.] [UNICEF-ProvCFProject outcome 4] Awareness raising on the international and national standards for women and children for the community and sub-national decision makers; Capacity building on coordination, inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation for the MOLISA network at all levels, ensuring the mainstreaming of standards for children into the local SEDP.		
4.4. [OPI 4.4.] [UNDP + UNODC] National capacities and legal/institutional mechanisms strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and national Law on Anti-Corruption	4.4.1.	[OPI 4.4.1.] [UNDP 4.5.1 + UNODC] A national system established for the effective and participatory monitoring of the implementation of UNCAC ( <u>national level</u> )	CAC SC & GI	UNDP 1,879,376 + UNODC 200,000
	4.4.2.	[OPI 4.4.2.] [UNDP 4.5.2 + UNODC] Broadened public awareness of corruption and the legal and institutional framework on anti-corruption and increased public participation in anti-corruption efforts ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	With VN Fatherland Front and inspectorate offices of selected provinces	
	4.4.3.	[OPI 4.4.3.] [UNDP 4.5.3 + UNODC] Capacities of CAC AC and key government stakeholders strengthened to manage, steer and coordinate the implementation of national Law on Anti-corruption and of UNCAC ( <u>national level</u> )		
	4.4.4.	[OPI 4.4.4.] [UNDP 4.5.4] Strategic grassroots-oriented anti-corruption pilot initiatives designed and implemented ( <u>local level</u> )		
4.5. [OPI 4.5.] [UNDP] Enhanced consistency, transparency and participation in the legislative process, and legal safeguards and justice mechanisms for vulnerable groups	4.5.1.	[OPI 4.5.1.] [UNDP 4.3.1] Strengthened planning, steering and overall management of the Legal System Development Strategy (LSDS) and the Judicial Reform Strategy (JRS) ( <u>national level</u> )	MOJ, MOFA and VLA	UNDP 5,451,255
	4.5.2.	[OPI 4.5.2.] [UNDP 4.3.2] National capacities strengthened for ensuring consistency between the legal system and constitutional norms and international obligations, including international human rights treaties ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	With Office of Central Party, ONA, SPC, SPP and People's Committees of selected provinces	
	4.5.3.	[OPI 4.5.3.] [UNDP 4.3.3] Enhanced system of legal information, dissemination and education ( <u>national and local levels</u> )		
	4.5.4.	[OPI 4.5.4.] Strengthened capacities of law enforcement agencies (e.g. the courts, the police and the procuracy) at central and local levels (national and local levels)		

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
4.6. [UNODC + UNICEF] Strengthened justice system, including legislation, capacity and programs for victims, witnesses and perpetrators in line with relevant international standards	<p>4.6.1. [UNODC] Strengthened curriculum and training capacity of the Police</p> <p>4.6.2. [UNODC] Finalization of code of conduct for judges in line with the anti-corruption law and ethics training programme established for judges.</p> <p>4.6.3. [UNODC] Prison management equipped with leadership and management skills in line with the international prison management standards.</p> <p>4.6.4. [UNODC] Alternative to imprisonment incorporated into Vietnamese law and pilot programmes initiated to manage non-custodial sentences.</p> <p>4.6.5. [UNODC] Strengthened capacity of law enforcement and judiciary to prevent and respond to domestic violence</p> <p>4.6.6. [UNODC] HIV prevention programme initiated in pilot prisons with lessons to be drawn for national application</p> <p>4.6.7. <b>[OPI 4.6.1.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject 2] Improved laws and policies on friendly justice system for children and adolescents, in particular those who are victims, in conflict with the law/or at risk and witnesses.</p> <p>4.6.8. <b>[OPI 4.6.2.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject2] Improved awareness and knowledge of society and children on justice issues for children and adolescents, in particular those who are victims, juveniles in conflict with the law/or at risk and witnesses</p> <p>4.6.9. <b>[OPI 4.6.3.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject2] Improved knowledge and awareness of welfare agencies, law enforcers, procuracy, court officers, lawyers, and justice officers on justice for children and adolescents including JICWL</p> <p>4.6.10. <b>[OPI 4.6.4.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject2] Improved commitments, and capacity of for law enforcers, prosecutors, court officers, police and procuracy academies, justice officers, and lawyers on justice for children and adolescents on crime prevention, diversion, restorative justice, alternative to imprisonment, child friendly investigation and trial, legal support and reintegration of juveniles as victims, witnesses and those in conflict with the law at the national and sub-national levels in selected project sites</p> <p>4.6.11. <b>[OPI 4.6.5.]</b> [UNICEF CPPProject2] Improved programs and services for law enforcers, prosecutors, court officers and welfare agencies on youth crime prevention, diversion, restorative justice, alternative to imprisonment, child friendly investigation, and reintegration of juveniles in conflict with the law in accordance to CRC, international standards and good practices through piloting at sub-national level in selected child protection and PCFP project sites</p>	MPS, MOJ, SPP, SC, Police and Procuracy Academies, MOLISA, Border Guards, VLA,	UNODC 1,338,000 + UNICEF 2,755,000
4.7. [UNODC] Viet Nam's adherence to UN conventions and protocols	4.7.1. [UNODC] Improved knowledge and commitment for the ratification and implementation of the international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism through provision of international expertise and best practice, as well as more evidence based	NCADP, NA committees,	UNODC 735,800



Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
on drug, transnational organized crime and corruption as well as to the international instruments against terrorism promoted; and the capacity to meet the obligations under the international instruments enhanced.	information on illicit drugs, crime and terrorism issues to policy makers; and greater awareness and commitment of the issues.	SODC, MPS, MOJ, MOLISA, CEM, MOH, MOCST, MOIC, FF, WU, YU, VA, FA.	
4.8. [UNODC] Law enforcement capabilities over trafficking, including interdiction and investigation, information collection, analysis and sharing, strengthened.	<p>4.8.1. [UNODC] Multi-agency Interdiction Task Force Units at selected hot spot provinces bordering China, Cambodia and Laos equipped with basic, compatible, standardized system and procedures to share information, and staffed by trained law enforcement personnel to achieve increased arrests and seizures.</p> <p>4.8.2. [UNODC] Improved ability and expertise of law enforcement officers to carry out investigations and analyze drug law enforcement information and increased cooperation among agencies.</p> <p>4.8.3. [UNODC] Fully trained and functioning teams in place to effectively collate and analyze information relation to drug law enforcement in a timely manner.</p> <p>4.8.4. [UNODC] A fully functioning information and document management system in place to collect, collate, analyze and disseminate information for the Police, Customs and the Border Army</p> <p>4.8.5. [UNODC] Improved capacity of law enforcement sector to control organized crime</p>	MPS, MOFi (Customs), MD (Border Army)	UNODC 500,750
4.9. [UNODC] The capacity of legal and law enforcement agencies, the Financial Intelligence Unit (Anti-Money Laundering Information Centre) as well as financial sector institutions strengthened to prevent, deter and detect money laundering	<p>4.9.1. [UNODC] National AML strategy developed.</p> <p>4.9.2. [UNODC] Knowledge on money laundering increased through a study on the vulnerability of cash-based economy to money laundering and a comprehensive legal assessment on existing Vietnamese AML/CFT legislation and other measures mapped against international standards.</p> <p>4.9.3. [UNODC] Capacity of and law enforcement, prosecution and judges as well as other relevant officials enhanced through training programme including mock trials and exposure to international activities and study tours.</p> <p>4.9.4. [UNODC] Functional FIU-AMLIC equipped with effective regulatory system in place and awareness raised in government agencies, the private sector and the public at large. Comprehensive sets of AML/CFT legal instruments in place.</p>	SBV, MPS, MOJ, MPI, MOFi, MOFA	UNODC 1,169,490

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
cases in line with international standards.			
4.10. [UNODC] Strengthening of criminal justice institutions in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.	4.10.1. [UNODC] Increased capacity of Viet Nam to ratify the UNCTOC and its protocols. 4.10.2. [UNODC] Comprehensive assessment of existing Vietnamese legislation in the light of UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking and Smuggling Protocols. 4.10.3. [UNODC] National strategy formulated to prevent and combat trafficking as organized crime. 4.10.4. [UNODC] Enhanced knowledge base of law enforcement, prosecution and other officials including those in the criminal justice system on law enforcement methods, sharing of information, international cooperation, prosecution, and trial of trafficking cases. 4.10.5. [UNODC] Enhanced information sharing mechanism regarding cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling and international cooperation. 4.10.6. [UNODC] Strengthened border control capacity and measures of immigration, border and maritime officials as well as the judiciary to deal with human trafficking and migrant smuggling in line with the requirements of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols.	MPS, MOD, MOFi, MOJ, MOFA, SPC, SPP, VLA, VWU, VYU	UNODC 1,089,000
4.11. GENDER JOINT PROGRAM [UNFPA + UNDP + UNIFEM + ILO + UNESCO + UNICEF + WHO + FAO + UNODC + UNIDO + UNAIDS] Improved capacity of relevant national and provincial authorities, institutions and other duty bearers to	4.11.1. [UNIFEM + UNDP + UNFPA + UNICEF + FAO + ILO + WHO + UNODC + UNESCO] Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence 4.11.2. [UNIFEM + UNIDO + ILO + UNFPA] Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside government 4.11.3. [UNDP + WHO + ILO+ FAO + UNICEF + UNFPA + UNDP <sup>35</sup> ] Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for gender equality	State Managing Agency, Party, NA, MOLISA,N CFAW, MOET, MOH, MOJ, MOCST, MARD, MPS, MOCI, VCCI, GSO,	Total: 4,427,241  FAO 100,000 WHO 403,100 UNIDO 136,505 UNESCO 350,754 UNICEF 115,935 UNFPA 1,155,000 UNIFEM 535,606 ILO 739,000 UNODC 218,400 UNDP 672,941

<sup>35</sup> IOM is not a UN agency and not a signatory of the One Plan. IOM contributes to this result within the context of Joint Programme on Gender

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
effectively implement the law on Gender Equality and the law on Domestic Violence		NCFAW, VWU, GecomNet	
UNV human resource contribution to UN agencies working in Public Administration reform area			UNV 830,416
<b><u>Representation and democratization</u></b>			
4.12. [OPI 4.7.] [UNDP] Strengthened capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils to oversee the functioning of the executive and represent the interests of the public	4.12.1. [OPI 4.7.1.] [UNDP 4.4.1] Improved training and learning opportunities in response to the specific needs of Deputies and staff to the National Assembly and People's Councils ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 4.12.2. [OPI 4.7.2.] [UNDP 4.4.2] Strengthened capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils to conduct public consultations and promote integrity and ethical behaviour as part of their assigned core functions ( <u>national and local level</u> ) 4.12.3. [OPI 4.7.3.] [UNDP 4.4.3] Partnership mechanism established for enhancing policy dialogue and resource coordination with the NA ( <u>national level</u> ) 4.12.4. [OPI 4.7.4.] [UNDP 4.4.4] Capacities of People's Councils strengthened to perform the duties entrusted to them as part of the ongoing decentralisation process ( <u>local level</u> ) 4.12.5. [OPI 4.7.5.] [UNDP 3.1.1] Legislation and oversight capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils in selected provinces strengthened for the enforcement of the Law on Environmental Protection (LEP), Biodiversity Law and implementation of the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Viet Nam, Disaster Mitigation Strategy and other related national strategies ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	ONA, CEBA & People's Councils of selected provinces  NA	UNDP 5,946,736
4.13. [OPI 4.8.] [UNICEF] Improved capacity for elected officials to address issues relating to the rights of children and women	4.13.1. [OPI 4.8.1.] [UNICEF CB elected officials Project] Improved capacity for elected officials in legislating, allocating financial resources, and overseeing / monitoring the performance and spending of government agencies, the courts and the procuracy with the CRC and CEDAW as a framework 4.13.2. [OPI 4.8.2.] [UNICEF CB elected officials Project] Increased advocacy by elected officials on behalf of children	NA Committee on Culture, Education, Youth and Children, other	UNICEF 995,000

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
		relevant NA Committee and Provincial People's Councils	
4.14. <b>[OPI 4.9.]</b> [UNDP] Enhanced capacities and mechanisms for local associations, organisations and other non-state actors to actively involve in, oversee and contribute to the reform process	4.14.1. <b>[OPI 4.9.1.]</b> [UNDP 4.6.1] A more conducive legal environment created for civil society development, as a first step through ensuring public consultation in the drafting and review of the Law on Associations ( <u>national level</u> ) 4.14.2. <b>[OPI 4.9.2.]</b> [UNDP 4.6.2] Training, technical assistance and other resources made more readily available to local associations, organisations and non-state actors to enhance the capacity, integrity and accountability of the civil society and facilitate government-civil society interaction and dialogue ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 4.14.3. <b>[OPI 4.9.3.]</b> [UNDP 4.6.3] Capacities of selected socio-political organisations enhanced to take an active part in policy/law-making on civil society development and represent their member associations ( <u>national level</u> )	VUSTA & VLA  With member associations and MOHA	UNDP 2,277,992
4.15. <b>[OPI 4.10.]</b> [UNFPA] Strengthen capacity of central institutions and selected provinces in managing, co-ordinating and implementing gender-responsive programmes and policies on population, reproductive health and family planning.	4.15.1. <b>[OPI 4.10.1.]</b> [UNFPA 3.3] Civil society partnerships actively promoting gender equity, women and girls' empowerment and reproductive rights 4.15.2. <b>[OPI 4.10.2.]</b> [UNFPA 5.1] Database established to facilitate management, coordination and monitoring of programme implementation at central and local levels 4.15.3. <b>[OPI 4.10.3.]</b> [UNFPA 5.2] Increased use of programme monitoring recommendations, resulting in corrective actions 4.15.4. <b>[OPI 4.10.4.]</b> [UNFPA 5.3] Increased % of trained leaders and staff with comprehensive and knowledge of gender-responsive planning and management for the implementation of population and reproductive health care programmes	MPI/GACA, UNFPA/CO, and related agencies	UNFPA 1,004,713
4.16. <b>[OPI 4.11.]</b> [UNIFEM] Strengthened	4.16.1. <b>[OPI 4.11.1.]</b> [UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP 2.1.] Expertise of core groups of legislators, executives and judges strengthened in using CEDAW to help guarantee women's human rights in selected substantive areas	HCM Nat. Political Acy, Supreme	UNIFEM 337,943

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
capacity of government and organised civil society organisations, including women's NGOs, to promote women's human rights under CEDAW	4.16.2. <b>[OPI 4.11.2.]</b> [UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP 2.2.) Expertise of an expended set of civil society organisations, including women's NGOs enhanced in using CEDAW for their advocacy and monitoring work	Procuracy, Supreme Court, Party (Commission for Social Mobilisation), NA, NCFAW, line ministries GenComNet, WU, NGOs and CSOs	
4.17. <b>[OPI 4.12.]</b> [UNIFEM] Stronger political will and commitment to CEDAW implementation generated by popularizing CEDAW and by helping to develop women's knowledge and capacity to claim their equal rights	4.17.1. <b>[OPI 4.12.1.]</b> [UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP 3.1.] Increased awareness of CEDAW, its objectives and women's human rights among the selected groups of general citizenry 4.17.2. <b>[OPI 4.12.2.]</b> [UNFEM CEDAW SEAP 3.2] Greater commitment to CEDAW implementation and timely reporting by the State 4.17.3. <b>[OPI 4.12.3.]</b> [UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP 3.3] Strengthened commitment by women's NGOs and other civil society organisations to supporting women's ability to claim their human rights 4.17.4. <b>[OPI 4.12.4.]</b> [UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP 3.4] Effective partnerships between government, organised civil society and UN agencies for CEDAW implementation and monitoring formed and strengthened	VTV, media, Communist Party (Commission for Social Mobilisation), NCFAW, and line ministries	UNIFEM 327,943
4.18. [UNESCO] Capacities of media organizations and journalists strengthened and professional standards improved to ensure accountable reporting.	4.18.1. [UNESCO] Community participation in media strengthened 4.18.2. [UNESCO] Curricula and training materials for media professionals improved. 4.18.3. [UNESCO] In-service training and capacity of media professionals enhanced, including with regard to HIV.	MOET, MOCI, VTV, VOV, VJA, NIESAC, Digital Training College, Department of Ethnic Minority IOIT,	UNESCO 111,700

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems</b>			<i>(See also Annex II)</i>
		Academy for Journalism and Comm, Journalism Department of National University	
4.19. [ILO] Policies, legislation, programmes and national institutional infrastructure in place for effective promotion of labour rights and harmonious industrial relations	4.19.1. [ILO] National legislation and Labour Code reviewed to reflect ratified International Labour Standards and Conventions and Vietnam's Decent Work priorities 4.19.2. [ILO] An effective framework (policies and national capacities) for harmonious industrial relations implemented by Government of Vietnam and the social partners	MOLISA, VCCI, VGCL and VCA	ILO 2,773,040
		<b>Total O.4</b>	<b>52,001,234</b>

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 5: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, communicable diseases, and other emergencies</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
<b><u>Disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response</u></b>			
5.1. <b>[OPI 5.1.]</b> [UNDP + UNICEF] Evidence-based national and local disaster risk reduction legislation, strategies and policies and plans developed, approved and integrated in socio-economic and sectoral strategies and plans	5.1.1. <b>[OPI 5.1.1.]</b> [UNDP 2.1.2] Law on disaster risk reduction formulated and passed by the National Assembly ( <u>national level</u> ) 5.1.2. <b>[OPI 5.1.2.]</b> [Joint] National Strategy and Action Plan on DRR better protect children and women in line with the CCC ( <u>national level</u> ) 5.1.3. <b>[OPI 5.1.3.]</b> [UNDP 2.1.3 + UNICEF; Joint] DRR Strategy up to 2020 developed in provinces, based on the National Strategy for DRR and integrated in the 2010-2020 Socio-economic development strategy and 2010-2015 plans and better protect children and women in line with the CCC ( <u>local level</u> ) 5.1.4. <b>[OPI 5.1.4.]</b> [Joint] National policies formulated and approved to improve emergency response standards including supply and distribution of food, nutrition and drugs with focus on the most vulnerable groups i.e. children, women and elderly. ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.1.5. <b>[OPI 5.1.5.]</b> [Joint] National and local guidelines issued to implement effective disaster preparedness models based on the review of existing models ( <u>local level</u> ) 5.1.6. <b>[OPI 5.1.6.]</b> [UNDP 2.1.4] National policies formulated and sustainable financial mechanisms established to support reduction of disaster risks and recover of households after major disasters ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.1.7. <b>[OPI 5.1.7.]</b> [UNDP 2.1.5] Climate change risk reduction strategies, policies, and mechanisms developed ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	MARD, CCFSC, NA/CSTE, MONRE, MOH, MOET, People's Committees of selected provinces, MOF, Viet Nam Insurance Company, Viet Nam Red Cross	UNDP 1,400,000
5.2. <b>[OPI 5.2.]</b> [UNDP + UNICEF + FAO] Institutional systems and processes strengthened to enhance coordinated and integrated DRR actions and adaptation to global climate change, at national and province level	5.2.1. <b>[OPI 5.2.1.]</b> [UNDP 2.3.1] NDM-Partnership strengthened to facilitate coordination and collaboration and policies development ( <u>national level</u> ) 5.2.2. <b>[OPI 5.2.2.]</b> [UNDP new] Establishment of DRR Centre, following elaborate consultations, detailed design, and PM approval ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.2.3. <b>[OPI 5.2.3.]</b> [UNDP 2.3.4 + FAO] Strengthened early disaster warning systems which may include support to improve connections with international early warning networks for tsunami and other priority disasters ( <u>national and local levels</u> ) 5.2.4. <b>[OPI 5.2.4.]</b> [UNDP] Systemic and institutional capacity and increased awareness support mainstreaming of climate change issues into development planning.	MARD, CCFSC, Selected PPCs, local mass organisations	UNDP 2,229,375 + FAO 450,000
5.3. <b>[OPI 5.3.]</b> [UNDP + UNICEF + UNHABITAT] National and local capacities strengthened to	5.3.1. <b>[OPI 5.3.1.]</b> [UNDP 2.2.1 + UNICEF Education/Health/WES/CP + WHO ] Improved disaster risk management training capacities and facilities for targeted national agencies and local authorities ( <u>national and local levels</u> )	MARD, CCFSC, MONRE,	UNDP 3,582,310 +

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results		IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 5: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, communicable diseases, and other emergencies</b>				<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
minimise adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of climate-related disasters.	5.3.2.	<b>[OPI 5.3.2.]</b> [UNDP 2.2.2& 2.3.2 + UNICEF Education/Health/WES/CP + WHO] Enhanced capacities of key sectors and partners at national, provincial, district and commune levels in selected highly prone areas for: vulnerability and risk assessments, rapid assessments, monitoring, planning for risk reduction, preparedness and response.	GSO, MOET, MOH, MPI, Viet Nam Red Cross, relevant research institutions, PPCs	UNHABITAT 350,000 + UNICEF 1,533,500
	5.3.3.	<b>[OPI 5.3.3.]</b> [Joint] Awareness raising/BCC on disaster and climate change risks and effective risk reduction measures focusing on the most vulnerable. ( <u>national and local levels</u> )		
	5.3.4.	<b>[OPI 5.3.4.]</b> [UNDP 2.3.3, joint] Improved data analysis and research on vulnerability reduction in support of socio-economic planning (national and local levels)		
	5.3.5.	<b>[OPI 5.3.5.]</b> [UNICEF] Collection of data and information improved and analyzed to inform and evaluate emergency interventions through regular monitoring and research, based on CCC based indicators		
	5.3.6.	<b>[OPI 5.3.6.]</b> [UNDP new] Development and implementation of demonstration measures to adapt to climate change		
	5.3.7.	[UN-HABITAT] Strengthened capacities of local authorities for post-disasters rehabilitation and recovering in coastal human settlements		
5.4. [UNFPA + WHO] Health consequences of emergencies, disasters and crises reduced, and their social and economic impact minimized	5.4.1.	<b>[OPI 5.4.1.]</b> [UNFPA] Increased % of clients in disaster areas expressing satisfaction with quality of health care service	MOH, DOH	UNFPA 500,000 + WHO 756,851
	5.4.2.	<b>[OPI 5.4.2.]</b> [UNFPA] Increased proportion of district and commune health centres in disaster areas providing minimum package of RH services		
	5.4.3.	[WHO HSD 14] Norms and standards developed, capacity built and national emergency preparedness plans and programmes related to health strengthened		
<b><u>Communicable diseases, zoonoses and other animal diseases</u></b>				
5.5. [UNDP+UNICEF + WHO+FAO] Surveillance, coordination, preparedness, assessment and response to communicable diseases strengthened	5.5.1.	<b>[OPI 5.5.1.]</b> [Joint] Enhanced coordination of Vietnamese and International agencies for the prevention and management of HPAI and other diseases of serious epidemic potential	NSCAI, MARD, MOH, MOET, MOCI,  Viet Nam Red Cross, VAPM,	UNDP 1,202,600 + WHO 17,125,156 + UNICEF 4,569,000
	5.5.2.	<b>[OPI 5.5.4.]</b> [Joint] Increased public awareness generally and within specific population groups on critical HPAI-related risk factors resulting in effective behaviour change		
	5.5.3.	[WHO CSR 03 part, 07] Capacity for surveillance and monitoring of all communicable diseases of public health importance enhanced		
	5.5.4.	[WHO CSR 04] Coordination of and access to interventions for the prevention, control, elimination and eradication of neglected tropical diseases, including zoonotic		



Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 5: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, communicable diseases, and other emergencies</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	<p>diseases, improved for all population groups</p> <p>5.5.5. [WHO CSR 05] Minimum capacities and functions required by IHR (2005), specifically related to advocacy, national IHR Focal Points, national legislation, and the core capacities for points of entry, achieved</p> <p>5.5.6. [WHO CSR 06] Minimum capacities required for the preparedness, detection, assessment of and response to emerging diseases achieved, including major epidemic and pandemic -prone diseases (e.g. influenza), by effectively implementing the Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases (APSED)</p> <p>5.5.7. [WHO HIV parts of 01, 02, 03, 07] Implementation of prevention, treatment and care interventions for TB strengthened and scaled up particularly to reach the populations most in need, access to essential medicines of assured quality for TB improved, and operational research capacity for the prevention and control of malaria and TB strengthened</p> <p>5.5.8. [WHO HIV 04 part] National surveillance, evaluation and monitoring systems strengthened and expanded to monitor progress towards targets and resource allocations for tuberculosis control including monitoring of drug resistance and the impact of control efforts</p> <p>5.5.9. [WHO HIV 05 part, 06 part] Political commitment sustained, national and provincial resource mobilization and utilization strengthened, and coverage and performance of TB control improved through community engagement</p> <p><i>[Note: ER 5.5.2 in One Plan 1 (Progressive control of HPAI in domestic poultry and enhanced overall national and local capacity to detect and respond to outbreaks of zoonotic and other diseases in animals) is the responsibility of FAO and is an integral part of Output 5.6; ER 5.5.3 in One Plan 1 (Strengthened national and local capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from public health emergencies caused by infectious diseases such as HPAI) is the responsibility of WHO and is an integral part of other expected results of this output.]</i></p>	4 Central Institutes of IH&E, NIMPE	
5.6. [FAO] Strengthened Control and Prevention of zoonotic diseases and other animal diseases and enhanced public awareness	<p>5.6.1. [FAO] Capability and capacity of veterinary services enhanced through training in epidemiological skills and introduction of improved disease reporting and data analysis capacity</p> <p>5.6.2. [FAO] Viet Nam's capability to detect, investigate and respond to reported cases enhanced through support to disease investigation, outbreak control, vaccination, quarantine and movement control, and movement control across international borders.</p> <p>5.6.3. [FAO] Biosecurity standards developed and effective dissemination of best farming</p>	MARD, DAH, MOH	FAO 11,370,280

Country Program Outputs	Expected Results	IPs	Total budget
<b>Outcome 5: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, communicable diseases, and other emergencies</b>			<i>(see also Annex II)</i>
	5.6.4. practices for the reduction of HPAI infection and other zoonotic and animal diseases; [FAO] Laboratory services improved and quality management assured; 5.6.5. [FAO] Socio-economic impact assessment undertaken on the impact of animal disease outbreaks; 5.6.6. [FAO] Materials for public awareness raising and advocacy developed and distributed, and consumer awareness on hygiene and sanitation improved; 5.6.7. [FAO] A formal regional collaboration and a cooperative framework among the participating GMS countries developed to entail common regional policies and regulations governing animal movement, information sharing, standardized protocols for diagnostic techniques and vaccines		
		<b>Total O.5</b>	<b>45,069,072</b>

<b>Programme Coordination Assistance</b> <i>(Programme development, by UNDP and UNFPA)</i>			1,533,625 (UNDP) + 880,000 (UNFPA)
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		<b>Grand Total</b>	403,518,333
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## ANNEX II ONE BUDGET

**Table I: One Plan II Budget (2006-2010)**

*Unit: USD*

AGENCY	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total (2006-2010)			Total (2008-2010)		
	Regular	Other	Regular	Other	Regular	Other	Regular	Other	Regular	Other	Regular	Other	Total	Regular	Other	Total
FAO	234,780	5,671,005	423,646	6,655,538	1,263,091	4,654,560	579,909	4,659,874	200,000	4,551,429	2,701,426	26,192,406	28,893,832	2,043,000	13,865,863	15,908,863
IFAD						600,000		600,000		700,000	0	1,900,000	1,900,000	0	1,900,000	1,900,000
ILO	122,870	2,906,314	750,183	2,543,136	536,500	6,115,761	450,000	8,829,280	405,000	7,398,620	2,264,553	27,793,111	30,057,664	1,391,500	22,343,661	23,735,161
UNAIDS	35,000	600,000	120,000	750,000	115,000	1,157,270	115,000	990,000	115,000	1,000,000	500,000	4,497,270	4,997,270	345,000	3,147,270	3,492,270
UNDP	5,815,167	10,436,984	6,000,000	9,000,000	5,651,350	18,000,000	5,584,736	13,000,000	7,005,584	12,000,000	30,056,837	62,436,984	92,493,821	18,241,670	43,000,000	61,241,670
UNESCO	342,534	701,991	519,071	832,505	469,550	1,806,514	367,750	1,844,536	329,250	1,549,500	2,028,155	6,735,046	8,763,201	1,166,550	5,200,550	6,367,100
UNFPA	3,391,750	1,300,000	4,168,670	1,960,000	4,390,000	4,143,006	4,333,779	3,763,065	3,715,801	1,984,980	20,000,000	13,151,051	33,151,051	12,439,580	9,891,051	22,330,631
UNHABITAT	65,000	75,000	271,310	375,000	584,869	700,000	223,832	750,000	133,489	850,000	1,278,500	2,750,000	4,028,500	942,190	2,300,000	3,242,190
UNICEF	3,933,558	8,145,146	4,001,195	8,984,059	4,051,247	15,904,324	4,000,000	17,753,085	4,000,000	17,582,387	19,986,000	68,369,000	88,355,000	12,051,247	51,239,795	63,291,042
UNIDO	0	2,984,029	6,750	1,853,042	611,130	7,790,966	0	9,370,537	0	4,672,506	617,880	26,671,080	27,288,960	611,130	21,834,009	22,445,139
UNIFEM	0	230,000	0	136,980	20,000	576,095	30,000	791,230	30,000	700,211	80,000	2,434,516	2,514,516	80,000	2,067,536	2,147,536
UNODC	140,800	1,113,280	149,700	797,680	145,300	2,109,300	150,000	3,081,200	150,000	3,464,800	735,800	10,566,260	11,302,060	445,300	8,655,300	9,100,600
UNV	469,646	134,348	696,650	91,599	993,055	648,827	651,000	568,669	477,000	359,069	3,287,351	1,802,512	5,089,863	2,121,055	1,576,565	3,697,620
WHO	2,586,002	5,291,731	2,585,992	5,291,724	2,391,808	14,909,781	2,269,125	13,909,984	2,330,466	13,115,982	12,163,393	52,519,202	64,682,595	6,991,399	41,935,747	48,927,146
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,137,107</b>	<b>39,589,828</b>	<b>19,693,167</b>	<b>39,271,263</b>	<b>21,222,900</b>	<b>79,116,404</b>	<b>18,755,131</b>	<b>79,911,460</b>	<b>18,891,590</b>	<b>69,929,484</b>	<b>95,699,895</b>	<b>307,818,438</b>	<b>403,518,333</b>	<b>58,869,621</b>	<b>228,957,347</b>	<b>287,826,968</b>

Note 1: UNDP Total Budget for 2006-2010 includes USD 14 million pledged by donors such as GEF and contributions for the Avian Influenza programme, which was not envisaged at the time of signature of CPAP 2006-2010.

Note 2: In addition to grants of USD 1.9 million, IFAD provides concessional loans of US\$ 51 million up to 2010.

**Table II: One Plan II Other Resources 2008-2010**

*Unit: USD*

AGENCY	2008 (OR only)					2009 (OR only)					2010 (OR only)					2008-2010 (OR only)				
	Secured	To be raised (TBR)			Total OR	Secured	To be raised (TBR)			Total OR	Secured	To be raised (TBR)			Total OR	Secured	To be raised (TBR)			Total OR
		OPF	Other resources*	Total TBR			OPF	Other resources*	Total TBR			OPF	Other resources*	Total TBR			OPF	Other resources*	Total TBR	
FAO	2,704,560	1,050,000	900,000	1,950,000	4,654,560	2,109,874	1,150,000	1,400,000	2,550,000	4,659,874	1,901,429	1,250,000	1,400,000	2,650,000	4,551,429	6,715,863	3,450,000	3,700,000	7,150,000	13,865,863
IFAD	600,000	0	0	0	600,000	600,000	0	0	0	600,000	700,000	0	0	0	700,000	1,900,000	0	0	0	1,900,000
ILO	5,137,581	758,180	220,000	978,180	6,115,761	6,155,000	1,354,280	1,320,000	2,674,280	8,829,280	4,885,000	1,213,620	1,300,000	2,513,620	7,398,620	16,177,581	3,326,080	2,840,000	6,166,080	22,343,661
UNAIDS	450,000	707,270	0	707,270	1,157,270	0	990,000		990,000	990,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	450,000	2,697,270	0	2,697,270	3,147,270
UNDP	10,600,000	7,400,000	0	7,400,000	18,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	13,000,000	2,200,000	7,000,000	2,800,000	9,800,000	12,000,000	15,800,000	21,400,000	5,800,000	27,200,000	43,000,000
UNESCO	1,425,204	236,000	145,310	381,310	1,806,514	920,536	764,000	160,000	924,000	1,844,536	515,000	874,500	160,000	1,034,500	1,549,500	2,860,740	1,874,500	465,310	2,339,810	5,200,550
UNFPA	1,379,956	2,763,050	0	2,763,050	4,143,006	917,065	2,846,000	0	2,846,000	3,763,065	549,087	1,435,893	0	1,435,893	1,984,980	2,846,108	7,044,943	0	7,044,943	9,891,051
UNHABITAT	120,000	375,000	205,000	580,000	700,000	0	450,000	300,000	750,000	750,000	0	500,000	350,000	850,000	850,000	120,000	1,325,000	855,000	2,180,000	2,300,000
UNICEF	9,897,651	6,006,673	0	6,006,673	15,904,324	3,891,468	13,861,617		13,861,617	17,753,085	948,054	16,634,332		16,634,332	17,582,386	14,737,174	36,502,622	0	36,502,622	51,239,796
UNIDO	4,988,460	1,952,506	850,000	2,802,506	7,790,966	3,145,531	3,750,006	2,475,000	6,225,006	9,370,537	1,275,000	1,547,506	1,850,000	3,397,506	4,672,506	9,408,991	7,250,018	5,175,000	12,425,018	21,834,009
UNIFEM	457,000	69,095	50,000	119,095	576,095	560,000	61,230	170,000	231,230	791,230	330,000	14,605	355,606	370,211	700,211	1,347,000	144,930	575,606	720,536	2,067,536
UNODC	1,751,900	220,500	136,900	357,400	2,109,300	810,975	1,648,500	621,725	2,270,225	3,081,200	418,500	2,112,000	934,300	3,046,300	3,464,800	2,981,375	3,981,000	1,692,925	5,673,925	8,655,300
UNV	106,155	188,458	255,029	443,487	549,642	0	300,000	310,316	610,316	610,316	0	189,338	227,269	416,607	416,607	106,155	677,796	792,614	1,470,410	1,576,565
WHO	8,063,343	3,504,009	3,342,430	6,846,439	14,909,781	7,791,006	3,804,009	2,314,970	6,118,979	13,909,984	0	4,188,000	8,927,982	13,115,982	13,115,982	15,854,348	11,496,017	14,585,382	26,081,399	41,935,747
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,681,810</b>	<b>25,230,741</b>	<b>6,104,669</b>	<b>31,335,410</b>	<b>79,017,220</b>	<b>29,901,454</b>	<b>37,979,641</b>	<b>12,072,011</b>	<b>50,051,652</b>	<b>79,953,107</b>	<b>13,722,070</b>	<b>37,959,794</b>	<b>18,305,157</b>	<b>56,264,951</b>	<b>69,987,021</b>	<b>91,305,335</b>	<b>101,170,176</b>	<b>36,481,837</b>	<b>137,652,013</b>	<b>228,957,348</b>

Note (\*) Other resources at country level

Note 1: Allocations from OPF as approved by OPFMAC between December 2007 and March 2008 are shown as shaded field. Additional requests for OPF are pending for UNFPA (approved OPFMAC allocation for UNFPA is USD 2,588,050 only) and UNIFEM for Joint Programme on Youth.

Note 2: UNICEF's resource requirements from the OPF are expected to decline as allocations from National Committees and other sources are confirmed.

Note 3: PEPFAR funds are included in OPF request for 2009 and 2010 and will be deducted on confirmation of granting of funds.

Note 4: The funding gap ("To be raised" 2008-2010) will be raised through the One Plan Fund and Other Resources. There will be no substitution of resource requirements from Other Resources to One Plan Fund even in case resource mobilization of 'Other Resources' does not materialize.


**Table III: Budget 2008-2010 Against Historic Disbursement 2004-2007**


*Unit: USD*

AGENCY	2004	2005	Budget 2006-2010					Ave 04-07	(+ 50%)	Benchmark 3 yrs. 08-10	Proposed 08-10	% incr./decr 08-10/04-07
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010					
FAO	3,212,168	2,780,578	5,905,785	7,079,184	5,917,651	5,239,783	4,751,429	4,744,429	7,116,643	21,349,929	15,908,863	11.77%
IFAD	1,532,193	3,323,457	0	0	600,000	600,000	700,000	1,213,913	1,820,869	5,462,606	1,900,000	-47.83%
ILO	2,083,612	2,333,706	3,029,184	3,293,319	6,652,261	9,279,280	7,803,620	2,684,955	4,027,433	12,082,298	23,735,161	194.67%
UNAIDS	162,869	340,216	635,000	870,000	1,272,270	1,105,000	1,115,000	502,021	753,032	2,259,096	3,492,270	131.88%
UNDP	13,915,000	15,591,000	16,252,151	15,000,000	23,651,350	18,584,736	19,005,584	15,189,538	22,784,307	68,352,920	61,241,670	34.39%
UNESCO	799,878	1,256,534	1,044,525	1,351,576	2,276,064	2,212,286	1,878,750	1,113,128	1,669,692	5,009,077	6,367,100	90.67%
UNFPA	9,447,134	9,490,380	4,691,750	6,128,670	8,533,006	8,096,844	5,700,781	7,439,484	11,159,225	33,477,676	22,330,631	0.05%
UNHABITAT	0	0	140,000	646,310	1,284,869	973,832	983,489	646,310	969,465	2,908,395	3,242,190	67.22%
UNICEF	10,406,361	12,747,949	12,078,704	12,985,254	19,955,571	21,753,085	21,582,387	12,054,567	18,081,851	54,245,552	63,291,042	75.01%
UNIDO	1,534,158	2,214,002	2,984,029	1,859,792	8,402,096	9,370,537	4,672,506	2,147,995	3,221,993	9,665,979	22,445,139	248.31%
UNIFEM	34,032	151,261	230,000	136,980	596,095	821,230	730,211	138,068	207,102	621,307	2,147,536	418.47%
UNODC	1,702,484	1,041,057	1,254,080	947,380	2,254,600	3,231,200	3,614,800	1,236,250	1,854,375	5,563,126	9,100,600	145.38%
UNV	390,805	402,381	603,994	788,249	1,641,882	1,219,669	836,069	546,357	819,536	2,458,608	3,697,620	125.59%
WHO	7,247,106	7,247,106	7,877,733	7,877,716	17,301,589	16,179,109	15,446,448	7,562,415	11,343,623	34,030,869	48,927,146	115.66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,467,800</b>	<b>58,919,627</b>	<b>56,726,935</b>	<b>58,964,430</b>	<b>100,339,304</b>	<b>98,666,591</b>	<b>88,821,074</b>			<b>257,487,437</b>	<b>287,826,968</b>	

Note 1: UNIFEM, IFAD and UN-Habitat opened country offices in 2007. Lack of comparable data on historic disbursement 2004-2007 significantly impacts on the results shown in this table for these UN Organisations.

Note 2: For UN-Habitat the 2007 delivery figure was used as a proxy to calculate the average 04-07. UNIFEM has the CEDAW project under implementation in the period prior to OP I. UNIFEM is not requesting allocations from the OPF except for the Joint Programme on Youth.

 Yearly expenditure average for 2004-2007

 % change of yearly average budget proposed for 2008-2010 compared to the yearly average expenditure for 2004-2007