

25 October 2011

**Common Country Programme Document for Viet Nam,
2012-2016**

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I. Introduction

1. For the 2006-2011 programme cycle, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF (hereinafter referred to as the three organizations) developed individual country programme documents, supported by organization-based country programme action plans. However, for the 2012-2016 programme cycle, the three organizations and the Government of Viet Nam have developed a draft common country programme document, within the context of the United Nations ‘delivering as one’ initiative. This initiative seeks to ensure greater programme efficiency by improving harmonization and by simplifying United Nations procedures. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will therefore submit one common country programme document to their respective Executive Boards for the 2012-2016 programme cycle.

2. The common country programme document will be fully aligned with the One Plan, 2012-2016, which is being finalized. Each organization will contribute to the outputs of the One Plan through specific interventions, which will be measured by indicators. The outputs will be in line with the mandate and comparative advantages of each organization.

3. The draft common country programme document contains a resource and results framework for each of the three organizations. The results and resources framework identifies each organization’s comparative advantages at the One Plan outcome and output levels and includes indicative budgets. The One Plan will outline the details of the programme interventions and the programme management of the three organizations. Therefore, the three organizations will not prepare country programme action plans.

II. Situation analysis

4. In 2010, Viet Nam attained middle-income country status, placing it among the countries that have achieved medium human development. Over the past two decades, Viet Nam has achieved rapid economic growth and reduced overall poverty rates, from 58.1 per cent in 1993 to 14.5 per cent in 2008, thereby raising the living standards of the population.

5. The country is on track to meet, or has met, a majority of the Millennium Development Goals at the national level. National institutions are more experienced and mature after two decades of *doimoi* (renovation) reform, with increased national engagement and participation, in particular by the National Assembly and the media.

6. Viet Nam is also increasingly engaged in global and regional institutions. It acceded to the World Trade Organization in 2007, was a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council from 2008-2009, and chaired the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 2010.

7. Yet, like other middle-income countries that have achieved rapid growth and reduced poverty, Viet Nam faces a number of challenges. The Socio-economic Development Strategy, 2011-2020, and an independent analysis by the United Nations acknowledged these challenges. The transformation of the national economic structure has highlighted the need to achieve better quality, sustainable growth and ensure a balance between economic growth and social, human and sustainable

development goals so that all citizens, including the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, can benefit from the development process.

8. Viet Nam has high and persistent poverty rates among some population groups. In 2008, the poverty rate among ethnic minorities was 50.3 per cent, compared to 8.9 per cent for the Kinh/Hoa majority. The 2010 Millennium Development Goals report pointed out that Viet Nam faces a number of emerging challenges, including urban poverty and poverty among migrants. The multidimensional nature of poverty in Viet Nam requires new approaches to reduce and measure poverty. According to the 2008 Viet Nam Household and Living Standards Survey, the monetary child poverty rate was 20.7 per cent, and the multidimensional child poverty rate was 28.9 per cent.

9. The country is undergoing a demographic transformation. The working-age population is peaking, offering a ‘demographic bonus’, accompanied by the ageing of the population and a rapidly increasing sex ratio at birth. According to the 2009 census, that ratio was 110 boys to 100 girls.

10. Viet Nam faces the challenge of ensuring inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, and generating decent, better-paid jobs for people of working age, including the hundreds of thousands of labour market entrants seeking work each year. These challenges will require increased skills and productivity, and a regionally balanced approach to development that will provide access to employment opportunities for people where they live.

11. Another emerging challenge in Viet Nam is its vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change. Natural and climatic stresses are increasing, and the country faces a rapid increase in energy demand, greenhouse gas emissions, and associated pollution and costs. Sustainable development and an effective response to climate change require efforts to reduce environmental degradation, as well as scaled-up ‘green’ production and the promotion of energy-efficient, sustainable business models and economic development. There is a need for effective disaster-risk management and reduction efforts to make sectors, regions, communities, households and individuals resilient to environmental stresses and hazards.

12. The Socio-economic Development Strategy and Plan identifies the need to develop a highly skilled population and to ensure access to social services and social security for all Vietnamese people. A more progressive and inclusive social protection system is needed. Such a system could serve as the foundation for future economic growth and prosperity by providing universal protection for all citizens when they experience crises – be they environmental, economic, health-related or personal.

13. A universal approach to social protection must replace the current, complex system of social protection programmes in order to address persistent poverty and emerging forms of vulnerability and disadvantage, and equip the country to manage and respond to rapid socio-economic and demographic change. With over one third of the population under 19 years of age, the country must improve the health and education of all children and adolescents, particularly boys and girls living in persistent poverty, and those belonging to ethnic minority groups.

14. The system of social services, including basic services such as health and education, needs to rapidly modernize and evolve to meet changing needs and expectations, and to ensure equitable access to high-quality services for all citizens.

Disparities persist in accessing essential services, such as health and education, among regions and population groups. By 2015, Viet Nam will achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals at the national level. However, some groups, including migrants, ethnic minorities and the poor, lag behind. The commercialization and privatization of social services, limited accountability and oversight, and inefficient public investment have undermined equitable access to services for all people, and have exacerbated inequalities and disparities.

15. While Viet Nam has made progress towards achieving gender equality and ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, disparities remain, including at the subnational level and in rural and remote areas. Gender inequality persists, including in the labour market, where women are concentrated in the informal sector, and in decision-making, where women are less well represented, particularly at the local level. Gender inequality also exists in households, where a strong preference for sons and domestic violence reinforce gender relations and norms. A 2010 General Statistics Office survey found that domestic violence affects a third of women in Viet Nam during their lifetimes.

16. Concerted action by all stakeholders, together with increased awareness and capacity of rights holders and duty bearers, is required to realize gender-equality commitments. Greater investment is needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals for all people. Viet Nam lags behind in its efforts to achieve Millennium Development Goal 6 (on combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases), and Millennium Development Goal 7 (on ensuring environmental sustainability).

17. Viet Nam is a country in transition, engaged in a process of institutional reform. The Socio-economic Development Strategy acknowledges the importance of reform in governance. Viet Nam needs modern institutions that are able to respond to and manage the complex challenges and changes the country will face in the next five to 10 years. Continued reform and modernization of policy development processes; stronger and more effective national and subnational institutions; enhanced parliamentary development and oversight; more determined, informed and focused efforts to combat corruption; and greater participation by all stakeholders and citizens in policymaking, planning and monitoring performance at all levels are required.

18. The Socio-economic Development Strategy, 2011-2020, states the need to enhance capacity and establish mechanisms for people to exercise and master their right to direct democracy, so as to promote vigorously all creative capabilities and guarantee a high degree of consensus in society, thereby generating a driving force for national development. The Strategy seeks to strengthen the participation of all citizens to ensure better, more effective and more accountable and transparent governance, so that all Vietnamese people have a say in the decisions that affect them and fully realize their choices and capabilities.

19. A more supportive regulatory environment is required for greater engagement of political, social, professional and mass organizations in decision-making processes, service delivery and policy dialogue. The rule of law needs to be strengthened, so that all people, institutions and entities are accountable to laws that are equally enforced and independently adjudicated. There is also a need to ensure access to justice for all citizens, in particular the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, who rely on the law to protect them from stigma and disadvantage. This, together

with increased engagement by the Government in implementing human rights treaties, will also contribute towards strengthening the rule of law.

III. Past cooperation and lessons learned

20. This section outlines past cooperation and lessons learned under the ‘delivering as one’ initiative piloted in Viet Nam. The One Plan, 2006-2011, embodied the commitment of United Nations organizations in Viet Nam to ‘delivering as one’. It was led by the Government and had the support of the donor community. The One Plan, 2006-2011, which included 14 participating organizations, provided an overarching programmatic framework for the work of the United Nations in Viet Nam. The One Plan management plan defined the coordination mechanisms that supported and implemented the Plan.

21. An independent, country-led evaluation conducted in 2010 found that the United Nations in Viet Nam had made impressive progress towards ‘delivering as one’ over the period of the One Plan, 2006-2011. The evaluation noted a shift towards high-quality policy work and the establishment of United Nations-Government programme coordination groups to coordinate the implementation of the Plan. The evaluation found that the programme coordination groups created an opportunity for improved performance. Cross-cutting issues, especially those related to gender, human rights and HIV, received increased attention.

22. According to the evaluation, the policy dialogue and advocacy role of the United Nations has been strengthened, in line with the role of the United Nations in supporting the implementation of international norms and standards. One leader, the vision and ambition of the United Nations country team, and the support of one communications team contributed to this strengthening.

23. Additional achievements include the tripartite governance structure developed in Viet Nam, which has been effective in ensuring reform led by the Government and in engaging donors. The One Plan fund has enabled a more flexible allocation of funds at the country level. The United Nations has also sought to harmonize business practices. Once built, the ‘green’ One United Nations house in Ha Noi will demonstrate the commitment of the United Nations to ‘delivering as one’, ensuring environmental sustainability and addressing climate change.

24. The independent, country-led evaluation identified the need to build on achievements and demonstrate a more explicit approach to reform by: (a) harmonizing the next One Plan with national planning cycles; (b) identifying the comparative advantages of United Nations organizations; and (c) adopting a more systematic approach to policy work, together with a more explicit justification for service-delivery work and support to policy implementation.

25. The evaluation also identified sustainability concerns, including those related to providing resources for the One Plan and ensuring the empowerment of the Resident Coordinator as one leader; demonstrating efficiencies and cost effectiveness, as well as development results; improving harmonization of business practices; and ensuring the sustainability of the one communications team.

26. Lessons learned from developing and implementing the One Plan, 2006-2011, highlighted in the evaluation, have influenced the development of the One Plan,

2012-2016, as well as its content. The new One Plan represents a departure from the previous One Plan, which was based on the country cooperation plans and frameworks of individual organizations. The new One Plan represents a single framework for participating United Nations organizations in Viet Nam and a joint programme of work, based on the comparative advantages of participating organizations.

27. The One Plan represents the joint priorities and focus areas of the United Nations in Viet Nam. It signifies a shift towards high-quality policy work designed to support the Government in addressing and managing the challenges associated with middle-income country status, and emphasizes high-quality technical assistance, capacity development at national and subnational levels, and the United Nations role in convening stakeholders and expanding partnerships.

28. The Government and the United Nations developed the plan jointly from an overall conceptual framework. It includes jointly identified focus areas, outcomes, outputs and indicators. The programming documents of participating United Nations organizations are based on the draft One Plan.

29. The process for developing the Plan was participatory, and involved key stakeholders from the Government, donor organizations and political, social, professional and mass organizations. These stakeholders were fully engaged in the development of focus areas, outcomes and outputs.

30. The Plan was also based on an in-depth analysis that included: (a) an independent, joint country analysis commissioned by the United Nations and a like-minded donor group in Viet Nam; (b) the independent, country-led evaluation; and (c) United Nations analytical work that outlined the development challenges Viet Nam will face over the period of the One Plan. The Plan identifies the key interventions of the United Nations in Viet Nam during the next five years, in response to the national priorities established in the Socio-economic Development Strategy, 2011-2020, and the draft Socio-economic Development Plan, 2011-2015.

IV. Proposed programme

31. Because Viet Nam is a middle-income country, it requires best-practice, high-quality policy advice on how to respond to the challenges associated with its middle-income status, including widening inequalities and disparities, and persistent poverty in specific regions and population groups. The United Nations is well placed to provide such policy advice and access to international best practices, and to help the Government bridge the policy-implementation gap. For example, the United Nations can assist in conducting targeted policy research, pilot innovative interventions and responses that can be scaled up, and present costed policy options to decision makers.

32. As a result of the global financial crisis, overseas development assistance is declining, and Viet Nam's shift to middle-income country status will result in adjustments in future aid. Some donors have indicated that they intend to scale down or end their assistance. However, Viet Nam would benefit from ongoing support from development partners if it is to continue to progress and address the challenges associated with middle-income country status. Although the United Nations contributed less than 1.5 per cent of the estimated \$7.9 billion in aid pledged to Viet

Nam in 2010, it is uniquely placed to help the Government leverage resources, using its convening power and normative role to ensure that resources are utilized effectively and in the interests of Vietnamese citizens.

33. Within this context, the United Nations, in collaboration with the Government, development partners and political, social, professional and mass organizations, has identified the following comparative advantages, which it seeks to maximize over the period of the One Plan. This also entails continued strategic engagement with multi-lateral organizations to deliver complementary roles, including in the areas of economic transformation and institutional reform, social protection, sustainable development and participatory governance. The United Nations in Viet Nam will:

(a) Use its convening power to bring together stakeholders and provide coordination, including on critical cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, HIV, climate change and human rights-based approaches to development;

(b) Provide policy advice, in particular on strategic issues and in line with international norms and standards, including support to integrate those norms and standards into national legislative and policy frameworks and monitor their implementation and impact on beneficiaries. The United Nations will draw on the collective global assets of the United Nations system to provide technical expertise and promote the exchange of knowledge based on international best practices. It will also support innovative approaches to human and social development issues and the implementation of global normative standards;

(c) Advocate and help to ensure that the voices of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged are heard, and issues related to inequality are addressed in national policy processes. .

(d) Facilitate a multisectoral approach and help the Government to coordinate its response to complex issues such as climate change, social protection, sustainable development, a multidimensional approach to poverty reduction, HIV, governance and gender equality, all of which require a cross-agency approach;

(e) Maximize the comparative advantages and added value it offers as a multilateral organization that is ‘delivering as one’, capitalizing on a multidimensional approach to support the Government on cross-government, multisectoral issues and challenges over the coming years, as well as to support improved coordination and coherence between the Government and stakeholders in response to these challenges.

34. During the period covered by the One Plan, the United Nations will work with the Government and people of Viet Nam to ensure a balance between economic, human and sustainable development objectives. It will help the Government achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, access to high-quality, essential services and social protection, and enhanced governance and participation. The draft common country programme document is aligned with the focus areas and outcomes of the One Plan. Using their comparative advantages and working within their mandates, the three organizations will work with the Government to develop programmes to respond to these outcomes.

35. In the area of inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth (focus area one), the United Nations will focus on the following outcomes by 2016:

(a) Outcome 1.1: Key national institutions formulate and monitor people-centred, ‘green’ and evidence-based socio-economic development policies to ensure the quality of growth in Viet Nam as a middle-income country;

(b) Outcome 1.2: Institutions create opportunities for decent work for people of working age, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, to benefit from the process of socio-economic transformation;

(c) Outcome 1.3: Key national and subnational agencies, in partnership with the private sector and communities, have established and monitor multisectoral strategies, mechanisms and resources to support the implementation of relevant multilateral agreements and effectively address climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster-risk management;

(d) Outcome 1.4: Key national and subnational agencies, in partnership with the private sector and communities, implement and monitor laws, policies and programmes for more efficient use of natural resources and environmental management, and to implement commitments under international conventions.

36. In the area of access to quality essential services and social protection (focus area two), the United Nations will focus on the following outcomes by 2016:

(a) Outcome 2.1: A more effective national social protection system provides increased coverage, quality, and equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(b) Outcome 2.2: Increased quality and effective management of a comprehensive national health system, including health promotion and health protection, with a focus on ensuring more equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(c) Outcome 2.3: Increased quality and effective management of education and training systems, and increased access to pre-primary, primary and continuing education, particularly for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(d) Outcome 2.4: National and subnational institutions, in partnership with communities, more actively address inequalities through the implementation and monitoring of laws, policies and programmes that promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, and an effective and sustainable response to HIV, reducing stigma and discrimination.

37. In the area of enhancing governance and participation (focus area three), the United Nations will focus on the following outcomes by 2016:

(a) Outcome 3.1: Elected bodies are better able to formulate laws, oversee the performance of state agencies and represent the aspirations of the Vietnamese people, especially women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(b) Outcome 3.2: All citizens, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, benefit from strengthened legal and judicial reform and increased access to justice, enhanced capacity of legal and judicial professionals, and

strengthened national legal frameworks to support the implementation of international conventions ratified by Viet Nam;

(c) Outcome 3.3: Improved performance of public-sector institutions at national and subnational levels, through enhanced coordination, accountability, transparency and anti-corruption efforts, will reduce disparities and ensure access to public services for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(d) Outcome 3.4: Political, social, professional and mass organizations participate effectively in policy discussions and decision-making processes for the benefit of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

38. The United Nations will provide high-quality policy advice and support to the Government, using its convening role and ensuring coordination on cross-sectoral issues and challenges. The United Nations will take a policy-oriented, targeted approach to reduce inequalities and disparities, including disparities in wealth, in access to opportunities and services, and among different regions and socio-economic groups, focusing on those who are most vulnerable and disadvantaged.

39. The United Nations will integrate a human rights-based approach into all programming, and will promote gender equality, women's empowerment and culturally appropriate programming in its interventions. The United Nations will take a cross-sectoral approach to development challenges, and will continue its support for government efforts to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation.

40. The total indicative budget for the One Plan is \$478.655 million, of which \$90.243 million is from regular resources. The aggregated indicative budget of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF is \$253.51 million, of which \$84.715 million is from regular resources and \$168.795 million is from other resources.

V. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

41. During the period covered by the One Plan, 2012-2016, the United Nations in Viet Nam will further refine the programme management practices developed during the previous One Plan. The tripartite governance structure of the One Plan highlights the way the United Nations works in partnership with the Government and the donor community. This structure will provide continued leadership and oversight for the next One Plan.

42. In line with the Paris Declaration and the Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness, the three organizations have agreed to support the objective of the national implementation modality as agreed in the Harmonized Programme and Project Management Guidelines. The Government and the United Nations will define coordination mechanisms and management arrangements in line with the One Plan 2012-2016. Details of programme management are being developed in chapter V of the draft One Plan, 2012-2016, in consultation with the government and donors. Risk management will be addressed through established procedures, including a macro assessment of the public financial management system in Viet Nam as well as micro assessments of implementing partners, as outlined in the One Plan. Resources will be mobilized at the country level under the oversight and management of the One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee, using agreed criteria to prioritize and allocate funds. The One Plan describes how the One Plan will be implemented,

including partnership arrangements and the respective responsibilities of the Government and the United Nations.

43. The United Nations in Viet Nam is committed to strengthening management for results and will make greater use of evaluations to measure the impact of supported programmes in Viet Nam. The Government and the United Nations have developed a robust results framework for the One Plan, whereby results can be clearly attributed to United Nations interventions. The independent, country-led evaluation provides a baseline for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the 'delivering as one' initiative in Viet Nam.

44. During the period covered by the One Plan, the United Nations will further strengthen its capacity and develop additional tools and methods to report on the impact of its policy advice and advocacy. The United Nations is committed to evaluating the results of the One Plan, and has established a joint evaluation framework and monitoring and evaluation calendar for the period 2012-2016. A detailed monitoring and evaluation matrix is included as an annex to the One Plan.

Annex I
UNDP results and resources framework for Viet Nam

<p>UN One Plan focus area 1: inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth One Plan outcome: 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 Outcome indicators: (1) Proportion of people living below the national poverty line (general poverty rate), (2) Gap between average monthly income per capita of the richest quintile and poorest quintile (disaggregated by sex of household head, urban/rural, region), (3) CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per USD1 GDP (PPP), (4) Percentage of GDP loss due to weather related disasters, and (5) Proportion of land area covered by forest Related UNDP strategic plan focus areas: poverty reduction, Millennium Development Goals achievement, climate change, sustainable development, and disaster risk management</p>				
Partners	UNDP contributions	Indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contributions	Indicative One Plan outputs (as per draft results matrix of October 2011)	Indicative resources (US dollars)
<p>Ministries of Planning and Investment, Finance; Foreign Affairs, Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, Natural Resources and Environment, Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade and Industry; Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs; Academy of Social Sciences, committees and institutes and Office of the National Assembly (NA); Party agencies; selected provinces; United Nations agencies and donors</p>	<p>Support socio-economic development strategy (SEDS) people-centred approach through policy advice and technical assistance. Support statistical development strategy, including gender disaggregated data production and dissemination. MDG monitoring and reporting will promote evidence-based policies and enhance role of Viet Nam in South-South cooperation. Contribute to accelerating poverty reduction in poorest areas, for women and among ethnic minorities, promoting a multidimensional approach to poverty. Develop capacity for climate</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of UNDP recommendations incorporated into policy and institutional frameworks and action plans for implementation of the SEDS and national long-term climate change, disaster risk management and environment protection strategies. Baseline: SEDS adopted in January 2011, national long-term climate change, disaster risk management and environment protection strategies formulated; policy and institutional frameworks and action plans for implementation developed starting in 2011. Target: By end 2016, policy and institutional frameworks and action plans adopted and operationalized with UNDP programme and project support. Indicator: National climate change strategy and full monitoring, reporting and</p>	<p>Strategic options for development policies defined and considered by policymakers to promote inclusive, green, people-centred, equitable development. (<i>Output 1.1.2</i>) Planning and investment processes climate proofed and specific programmes formulated and operationalized¹ for long-term adaptation to reduce climate-change vulnerabilities. (<i>Output 1.3.1</i>) A national system for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), and Nationally</p>	<p>Regular: \$16 million Other: \$63.85 million</p>

¹ “Operationalized” refers to the process by which the United Nations, together with relevant duty bearers and right holders, identifies policy issues, develops an appropriate policy response and provides assistance in executing the policies through, for example, guideline development, training of staff and the establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems”.

	<p>change planning and financing, and support the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation into existing policies and investment regulations.</p> <p>Support development of capacity for natural resources and environmental management, including formulation of national REDD-plus programme and enhancing resilience of at-risk and vulnerable groups to natural hazards.</p> <p>Approach climate change and environmental protection as cross-cutting issues with specific linkages to poverty and gender.</p>	<p>verification system developed, approved by Government and submitted to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), while enabling environment for long-term implementation developed.</p> <p>Baseline: Government of Viet Nam is committed to formulating climate-change strategy and green-economy/low-carbon development strategy.</p> <p>Target: By end 2016, green-economy/low-carbon development strategy and climate change strategy developed and enacted.</p>	<p>Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for a number of strategically chosen sectors and localities are formulated and operationalized with clear potential benefits. (<i>Output 1.3.3</i>)</p> <p>Policies, plans and technical skills are strengthened for sound management of hazardous chemicals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), in accordance with international conventions. (<i>Output 1.4.3</i>)</p>	
<p>UN One Plan focus area 2: access to quality essential services and social protection</p> <p>One Plan outcome: 2.1</p> <p>Outcome indicators: Number of beneficiaries receiving benefits from social assistance under Decree 67 and 13 on policy support for social assistance beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex of beneficiary, ethnicity, migratory status, urban/rural, region)</p> <p>Related UNDP strategic plan focus areas: social protection and gender equality</p>				
<p>Ministries of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, Planning and Investment, Finance, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs; committees, institutes and NA office; United Nations agencies and donors</p>	<p>Support the development of an inclusive, progressive, gender-sensitive and effective social protection system and the identification of evidence-based policy and financing options for social protection. Disaggregated data (by sex, ethnicity and other key socio-economic groups) and gender analysis incorporated in policy research and advice.</p>	<p>Indicator: Formulation and adoption of alternative policy options prepared with UNDP support for implementation of national social protection strategy, and coverage of social assistance provided to the poor and vulnerable women and men.</p> <p>Baseline: Social protection strategy drafted.</p> <p>Target: By end 2016, social assistance to poor and most vulnerable harmonized and coverage increased by 50%.</p>	<p>Alternative legal, policy, targeting, and financing options are available and considered by the Government for the expansion of integrated and adequate social assistance, social insurance and social welfare and protection services. (<i>Output 2.1.3</i>)</p>	<p>Regular: \$2 million</p> <p>Other: \$3 million</p>
<p>One Plan focus area 3: governance and participation</p>				

<p>One Plan outcomes: 3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.4</p> <p>Outcome indicators: (1) Number of new laws that are accompanied by a written technical analysis on the impact of such laws on citizens, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups [outcome 3.1], and whose formulation included a formal consultation process with political, social, professional and mass organizations [outcome 3.4], (2) Proportion of People’s Council members and number of Chairs or Vice-Chairs of People’s Council who are women or from an ethnic minority group, (3) Number of citizens receiving free legal assistance, (4) Proportion of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations related to international conventions and the national legal framework accepted by Viet Nam that are implemented, (5) Percentage of the population from the poorest quintile that has access to public services (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, urban/rural, province), (6) Percentage of citizens using public services who experienced an act of corruption in the last 12 months.</p> <p>Related UNDP strategic plan focus areas: democratic governance, gender equality</p>				
<p>Committees; institutes and NA office; Ministries of Justice, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Education and Training; Government inspectors, PSPMOs, selected provinces, United Nations agencies and donors</p>	<p>Focus on capacity development for: (i) legislative research and policy analysis, particularly in NA committees; (ii) development of public consultations and public hearings mechanisms; and (iii) oversight, working with NA committees on key policy issues, budgetary processes and gender-sensitive budgeting. Support leadership roles for women in public sector and elected bodies. Support legal and judicial reform through capacity development, policy research and advice, and coordination support. Strengthen access to justice and protection of rights, in particular for women, and legal empowerment of the poor. Provide support to law clinics, legal education, and implementation of the provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).</p>	<p>Indicator: Guidelines and tools developed with UNDP support for oversight reflecting rights and needs of vulnerable groups. Baseline: No comprehensive guidelines and tools for oversight reflecting rights and needs of all vulnerable groups. Target: Guidelines developed and a set of tools available for National Assembly and Provincial People’s Council deputies. Indicator: Number of recommendations of UPR, and international treaty-monitoring mechanisms adopted and implemented. Baseline: UPR report, recommendations of treaty-monitoring bodies. Target: UNDP assistance provided to support the implementation of UPR recommendations; technical assistance on treaty-body reporting processes for 2012-2016 and on consideration of ratification of outstanding conventions. Indicator: Number of UNDP policy recommendations reflected in UNCAC review follow-up action plan. Baseline: Anti-corruption law adopted in 2005; UNCAC ratified in 2009. Target: UNCAC self-assessment with two chapters of convention conducted by 2012; UNCAC review follow-up action plan developed by 2013. Indicator: Number of UNDP-supported policy dialogues between PSPMOs and Government on legal and policy framework for PSPMOs.</p>	<p>Elected bodies benefit from enhanced knowledge generation and knowledge management to access high-quality research and data to guide legislative duties. (<i>Output 3.1.1</i>) Policy, legal and regulatory framework strengthened to better reflect the rights of the most vulnerable groups, and increase their access to justice. (<i>Output 3.2.1</i>) Selected National Institutions have enhanced capacities to implement and monitor implementation of national legislation on anti-corruption and key provisions of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). (<i>Output 3.3.3</i>) Enabling legal, policy and institutional framework and dialogue mechanism available for political, social professional and mass</p>	<p>Regular: \$26.165 million</p> <p>Other: \$29.345 million</p>

	<p>Convene thematic policy dialogues and support participation of all stakeholders in policy discussions and decision-making processes.</p>	<p>Baseline: Insufficient policy dialogue between Government and PSPMOs on policy and legal framework. Target: By 2012 new policy research available on policy and legal environment for PSPMOs; two policy dialogues conducted by 2016.</p>	<p>organizations (PSPMOs) to participate in policy discussion and decision-making processes. <i>(Output 3.4.1)</i></p>	
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Resources for 2012-2016:
Regular: \$44.165 million;
Other: \$96.195 million;
Total: \$140.36 million

Annex II

UNFPA results and resources framework for Viet Nam

One Plan focus area 1: inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth One Plan outcome: 1.1 Selected One Plan outcome indicator: gap between average monthly income per capita of the richest quintile and poorest quintile (disaggregated by sex of household head, urban /rural, region) Related UNFPA strategic plan focus area: population and development				
Partners	UNFPA contributions	Indicators, baselines and targets for UNFPA contributions	Indicative One Plan outputs (as per draft results matrix of 7 October 2011)	Indicative resources (US dollars)
Ministry of Planning and Investment; selected people's committees Research and training institutions International Labour Organization; International Organization for Migration; UNDP; UNICEF; other United Nations organizations and development partners	UNFPA will provide support to produce and use high-quality, disaggregated data and policy research findings for planning, monitoring and evaluating key population and social development policies and strategies, at national and subnational levels. This includes international and national technical assistance for the National Statistical Development Strategy.	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of national surveys and studies with data, disaggregated by age, sex and province, available for monitoring progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Socio-economic Development Plan priorities Baseline: three; Target: at least six (for example, intercensal population and housing survey, migration survey, demographic and health survey and survey of young people)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of new and revised indicators on population, reproductive health and gender, disaggregated by province, available for national statistics indicators system Baseline: 0; Target: at least three new indicators and five revised indicators</p>	Strengthened capacities of data producers, providers and users for evidence-based socio-economic development planning and monitoring (<i>Output 1.1.1</i>).	Regular resources: \$4.63 million Other resources: \$1.77 million Total: \$6.4 million

<p>One Plan focus area 2: access to quality essential services and social protection One Plan outcome: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 Selected One Plan outcome indicators: (a) proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel (disaggregated by province and region); (b) sex ratio at birth (disaggregated by ethnicity, income, education and region); (c) proportion of reported cases of domestic violence that receive services and support (protection, legal aid, health care or counselling) (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, rural/urban, education); and (d) HIV-prevalence rate among groups at higher risk of HIV infection (men in high-risk groups, male injecting drug users and female sex workers), national and disaggregated by provinces where MoV studies are conducted Related UNFPA strategic plan focus areas: (a) reproductive health and rights; (b) gender equality; and (c) population and development</p>				
<p>Agencies of the Party; committees of the National Assembly; Ministries of: Culture, Sports and Tourism; Health; Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; Planning and Investment; selected provinces</p> <p>Mass organizations; National Commission for the Elderly; research, medical and health training institutions</p> <p>International Labour Organization; International Organization for Migration; UNDP; UNICEF; World Health Organization; other United Nations organizations; World Bank; development partners</p>	<p>UNFPA will build capacity to produce evidence on the social protection system for the elderly, young migrants and ethnic minorities to influence national and subnational policies and strategy dialogue. In the health sector, UNFPA will provide support to strengthen the health system, focusing on a comprehensive health management information system and on human-resource policies for health personnel dealing with sexual and reproductive health issues in ethnic minority regions. UNFPA will develop costed policy options based on intervention models to promote universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services. This includes targeted policy options for comprehensive condom programming and HIV prevention among sex workers.</p> <p>Within the context of national policy and legal frameworks on gender equality and gender-based violence, UNFPA will provide policy advice and</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of policy research studies and evaluations on social protection systems for the elderly, young migrants and ethnic minorities used in appropriate policy forums Baseline: 0; Target: at least two (per year) newly conducted policy research studies discussed in policy forums</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of costed policy options identified by Ministry of Health to increase the quality and utilization of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services Baseline: 0; Target: at least three policy options available</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of costed policy options available to increase access of sex workers to sexual and reproductive health services Baseline: 0; Target: at least three policy options available</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of new and revised indicators on sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence and HIV available for integration into unified health management information system Baseline: 0; Target: at least three</p>	<p>High-quality evidence is available for use by decision-makers to inform the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of social protection related legislation and policy (<i>Output 2.1.1</i>). Policy advice and technical support provided, and considered by the Government to enhance the effectiveness of the social protection system, with a particular focus on coherence between different pillars and with other relevant policy frameworks (<i>Output 2.1.2</i>). Policy advice and technical support are provided to strengthen the building blocks of human and animal health systems, including information systems and the generation of evidence, at national and local levels (<i>Output 2.2.1</i>). National and sub-national capacities enhanced to strengthen evidence, and improve universal access to and utilization of a quality and gender-sensitive package of nutrition and sexual, reproductive, adolescent, maternal, neonatal, and child health care and services (<i>Output 2.2.4</i>). National HIV legal and policy</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$17.19 million</p> <p>Other resources: \$8.51 million</p> <p>Total: \$25.7 million</p>

	<p>capacity support to develop a minimum, comprehensive package of services on gender-based violence that can be implemented and monitored through a national multisectoral coordination mechanism. UNFPA will provide policy research expertise and share South-South experiences to influence the national health-sector response to the increasing imbalance in the sex ratio at birth and promote the value of the girl child.</p>	<p>new indicators and three revised indicators</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> A minimum, comprehensive package of services to address gender-based violence is available for national framework on gender-based violence Baseline: 0; Target: One minimum, comprehensive package of services to address gender-based violence (including prevention, care, treatment, protection and support)</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of intervention models that guide the plan of action of Ministry of Health in addressing the imbalance in the sex ratio at birth Baseline: 0; Target: at least two intervention models to address the imbalance of the sex ratio at birth</p>	<p>frameworks strengthened to guide evidence-informed responses that effectively address stigma, discrimination, inequality and inequity (<i>Output 2.4.1</i>). Multisectoral coordination mechanisms strengthened to ensure full engagement and participation of key stakeholders to support a sustainable response to HIV (<i>Output 2.4.2</i>). Gender-related legal and policy frameworks, programmes and practices strengthened to effectively address gender inequality and inequity, gender discrimination and gender-based violence (<i>Output 2.4.3</i>). Multisectoral coordination mechanisms effectively guide comprehensive, evidence-based planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for a sustainable response to gender inequality, inequity, discrimination and gender-based violence (<i>Output 2.4.4</i>).</p>	
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<p>One Plan focus area 3: governance and participation One Plan outcome: 3.1 Selected One Plan outcome indicator: Number of new laws that are accompanied by a written technical analysis on the impact of such laws on citizens, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups Related UNFPA strategic plan focus area: population and development</p>				
<p>Agencies of the Party; committees of the National Assembly; people's councils in selected provinces</p> <p>UNDP; UNICEF; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UN-Women; development partners</p>	<p>UNFPA will support national and subnational elected officials to develop evidence-based, gender-sensitive policies and strategies in its areas of comparative advantage (sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, sex ratio at birth and emerging demographic issues). UNFPA will build capacity to oversee the implementation of related laws and strategies, focusing on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including women, adolescents, the elderly, ethnic minorities and young migrants.</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Extent to which relevant research findings have been discussed and considered for use by elected officials in overseeing the implementation of laws and strategies on population, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence <u>Baseline:</u> limited use of research findings by elected officials; <u>Target:</u> frequent use of relevant research findings by elected officials</p>	<p>Elected bodies benefit from enhanced knowledge generation and knowledge management to access high-quality research and data to guide their legislative duties (<i>Output 3.1.1</i>).</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$0.68 million Other resources: \$0.32 million Total: \$1 million</p>

Resources for 2012-16:
Regular: \$22.5 million
Other: \$10.6 million
Total: \$33.1 million

Annex III
Government of Viet Nam - UNICEF programme of cooperation
Summary results matrix, 2012-2016, including the indicative budget

<p>One Plan focus area 1: inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth One Plan outcome: 1.1 Selected One Plan outcome indicator: child poverty rate Related UNICEF medium-term strategic plan: focus area 5: policy advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights</p>				
Partners	UNICEF contributions	Indicators, baselines and targets for UNICEF contributions	Indicative One Plan outputs	Indicative resources (US dollars)
<p>Ministry of Planning and Investment; Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; Committee for Ethnic Minorities; Office of the National Assembly and related committees and institutes; General Statistics Office; People’s Committees of selected provinces. Other partners: UNDP; UNFPA; WHO; World Bank; research institutes; mass organizations; agencies of the Party; and the media.</p>	<p>UNICEF will support child-sensitive planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of socio-economic development outcomes, plans, programmes and international obligations.. This includes capacity development for integrating child-focused indicators in national statistical systems and socio-demographic surveys.</p> <p>UNICEF will support integration of the multidimensional child poverty approach in poverty reduction policies and measurement.</p>	<p>Indicator: Availability of updated analyses of the situation of children in Viet Nam. Baseline: 1 national situation analysis and 3 provincial situation analyses available. Target: 1 updated national, 3 updated provincial, and 5 new provincial situation analyses available by 2015.</p> <p>Indicator: Extent to which multidimensional child poverty is integrated in national poverty-reduction measurement. Baseline: Mostly income/expenditure measure used to monitor and target poverty. Target: Multi-dimensional poverty measure and methodology incorporated in poverty monitoring and targeting systems.</p>	<p>Strengthened capacities of data producers, providers and users for evidence-based socio-economic development planning and decision-making. (<i>Output 1.1.1</i>)</p> <p>A multidimensional and human development approach is adopted in the poverty reduction components of socio-economic development plans at national and subnational levels to effectively address chronic and emerging forms of poverty. (<i>Output 1.1.3</i>)</p>	<p>Regular: \$1.5 million Other: \$3.4 million Total: \$4.9 million</p>

One Plan focus area 2: access to quality essential services and social protection

One Plan outcomes: 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; and 2.4

Selected One Plan outcome indicators: (1) proportion of households receiving benefits from social assistance; (2) proportion of children under age 1 who are immunized against measles; (3) percentage of rural households with access to hygienic latrines; (4) performance of students in grade-5 assessments in mathematics and Vietnamese; (5) accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV

Related UNICEF medium-term strategic plan: focus area 1: young child survival and development; focus area 2: basic education and gender equality; focus area 3: child protection from violence, sexual exploitation and abuse; focus area 4: HIV/AIDS and children; and focus area 5: policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights

<p>Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Training; People's Committees of selected provinces; Office of the National Assembly and related committees and institutes.</p> <p>Other partners: UNDP; ILO; UNFPA; WHO; UNESCO; World Bank; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ); research institutes; mass organizations; agencies of the Party; child rights organizations; the media; and international NGOs.</p>	<p>UNICEF will support the child-sensitive implementation of the national social protection strategy, with a focus on social assistance, social work and child protection.</p> <p>UNICEF will support policy and capacity development in the health and education sectors to enhance the provision of relevant, equity-focused, and quality services for children, in particular ethnic minority children. In the health sector, this will include support to stimulate demand and strengthen institutional capacity to use evidence and data, as well as support to implementation of integrated primary health care packages, to reduce disparities in child health outcomes.</p> <p>UNICEF will support behaviour change communication to improve health outcomes for children, in particular in nutrition, water</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of provinces that roll out a cash transfer for families with children. Baseline: 0 . Target: 4 .</p> <p>Indicator: Exclusive breastfeeding rate (0 to 6 months). Baseline: 17%. Target: 50%.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of studies on inclusive learner friendly educational approaches targeting disadvantaged learners including ethnic minorities conducted and disseminated. . Baseline: 0 . Target: 5.</p> <p>Indicator: Availability and degree of implementation of a comprehensive advocacy strategy to combat stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV and AIDS. Baseline: No (no strategy available). Target: Yes (strategy available and being implemented).</p>	<p>Alternative legal, policy, targeting and financing options are available and considered by the Government for the expansion of integrated and adequate social assistance, social insurance and social welfare and protection services. (<i>Output 2.1.3</i>)</p> <p>Policy advice and technical support provided, to strengthen the building blocks of human and animal health systems, including information systems and the generation of evidence, at national and local levels. (<i>Output 2.2.1</i>)</p> <p>Improved evidence is available to ensure education policies are inclusive, relevant and learner-friendly, with a special focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.</p>	<p>Regular: \$10.3 million</p> <p>Other: \$46.8 million</p> <p>Total: \$57.1 million</p>
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	<p>and sanitation.</p> <p>UNICEF support will include piloting and scaling-up of mother tongue-based bilingual education.</p>		<p><i>(Output 2.3.1)</i></p> <p>National HIV legal and policy frameworks strengthened to guide evidence-informed responses that effectively address stigma, discrimination and inequity. <i>(Output 2.4.1)</i></p>	
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One Plan focus area 3: governance and participation

One Plan outcomes: 3.1; 3.2; and 3.3

Selected One Plan outcome indicators: (1) percentage of new laws that, as bills, were accompanied by a written technical analysis of their impact on citizens, particularly those in vulnerable and disadvantaged groups; (2) percentage of citizens who say the quality of public social services and public administration services has improved; (3) percentage of the population from the poorest quintile that has access to public services

Related UNICEF medium-term strategic plan: focus area 3: child protection from violence, sexual exploitation and abuse; focus area 5: policy advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights

<p>Office of the National Assembly and related committees and institutes; selected People’s Councils; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Planning and Investment; selected departments of planning and investment.</p> <p>Other partners: UNDP; research institutes; mass organizations; agencies of the Party; child rights organizations; and the media.</p>	<p>UNICEF will support elected officials’ capacity to oversee the realisation of child rights, policy formulation and implementation, and the performance of State agencies in delivering services to children and their caregivers. UNICEF will help the Government in building a child-friendly justice system. In selected provinces with high child poverty, UNICEF will support the integration of children’s issues into the provincial socio-economic policy cycle and into the delivery of essential social services, with a specific focus on the most vulnerable children.</p>	<p>Indicator: Extent to which elected officials have access to strategic information on the situation of children to inform their appraisal of draft laws. Baseline: Limited (Elected officials have limited access to information on the situation of children) Target: Comprehensive (Relevant elected officials are well informed about the situation of children).</p> <p>Indicator: Extent to which the rights of children in contact with the justice system are reflected in key legislation. Baseline: The Penal Procedure Code currently stipulates some special procedures for children in conflict with the law only. Target: Child-friendly procedures for all children in contact with the law reflected in the Penal Procedure Code and key related legislation.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of social audits conducted to support monitoring of provincial socio-economic development plans. . Baseline: 0. Target:</p>	<p>Elected bodies benefit from enhanced knowledge generation and knowledge management to access high-quality research and data to guide their legislative duties. <i>(Output 3.1.1)</i></p> <p>Policy, legal and regulatory framework strengthened, to better reflect the rights of the most vulnerable groups and increase their access to justice. <i>(Output 3.2.1)</i>.</p> <p>Government agencies at the national and sub-national level are able to apply participatory, evidence based and cross-sectoral approach in planning, implementation and monitoring the public services delivery for the most vulnerable and the disadvantaged groups. <i>(Output 3.3.1)</i>.</p>	<p>Regular: \$6.25 million</p> <p>Other: \$11.8 million</p> <p>Total: \$18.05 million</p>
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Resources for 2012-2016:
Regular: \$18.05 million;
Other: \$62 million;
Total: \$80.05 million