



# 2008 One Plan Annual Report

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AI	Avian Influenza
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ARM	Annual Review Meeting
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEM	Committee for Ethnic Minorities
CFT	Counter-Financing Terrorism
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan (based on CPD)
CPD	Country Programme Document (based on UNDAF)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DOCO	Development Operations Coordination Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GACA	Government Aid Coordination Agencies
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GI	General Inspectorate
GIPA	Greater Involvement of People living with AIDS
GoV	Government of Viet Nam
GSO	General Statistics Office
HCS	Ha Noi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HLP	High-Level Panel on UN system-wide coherence
HPPMG	Harmonized Programme and Project Management Guidelines
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development

IDU	Intravenous Drug Use
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LIC	Low-Income Country
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEWG	Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group
MIC	Middle-Income Country
MOCST	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
M&R	Monitoring and Reporting
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NA	National Assembly
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTP	National Target Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMT	Operations Management Team
OP	One Plan
OPFMAC	One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee
OPMP	One Plan Management Plan
PAHI	Partnership for Avian and Human Influenza
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants

PCG	Programme Coordination Group
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission
RBM	Results-Based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RRF	Results and Resources Framework
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SEDS	Socio-Economic Development Strategy
SME	Small and Medium-size Enterprise
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
ToR	Terms of Reference
TCPR	Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review
TNTF	Tripartite National Task Force
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VASS	Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences
VGCL	Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour
VLA	Viet Nam Lawyers' Association
VCCI	Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VUSTA	Viet Nam Union of Science and Technology Associations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

## 1 - INTRODUCTION

On 20 June 2008, the One Plan 2 (2006-2010) was signed between the Government of Viet Nam (GoV) and the representatives of 14 UN Organizations in Viet Nam: FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC, UNV and WHO. The One Plan 2 (hereinafter referred to as the One Plan) superseded the original One Plan 1 and brings together all the work in Viet Nam of these participating UN Organizations under five joint Outcomes.

The “One UN Initiative” in Viet Nam and the One Plan are in response to the Ha Noi Core Statement and, as outlined in the Report of the High-Level Panel on System-Wide Coherence, emphasize the need for the UN to move away from traditional service delivery and project implementation towards upstream policy advice. At the heart of the One Plan is the overall goal to enhance programmatic synergies amongst various UN interventions, eliminate any programmatic duplication and overlap, and deliver more effectively “as One”. To meet these objectives, the UN has started to reposition itself in a number of critical areas and in doing so, is more effectively responding to the changing development environment and assisting the Government in meeting new challenges, attendant on Viet Nam reaching middle-income status.

In addition to the focus on upstream policy advice, the High-Level Panel report further stated that central to the UN’s delivery of effective development outcomes should be intensified coordination, collaboration and policy coherence on key cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, human rights and environmental issues. These issues should be integrated into all aspects of the UN’s work.

### ***Monitoring the “One UN Initiative”***

The overall monitoring of the “One UN Initiative” in Viet Nam is done by the Tripartite National Task Force (TNTF), which comprises of representatives of the four Government Aid Coordinating Agencies (GACA; Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and the Office of Government), representatives from the donor community and the participating UN Organizations. The TNTF is charged with the responsibility of advancing UN reform by providing effective oversight of the “One UN Initiative”. Progress against the Joint UN Reform Results Framework is reviewed every six months, most recently during the 13 May 2009 TNTF meeting, which was attended by the UN Deputy-Secretary General, Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, during her official visit to Viet Nam.

More information on the implementation and overall achievements of the “One UN Initiative” can be found in the “*Second Tripartite Stocktaking Report on the One UN Initiative in Viet Nam*”, which was prepared by the UN Country Team in cooperation with the Government and the donor community involved in UN reform in Viet Nam. The report highlights the key events, achievements and challenges in 2008, providing lessons learned for the overall reform process.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>All documents relating to the “One UN Initiative”, the TNTF and the 2008 Stocktaking Report can be found on the UN Viet Nam website: [www.un.org.vn](http://www.un.org.vn).

### ***Overseeing the One Plan***

The implementation of the One Plan is overseen by the One Plan Steering Committee (OPSC), which was officially inaugurated in October 2008. The mandate of the OPSC is to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the One Plan to ensure the achievement of its outcomes and its contribution to national development results, and to provide broad strategic advice on the allocation of resources from the One Plan Fund. The OPSC is co-chaired by the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Planning and Investment and the UN Resident Coordinator and has eight members - four representatives of the GACA and four members of participating UN Organizations (on a rotating basis). The OPSC meeting on 13 April 2009 resulted in the formal approval of the guiding principles and strategic criteria for allocations from the One Plan Fund, and an approval in principle of the UN's request to extend the current One Plan by one year to 2011.

### ***The One Plan Annual Report***

The purpose of the One Plan Annual Report is to provide the GoV and development partners with an account of how the implementation of the One Plan progresses. The report includes concrete examples on how the joint planning and programming process has led to a stronger and more cohesive UN by moving towards upstream policy advice in a number of key cross-cutting areas. The report also provides details on how resources from the One Plan Fund were allocated against the five Outcomes and corresponding Outputs of the One Plan.

This is the second One Plan Annual Report prepared under the One UN Initiative in Viet Nam. For a number of reasons, primarily related to the signing of the first One Plan in August 2007 and the delayed disbursement of funds in 2007, the first One Plan Report covered an expanded period from August 2007 to the signing of the One Plan 2 in June 2008. However, as the reporting requirements stipulate that the One Plan Annual Report should cover the implementation of a full calendar year, this report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2008. Due to this periodic reporting overlap (January to June 2008) in the two annual reports, some narrative and financial information in this report is repeated from last year's report.

### ***Structure of the Report***

This report has been prepared by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) on behalf of, and in close coordination with, UN Agencies participating in the "One UN Initiative" in Viet Nam. The report is structured as follows:

**Chapter 2** provides an overview of the results that have been achieved in terms of implementing the One Plan in 2008. Information in this chapter is based on the annual reports prepared by the 11 Programme Coordination Groups (PCGs) in cooperation with relevant Government counterparts and development partners;



**Chapter 3** provides details on the One Plan Fund and Budget, including resource requirements and contributions received from donors, allocation criteria used for disbursement of funds, and the role of the One Plan Steering Committee in this regard;

**Chapter 4** focuses on the main vehicle for implementing the One Plan, namely the PCGs, and what has been done to make the PCGs more effective since their establishment in June 2008;

**Chapter 5** summarises the One Leader's perspective on challenges the UN has encountered so far and the lessons learned; and

**Chapter 6** presents the overall conclusions.

## 2 - RESULTS ACHIEVED FOR THE ONE PLAN OUTCOMES

This chapter highlights the key results achieved in 2008 for the 5 Outcomes of the One Plan. During the year, 11 inter-agency Programme Coordination Groups (PCGs) were established to coordinate the realisation of a specific set of outputs in the 5 Outcome areas. The PCGs are essentially a modality to foster joint programming and facilitate the delivery of results in a more coordinated and effective manner. The UN PCGs, together with multiple national and international stakeholders, contribute to the objectives set out in the 2006-2010 Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) for Viet Nam.

### 2.1 Outcome 1: Equitable and Inclusive Social and Economic Policies, Plans and Laws

Social inclusiveness is one of the core tenets of the Millennium Declaration and other covenants and declarations of the UN. With very high inflation and lower than expected economic growth, the challenge in 2008 was to support policy efforts for inclusive sustainable socio-economic development and, in doing so, specifically addressing the needs of specific vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, migrants, women and girls.

#### 2.1.1 Social and Development Policies

During 2008, the UN strengthened its policy advisory services, thereby contributing to key policy debates taking place in Viet Nam. In response to the 2008 global food crisis, the UN prepared a position paper on *Food Prices, Vulnerability and Food Security in Vietnam*. This paper examined the issue of food security and high food prices in Vietnam from a multi-dimensional perspective, looking into agricultural and market considerations, emerging social impacts, effects on vulnerability, and the underlying long-term structural underpinnings of food insecurity. The paper was the result of intensive inter-agency collaboration. It was formally presented as a UN Position Paper by the RC to the senior national leadership, as well as to the October 2008 meeting of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, and contributed to Viet Nam's new food security policy.

In relation to the global financial crisis, the UN examined the impact of the crisis on employment and labour market dynamics in Vietnam and identified a number of longer-term concerns regarding growth and employment dynamics. This led to a series of concrete UN policy recommendations at the end of 2008 as to how the Government's economic stimulus package could best address the social impact of the financial crisis. The UN also developed a comprehensive policy paper on universal social security options for Viet Nam, and provided technical support to the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) to develop the key Unemployment Insurance Law.

In 2008, the UN provided significant support to the mid-term review (MTR) of the National Target Programmes on Poverty Reduction (NTP-PR) and Ethnic Minorities (Program 135-2). This included the provision of overall technical assistance during the design of the MTR framework, as well as providing support during reviews of various poverty reduction policies, facilitating the inclusion of child-focused indicators in the MTR quantitative survey, supporting thematic studies related to child poverty and the livelihoods component of P135-2, and the use of “Citizens’ Report Cards”. Data systems and processes for monitoring socio-economic development were strengthened, for example, through the establishment of CEMinfo, a database on ethnic minority data, and through the revision of the National Statistical Indicator System to include women’s and children’s rights indicators, and promotion of VietInfo as a tool at the national and sub-national levels. A multi-dimensional child poverty index was finalised and launched in 2008, which showed that one in three children in Viet Nam is poor according to this new approach.

### Facilitating Top-Quality Policy Advice

In response to a specific request from the Prime Minister for an independent perspective on the Policy Framework for Viet Nam’s Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2011-2020, the UN supported the production of an analytical paper by Harvard University (Kennedy School of Government and the Fulbright Economic Teaching Programme in Ho Chi Minh City). This study critically analysed policy options that the Vietnamese Government could consider at this critical juncture in the country’s development, as it moves towards middle-income status. The resulting paper, *“Choosing Success: The Lessons of East and Southeast Asia and Viet Nam’s Future”*, attracted the attention of top Vietnamese Government and Party Officials, was analysed and thoroughly discussed internally. As stated by many Vietnamese officials, *Choosing Success* has directly helped influence the policy debate on macro-economic policy, competitiveness, infrastructure and urbanization, education, state effectiveness and social equity. This is an example of the UN facilitating and mobilizing top-quality expertise contributing to the country’s policy deliberations.

Beyond the writing and dissemination of policy papers, the partnership with Harvard also extends to the Vietnamese Executive Leadership Programme (VELP), a tripartite partnership between the GoV, the UN and Harvard. Through a training programme at Harvard, it provides top Vietnamese leaders - senior Government, Party and business leaders - with direct exposure to the latest thinking on key development issues, and allows for direct interaction with renowned international experts from the public sector and the business community.

In the area of public financial management, the UN provided support to the development of various policy options many of which have been taken on board by the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the Development Assistance Database was established and is currently fully operational, with all key stakeholders trained on its use and functions.

These examples highlight the efforts that the UN system made in 2008 to strengthen and raise its profile as an impartial provider of policy analysis and advice to Viet Nam. In 2009, the UN intends to further upscale its policy advisory services as a number of policy papers are being developed, in particular on the social impact of the economic crisis.

### 2.1.2 Population and Development Policies

With UN support, the first nation-wide Survey on the Family in Viet Nam was conducted, highlighting issues related to domestic violence, the amount of time parents spend with their children, changes in the family structure, and the importance of child care for working parents. Based on the survey findings, a booklet was developed and widely disseminated by the UN to various stakeholders, including Government, Parliamentarians and Party members. Entitled “*Viet Nam Population 2007*”, the booklet featured updated information on fertility, mortality and sex ratio at birth.

Several UN Agencies also undertook joint advocacy on the reproductive rights of people, including rights in family planning (two child policy). The UN Resident Coordinator and key Heads of Agencies met with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to re-emphasize that family planning should be voluntary and based on education, not coercion. In addition, the UN met with the National Assembly to reinforce the importance of ensuring that the reproductive rights of the couple are in line with the international treaties that Viet Nam has ratified.

The UN continued its efforts to draw attention to demographic change in Viet Nam caused by migration, urbanization, emerging issues related to sex ratio at birth, and changes in family and population age structures. Support was also provided to strengthen the capacity of the Parliamentary Committee for Social Welfare and the Central Party Committee for Popularisation and Education, as well as key Government agencies, to address emerging issues relating to population and development. As a key intervention to help ensure the implementation of the National Strategy on Population and Reproductive Health is in line with the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the UN also developed the capacity of the Ministry of Health, the General Office of Population and Family Planning (GOPFP, formerly known as the Viet Nam Commission for Population, Family and Children) and Provincial People’s Committees in selected provinces. In addition, considerable support was provided to the preparations for the 2009 Census and the development of the next Population Strategy for 2011-2020.

### 2.1.3 HIV Policies

The Joint UN Team on HIV supported Government and other national institutions by providing technical assistance on legislation, guidelines and directives developed in response to HIV, including: the Law on Drug Prevention and Control 2008; the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control; the National Plan of Action for Children and HIV/AIDS; Decision 38 on the Mechanism for Collaboration on Cross-border HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control; revision of HIV Routine Reporting System forms; and strengthening the implementation of HIV laws at provincial and lower levels.

The Joint UN Team on HIV also provided support for the review of the GoV's implementation of the Ordinance on Prostitution Prevention to address issues related to sex work, in particular in terms of improving access to, and coverage of, services for sex workers using a gender-sensitive rights-based approach. Furthermore, important steps were taken to ensure that more young people have access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and HIV services through promoting a comprehensive education sector response to HIV by supporting the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) to set up an inter-departmental coordination mechanism on HIV. In addition, technical assistance was provided to the General Statistics Office (GSO) and MOH during the implementation of the National Survey on Adolescents and Youth 2 in Viet Nam.

### 2.1.4 Employment and Enterprise Development

In 2008, initial work on the development of a National Employment Strategy for 2011-2020 was completed. A labour market project was launched, focusing on improving data collection and analysis of labour market trends, and development of national skills standards for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). In addition, work was started to develop a labour migration strategy for Viet Nam.

The UN assisted the nationwide business registration reform to enable simplified, transparent and consistent implementation of the Enterprise Law in 63 provinces. This is expected to improve transparency in the business sector and contribute to competitiveness. Further support was provided for the implementation of the national Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Development Plan for 2006-2010 to improve the business climate for SMEs, promote SME creation at the provincial level, and provide streamlined access to information on business regulation.

Based on successful results achieved through the pilot Factory Improvement Project, a Better Work initiative was launched in 2008 to improve working conditions, productivity and competitiveness in 700 garment factories over a period of five years together with MOLISA, VCCI (Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry) and VGCL (Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour). Local economic development was strengthened through the development of tools and methodologies for women's entrepreneurship development, cooperative management, and pro-poor economic development.



The UN also supported a publication entitled *“Top 200 – Industrial Strategies of Viet Nam's Largest Firms”*. Additional policy analysis to support Viet Nam's integration into the international economy was conducted through three studies entitled *“Viet Nam's Industrial Competitiveness”*, *“Diversification of Business Strategies”* and *“The Structural Roots of Financial Instability”*.

With the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the early stages of development in Viet Nam, the UN launched the Global Compact in 2008, ensuring that activities take into account the comparative advantages of the various UN Agencies.

### 2.1.5 International Trade Policy

In 2008, with UN policy advice and support, a modern food control system was further strengthened through the drafting of a food law and improved food safety management and quality assurance initiatives. Ensuring food safety included providing assistance to achieve international accreditation for micro-biology laboratories for food testing and piloting food traceability for selected export products. The Investment Policy Review of Viet Nam was finalized in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), recommending improvements to fiscal incentives for investment and the corporate tax regime, decentralizing investment promotion and facilitation to the provincial level, and strengthening entry conditions for foreign workers to ensure the right skills mix in the economy.

## 2.2 Outcome 2: Universally Available, High-Quality Social and Protection Services

Basic social services are widely available in Viet Nam, although in some regions and for certain groups in society these services are more difficult to access. The quality of basic services also still varies considerably from place to place and among groups of people in the same location. Protection services, e.g. for children without primary caregivers or people living with HIV, still remain insufficient.

### UN Coordination at the Provincial Level

The Joint Programme “Strengthening capacity in socio-economic development planning, implementation and provision of basic social services” was the first example under the “One UN Initiative” whereby a number of UN Agencies provided jointly planned, coordinated and strategically harmonised services at the provincial level (Kon Tum province). This joint planning exercise has helped to avoid duplicating activities in the province and enabled the UN to provide more coordinated and strategic attention to this part of Vietnam, combining the diverse experience and resources available.

Through the Joint Programme the UN has contributed to improving the capacity of local authorities at various levels in Kon Tum province to enhance socio-economic development planning, budgeting and management of public resources. It has also strengthened the capacity to implement and monitor integrated quality services in the area of reproductive health, nutrition, immunization and development of a child protection system, in particular for vulnerable groups including children, women, ethnic minorities and migrants.



The UN supports Viet Nam to improve the quality of these services and promote universal access through training service providers, developing programmes to meet the needs of specific groups, developing systems to measure the quality and accessibility of services, and addressing emerging issues such as child injury prevention.

### 2.2.1 Health and Reproductive Rights

In 2008, mechanisms for improving the effectiveness of development assistance for health were strengthened through the development of a "Statement of Intent" between the Ministry of Health, development partners, professional associations, and local and international NGOs. This agreement outlines a clearer sector coordination role for the Health Partnership Group and continued support for Joint Annual Health Reviews. It also provides an opportunity to strengthen planning and budgeting processes in the health sector, and improve donor coordination.

In the area of Sexual and Reproductive Health, the UN, together with international NGOs, supported the revision of the National Standards and Guidelines on Reproductive Health Care. The revised guidelines include sexual health, men's health topics, domestic violence prevention, and Decree 385 on Promulgating the Regulation of Technical Responsibilities in Reproductive Health Care within health facilities. Furthermore, technical assistance was provided for the development of a three-year competency-based midwifery programme and the piloting of a training programme for ethnic midwives.

Regarding child and maternal health, the UN supported capacity building activities to improve delivery of good quality pregnancy care and effective child survival interventions such as the introduction of zinc supplementation and use of low osmolarity Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) for diarrhoea case management. Other results in 2008 included the finalization of the National Action Plan for Accelerated Child Survival, establishment of the National Coordination Committee for the National Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding, development of a food fortification strategy, and formulation of a National Action Plan for Accelerated Stunting Reduction.



During 2008, UN support was provided to initiatives promoting gender equality and men's involvement in reproductive health, preventing domestic violence and giving support and counselling to victims. For example, advocacy and training was carried out for specific groups, including the police, justice sector, health staff, victim support networks and reconciliation teams. Two counselling rooms for health care and gender equality were set up at two district hospitals in Phu Tho and Ben Tre to conduct screening, recording, and referral services for victims of domestic violence.

In the area of water and sanitation, the UN provided support to the Ministry of Education and Training to develop and issue the National Child-Friendly School WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facility designs for kindergartens, primary and lower secondary schools, providing a safer environment for children and staff in schools. Other results included the production and dissemination of guidelines on updating provincial Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans, and a National Action Plan for Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage.

In terms of injury prevention, knowledge about risks, burdens, preventive measures and related legislation of key leaders and decision-makers of the National Assembly and line ministries was strengthened through various advocacy initiatives. One example is the joint global launch of the World Report on Child Injury Prevention by MOH, WHO and UNICEF in December 2008. In addition, the Ministry of Construction incorporated key child-safe criteria into the Viet Nam Building Code for Dwellings and Public Buildings, which is disseminated to architects and construction departments.

Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases was improved through the development of guidelines for basic occupational health services and improved surveillance of working conditions, among other measures. Furthermore, the UN provided technical assistance to improve health information and research systems, develop the Health Insurance Law and a Health Equity Consultation, and improve the quality and regulation of services and health professionals through supporting the development of the draft Law on Examination and Treatment.

### 2.2.2 HIV Services

The HIV epidemic continues to pose a major challenge to Viet Nam's progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Currently, data show that an additional 30,000 people contract HIV in Viet Nam every year. The country's goal to halt and reverse the spread of HIV by 2015 will not be met unless a coordinated multi-sectoral response is scaled up to address the various socio-economic factors that prevent key populations at higher risk from accessing HIV services. As highlighted in the 2008 UNGASS report, Viet Nam's HIV epidemic remains largely concentrated among specific higher risk groups, with high HIV prevalence among injecting drug users, female sex workers and their clients, and men having sex with men.

The Joint UN Team on HIV supported the GoV and other stakeholders to achieve a number of results in 2008. There has been increased reporting and a more balanced portrayal of HIV in the media through articles, radio programmes and talk-shows, as well as stronger involvement of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) in policy-making to address stigma and discrimination. More coordinated advocacy activities were undertaken by international partners through the Ambassadors/Heads of Agency informal HIV coordination group, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, as well as the HIV Programme and Policy Coordination Group. The Joint UN Team on HIV also supported the Viet Nam Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) to develop a proposal for Round 8 of the Global Fund, which was approved in 2008.



The UN further contributed to capacity building and the development of national guidelines on: HIV testing and counselling in health care settings; paediatric HIV services; the national expansion of the PMTCT (Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission) programme, condom promotion, a needle and syringe programme, and on opiate substitution with methadone. Several trainings on sexually transmitted infections and HIV treatment and care were supported. The Joint UN Team on HIV contributed to the development and implementation of the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and the evaluation of the National Strategy on HIV (2004-2010), while providing technical assistance to the National Coordination Action Plan.

Another key result related to recognizing the vital role PLHIV play in the national response to HIV was the establishment of the Viet Nam Network of People Living with HIV (VNP+) and a provincial network in Ho Chi Minh City. Assistance was also provided to establish and support the activities of empathy clubs at the provincial level, as well as advocacy at various levels to ensure PLHIV and their associations are represented in decision-making processes. A serial drama focusing on HIV, sexual and reproductive health and domestic violence was developed, and 50 episodes were broadcast.

### **Joint UN Team on HIV**

The Joint UN Team on HIV in Viet Nam was established in 2006 to ensure more coherent UN support is provided to the national AIDS response. The Joint UN Team is one of UN's 11 Programme Coordination Groups (PCGs), focusing on activities outlined in the UN Consolidated Programme of Action on HIV, which brings together all of the outputs and results related to HIV in Outcomes 1 and 2 of the One Plan. Participating UN Agencies are accountable to the Chair for the implementation of the One Plan components placed under their responsibilities, and for their contributions to the delivery of the work plan of the Joint UN Team.

HIV is taken into account as a cross-cutting issue for all PCGs. Rather than mainstreaming HIV into the work of all PCGs per se, the Joint UN Team liaises with other PCGs on activities covered under the UN Consolidated Programme of Action on HIV. The Chair strives for consensus, but is entrusted with the necessary level of authority to make decisions on PCG programmatic priorities, joint interventions and measures that may be required to ensure the successful implementation of the One Plan in the area of HIV. Already there has been a case where a proposal from an Agency, which had been offered funding from a donor, was turned down because the Joint Team felt the activity did not address the concentrated nature of the HIV epidemic in Viet Nam and the comparative advantages of the UN.

The Joint UN Team on HIV also provided support for promoting Greater Involvement of People living with AIDS (GIPA) in various programmes by supporting activities of empathy clubs in selected provinces while also working with other partners to support and establish self-help groups and alliances of PLHIV at various levels.

### 2.2.3 Protection

The Law on Amendment and Supplement to the Law on Drug Prevention and Control was passed by the National Assembly in June 2008. However, the majority of the changes relate to revising procedures and terms of detention of drug users.

In 2008, the UN successfully applied a comprehensive approach of multiple drug prevention strategies. Vocational training programmes and drug communication activities were implemented, targeted at vulnerable youth. The media's capacity to report about drugs and drug abuse was supported through the launching of a training manual for journalists called *"Together We Can Make a Difference"*. The UN also enhanced the capacity of community-level officers to provide counselling and treatment to drug users. Training courses on basic counselling skills and managing a counselling clinic were organized in seven provinces for officers working at the community level. The impact of the interventions is evident at the provincial level with a greater level of professionalism in the management of drug treatment and rehabilitation resulting from the training inputs of the project, as well as willingness by provincial staff to learn from international and domestic experiences and apply the knowledge and skills they acquired.

In the area of drug abuse and HIV prevention, the UN contributed to the formation of multi-cultural self-help groups for PLHIV by re-establishing three-month voluntary community-based drug treatment programmes in two provinces as alternatives to compulsory 06 drug detention centres, developing and disseminating culturally appropriate behaviour change communication materials, and commencing methadone policy advocacy in several provinces. Awareness among local ethnic minority drug using populations was strengthened through extensive trainings on HIV and drug peer education fundamentals, with peer education programmes launched in 25 communes.

The UN also provided support for a Child Abuse National Conference to advocate for child-centred protection policies and ensure that child abuse is effectively addressed. In line with improvements to the child protection legal framework, efforts are being made to introduce mechanisms and structures for its implementation. In a related initiative, community-based child protection systems were strengthened in five target provinces. To enforce government policies on child protection, the capacity of MOLISA staff was strengthened at the national and sub-national levels. In response to commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, several community-based interventions were supported such as the operations of women's clubs as well as reception/recovery/counselling centres in selected sites in Ha Noi, Quang Ninh, Lang Son and Ho Chi Minh City. The UN supported the Viet Nam Women's Union's development of a draft Politburo Directive on strengthening the role of the Party in relation to marriages with foreigners and prevention of trafficking in women and children, and the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding between Viet Nam and China to prevent trafficking.

With UN support, MOLISA reviewed and improved legislation and policies, while introducing new community-based solutions for children in need of special protection. Technical assistance was provided to review the functions of the Social Protection Centres (SPC) and introduce new emergency child care functions and community-based social house and day-care models. Furthermore, a Provincial Action Plan on children with disabilities, especially child victims of Agent Orange (dioxin), was developed by local authorities in Da Nang, an Agent Orange hotspot. In response to growing national and international concern about adoption procedures in Viet Nam, the UN undertook advocacy and preparatory work for a situation analysis and review of the legal framework for domestic and inter-country adoption, which will be conducted in 2009.

### 2.2.4 Education

In 2008, the UN initiated the development of a comprehensive UN Education Support Strategy for Viet Nam, mapping the education sector and identifying the comparative advantages of various UN Agencies. The UN continued to support the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) in strengthening institutional capacities of the education system in planning, management, monitoring and evaluation. In particular, support was provided for conducting assessments based on reliable data and monitoring activities in line with international standards and methodologies, especially through the introduction of a new approach to literacy assessments. Technical assistance was provided to strengthen teacher education systems and the policy reform process at the upper secondary and higher education levels. The UN-supported study *“The Transition of Ethnic Minority Girls from Primary to Secondary Education”* was completed and published. This study not only presents critical information on ethnic minority girls’ education, but also introduced researchers to the use of high-level qualitative research methods.



The UN continued to support improving the quality of learning opportunities in both formal and non-formal settings, particularly for minorities and the disadvantaged. A mother tongue-based bilingual education pilot was launched in both the formal and non-formal education sectors, which included a review of a new primary education curriculum, textbooks and other teaching-learning materials. The UN further contributed to the participation of ethnic minority girls in primary and lower secondary education through promoting child rights and gender equality in relevant strategies, decrees, guidance notes and policies. Government capacities were further strengthened to deliver literacy and adult education programmes for minority language communities. Support was provided to Community Learning Centres and Continuing Education Centres to strengthen literacy, as well as non-formal education activities and opportunities.

The UN also provided support to MOET to promote Early Childhood Development, including the formulation of national Early Learning and Development Standards for pre-primary children. More specifically, frameworks for child-friendly learning environments have been implemented in over 1,000 primary schools and piloted in 50 lower secondary schools.

In 2008, a comprehensive education sector response to HIV/AIDS was formulated. A guideline (directive) on the implementation of the HIV/AIDS Law for the Education Sector was developed and disseminated throughout workshops, which included discussions of the implications for addressing HIV/AIDS-related stigma in schools. Life skills, sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS education were introduced into community-based communication activities for out-of-school adolescents and young people. Stocktaking of life skills, sexual and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS education was conducted in order for MOET to develop an integrated curriculum for secondary education.

In the area of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), support was provided to MOLISA to develop a pilot competency-based TVET programme to meet industry needs and satisfy national skills standards requirements. A comparative study of all TVET-stakeholders was undertaken to finalise the format and structure of the TVET teacher programme and certification.

### **2.3 Outcome 3: Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources**

While Viet Nam has witnessed rapid economic growth since the *Doi Moi* reforms were launched, the country's growth rate has recently slowed, affecting livelihoods, especially those of low-income groups and those living in remote and disaster-prone areas. High inflation, natural disasters and epidemics have reduced people's real income, especially among poor households. Viet Nam is one of the countries most severely affected by climate change, mainly because of rising sea levels and the increasing frequency of natural disasters such as floods, typhoons, etc. This poses a serious challenge to sustainable development, especially in rural areas.

Viet Nam has taken important steps to further strengthen its regulatory framework for environmentally sustainable development and is making progress towards achieving internationally agreed targets, including the MDGs. However, effective implementation of laws and strategies remains top priority.

#### **2.3.1 Sustainable Development Policies**

As a joint initiative, the PCGs on Sustainable Development and Natural Disasters prepared a position paper on Climate Change in Viet Nam. Mapping of climate change efforts by different UN Agencies was also initiated and the UN actively contributed to the establishment and operation of an informal donor working group on climate change co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator. During 2008, a number of high-level policy dialogues and thematic meetings

between donors and the Government were convened with the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). The UN has provided substantial technical support to the GoV to develop the National Target Programme on Responding to Climate Change.

### Facilitating Policy Discussions on Climate Change

Viet Nam is one of the countries most affected by climate change, especially in terms of rising sea levels. Based in part on analytical work contributed by the UN in Viet Nam, the Human Development Report 2007/08 *“Fighting Climate Change – Human Solidarity in a Divided World”* makes the case for urgent action. The report was translated into Vietnamese and served as the basis for several high-level dialogues with government leaders to prepare for the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (No 13).

Throughout 2008, the UN contributed substantively to the development of the National Target Programme on Responding to Climate Change (NTP-RCC), providing technical advice, funding national technical advisors, funding national consultations, and facilitating consultations with the international community. The NTP was approved by the Prime Minister in December 2008, and is a high-quality document that addresses the impacts of climate change and the challenges related to developing a low carbon economy. The NTP allowed several stakeholders to support the GoV in climate change activities in full compliance with the aid effectiveness agenda, with some donors providing direct budget support to the NTP. The UN was also approached by the Government to support the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme (Reduced green house gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) and Viet Nam is now one of the first countries eligible for these funds.

In 2008, the UN also stepped up its internal efforts to mainstream climate change in UN programmatic interventions through three PCGs. Climate change adaptation, disaster risk management, and green house gas mitigation are being addressed by the Sustainable Development, Natural Disasters and Emergencies, and Gender PCGs. As a result, most UN Agencies have started to mainstream climate change in their work and develop a number of focused programmes in response to identified needs. It is expected that several UN Organizations will expand their programmatic portfolio on climate change in 2009.

The UN contributed to develop a number of policies and strategies for sustainable development in line with international conventions and standards, with a focus on remote and rural areas and poor communities. Examples include inputs to the draft Biodiversity Law, including detailed provisions on pro-poor principles, the draft Law on Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency to promote energy demand side management, the decree on urban lighting management, the draft Law on Chemicals, and revision of the 2001 Law on Cultural Heritage.



Furthermore, 2008 saw the development of a strategy for raising awareness among local authorities, adults and school children of biodiversity conservation, together with the introduction of a biodiversity monitoring system in Gia Lai province. The UN also supported the development of a set of Poverty-Environment Indicators to measure environmental improvements and help poverty reduction efforts.

### 2.3.2 Natural Resources Management

UN support for natural resources management has been provided through participatory interventions on rice integrated crop management (for pesticide risk reduction), ecological production, rice seed production, as well as management and conservation of protected areas (including biosphere reserves, national parks and World Heritage sites). At the provincial level, a market-oriented agro-forestry project was extended that supports other activities related to sustainable forest management and harvesting. Similarly, support for the integrated management of the lagoon in Thua Thien - Hue province continued through the provision of planning and policy advice, and capacity building in fisheries technologies and information management. Furthermore, the law enforcement capacity of the Forestry Protection Department's Task Force was further strengthened to ensure sustainable forest management.



With Viet Nam being one of the countries most severely affected by climate change, there has been a significant increase in awareness among decision-makers on the critical importance of addressing climate change issues and the Government has adopted a number of adaptation measures. Viet Nam signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in June 1992 (ratified 16 November 1994), and ratified the Kyoto protocol in September 2002. In December 2008, the GoV approved the National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is studying climate change scenarios while building a national strategy to address the multiple challenges the issue presents. The UN has stepped up its support, e.g. through capacity building for more evidence-based planning and technical advice.

### 2.3.3 Culture and Tourism

Viet Nam is one of the world's fastest growing tourism markets with rapidly increasing numbers of both international and domestic visitors. Tourism revenues, however, rarely benefit the local communities and considerable challenges remain with regard to the sustainability of tourism and its impact on naturally and culturally significant sites. In early 2008, the former Viet Nam National Administration of Tourism (VNAT) merged with the Ministry of Culture and Information (MOCI) to form the newly established Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST). This development provides an important opportunity to better link tourism development with cultural safeguarding.

An emerging challenge, however, is that the prevalent approach has very much focused on creating culturally interesting experiences for a tourism market without sufficient valorization of culture and community participation. Cultural and traditional values have sometimes been overlooked and culture risks being reduced to an act staged for tourism purposes, particularly in terms of safeguarding intangible traditions and living heritage. Apart from communities not benefitting from tourism revenues, such practices also promote a non-sustainable approach to the safeguarding of Viet Nam's most important cultural assets.

UN support for Viet Nam's culture and tourism focused on a number of areas in 2008. One example is the coordinated programme for sustainable and local economic development in Quang Nam province. Developed by the Sustainable Development PCG and Trade, Employment and Enterprise Development PCG, this programme aims to coordinate a number of ongoing and planned efforts with regard to crafts, tourism, economic development and sustainable planning. Sustainable development principles were also addressed in developing tourism strategies and plans, including the Orientation Strategy for Sustainable Tourism in Con Dao Island Regions and the Eco-Tourism Master Plan for Con Dao National Park.

### 2.3.4 Rural Development

The agricultural sector continued to progress in 2008 despite the fact that the rural sector was seriously affected by storms, floods and epidemics, including a new pig disease, during the year. Through targeted rural development programmes, the UN assisted with raising the incomes of poor rural populations by improving their access to labour, finance, commodities and service markets. This has benefited poor people in the provinces and provided an opportunity to introduce, develop and refine activities that will be relevant on a broader scale in other provinces and at the national level. Furthermore, support was provided to the National Target Programme on New Rural Development, and legal and technical advice was provided during the drafting of the Agriculture Law.



### 2.3.5 Energy and Environment

In 2008, the UN continued to promote and support efforts aimed at increasing energy efficiency in industry, including small and medium-size enterprises. This included working towards cleaner production services and eliminating environmental pollution and hazardous wastes, e.g. by eliminating stockpiles of pesticides, treating contaminated sites, and pilot initiatives on "*Cleaner Production for Better Products*".

## 2.4 Outcome 4: Accountable, Transparent and Participatory Governance

The Government of Viet Nam has stated its intention to strengthen the rule of law and improve access to justice. Democratic governance also entails greater public participation in decision-making at all levels, increased space for civil society engagement, and the protection of human rights. Viet Nam's ambitious programme of administrative and fiscal decentralisation also demands substantial investment in capacity building in the public sector, particularly at the provincial and district levels.

In 2008, the UN continued to work closely with the GoV and other development partners to strengthen the principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law in Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems, in accordance with the principles of the Millennium Declaration. The UN supported the Government's efforts to reform the public sector at the national and local levels to make it more accountable, efficient, and transparent.

### 2.4.1 Public Administration Reform

During 2008, with the aim of supporting the provincial Socio-Economic Development Plans (SEDP) and other sector plans, and ensuring that they are rights-based, participatory, evidence-based and pro-poor, the UN undertook a capacity gap assessment and SEDP analysis in the three provinces of Dong Thap, Ninh Thuan and Dien Bien. Based on the assessment, the capacity of planners and other officials from these provinces were strengthened, resulting in improved ability to better apply modern planning methods in the 2009 SEDPs. Grassroots consultations in the three provinces resulted in the gradual reflection of community views, including views of women and children, in provincial SEDPs and other sector plans.

In the area of public administration reform, relatively modest progress was achieved at the national level in 2008. Awareness was raised among key officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) in terms of shifting from micro- to macro-management. MARD policy-makers were trained on the policy and technical implications of World Trade Organization (WTO) membership on the Ministry's management tasks, and how to practically improve bottom-up communication to ensure local rural people's voices and interests are heard.

### 2.4.2 Enhancing Legal and Judicial Capacity

Fighting corruption, including strengthening national capacities and legal/institutional mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the National Law on Anti-Corruption, remains a priority for the UN. 2008 saw increasing contributions towards enhancing national capacities in combating corruption. Key outputs included: bi-annual Anti-Corruption Dialogues between the Government and the donor community; the launch of an anti-corruption campaign on the occasion of the International Day against Corruption; and provision of technical inputs and policy advice to the General Inspectorate and the Office of the Steering Committee on Anti-Corruption (OSCAC) for



the drafting of the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Corruption towards 2020. An initiative is being finalized to strengthen national capacity to comply with the international norms and standards provided by the UN Convention Against Corruption, and to help the Government Inspectorate develop an evidence-based monitoring and evaluation system and indicators to track corruption in the country.

Furthermore, the UN supported the development of a draft National Strategy and a National Action Plan on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism (AML/CFT), proposing the establishment of a multi-agency National AML Committee. In addition, a comprehensive assessment was made of existing Vietnamese AML/CFT legislation and other measures against the international AML/CFT standards. Revisions of key legal documents (Penal Code, Penal Procedure Code and Administrative Bill) were undertaken with provisions added related to drugs crimes, human trafficking, child victims, witnesses and offenders. The UN also provided support towards the development of new policy guidelines (e.g. an inter-agency circular on child friendly investigation and trial) that are aligned to international standards. Knowledge and skills of law enforcers, police officers, prosecutors and court officers – both at the national and sub-national levels – were increased with regard to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), international standards, and good practices and models relating to justice for children. Three pilot initiatives were implemented, demonstrating approaches towards non-custodial measures, child investigation and diversion. The capacity of law enforcement and justice sector officers was strengthened in order to prevent and respond to domestic violence in Viet Nam, following the coming into effect of the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.

The UN provided technical and financial support for the revision of the Drug Law, assessing the

## Human Rights

The One Plan identifies implementation of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development as a critical part of the UN's role in assisting Viet Nam to meet its international commitments. The programmatic work and other policy and advocacy initiatives in the area of a HRBA are coordinated by the UN inter-agency Human Rights Technical Working Group. This has resulted in more efficient and effective use of resources and helped avoid programmatic overlaps and duplication. A common mainstreaming approach was developed for cross-cutting issues, including human rights, gender and culture.

In 2008, the Human Rights Technical Working Group coordinated a number of activities: an internal UN staff survey and needs assessment on human rights knowledge (in collaboration with the Gender PCG); a training session on human rights and HRBA for UN staff; development of a practical HRBA toolkit specific to Viet Nam; and marking 60 years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. One of the main highlights in this area in 2008 was the UNCT's support to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The UN Country Team in Viet Nam was only the second UNCT globally to submit a consolidated UN human rights assessment to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), while also supporting the national UPR process. In collaboration with the Embassy of Switzerland, international experts provided technical advice to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on how to prepare and compile a national UPR report and defend it in front of the UN Human Rights Council.

current legislation against international HIV and IDU-related legislative best practices. A UN-sponsored technical information briefing on HIV and drug legislation was published and submitted to National Assembly members. A briefing on the proposed HIV-related changes to the law was provided to the Viet Nam Lawyers Association, while a public communication campaign was undertaken highlighting the key issues.

### 2.4.3 Representation and Democratization

In 2008, the UN continued to support the development of Viet Nam's legislature (National Assembly and Provincial People's Councils) through, among other initiatives, the piloting of comprehensive public consultations by the National Assembly's Committee on Social Affairs and by selected Provincial People's Councils in certain provinces, with the aim of gradually institutionalizing such activities. A training mechanism for People's Council deputies was institutionalized to improve transparency and offer more choices for policy- and decision-making. The UN also assisted in improving the availability and reliability of fiscal data, thereby strengthening the oversight capacities of the legislature. Other key focus areas in 2008 included strong advocacy for the establishment of gender budgeting and regional parliamentary women caucuses, while also enhancing the quality of policy dialogue and interactions of Vietnamese National Assembly Deputies with the donor community and sister organizations in the region (e.g. ASEAN).

In order to provide evidence for more tailored capacity building support to elected officials in the area of children's rights, a comprehensive capacity gap assessment was undertaken with UN support. The oversight function of elected officials was strengthened through a series of technical review workshops of key pieces of legislation from a child rights perspective, such as the resolution on lower secondary education and legal documents on adoption and birth registration. National and local judges and prosecutors, legal experts and officials were sensitised on the Law on Preventing and Combating Violence and the Law on Gender Equality. Support was also provided to ensure that national laws, policies and practices related to gender equality are aligned with the CEDAW framework and the Law on Gender Equality.

In an effort to meet the Paris Declaration objective on inclusiveness, the UN provided technical advice to a large number of local associations, organizations and other non-state actors to actively involve them in the legal reform process. In addition, the UN facilitated policy dialogues with Government representatives and the National Assembly on issues such as the Civil Service Law. A participant from VUSTA (Viet Nam Union of Science and Technology Associations) was funded to participate in the Third High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Accra in September 2008, and support was provided for a number of follow-up activities, including a debriefing workshop with extensive civil society organization (CSO) participation. The UN also made key contributions to the development of strategic plans for the VLA (Viet Nam Lawyers' Association) and VUSTA to facilitate desired changes in their mission and vision towards the development of a more member-driven and participatory orientation in the implementation of these organizations' activities.

To effectively promote labour rights and harmonious industrial relations, the UN provided technical support during 2008 to improve labour legislation in Viet Nam, including the Labour Law revisions and proposed Trade Union Law. A major focus was on evaluating the implementation of the Labour Code. The proposed amendments of the Trade Union Law and the Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL) Constitution during the National Trade Union Congress, and the proposed comprehensive revision of the Labour Code, will contribute to modernizing the country's legislative industrial relations framework.



In 2008, the UN also supported the development of local capacity of selective provincial authorities towards integrated and cross-sector planning for children. Communities benefited through the provision of more integrated services and more effective emerging models in health, education, water and sanitation, protection and injury prevention. These initiatives resulted in the mobilisation of local resources to replicate the child-friendly approach in other parts of the provinces.

### Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Approximately US\$20 million, or 5 per cent of the One Plan Budget, is allocated to supporting outputs and results designed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2008, an estimated US\$1.1 million from the One Plan Fund was expended to support the implementation of women-specific and gender-related outputs, including initiatives to prevent domestic violence and provide assistance to victims, support maternal health and reduce domestic violence, promote gender equality in education, advocate for reproductive rights, promote women's economic empowerment and participation, and provide advice to government to review and reform the regulatory environment for sex workers.

2008 also saw the development of a Joint Programme on Gender Equality, funded by the Spanish MDG Fund with a total budget of US\$4.5 million over three years. The Joint Programme is designed to support the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Prevention and Control of Domestic Violence and will be implemented in 2009.

The first ever UNCT gender audit was conducted by the Gender PCG to provide a baseline for progress on gender mainstreaming in the UNCT and One Plan implementation, and also to inform the development of a gender mainstreaming strategy. In addition, gender specialists from seven of the eight pilot countries and UN Headquarters met during a Delivering as One Gender Retreat in Viet Nam in November 2008. Recommendations from the meeting were adopted by the UN Development Group, including piloting a system for gender-disaggregated budgets and assessing UNCT performance on gender equality in mid-term assessments and final evaluations of the pilot countries.

In an effort to build capacity and improve the professional standards of Vietnamese media, the UN supported a cultural exchange initiative aimed at making Vietnamese cultural content available to international audiences. Village groups were included in the development of a local radio concept for their community, and TV producers trained in developing TV documentaries on HIV.

## **2.5 Outcome 5: Reduced Vulnerability to Natural Disasters, Communicable Diseases and Other Emergencies**

Viet Nam remains extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, including typhoons, storms, floods, droughts, mudslides, forest fires and saltwater intrusion. These types of natural disasters are expected to intensify and occur more frequently due to climate change. In addition, communicable and animal diseases such as Avian and Human Influenza continue to present significant risks, in particular for children, women and the elderly.

The UN supports Viet Nam's development of strategies, policies and legislation to better protect the country from the effects of natural disasters and diseases. Key components of this work include strengthening national coordination mechanisms to reduce vulnerability to disasters and improving early warning systems.

### **2.5.1 Disaster Management**

The implementation of the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020, approved by the Prime Minister on 16 November 2007, was launched in 2008. Proposals were made to enhance the national structures for disaster management. More specifically, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development submitted a proposal to upgrade the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) to the status of department.

In the second half of 2008, a national plan was activated to promote Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) practices in all 63 provinces. This represented a clear shift from mainly structural measures (e.g. dyke construction) to a mixed formula combining structural and non-structural measures as key tools to mitigate the impact of natural disasters. A UN-funded initiative to build resilient communities against flash floods, landslides and natural disasters contributed to advocating for CBDRM and mainstreaming disaster management into provincial SEDPs. Pilot experiences in setting up early warning systems have contributed to strengthening national and local capacities in a way that is being replicated nationwide.

Technical assistance provided to the National Disaster Mitigation Partnership (NDMP) strengthened its capacity to facilitate coordination, collaboration and policy development. As a result, coordination between the UN, World Bank and bilateral donors has improved. Furthermore, the UN-USAID joint pilot project in An Giang province entitled "Flood proofing for poor coastal and inland households in the Mekong River Delta" contributed to the exploration of new affordable geo-textile construction materials against erosion and floods. Provincial authorities, as well as representatives from Cambodia, have expressed their intention to utilize this technique in future embankments and housing platforms.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Kammuri, the UN provided joint support to the affected provinces in the area of health, water supply, water and treatment and education. For example, primary teacher kits, student kits and textbooks were distributed to young children, teachers and caregivers in Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Ha Giang and Phu Tho provinces. Support was also provided to develop a “Health Emergency Response Manual” together with a tool to enable the collection of baseline data on disasters at the district level.

## 2.5.2 Avian and Human Influenza

In 2008, the Avian Influenza situation remained under control with poultry disease outbreaks limited to small-scale occurrences, but distributed over a wide area involving 22 provinces and over 40 districts. The large epidemic waves experienced over the past four years were replaced by a chronic, low-grade and sporadic pattern of disease. Regrettably, there were five fatal human cases in early 2008.

The overall coordination of the 2006-2010 National Integrated Operational Programme for Avian and Human Influenza was enhanced through technical and financial support from the UN to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the Partnership on Avian and Human Influenza (PAHI) Secretariat. A draft indicator set for a proposed National AHI Monitoring Framework was completed. An external review in May 2008 found that PAHI is broadly acknowledged as a best practice example of partnering and collaboration, which creates an important space for information exchange with a positive impact on overall coordination.

Drawing on the respective strengths of the four participating UN Agencies, the Joint Government-UN Programme to Fight Avian and Human Influenza aims to reduce the risk of a global pandemic of Avian Influenza (AI) emanating from Viet Nam, and to enhance national and local abilities to manage outbreaks caused by human and animal pathogens. A key element in this programme is increasing public awareness generally, and within specific population groups, on critical AI-related risk factors and behaviours. Community-based outreach activities for women, farmers, community health workers, para-vets and wider communities have been organized. Key staff from Government partners and mass organizations were trained in AI knowledge and communications skills to enable them to effectively conduct interpersonal communications activities relating to AI community education initiatives. Priority was given to high-risk provinces for implementation of these activities to enable them respond effectively to outbreaks that occurred in the first quarter of the year.

The UN supported the Department of Animal Health and the Department of Livestock Production to develop longer-term control options. Interventions addressing the root causes of AI, targeting structural changes to the poultry production industry and developing safer production practices throughout the sector, have begun to yield results.

In terms of human health, during 2008 the focus was mainly on developing national capacity in three areas: development of applied epidemiology skills for public health staff and outbreak response; infection control; and risk communication. One of the concrete results from these activities was the establishment of the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) office to coordinate training activities for staff working in preventive medicine and related fields.



### 3 - ONE BUDGET AND ONE PLAN FUND

#### 3.1 Resource Requirements in the One Plan 2

The One Plan 2 was signed in June 2008 and, given that it included the planned activities of all 14 resident UN Agencies in Viet Nam, the resource requirements were significantly greater than for the original One Plan 1 for 6 Agencies.

The revised One Budget shows an overall resource requirement of US\$403 million for the 14 Agencies for the five-year period from 2006 to 2010. Of this total, it was expected that US\$95 million would be available from 'core resources' from UN Agencies and US\$308 million was either secured or expected to be secured from 'other resources'. Of this amount, approximately US\$207 million was already secured or was reasonably expected to be secured, leaving an estimated 'funding gap' of US\$101 million.

By 31 December 2008, this funding gap had been reduced to US\$85 million due to the efforts of UN Agencies to raise funds from both 'core' and 'other' sources.

<b>One Plan Outcomes</b>	<b>'Core' Resources (US\$)</b>	<b>'Other' Resources (US\$)</b>	<b>Total (US\$)</b>
Equitable and inclusive social and economic policies, plans and laws	18,325,750	81,213,892	99,539,642
Universally acceptable, high-quality social and protection services	44,118,479	109,052,957	153,171,436
Environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources	10,117,374	41,205,950	51,323,324
Accountable, transparent and participatory governance	14,710,958	37,290,276	52,001,234
Reduced vulnerability to natural disasters	6,013,709	39,055,363	45,069,072
Programme development support	2,413,625	0	2,413,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,699,895</b>	<b>307,818,438</b>	<b>403,518,333</b>

#### 3.2 One Plan Fund

Funds mobilised under the first Window of the One Plan Fund (OPF) were available for disbursement to the signatories to the One Plan 1, namely UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM and UNV. As soon as the One Plan 2 was signed, funds began to be mobilized under the second Window of the OPF. These funds are made available to all UN Agencies that signed

the One Plan 2. Funds continued to be mobilized through un-earmarked multi-year contributions and, by December 2008, the total funds received or committed to the two OPF Windows were almost US\$49 million, as shown in Tables 1 and 2. In addition, approximately US\$11 million had been formally pledged to the OPF.

**Table 2: Donor Contributions and Commitments to One Plan Fund Window 1 as of 31 December 2008**

Donor	Received Jan - Dec 2007 (US\$)	Received Jan - Dec 2008 (US\$)	Future commitments (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Canada	1,011,838	1,012,043		2,023,881
France	1,000,000			1,000,000
Ireland	1,000,000			1,000,000
Luxembourg	4,176,500		2,000,000	6,176,500
Netherlands	2,500,000			2,500,000
New Zealand	1,000,000	1,000,000		2,000,000
Norway	6,407,909			6,407,909
Spain/MDG Achievement Fund	4,000,000			4,000,000
Switzerland	880,000	800,000	560,000	2,240,000
United Kingdom	4,144,800	980,700		5,125,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,121,048</b>	<b>3,792,743</b>	<b>2,560,000</b>	<b>32,473,791</b>

**Table 3: Donor Contributions and Commitments to One Plan Fund Window 2 as of 31 December 2008**

Donor	Jan - Dec 2008 (US\$)	Future commitments (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Ireland	1,360,300	2,818,887	4,179,187
Finland	428,295	2,396,054	2,824,349
New Zealand		2,000,000	2,000,000
Norway	2,151,463		2,151,463
Spain/MDG Achievement Fund	4,000,000		4,000,000
Sweden	1,269,500		1,269,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,209,558</b>	<b>7,214,941</b>	<b>16,424,499</b>

### 3.3 - Financial Allocations from the One Plan Fund Windows

Given that there was significantly less funding available in relation to the 2009 allocation from the OPF Window 1 than had been requested by UN Agencies in relation to their funding gaps, each agency was asked to re-prioritise their funding requests. However, it was decided that the requests of UNAIDS and UNV would be fully funded, given their positions as providers of support to the entire UN System. Allocations totalling US\$572,450 (UNAIDS), US\$3,178,383 (UNDP), US\$2,431,205 (UNFPA), US\$6,541,715 (UNICEF) and US\$200,000 (UNV) were made in early 2009.

It was agreed that further refinement of the allocation criteria was necessary before allocations could be made from the OPF Window 2. Therefore, no allocations had been made from this Window before the end of 2008, however, allocations were made by the end of May 2009.

In accordance with the Letters of Agreement (in relation to OPF Window 1) and the Standard Administrative Arrangements (in relation to OPF Window 2), one per cent of all contributions received in 2008 was transferred to UNDP to cover the cost of the Administrative Agent's support to the OPF. The Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) is responsible for the consolidation of the narrative reports, supporting inter-agency consultations on the One Plan and OPF 2, and to prepare and report on consultations with stakeholders regarding the One Plan and OPF 2. The cost of the RCO support, estimated at US\$300,000 for the period 2008 to 2010, was charged directly to the OPF 2 account.

Annexes 3a and 3b show the financial reports on the Sources and Use of Funds for the OPF Windows 1 and 2. These reports show the contributions received into each Window and the subsequent allocation of these funds to the participating UN Agencies.

Additional information in relation to all funds received and disbursements made can be found on the Multi-Donor Trust Fund website at [www.undp.org/mdtf](http://www.undp.org/mdtf).



## 4 - TOWARDS MORE EFFECTIVE PROGRAMME COORDINATION GROUPS

Key to the implementation of the One Plan is the establishment of 11 inter-agency Programme Coordination Groups (PCGs) responsible for achieving results in the five Outcome areas. The PCGs are essentially a modality to foster joint programming, and the objective is to facilitate the delivery of results in a more coordinated and effective manner. As part of their Terms of Reference, the PCGs will:

1. Build and expand programmatic synergies across UN Agencies;
2. Prepare Annual Plans and Annual Reports;
3. Undertake joint monitoring, reporting and evaluation;
4. Develop joint policy positions as appropriate; and
5. Determine which UN Agencies are best placed to lead specific areas of work.

Most of the PCGs have only been operational for a relatively short time since the signing of the One Plan in June 2008 and therefore have not yet had sufficient time to demonstrate effectiveness in terms of better development results. However, PCGs already managed to achieve a number of noticeable results in 2008. With the aim of reducing transaction costs for stakeholders working with the UN, PCGs are designed to be UN 'one-stop-shops' for the respective technical areas. Instead of having to approach a number of individual UN Agencies within these areas, PCGs represent a coordinated UN dialogue mechanism for Government and other development partners.

By the end of 2008, all 11 PCGs conducted the first ever inter-agency Annual Review Meetings (ARM), co-chaired by the PCG Co-conveners and Government counterparts. The meetings as such already represent a concrete demonstration of improved cost effectiveness as a result of the "One UN Initiative" in Viet Nam. Agency and project annual reviews have been abolished and replaced with one inter-agency PCG Annual Review. Instead of receiving individual agency reports, Government and donors only receive the One Plan Annual Report based on inputs from the PCGs as agreed at the ARMs.

In addition, some tangible benefits have already started to emerge from the initial work of the PCGs. Since June 2008, PCGs have developed Terms of Reference, held monthly meetings, engaged in joint annual reporting and planning, and in several cases pursued collaborative activities or joint programming which would not have happened without the PCG framework. Examples include - *inter alia* - the development of the Joint Programme on Trade by the Trade, Employment and Enterprise Development PCG, the Gender Audit, collaboration within the Disaster Management PCG, and other policy-related work.

### Joint UN M&E Working Group

The Joint UN Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (MEWG) provides guidance and technical advice to the UNCT and PCGs on planning, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and results-based management (RBM) in general. Established in 2007, the inter-agency MEWG brings together M&E Focal Points of all the Agencies participating in the One UN Initiative. The overall objective is to ensure that information is used as a strategic tool for enhanced decision-making, planning, budgeting and overall management.

In 2008, the M&E Working Group was instrumental in revising the annual review and planning process once the Programme Coordination Groups were established. Based on the lessons learned from 2008, the MEWG continues to further strengthen and harmonize monitoring and reporting systems, where possible, in an effort to enhance efficiency and minimize duplication of tasks. In addition to supporting the monitoring of development results related to the interventions in the One Plan, the second focus area of the MEWG is to provide technical assistance in monitoring progress of the UN reform process. This includes supporting the Tripartite National Task Force (TNTF) to monitor progress on the Results Framework every six months, both by reviewing the critical success factors and through a “traffic light” system.

While well-functioning PCGs represent a great opportunity for the UN to streamline its operations and enhance effectiveness, a number of challenges still need to be addressed in 2009. For example, following the first round of Annual Review Meetings in December 2008, an internal review found that the project and agency mentality still persists, to a certain extent, among some national implementing partners, and adaptation to the new PCG set-up was not always fully understood. In this context, many PCGs also highlighted the problem of ensuring adequate involvement of line ministries, partly due to challenges of internal communication in the Government. PCGs also pointed out that the multi-sector nature of some of the PCGs is not matched with a corresponding Government structure, making the identification of the appropriate Government counterpart difficult in view of ensuring Government leadership and commitment. Another concern raised was that the PCG process, to some extent, entails a degree of double reporting because the system of individual agency annual reporting has not yet been completely abolished.

Furthermore, the PCG process is challenged internally by the fact that some UN staff still consider time invested in PCGs as additional work, not resulting in a release of individual Agency responsibilities. For some UN Agencies, the PCGs represent a considerable challenge as they lack sufficient human resources to “staff” all PCGs adequately. Some staff have to participate in a multitude of PCGs, inhibiting their effective participation and contributions. Most UN Agencies at the country level have not yet integrated staff contributions to UN reform and inter-agency collaboration through PCGs into their performance assessment systems.

While these challenges will be addressed in more detail in 2009, the UNCT has already decided to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of PCGs by making it mandatory to conduct annually at least two joint field visits, two joint advocacy activities, and one common research study. To enhance partnerships, PCGs must invite representatives of Government, civil society, academia and donors to participate in at least two PCG meetings per year. It was also decided to replace the initially planned quarterly review meetings with only a mid-year and end-of-year review. For 2009, the UNCT allocated US\$10,000 to each PCG from the One UN Support Facility. This 'seed money' can be used to organize meetings with stakeholders, short-term consultancies or research, and other relevant joint activities.

The country-led evaluation of the One UN process to be conducted at the end of 2009 will, among other things, assess whether PCGs are rationally structured and organized. The evaluation will seek to answer questions regarding the optimal number of PCGs, whether two Co-convenors is effective and their role, whether the structure works from a programme planning perspective, whether the dual accountability system provides the necessary incentives to staff to contribute to PCGs and UN Agencies, and also how the interaction with Government (line ministries and GACA) as well as other development partners, can be made more effective.

Finally, the workplace strategy and interior design of the Green One UN House will be geared towards maximising inter-agency teamwork and knowledge sharing by functional clustering of PCG staff. This is expected to have a significant positive impact on how the UN operates at the country level in Viet Nam.

## 5 - CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Most organisational change management processes are often challenged by an unrealistic timeframe and high expectations for immediate results, both internally and externally. The UN Reform process in Viet Nam is certainly no exception in this regard. Pressure to demonstrate concrete results in terms of development impact and cost effectiveness has often dominated the dialogue with donors and the UN at the corporate level. More emphasis is required on overcoming the key bottlenecks in the reform process. All pilot countries have been facing similar challenges, including resistance to change. There is a need to let 'pilots be pilots', both in terms of creating new ways of doing business and allowing sufficient time to learn from these experiences. Other challenges include harmonizing business practices, the changing skills mix and staff profiles, empowerment of the One Leader, reducing reporting obligations, etc. Most of these issues were described in detail in almost all of the recent One UN Stocktaking Reports from the pilot countries. However, a few key points will be highlighted here.

One of the key challenges for the One Plan and the "One UN Initiative" is the fact that the standard UN Headquarters (HQ) planning and reporting rules and tools still apply, even for the pilot countries. As a result, and despite simplification and harmonization principles, reporting UN Reform results through inter-agency mechanisms such as PCG reports, is so far still seen as adding an extra layer of reporting, and therefore an additional burden for staff.

As highlighted in Chapter 4, for some Agencies, UN Reform in itself and participation in the PCGs represent considerable challenges as they lack sufficient human resources to be adequately represented in all PCGs relevant to their work. This investment cost is met without additional staffing being allocated to Agencies. While this is posing a challenge to participation in inter-agency work, it can also be considered an opportunity as it forces Agencies to make strategic choices as to which areas they should prioritize, subject to their current skills mix and experience. If covered in the One Plan, UN Agencies must be able to trust that their mandate will be adequately covered by a PCG, even without their active and direct participation. This principle is a difficult balance to manage for Agencies at the country level and can only be applied if supported by regional and HQ structures.

The issue of institutionalization of the reforms is a challenge that still needs to be effectively addressed. The sustainability of the reform process in Viet Nam (and other pilot countries) is still very vulnerable, as the process remains dependent on key personalities in the UNCT, Government and donor group. In 2008, Viet Nam experienced a turn-over of key staff in the tripartite partnership and many more changes are expected in 2009. While regular staff turnover is an integral part of human resource management of the Government, the UN and donors, the fact that many of the drivers of reform are leaving poses a considerable risk to the process as a whole. How to build and enhance the institutional memory and the support base for reform, ensuring proper handover, and possible extension of the contract terms (for UN staff) in pilot countries are issues that need to be urgently considered.

The Headquarters of some Agencies have hitherto been reluctant to empower their country representatives to take decisions relating to UN Reform initiatives. This has often resulted in a cumbersome and ineffective *modus operandi*, where progress can only be achieved after a very extensive consultation process conducted to ensure agreement among the 16 different Headquarters. Initially, when the “One UN Initiative” was launched, the strategy of providing little guidance to the pilot countries allowed UNCTs to explore solutions that most optimally suit local conditions.

It is clear that the UN Country Team could also have benefited from robust and regular communications from Agency Headquarters to staff on the need for UN coherence and change. It is important that an incentive and rewards system is established to motivate and nurture new attitudes and behaviours among UN staff at the country level. Recent consultations with HQ have reconfirmed the support for UN Reform and a willingness to take concrete steps forward. For example, significant efforts have been made to ensure the empowerment of the One Leader to enable the RC to make strategic programmatic decisions and make final decisions such as on the allocation of resources from the One Plan Fund. However, many challenges still remain to be tackled.

## 6 - CONCLUSION

The second full year of implementing the “One UN Initiative” in Viet Nam saw important progress through the One Plan and major achievements under the “Five Ones”. These accomplishments were enhanced by the continuing strong tripartite partnership between the UN, Government and a supportive donor community. Viet Nam is seeing the emergence of a stronger and more coherent UN able to address current and future development challenges more effectively.

### One Plan

2008 was the first year of implementation of the One Plan 2 and the operationalization of the inter-agency Programme Coordination Groups (PCGs). During 2008, the UN made very important progress in developing a number of joint policy and advisory positions on the most critical development issues affecting Viet Nam such as the food and energy crisis, the social impact of macro-economic turbulence, and climate change. This occurred in the context of the UN providing more high-quality policy advice to the senior national leadership. In addition, the UN supported various key initiatives in cross-cutting areas including HIV, gender, human rights and culture.

Significant resources were allocated to further develop, refine, and institutionalize the One UN process. This resulted in fairly high transaction costs that cannot be sustained over time. However, the many results achieved in 2008 in the five Outcome areas of the One Plan also bear testimony as to why UN Reform can make a difference and why it is important to have a comprehensive One Plan that clearly articulates where there is scope for more effective inter-agency collaboration, whether in specific geographic regions or on specific themes.

### Programme Coordination Groups

In 2009, the UN will continue to strengthen the PCGs through various measures. Incorporating staff contributions to UN Reform and inter-agency collaboration into all job descriptions and performance assessment systems is a priority. As PCGs conduct more joint monitoring and evaluation, joint field visits, and common research and advocacy activities, more synergies and efficiencies are expected. Training on Results-Based Management (RBM) for PCG members is scheduled for 2009 to further enhance planning, monitoring, reporting and evidence-based decision-making in general.

The PCG review and planning process already represents a concrete demonstration of improved cost effectiveness as a result of the “One UN Initiative”. The structure and operations of the PCGs will continue to be reviewed in order to optimize their functioning and interaction with national counterparts and development partners. In the medium term, functional clustering of PCG members in the Green One UN House is expected to maximize inter-agency teamwork and knowledge sharing.

## Delivering as One Evaluations

While it is too early to assess the effectiveness or development impact of the UN Reform process, it is still possible to review whether the reform is on track or if immediate interventions are needed. The proposed country-led evaluation of the “Delivering as One” experience by the end of 2009 is expected to generate a number of valuable lessons on the process of UN Reform. As advocated by all pilot countries, this evaluation will precede and be separate from the 2010 independent evaluation called for by the UN General Assembly. The latter intends to focus more on the development results of all “Delivering as One” pilots. Following the 2007 Evaluability Study in Viet Nam, a number of steps have been taken to address the key issues raised. The 2009 country-led evaluation on the “Delivering as One” process will be a tripartite exercise involving the UN, Government and donors. It is envisaged that the UN Evaluation Group will provide the necessary support to develop a framework for the evaluation and a system for quality assurance.

## Future Role of the UN

A key concern is the unfolding global financial and economic crisis affecting the world economy and its impact on Viet Nam. Following a significantly reduced GDP forecast for 2009, the Government put in place a substantial stimulus package aimed at mitigating the impact of the downturn. The UN will continue to provide high-quality policy advice and recommendations on how best to address the social impact of the crisis.

Another key area for the UN will be to assess the likely development focus from a medium to longer-term perspective, particularly considering Viet Nam’s transition to Middle-Income Country (MIC) status. Together with development partners, the UN has taken the first steps towards preparing a Joint Country Analysis to assess – *inter alia* – anticipated development challenges and the potential effects of the transition to MIC status in terms of the overall development architecture in Viet Nam. The analysis will seek to identify the type of assistance Government may require in the short term (1 to 2 years) and longer term (5 to 10 years). It will also be critical in guiding the UN to define its strategic priorities for the 2012-2016 One Plan.

Significant progress has been made in 2008 in translating the vision of a coherent, effective and efficient UN at the country level into reality. 2008 also re-iterated what the “Delivering as One” experience has demonstrated so far: in order to achieve the best possible results, national ownership and leadership is essential, and strong ties between Government, development partners and the UN are crucial. Promising results have been achieved in this regard in the past year, and even greater focus will be placed on optimizing the tripartite partnership in 2009.



## ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF 2008 EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN RELATION TO THE ONE PLAN FUND

## OUTCOME 1: Equitable and Inclusive Social and Economic Policies, Plans and Laws

One Plan 1 Output	Corresponding One Plan 2 Output	Implementing Partners	Agency	Programme	Total Budget for One Plan 2 Outputs (US\$)	One Plan Fund Allocation for 2008 (prior year allocation, US\$)	One Plan Fund Expenditure (US\$)
1.1 Improved design and more effective implementation of national target programmes (NTPs) for poverty reduction and socio-economic development of poorest communes	1.1 Improved design and more effective implementation of national target programmes (NTPs) for poverty reduction and socio-economic development of poorest communes	MOLISA & CEM	UNDP	Support to NTPs	3,746,702	325,280	316,329
		With MPI, MOF& other ministries and Provincial People's Committees	UNICEF	Planning and Social Policy	49,247	47,227	
1.3 Improved monitoring and evaluation of progress in socio-economic development, towards achieving VDGs/MDGs and meeting the commitments of Viet Nam under international agreements, with special attention to situation of poor ethnic minority people, children, and women	1.3 Improved monitoring and evaluation of the progress in socio-economic development, towards achieving VDGs/MDGs and meeting the commitments of Viet Nam under international agreements, with special attention to situation of poor ethnic minority people, children, and women	GSO	UNDP	Tracking Urban Poverty	8,325,611	428,000	27,045
			UNDP	Support to SEDP M&E		121,980	121,980
		VCPFC, MPI, MOLISA, MARD, MOET, MOH & People's	UNDP	Support to SED Strategy		481,988	58,698
		Committees of selected provinces	UNICEF	Planning and Social Policy		251,080	206,885
			UNFPA	Support for Survey & Evaluation of Pop/FP		535,000	973,818



1.4 Increased knowledge among policy makers and the public regarding new areas of social policy and their impact on children, with a special focus on policy and planning and the Vietnamese family	1.4 Increased knowledge among policy makers and the public regarding new areas of social policy and their impact on children, with a special focus on policy and planning and the Vietnamese family	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs Viet Nam Committee for Population, Family and Children (VCPFC)	UNICEF	Planning and Social Policy	775,000	49,247	47,227
1.5 Strengthened policies on ethnic minorities that promote the rights of ethnic minority children and women	1.5 Strengthened policies on ethnic minorities that promote the rights of ethnic minority children and women	Committee for Ethnic Minorities	UNDP	Capacity Building for CEM	1,838,500	321,000	169,872
1.6 Strengthened capacity at the national level for participatory formulation, implementation and monitoring of socio-economic development plans, with a special focus on child poverty	1.6 Strengthened capacity at the national level for participatory formulation, implementation and monitoring of socio-economic development plans, with a special focus on child poverty	MOLISA	UNICEF	Planning and Social Policy	1,103,500	98,494	94,454
1.8 More coherent and conducive regulatory framework for private sector development and practices that promote investment, trade and employment, especially among youth and at local levels	1.12 More coherent and conducive regulatory framework and policies for private sector development and practices that promote investment, trade, wealth and employment creation, especially among youth, at national and local levels	MPI with VCCI, GSO, People's Committees of provinces and private sector entities, DOLISA/ Ba Vi Rehab. Centre No.2, Ha Tay	UNDP	Support to Enterprise and Investment Laws	25,205,576	270,621	251,551

<p>1.9 Improved understanding of challenges, identification of policy options to respond to socio-economic impacts of globalization and integration, and promotion of more equitable distribution of the benefits of participation in the international economy</p>	<p>1.14 Improved understanding of challenges, identification of policy options to respond to socio-economic impacts of globalization and integration, and promotion of more equitable distribution of the benefits of participation in the international economy</p>	<p>VASS and MOLISA with GSO</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Economic Diplomacy</p>	<p>4,138,768</p>	<p>850,650</p>	<p>830,259</p>
<p>1.10 Increased knowledge, and identification of policy options to promote more pro-poor public finance policies that take into account the impacts of trade liberalization and financial reforms</p>	<p>1.10 Increased knowledge, and identification of policy options to promote more pro-poor public finance policies that take into account the impacts of trade liberalization and financial reforms</p>	<p>MOF and MPI with VASS</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Financial Policy Analysis</p>	<p>4,337,687</p>	<p>1,324,660</p>	<p>166,032</p>
<p>1.12 Enhanced capacity of relevant central institutions to review, formulate and advocate for population and reproductive health policies and programmes that are in line with international agreements of which Viet Nam is a signatory, including CEDAW</p>	<p>1.19 Enhance capacity of relevant central institutions to review, formulate and advocate for population and reproductive health policies and programmes that are in line with international agreements of which Viet Nam is a signatory, including CEDAW</p>	<p>MOH, VCPFC, related central sectors, and 7 provinces</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Enhance Capacity of Central Institution for Pop/RH policies</p>	<p>2,335,950</p>	<p>700,850</p>	<p>366,205</p>
<p>1.12 Enhanced capacity of relevant central institutions to review, formulate and advocate for population and reproductive health policies and programmes that are in line with international agreements of which Viet Nam is a signatory, including CEDAW</p>	<p>1.19 Enhance capacity of relevant central institutions to review, formulate and advocate for population and reproductive health policies and programmes that are in line with international agreements of which Viet Nam is a signatory, including CEDAW</p>	<p>MOH, VCPFC, related central sectors, and 7 provinces</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Strengthen Partner's Capacity using Age and Sex Data</p>	<p>53,500</p>	<p>66,904</p>	<p></p>

1.13 Reduced stigma and discrimination against PLHIV and people affected by HIV through improved communication work on HIV	1.22 Reduced stigma and discrimination against PLHIV and people affected by HIV through improved communication work on HIV	CCI & its local bodies; and national mass media	UNDP	Leadership to HIV/AIDS	1,800,595	512,297	501,458
1.14 Improved HIV coordination and planning	1.23 Improved HIV coordination and planning	Senior Party, Government and National Assembly VAAC/MOH; other ministries	UNAIDS	Support to PLWH in Access to Prevention, Treatment & Care	3,465,000	160,500	160,500
1.15 Strengthened capacities of national and provincial people's representatives and leaders to ensure that HIV concerns are mainstreamed in policies, legal documents and plans, and their implementation is monitored, in order to ensure stigma and discrimination-free, multi-sector and gender-sensitive approaches to HIV and protection of the rights of PLHIV	1.24 Strengthened capacities of national and provincial people's representatives and leaders to ensure that HIV concerns are mainstreamed in policies, legal documents and plans, and their implementation is monitored, in order to ensure stigma and discrimination-free, multi-sector and gender-sensitive approaches to HIV and protection of the rights of PLHIV	CCSE & CCI at various levels; and NA/CSA and People's Councils of selected provinces	UNAIDS	Support to PLWH in Access to Prevention, Treatment & Care	2,660,375	42,800	42,800

1.16 Process on “Moving Towards Universal Access to Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support” initiated and monitored, including target-setting, resource estimation and development of a roadmap.	1.25 Process on “Moving Towards Universal Access to Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support” initiated and monitored, including target-setting, resource estimation and development of a roadmap.	Senior Party, Government and National Assembly VAAC/MOH; other ministries	UNAIDS	Support to PLWH in access to Prevention, Treatment & Care	941,000	231,120	231,120
1.17 Enhanced civil society capacity, collaboration and participation in the global, regional and country response to support PLHIV	1.26 Enhanced civil society capacity, collaboration and participation in the global, regional and country response to support PLHIV	WU; VAAC/MOH; Ministries of Transport, Infrastructure; NGOs	UNAIDS	Support to PLWH in Access to Prevention, Treatment & Care	990,000	117,700	117,700
<b>TOAL ONE UN PLAN ALLOCATION FOR <u>SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u> OUTCOME</b>					<b>61,664,264</b>	<b>7,073,754</b>	<b>4,939,745</b>

<b>OUTCOME 2: Universally Available, High Quality Social and Protection Services</b>							
<b>One Plan Outputs</b>	<b>Corresponding One Plan 2 Output</b>	<b>Implementing Partners</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Total Budget for One Plan 2 Outputs (US\$)</b>	<b>One Plan Fund Allocation for 2008 (prior year allocation, US\$)</b>	<b>One Plan Fund 2008 Expenditure (US\$)</b>
2.1 Improved national child protection legislation, policies and structures for children and adolescents	2.4 Improved national child protection legislation, policies and structures for children and adolescents	Viet Nam Committee for Population, Family and Children	UNICEF	Child Protection Development	2,036,333	51,172	21,741
2.2 Increased capacity among child protection personnel to conduct social work, child protection and psychosocial care	2.5 Increased capacity among child protection personnel to conduct social work, child protection and psychosocial care		UNICEF	Child Protection Development	1,390,825	31,422	13,349
2.3 Strengthened child protection monitoring and inspection system	2.6 Strengthened child protection monitoring and inspection system		UNICEF	Child Protection Development	420,017	4,489	1,907
2.4 Improved support and protection for child victims of the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and those working to reduce exploitive forms of child labour	2.7 Improved support and protection for child victims of the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and those working to reduce exploitive forms of child labour		UNICEF	Child Protection Development	1,640,000	0	24,016

2.5 Improved care system for CNSP and ANSP, including those working on the street, children with disabilities, and those without primary care givers that are infected and affected by HIV	2.8 Improved care system for CNSP and ANSP, including those working on the street, children with disabilities, and those without primary care givers that are infected and affected by HIV	UNICEF	Child Protection Development	1,510,817	0	8,255
2.6 By the end of 2010, children up to 6 years of age are physically, intellectually, emotionally and socially ready to enter primary school with a special focus on disadvantaged and vulnerable young children and their families (the poorest, ethnic minority, girls, and children with disabilities)	2.11 By the end of 2010, children up to 6 years of age are physically, intellectually, emotionally and socially ready to enter primary school with a special focus on disadvantaged and vulnerable young children and their families (the poorest, ethnic minority, girls, and children with disabilities)	UNICEF	Early Childhood Development	4,017,581	509,234	435,558
2.7 By the end of 2010, primary school age children, particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable children (including ethnic minority children), will enrol and complete primary education in equitable, quality and efficient child-friendly schools	2.12 By the end of 2010, primary school age children, particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable children (including ethnic minority children), will enrol and complete primary education in equitable, quality and efficient child-friendly schools	UNICEF	Child-Friendly Primary Education	4,346,200	428,653	114,661



2.8 By 2010, young people realise their full potential and rights through access to quality education, including life skills, SRH and HIV/AIDS education in schools and communities	2.13 By 2010, all learners, especially young people, realise their full potential and rights through access to quality education, including life skills, SRH and HIV/AIDS education in schools and the communities	Ministry of Education and Training, 3 teacher training universities	UNICEF  UNFPA	Adolescent Development and Participation  RH for Unmarried Young People & Migrants	4,774,676  54,570	155,685  37,687	168,502
2.9 Volunteerism provides a mechanism for participation and involvement by Vietnamese youth	2.14 Volunteerism provides a mechanism for participation and involvement by Vietnamese youth		UNV	Strengthening Capacity of Volunteerism for Development in Viet Nam	1,148,872	188,458	61,893
2.11 - Improved awareness, attitudes and better practices among the general public on prevention measures for major child injuries - GoV and donor community's responses to child injury prevention in Viet Nam is strengthened - National laws regarding child safety developed, improved and enforced - Project impacts, processes are documented and disseminated to related stakeholders	2.17 Improved laws and strategies for injury prevention developed and enforced, and responses documented (increased awareness, improved attitudes and practices for injury prevention, and strengthened community and institutional responses)	Viet Nam Committee for Population, Family and Children	UNICEF	Childhood Injury Prevention	11,582,266	8,816	12,509

<p>2.12 - Comprehensive Government action plans on CIP in place and implemented - Incidence of mild and severe injury reduced by 20% in the project locations</p>	<p>2.17 Improved laws and strategies for injury prevention developed and enforced, and responses documented; increased awareness, improved attitudes and practices for injury prevention, and strengthened community and institutional responses</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Childhood Injury Prevention</p>		<p>34,689</p>	<p>39,660</p>
<p>2.14 Comprehensive health policies on children and mothers available and implemented</p>	<p>2.20 Comprehensive health policies on children, youth and mothers available and implemented, supported by research and quality data</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Health and Nutrition Policy Support</p>	<p>12,513,194</p>	<p>328,262</p>	<p>132,117</p>
<p>2.15 Quality data on the situation of women and children, including the impact of macro-economic policies, health reforms, and social changes, available and used to guide projects and inform policies</p>	<p>2.20 Comprehensive health policies on children, youth and mothers available and implemented, supported by research and quality data</p>		<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Health and Nutrition Policy Support</p>		<p>86,384</p>	<p>34,768</p>

2.16 Comprehensive policies and guidance documents on child and maternal nutrition available and implemented	2.21 Comprehensive policies and guidance documents on child and maternal nutrition available and implemented, supported by research and quality data	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	3,471,214	241,878	97,350
2.17 Quality data on the nutrition situation of women and children, including disaggregation by region, gender and ethnicity, available and used to guide projects and inform policies	2.21 Comprehensive policies and guidance documents on child and maternal nutrition available and implemented, supported by research and quality data	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support		120,938	48,674
2.18 Women, adolescents and children under 5, including ethnic minorities in Provincial Child Friendly Programme (PCFP) project areas, have optimal health and nutrition status	2.22 Women, adolescents and children under 5, including ethnic minorities in Provincial Child Friendly Programme (PCFP) project areas, have optimal health and nutrition status	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	605,000	20,263	34,552

2.19 With national/regional MOH support, children's access to quality health and nutrition services in PCFP areas increased to ensure their survival and optimal health and nutrition status	2.23 With national/regional MOH support, children's access to quality health and nutrition services in PCFP areas increased to ensure their survival and optimal health and nutrition status	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	605,000	20,263	34,552
2.20 Increased awareness and positive behaviour change in society in terms of health, including SRH, gender, child health, and nutrition, especially for women, children, adolescents, ethnic minorities and migrants, through advocacy and BCC	2.24 Increased awareness and positive behaviour change in society in terms of health, including SRH, gender, child health, and nutrition, especially for women, children, adolescents, ethnic minorities and migrants, through advocacy and BCC	UNICEF	Health & Nutrition Policy Support	4,995,780	20,263	34,552
2.21 70% of households, including children and women, use hygienic sanitation facilities and 60% of targeted people use soap to wash their hands before eating and after using toilets	2.26 70% of households, including children and women, use hygienic sanitation facilities and 60% of targeted people use soap to wash their hands before eating and after using toilets	UNFPA	Increased Access to HIV/AIDS Information & Prevention Services		19,260	50,581
		UNICEF	Rural Water Supply and Environment	3,564,150	215,340	34,410

<p>2.22 VDG goals &amp; NTP II goals on rural water supply and sanitation well advocated and supported in project areas, including PCFP provinces. Strengthened capacity to monitor and implement RWSS programmes. Effective technical support provided to PCFP</p>	<p>2.27 VDG goals &amp; NTP II goals on rural water supply and sanitation well advocated and supported, including arsenic mitigation interventions as applicable, in project areas and PCFP provinces. Strengthened capacity to monitor and implement RWSS programmes</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MONRE</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Rural Water Supply and Environment</p>	<p>7,230,000</p>	<p>301,725</p>	<p>190,915</p>
<p>2.23 Development of replicable models of integrated programming for children that are properly assessed and evaluated</p>	<p>2.30 Development of replicable models of integrated programming for children that are properly assessed and evaluated, with lessons learned being taken incorporated and replicated in other provinces;</p>	<p>MPI, VCPFC, DPI, Provincial People's Committee</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>1. Provincial Child-Friendly Programme 2. Kon Tum Joint Programme</p>	<p>18,316,510</p>	<p>1,200,016</p>	<p>1,554,208</p>
<p>2.24 Improved quality of RH service delivery at all levels in selected provinces through: (i) improved capacity of the central level to provide technical assistance and supervise grassroots levels; and (ii) improved capacity of grassroots health system in RH service delivery in compliance with the National Standards for Reproductive Healthcare Services</p>	<p>2.31 Improved quality of RH service delivery at all levels in selected provinces through: (i) improved capacity of the central level to provide technical assistance and supervise grassroots levels; and (ii) improved capacity of grassroots health system in RH service delivery in compliance with the National Standards for Reproductive Healthcare Services</p>	<p>MOH, and 7 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Improve Quality of RH Services</p>	<p>8,910,422</p>	<p>85,600</p>	<p>88,237</p>

2.25 Increased access for adolescents, pre-pregnant women, pregnant women, and newborns to quality maternal health and nutrition services before, during pregnancy, at delivery and post-partum	2.32 Increased access for adolescents, pre-pregnant women, pregnant women, and newborns to quality maternal health and nutrition services before, during pregnancy, at delivery and post-partum	MOH and 7 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	5,243,982	20,263	34,552
				UNFPA		1. Increase Maternal & Neonatal Services	
2.26 Increased availability of RH-friendly services and information for unmarried young people and migrants in selected localities through support for the implementation of models of SRH information and service provision in school and communities	2.33 Increased availability of RH-friendly services and information for unmarried young people and migrants in selected localities through support for the implementation of models of SRH information and service provision in school and communities	MOH, and 7 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)	UNFPA	2. Kon Tum Joint Programme	2,301,120	325,000	87,935
				RH for Unmarried Young People and Migrants		127,330	
2.27 Enhanced men's involvement and women's empowerment in SRH communication activities and improve legal environment	2.34 Enhanced men's involvement and women's empowerment in SRH communication activities and improve legal environment	MOH, and 2 provinces (PCPFC, DOH, related provincial sectors)	UNFPA	Enhance Men's & Women's Participation in SRH Communication Activities	1,546,986	235,400	365,589



2.28 Quality data on HIV, in particular related to children and women, available and used to guide implementation and inform policies	2.35 Quality data on HIV, in particular related to children and women, available and used to guide implementation and inform policies	Ministry of Health	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	513,500	57,620	23,308
2.29 Policies and guidance documents on HIV, in particular related to children and women, available and implemented	2.36 Policies and guidance documents on HIV, in particular related to children and women, available and implemented		UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	884,300	103,715	41,954
2.30 Increase access to HIV information and prevention services for women, their partners, adolescents and children by trained health service providers and community mobilization workers	2.37 Increase access to HIV information and prevention services for women, their partners, adolescents and children by trained health service providers and community mobilization workers	MOH, mass organizations	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	2,071,521	126,763	51,277
2.31 Pregnant women and their partners, and people of reproductive health age (in particular adolescents) have access to quality VCT/PMTCT services	2.38 Pregnant women and their partners, and people of reproductive health age (in particular adolescents) have access to quality VCT/PMTCT services		UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	1,347,800	44,940	74,029
			UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support		161,334	65,262

2.32 HIV-positive women and their children receive care and support (medical, nutritional, emotional)	2.39 HIV-positive women and their children receive care and support (medical, nutritional, emotional)	VAAC, MOLISA, MOPS, VPCFC; mass organizations, local NGOs, PLHIV groups; PEPFAR, WU	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	1,039,700	126,763	51,277
2.33 Volunteerism and social mobilization to support services for people infected with and affected by HIV	2.40 Volunteerism and social mobilization to support services for people infected with and affected by HIV	VAAC, MOLISA, MOPS, VPCFC; mass organizations, local NGOs, PLHIV groups; PEPFAR WU	UNAIDS  UNICEF	Volunteerism & Social Mobilization to Support PLHIV  Child Protection Development	3,251,532	155,150  0	155,150  5,253
<b>TOTAL ONE UN PLAN ALLOCATION FOR SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES OUTCOME</b>					<b>106,283,998</b>	<b>6,748,582</b>	<b>5,229,181</b>

<b>OUTCOME 3: Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources</b>							
<b>One Plan Outputs</b>	<b>Corresponding One Plan 2 Output</b>	<b>Implementing Partners</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Total Budget for One Plan 2 Outputs (US\$)</b>	<b>One Plan Fund Allocation for 2008 (prior year allocation, US\$)</b>	<b>One Plan Fund 2008 Expenditure (US\$)</b>
3.3 Improved and publicly accessible environmental information, including data on poverty-environment links, for monitoring and use in statistical and economic policy instruments	3.3 Improved and publicly accessible environmental information, including data on poverty-environment links, for monitoring and use in statistical and economic policy instruments	MONRE, MARD, MOF, GSO With MPI, CIEM, NA and Provincial People's Committees	-	Rural Water Supply and Environment	1,694,745	0	0
<b>TOTAL ONE UN PLAN ALLOCATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OUTCOME</b>					<b>1,694,745</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

OUTCOME 4: Accountable, Transparent and Participatory Governance							
One Plan Outputs	Corresponding One Plan 2 Output	Implementing Partners	Agency	Programme	Total Budget for One Plan 2 Outputs (US\$)	One Plan Fund Allocation for 2008 (prior year allocation, US\$)	One Plan Fund 2008 Expenditure (US\$)
4.3 Provincial SEDP and other plans (sectoral plans and annual plans) and legal documents in place that are rights-based, participatory, evidence-based and pro-poor, demonstrating increased commitment of human and financial resources for vulnerable groups (children, women and ethnic minorities)	4.3 Provincial SEDP and other plans (sectoral plans and annual plans) and legal documents in place that are rights-based, participatory, evidence-based and pro-poor, demonstrating increased commitment of human and financial resources for vulnerable groups (children, women and ethnic minorities)	MPI/VCFFC	UNICEF	Provincial Child-Friendly Programme	2,985,000	218,815	165,921
4.6 Friendly justice system for adolescents established, and programmes and services for children and adolescents improved, in particular those who are victims, in conflict with the law or at risk, and witnesses	4.6 Strengthened justice system, including legislation, capacity and programmes for victims, witnesses and perpetrators, in line with relevant international standards	Ministry of Justice	UNICEF	Child Protection System	4,093,000	254,986	60,720

4.7 Strengthened capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils to oversee the functioning of the executive and represent the interests of the public	4.12 Strengthened capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils to oversee the functioning of the executive and represent the interests of the public	ONA, CEBA & People's Councils of selected provinces With relevant bodies of the NA	UNDP	Capacity of Representative Bodies	5,946,736	1,586,810	1,334,700
4.8 Improved capacity of elected officials to address issues relating to the rights of children and women	4.13 Improved capacity of elected officials to address issues relating to the rights of children and women	NA Committee on Culture, Education, Youth and Children, other NA Committees and Provincial People's Councils	UNICEF	Planning and Social Policy	1,020,000	40,660	129,369
4.8 Improved capacity of elected officials to address issues relating to the rights of children and women	4.13 Improved capacity of elected officials to address issues relating to the rights of children and women	NA Committee on Culture, Education, Youth and Children, other NA Committees and Provincial People's Councils	UNICEF	Planning and Social Policy	2,277,992	358,450	226,260
<b>TOTAL ONE PLAN FUND ALLOCATION FOR GOVERNANCE OUTCOME</b>					<b>16,322,728</b>	<b>2,459,721</b>	<b>1,916,970</b>

<b>OUTCOME 5: Reduced Vulnerability to Natural Disasters</b>							
<b>One Plan Outputs</b>	<b>Corresponding One Plan 2 Output</b>	<b>Implementing Partners</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Total Budget for One Plan 2 Outputs (US\$)</b>	<b>One Plan Fund Allocation for 2008 (prior year allocation, US\$)</b>	<b>One Plan Fund 2008 Expenditure (US\$)</b>
5.1 Evidence-based national and local disaster risk reduction legislation, strategies and policies and plans developed, approved and integrated into socio-economic and sectoral strategies and plans	5.1 Evidence-based national and local disaster risk reduction legislation, strategies and policies and plans developed, approved and integrated into socio-economic and sectoral strategies and plans	MARD, CCFSC, NA/CSTE, MONRE, MOH, MOET, People's Committees of selected provinces, MOF, Viet Nam Insurance Company, Viet Nam Red Cross	UNDP	Disaster Risk Management	1,400,000	428,000	56,429
5.2 Institutional systems and processes strengthened to enhance coordinated and integrated DRR actions and adaptation to global climate change, at national and province levels	5.2 Institutional systems and processes strengthened to enhance coordinated and integrated DRR actions and adaptation to global climate change, at national and province levels	MARD, CCFSC, Selected PPCs, local mass organizations	UNDP	Climate change Adaptation	2,679,375	203,568	48,388



5.3 National and local capacities strengthened to minimize adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of climate-related disasters	5.3 National and local capacities strengthened to minimize adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of climate-related disasters	MARD, CCFSC, MONRE, GSO, MOET, MOH, MPI, Viet Nam Red Cross, relevant research institutions, PPCs	UNDP	Climate Change Adaptation	203,566	48,387
			UNICEF	Child Protection System	2,693	1,144
			UNICEF	Early Childhood Development	94,165	73,840
			UNICEF	Health and Nutrition Policy Support	86,384	34,768
			UNICEF	Rural Water Supply and Environment	27,214	11,859
<b>TOTAL ONE PLAN FUND ALLOCATION FOR <u>REDUCED VULNERABILITY</u> OUTCOME</b>					<b>8,145,185</b>	<b>274,815</b>
<b>TOTAL ONE PLAN FUND ALLOCATION FOR ALL OUTCOMES</b>					<b>194,110,920</b>	<b>12,360,711</b>

**Note 1:** In the 2007 One Plan Report an amount of US\$22,667 was erroneously reported as allocated to OPF 1 Output 3.3 when it was actually allocated to OPF 1 Output 2.21.

**Note 2:** UNDP's total expenditure reported above totals US\$4,157,388. However, the 2008 certified expenditure report sent to donors by the UNDP Comptroller will show total UNDP expenditure of US\$3,658,769 for 2008 from the One Plan Fund. The balance of US\$498,619 (which relates to Outcome 1) will be included in the 2009 certified expenditure report which will be sent to donors by the Comptroller in 2010.

**Note 3:** Original allocations to some UNFPA projects were necessarily based on estimated figures, because discussions with implementing partners had not been finalized. Therefore, actual project budgets changed after allocation when these discussions were concluded.

ANNEX 2: OVERVIEW OF ALLOCATIONS MADE FROM THE ONE PLAN FUND IN 2008 FOR EXPENDITURE IN 2009 (amounts in US\$)						
One Plan Outcomes	Outcome 1: Social & Economic Policies	Outcome 2: Social & Protection Services	Outcome 3: Environmental Protection	Outcome 4: Governance	Outcome 5: Reduced Vulnerability to National Disasters	Total
UN Agency	For expenditure in 2009	For expenditure in 2009	For expenditure in 2009	For expenditure in 2009	For expenditure in 2009	For expenditure in 2009
UNAIDS	358,450	214,000				572,450
UNDP	1,829,562		750,782	540,188	57,851	3,178,383
UNFPA	1,154,165	1,277,040				2,431,205
UNICEF	707,671	4,873,424		814,702	145,918	6,541,715
UNV		200,000				200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,049,848</b>	<b>6,564,464</b>	<b>750,782</b>	<b>1,354,890</b>	<b>203,769</b>	<b>12,923,753</b>
<b>Total One Plan 2 Budget</b>	<b>99,539,642</b>	<b>153,171,436</b>	<b>51,323,324</b>	<b>52,001,234</b>	<b>45,069,702</b>	<b>401,105,338</b>

**Note:** Allocations for expenditure in 2009 were made in 2009 to FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, UNODC and WHO.

### ANNEX 3a: FINANCIAL REPORT ON SOURCES AND USE OF FUNDS, ONE PLAN FUND WINDOW 1, FROM OPENING OF FUND TO 31 DECEMBER 2008

	PREVIOUS PERIOD AS OF 31 DEC 2007 (US\$)	CURRENT PERIOD JAN TO DEC 2008 (US\$)	TOTAL (US\$)
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
Gross Donor Contributions (shown by Donor in Table 2)	26,121,048	3,792,743	<b>29,913,791</b>
Fund Earned Interest Income	337,635	543,492	<b>881,127</b>
Agency Earned Interest Income	-	-	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Source of Funds</b>	<b>26,458,683</b>	<b>4,336,236</b>	<b>30,794,918</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Implementing Agencies from Donor Contributions	-	17,327,648	<b>17,327,648</b>
Transfers to Implementing Agencies from Fund-Earned Interest	-	-	<b>0</b>
Transfers to Implementing Agencies from Agency-Earned Interest	-	-	<b>0</b>
Refund of Unutilized Balances on Closed Projects by Implementing Agencies	-	-	<b>0</b>
<b>Sub-total Transfers to Implementing Agencies</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,327,648</b>	<b>17,327,648</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	-	299,138	<b>299,138</b>
Direct Costs (Support to Steering Committee/Secretariat)	-	162,500	<b>162,500</b>
Other Expenditure from Fund Interest	-	-	<b>0</b>
Other Expenditure from Agency Interest	-	-	<b>0</b>
Bank Charges	-	-	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Use of Funds</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,789,286</b>	<b>17,789,286</b>
<b>Balance of Funds Available</b>	<b>26,458,683</b>	<b>(13,453,050)</b>	<b>13,005,632</b>

**ANNEX 3b: FINANCIAL REPORT ON SOURCES AND USE OF FUNDS, ONE PLAN FUND WINDOW 2, FROM OPENING OF FUND TO 31 DECEMBER 2008**

	PREVIOUS PERIOD AS OF 31 DEC 2007 (US\$)	CURRENT PERIOD JAN TO DEC 2008 (US\$)	TOTAL (US\$)
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
Gross Donor Contributions (shown by Donor in Table 3)	-	9,209,558	<b>9,209,558</b>
Fund Earned Interest Income	-	68,278	<b>68,278</b>
Agency Earned Interest Income	-	-	<b>0</b>
Total Source of Funds	0	9,277,836	<b>9,277,836</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Implementing Agencies from Donor Contributions	-	-	<b>0</b>
Transfers to Implementing Agencies from Fund-Earned Interest	-	-	<b>0</b>
Transfers to Implementing Agencies from Agency-Earned Interest	-	-	<b>0</b>
Refund of Unutilized Balances on Closed Projects by Implementing Agencies	-	-	<b>0</b>
<b><i>Sub-total Transfers to Implementing Agencies</i></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	-	92,095	<b>92,095</b>
Direct Costs (Support to Steering Committee/Secretariat)	-	137,500	<b>137,500</b>
Other Expenditure from Fund Interest	-	-	<b>0</b>
Other Expenditure from Agency Interest	-	-	<b>0</b>
Bank Charges	-	-	<b>0</b>
Total Use of Funds	0	229,595	<b>229,595</b>
<b>Balance of Funds Available</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,048,240</b>	<b>9,048,240</b>

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