

Joint SDG Fund

Joint Programme Final Narrative Report

PORTFOLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Cover page

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Programme title, Number and Country

Country: Viet Nam
Joint Programme title: Accelerating Viet Nam's transition toward inclusive and integrated social protection
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Programme Budget (US\$)

Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): 2,000,000
 Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): 800,803
 Joint SDG Fund Contribution² and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
ILO	574,488	500,073	1,074,841
UNDP	525,610	100,000	625,610
UNFPA	444,242	100,050	544,292
UNICEF	456,060	100,000	656,060
Total	2,000,000	800,803	2,800,803

¹ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

² Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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Executive summary

The JP has achieved its overall goal of accelerating Viet Nam's transition towards an inclusive and integrated social protection system. This JP has supported the Government of Viet Nam (GOVN) in designing innovative solutions for social protection that adopt a transformative, systems perspective and create pathways for faster, catalytic, and more sustainable progress towards the achievement of the SDGs, with a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised populations.

There are challenges and ongoing gaps that will require the UN agencies to continue to work together to achieve sustainable change. The UN agencies will continue to work together in raising and securing a transparent debate, in seeing expanded reach of benefits, and in tabling significant reforms - combining the advocacy message from many UN agencies, and the economic impact and SDG surveys conducted by agencies that confirm poor targeting of and insufficient funding to reach the populations in most need. Our work is yet done and challenges remain but the UNJP has laid a solid foundation.

By the end of the programme, JP expertise, technical inputs, and strategic advocacy has;

- accelerated progress towards a multi-tiered social protection system using a life-cycle approach that includes child benefits, maternity/paternity benefits, old-age pensions and a social protection floor for persons with disabilities and expands coverage to include families in the informal economy and other vulnerable groups (**Outcome 1**);
Estimated rate of completion as of 31 May 2022: 100%
- enhanced and improved child protection services, expanded the capacity of social work provision and developed and piloted integrated social care services for vulnerable children, older persons and PwDs that provide evidence for further scaling up and at a national level (**Outcome 2**);
Estimated rate of completion as of 31 May 2022: 100%
- consolidated and modernised administrative processes and accelerated the digital transformation of the management and delivery of social protection services, including their monitoring and evaluation (M&E), to expand coverage, improve accessibility and enhance transparency and accountability (**Outcome 3**).
Estimated rate of completion as of 31 May 2022: 100%

The JP reached >12 million people supporting those who the COVID-19 pandemic had most severely impacted. The reforms initiated by the JP also contributed to reaching >3 million children, 1.9 million older people and 1.1 million PwDs

In the long-term, the JP's social protection reforms could, by 2030, contribute to reaching several targets, namely: 60% of workers participating in the social insurance system, 100% of Vietnamese children benefiting from social protection, 100% of women having access to paid maternity leave, 60% of older persons having pensions and an additional 2 million persons with disability receiving assistance.

Result 1: Gender-sensitive multi-tiered coverage expansion strategies for accelerating SDG progress towards universal social protection coverage

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **100%**

Result 2: Inclusive social care and welfare service system framework for the most vulnerable for accelerating SDG progress

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **100%**

Result 3: Integrated e-system modalities for delivering SP services and real-time M&E for accelerating SDG progress

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date: **100%**

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

Viet Nam's economy has experienced strong growth in recent decades, with an average growth rate of around 7% before the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This growth contributed to a significant decline in poverty, from 20.7% in 2010 to only 2.75% in 2020³. However, the benefits of this economic growth have not been evenly distributed, and certain groups, such as vulnerable children, the working poor, the elderly and PwDs, have been left behind.

Although Viet Nam has a relatively well-developed social protection system that covers, among other things, pensions and unemployment insurance, it is fragmented and not effectively implemented, leading to significant gaps in coverage. For example, less than 1% of children under 36 months are covered by SP benefits, only one-third of older people receive a pension, and less than 1 in 5 PwDs receive any form of social assistance.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these weaknesses in Viet Nam's social protection system. The pandemic exposed the system's shortcomings in providing immediate emergency support to those at risk of increased deprivation and its ability to absorb large-scale economic shocks in the longer term. The JP confronted these challenges by providing technical support to the Government of Viet Nam (GOVN) to improve the implementation of social protection policies. This support is aligned with recently approved national plans on social insurance, social assistance, and the digitalization of the delivery of services. In doing so, the JP has accelerated SDG achievement, particularly SDG 1 (end poverty) and SDG 5 (achieve gender equality).

As well as presenting challenges, the COVID-19 crisis also provided the opportunity to realign the JP to ensure a more resilient social protection system that can act as a shock absorber in the event of significant external shocks such as pandemics and natural disasters. Throughout the pandemic, the JP has informed the GOVN response by providing rapid assessments and technical advice to ensure that emergency stimulus packages effectively mitigate the impacts of COVID-19, especially on vulnerable people. These responses are illustrative of a flexible and adaptive strategic approach that can respond to abrupt and gradual changes in context.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

The overall aim of the JP is to accelerate Viet Nam's transition towards an inclusive and integrated social protection system. The JP supports the *UN Viet Nam Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2017-2021*, particularly Outcome 1.1 on inclusive and equitable social protection and poverty reduction and Outcome 4.1 on accountable institutions, with policies and implementation mechanisms that are responsive to all people.

The JP directly contributes to the *One Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development Cooperation between the UN and GOVN (2022-2026)*, referred to as the CF. Specifically:

- **Outcome 1: Inclusive Social Development:** *Output 1.3 The national social protection and social care system is inclusive, coherent, and integrated, applying life-cycle, risk informed, resilient and gender-responsive approaches, focusing on meeting the needs of the most vulnerable people.* For example, the JP has assisted in the development of Viet Nam's Decree on Social Assistance (Decree 20/ND-CP/2021), the Policy Orientation on Revising the Social Insurance Law (Resolution 152/ND-CP/2021) and the draft Decree on Social Work, all which will expand coverage of services to vulnerable populations.
- **Outcome 3: Shared Prosperity through Economic Transformation:** *Output 3.5 on evidence-based options and mechanisms are promoted to expand public and private finance for achieving the SDGs.* For example, the JP has accelerated the digital transformation of the social assistance system to make it more responsive and shock resilient.
- **Outcome 4: Governance and Access to Justice:** *Output 4.2 National institutions and systems are enhanced to strengthen the rule of law.* For example, the JP contributed to developing the *National Programme on Child Protection (2021-2025)* that sets out a national multi-sectoral framework to strengthen the child protection system, *expand access to justice and combat discrimination against women, girls and LGBTIQ persons.* *Output 4.6 Data and production, analysis and use are strengthened to inform evidence-based and rights-based policies, planning and budgeting.* For example, the JP supported the finalisation of the actuarial assessment of the social insurance pension fund to support planning and budgeting for future pension needs.

³ <http://www.molisa.gov.vn/Pages/tintuc/chitiet.aspx?tintucID=224563>

The JP directly supports Viet Nam's strategic plans on social protection reform, including: the *Master Plan on Social Assistance Reform and Development (MPSARD)*; the *Master Plan on Social Insurance Reform (MPSIR)*; and the *Master Plan on the Development of the National Database of Social Protection and Application of Information Technology in Implementing Social Protection Policies (MNDSITA)*. Thus, the JP directly contributes to Viet Nam's development goals as defined in the *National Socio-Economic Plan (NSEDP)2021 - 2025* and *Agenda 2030 for the Achievement of the SDGs*

COVID-19 impact

Initially praised for its successful response to the pandemic, the country has, since April 2021, been experiencing its worst wave of COVID-19. The pandemic has precipitated a declining fiscal and current balance and a contraction of the manufacturing sector, in which many people are employed. These impacts also exposed weaknesses in the current social protection system, including:

- **an inability to promptly identify people requiring assistance**, thus excluding people such as internal migrants and those working in the informal sector;
- **insufficient coverage to meet the needs of the missing middle** and the "new poor" (i.e households that slid into deprivation as a result of COVID-19);
- **the short duration of support** in relation to the longer-lasting impacts of the crisis;
- **budget shortages** that prevented poorer provinces from implementing social assistance policies;
- **interrupted social services** such as support for victims of violence, preventing people from getting support.

The COVID-19 pandemic also affected the implementation of the JP activities in Vietnam, as the GOVN's priorities shifted from the day-to-day implementation of the master plans for social protection to respond to the direct impacts of the pandemic.

The JP adapted its approach to support the GOVN in providing immediate assistance to those in need. For example, JP policy recommendations helped simplify the eligibility and access criteria to emergency assistance to include vulnerable, hard-to-reach populations, such as informal migrant laborers. In 2021, these changes helped ensure that COVID-19 support funds reached more than 32,7 million people. The COVID-19 pandemic also provided the opportunity to repurpose the social protection system to respond to variant shocks and act as a stabilizer to prevent people from falling into poverty due to other large-scale crises, such as natural disasters.

1.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

The JP involves four participating UN organizations (PUNOs), which are ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP, and is led by the ILO. The Resident Coordinator's Office supports the coordination of the JP at the strategic level, including joint advocacy, monitoring, and external outreach, whilst the PUNOs are responsible for the JP's day-to-day implementation.

The JP builds upon existing joint interventions between, for example, UNDP/UNICEF/ILO on MPSARD, UNICEF/ILO on child benefits, UN Women/ILO on maternity benefits and ILO/UNFPA on social pensions. The JP's work is strengthened through collaboration with the UN's Result Group on Inclusive Growth and Social Protection, the UN SDG Task Force and the UN Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Group. The JP's multi-sectoral and transdisciplinary approaches have strengthened the coherence of the UN in Vietnam through:

- **Facilitating multi-sector dialogues and cooperation** in defining and implementing integrated solutions to pressing development issues.
- **Building cross-thematic approaches** that link previously "siloes" projects to encourage an integrated approach to policy development and implementation.
- **Fostering cooperation between different stakeholders** in the Government, civil society and the private sector.
- **Encouraging experimentation and innovation** to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of services to ensure no one is left behind.

Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale

The JP has built upon previous activities and continued to deliver technical support and policy advice to the GOVN to accelerate the transition towards Viet Nam's integrated multi-tiered social protection system. By promoting a rights-based social protection system based on a life-cycle approach, with a more effective service

delivery, the JP ensured that no one is left behind by advancing gender equality and ensuring the vulnerable are considered first. The JP is thus an exemplary model for going beyond "business as usual", as it has:

- **strengthened the linkages between social insurance and social assistance through a multi-tiered social protection system approach**, including child benefits, maternity/paternity benefits, old-age pensions and disability benefits, with a focus on making the system more inclusive for those at risk of being left behind.
- **developed the social care system** along the lines of the life-cycle approach in addition to advocating for a more rights-based, progressive and efficient use of state resources.
- **promoted greater integration of the social care system** by enhancing the links between SA and SI policies, with a focus on making the system more inclusive and accessible for the most vulnerable as complementary to income support.
- **rapidly iterated solutions for digitizing the social protection system on a national scale** to facilitate and support the e-registration of beneficiaries, e-delivery payments and service, and M&E
- **developed shock-resilient mechanisms** to deliver rapid assistance and absorb the impacts of unexpected large-scale crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters.

SDG acceleration

The JP has continued to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs in alignment with its Theory of Change. Specifically, SDG1 and SDG5.

- **SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere:** The JP and GOVN jointly carried out extensive evidence-based assessments, research, and analysis to strengthen a multi-tiered social protection system. For example, it supported the GOVN to produce *National Guidelines on Social Pension provision*. The development of a multi-tiered system, from child benefits to old-age pensions with protection floors, directly contributes to *SDG1.2 (Reduce poverty by half)* and *SDG1.3 (Implement national social protection systems for all)*
- **SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.** The JP and Viet Nam Women's Union undertook research and analysis to better understand gender gaps within the social protection system and the labour market. For example, the JP supported the production of multi-sectoral protocols to respond to cases of child abuse and violence and expanded training for social workers (*SDG5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls*). The JP also produced policy recommendations on adapting social protection to women's life courses and promoting women's employment through expanded maternity and basic protections, directly contributing to *SDG5.4 (Recognize and value unpaid work through the provision of social protection policies and promotion of shared responsibilities)*.
- **SDG2 Good Health and Wellbeing, SDG8 Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDG10 Reducing Inequality, SDG17 Partnerships** highlighting the importance of holistic approaches to tackling complex development issues.

Policy integration and systems change

The JP brings together the expertise of the PUNOs, GOVN partners and other stakeholders in a multi-sectoral partnership that supports policy integration. This approach has "broken down siloes" and has transformed a fragmented social protection system into an integrated multi-tiered system that supports people throughout their lives. Key highlights of this approach are the development of:

- **A Policy Orientation for the Social Insurance Law Reform** including the introduction of multi-tiered child benefits and a non-contributory social pension fund, marking the first-ever integrated life-cycle approach to social protection policies in Viet Nam;
- **National Guidelines on Social Pension Extension** for use throughout Viet Nam to ensure that at least 60% of the pensionable population are covered with at least one source of income security by 2030
- **A multi-sectoral protocol** to respond to cases of child abuse and violence based upon international standards and best practices. The protocol provides clear guidance for related sectors, e.g. education, health, justice, social work, to respond to the abuse of children;
- **A Draft Decree on Social Work** and the approval by the GOVN of a *National Programme on Social Work (2021-2030)* that strengthens the legal framework for social work and developing the social care workforce to meet the needs of vulnerable people;
- **An Evaluation of the 10-Year Implementation of the Law for the Elderly** that recommended expanding the social pension benefit for all older persons;

- **An integrated social care model for older persons** in institutional and non-institutional care settings, including a computer-based care management system integrated with the comprehensive social protection database;
- **Government Decision** (No. 878) on approval of investment project “development of **digital and online self-registration and management** of social assistance policy and improvement of integrated data base of social assistance beneficiaries”;
- **Government Decision** (No. 1167) on “approval of action-plan for implementation of digital and online self-registration and management of social assistance policy and improvement of integrated data base of social assistance beneficiaries”;
- **A draft Government’s decree on digital self-registration and management** of social assistance policy and integrated social assistance data.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

The JP significantly contributed to improvements in the situation of vulnerable groups by improving the effectiveness of the social protection and care systems, which has resulted in a more rights-based efficient use of state resources. Key highlights from 2021 are:

- **People impacted by COVID-19:** Adjustments in eligibility criteria and simplifying procedures enabled 12 million people, including hard-to-reach populations, to benefit from the GOVN's second 1.4 billion USD assistance package.
- **Ethnic Minorities:** The JP has introduced innovations to improve access to benefits, such as e-payments which have been piloted in remote mountainous ethnic minority areas, such as Ha Giang, to assess their effectiveness.
- **Vulnerable women:** The JP conducted significant assessments to identify gender gaps in the social protection system, which has informed all of the JP's activities and contributed to policy reform. JP activities will expand benefits to reach women in vulnerable employment and improve the position of working mothers through the provision of maternity pay. Improvements in social work will enhance the prevention and response to gender-based violence.
- **Children at risk:** The JP has significantly improved the child protection system through support to the National Programme on the Child Protection (2021-2025) and the establishment of clear protocols informed by international best practices for preventing and responding to child abuse. The extension of child benefits will help lift deprived children out of poverty.
- **Older people and PwDs:** The JP successfully advocated for extended coverage and benefits for older people, which were incorporated into the new Decree on Social Protection (20/ND-CP) and has piloted an integrated care system for older people in 5 provinces with the potential to be rolled out nationally.

The estimated number of people reached through JP efforts in 2020-2022 was **32.72 million**. An estimated **48%** of these were women and girls

Total number **32.8 million**

Percentage of women and girls: **48%**

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

The JP mainstreamed gender equality and women's empowerment throughout all its activities; it incorporates a gender equality strategy and disaggregated gender indicators. The JP's gender equality work included:

- **A comprehensive Gender Impact Assessment of the Social Insurance system in Viet Nam.** The study and associated policy briefs contributed to a global initiative, Gender Responsive and Age Sensitive Social Protection (GRASSP) research that examines social protection inequities in low- and lower-middle income countries.
- **A High-Level Dialogue on Gender Gaps in the Social Protection System** based on the above report and co-organised with Viet Nam Women's Union and the National Assembly Committee for Social Affairs was attended by over 150 senior delegates and advocated for significant policy reform to advance gender equality.
- **The development of child protection protocols** and support for the National Programme on Child Protection (2021-2026) to ensure young girls and boys are protected from abuse and violence.
- **A new Decree on Social Protection** expanded benefits for women in areas such as paid maternity/paternity leave, supporting women's employment and promoting shared responsibilities within the household.

- **The digitization of social protection services**, e.g. the e-payments of benefits, recognizing the value of women's care roles and providing more financial independence and control.
- **The digitization of the social protection M&E system and disaggregation of gender data** quantified gender gaps, promoting reforms to advance gender equality.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment: **32%**

Human rights

The JP has applied a rights-based approach through all of its activities that support the realization of the GOVN's international human rights commitments. Relevant recommendations of human rights mechanisms are listed below:

- **ICPD Programme of Action:** The review of the Law on the Elderly, actuarial assessment of pensions and piloting of integrated care system for older people has enhanced social security for older persons (R6.18), increased older people's self-reliance and recognized the importance of caregivers (R6.19).
- **CEDAW:** An expanded social protection system has extended benefits to people working in the informal sector (R29c) and ethnic minority women (R39b).
- **CRC:** Improved protocols for child protection and extension of child benefits have strengthened the framework for preventing and responding to child abuse and reduced child poverty.
- **UPR:** An extended social protection system has enhanced access to services for vulnerable people (R38.107), reduced extreme poverty (R38.127), recognized the contribution of the elderly (R38.201), has increased the number of caregivers to support the elderly (R38.240), multiplied health care models for the elderly (R38.4) and has improved access and quality of services for PWDs (R38.286).
- **ILO:** The transition to an integrated multi-tier social protection system has extended access to social security (C102) and has enhanced social protection floors (R202).

Partnerships

The JP's key implementing partners are the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), the Vietnam Social Security and Social Insurance Authorities, the Viet Nam Women's Union and provincial authorities. The JP provides a model for collaborative working that contributes to UN Viet Nam's position as a trusted partner in securing a sustainable future for all Vietnamese people. Through its activities the JP has partnered with:

- **MOLISA**, to conduct a range of extensive evidence-based assessments and research to accelerate the transformation to a rights-based, inclusive, shock-resilient multi-tiered social protection system.
- **Ministry of Finance** to conduct actuarial assessments and finance options for social protection.
- **Ministry of Education and Training** to develop guidelines for social work within the education sector to improve the social wellbeing of pupils.
- **Ministry of Health** to examine the care needs of older people with disabilities.
- **Ministry of Justice** to improve the police and justice framework for child protection.
- **National Assembly Committee of Social Affairs** to advocate for the incorporation of recommended changes into legislation and advance gender equality at a national level.
- **Provincial Authorities** to test the feasibility of proposed options at the local level and use local resources and funds to expand the coverage of the social protection system.
- **Viet Nam Women's Union** to undertake a comprehensive gender impact assessment to identify gender gaps within the social protection system and make recommendations to address them.
- **Civil Society Organisations, such as the Viet Nam Association of the Elderly**, to engage the community and pilot community-based initiatives, such as an integrated care model for older persons.
- **Viet Nam Post, Viettel Pay and local IT companies** to accelerate the pilot of digital cash transfers to vulnerable ethnic minority women in Ha Giang, Bac Kan, Dak Nong, Bac Lieu, and Ca Mau Provinces, the JP provides a model for collaborative working that contributes to UN Viet Nam's position as a trusted partner in securing a sustainable future for all Vietnamese people.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

The success of the JP has enabled it to mobilize additional resources to strengthen the social protection system and respond to the impacts of COVID 19. For example:

- **The Government of Japan** contributed with 350,000 USD to pilot inclusive social care services for older persons.

- **The CITI Fund** contributed with 250,000 USD to pilot e-cash transfers and e-commerce solutions for vulnerable ethnic minority people and women-led ethnic minority cooperatives in two remote provinces.
- **Various donors**, including Irish Aid (400,000 Euro), the EU (190,000 Euro) and ILO RBTC (30,000 USD) contributed to the work focused on social protection reforms.
- **UN core funds** of USD 170,000 were mobilized to support the COVID-19 response and recovery for older persons in 12 high-risk provinces and to develop a mobile app to provide e-health care for older persons.

Strategic meetings

The JP has a significant focus on communication and advocacy. In 2020 and 2022, two strategic advocacy events were attended by stakeholders, including GOVN counterparts and representatives from 12 international donors. The highlights are shown in the table below:

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In person, January 2020</i>
Policy Dialogues with National Assembly, Government and social partners: Gender Gap in Social Protection in Viet Nam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hybrid, July 2020</i>
Policy Dialogues with National Assembly, Government and social partners: Priorities to promote gender equality in Social Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In person November 2020</i>
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In person, November 2020</i>
Developing a roadmap for the implementation of the Ha Noi Declaration on the Strengthening Social Work Towards Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and Technical workshop March 2021
Extending social protection to workers in informal employment in Viet Nam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and Technical Workshop April 2021
Guidance on implementation of social pension expansion under Decree 20/2021/NĐ-CP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and Technical Workshop July 2021
Gender Issues in Social Security Policies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	High-Level Dialogue July 2021
Development of integrated care models for older persons.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and Technical Workshop Aug 2021
International standards and protocols for handling cases of child abuse and violence.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and Technical workshop, October 2021
Active ageing, Innovation and application of Digital Technologies in Care for Older persons in ASEAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and Technical Workshop: November 2021
Evaluation of the 10-year implementation of the Law on Older Persons and recommendations for revision of the Law for the Elderly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Consultative Workshop: December 2021
Review of the pilot integrated care model for older persons and policy orientation for scaling up	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Consultation Workshop: May 2022
Consultation workshop: Roadmap for expansion of social pension, in response to the implementation of Decree 20/ND-CP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In person, April 2022</i>
Policy Dialogues with National Assembly, Government and social partners on improving gender equality in the revised Social Insurance Law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hybrid, February, 2022</i>
Policy Dialogues with workers representative on the SI Law revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In person, March 2022</i>
Policy Dialogues with representatives of employers on the SI Law revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In person, April 2022</i>
National Consultation Workshop for the New Social Protection strategy to 2030 and vision 2045	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In person, April 2022</i>
Final Donor & Results Dissemination Workshop*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In person, May 2022</i>

Innovation, learning and sharing

The JP has comprehensive learning, sharing and communication plans, which have been followed throughout all its activities.

- **Communications.** The JP's activities, results and lessons learned are communicated to key audiences through consultations and workshops such as those listed above. Success stories, important events and publications are highlighted through social media platforms, including the UN Viet Nam and Joint SDG Fund websites, Facebook and Twitter, as well as print media and national TV.
- **Learning and Sharing.** The JP's Annual and Quarterly Reports, Monitoring and Evaluation reports, research studies, peer-reviewed papers, policy briefs and short video clips, infographics and animations are all used to share information and knowledge generated by the JP.
- **Experimentation and Innovation.** *The use of* small-scale pilots is a key approach of the JP. They have been used to test the feasibility of the models. For example, the integrated care for the elderly and the validation of the national guidelines for social extension used this approach. Fast iterative experimentation was used to test innovative e-solutions for service delivery, such as e-registration and payment of benefits. This approach was used to select and refine the most effective solutions for national scale-up.

II. Final Results

Overall progress

- All expected results achieved
- Majority of expected results achieved
- Only some expected results achieved

The JP has made excellent progress towards accomplishing the outcomes defined in the JP Results Framework

Contribution to Fund's global results

The JP has contributed to the following Joint SDG Fund's Global Outcomes and Outputs:

- **Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale.** The JP accelerated the transition towards a multi-tiered, shock-resilient social protection system by strengthening the linkages between social insurance and social assistance.
- **Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented.** The JP used rapid experimentation to select innovative social protection models and e-delivery systems for national scale-up.
- **Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented.** The JP has mobilized significant additional finance for social protection reform in Viet Nam illustrating confidence in JP to achieve its goals.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outputs**

Output 1.1 Legal Review and drafting support to facilitate the development of a rights-based coherent framework. Under Output 1.1, the JP completed:

- A legal review to inform the Policy Orientation for the Revision of the Social Insurance Law to enhance the coherence of contributory and non-contributory benefits and achieve 60% pension coverage by 2030.
- An assessment of the implementation of the Decree on Social Assistance (Decree 136/ND-CP/2013) and the costing policy options shock-responsive regular cash transfers to older people and PWDs.
- An evaluation of the 10-year implementation of the Law for the Elderly and recommendations for extending social pensions.
- A gender impact assessment on the social insurance system and recommendations to enhance gender equality.

Output 1.2 Support evidence-based policy options aimed at improving tax-based floors and contributory schemes and the links between them: Under Output 1.2, the JP completed:

- An actuarial assessment of the long-term pension fund and short-term benefits, (e.g. unemployment insurance and maternity pay) to support the revision of the social insurance law.
- Costed policy options for introducing multi-tiered child benefits, including children from 0-3 years old.
- Costed policy options for promoting gender equality in the social insurance system, such as the introduction of a pension care-credit.
- Detailed costed studies to expand social pensions, including lowering the age eligibility from 80 years old.
- A national guideline to support the implementation of the Social Assistance Regulation (Decree 20/ND-CP/2021) and assist provinces to expand the provision of social pensions using sub-national budgets.
- A comprehensive research report presenting costed policy options and recommendations for expanding social assistance to vulnerable children, including those under 3 years old.
- A rapid assessment of the social assistance needs of families with children impacted by the COVID-19 to facilitate targeted support packages and extend cash transfer coverage to pregnant women.

Output 1.3. Advocacy and communications support to Govt and other parties to facilitate evidence-based decision making on existing and new multi-tiered themes. Under Output 1.2, the JP supported numerous dialogues, technical workshops, and advocacy events (see *Strategic Meetings section*). Notable examples of advocacy and communications activities included:

- The development of communication messages and indicators to support the implementation of the GOVN's Social Insurance Communications Master Plan.
- A high-level dialogue on gender gaps in social protection in collaboration with the Vietnam Women's Union and the National Assembly Social Affairs Committee to discuss gender equity in social insurance.
- A consultative workshop on the social care system to develop a roadmap to implement the Hanoi Declaration on Strengthening Social Work towards a Cohesive and Responsive ASEAN community.
- Sub-national advocacy to promote the social protection achievements of provincial authorities, for example, Kon Tum Province's implementation plans for expanding social assistance to vulnerable children.
- Advocacy for revision of the Law on Older persons which include the extension of social protection for older persons

Output 2.1 Evidence based, gender-sensitive policies on social care adopted for implementation of an inclusive social protection system. Under Output 2.1, the JP completed:

- The National Programme for Child Protection that was incorporated into the National Action Plan for Children 2021-2030 approved by the Prime Minister.
- A Policy Paper on Inter-Agency Prevention of Violence against Children Protocols drawing on international best practice with recommendations for Viet Nam.
- A multi-sectoral protocol to respond to cases of abuse and violence against children that draws upon international standards and best practices and defines clear roles and processes for each sector.
- The development of competency-based training programmes and materials on child protection.

Output 2.2 National Capacity Strengthened for development and implementation of policies on social care. Under Output 2.2, the JP completed:

- A draft Decree on Social Work and Social Care Providers aligned with international standards and best practices. The first top-level policy on social work in Viet Nam is being finalized for Prime Ministerial approval.
- The National Social Work Development Programme 2021-2030 that strengthens the legal framework on the social work profession and multi-sectoral approaches to social work provision.
- A Programme for Social Work Development in the education sector for 2021-2030 and endorsed by the Minister of Education and Training.
- Competency-based training programmes and materials on the social care for older people and initial courses conducted at central and provincial levels for care staff and other caregivers.
- Pilot of integrated, shock-resilient care model, in 5 provinces, for uninterrupted care of older persons in COVID-19 pandemic and the new normal.

Output 3.1 Innovative solutions for the development of an integrated e-system of delivering SP Services real-time M&E experimented. Under Output 3.1, the JP completed:

- A multi-stakeholder review (sense-making) of current local actors' efforts and capacity in e-service delivery, e-management and M&E.
- The definition of feasible solutions and conduction of experimentations with rapid iterations and testing to identify and select optimum solutions for national scale-up.
- The rapid impact assessments of the GOVN's second COVID-19 social assistance package resulted in reducing the eligibility criteria and simplifying procedures to streamline the package for vulnerable people.
- GIS data system of population data (including data on older persons and PwDs) to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable people in shock-responsive emergency assistance packages.
- The definition and experimentation of an automatic triggering mechanism for providing social assistance relief in the event of large-scale shocks, such as pandemics and natural disasters.

Output 3.2 Plan for scaling up the successfully experimented solutions for the development of an integrated e-system of delivering social protection services and real-time M&E approved by the Government. Under Output 3.2, the JP has completed:

- A draft decree to legalize the national social assistance database and digital management system has been prepared and being finalized for authorization.
- The development and approval of an action plan to scale-up selected e-system solutions at a national level.

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

Outcome 1: Gender-sensitive multi-tiered coverage expansion strategies for accelerating SDG progress towards universal social protection coverage. The JP supported the development of a rights-based, inclusive multi-tiered social protection system using a life-cycle approach. Using evidence-based technical assistance, the JP promoted coherence between contributory and non-contributory systems and more inclusive benefits to reach the most vulnerable people, such as women, children at risk, PWDs and older persons.

This policy advice was supported by complementary financial analyses such as a full actuarial valuation of the social insurance system and analysis of state resources to improve the allocation of resources between central and provincial funds, particularly for the expansion of social benefits such as pensions and enhanced Social Protection Floors. All the policy options were supported by relevant impact assessments on beneficiaries' welfare, including a significant gender impact assessment of the social insurance system.

Outcome 2: Inclusive social care services for the most vulnerable for accelerating SDG progress. The JP has provided technical assistance, including comprehensive reviews, gap analyses and costing appraisals to enhance the provision of care services to the most vulnerable, such as children at risk of violence and older people. Knowledge and lessons learned from these initiatives have been disseminated nationally and shared in bilateral exchanges with other countries, including other ASEAN member-states.

The JP has enhanced national capacity on social care to meet the rapidly increasing demand for care services for older persons. It developed guidelines to support the implementation of a new National Programme for Social Work and undertaken trainings on social work for professional and paraprofessional caregivers. The JP significantly enhanced the legal framework for child protection services and developed an inter-sectoral protocol for addressing violence against children. These reforms particularly benefit women, as improved public care services reduce the family care burden and increases women's participation in the labour market.

Outcome 3: Integrated e-system for delivering social protection services and real-time M&E for accelerating SDG progress. Using the Accelerator Lab approach, the JP rapidly iterated technical options for integrated digital services, including e-registry and identification, e-payments and service delivery, e-enquiries and complaints and an enhanced M&E database to inform future developments. Following the identification of successfully experimented solutions, the JP supported the development of a national plan, including a finance strategy, to support the national scale-up of the e-system. The introduction of such a system supports Outcomes 1 and 2, dramatically increases the benefits system's efficiency and effectiveness, and increases coverage even to the poorest people living in remote areas.

⇒ **Monitoring and data collection:**

The JP improved the capacity of the GOVN to monitor and evaluate social protection data in Viet Nam. Social protection data generated with the support of the JP was utilized in many of the reports and assessments, such as the actuarial valuation of the pension system. The data has also been utilized in a global study to evaluate the amplifying effects of different types of social expenditure. M&E data on the social protection system remains fragmented and difficult to consolidate. The JPs support for digitalization of the system, including a national social protection database, will vastly improve the collection of data (disaggregated by gender and other population characteristics) and will greatly enhance the management and M&E of the social protection system

III. JP finalization and evaluation

Final JP evaluation and lessons learned

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): April 2022

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): 30 June 2022

Findings:

- **The JP's activities were consistent with strategic areas and outcomes of the One Strategic Plan between the UN and the GOVN.**
- **The UNJP achieved its objective as to accelerate Vietnam's transition towards an inclusive and integrated social protection system.** More specifically, the JP brought together the expertise of the PUNOs, the GOVN's partners and other stakeholders in a multi-sectoral partnership that supports policy inclusiveness and integration.
- **The JP has clearly presented the UN comparative advantage and unique mandates as a credible and reliable partner of the GOVN:** The impartial, unbiased and evidence-based advice and support are key areas of the UN's comparative advantage. As such, the JP promoted multi-stakeholder partnerships for human rights, inclusion and equity, in which its key partner on behalf of the GOVN, i.e., MOLISA, played active leadership and coordination in nurturing collective actions in social protection with other line ministries (such as MOF, Viet Nam Post & Telecommunication). In addition, through its activities, the JP also actively participated or held public policy dialogues with strong links to the interests and concerns of citizens along with lessons learned informing policies and improving dissemination which returned helped to validate the relevance of policies, laws and other instruments.
- **The JP's activities had various impacts on the development outcomes and SDG acceleration.** SDG1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere); SDG5; SDG2 (Good Health and Wellbeing), SDG8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG10 (Reducing Inequality) and SDG17 (Partnerships).
- **The JP has been an typical model for going beyond "business as usual",** as it has: (1) strengthened the linkages between social insurance and social assistance through a multi-tiered social protection system approach; (2) developed the social care system along with the life-cycle approach, in addition to advocating for a more rights-based, progressive and efficient use of state resources; (3) promoted greater integration of the social care system by enhancing the links between SA and SI policies, with a focus on making the system more inclusive and accessible for the most vulnerable as complementary to income support; (3) rapidly iterated solutions for digitalizing the social protection system on a national scale in order to facilitate and support the e-registration of beneficiaries, e-payments and services, as well as M&E; and (4) developed shock-resilient mechanisms to deliver rapid assistance and absorb the impacts of unexpected large-scale crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters
- **The JP contributed to addressing emerging and emergency needs, particularly in unexpected catastrophic shocks like COVID-19, along with its reprogramming in support Vietnam as well as in achieve its outcomes**

Lessons learned and sustainability of results

The JP has demonstrated that when UN agencies and GOVN partners work together, their strengths are amplified to accelerate the achievement of SDGs for the wellbeing of all Vietnamese citizens. These achievements are sustainable as they are embedded within government systems and processes. Lessons learned through the JP's implementation include:

- Multi-sectoral approaches are essential to design and implement an integrated social protection system;
- Recommendations must be based on accessible evidence to make a case for social protection reforms;

- Data should be disaggregated to include vulnerable population groups to ensure no one is left behind;
- Policy reforms must be viewed through a gender lens to close gender gaps and advance gender equality;
- Social protection must be rooted in recognized human rights principles to ensure the dignity of all people;
- Digitalization provides significant opportunities for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of services;
- Integrated and flexible finance options involving central and local resources are needed to extend coverage;
- Social protection systems must be shock-resilient to absorb the impacts of unexpected large-scale crises

Recommendations

In order to promote the advantages and mitigate disadvantages/obstacles/challenges in reaching an integrated and inclusive social protection system in Viet Nam

- Further capacity building on integration approach, including multi-tiered system, integration, etc.
- More evidence-based knowledge on expanding the social protection for women and promote gender equality.

After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling

The UNJP has successfully in support the Government of Viet Nam to take further important steps to lay the bases for gradually expanding social protection coverage to eventually cover all citizens across the lifecycle. These intentions are captured in recent reform processes achieved during UNJP.

However, still one **of the largest challenges for the social protection system in Viet Nam lies on identifying how to reach the missing middle**: those who fall between social insurance and social assistance coverage. Despite falling significantly over the past decade, informal employment in Viet Nam still accounted to almost 70% of total employment in 2019. **The current Social Security configuration perpetuates and is further reinforced by a high-level of fragmentation providing a barrier to system reform.** Having grown from different institutional roots and with very different policy objectives, it is not surprising that most of the schemes have developed in parallel, with limited linkages at the level of design and implementation, as well as funding of schemes. Nonetheless, the fragmentation in terms of design and governance of the different branches of Social Security will continue to limit the potential for coverage expansion of the system until adequately addressed.

Although UNJP has successfully in introducing the integration approach, the multi-tiered social protection approaches, though advocated for in Party Resolution 28, are still underdeveloped in social security in Viet Nam. **Further guidance is thus needed concerning how the different social security tiers relate to each other, and how their alignment and coordination can be increased.**

The Government of Vietnam recently approached the UN to support for development of the New Resolution on Social Policies, which will shape the social protection system in Vietnam until 2030 with vision to 2045. Taking into consideration the demographic changes, the economic development potential, the current state and performance of the country's Social Security System as a whole and especially the ambitious goals set by Viet Nam for the development of its Social Security system, the UN will continue to support the Government of Vietnam, taking achievements and lessons learnt from the UNJP to support **an ambitious Social Security reform agenda towards 2030, with vision to 2045. Directions for technical support will aim at:**

1. Greater **coordination and alignment** between different policies and interventions;
2. A more **gender sensitive** and **shock responsive** Social Protection System
3. Designing policies and interventions based on a **life-cycle approach**
4. Ensuring Social Protection **Leaves No one Behind.**
5. Make the policy making process more **participatory**;
6. Strengthened **institutional capacity**
7. Focus on **universal/compulsory** programmes;
8. Increased **implementation** effectiveness

Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund’s programmatic results

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG indicators that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

SDG1: T1.2 (Reduce poverty by half)

SDG1: T1.3 (Implement national social protection systems for all)

SDG5: T5.4 (Recognise and value unpaid work through the provision of social protection policies and promotion of shared responsibilities)

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ⁴	3	6	
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree 20/ND-CP/2020 on expansion of social assistance Government Resolution 152/NQ-CP on Policy Orientation to revise the Social Insurance Law National program on social work development 2021-2030 Decision No. 877 on approval of Action-plan for implementation of Master-plan “building management information system (MIS) and database on social assistance in period 2021 – 2025 Government Resolution No. 2/NQ-CP on Government's social assistance package to COVID-19 Government Resolution 68/NQ-CP dated 1 July 2021 on policies to support people impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic 			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ⁵	3	6	
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree 20/ND-CP/2020 on expansion of social assistance Government Resolution 152/NQ-CP on Policy Orientation to revise the Social Insurance Law National program on social work development 2021-2030 Decision No. 877 on approval of Action-plan for implementation of Master-plan “building management information system (MIS) and database on social assistance in period 2021 – 2025 Government Resolution No. 2/NQ-CP on Government's social assistance package to COVID-19 Resolution 68/NQ-CP dated 1 July 2021 on policies to support people impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic 			

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Output indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target
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⁴Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

⁵Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

			(if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	2	2	
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	3	3	

Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators?

Yes

No

Explain briefly:

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Outcome 1: Gender-sensitive multi-tiered coverage expansion strategies for accelerating SDG progress towards universal social protection coverage				
Outcome 1 indicator: Number of evidence-based, gender-sensitive policies on multi-tiered coverage expansion for accelerating SDG progress.	1	3	3	
Output 1.1: Legal review and drafting support to facilitate the development of a rights-based, coherent SP framework in line with MOLISA's legal review schedule				
Output 1.1 indicator: Number of legal instruments reviewed	0	3	3	
Output 1.1 indicator: Number technical reports providing gender-sensitive policy options for reform of benefit regulations	0	5	6	
Output 1.2 Support evidence-based policy options aimed at improving tax-based floors and contributory schemes and the links between them, in line with MPSARD and MPSIR objectives				
Output 1.2 indicator: Number of gender-sensitive costing models and financing analysis available for Government to test.	0	3	3	
Output 1.2 indicator: Number of impact assessments conducted to feed government discussions, including dedicated gender impact assessments.	0	3	4	
Output 1.3 - Advocacy and communications support to Govt and other partners to facilitate evidence-based decision-making on existing and new multi-tiered schemes				
Output 1.3 indicator: Number of high-level policy dialogues to advocate for the MTS	0	2	4	

Output 1.3 indicator: Number of advocacy and communication products to support policy discussions	0	6	8	
Outcome 2: Inclusive social care system for the most vulnerable for accelerating SDG progress				
Outcome 2 indicator: Number of legal frameworks (including targeted/master programmes, strategies/laws and sub-laws) on inclusive social care for the most vulnerable and adults developed	0	7	8	
Output 2.1 – Evidence-based, gender-sensitive policies on social care (including care for the elderly, victims of violence, social welfare workforce, social work, child protection, community-based service delivery, financing) adopted for implementation of inclusive social protection system				
Output 2.1 indicator: Number of analysis (studies, reviews, technical reports) and policy dialogues conducted for policy advocacy	0	3	3	
Output 2.1 indicator: Number of new gender-sensitive national programmes/plans social care (social work, child protection, and elderly care) developed	0	3	5	
Output 2.2 - National Capacity strengthened for development and implementation of policies on social care				
Output 2.2 indicator: Number of training programmes, workshops, and knowledge exchange with ASEAN and other countries in the region (social work, child protection, elderly care)	0	5	6	
Output 2.2 indicator: Number of new gender-sensitive policy/protocols/standards/guidelines on social work, child protection, and elderly care developed	0	1	2	
Outcome 3: Integrated e-system for delivering SP services and real-time M&E for accelerating SDG progress and gender equity				
Outcome 3 Indicator: Number of innovative solutions included within an improved implementation plan for national scale-up.	0	3	3	
Output 3.1 – Innovative solutions for the development of an integrated e-system of delivering SP services and real-time M&E experimented				
Number of innovative and gender-sensitive solutions experimented for accelerating the application of an integrated e-system for SP service delivery and real-time M&E with sex-disaggregated data	0	1	2	
Number of scaling up plans approved by Government with a gender-sensitive roadmap of actions prioritising gender-equity	0	1	1	

Annex 2: Strategic documents

2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
Report on "Rapid assessment of design and implementation of Government's 2nd support package for the affected by Covid-19" (according to Resolution No. 68/NQ-CP) by the Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs, Ministry of Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs (ILSSA/MOLISA)	9/21	y	y	y	y		https://www.vn.undp.org/content/vietnam/en/home/library/Assessment2package.html?fbclid=IwAR18ORqOgR8qfw2refQR3u0AduLN_xnPp_xrWqChNjodwvdjaSEUV1WPSbw
Report on "Rapid Assessment of the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact on Vulnerable Households in Viet Nam" by the Centre for Analysis and Forecasting, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (CAF/VASS)	9/21	y	y	y	y		https://www.vn.undp.org/content/vietnam/en/home/library/RIM3.html?fbclid=IwAR3b3NCAgBAYKx2RtepVxd2Zx-CFBf1N-9H3mbJa4Zt1oPOMGY4-KFNITSQ
Evaluation of 10-year implementation of the Law on Older Persons	12/2021	y	y	y	y	Y	https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1oVgyYC93oHIDk_5BfAFAOd0JZJQIA13C
Report and Guidelines on the integrated care model for older persons	12/21	y	y	y	y		https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1oVgyYC93oHIDk_5BfAFAOd0JZJQIA13C
Gender gaps in the social insurance system; Policy Brief	07/21	y	y	y	y	Y	https://ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_816086/lang-en/index.htm
Policy recommendations: Increasing gender equality in social insurance pensions in Viet Nam	07/21	y	y	y	y	Y	https://ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_816080/lang-en/index.htm

Adapting social insurance to women's life courses: A gender impact assessment of Viet Nam	12/21	y	y	y	y	Y	https://ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_819801/lang--en/index.htm
Viet Nam Social Security Law Reform: An Integrated Framework,	12/21	y	y	y	y	Y	
Expanding Social Insurance Coverage in Viet Nam – The Case for the Introduction of a Multi-tiered Child Benefit	12/2021						https://ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_833932/lang--en/index.htm
Report to the Government, Actuarial valuation as at 31 December 2019 of retirement and survivorship benefits administered by Viet Nam Social Security	08/21	y	y	y	y		
Actuarial analysis of sickness, maternity, employment injury and unemployment benefits administered by Viet Nam Social Security as at 31 December 2019	10/21	y	y	y	y		
Country Gender Equality Profile – Viet Nam 2021	10/21	y	y	y	y	Y	https://ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_825083/lang--en/index.htm
Multi-tiered Social Security for Universal Coverage – A focus on Families in Viet Nam	04/21	y	y	y	y		https://ilo.org/hanoi/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_781651/lang--en/index.htm
Vietnamese Women Union, Joint Press Release	07/21						https://ilo.org/hanoi/Informationresources/Publicinformation/newsitems/WCMS_814503/lang--en/index.htm

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
COVID response							
Government Resolution No. 42 on Government's social assistance package to COVID-19	04/20	Y	Y	Y			https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Lao-dong-Tien-luong/Nghi-quyet-42-NQ-CP-2020-bien-phap-ho-tro-nguoi-dan-gap-kho-khan-do-Covid-19-439526.aspx

Decision No. 15 by the Prime Minister on implementation of Government's social assistance package to COVID-19	04/20	Y	Y	Y			https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Lao-dong-Tien-luong/Quyiet-dinh-15-2020-QD-TTg-ho-tro-nguoi-dan-gap-kho-khan-do-dich-COVID19-441047.aspx
Resolution No. 154 on expansion of Resolution No. 42 on Government's social assistance package to COVID-19	10/20	Y	Y	Y			https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/The-thao-Y-te/Nghi-quyet-154-NQ-CP-2020-sua-doi-Nghi-quyet-42-NQ-CP-ho-tro-nguoi-dan-gap-kho-khan-do-Covid-19-455702.aspx
Decision No. 32 by Prime Minister on expanding/replacing the Decision 15 on implementation of Government's social assistance package to COVID19	10/20	Y	Y	Y			https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/The-thao-Y-te/Quyiet-dinh-32-2020-QD-TTg-sua-doi-Quyiet-dinh-15-2020-QD-TTg-ho-tro-nguoi-dan-do-Covid-19-455790.aspx
Resolution 68/NQ-CP dated 1 July, 2021 on policies to support people impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic	7/2021	Y	Y	Y			https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Lao-dong-Tien-luong/Nghi-quyet-68-NQ-CP-2021-chinh-sach-ho-tro-nguoi-lao-dong-su-dung-lao-dong-gap-kho-khan-dich-COVID19-479816.aspx
MOLISA's letter on the endorsement of UNDP's support to COVID-19 package and requesting technical assistance for development of e-reporting system of entire MOLISA.	06/20				Y		https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14vQuVva-tMzqRluHkBfdGE68RMit5kj-?usp=sharing
Social protection expansion							
Decree 20/ND-CP/2021 on social assistance policy (replacing Decree No.136)	03/21	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Nghi-dinh-20-2021-ND-CP-chinh-sach-tro-giup-xa-hoi-doi-voi-doi-tuong-bao-tro-xa-hoi-467723.aspx
Government Resolution 152/NQ-CP on Policy Orientation to revise the Social Insurance Law	12/21	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Bo-may-hanh-chinh/Nghi-quyet-152-NQ-CP-2021-phien-hop-chuyen-de-ve-xay-dung-phap-luat-thang-11-496455.aspx
Draft national program on social work development 2021-2030	12/20	Y	Y	Y			
Decision 2156/QĐ-TTg on National program on older persons 2021-2030	12/21	Y	Y	Y			https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Quyiet-dinh-2156-QD-TTg-2021-phe-duyet-Chuong-trinh-hanh-dong-quoc-gia-nguoi-cao-tuoi-498264.aspx
Official Dispatch No 526/BTXH-CSBTXH to DOLISA re instruction in developing decree on expanding target groups for social assistance and increasing monthly social assistance benefits	10/21	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Communication on social protection							

Official Document No 1194/LDTBXH-BHXH to provinces and cities re communication work on social security in 2021	04/21	x				x	
Official Document No 1195/LDTBXH-BHXH to Vietnam Social Security re communication work on social security in 2021	04/21	X				x	
Digital transformation of social assistance system							
Decision No. 877 on approval of Action-plan for implementation of Master-plan "building management information system (MIS) and database on social assistance in period 2021 – 2025"	7/21					Y	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14vQuVva-tMZqRluHkBfdGE68RMIt5kj-?usp=sharing
Decision No. 878/QD-LDTBXH, dated 28/7/2021 by Minister of MOLISA on approval of investment project on development of electric/online self-registration, management and improvement of integrated information system and data base of social assistance beneficiaries	7/21					Y	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14vQuVva-tMZqRluHkBfdGE68RMIt5kj-?usp=sharing
Government Decision (No. 1167) on "approval of action-plan for implementation of digital and online self-registration and management of social assistance policy and improvement of integrated data base of social assistance beneficiaries";	10/2021	Y	Y	Y		Y	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14vQuVva-tMZqRluHkBfdGE68RMIt5kj-?usp=sharing
Draft Government's Decree on digitalization of Social assistance self-registration, management and delivery	12/21					Y	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14vQuVva-tMZqRluHkBfdGE68RMIt5kj-?usp=sharing
National program on social work development 2021-2030	1/21					Y	https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Quyet-dinh-112-QD-TTg-2021-Chuong-trinh-phat-trien-cong-tac-xa-hoi-giai-doan-2021-2030-463552.aspx
National Plan of Action for Children 2021-2030 (with a component on Child Protection)	1/21	Y		Y		Y	https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Quyet-dinh-23-QD-TTg-2021-phe-duyet-Chuong-trinh-hanh-dong-quoc-gia-vi-tre-em-2021-2030-461602.aspx
Decision to endorse the Plan for Social Work Development in Education Sector 2021 - 2025	12/21					Y	https://moet.gov.vn/giaoducquocdan/giao-duc-dai-hoc/Pages/chi-tiet-van-ban-chi-dao-dieu-hanh.aspx?ItemID=3091

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
ILO, 2021, Expanding Social Insurance Coverage in Viet Nam – The Case for the Introduction of a Multi-tiered Child Benefit		Y	Y		Y			Y
ILO, 2021, Gender gaps in the social insurance system; Policy Brief	07/21	Y	Y		Y			
ILO, 2021, Policy recommendations: Increasing gender equality in social insurance pensions in Viet Nam	07/21	Y	Y		Y			
Adapting social insurance to women's life courses: A gender impact assessment of Viet Nam	12/21	Y	Y		Y			
ILO, 2021, Multi-tiered Social Security for Universal Coverage – A focus on Families in Viet Nam	04/21	Y	Y		Y			
UNDP, 2021, Policy reform options to increase the inclusivity and responsiveness of Viet Nam's social assistance system	12/2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
UNDP, 2021, Viet Nam Can and Should Finance a Larger Cash Assistance - Fiscal Stimulus Program without Fear of Inflation	9/2021	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Annex 3: Results questionnaire

- Completed online using the following link: <https://forms.office.com/r/DfvPvaGfsg>.

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation

- Provide separately.