

UN Joint Programme Document
Emergency Response Window – UN Viet Nam Pooled Fund

At or below a total budget of USD \$1 million per year and so long as most resources and capacities are in place and UN organizations are ready to deliver, a JP can be developed and launched by two or more UN organizations with a three-page JP document and a one-page work plan and budget. When the JP responds to a call from a global or regional pooled fund, the standard template is used.

Cover Pages

Joint programme title:	Reducing the vulnerability of affected populations to disease outbreaks and protection risks by enhancing access to essential services and strengthening protection mechanisms after Typhoon Yagi in Viet Nam
Outcomes(s): <verbatim from CF>	<p>CF Outcome 1: Inclusive social development: by 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from inclusive, gender responsive, disability-sensitive, equitable, affordable, health care services, including mental health and quality social services and social protection systems, will have moved further out of poverty in all its dimensions and will be empowered to reach their full potential.</p> <p>CF Outcome 2: Climate Change: by 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam's effective mitigation and adaptation to climate change, disaster-risk reduction and resilience building, promotion of the circular economy, the provision of clean and renewable energy and the sustainable management of natural resources.</p> <p>CF Outcome 3. By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will contribute to and benefit equitably from sustainable, inclusive and gender responsive economic transformation based on innovation, entrepreneurship, enhanced productivity, competitiveness, and decent work.</p> <p>CF Outcome 4: Governance & Access to Justice: By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a more just, safe and inclusive society based on improved governance, more responsive institutions, strengthened rule of law and the protection of and respect for human rights, gender equality and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, in line with Viet Nam's international commitments.</p>
Duration:	6 months to 10 ½ months (indicative)
Anticipated start and end dates:	Start: 17-Dec-2024 End: 30-Jun-2025 (31-Oct-2025 latest)
JP Team Lead PUNO: PUNOs:	WHO (lead) UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women
Fund management modality: (Parallel; Consolidated; Pass-through)	Pass-through

» Managing Agent: (Consolidated only)	n/a
» Administrative Agent: (Pass-through only)	The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office <i>Include name and email of responsible officer</i>
» Convening Agent: (Pass-through only)	n/a
Total estimated budget:¹	USD 612,227
Out of which:	
» UN Pooled Fund/ERW:	USD 612,227
<i>Total Direct Costs</i>	<i>USD 572,175</i>
<i>7% Indirect Costs</i>	<i>USD 40,052</i>

The **legal basis** for the joint programme is the Legal Annex for the signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022 - 2026). It refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Viet Nam and each Participating UN Organization.

1. Rationale and theory of change *(three paragraphs)*

This section offers a brief rationale and [theory of change](#) for the JP. These are obtained from the CF. At a minimum the section will describe:

- (1) The development challenges to be addressed with available, disaggregated data. This is obtained from the CF, the Common Country Analysis (CCA), and other country analytical work including the [Humanitarian Needs Overview](#)² (as relevant);*
- (2) Expected JP results, with explanation about how people, and especially vulnerable groups, will benefit;*
- (3) Programme strategies, major assumptions and risks and risk mitigation measures;*
- (4) How JP results and strategies will complement the efforts of other development partners and programmes working on the same problems; and*
- (5) A brief description about how expected JP results will be sustained beyond the timeline of the JP and CF.*

In September 2024, Typhoon Yagi, one of Viet Nam's most severe storms in recent decades, caused extensive damage across 26 provinces (with 11 particularly affected), claiming 345 lives, displacing over 120,000 families and affecting 3.6m people, as revealed through the Joint Assessment Mission by the Government, UN and partners.³ Vulnerable groups, particularly women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, have been facing heightened risks due to disrupted healthcare, loss of livelihood, and increased susceptibility to gender-based violence (GBV) and child abuse. Gender inequalities, exacerbated by the disaster, hinder women's access to resources and recovery opportunities, underscoring the importance of gender-responsive humanitarian actions. Widespread destruction by Yagi has increased child protection concerns, placing girls and boys at increased risk of neglect, abuse, child labour, trafficking and exploitation.

Recent government estimates report that at least 840 healthcare facilities were damaged or destroyed, with many still offering only limited services. Flooding and landslides wiped out essential medical supplies, drugs, vaccines, and equipment, including those for cold storage and personal protection. The affected areas by the typhoon and flooding still have the risk of acute infectious

¹ Includes programme costs and indirect support costs

² Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), '2022 [Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework](#) (JIAF) Guidance'.

³ [JOINT RESPONSE PLAN TYPHOON YAGI AND FLOODS - VIET NAM | United Nations in Viet Nam](#)

diseases like diarrhea, typhoid, dengue, and food-borne illnesses in the aftermath of the flooding, while disruptions to healthcare and public health services put people with chronic conditions at risk. Mental health impacts, though not yet quantified, are expected to be significant as communities face trauma from the destruction of homes, properties, and livelihoods.

With the aim to address both immediate humanitarian needs and support early recovery efforts in a coordinated manner over the crucial period of 9 months, the UN Joint Response Plan (JRP) was developed by the Intersector Coordination Group in consultation with the Government and launched on 27 September. As of 23 October, the JRP received only USD 3.1m out of USD 68.9m needed.⁴ Health and Protection sectors are particularly underfunded as of now, with pertaining priority needs in Cao Bang, Yen Bai and Lao Cai. The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) estimated damages and losses in the health sector of these three provinces amounting to total needs for recovery within a year of USD 141,564 in Cao Bang, USD 1.48 million in Lao Cai, and USD 1.06 million in Yen Bai. In total, eight healthcare facilities were damaged in Cao Bang, 34 in Lao Cai and 43 in Yen Bai.

Cao Bang, Lao Cai, and Yen Bai are provinces with high percentages of multi-dimensional poverty rates of 39.93%, 25.19% and 13.08%. For instance, the estimated population possibly exposed to food insecurity due to small-scale and subsistence farming is 800,100 (404,051 women) in Yen Bai, which is striking when compared to the pre-Yagi poverty rate of 112,014 persons in the same province (PDNA, 2024). Delays in recovery efforts could exacerbate health risks and poverty, deepen vulnerabilities, and hinder building back better, particularly for women, children, and ethnic minorities. Prioritizing these interventions ensures that communities, the groups that are not only monetary poor but also lack access to protection services, can restore livelihood, build resilience and mitigate the impacts of future shocks.

In relation to the call for proposals for the UN Viet Nam Pooled Fund (UNVPF) Emergency Response Window (ERW), the current UN Joint Programme (JP) is being proposed by WHO (lead), UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women to augment the response efforts and early recovery as outlined in JRP through integrated and multi-sectoral targeted interventions focusing particularly on the marginalized groups (women, children and ethnic minorities) in the above-mentioned three provinces, complementing the Government and development partners' support.

In line with JRP, ERW objectives and the strategic priorities of the 2022-2026 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF), JP will address gaps in immediate life-saving needs - identified through PDNA, taking into account the already provided/ongoing support (4Ws Matrix), closely engaging the relevant partners - and will also enable longer-term recovery and preparedness, with resilience-building as an *inter alia* objective, benefiting the marginalized in Cao Bang, Lao Cai and Yen Bai through the following expected results:

- 1. The most vulnerable affected populations gain improved access to restored health services in Cao Bang, Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces** by means of reinstated essential health services and cash assistance for ethnic minority pregnant women to facilitate access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH).
 - *Target as an integrated UN effort: approximately 45,000 affected people (22,500 women, including about 500 pregnant women) in Cao Bang, Lao Cai and Yen Bai, particularly the most vulnerable (around 35,000), gain better access to approximately 70 healthcare facilities. 4,535 children under one year old will benefit from the supply of cold chain equipment for the affected and hard-to-reach communes. The capacity of the most affected healthcare facilities, particularly at the commune level, will be restored, ensuring they are adequately equipped to meet the health service needs. The provinces of Yen Bai, Cao Bang and Lao Cai enabled the provision of SRH and immunization services in disaster settings.*

⁴ [Viet Nam: Typhoon Yagi and Floods - Situation Update No. 5 \(as of 23 October 2024\) | OCHA](#)

- Linkage to JRP and CF:
 - Priorities within Phase 1-2 of JRP Health sector
 - CF Output 1.3: Health of vulnerable populations (primary)
 - CF Output 2.4: Environment - Health Nexus
- 2. The vulnerability of affected populations to risks of violence and distress reduced** by strengthening protection mechanisms and mental health and psychosocial support, using a multisectoral and integrated approach.
- Target as an integrated UN effort: 4,900 children and caregivers (2,000 girls, 2,000 boys, 700 women caregivers and 200 men caregivers); 14,000 women, men, girls and boys (3,700 women of which 500 pregnant women, 3,700 girls, 3,300 men and 3,300 boys) reached with community resilience support in Lao Cai and Cao Bang. Through public and interpersonal communication on prevention of gender-based violence, child abuse and exploitation, mental health and psychosocial care, with due attention to people with disability, the JP interventions will benefit approximately 120,000 people.
 - Linkage to JRP and CF:
 - Priorities within Phase 1-2 of JRP Health and Protection sectors
 - CF Output 1.3: Health of vulnerable populations
 - CF Output 2.4: Environment - Health Nexus
 - CF Output 4.4: Elimination of Violence and Discrimination (primary)
- 3. Community resilience and livelihoods enhanced, including through, women-led preparedness and recovery initiatives in Lao Cai and Cao Bang provinces.**
- Target as an integrated UN effort: gender-responsive cash transfer to most vulnerable 400 women (1600 community members) in Lao Cai to rebuild climate-resilient livelihoods with strong collaboration between Protection and Livelihood sector and women with disability as one of prioritised criteria; 1800 women and girls (3600 communities' members) in Lao Cai gain improved access to multi-purpose safe spaces, with consultations with women and girls also to be done in Lao Cai (primary) and Cao Bang.
 - Linkage to JRP and CF:
 - Priorities within Phase 1-2 of JRP Protection sector
 - CF Output 3.3: Economic empowerment (primary)
 - CF Output 4.4: Elimination of Violence and Discrimination

Delays in response could exacerbate health risks, poverty, deepen vulnerabilities, and hinder recovery, particularly for women, children, and ethnic minorities. Prioritizing JP interventions ensures that communities can rebuild resilience and mitigate the impacts of future disasters.

2. Steering and management arrangements (one paragraph)

This section describes steering and management arrangements for the JP. It does not substitute for organization-specific arrangements required by the respective internal policies of PUNOs. It offers a brief description of key groups, their composition, and major roles and responsibilities. It includes:

» **The JP Steering Committee (SC)** See: ToR

» **The JP Team** See: ToR

See section 2.3: Role of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) and Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO).

As relevant, this section will indicate common business services that will be used to enhance JP implementation.

As defined in the UNVPF ToR, the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), which is co-chaired by the Vice Minister of Planning and Investment (VM of MPI) and the RC, is the body in charge of the strategic guidance and general supervision of the UNVPF. Under the guidance and supervision of the JSC, the Window Steering Committee (WSC) serves as the primary decision-making body for the Emergency Window. It comprises a government representative from the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority (VDDMA) and UN Country Team leads and members of the Intersectoral Coordination Group (ISCG), represented at the Head of Agency level, with the UNRC serving as Chair. The Secretariat and Administrative Agent are invited as ex-officio members. In addition, PUNOs will ensure close engagement with relevant partners - national/provincial Government some also being implementing partners; NGOs/CSOs and other development partners.

To ensure Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) and robust community engagement, JP will integrate comprehensive feedback mechanisms at every stage of the project cycle. This will involve establishing accessible and inclusive channels for community members, particularly marginalized groups such as women, children, and ethnic minorities, to voice their needs, concerns, and suggestions. Regular community consultations will be conducted to inform project implementation and evaluation. Feedback collected will be used to adapt and improve project activities, ensuring they are responsive to the evolving needs of the affected populations. Additionally, transparent communication strategies will be employed to keep communities informed about project goals, progress, and outcomes, fostering trust and collaboration between the project team and the communities we serve. The project will utilize digital feedback tools such as SMS platforms, apps, or online portals to easily submit complaints and suggestions and ensure digital tools are user-friendly and compatible with assistive technologies for persons with disabilities.

3. Fund management modality *(two paragraphs)*

See Standard template.

In line with the UNVPF, each PUNO shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent (MPTFO). Such funds will be administered by each PUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, with involvement of relevant implementing partners (as per Annex A1), while maintaining close coordination with support from the Lead PUNO. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Indirect costs of the PUNOs recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

The Fund is administered by the MPTFO under the pass-through management modality. The Fund's administration services, whose costs are 1% of received contributions, include:

- (i) The Fund's setting up: support to the Fund's design (Terms of Reference and Operation Manual), and development of legal instruments; and
- (ii) The Fund's administration: receipt, administration and release of funds to implementing entities in accordance with decisions from the Steering Committee, and financial report consolidation.

Please refer to the UNVPF Operations Manual and ToR for more.

4. Monitoring, learning, and reporting *(two paragraphs)*

This section summarizes the arrangements for:

- (1) Monitoring and learning by the JP team (JP step 9): This is done under the coordination and programmatic leadership of the lead PUNO, and includes data collection, reviews or studies, and

joint field visits. For PUNOs that apply HACT, this includes quality assurance, scheduled audit and HACT spot checks, as required. Some arrangements for monitoring depend upon the choice of FMM (See Annex D).

- (2) Reporting and communications (JP Step 11): One consolidated, results-based annual report is produced that includes programmatic and financial elements. It provides evidence about progress toward JP results, based upon monitoring reports and field missions, along with updated data for indicators (as available). Relevant parts of the CF annual results report may be used, unless otherwise required by the donor or pooled fund mechanism. When a separate report is required, the standard report template is used.
- (3) Annual progress reviews (JP step 12): Arrangements, roles and responsibilities for conducting annual progress reviews.

Monitoring and Evaluation of activities will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions, consistent with the respective regulations, rules and procedures of the PUNOs, as per the UNVPF ToR, Operations Manual and MoU signed with MPTFO. Under the coordination and programmatic leadership of the lead PUNO (WHO), joint monitoring activities will be conducted to take stock of progress, facilitate the exchange of best practices, and enhance synergy between PUNOs. This will ensure that JP complements prioritized areas and leverages the strengths of each participating entity.

- Spot-checks/joint field visits will be carried out, with detailed **progress update** provided to stakeholders, including the UN Country Team (through the Lead PUNO, UN Results Groups), UNVPF, with the brief highlights of milestones to be shared with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) at the Embassy of Australia in Hanoi (the donor of ERW), to ensure accountability, transparency and donor engagement at the local level.
- In accordance with UNVPF ToR, PUNOs will facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of projects in collaboration with relevant sector leads. **Results-oriented narrative and financial reports** will be prepared by the participating organizations and submitted to the WSC Secretariat within **four to six weeks** after the completion of a project.
- **Within two (2) months** of project completion, a **comprehensive final report** must be submitted. If a project extension is necessary, a request with a clear explanation of the circumstances should be submitted to the WSC Secretariat at least one month prior to the planned project end date.
- The **UNVPF and stakeholders' visibility** will be ensured through communication activities highlighting the milestones of the joint response efforts under JP. For instance, handover of medical equipment and supplies and monitoring visits on use of the equipment will be jointly organized by DFAT, UN, and relevant provincial authorities.

5. Evaluation *(One para)*

This section describes arrangements, responsibilities and timing for the JP joint evaluation (as required), including how evaluation findings and recommendations will be used by the JP partners and other stakeholders.

The conditions under the UNVPF ToR, Operations Manual and MoU signed with MPTFO apply. In view of the duration of JP, no joint evaluation is planned.

Declaration of commitment and signatures

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the **results framework, work plan and budget**.

Chair of the Emergency Response Window Steering Committee

Ms. Pauline Tamesis



UN Resident Coordinator, Viet Nam

Date: 29 Nov. 2024

UN Organizations

Dr. Angela Pratt



WHO Viet Nam (lead PUNO)

Date: 29 Nov. 2024

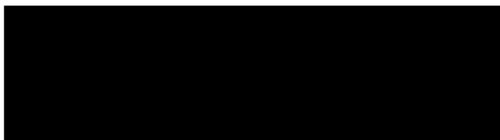
Mr. Matt Jackson



UNFPA Viet Nam

Date: 29 Nov. 2024

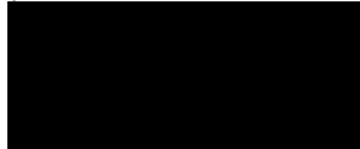
Ms. Caroline T. Nyamayemombe



UN Women Viet Nam

Date: 29 Nov. 2024

Ms. Silvia Danailov



UNICEF Viet Nam

Date: 29 Nov. 2024

ANNEX A. Integrated results framework, work plan and budget

Annex A1 is provided separately in MS Excel.

The integrated JP results framework, work plan and budget is prepared on a rolling basis. It illustrates a high level of coordination and sequencing to ensure complementarity and coherence between the planned activities of programme partners to achieve results. Normally, expected JP results will be one or more CF outputs, sub-outputs and related PUNO activities, contributing logically to a CF outcome, country priorities, and related SDG targets. These are derived from the CF results framework and relevant JWP. Five percent of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation and audit, unless otherwise required by the donor or pooled fund. Normally, each PUNO will allocate five percent of its budget share. The budget uses the UNSDG approved harmonized budget categories.⁵ Budgets for monitoring, evaluation and audit are shown in separate budget lines.

! Important:

Planned JP results and activities are coded with [gender equality, human rights, and peace markers](#).

This adheres to recommendation from the High-Level Task Force on Financing for Gender Equality that all budget templates across entities enable results-based budgeting (RBB), aligned with the gender equality marker.

Indicators are taken directly from CF results framework and JWP. Outcome indicators will correspond to one or more SDG indicators. Both outcome and output indicators are disaggregated⁶ and include quantitative and qualitative measures for how JP results will address gender equality dimensions and reach vulnerable groups (LNOB).

Include at least one outcome indicator to measure expected catalytic changes, for example:

Qualitative: Extent to which JP strategy and results have accelerated policy change(s) contributing to SDG achievement in terms of scale (geographic coverage) or scope (additional sectors or themes); or

Quantitative: Amount of additional funding or financing ('000 USD) leveraged/mobilized by JP strategy and results.

All results and related budgets under a JP are tagged as 'joint' in UN Info and UNO ERP systems for reporting on the QCPR and Funding Compact.⁷

Note. Once the JP document is approved and signed, the JP results framework, work plan and budget is signed separately by Implementing partners (IPs) of PUNOs.

⁵ <https://mptf.undp.org/document/download/15822>

⁶ As far as possible, data are disaggregated by gender, race, ethnicity, class, age, disability, religion, language, caste, national or social origin, sexual orientation and gender identity, and other forms of discrimination prohibited by international law. CF Consolidated Annexes, LNOB, 17.

⁷ UN General Assembly, ECOSOC, Report of the Secretary General [Funding Compact](#), A/74/73/Add.1, 02 April 2019. Indicator 1.3. Fraction of UNSDG entities reporting at least 15% of development related expenditures on joint activities.