

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Viet Nam Joint Programme on Gender Equality

Semester: 1-11

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	1-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* ILO* IOM* UNDP* UNESCO* UNFPA* UNICEF* UNIDO* UN Women* 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
UN Women	\$242,681.00

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

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

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
UN Women	\$242,681.00
UNODC	\$209,083.00
WHO	\$172,270.00
Total	\$4,500,000.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNFPA	\$2,121,686.00
FAO	\$89,989.00
ILO	\$337,681.00
IOM	\$46,607.00
UNDP	\$205,725.00
UNESCO	\$191,644.00
UNICEF	\$2,995.00
UNIDO	\$126,889.00
UN Women	\$242,681.00
UNODC	\$209,019.00
WHO	\$172,268.00

Total \$3,747,184.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNFPA	\$1,863,334.00
FAO	\$46,722.00
ILO	\$266,080.00
IOM	\$32,023.00
UNDP	\$161,981.00
UNESCO	\$180,732.00
UNICEF	\$2,941.00
UNIDO	\$126,688.00
UN Women	\$211,825.00
UNODC	\$188,903.00
WHO	\$172,270.00
Total	\$3,253,499.00

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		88810	88810	
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	317	20	438	50			202	223
Reached Number	196	10	402	15			137	188
Targeted - Reached	121	10	36	35	0	0	65	35
% difference	61.83	50.0	91.78	30.0	0	0	67.82	84.3

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	420		500				220	700
Reached Number	330		370				170	530
Targeted - Reached	90	0	130	0	0	0	50	170
% difference	78.57	0	74.0	0	0	0	77.27	75.71

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

In close collaboration and consultation with relevant agencies from the Government, UN and civil society, JPGE contributed to more effective implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the Gender Equality Law and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control by:

- building capacity of key duty bearers and partners (officials from the government, mass organizations and other service providers, and media practitioners) for GEL and DVL implementation and mainstreaming of gender in their respective technical fields
- developing and finalizing key national frameworks such as the National Strategy on Gender Equality 2011-2020, Plan of Action on Gender Equality by selected Ministries, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for GEL and DVL, Multi-agency collaboration guideline for DVL implementation, and Gender Statistical Indicator System, and also providing inputs on gender into key national frameworks such as the National Family Development Strategy, and the SME Policy
- achieving strengthened network of stakeholders working on gender to have more comprehensive and collective response to address inequalities and to promote gender equality

Progress in outputs

There are 15 output targets in the Annual Work Plan 2011. Among 15 targets, seven has been fully achieved, seven partially achieved, and one is work-in-progress:

Fully Achieved:

- (1.1) Capacity assessment report printed and distributed to key duty bearers.
- (1.2) At least one Plan of Action on Gender Equality by a ministry developed.
- (1.2) Key duty bearers briefed about the Multi-agency collaboration guideline for implementation
- (1.3) 5 training materials/guides finalized to support the implementation of the two laws
- (1.3) At least 01 Plan of Action on Gender developed
- (2.1) 70 per cent of network members who agree that their gender work is more successful due to the gender network supported under JPGE
- (2.2) One workshop organized for government, mass organizations, VCCI and civil society to share experience on women's economic empowerment, and to discuss policy recommendations.

Partially Achieved:

- (1.2)M&E frameworks for GEL and DVL finalized and piloted.
- (1.3) 700 officials (at least 50 per cent women) trained on gender mainstreaming, gender equality and gender-based violence in respective sectors
- (2.3)A communication network on gender equality developed and operational with operational and sustainability strategy in place.
- (3.1)Calculation on GGI, GDI and GEM completed to feed into compilation of gender statistics
- (3.2)Gender data from national surveys to feed into the national gender statistics indicator system.
- (3.3)Currently available data stock-taken and reviewed and new data collected through 3 research on vulnerable groups disseminated for advocacy purpose

- (3.4)National Gender Statistics Indicators completed

Work in Progress:

- (2.1) 2 key gender issues fed into national policy dialogues

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. In addition, JPGE is in the process of developing and finalizing the Exit/Sustainability Strategy to ensure sustainability of key achievements after March 2012.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

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

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

The JPGE is facing challenges of completing all activities by the end of the Programme. Some activities have been taking longer time than expected due to unexpected reasons. Other activities which may take long time to complete have just started due to late identification of qualified contractors. However, the JPGE is making efforts to complete all activities by March 2012.

In addition, the JPGE is facing budgetary shortage to carry out some important activities which had not been integrated in the project design at the time of the project design. The JPGE is currently lacking budget to support the development of the JPGE Exit/Sustainability Strategy and to implement the Final Evaluation.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

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

The JPGE colleagues regularly meet at the JPGE Taskforce and PMU meetings to discuss implementation progress and to identify follow-up actions and plans for completing activities so that the JPGE can ensure completion of all activities by March 2012.

For the shortage of budget, the JPGE called for support among the JPGE partners in providing financial support to the development of the JPGE Sustainability Strategy. The JPGE needs to review financial status again in mid August to identify areas where budget may be re-allocated to support the Final Evaluation.

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 II (OPII)(2006-2010 and 2011 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 went through an independent review at the request of the Government. The Review took place from January to June 2011 and assessed the operational aspects of Joint Programme implementation and coordination. The Review provided lessons learned, good practices on current Joint Programme arrangements, and made recommendations on how to enhance the effectiveness of JP mechanisms and practices under the 2012-2016 One Plan. The final report was made available in early July 2011. Based on the report, the UNCT will discuss key lessons to be applied in the preparation of the next One Plan (2012-2016).

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 MDG-F JPs	0	1	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	4	Mission reports	Contact JPGE

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

Two PMU Meetings took place in April and July 2011.

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

Viet Nam localized the conclusions of the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Paris in March 2005 (“The Paris Declaration”) and developed the Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonisation, Alignment, Results. Section 1 on Ownership states that Viet Nam defines operational development policies, the Government of Viet Nam exercises leadership in developing and implementing its 5 year Socio-Economic Development Plan through a broad consultative process which integrates overseas development aid into mainstreaming planning, and strengthens its leadership role in coordinating aid at all levels.

The JPGE was designed jointly by the national partners and UN Agencies with the outcomes and outputs aligned with the national priorities. Sixty per cent of the JPGE budget is under national execution.

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. In addition, the JPGE fund expenditure is reported to the Ministry of Finance (MOF) annually as expenditure of the state budget under the international development aid segment according to the existing legal provisions on ODA utilization and management. The MOF then reports the expenditure as part of the state budget expenditure to National Assembly.

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 Advocacy & Communication Strategy of JPGE aims 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.

The key achievements include increased awareness on gender equality and domestic violence through various activities including the radio programmes on the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control, strengthening of reporting on gender issues through the work of the Gender Reporters Network established under the JPGE, development and dissemination of the Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials on GEL and DVL, and dissemination of results of various gender-related studies produced by the JPGE through dissemination workshops.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

Media outreach and advocacy

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.

Others

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.

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

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
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	418	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
Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of the government	100	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
Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting gender equality	100	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)

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 Gender Equality includes provision that states "where an international treaty to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is one of the signatories contains provisions

that differ from those of this law, the provisions set out in that international treaty shall be applied" (Article 3. Application of international treaties on gender equality).

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).

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.

In 2010, the JPGE provided support to the development of key strategies such as the National Strategy on Gender Equality (2011-2016), the National Programme on Gender Equality and the Family Development Strategy. The final drafts are now waiting for approval by the Prime Minister.

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

Justice reform

Education, Information and Communication, and Family.

Health

Education, Information and Communication, and Family.

Labour rights

Education, Information and Communication, and Family.

National Development plan / gender equality plan

Education, Information and Communication, and Family.

Gender based violence

Education, Information and Communication, and Family.

Other, specify

Education, Information and Communication, and Family.

Comments

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

National Budget

Total

Local Budget

Total

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

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

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

Citizens	Total population of Viet Nam
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 17

Private Sector Institutions

Total 3

Civil Servants

Total 700

Women 450

Men 250

Citizens

Total

Women

Men

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

Budget

National budget

Total Local budget

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

No. urban

% Ethnic group

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
Urban
Ethnic group
Rural

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

Women
Urban
Ethnic Group
Rural

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
Urban
% Ethnic group
National
% Local

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	700	
Private institutions	3	
Community organizations		10
Religious leaders		
Other, specify		

No. National Level	125
No. Local Level	90

4.2 Indicate the type of media /awareness raising action used

Newspapers and wirtten 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 - Plan of Action on Gender Equality (2011-2015) by MOLISA approved in May 2011, by MOET, MOCST and MOH being finalized. <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 JPGE	Contact colleagues from the government, other duty bearers and stakeholders	MOLISA & JPGE	Viet Nam continues to maintain stable political environment.
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 unclear at practical level.	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>	The final evaluation report of JPGE	Contact colleagues from the government and other duty bearers	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	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 UN WOMEN	MOLISA, MOCST, UN WOMEN, 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
	and DV laws)			Key government officials, other duty bearers and stakeholders trained on GEL and DVL and				
	Effect of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in policy process at sectoral level	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). MOLISA with JPGE support facilitated the development of the Plan of Action on Gender Equality (2011-2015) by MOH, MOCST and MOET.	Workshop reports. Reports of workshops related to the development of POA on GE.	Contact PMU	MOLISA, MOCST, UN WOMEN, 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.	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. Plan of Action on Gender Equality (2011-2015) by MOLISA approved in May 2011. POA on GE (2011-2015) by MOCST, MOET and MOH being finalized. 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 MOET, MOH, and MOCST, UNESCO, WHO, and UNFPA.	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	SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) and key stakeholders have realistic understanding and TOR for	Limited capacity to implement strategy	Clear gender capacity indicators and recommendations for capacity	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	Contact UN WOMEN	MOLISA & UN WOMEN	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
Vietnam Women's Union) and concerned agencies at the local level	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)		building		interviews Completed surveys Reports from workshops			
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	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. Plan of Action on Gender Equality (2011-2015) by MOLISA approved in May 2011. POA on GE (2011-2015) by MOCST, MOET and MOH being finalized. Note: Support to MOH was provided under Output 1.3. However, the achievement is mentioned here along with other relevant achievements.	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 UN WOMEN	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
	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 and being finalized after several consultation workshops among key stakeholders to review and provide comments. These frameworks are linked to other national and international frameworks such as the National Strategy on Gender Equality 2011-2020, National Gender Statistical Information System, CEDAW, and MDGs. The DVL website developed to be launched under the MOCST website. It is waiting for approval by the MOCST.	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 Guide in Labour and Social Affairs finalized. Key officials trained on gender mainstreaming. GEL and DVL training materials drafted for review and finalization. Key officials trained on GEL and DVL. Training materials for law enforcement and justice sector officers on how to deal with domestic violence cases finalized, approved and published. Key officials trained. Study report on implementation of ILS C100 and C111 finalized and results disseminated. Study report on gender review of labour and social legislations finalized and results disseminated. Participatory Gender Audit manual tested and edited for wider use. Key	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>officials trained to facilitate participatory gender audit.</p> <p>Guide and Exercise "Equality and Non-discrimination at Workplace" tested and being finalized. Key officials trained.</p> <p>National textbook review and analysis from a gender perspective finalized and results disseminated.</p> <p>Guidelines for textbook review and analysis from a gender perspective finalized.</p> <p>Gender training programme and materials for education managers and officials developed and used for capacity building.</p> <p>Teacher Training Modules that address gender issues and promote gender equality developed and used for capacity building.</p> <p>Training materials for gender mainstreaming in promotion of child rights finalized and used for capacity building.</p> <p>Research on working condition of domestic workers being undertaken.</p> <p>Study "Gender Equality and Access to Decent Work for Rural Women and Men" being undertaken.</p> <p>MOCST Guideline on Integrating DVPC into Annual Action Plan being developed.</p> <p>Study tours participated by key officials of MOLISA, MOCST, MPI, National Assembly, MOJ, MPS, WU, and DOLISA.</p>				

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
Joint Outcome 2 Enhanced partnerships and coordination around GE within and outside government.	Authority of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in coordination of gender architecture across Government, civil society and donors	Lack of comprehensive and coordinated gender mainstreaming function across government, civil society and donors	Effective coordination of gender mainstreaming function by empowered SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST)	<p>Increased presence and role of SMAs in coordination of gender architecture:</p> <p>MOLISA took lead as co-chair together with UN in reviewing progress and achievements on gender work in 2009 and 2010 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>	Contact PMU, relevant NIPs and PUNOs.	MOLISA and UN WOMEN	Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE
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</p> <p>GE issues are fed into National Policy dialogues</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 in Viet Nam done by the Gender Action Partnership (GAP).</p> <p>Three GAP meetings and one GAP meeting held in 2010 and 2011 respectively.</p> <p>Views of civil society collected by GENCOMNET, NEW, and DOVIPNET, 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</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</p>	Contact PMU, relevant NIPs and PUNOs.	MOLISA & UN WOMEN	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
				<p>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 National Strategy on Gender Equality 2011-2020, the draft National Programme on Gender Equality, and the draft National Family Strategy.</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 2010).</p>	<p>Target Programme on Gender Equality.</p> <p>GAP Meeting</p> <p>NGO Workshop</p>			
<p>Process Output 2.2 Improved partnership between mass organizations and government agencies to promote women's economic empowerment.</p>	<p>Networks around women entrepreneurship promotion and women entrepreneurs at both grassroots and national levels strengthened</p>	<p>Weak network among partners working on women's economic empowerment as well as among women entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Awareness of importance of economic empowerment of women for GE increased among policy makers, especially VCCI, MOLISA, VWU</p>	<p>Study on Constraints by Women Entrepreneurs completed and published.</p> <p>Policy recommendations on Gender Equality in the SME Development Plan 2011-2015 provided.</p> <p>A policy brief is being drafted based on the study results.</p> <p>Selected women entrepreneurs and representatives of business associations, business clubs, and business service providers trained on policy advocacy for promoting gender equality in economy and women's economic empowerment and business networking.</p>	<p>Final report of the gender study in the business life cycle.</p>	<p>Contact UNIDO/ILO.</p>	<p>MOLISA, VCCI, UNIDO and ILO</p>	<p>Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to implement JPGE</p>
	<p>Availability of tools and reference materials for women</p>	<p>Unclear implementation strategy for GE law on women's</p>	<p>Tools and reference materials available to entrepreneur</p>	<p>Good practices and tools (e.g. Gender and Entrepreneurship Together for Women in Enterprise, Business Group Formation, Small Business Association Management) in</p>	<p>Published training materials and tools</p>	<p>Contact UNIDO/ILO.</p>	<p>MOLISA, VCCI, UNIDO and ILO</p>	<p>Viet Nam continues to have enabling environment (safe, political, economical and social stability) to</p>

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achievement of targets to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
	entrepreneurship promotion and economic empowerment implemented by entrepreneurs and policy makers, especially VCCI, MOLISA and VWU	economic empowerment and weak mainstreaming strategy for GE	s and policy makers	promoting women's entrepreneurship being developed and finalized for dissemination.				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 Gender Reporters' Network (GRN), 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. Information and Education and Communication (IEC) materials on GEL and DVL developed and finalized for further printing and dissemination.	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 laws Availability of data and info systems for policy development related to the	No system to monitor implementation of GE and DV laws Insufficient data for policy development on GE and DV issues	Availability of data for monitoring of GE and DV laws Availability of system to monitor implementation of GE and DV laws Policy is based on	Data for monitoring of GE and DV laws and other gender issues being compiled: 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 data on children and gender equality to meet requirements of national and international commitment, studies on ethnic minority women's access to	Published reports, and revised questionnaires. Report of the	Contact PMU, relevant NIPs and PUNOs. Access the website: http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=487&ItemID=10693	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
	two laws		evidence provided by research	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). GDI being calculated.	study trip.			
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. Gender related Development Indices (GDI, GGI, GEM) being finalized. Gender Statistical Indicator System (GSIS) developed, finalized, and submitted for approval by the Prime Minister.	The report of the National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam Report of the study trip. The finalized GSIS.	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	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	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	Sex-disaggregated and gender data being generated with technical assistance to incorporate sex-disaggregated indicators in national surveys (e.g. labour force survey, enterprise survey, population change survey, household living standard survey, and agricultural and rural survey). 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. Gender Statistics Book with data from	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
		sufficiently analyzed	are integrated into national and ongoing surveys	the last 10 years being developed.				
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. Gender Statistics Methodological Manual being developed. Database on the International Convention of Children's Rights, CEDAW by using DevInfo (CDs and Web) being finalized.	Review TORs.	Contact PMU.	GSO, MOLISA, UNDP & UNICEF	MOLISA will be able to officially institutionalize the development of the clearinghouse by securing a place

JPGE M&E Report to MDG-F (Jan-Jun 2011)

JP Outputs	Indicative activities for each Output	Implementing Partners	Participating UN Organizations	Estimated Implementation Progress					
				Total amount planned for entire duration (2009 - 2012) Excluding 7%	Actual expenditures for project preparation in 2008	Planned budget for 2011+2012 (including unspent in 2010)	Estimated Total Amount Cumulative Commitment to date* (Jun. 2011)	Estimated Total Amount Cumulative Disbursement to date *(Jun.2011)	Estimated Delivery Rate Against Total Budget for 2009-2012 (%)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J (I/E)
1.1. Capacity assessed of the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party (including the Vietnam Women's Union and concerned agencies at the local level) to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the two laws.	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.	UNWOMEN	72,450	-	44,189	60,322	28,261	39%

<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; - Clear assessment of strengths, weaknesses and needs concerning the 2 laws. <p>Baselines:</p> <p>Limited capacity to implement strategy</p>			UNFPA	8,388	-	8,388	-	-	0%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	46,950	-	26,885	17,860	21,191	45%
<p>1.2. Relevant plans of action developed for the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party at the central and local levels to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws.</p> <p>Indicators:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>- NIP: MOLISA - CIPs: NA (Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs), CP: - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, line ministries and concerned local agencies</p>	UNWOMEN	47,985	-	5,072	20,715	15,643	33%
			UNFPA	1,525	-	1,525	1,500	-	0%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	92,660	-	(8,801)	66,978	104,965	113%

<p>- Availability of relevant POAs</p> <p>- Availability of M&E Framework for the two laws</p> <p>Baselines:</p> <p>- Insufficient strategy to implement 2 laws</p> <p>- No existing M&E framework for 2 laws</p>	1.2.2 - Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism to develop multi-agency collaboration mechanisms	- NIP: MOCST	UNFPA	10,185	-	1,486	8,909	8,699	85%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	12,810	-	(1,369)	14,594	14,179	111%
	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.	- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: GSO, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers	UNDP	60,000	-	103	68,491	68,897	115%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	98,847	-	58,448	75,106	50,394	51%
	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.	- NIP: MOCST-Other National Partners including subcontracts: GSO, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers	UNDP	50,000	-	4,103	51,877	50,353	101%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	108,846	-	49,045	75,241	74,768	69%	
<p>1.3. Technical assistance provided to improve capacity of the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party to implement,</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	- NIP: MOLISA - CIPs: CP and NA (Parliamentary Committee on Social Affairs) and key line ministries and agencies - Other National Partners including	UNFPA	10,829	-	10,829	2,000	-	0%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	34,540	-	34,540	34,661	18,816	54%

evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws.

Indicators:

- Availability of tools and information for gender analysis across sectors
 - GE and DV laws integrated into Annual Work Plans and PoAs of key line ministries

Baselines:

- Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines are available, but underutilized;
 - Undefined roles of party, mass organizations, elected bodies in oversight of implementation of GE and DV laws;
 - Undefined roles of line ministries in implementation of GE and DV laws.

awareness among ministerial staff and staff from localities about those plans.	subcontracts: selected line ministries and concerned agencies at local level								
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.	- 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	UNFPA	10,829	-	10,829	2,000	-	0%	
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	34,540	-	25,343	9,957	9,755	28%	
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	-	4,615	-	2,994	39%	
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	9,400	-	(17,878)	10,581	27,278	290%	
1.3.2 (b) - Development of	- NIP: MOCST - CIP: Key line	UNFPA	7,609	-	7,609	2,000	-	0%	

training materials on the DVL to be available to MOCST, line ministries, CP and other duty bearers for better implementation of the law.	ministries and agencies - Other National Partners including subcontracts: CP, NA, key line ministries and agencies.	UNFPA (Pooled funding)	9,400	-	(9,195)	19,804	18,595	198%
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 subcontracts: CP and concerned agencies at local level	UNFPA	6,774	-	6,760	3,014	14	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	46,330	-	46,330	86,396	29,921	65%
1.3.3 (b) - Training of MOCST, CP and branches on the DVL in selected provinces.	- NIP: MOLISA - CIPs: Key line ministries and agencies - Other National Partners including subcontracts: CP, NA, and concerned agencies at local level.	UNFPA	6,774	-	6,774	2,000	-	0%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	46,330	-	8,750	54,114	37,786	82%
1.3.4 - Development of a training package and training of selected NA's Deputies and	- NIP: MOLISA - CIP: NA (Culture, Education, Youth and Children	UNICEF	2,799	-	50	2,799	2,749	98%
		UNFPA	6,316	-	6,316	6,316	-	0%

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.	Committee) - Other National Partners including subcontracts: NA (Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs), MOCST	UNFPA (Pooled funding)	36,891	-	(2,447)	51,039	39,338	107%
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)	UNWOMEN	16,699	-	-	57,541	74,896	449%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	62,051	-	24,547	36,790	37,504	60%
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	-	9	28,028	28,028	100%
		UNFPA	6,988	-	(463)	7,450	7,451	107%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	8,900	-	723	8,884	8,177	92%
1.3.7 - MOLISA to mainstream gender into labor and employment policies, national programmes, including translation,	- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: Concerned agencies and some localities	ILO	101,166	-	40,901	81,798	70,100	69%

adaptation and adoption of gender mainstreaming and auditing tools as related to the GE law.		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	102,376	-	33,012	47,463	74,089	72%
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	-	9,006	25,307	18,714	71%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	27,300	-	21,666	17,026	8,999	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	-	80,711	71,428	45,271	40%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	61,951	-	53,113	42,816	8,838	14%
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	-	-	50,000	50,000	100%
		UNFPA	14,953	-	3,711	8,953	11,242	75%

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	-	4,100	23,050	9,350	38%
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	-	53,629	172,295	167,195	98%
1.3.13 - Capacity-building of MOIC on gender mainstreaming in communication at central and provincial levels.	- NIP: MOLISA - CIP: MOIC	UNESCO	40,500	-	22,246	20,045	19,181	47%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	30,000	-	30,000	20,726	-	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	-	3,450	36,393	36,393	100%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	35,000	-	(3,367)	52,078	38,367	110%
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	-	28,001	122,669	113,334	91%
		UNFPA (Pooled funding)	45,000	-	21,527	48,105	23,473	52%

<p>2.1. Networks on gender equality are strengthened and sustained through relevant Governmnet and outside of Governmnet system, with effective linkages and information among stakeholders.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Partnership group and functions effectively - GENCOMNET and GAP bring GE issues to attention of policy makers - GE issues are fed into National Policy dialogues <p>Baselines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map of GE initiatives and budget allocation unknown - Limited interaction between 	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 subcontracts: MOCST, GSO	UNWOMEN	30,450	-	5,698	22,446	31,857	105%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	63,000	-	44,457	31,992	18,821	30%
	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.	- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOLISA, MOCST, concerned agencies, selected NGOs under the network of Gencomnet	UNWOMEN	56,700	-	17,738	58,880	38,962	69%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
	2.1.3 - NCFAW and MOLISA to strengthen GAP on GE.	- NIP: MOLISA - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, NCFAW, and other members of GAP	UNWOMEN	2,520	-	(1,447)	6,901	8,348	331%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	11,550	-	4,550	8,670	8,847	77%
	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	- NIP: MOCST - CIP: Centre of Women Development (CWD)/VWU	IOM	3,000	-	6	2,994	2,994	100%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	13,999	-	613	10,621	13,386	96%

networks	policies and intervention programmes.								
2.2. Improved partnership between mass organizations and government agencies to promote women's economic empowerment. Indicators: - Networks around women entrepreneurship promotion and women entrepreneurs at both grass-roots and national levels strengthened; - Tools and reference materials for women entrepreneurship promotion and economic empowerment implemented by entrepreneurs and policy makers, especially VCCI, MOLISA and VWU Baselines:	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	ILO	57,120	-	13,745	50,268	45,774	80%
			UNIDO	77,280	-	(2,434)	90,478	84,198	109%
	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	ILO	42,000	-	3,437	39,953	39,352	94%
UNIDO	41,702		-	9,198	28,110	34,202	82%		

<p>- Unclear implementation strategy for GE law on women's economic empowerment and weak mainstreaming strategy for GE;</p> <p>- Weak network among partners working on women's economic empowerment as well as among women entrepreneurs.</p>									
<p>2.3. Communication network on gender equality developed for mass dissemination of two laws.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>- Communication network on GE in existence;</p> <p>- Increase in press coverage on the 2 laws.</p> <p>Baselines:</p>	<p>2.3.1 - Facilitate semi-annual press conferences (see 2.1.1).</p>	<p>- NIP: MOLISA- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST and mass media</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>1,670</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>1,670</p>	<p>1,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>0%</p>
			<p>UNFPA (Pool fund)</p>	<p>5,680</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>3,812</p>	<p>7,474</p>	<p>1,868</p>	<p>33%</p>
	<p>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.).</p>	<p>- Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: Key mass media, MOCST, MOLISA</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>23,364</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>8,066</p>	<p>16,560</p>	<p>15,298</p>	<p>65%</p>
	<p>2.3.3 - Development of national network of media</p>	<p>- NIP: MOLISA - Other Participating Agency</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>6,266</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>3,250</p>	<p>27,144</p>	<p>13,057</p>	<p>208%</p>

<p>- Many journalism networks, but no GE Communication network.</p> <p>- No communication strategy for DV or GE Laws.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>including subcontracts: MOCST and key mass media</p>							
<p>3.1. Current gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators reviewed and new indicators identified through research.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>- Increase in number and quality of GE and sex-disaggregated indicators.</p> <p>Baselines:</p> <p>- Insufficient data on certain issues prevents policy change or development;</p> <p>- A number of</p>	<p>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 status of men and women in Vietnam and to provide accurate gender analysis as required.</p>	<p>- NIP: GSO - Other participating agencies and subcontracts: VASS, MOLISA, MOCST and concerned data users</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>30,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>8,533</p>	<p>33,500</p>	<p>21,467</p>	<p>72%</p>
			<p>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</p>	<p>19,280</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>11,126</p>	<p>39,466</p>	<p>13,569</p>	<p>70%</p>
	<p>3.1.2 - GSO and MOH to conduct a national survey on women's health and DV.</p>	<p>- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOH, MOCST,</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>111,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>110,998</p>	<p>111,000</p>	<p>100%</p>

issues were not addressed as per concluding comments of CEDAW Committee.		and concerned agencies and national research institutes to be identified	UNFPA (Pooled funding)	235,346	-	4,290	219,569	231,056	98%
3.2. Gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators integrated into ongoing national data collection and reporting. Indicators:- National surveys incorporate GE and sex-disaggregated indicators. Baselines:- - Insufficient and under-utilized system to collect baseline data; - No system to report on implementation of GE and DV laws developed yet.	3.2.1 - Provide TA to engender the labor force survey.	- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners including subcontracts: National Research Institutes and concerned agencies	ILO	31,499	-	20,147	26,379	12,858	41%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	10,501	-	5,994	8,198	4,598	44%
	3.2.2 - Provide TA to engender national censuses and surveys on rural issues	- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MARD and GSO	FAO	28,037	-	12,400	28,037	15,637	56%
	3.2.3 - Provide TA to engender the annual enterprise survey.	- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners including subcontracts: VCCI	ILO	26,774	-	12,029	20,455	16,604	62%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	10,501	-	4,267	10,688	6,274	60%
	3.2.4 - Compilation of data on children and GE for reporting on national and international commitments, through existing national household surveys	- NIP: GSO - Other National Partners: MOLISA	UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	0%

			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	45,000	-	35,817	25,516	20,240	45%
	3.2.5 - Provide TA to engender the annual Population Change Survey (3% survey) and the VHLSS.	- NIP: GSO	UNFPA	30,715	-	30,715	-	-	0%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	36,650	-	36,650	355	261	1%
3.3. Data and information collected to promote national gender equality policy dialogues for most under-represented and marginalized groups. Indicators: - GE data concerning marginalized women is collected; - Policy reports/papers cite data on marginalized women. Baselines: - Inadequate attention paid to	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	-	33,533	23,062	10,667	24%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	32,490	-	(10,557)	30,722	47,045	145%
	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	-	5,237	16,350	13,143	80%
			UNFPA (Pool fund)	25,999	-	54	25,999	25,945	100%
	3.3.3 - Research on remittances from migrant workers from a gender perspective, taking	- NIP: GSO - CIP: A selected research institute	IOM	13,999	-	9,840	11,499	7,574	54%

<p>understanding experiences of most vulnerable groups of people regarding GE; - Limited availability of research on most marginalized groups.</p>	<p>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</p>		<p>UNFPA (Pool fund)</p>	<p>23,738</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>8,701</p>	<p>30,644</p>	<p>15,654</p>	<p>66%</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>- NIP: MOLISA</p>	<p>IOM</p>	<p>16,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>15,874</p>	<p>12,716</p>	<p>6,217</p>	<p>39%</p>
			<p>UNFPA (Pooled funding)</p>	<p>39,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>36,682</p>	<p>36,925</p>	<p>14,317</p>	<p>37%</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MARD and MOLISA</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>28,037</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>28,037</p>	<p>28,037</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>0%</p>

	directly linked to policy advocacy in 1.3.9								
3.4. Centralized clearinghouse of gender research reports and indicators by government, donors and civil society groups established (through GSO). <u>Indicators:</u> - A centralized system for gender research reports and data available; - Annual sex-disaggregated statistics document developed and disseminated. <u>Baselines:</u> - Inadequate attention paid to understanding experiences of most vulnerable groups of people regarding GE;	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	-	14,741	-	-	0%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	45,000	-	45,000	21,391	14,512	32%
	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	-	2,336	15,336	-	0%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	107,500	-	107,500	18,965	-	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	UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	0%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	10,000	-	7,846	2,231	4,782	48%
	3.4.4 - Compile, publish and disseminate of CD-Rom on Vietinfo database and web-	- NIP: GSO - Other Participating Agency including	UNICEF	-	-	-	-	-	0%

- Limited availability of research on most marginalized groups.	based documents on children and GE to principal counterparts in all levels.	subcontracts: MOLISA	UNFPA (Pooled funding)	22,300	-	22,300	-	-	0%
	Programme Management Support (Salary of PMU/CPMU staff, International consultant, JP planning, monitoring and management workshops)	- NIP: MOLISA, MOCST, GSO	UNFPA	389,438	18,692	117,533	332,585	341,743	88%
			UNFPA (Pooled funding)	272,398	-	118,769	184,508	205,328	75%
UNIFEM			UNIFEM	226,805	-	71,250	226,805	197,967	87%
			7%	15,876	-	4,988	15,876	13,858	87%
			Sum	242,681	-	76,238	242,681	211,825	87%
ILO			ILO	397,159	-	179,976	315,589	248,673	63%
			7%	27,801	-	12,598	22,091	17,407	63%
			Sum	424,960	-	192,574	337,681	266,080	63%
UNDP			UNDP	201,278	-	63,350	192,266	151,384	75%
			7%	14,089	-	4,434	13,459	10,597	75%
			Sum	215,367	-	67,784	205,725	161,981	75%
UNESCO			UNESCO	201,752	-	53,697	179,107	168,908	84%
			7%	14,123	-	3,759	12,537	11,824	84%
			Sum	215,875	-	57,456	191,644	180,732	84%
UNODC			UNODC	195,405	-	57,729	195,345	176,545	90%

			7%	13,678	-	4,041	13,674	12,358	90%
			Sum	209,083	-	61,770	209,019	188,903	90%
FAO			FAO	84,112	-	40,447	84,102	43,665	52%
			7%	5,888	-	2,831	5,887	3,057	52%
			Sum	90,000	-	43,278	89,989	46,722	52%
UNIDO			UNIDO	118,982	-	6,764	118,588	118,400	100%
			7%	8,329	-	473	8,301	8,288	100%
			Sum	127,311	-	7,238	126,889	126,688	100%
IOM			IOM	49,349	-	30,957	43,559	29,928	61%
			7%	3,454	-	2,167	3,049	2,095	61%
			Sum	52,803	-	33,124	46,608	32,023	61%
UNICEF			UNICEF	2,799	-	50	2,799	2,749	98%
			7%	196	-	4	196	192	98%
			Sum	2,995	-	54	2,995	2,941	98%
WHO			WHO	161,000	-	-	160,998	161,000	100%
			7%	11,270	-	-	11,270	11,270	100%
			Sum	172,270	-	-	172,268	172,270	100%
UNFPA			UNFPA	160,795	-	112,081	88,846	58,755	37%
			7%	11,256	-	7,846	6,219	3,410	30%
			Sum	172,051	-	119,927	95,065	62,165	36%
UNFPA (Pooled funding)			UNFPA (Pooled	1,744,336	-	758,310	1,376,945	1,143,790	66%

			funding) 7%	122,103	-	53,082	96,386	75,703	62%
			Sum	1,866,439	-	811,391	1,473,331	1,219,493	65%
UNFPA (PMU/CPMU)			UNFPA (PMU/CPMU) 7%	389,438	18,692	117,533	332,585	341,743	88%
			Sum	27,261	1,308	8,227	23,281	23,852	87%
			Sum	416,699	20,000	125,761	355,866	365,595	88%
UNFPA (PMU/CPMU as Pooled funding)			UNFPA (PMU/CPMU as Pooled funding) 7%	272,398	-	118,769	184,508	205,328	75%
			Sum	19,068	-	8,314	12,916	10,753	56%
			Sum	291,466	-	127,083	197,424	216,081	74%
Sub-total for UNFPA			Sub-total for UNFPA 7%	2,566,967	18,692	1,106,693	1,982,884	1,749,616	68%
			Sum	179,688	1,308	77,469	138,802	113,718	63%
			Sum	2,746,655	20,000	1,184,162	2,121,686	1,863,334	68%
Total			TOTAL 7%	4,205,607	18,692	1,610,913	3,502,042	3,048,835	72%
			Sum	294,393	1,308	112,764	245,143	204,664	70%
			Sum	4,500,000	20,000	1,723,677	3,747,185	3,253,499	72%