

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Viet Nam Joint Programme on Gender Equality

Semester: 2-10

Country	Vietnam
Thematic Window	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Viet Nam Joint Programme on Gender Equality

Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* ILO* IOM* UNDP* UNESCO* UNFPA* UNICEF* UNIDO* UNIFEM* UNODC* WHO
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Implementing Partners

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

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNFPA	\$2,746,655.00
FAO	\$90,000.00
ILO	\$424,960.00
IOM	\$52,803.00
UNDP	\$215,367.00
UNESCO	\$215,875.00
UNICEF	\$2,995.00
UNIDO	\$127,311.00
UNIFEM	\$242,681.00

UNODC	\$209,083.00
WHO	\$172,270.00
Total	\$4,500,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNFPA	\$1,794,654.00
FAO	\$90,000.00
ILO	\$301,469.00
IOM	\$52,803.00
UNDP	\$181,684.00
UNESCO	\$215,875.00
UNICEF	\$2,995.00
UNIDO	\$127,311.00
UNIFEM	\$210,743.00
UNODC	\$209,083.00
WHO	\$172,270.00
Total	\$3,358,887.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNFPA	\$1,796,036.00
FAO	\$89,989.00
ILO	\$234,556.00
IOM	\$52,817.00
UNDP	\$172,151.00
UNESCO	\$193,473.00
UNICEF	\$2,995.00
UNIDO	\$127,140.00
UNIFEM	\$206,583.00
UNODC	\$206,123.00
WHO	\$171,818.00

Total \$3,253,681.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNFPA	\$1,467,997.00
FAO	\$46,722.00
ILO	\$230,834.00
IOM	\$19,679.00
UNDP	\$145,761.00
UNESCO	\$158,419.00
UNICEF	\$2,941.00
UNIDO	\$117,736.00
UNIFEM	\$176,598.00
UNODC	\$147,313.00
WHO	\$171,793.00
Total	\$2,685,793.00

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of U\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel	AECID		88	88	
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	557	183	913	183			70	305
Reached Number	454	100	1095	100			100	484
Targeted - Reached	103	83	-182	83	0	0	-30	-179
% difference	81.51	54.64	119.93	55.0	0	0	142.86	158.69

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	900		1300				100	350
Reached Number	700		1200				85	320
Targeted - Reached	200	0	100	0	0	0	15	30
% difference	77.78	0	92.31	0	0	0	85.0	91.43

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

All the JPGE activities are implemented in close collaboration and consultation with relevant agencies from the Government, UN and civil society to promote interagency work, coordination, Delivering as One and development effectiveness. The key fora include the Gender Programme Coordination Group (PCG) which consists of the Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-Based Violence, and JPGE Task Force sub-working groups, and the Gender and Action Partnership (GAP), a quadripartite policy forum promoting gender equality.

JP Outcome 1: Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control

For improved implementation of the Law on Gender Equality (GEL) and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control (DVL), the JPGE supported the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST), and other line ministries in various initiatives such as the development of the monitoring and evaluation frameworks for GEL and DVL, development of the Multi-Agency Collaboration Guideline for DVL Implementation, and mainstreaming of gender and DV issues in the work of the key line ministries through study trips and training workshops. With improved skills and knowledge from the JPGE, key duty bearers are integrating gender and domestic violence issues in their work and have contributed to the revision of the Labour Code, development of various policies and programmes such as the National Strategy on Gender Equality, National Programme on Gender Equality, the National Family Development Strategy and the SME policy, and the development of a new decree concerning domestic workers.

JP Outcome 2: Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of government

The preparation has started to set-up a network of media practitioners reporting on gender equality. The capacity building support including training on women's rights and life skills to the grassroots network of DV victims has also started.

Increased exchange of information on gender issues among various stakeholders for coordination and advocacy has been witnessed through enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of the government in 2010. The JPGE supported the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) and the National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFAW) in organizing three GAP (Gender Action Partnership) meetings in February, May and December 2010 where representatives of the government, donor, and UN agencies, mass organizations, civil society organizations, and academic institutions came to share and discuss various gender issues. In addition, the JPGE supported to have increased participation of civil society organizations and other key stakeholders in the process of developing government policies and strategies such as the SME policy, National Strategy on Gender Equality and National Programme on Gender Equality. The network of media practitioners reporting on gender issues has been established for improved reporting on GE and DV issues.

JP Outcome 3: Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting gender equality

The JPGE has contributed to generate gender data for use in policy advocacy and improved programming for redressing inequalities and promoting gender equality such as the Gender related Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index (GGI), information related to ethnic minority women's access to legal services, the situation of sex workers in relation to migration in Viet Nam, and incidence of trafficking in boys and men, gender and remittances, and child rights and gender equality. The National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam was completed and the findings were launched on 25 November 2010. In addition, JPGE is providing on-going support to the implementation of the Enterprise Survey, Labour Force Survey, and the Rural and Agricultural Census to generate engendered data.

Progress in outputs

There are 17 output targets in the Annual Work Plan 2010 (8, 5 and 4 for Joint Outcomes 1, 2, and 3 respectively). Among 17 targets, eleven has been fully achieved, three partially achieved, and three are work-in-progress. The detailed status of each target is shown in Annex 2.

Annex 2:detailed status

Fully Achieved:

- + Capacity assessment to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the two laws completed among SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party, mass organizations including the Vietnam Women's Union and concerned agencies at the local level completed (1.1): The report was finalized, and the findings used for the development of the JPGE Annual Work Plan 2011.
- + 01 National Targeted Programme on GE developed (1.2): JPGE provided support to the development of the National Target Programme on Gender Equality. The government has decided that the National Target Programme to be changed to the National Programme on Gender Equality. The final draft was submitted to the government for approval.
- + 02 drafts of M&E frameworks developed (1.2): The drafts have been developed. They are scheduled to be finalized in Q1 2011.
- + Multi-agency collaboration mechanism for DVL implementation completed (1.2): The final draft has been submitted for approval by the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

- + 5 training materials/guides developed to support the implementation of the two laws (1.3): The Gender Mainstreaming Guide has been completed. Training manuals on GEL, DVL, and Gender Mainstreaming in Promotion of Child Rights are being finalized. The preparation to develop gender training materials in Information and Communication, and Education has started. (The training package for education officials is available in English and Vietnamese and some additional contents will be added).
- + About 1,150 officials (at least 50 per cent women) trained on gender mainstreaming, gender equality and gender-based violence in respective sectors (1.3): Number of training workshops took place for officials in various sectors including law enforcement, labour, health, education, culture, sports and tourism, family, mass organizations, trade unions and private sectors.
- + Implementation of 2 international instruments and national text book reviewed and analyzed with gender lens (1.3): The review reports have been finalized.
- + 2 key gender issues fed into national policy dialogues (2.1): Findings of three studies on gender equality and domestic violence done by three NGO networks have been shared with policy makers at the workshop on 17 June 2010. These findings will be fed into the development of the National Strategy on Gender Equality 2011-2020.
- + Three workshops organized for government, mass organizations, VCCI and civil society to share experience on women's economic empowerment, to discuss policy recommendations (2.2): Workshops organized in the quarters 3 and 4 of 2010.
- + At least 02 initiatives conducted to disseminate the two laws (2.3): The network of media practitioners has been established and operational. The radio programmes to disseminate the information on DVL broadcasted.
- + A Communication Strategy on GE developed (2.3): A Communication Strategy had been planned to be developed with support from JPGE. However, the Government of Viet Nam issued the Plan on Communications of Laws on Gender Equality and Resolution No. 57/NQ-CP in 2010 on 13 May 2010. Therefore, JPGE has been focusing its support to MOLISA in implementing this Plan on Communications.

Partially Achieved:

- + National study on domestic violence against women in Viet Nam and calculation of GGI, GDI and GEM completed and information disseminated (3.1): The study report on DV was finalized and the findings were disseminated at the launch on 25 November 2010. The calculation and dissemination of GGI, GDI, and GEM are still on-going. .
- + 3 new gender data available from national surveys (3.2): Support has been provided to engender various surveys such as labour force survey, enterprise survey, and rural and agricultural survey. Results are being compiled.
- + Currently available data stock-taken and reviewed and new data and information collected through 3 researches on vulnerable groups (3.3): the researches are taking place.

Work-in-Progress:

- + At least 01 National Plan of Action on Gender and 01 regulatory document by MPS and MOJ drafted (1.3): The discussion is on-going.
- + 70 per cent of network members who agree that their gender work is more successful due to the gender network supported under JPGE (2.1): GAP is currently collecting data to assess this target.
- + Establishment of one centralized system with key gender data, CRC/CEDAW database, and gender reports (3.4): the overall plan for the establishment of the clearinghouse has been developed.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

JPGE provides technical support by building on the existing institutional mechanism as much as possible to ensure sustainability of positive programme outcomes. For example, JPGE is exploring the possibility to collaborate with the MOLISA library in setting up the Gender Clearinghouse. JPGE is also planning to organize a workshop to develop a JPGE exit strategy in 2011.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination
Coordination within the Government (s)
Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Other. Please specify

While JPGE is making good progress by overcoming various challenges, coordination among 12 UN agencies is a challenge and it is time-consuming.

Effective coordination within the Government to implement activities according to the scheduled time is a challenge and it is time-consuming.

As there was a time gap of more than 1 year between the programme design stage and implementation, some activities and budget were not suitable and they required adjustments. In addition, when designing the programme, participating UN agencies did not anticipate high staff turn-over due to agencies' limited funding to secure staff to implement JPGE activities. This has affected the progress of the implementation of the JPGE activities.

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

The JPGE continues to face challenges of completing activities to contribute to high delivery rate/producing high quality outputs according to the short timeframe while meeting various competing requirements by One UN, MDGF, and each PUNO. The JPGE also faced difficulties in identifying and recruiting competent national and international consultants to work on JPGE activities. In addition, some JPGE activities faced delay due to unexpected reasons of recruited consultants (e.g. being sick, taking care of some

personal matters, etc).

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

There are no external difficulties to this reporting period.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

In order to ensure high delivery rate, JPGE will review the detailed workplan and budget per activity and make necessary adjustments. For the identification of competent consultants, JPGE developed a roster of international and national consultants. However, this has not addressed the challenge fully as JPGE activities are diverse and require various expertise in addition to core skills and knowledge on GE and DV issues. For unavailability of the recruited consultants, the JPGE tried to avoid delay by requesting for alternative consultants as much as possible.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Vietnam is a pilot country for UN Reform and currently implementing the One Plan 2 (OP2) (2006-2010 and 2011 has been approved as an extension year). Eight Programme Coordination Groups (PCGs) including the Gender PCG, co-chaired by the Government and UN are established to coordinate activities for joint delivery per technical sector towards the achievement of OP2 outcomes. The Gender PCG has three sub-working groups: Joint Programme on Gender Equality (JPGE) Task Force, Gender-Based Violence, and Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming. These sub-working groups provide a forum for coordination of implementation of JPGE activities, and ensure coherence with other UN initiatives on gender equality and women's empowerment. The JPGE also supports the Gender Action Partnership, a quadripartite forum for Government, donors, civil society and UN which acts as a coordination and information sharing mechanism. In addition, Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) actively and regularly share information on JPGE updates and other gender initiatives to ensure participation of relevant stakeholders and technical inputs from respective agencies.

Within the JPGE, PUNOs and National Implementing Partners (NIPs) meet at the quarterly Programme Management Unit (PMU) meetings to review progress, and to discuss implementation challenges and solutions. Strategic oversight had been provided by the National Steering Committee (NSC) of the JPGE co-chaired by representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs and UN. Upon approval of the two new MDGF Joint Programmes (JPs) in Viet Nam in early 2010, the NSC has been restructured to provide strategic oversight to all three MDGF JPs, and it is co-chaired by representatives of the Ministry of Planning and Investment and UN. Meetings of the Joint NSC are attended by representatives of the Spanish Government, National Implementing Partners of all three JPs, and different UN agencies. With support from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, the JPGE has worked with staff from the two MDGF JPs to share information on programme management procedures to facilitate smooth implementation.

Three Joint Programmes under the MDG Achievement Fund together with other ongoing JPs under the current One Plan will undergo an independent review at the request of the Government. The Review is scheduled from January to March 2011 and will assess the operational aspects of Joint Programme implementation and coordination. The Review is expected to provide lessons learned, good practices on current Joint Programme arrangements, and make recommendations on how to enhance the effectiveness of JP mechanisms and practices under the 2012-2016 One Plan. The final report is expected to be ready by mid-March 2011.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	`	Harmonized Programme and Project Management Guidelines (HPPMG)	Contact UNRCO
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	4	Reports: - National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam - Women's entrepreneurship and challenges - Domestic Workers' study - Gender and Rural Employment Generation	Contact JPGE
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	7	Mission reports	Contact JPGE for Mission Reports

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: procurement

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

Governance structure of JPGE does not include PMC. However, PMU includes the functions of PMC and it is co-chaired by the representative of the PMU, Government of Viet Nam, and the representative of the UN agencies, UNFPA as Managing Agent of JPGE. To supplement lack of representation by civil societies in PMU, GAP meetings, where

donors and civil society organizations are also represented, take place regularly to discuss key JPGE activities and other priority gender issues.

Number of meetings with PMC chair

PMU meetings are held every quarter (4 times a year). GAP meetings are held 3-4 times a year.

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved	false
Slightly involved	false
Fairly involved	false
Fully involved	true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved	true
Slightly involved	false
Fairly involved	false
Fully involved	false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

The government's strong ownership can be observed especially among government officials closely involved in the JPGE as staff of the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and Component Programme Management Unit (CPMUs). They actively participate and share information in preparing for project implementation and monitoring progress. They also play a key role in ensuring that JPGE activities are in alignment with the government's development frameworks. The national implementing partners play an important role in integrating JPGE products or lessons learned into national policy development processes. There is also a sense of mutual accountability.

For civil society organizations which participate in JPGE as other national partners, there is a sense of ownership on some activities they are involved, such as the development and strengthening of the Gender Action Partnership (GAP), and the activity with national NGOs under MOLISA component including consultation workshops on the development of the National Strategy on Gender Equality and the National Programme on Gender Equality, and grass-roots level activities in selected provinces to disseminate GEL and DVL. The GAP members are sharing information on gender programming and initiatives to promote more effective programming on gender alignment with the government policies.

The private sector has been involved in some activities related to gender and entrepreneurship development. The Women's Entrepreneurship Council of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) has been playing the key role in JPGE implementation in the areas of gender and entrepreneurship.

At this point, citizens are not directly involved in JPGE as most activities were at national level, but they benefited from different interventions via mass media.

4 Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

The purpose of the advocacy and communication strategy is to accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals, especially the MDG3 on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Viet Nam. The strategy will raise visibility of the JPGE work in Viet Nam and enhance public awareness and understanding of JPGE contribution to national process while strengthening partnerships with various partners in promoting gender equality and addressing gender-based violence in Viet Nam. It has the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Increased visibility of JPGE in national process of promoting gender equality and addressing gender-based violence.

Outcome 2: Increased support of policy makers, key stakeholders, and general public in Viet Nam to gender issues and JPGE to better contribute to the achievements of MDG3.

Outcome 3: Strengthened partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of the government

These outcomes will be achieved by implementing the following approaches:

- Carrying out communication activities to share updates on JPGE progress and achievements
- Working closely with the One UN Communication Team in planning and implementing key communication activities to enhance results and to raise awareness on GE and gender-based violence
- Involving various partners (government, mass organizations, UN, donors, civil society organizations and academic institutions) in implementing JPGE activities and in process of promoting gender equality in Viet Nam by reviewing issues, identifying priorities, agreeing on strategies, and implementing agreed workplans
- Using MDGF messages and logo consistently in all MDGF JPGE supported events and materials
- Identifying and documenting good practices of JPGE.

The target audiences for the JPGE Communication and Advocacy Strategy are as follows:

- UN staff in Viet Nam
- Members of the Viet Nam National Assembly, and officials of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, ministries, and other government institutions and mass organizations at all levels (central, provincial, district, commune and hamlet)
- Development partners including donors, international and national NGOs, and academic institutions working on gender issues
- Media actors including journalists, editors and media owners

•General public in Viet Nam

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals

Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations

Social networks/coalitions 3

Local citizen groups

Private sector

Academic institutions

Media groups and journalist 23

Other

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers

The JPGE has been working with three NGO networks to implement activities at the community level to promote gender equality and to eliminate domestic violence. The JPGE has also supported the establishment of the media practitioners' network (28 members representing 23 media agencies) to promote improved reporting to reach gender equality.

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Outcome 1: Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control	400	Availability of implementation strategy for GE Law.	

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Outcome 2: Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of the government	300	Authority of MOLISA and MOCST in coordination of gender architecture across Government, civil society and donors.	

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Outcome 3: Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting gender equality	5500	Availability of data and info for monitoring the implementation of GE and DV laws Availability of data and info systems for policy development related to the two laws.	

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

- The JPGE is building capacity of women parliamentarians to address domestic violence and gender equality issues (Regional workshop was held in 2009 for women parliamentarians. In 2010, a study trip to Spain was organized for Viet Nam Women Parliamentarians working on DV and GE issues)
- The JPGE is building capacity of officials to review and improve legislations to ensure gender is mainstreamed, and their work in various sectors (labour, health, education, law enforcement, etc) promotes gender equality and address domestic violence by gender mainstreaming.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat



Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Mainstreaming gender in policy making and improving the legal system to recognize and guarantee the rights of women

1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the programme that explicitly address gender based discrimination and promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

Policies
No. National 10
No. Local

Laws
No. National 2
No. Local

Plans
No. National 10
No. Local

1.2 Are they in line with international commitments adopted by the country (particularly CEDAW)? Please, specify:

Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where is going to be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact of the policy)

The National Assembly in Vietnam passed the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control in 2006 and 2007 respectively. These laws are being implemented now while JPGE supports capacity building of duty bearers to effectively implement, monitor, evaluate and report on these two laws.

There are some limitations as follows:

The Law on Gender Equality:

- The definition of gender discrimination does not include indirect discrimination.
- Lack of notion on equal pay for work of equal value.
- Lack of a provision that acknowledges the interrelatedness, and possibilities of aggravating gender discrimination, of various forms of discrimination, including nationality,

religion, belief, age, disability, sexual orientation, and social, economic, health or other status. This review would add ethnicity and legal status to this list.

The Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control:

- The definition of domestic violence may need improvement as it covers only “purposeful acts”. The definition should cover any acts resulting in injuries.

The Criminal Procedure Code:

- Lack of clear guidelines to require and ensure confidentiality of victims of GBV.
- Rape and forcible sexual intercourse from the list of crimes can only be instituted at the victim’s request. This needs to be accompanied with clear protections for victim safety and confidentiality ensuring needs for counseling, legal assistance, rehabilitation, medical treatment.
- Ensure protective measures for all victims of GBV (several Articles relate to this).

1.3 Sector in which the law, policy or plan focuses:

Labour rights
National Development plan / gender equality plan
Gender based violence

Comments

1.4 Government Budget allocated to gender equality policies or programmes before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total Not Known

Local Budget

Total Not Known

1.5 % variation in the Government’s budget devoted to gender equality policies or programmes from the beginning of the joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall Not Known

% Triggered by the Joint Programme Not Known

Local Budget

% Overall Not Known

% Triggered by the Joint Programme Not Known

1.6 Number of citizens and/or institutions the law policy or plan directly affect

Citizens	All	
National Public Institutions		All
Local Public Institutions	All	
Private Institutions	All	

1.7 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained with the support of the Joint Programme to take informed decisions on gender related issues

Public institutions

Total 444

Private Sector Institutions

Total 140

Civil Servants

Total 1749

Women 1195

Men 557

Citizens

Total 4900

Women 4800

Men 100

2 Improving participation of women in economic life and public decision making of their community and/or country

Budget

National budget Not Known
 Total Local budget Not Known

Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who gained access and/or improved their economic rights

No. women n/a
 No. urban n/a
 % Ethnic group n/a
 Specify

Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who improved their income

Type of improvements generated by the Joint Programme on the beneficiaries' wellbeing through the improvement of economic rights/income generation

2.1 Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who gained access and/or improved their economic rights

Women n/a
 Urban n/a
 Ethnic group n/a
 Rural n/a

2.2 Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who improved their income

Women n/a
 Urban n/a
 Ethnic Group n/a
 Rural n/a

2.3 Type of improvements generated by the Joint Programme on the beneficiaries' wellbeing through the improvement of economic

rights/income generation

Comments

2.4 Number of women who, gained access to public decision making with the support of the joint programme

Total number	n/a
Urban	n/a
% Ethnic group	n/a
National	n/a
% Local	n/a

3 Decreasing the level of violence against women/girls and improving support provided to victims of violence

3.1 Number of women/girls with access to prevention and protection services (e.g. shelter, medical or legal support, etc), anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care through the support of the joint programme

Total	15
Women	15
Girls	
Urban	
Rural/indigenous	

3.2 Number of women/girls who have used anti-violence services (e.g. shelter, medical or legal support, etc), anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care with the support of the joint programme

Total 15
Women 15
Girls
Urban
Rural/Indigenous

3.3 Variation (%) of gender based violence cases reported to the police from the beginning of the Joint Programme to present time

4 Awareness rising on gender equality issues and enabling an environment for women exercising their rights

4.1 Number and type of partners targeted sensitized on gender related issues

Civil servants At least 400
Private institutions At least 2
Community organizations At least 3
Religious leaders
Other, specify

No. National Level 100
No. Local Level 300

4.2 Indicate the type of media /awareness raising action used

Newspapers and written media
Radio
Community based activities

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
UNDAF: Laws, policies and governance structures are in place that support and promote a rights-based development process in line with the principles of the MDGs	Number of Action Plans approved for implementation of GE and DVP law. (1 = Communication Plan on GEL)	none	At least two National Action Plans approved by the year 2011	<p>With technical and financial support from JPGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Strategy for Gender Equality drafted, finalized, and approved - National Programme on Gender Equality drafted and submitted to seek approval <p>JPGE supported the development of the Viet Nam Socio-Economic Development Plan 2011-2015, the National Family Strategy, and the development of the One Plan 2012-2016 through Gender PCG.</p> <p>The Government issued the Communication Plan on GEL on 13 May 2010 and JPGE has been supporting its implementation.</p>	The final evaluation report of JP	Contact colleagues from the government	MOLISA & JPGE	Changes in the Government Plan to issue the National Strategy on Gender Equality and the National Programme on Gender Equality.
Strategic Result: Improved capacity of relevant national and provincial authorities, institutions and other duty bearers to effectively implement the GEL and DVL.	Authority of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) to implement the GE and DV laws (Increased presence and role of SMAs in implementing GE and DV laws)	Accountability for implementation of GE and DV laws	Clarity in the accountability of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST)	<p>Roles and responsibilities of MOCST defined in Prime Minister's Directive on DVL and Decree 8 /2009/ND-CP.</p> <p>Clarity of roles and responsibilities of MOLISA defined in Decree No. 70/2008/ND-CP dated on 4 June 2008; Decree 48/2009/ND-CP dated 19 May 2009, Decree No. 55/2009/ND-CP dated 10 June 2009, Resolution NO. 57/NQ-Cp dated 01 December 2009.</p>	Evaluation of capacity building strategy of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in Q3 2009	Contact colleagues from the government	MOLISA, MOCST and JPGE	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
	Organizational capacity of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) to implement the GE and DV laws (Strengthened capacity of key officials of SMAs to implement GE and DV laws)	SMA (MOLISA and MOCST) resources are insufficient to carry out the task	SMA (MOLISA and MOCST) organizational effectiveness improved	<p>Capacity assessment of SMAs and relevant organizations implemented and the report finalized. Findings and recommendations of the report used as a basis for planning of JPGE implementation in 2011.</p> <p>Training materials on implementation of GEL and DVL developed and being finalized for training officials of SMAs, and relevant national institutions.</p>	<p>Completed capacity assessment report</p> <p>Quarterly and Annual JP reports</p> <p>Completed training materials.</p>	Contact colleagues from the government and UNIFEM	MOLISA, MOCST, UNIFEM, and UNFPA	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
	Effect of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in policy process at sectoral level (work in progress)	SMA (MOLISA and MOCST) influence on lead ministries limited	SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) are able to mainstream gender in the work of lead ministries	The National Strategy on Gender Equality was developed and approved after series of consultation workshops organized by MOLISA with officials of line ministries and other key stakeholders(December 2009, August 2010).	Workshop reports	Contact PMU	MOLISA, MOCST, UNIFEM, and UNFPA	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
Joint Outcome 1 Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on GEL and DVL.	Availability of implementation strategy for GE Law. (Not yet available – work in progress)	No implementation on strategy for GE law Implementation on decree of GE law under development Implementation on decrees of DVP law under development	MOLISA and some key line ministries have implementation on strategies for GE and DV laws	The National Strategy on Gender Equality approved on 24/12/2010 which will support the implementation of GEL. Action Plan on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism Period 2008-2015 is available. Provincial officials trained to integrate Action Plan into their workplans. Selected government officials increased their knowledge in promoting gender equality through the study tour Spain to learn Spanish experience in implementing the National Plan on Gender Equality (December 2010)	PMU quarterly meetings and JPGE reports	Contact colleagues from MOLISA & MOCST	MOLISA and MOCST	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
Process Output 1.1 Capacity assessed of the SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST), line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party (including the Vietnam Women's Union) and concerned agencies at the local level	SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) and key stakeholders have realistic understanding and TOR for their role and capacity for the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the laws(work in progress) Clear assessment of strengths, weaknesses and needs concerning the 2 laws (yes)	Limited capacity to implement strategy	Clear gender capacity indicators and recommendations for capacity building	Capacity assessment carried out and report finalized. Findings and recommendations used as a basis for developing the JPGE Annual Work Plan 2011 up to April 2012.	Completed capacity assessment report Completed record of interviews Completed surveys Reports from workshops	Contact UNIFEM	MOLISA & UNIFEM	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
Process Output 1.2 Relevant POAs are developed for the SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST), line ministries, National Assembly and Communist Party at central and local level to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws	Availability of relevant POAs (work in progress)	Insufficient strategy to implement 2 laws	Relevant POAs disseminated to all institutions at all levels of implementation	The Governmental Programme of Action for the period to 2020 on implementation of the Resolution No.11-Q/TW dated 27 th April 2007 of the Political Bureau on the work for women in the period of accelerating industrialization and modernization of the country issued on 1 December 2009. Under the JPGE, the information on this resolution and other related legal documents were disseminated at a press conference. Support to the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Training, and Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, in developing the Plan of Action on Gender Equality started in 2010.	Contracts with SMAs and selected line ministries in developing the POA on Gender Equality	Contact relevant National Implementing Partners (NIPs)	MOLISA, MOCST, MOH, MOHA, MOET, UNFPA, and UNIFEM	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
	Availability of M&E Framework for the two laws (draft being developed)	No existing M&E framework for 2 laws	Functioning reporting system across institutions in place Sufficient M&E framework for government for 2 laws	Draft M&E frameworks for GEL and DVL developed after several consultation workshops among key stakeholders to review and provide comments.	Draft M&E frameworks for GEL and DVL. Regular JPGE meetings (PMU, NSC Taskforce) Joint mission reports to the consultation workshops	Contact MOLISA & MOCST	MOLISA, MOCST & UNDP	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
	Availability of Multi-agency collaboration mechanism for DVL	No multi-agency collaboration mechanism for DVL	Collaboration mechanism to implement DVL in place	A multi-agency collaboration mechanism to implement and monitor DVL has been finalized, and it is now waiting for the approval by the MOCST Minister.	Copy of officially signed collaboration framework.	Contact MOCST	MOCST and UNFPA	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
Process Output 1.3 Technical assistance to improve the capacity of the SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST), line ministries, National Assembly, and Communist Party to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws	Availability of tools and information for gender analysis across sectors (Drafts are available)	Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines are available, but underutilized	User-friendly gender analysis tools available for implementing agencies	Gender Mainstreaming Strategies Toolkit for labour and employment sector finalized. Key officials trained on gender mainstreaming. GEL and DVL training materials drafted for review and finalization. Key officials trained on GEL and DVL. Manual on domestic violence for first responder (police officers, justice officers and member of the Vietnamese Woman's Union) finalized,	Study reports, published training materials and tools	Contact PMU or relevant NIPs and PUNOs.	MOLISA, MOCST, MPS, MOJ, ILO, UNODC, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE Competent international and national consultants are available to provide timely service

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
				<p>approved and being published.</p> <p>Studies to assess implementation progress of ILO Conventions related to gender, and gender responsiveness of selected labour/employment legislations finalized.</p> <p>Gender Audit manual tested and edited for wider use. Key officials trained to facilitate participatory gender audit.</p> <p>Handbook on Gender Sensitive Reporting for Media Practitioners developed and ready for piloting.</p> <p>Training materials on gender and GBV in education sector finalized. Key educational officials trained on GEL, DVL and gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Selected women parliamentarians learned experience of Spain in implementing GEL and DVL through the study trip to Spain.</p>				
<p>Joint Outcome 2 Enhanced partnerships and coordination around GE within and outside government.</p>	<p>Authority of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in coordination of gender architecture across Government, civil society and donors (Increased presence and role of SMAs in coordination of gender architecture)</p>	<p>Lack of comprehensive and coordinated gender mainstreaming function across government, civil society and donors</p>	<p>Effective coordination of gender mainstreaming function by empowered SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST)</p>	<p>MOLISA took lead as co-chair together with UN in reviewing progress and achievements on gender work in 2009 in Vietnam (Gender Programme Coordination Group (PCG)).</p> <p>MOLISA is the co-chair of the Government/UN PCG on Gender.</p> <p>The semi-annual conference was dedicated to organize a consultation workshop on the upcoming National Strategy on Gender Equality. MOLISA has been coordinating with various stakeholders in the process of finalizing the National Strategy on Gender Equality.</p> <p>MOLISA, with support from JPGE, organized Gender Action Partnership (GAP) meetings which were participated by government, UN, academic, donor community, and civil society organizations.</p>	<p>Semi-annual conferences</p> <p>Annual and mid-term GAP report to CG Meeting</p> <p>Annual Review of JP by NSC</p> <p>PMU quarterly meetings</p>	<p>Contact PMU, relevant NIPs and PUNOs.</p>	<p>MOLISA and UNIFEM</p>	<p>Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE</p>

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
Process Output 2.1 Networks on gender equality are strengthened and sustained through relevant Government and outside of Government systems, with effective linkages and information among stakeholders	<p>Gender Action Partnership functions effectively</p> <p>GENCOMNET and GAP bring GE issues to attention of policy makers (GAP meetings held every quarter)</p> <p>GE issues are fed into National Policy dialogues (Inputs from GAP are shared with the government in developing the national strategy on gender equality)</p>	<p>Map of GE initiatives and budget allocation unknown</p> <p>Limited interaction between networks</p>	GAP and GENCOMNET interaction brings about policy changes	<p>Mapping of gender equality and domestic violence initiatives done by the Gender Action Partnership (GAP).</p> <p>Three GAP meetings held in 2010. Mapping of GE and GBV activities in Viet Nam completed.</p> <p>Views of civil society collected by GENCOMNET and GAP were presented at the MOLISA consultative workshop on the development of the National Strategy for Gender Equality in November 2009 and June 2010.</p> <p>GEMCOMNET, NEW and DOVIPNET identified priorities to be incorporated in the next National Strategy on Gender Equality from the grassroots level through researches. Results dissemination workshop organized in June 2010.</p> <p>Key gender issues such as gender-based violence incorporated in the draft National Strategy on Gender Equality, and the draft National Target Programme on Gender Equality.</p> <p>Fifteen DV victims at Peace House trained on gender equality and life skills.</p> <p>Challenges in coordinating implementation of DVL discussed to improve response to DV victims among key stakeholders at a 'Workshop by the Peace House to advocate for coordinated implementation of DVL organized (November).</p>	<p>Semi-annual conferences</p> <p>Annual and mid-term GAP report to CG Meeting</p> <p>Annual Review of JPGE by NSC</p> <p>PMU quarterly meetings</p> <p>Draft National Strategy on Gender Equality, and draft National Target Programme on Gender Equality.</p>	Contact PMU, relevant NIPs and PUNOs.	MOLISA & UNIFEM	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
Process Output 2.2 Improved partnership between mass organizations and government agencies to promote women's economic empowerment.	Networks around women entrepreneurship promotion and women entrepreneurs at both grassroots and national levels strengthened	Weak network among partners working on women's economic empowerment as well as among women	Awareness of importance of economic empowerment of women for GE increased among policy makers, especially	<p>A study to analyze gender-based constraints in the business life cycle with focus on start-up and business operation completed.</p> <p>A policy brief is being drafted based on the study results.</p> <p>Selected women entrepreneurs and representatives of business associations trained on policy</p>	Final report of the gender study in the business life cycle.	Contact UNIDO/ILO.	MOLISA, VCCI, UNIDO and ILO	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
		entrepreneurs	VCCI, MOLISA, VWU	advocacy for promoting gender equality in economy and women's economic empowerment and business networking.				
	Availability of tools and reference materials for women entrepreneurship promotion and economic empowerment implemented by entrepreneurs and policy makers, especially VCCI, MOLISA and VWU	Unclear implementation strategy for GE law on women's economic empowerment and weak mainstreaming strategy for GE	Tools and reference materials available to entrepreneurs and policy makers	Good practices and tools (e.g. Gender and Entrepreneurship Together for Women in Enterprise, Business Group Formation, Small Business Association Management) in promoting women's entrepreneurship being developed and finalized for dissemination.	Published training materials and tools	Contact UNIDO/ILO.	MOLISA, VCCI, UNIDO and ILO	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
Process Output 2.3 Communication network on GE developed for mass dissemination of two laws.	Communication network on GE in existence (preparation has started) Increase in press coverage on the 2 laws	Many journalism networks, but no GE Communication network. No communication strategy for DV or GE Laws.	Press coverage for research findings and bi-annual meetings. Communication strategy for GEL developed and approved.	Six short plays on GEL were developed and broadcasted nationwide by Voice of Vietnam (VOV) Five short plays on DVL broadcasted nationwide by VOV, raising awareness on DV issues A network of media practitioners reporting on gender issues established. Gender related articles developed by members of the media practitioners' network published in newspapers and other media outlets.	Copy of broadcasted radio programmes. Semi-annual conferences with articles and other forms of mass media coverage collected from network members. Review meeting minutes of the media practitioners' network Clippings of articles.	Contact PMU, MOLISA/UNFPA Review press coverage	MOLISA & UNFPA	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
Joint Outcome 3 Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting GE.	Availability of data and info for monitoring the implementation of GE and DV	No system to monitor implementation of GE and DV laws	Availability of data for monitoring of GE and DV laws	Various surveys and studies implemented and completed with JPGE support: National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experience, Enterprise Survey, Rural and Agricultural Survey, Compilation of	Published reports, and revised questionnaires.	Contact PMU, relevant NIPs and PUNOs. Access the website:	GSO, WHO, ILO, UNICEF, IOM, UNDP, FAO & UNFPA	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
	laws (Data will be available soon) Availability of data and info systems for policy development related to the two laws	Insufficient data for policy development on GE and DV issues	Availability of system to monitor implementation of GE and DV laws Policy is based on evidence provided by research	data on children and gender equality to meet requirements of national and international commitment, studies on ethnic minority women's access to legal services, situation of sex workers, and gender and remittances. Study tour to Malaysia completed in March 2010 to review the use of Gender-related Development Index (GDI)	Report of the study trip.	http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=487&ItemID=10693		
Process Output 3.1 Current GE and sex-disaggregated indicators are reviewed and new indicators identified through research.	Increase in number and quality of GE and sex-disaggregated indicators	Insufficient data on certain issues prevents policy change or development A number of issues were not addressed as per concluding comments of CEDAW Committee	GE and sex-disaggregated indicators are identified and improved	The National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam completed and the findings shared at the launch of the study on 25 November 2010. The key data on DV available for policy/programme development. A study tour to Malaysia by GSO officials completed in March to review the use of GDI.	The report of the National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam Report of the study trip.	Access the website: http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=487&ItemID=10693 Contact UNDP.	GSO, UNDP, WHO	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
Process Output 3.2 GE and sex-disaggregated indicators are integrated into ongoing national data collection processes and reporting.	National surveys incorporate GE and sex-disaggregated indicators (Work in progress)	Insufficient and under-utilized system to collect baseline data No system to report on implementation of GE and DV laws developed yet Data is collected, but not sufficiently analyzed	A number of studies collect relevant baseline data to monitor implementation of GE and DV laws Availability of indicators to measure GE and DV Newly identified indicators are integrated into national and ongoing surveys	Sex-disaggregated and gender data being generated after technical assistance to incorporate sex-disaggregated indicators in national surveys (e.g. labour force survey, agricultural and rural survey) provided. The questionnaire of the Enterprise Survey engendered. Results of the survey being compiled. Report on desk review of available data on children and GE completed.	Workshop reports, survey questionnaires, and completed report.	Contact PMU, relevant NIPs and PUNOs.	GSO, VCCI, ILO, FAO, UNICEF & UNFPA	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
Process Output 3.3 Data and information collected to promote national GE policy dialogues for most marginalized groups.	GE data concerning marginalized women is collected Policy reports/papers cite data on marginalized women	Inadequate attention paid to understanding experiences of most vulnerable groups of people regarding GE Limited availability of research on most marginalized groups	Data and research reports available for public in a centralized database and library Data and research reports on marginalized and under-represented women are available	Researches/studies on marginalized groups implemented for finalization in 2011. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethnic Minority Women's Access to Legal Services - Exploratory Research on Trafficking in Boys - Gender and Remittances from Migrant Workers - Situation of Sex Workers Researches on working conditions of vulnerable women living in poverty being prepared for implementation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research on Domestic Workers - Gender and Rural Employment Generation 	Draft reports, and research TORs.	Contact PMU or relevant NIPs and PUNOs.	MOLISA, GSO, UNDP, ILO, FAO, and IOM	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
Process Output 3.4 Centralized clearinghouse of gender research reports and indicators by government, donors and civil society groups established (through GSO).	A centralized system for gender research reports and data available Annual sex-disaggregated statistics document developed and disseminated	Insufficient coordination and open availability of gender related research, data and indicators	Data and research reports available for public in a centralized database and library	Overall draft plan for the establishment of the clearinghouse developed.	Review TOR.	Contact PMU.	GSO, MOLISA & UNDP	MOLISA will be able to officially institutionalize the development of the clearinghouse by securing a place

Indicative activities for each Output	Implementing Partners	Participating UN Organization	Estimated Implementation Progress				
			Total amount planned for entire duration (2009 - 2012) Excluding 7%	Total Planned Budget for 2009 and 2010	Estimated Total Amount Cumulative Commitment to date* (Dec. 2010)	Estimated Total Amount Cumulative Disbursement to date * (Dec.2010)	Estimated Delivery Rate of Disbursement Against Total Planned Budget for 2009 - 2010 (%)
			a	b	c	d	e=d/b
1.1.1 - Capacity assessments for the SMAs of the two laws, Communist Party, National Assembly and other concerned agencies and line ministries to implement the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.	- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, CP, NA, line ministries and concerned local agencies.	UNFEM	72,450	76,132	60,322	28,261	37%
		UNFPA	8,388	-	-	-	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	46,950	15,795	15,795	19,404	123%
1.2.1 - SMAs, National Assembly, Communist Party, Vietnam Women's Union and concerned agencies at the local level to develop relevant plans of action for the implementation, evaluation, monitoring and reporting on the two laws.	- NIP: MOLISA - CIPs: NA (Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs), CP: - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, line ministries and	UNIFEM	47,985	47,985	47,985	48,703	101%

	<i>concerned local agencies</i>						
		UNFPA	1,525	1,500	1,500	-	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	92,660	83,673	83,673	102,298	122%
<i>1.2.2 - Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism to develop multi-agency collaboration mechanisms</i>	<i>- NIP: MOCST</i>	UNFPA	10,185	8,909	8,909	8,699	98%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	12,810	14,523	14,523	14,221	98%
<i>1.2.3 (a) - MOLISA, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers to develop and sustain M&E framework (MEF) in government systems for measuring the implementation of the GEL.</i>	<i>- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: GSO, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers</i>	UNDP	60,000	65,000	59,694	58,194	90%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	98,847	46,201	46,201	41,106	89%
<i>1.2.3 (b) - MOCST, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers to develop and sustain M&E framework (MEF) in government systems for measuring the implementation of the DVL.</i>	<i>- NIP: MOCST - Other National Partners including subcontracts: GSO, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers</i>	UNDP	50,000	50,262	46,659	45,897	91%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	108,846	66,167	66,167	62,436	94%

<p>1.3.1 (a) - MOLISA and other ministries, concerned agencies in selected provinces to integrate the relevant POAs developed above into their annual work plans (AWP), and raise general awareness among ministerial staff and staff from localities about those plans.</p>	<p>- NIP: MOLISA - CIPs: CP and NA (Parliamentary Committee on Social Affairs) and key line ministries and agencies - Other National Partners including subcontracts: selected line ministries and concerned agencies at local level</p>	UNFPA	10,829	2,000	2,000	-	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	34,540	18,000	18,000	-	0%
<p>1.3.1 (b) - MOCST and other line ministries, concerned agencies in selected provinces to integrate the relevant POA developed above into their annual work plans (AWP), and raise awareness among ministerial staff and staff from localities about those plans.</p>	<p>- NIP: MOCST - CIPs: CP and NA (Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs) and key line ministries and agencies - Other National Partners including subcontracts: selected line ministries and concerned agencies at local level</p>	UNFPA	10,829	2,000	2,000	-	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	34,540	10,000	10,000	9,392	94%

1.3.2 (a) - Development of training materials on the GEL to be available to the MOLISA, line ministries, CP and other duty bearers for better implementation of the law.	- NIP: MOLISA - CIP: CP, NA (Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs), key line ministries and agencies - Other National Partners including subcontracts: Other duty bearers	UNFPA	7,609	-	-	2,993	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	9,400	10,578	10,578	27,260	258%
1.3.2 (b) - Development of training materials on the DVL to be available to MOCST, line ministries, CP and other duty bearers for better implementation of the law.	- NIP: MOCST - CIP: Key line ministries and agencies- Other National Partners including subcontracts: CP, NA, key line ministries and agencies.	UNFPA	7,609	2,000	2,000	-	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	9,400	19,374	19,374	18,557	96%
1.3.3 (a) - Training of MOLISA, CP and branches on the GEL at central and provincial levels, including key cities.	- NIP: MOLISA - CIPs: CP, NA, selected provinces, selected agencies and duty bearers - Other National Partners including	UNFPA	6,774	3,014	3,014	14	0%

	<i>subcontracts: CP and concerned agencies at local level</i>						
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	46,330	46,330	46,330	-	0%
<i>1.3.3 (b) - Training of MOCST, CP and branches on the DVL in selected provinces.</i>	<i>- NIP: MOLISA - CIPs: Key line ministries and agencies - Other National Partners including subcontracts: CP, NA, and concerned agencies at local level.</i>	<i>UNFPA</i>	6,774	2,000	2,000	-	0%
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	46,330	44,700	44,700	38,941	87%
<i>1.3.4 - Development of a training package and training of selected NA's Deputies and Members of Provincial People's Councils on the two laws, and international treaties and standards relating to GE and children's rights to strengthen the capacity of Elected Officials for carrying out their law making and oversight functions.</i>	<i>- NIP: MOLISA - CIP: NA (Culture, Education, Youth and Children Committee) - Other National Partners including subcontracts: NA</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>	2,799	2,799	2,799	2,749	98%

	(Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs), MOCST						
		UNFPA	6,316	6,316	6,316	-	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	36,891	51,039	51,039	40,079	79%
1.3.5 - Training and capacity assistance to NA in developing skills of the Women Parliamentarian Group to work on oversight of the two laws.	- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, NA (Women Parliamentarian Group)	UNFEM	16,699	16,700	27,773	39,019	234%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	62,051	36,790	36,790	37,230	101%
1.3.6 - Training of GSO and MARD staff responsible for gender and sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis.	- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MARD	FAO	28,037	14,019	28,028	28,028	200%
		UNFPA	6,988	7,450	7,450	7,451	100%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	8,900	8,884	8,884	8,177	92%

1.3.7 - MOLISA to mainstream gender into labor and employment policies, national programmes, including translation, adaptation and adoption of gender mainstreaming and auditing tools as related to the GE law.	- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: Concerned agencies and some localities	ILO	101,166	66,150	60,710	60,160	91%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	102,376	53,130	53,130	63,380	119%
1.3.8 - MOLISA to review the implementation of Government's commitments to international conventions on the right to equal opportunities and treatment on the labor market as well as to equal remuneration as related to the Law	- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: Concerned agencies and some localities	ILO	26,250	14,963	17,373	17,156	115%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	27,300	17,026	17,026	5,625	33%
1.3.9 - MOLISA to develop appropriate policies for promoting GE at the workplace for vulnerable women as informed by research conducted in 3.3.5	- NIP: MOLISA- Other National Partners including subcontracts: Concerned agencies and some localities	ILO	112,350	58,875	32,030	31,175	53%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	61,951	29,400	29,400	10,526	36%
1.3.10 - MOH to develop sub-laws and regulatory documents necessary for implementation of DVL and GEL	- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOH, MOCST, MOLISA	WHO	50,000	56,744	50,000	50,000	88%
		UNFPA	14,953	8,953	8,953	10,012	112%

1.3.11 - MOJ and MPS to develop regulatory documents necessary for the implementation of the Law on DVL.	- Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: MOJ and MPS	UNODC	24,570	23,965	20,470	20,470	85%
1.3.12 - MOJ and MPS to develop training materials on DV and to pilot these trainings for law enforcement and justice sector officers.	- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOJ and MPS	UNODC	170,835	171,440	172,168	117,206	68%
1.3.13 - Capacity-building of MOIC on gender mainstreaming in communication at central and provincial levels.	- NIP: MOLISA - CIP: MOIC	UNESCO	40,500	40,500	25,303	18,254	45%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	30,000	29,103	29,103	-	0%
1.3.14 - Capacity-building of MOET on gender mainstreaming in education at central and provincial levels.	- NIP: MOLISA - CIP: MOET	UNESCO	36,393	36,393	32,493	32,493	91%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	35,000	43,412	43,412	40,034	92%
1.3.15 - National textbook reviews and analysis from gender perspective, including piloting teacher-training programmes to incorporate GE issues in line with the two laws.	- NIP: MOLISA - CIP: MOET	UNESCO	124,859	124,859	123,020	96,858	78%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	45,000	44,501	44,501	19,901	45%
2.1.1 - Develop and sustain semi-annual forums on GE to feed into policy dialogues and the CG meetings.	- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including	UNIFEM	30,450	16,748	16,748	6,133	37%

	<i>subcontracts: MOCST, GSO</i>						
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	63,000	41,693	41,693	17,940	43%
<i>2.1.2 - Provide TA to selected NGOs of Gencomnet to expand their network and host consultation meetings on the two laws with SMAs, Government, civil society groups, NGOs and concerned agencies.</i>	<i>- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOLISA, MOCST, concerned agencies, selected NGOs under the network of Gencomnet</i>	<i>UNIFEM</i>	56,700	37,720	37,720	38,962	103%
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>2.1.3 - NCFAW and MOLISA to strengthen GAP on GE.</i>	<i>- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, NCFAW, and other members of GAP</i>	<i>UNIFEM</i>	2,520	1,670	2,520	3,967	238%
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	11,550	7,071	7,071	6,732	95%
<i>2.1.4 - Enhance the capability of grass-roots support groups for victims of DV and advocate directly at the provincial and national level for improved policies and intervention programmes.</i>	<i>- NIP: MOCST - CIP: Centre of Women Development (CWD)/VWU</i>	<i>IOM</i>	3,000	4,570	2,994	2,994	66%

		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	13,999	10,621	10,621	13,337	126%
2.2.1 - Facilitate enhanced partnership between VCCI, government agencies, and other political and civil society actors to develop mechanisms for promoting women's entrepreneurship in line with the GEL.	- Other National Partners including subcontracts: VCCI, VWU, MOLISA and concerned agencies	<i>ILO</i>	57,120	47,782	44,162	43,005	90%
		<i>UNIDO</i>	77,280	68,149	85,994	79,714	117%
2.2.2 - Support women's entrepreneurship and networking at the grass-roots level and their advocacy efforts aimed at mass organizations and government agencies working on economic empowerment policies for women.	- Other National Partners including subcontracts: VCCI, MOLISA, VWU, and concerned agencies	<i>ILO</i>	42,000	42,001	38,696	38,474	92%
		<i>UNIDO</i>	41,702	50,833	32,828	30,320	60%
2.3.1 - Facilitate semi-annual press conferences (see 2.1.1).	- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST and mass media	<i>UNFPA</i>	1,670	1,000	1,000	-	0%
		<i>UNFPA (Pool fund)</i>	5,680	7,474	7,474	1,807	24%
2.3.2 - Facilitate the dissemination of the laws through mass media (special columns of key magazines and newspapers, national TV coverage, Voice of Vietnam, etc.).	- Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: Key mass	<i>UNFPA</i>	23,364	16,560	16,560	16,526	100%

	<i>media, MOCST, MOLISA</i>						
<i>2.3.3 - Development of national network of media practitioners reporting on GE issues, including providing training on the content of the two laws and support for development of a Communication Strategy for the GEL.</i>	<i>- NIP: MOLISA - Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: MOCST and key mass media</i>	<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>6,266</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>15,080</i>	<i>3,016</i>	<i>10%</i>
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	<i>36,679</i>	<i>36,680</i>	<i>36,680</i>	<i>34,649</i>	<i>94%</i>
<i>3.1.1 - GSO to calculate the Gender related Development Index (GDI), the gender empowerment measure (GEM), and the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index - a mix of qualitative and quantitative data to enable the preparation of periodic reports on the st</i>	<i>- NIP: GSO - Other participating agencies and subcontracts: VASS, MOLISA, MOCST and concerned data users</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>21,467</i>	<i>86%</i>
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	<i>19,280</i>	<i>23,013</i>	<i>23,013</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0%</i>
<i>3.1.2 - GSO and MOH to conduct a national survey on women's health and DV.</i>	<i>- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOH, MOCST, and concerned agencies and national research institutes to be identified</i>	<i>WHO</i>	<i>111,000</i>	<i>104,256</i>	<i>110,578</i>	<i>110,554</i>	<i>106%</i>

		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	235,346	219,569	219,569	240,422	109%
<i>3.2.1 - Provide TA to engender the labor force survey.</i>	- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners including subcontracts: National Research Institutes and concerned agencies	<i>ILO</i>	31,499	33,601	11,352	11,106	33%
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	10,501	8,008	8,008	4,361	54%
<i>3.2.2 - Provide TA to engender national censuses and surveys on rural issues</i>	- Other National Partners including subcontracts: <i>MARD and GSO</i>	<i>FAO</i>	28,037	42,056	28,037	15,637	37%
<i>3.2.3 - Provide TA to engender the annual enterprise survey.</i>	- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners including subcontracts: <i>VCCI</i>	<i>ILO</i>	26,774	18,375	14,888	14,657	80%
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	10,501	10,498	10,498	6,120	58%
<i>3.2.4 - Compilation of data on children and GE for reporting on national and international commitments, through existing national household surveys</i>	- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners: <i>MOLISA</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>	-	-	-	-	0%
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	45,000	10,044	10,044	9,183	91%

3.2.5 - Provide TA to engender the annual Population Change Survey (3% survey) and the VHLSS.	- NIP: GSO	UNFPA	30,715	-	-	-	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	36,650	-	-	-	0%
3.3.1 - Provide TA for research and policy dialogues on ethnic minority women's access to legal services.	- NIP: MOLISA - CIP: Qualified research institute - Other National Partners including subcontracts: GSO and concerned line ministries	UNDP	44,200	14,200	14,200	10,667	75%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	32,490	30,722	30,722	42,834	139%
3.3.2 - Provide TA for assessment of the incidence of trafficking in boys and girls to provide data to ensure adequate attention is paid to the trafficking of boys. The data is used for advocacy for anti trafficking policies.	- NIP: GSO - CIP: Selected NGOs	IOM	16,350	19,154	16,350	11,113	58%
		UNFPA (Pool fund)	25,999	25,999	25,999	25,440	98%
3.3.3 - Research on remittances from migrant workers from a gender perspective, taking into account existing problems of remittance and pilot a model of intervention to provide more information for responsible people who enact decrees and policies relate	- NIP: GSO - CIP: A selected research institute	IOM	13,999	6,898	14,096	4,159	60%
		UNFPA (Pool fund)	23,738	23,738	23,738	15,090	64%

3.3.4 - Research on the situation of sex workers in Vietnam and policy gaps, with a view to bring gender discrimination to attention of policy-makers in supporting the implementation of the laws.	- NIP: MOLISA	IOM	16,000	18,727	15,922	126	1%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	39,000	31,358	31,358	2,379	8%
3.3.5 - Research on working conditions of vulnerable rural women living in poverty in the following conditions: (a) as women workers in industrial parks and processing zones, (b) as female laborers working in communities experiencing land use reform, and (c) and as workers in the informal and domestic economy. This research is directly linked to policy advocacy in 1.3.9	- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MARD and MOLISA	FAO	28,037	28,037	28,037	-	0%
3.4.1 - GSO to store and disseminate gender related data and develop an annual publication on sex-disaggregated data.	- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOLISA and NCFAW	UNDP	14,741	-	-	-	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	45,000	-	-	-	0%
3.4.2 - Establish a clearinghouse for cataloguing and providing access to sex-disaggregated data, research and reports on GE in Vietnam and develop a strategy for sustainability (NCFAW).	- NIP: MOLISA - CIP: NCFAW - Other National Partners including subcontracts: GSO	UNDP	2,336	15,336	15,336	-	0%

		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	107,500	17,000	17,000	-	0%
3.4.3 - Provide technical assistance to build a database on the International Convention of Children's Rights, CEDAW and "a World Appropriate for Children" (WAFC) using Viet info technology.	- NIP: GSO - Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: MOLISA	<i>UNICEF</i>	-	-	-	-	0%
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	10,000	5,000	5,000	2,155	43%
3.4.4 - Compile, publish and disseminate of CD-Rom on Vietinfo database and web-based documents on children and GE to principal counterparts in all levels.	- NIP: GSO - Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: MOLISA	<i>UNICEF</i>	-	-	-	-	0%
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	22,300	-	-	-	0%
Programme Management Support (Salary of PMU/CPMU staff, International consultant, JP planning, monitoring and management workshops)	- NIP: MOLISA, MOCST, GSO	<i>UNFPA</i>	389,438	260,729	260,729	227,476	87%
		<i>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</i>	272,398	146,273	143,913	114,757	78%
		UNIFEM	226,805	196,955	193,068	165,045	
			15,876	13,787	13,515	11,553	
			242,681	210,742	206,583	176,598	84%
		ILO	397,159	281,747	219,211	215,733	
			27,801	19,722	15,345	15,101	
			424,960	301,469	234,556	230,834	77%

			4,205,607	3,157,717	3,053,479	2,496,203	
			294,393	221,041	213,744	174,735	
			4,500,000	3,378,758	3,253,682	2,685,794	79%