



**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
2001 - 2005**

Ha Noi, June 2000

Foreword

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is an essential component of the United Nations programme for reform introduced by the UN Secretary General in 1997. As a strategic planning framework for UN development operation and assistance at country level, the UNDAF provides a basis for increased collaboration and impact of UN development assistance, as well as a framework under which UN organisations may support the country's long-term development according to their comparative advantages. As an instrument for dialoguing with the Government and the wider donor community, the UNDAF also assists to facilitate development partnerships.

The present UNDAF for 2001-2005 - a UN document prepared in close consultation with the Government - builds on the 1998-2000 UNDAF for Viet Nam and is based on the findings and recommendations of the UN's 1999 Common Country Assessment — *Looking Ahead*. Both the CCA and UNDAF are themselves products of UN collaboration in Viet Nam, having benefited from the joint work of all UN agencies in Viet Nam, and from broad consultations with the Government as well as with bilateral donors, international finance institutions and non-governmental organisations.

The four UNDAF focus areas – basic human needs, rural development, governance and environment – reflect a convergence of national needs and priorities and areas to which UN development assistance may be effectively applied. The various and more specific UN goals and objectives contained in this document aim to assist the Government in realising its long-term development goals, in support of its ten-year socio-economic development strategy for 2001-2010. The UNDAF goals attempt to build upon the considerable social and economic achievements already attained in Viet Nam over the past decade, particularly in poverty reduction. In aggregate, they represent the values espoused by the United Nations as embodied in UN conventions, covenants and declarations, and adapted to the Vietnamese context.

By developing and enunciating this framework, the UN hopes to have broadened the understanding of the UN's work in the country and clarified more specifically its relationship and partnerships with the Government and the development community, in order to utilise more effectively ODA resources. In doing so, we hope that development partnerships may further evolve to add value to reaching the common goal of improving the well-being of the people of Viet Nam.

In conclusion, the UN would like to express its sincere appreciation to the many Government ministries, senior officials, mass organisations, and the donor community in Viet Nam for their valuable contributions and active participation in the development of this document and in the UNDAF process itself. It is hoped that this document provides the basis for further deepening cooperation and partnership in the coming years as we work to meet the development challenges and opportunities ahead.

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Ha Noi, Viet Nam
June 2000

Mission Statement
United Nations in Viet Nam

We, the UN Country Team in Viet Nam, are committed to supporting the national goals of Viet Nam to achieve social and economic development with equity and sustainability through a people centred development, and thereby, to reduce poverty. Our overriding mission is to help the people of Viet Nam in its fight against poverty through support to programmes that expand choices and enlarge opportunities for especially disadvantaged communities, families and individuals, by addressing the underlying causes of their poverty.

Using people-centred approaches, our programmes are intended to reach out to and directly benefit the poor - in particular women, children and youth, farmers, and workers. This will be achieved through support to fulfilment of basic human needs, achievement of improved environmental protection and natural resource management, rural development and good governance. Respecting the specific culture of Viet Nam, and in accordance with the principles contained in the fundamental UN instruments, we will strive to provide the best advice and develop national capacity. Participation, information, creation of public awareness and dissemination of best practices are all part of this process.

We will continue to play a catalytic role within the ODA community to promote national development objectives and to strengthen national capacity for effective aid coordination and management. We are committed to using the UN Development Assistance Framework process as an opportunity for closer policy and operational collaboration with international financial institutions, bilateral donors and international NGOs. The World Bank is committed to close collaboration with the UN agencies in pursuance of a comprehensive development framework for Viet Nam.

We are committed to a process of continuing self-evaluation and change. Working as partners, while preserving the unique strengths and identities of our agencies, we aim to improve our own coordination, effectiveness and efficiency in order to provide the best possible service to the Government and people of Viet Nam. The UN Development Assistance Framework identifies areas for joint action and opportunities for maximising impact through agreed objectives and a shared timeframe.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM 2001-2005

I. Background

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) was first mandated in the Secretary-General's July 1997 report, "Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform." The UNDAF is a strategic planning and collaborative programming framework that helps to identify priorities for United Nations action. It is designed to bring greater coherence, collaboration and effectiveness to United Nations development efforts in the field in order to improve the well-being of the people served by the organisation. Close collaboration between the United Nations, national governments and development partners is necessary to determine the most effective way to achieve common priorities. In short, the UNDAF identifies common challenges, common responses, common resource frameworks, and potential partnerships.

The Common Country Assessment (CCA) is a country-based process for reviewing and analysing the national development situation based on a strategic approach. The CCA identifies key issues as a basis for advocacy, policy dialogue, and preparation of a common United Nations response (UNDAF). The CCA provides a common understanding of a country's development challenges, and identifies new ideas and opportunities together with the national authorities, civil society and development partners.

The United Nations in Viet Nam formulated its first UNDAF for 1998-2000 in May 1998. Following extensive consultation with the Government, the donor community and civil society, four areas were selected on which the UN System in Viet Nam would focus from 1998 to 2000 - basic human needs, rural development, governance and environment. The second UNDAF for Viet Nam, presented in this document, covers the 2001-2005 period and benefits from the recent harmonisation of programming cycles among UN agencies as well as with UNDAF 1998-2000. This second UNDAF is heavily based on the findings and recommendations of the first CCA conducted for Viet Nam titled, *Looking Ahead: A Common Country Assessment*. The CCA, published in December 1999, provides a current analysis of key development priorities in the country. Another important study, *Attacking Poverty* – a joint Government-Donor-NGO Poverty Working Group analysis of the causes of poverty in Viet Nam – also greatly contributed to defining the UN's approach to development assistance in the country.

Working from this foundation, the United Nations in Viet Nam determined that the four broad focus areas defined in UNDAF 1998-2000 – **basic human needs, rural development, governance and environment** – remain relevant and valid for Viet Nam's second UNDAF. It was also agreed that each of the four focus areas needed to be revisited in order to reflect recent conditions as described in the CCA and the *Attacking Poverty* report. Four interagency theme groups, reflecting each of the UNDAF focus areas, assumed responsibility for revising and identifying the goals, objectives and cooperation strategies for UN support, in consultation with the Government and other development partners.

Having agreed on the main priorities for UN development assistance for 2001-2005, a key goal of the UNDAF process is to increase the collaboration between UN agencies, the Government of Viet Nam and the wider donor community. Striving for this goal, the UN system will use the UNDAF to improve the overall impact of its development assistance in the focus areas selected. Collaboration among UN agencies will involve employing a holistic, multisectoral approach to development that taps into the technical expertise and comparative advantages of UN agencies as appropriate. This will not only help to reduce costs, but also enhance the impact of the UN's operations and, most importantly, maximise benefits to Viet Nam.

II. Introduction

A. Viet Nam's Development Context

1. In little over a decade since launching its key reforms through its *doi moi* or renovation strategy, Viet Nam has made outstanding progress across a broad range of development measures, both social and economic. The rate of poverty has registered one of the sharpest declines of any developing country on record, falling from a high 58% in 1993 to around 37% of the population in 1998 according to the World Bank's poverty measure. Much of this impressive poverty reduction can be traced to the 8-9% annual economic growth rates of the country in the early 1990s, and more particularly to Viet Nam's strong agricultural performance since the late 1980s. Viet Nam's reforms in the agricultural sector transformed itself from a country experiencing severe food insecurity into one of the world's largest exporters of rice, coffee and other agricultural commodities. The last decade in particular has also seen the education and health status of the population improve markedly. At 108th out of 174 countries in 2000¹, Viet Nam's human development index ranks well above what would be expected from its low GDP per capita of US\$352 in 1998.
2. The increased national economic growth which followed the Government's introduction of its *doi moi* programme has fueled much of Viet Nam's recent development successes. In addition, the Government's prioritisation of poverty alleviation in its policies has enabled an even greater portion of the population to be lifted out of poverty. The Government emphasis on poverty reduction has targeted investment to specific areas and groups and ensured that Vietnam enjoys one of the most socially and economically equitable development processes of any developing country.
3. Whilst not detracting from these considerable achievements, Viet Nam's rapid development from the late 1980s began from a very low base. The Government's decision to adopt the *doi moi* programme was based primarily on the poor state of the country's economy and low standard of living. A number of indicators suggest Viet Nam's early development spurt arose largely from immediate and more easily attainable gains arising from the *doi moi* reform policies. The next stage of economic and institutional development that requires more proactive reforms of the country's administration and economy has proceeded considerably more slowly, and, in parallel, economic growth rates have declined in recent years, down to 4-5% in 1999. For this next stage of development to be successful, some difficult decisions regarding the future direction and nature of the economy will be required. It will also require some fundamental changes in how the administrative process, implementation of the law, and citizen's rights and responsibilities are conceived of, and how they operate in practice.

B. National Development Agenda and Priorities

4. The Communist Party adopted *doi moi* in 1986. *Doi moi* is based on three fundamental concepts that have guided and influenced the Government's national priorities and development goals for more than a decade. These are: i) a shift from a centrally planned to a market-oriented economy with State management; ii) the strengthening of democracy in social life with the aim of developing the rule of law in a State of the people, by the people and for the people; and iii) the implementation of an open door policy and the promotion of cooperation and relations for peace, independence and development with all countries.
5. The long-term objectives of the Government centre around the goal of modernisation and industrialisation of the country. The Government's development strategy is significantly broader, however, and rests on four specific pillars:

¹ United Nations Development Programme, (*Human Development Report 2000*, Oxford University Press, 2000, p.159).

- *sustainable economic growth*, as the force for deepening macroeconomic reforms, overcoming poverty and fostering industrialisation;
- *stability* - political, social and economic;
- *equity*, ensuring a decent minimum standard of living and equal opportunities for all;
- *people-centred development*, a cross-cutting imperative to create a development process that is implemented by the people, for the people.

The Government perceives these four pillars as constituting the basic enabling environment for the implementation of specific development initiatives. In this context, an even balance between the four pillars is essential to achieving a sustainable development process.

6. With these broad development objectives as the foundation, the Government formulates national Five-Year Plans. The next Five-Year Plan for 2001-2005 is currently being formulated and its completion is expected in early 2001. In the interim, the Government identified at the end of 1999, the following key targets for socio-economic development for 2000.²
 - GDP growth rate to increase by 5.5-6% with the value of agricultural production increasing by 3.5-4%, industrial production by 10.5-11%, and the service sector by 5.0-5.5%
 - Total export turnover to increase by 11.5-12%
 - Inflation rate of about 6%
 - Budget deficit to be less than 5%
 - Natural population growth rate of 1.53%
 - Create jobs for 1.2-1.3 million workers
 - Reduce the ratio of poor households to 10-11%, and ensure that there are no hungry households
 - Increase enrolment in secondary education by 12% and vocational training by 11.5% and reduce the incidence of child malnutrition to 33-34%
7. Having set Viet Nam on the path towards a more open economy, the rule of law and the pursuit of equitable development, the Government is likely to retain most of its current priorities and development orientation when formulating its next five-year and longer-term development plans.

C. Development Challenges

As mentioned above, the United Nations in Viet Nam undertook a Common Country Assessment of key development needs and priorities of the country in 1999. Some of the main findings of the CCA, which have provided the basis for framing UNDAF actions, are summarised below.

Basic Human Needs

8. *Social protection and social safety nets*: Despite the impressive reductions in poverty in recent years, an estimated 37% of the Vietnamese population remain in poverty.³ Moreover, the risks of plunging back into poverty remains high in view of the population's exposure to natural disasters, health shocks, and both unemployment and underemployment which has accompanied slowing economic growth and SOE reform. Presently, formal social safety nets are weakly targeted and cover only a small share of the population. To reduce such vulnerabilities, especially for ethnic minorities and women, there is a pressing need to improve social protection and social safety nets.
9. *Basic Education*: With an overall literacy rate of 92% and the high level of participation in primary school, Viet Nam's record in basic education and literacy is impressive for a country with a GDP per

² Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, (*Overcoming Challenges to Achieve Efficient and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development*, SRV, Hanoi, December 1999, p.13).

³ Joint Report of Government of Viet Nam – Donor – NGO Poverty Working Group, (*Viet Nam: Attacking Poverty*, World Bank, December 1999, p.4).

capita of US\$352. However, geographic, economic and cultural barriers to accessing basic education and literacy remain for parts of the population, particularly for ethnic minorities and females. Similarly, the full enjoyment by disabled children of their right to education has not been realised. The consequence of such a situation in early basic education means that these most vulnerable segments of society are later disadvantaged in their participation and access to opportunities in mainstream society. In addition, it is important to strengthen the quality of education.

10. *Basic Health:* As with basic education, Viet Nam's health indicators are good, with life expectancy in Viet Nam being 11 years longer compared to other countries at similar levels of GDP. Over the past decade the under-five mortality rate has declined from 55 to 48 per 1,000 live births and the infant mortality rate was reduced to 39 per 1,000 live births. However, the coverage and quality of basic health services remain low in remote and mountainous areas where ethnic minorities and the poorest segments of the populations live. Exposure to health hazards from poor environmental sanitation is also particularly high in these areas. In addition, a number of serious public health problems, such as the rapidly increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, drug use and accident-related injuries and deaths, have recently emerged, joining the chronic health problems of malaria, tuberculosis and dengue fever.
11. *Nutrition:* While Viet Nam has, on the whole, been relatively effective in its provision of basic social services in view of its level of economic development, one exceptionally persistent problem in Viet Nam is malnutrition. With 39% of children under five currently malnourished in the country, the level of child malnutrition is especially stark. This may have serious negative repercussions not only on the general state of health for future generations, but also on the overall development of Viet Nam in the longer term. Poor household and intrahousehold food security, poor household-level knowledge of nutritional practices, and the low access to primary health services contribute to the high levels of malnutrition among pregnant women, children under five and the girl child. This is especially true in remote areas.
12. *Reproductive Health and Population:* Viet Nam's population of 76.3 million, is the twelfth most populous country in the world. While the country's population growth rate has declined significantly over the past ten years, dropping from 2.1 % to 1.7%, the population increased by nearly 12 million in the same period. In light of increasing population pressures on the environment and national infrastructure and resources, stabilising population growth is a fundamental precondition for sustainable development in Viet Nam. Reproductive health, development and gender equity concerns have not yet been fully integrated into national population and development policies. Reproductive health services are biased towards family planning, and fertility reduction is the dominant goal of the national reproductive health programme. While infant mortality rates have decreased, Viet Nam has one of the highest maternal mortality rates, estimated by WHO at 160/100,000 live births. The rates of menstrual regulation and induced abortion are also high, with a third of all pregnancies ending in abortion. There are relatively high rates of sexually transmitted diseases and reproductive tract infections, 20% and 25% respectively. In addition, the level of male participation in family planning is low and access to reproductive and sexual health information and services and coverage of health needs for adolescents is limited.
13. *Water and Sanitation:* Official surveys indicate that 47 % of the urban population and 42% of the rural population have access to safe water, and that only 43% and 15% respectively have access to sanitation. Although the overall provision of water and sanitation has improved at the national level in recent years, equal access to safe water and sanitation facilities is still low in rural and remote areas. Knowledge and awareness of safe hygiene, food safety and environmental sanitation remains poor in some areas. As a result, communities are more vulnerable to health shocks that frequently send families into poverty.

14. *HIV/AIDS*: It is estimated that by the end of the year 2000, the number of people infected by HIV in Vietnam may be as high as 200,000, with the number of infected drug abusers rising rapidly and heterosexual transmission increasing at an unprecedented rate. Persons under 25 represent half of all new cases. While the HIV/AIDS epidemic is at a relatively early stage in Viet Nam, its rapid pace of transmission and potential to affect large portions of the country's young, productive future generation makes it a matter of urgency to mount an effective and comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS. Support in the form of access to clean needles integrated with AIDS education targeted to drug users, the promotion of safer sexual behaviour, voluntary counselling and testing, life skills education, and the promotion and distribution of condoms is needed to combat increased transmission rates. Developing strategies to care for HIV positive people and AIDS patients is also needed.

Rural Development

15. Rural Development continues to be a top priority for the country since as much as three-quarters of Viet Nam's population lives in rural areas, with two-thirds dependent on farming for a living. Moreover, no less than 94% of the poor are rural poor. Targeting this geographic section of the population focuses assistance on the most disadvantaged, especially when gender and ethnic minority concerns are analysed. Agricultural institutions at the national, provincial and district levels presently do not have sufficient capacities to address the needs of the poor and rural population. In anticipation of the need to employ Viet Nam's fast-expanding rural workforce, curb widespread migration to the cities and reduce poverty in rural areas, support to sustainable agricultural diversification, increased income-generating activities and off-farm employment in rural areas will be critical. Currently, the rural poor, particularly women, are not sufficiently empowered or competitive to participate effectively in a more market-oriented economy and will need increased access to agricultural inputs and support services, better access to new technologies and market information and opportunities to participate in development of agricultural policies.
16. In rural areas, certain segments of the population are particularly disadvantaged in their access to the country's social and economic resources as a result of their sex, ethnicity or remote geographic location. Specifically, women and girls, ethnic minorities, and residents of coastal, highland, and other isolated areas, face barriers to accessing resources and opportunities. As a result, they represent a disproportionate number of the poor. Ethnic minorities, for example, who comprise approximately 14% of Viet Nam's population, account for 29% of the poor in Viet Nam.⁴ Similarly, females and those in mountainous and remote areas represent a larger percentage of the poor population. In addition, environmental costs from unsustainable use of rural environmental resources, sustainable agriculture and forestry practices are substantial. In view of these concerns in rural areas, integrating environmental, gender, and ethnic minority concerns into policies and programmes through increased participation and more systematic mainstreaming efforts will be extremely important.

Governance

17. Improving governance⁵ has emerged as a key issue for maintaining and sustaining the country's healthy economic, social and political development, as well as enhancing stability — historically, a key priority of the Government. Many of the future development gains Viet Nam can make are in large part conditional on improving standards and systems of governance—through human and institutional capacity building, the rationalisation of administrative systems and the elaboration of clear and sound legal frameworks and implementation mechanisms. This is well recognised by the Government, which has made public administrative reform and grassroots democracy central pillars

⁴ Ibid, p.32.

⁵ Governance is defined here as the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. Governance involves three key participants – the State, the private sector and civil society – as equally represented and valued partners in governing the affairs of a country.

of its reform strategy. In line with a growing consensus among the development community, the UN increasingly emphasises the importance of improving governance in order to achieve a whole range of development objectives.

18. A government's ability to apply the rule of law helps to build citizens' confidence that a country's constitution and legal framework will be upheld. In order to create an enabling environment for the rule of law, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity and separation of powers among the National Assembly, the Government, Courts and Procuracy System. While there are indications of more independent actions from the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government in Viet Nam, a more clearly defined division of responsibilities and increased independence would improve the country's rule of law. Unclear laws, inconsistent implementation and enforcement of the law and limited public access to transparent information in Viet Nam have also frustrated the rule of law. The UN will support activities that promote the rule of law. As Viet Nam continues to move towards a more market-oriented economy, it has become necessary to clarify how the State can adjust to this new operating environment and provide more efficient and effective state management of the country's resources. In this regard, the UN will assist in clarifying the role of the State and support public administration reform. With Viet Nam's transition to a more market-oriented economy, increased urbanisation is anticipated over the next five years as rural populations migrate to the cities in search of income-earning opportunities. Financially viable and socially responsible urbanisation policies for more productive and liveable cities will be needed.

19. In the course of Viet Nam's socio-economic development, certain segments of the population, have not benefited equitably. The rights of persons within these disadvantaged segments need special protection. These include women, children (especially girls), ethnic minorities, and those living in remote and mountainous areas. Viet Nam has a strong record of promoting gender equality. Equal rights for men and women are embedded in its constitution. The Government also has demonstrated its commitment to gender equity with its National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam. As a result, Vietnamese women have fared relatively well compared to other countries in many areas, especially in education, health, the provision of employment and training opportunities for women in the public-sector. There remain, however, clear gender disparities within Viet Nam, particularly with respect to nutritional status, access to decision-making within households, disenfranchisement of land use rights due to gender-biased land titling, and unequal access to basic social services such as women's reproductive health. In addition, children need special protection in society. They are vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation and abusive labour practices. Children with disabilities face barriers to attending school. Both children and adults living with HIV/AIDS have difficulty accessing social services.

Environment

20. Viet Nam has taken important legal and institutional measures to protect its environment over the past decade. The National Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development 1991-2000 Framework for Action was published in 1991, the National Environmental Agency was established in 1993, and a comprehensive Environment Protection Law was enacted in 1994. The Government of Viet Nam also ratified several major international environmental conventions and agreements, such as the Agenda 21 of the UNCED and the conventions on biodiversity and climate change. However, the Government lacks the necessary capacity in environmental management to meet many of its commitments and the country's environment continues to deteriorate. Forest degradation and unsustainable conversion of forest for other uses continues unabated. There is increasing land degradation in poor farming areas in the highlands. Freshwater wetlands are threatened by agricultural encroachment, and marine resources are being degraded by inappropriate fishing methods. Increased urban and industrial pollution and gradual loss of the country's unique biodiversity has resulted as economic growth and agricultural expansion has pushed natural resource use to the limits of sustainability. The country is

increasingly vulnerable to environmental degradation and natural disasters. Future generations will be denied the use of natural resources if these trends continue.

D. A United Nations Response to Viet Nam's Development Needs and Priorities

21. Over the past twenty-four years, the United Nations has assisted Viet Nam in achieving a diverse programme of socio-economic goals through a country-led and nationally-owned process. During this period, the United Nations has accumulated considerable country expertise and has developed a trusted partnership with the Government and people of Viet Nam. The United Nations in Viet Nam continues to be in a special position to provide a non-partisan, inclusive and humane approach to development assistance, and bring to Viet Nam examples of good international practices. While UN assistance now represents a relatively small proportion of development aid in the country following significant increases in official development assistance (ODA) to Viet Nam since the early 1990s, UN support remains significant in its form of non-partisan grant aid. Through such aid, the UN may continue to play a catalytic role, particularly by contributing to the country's national policy dialogue. The UN has done this in the past, for example, by demonstrating effective practices through innovative pilot projects, conducting focused research on key development issues to feed into policy, and supporting the country in addressing sensitive issues as a trusted partner.
22. In light of the increasing numbers of development actors in Viet Nam, the UN will also continue to further meaningful partnerships with the wider development community for more effective utilisation of ODA. This includes partnerships with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the Asian Development Bank, bilateral donors, non-governmental organisations and other civil society organisations.

Overarching goal of the United Nations in Viet Nam

23. In its next cycle of programme support, the overarching goal of UN assistance in Viet Nam for the 2001-2005 period is to **assist in the promotion of the rights enshrined in the declarations, covenants, and conventions of the United Nations to which Viet Nam is a signatory, with particular emphasis on those areas given priority in the Government's strategic plans**. In doing so, the UN in Viet Nam will pursue poverty reduction, realised through a development process which is sensitive to the country's rich environmental and cultural heritage, and in support of an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. In recognising the importance of all individuals, the UN will focus programmes on the poor and especially on vulnerable or disadvantaged groups – children, women, ethnic minorities, the landless rural poor, unemployed labourers and people living with HIV/AIDS, among the many others requiring support and protection. With its modest resources, the UN will provide catalytic assistance toward reaching this goal. In supporting of this, the UN draws on a three-pronged approach for reducing poverty – **creating opportunity, ensuring equity and reducing vulnerability** – as recommended by the *Attacking Poverty* report. This approach provides a basic framework for UN development assistance in Viet Nam.
24. Through strategic partnerships with the Government, NGOs and donor community, the UN in Viet Nam will help to create opportunities, ensure equity and reduce vulnerability in its four areas of focus – Basic Human Needs, Rural Development, Governance and Environment. In supporting the fulfilment of people's **basic human needs**, the UN will support equitable access to economic and social resources – food security, nutrition, health (including reproductive health), education, clean water and sanitation. These are fundamental components of human development and critical inputs for building people's capacities to participate and contribute to a country's economy and society. Poor communities in Viet Nam remain exposed to precarious conditions – such as natural disasters, sudden illness or unemployment, droughts, crop failure and other unpredictable circumstances. As part of ensuring that basic human needs are met, the UN will also help to reduce these vulnerabilities by supporting the social safety nets and insurance schemes. Additionally, the UN will support disaster

prevention and mitigation. The UN will also assist to reduce drug vulnerability in areas facing the greatest risk.

25. Through sustainable integrated **rural development**, opportunities for income-generation and alternative off-farm rural livelihoods will be expanded. Equality and equity will be promoted by supporting the enjoyment of the rights by the poorest, most powerless or discriminated so that they receive fair access to resources and benefit equitably from economic growth. Particular emphasis will be given to reducing the growing disparities between rural and urban areas, remote, mountainous areas and agriculturally fertile areas, males and females, and among majority and minority ethnic groups in Viet Nam. In promoting good **governance** principles and practices, equity and equality for all as set forth in the Viet Nam's 1992 Constitution and legal frameworks may be more effectively upheld. Vulnerability to abuse and discrimination may be diminished by actively protecting the rights of the poor and disadvantaged groups. More equitable and relevant policies and laws may be developed when there is greater participation in policy dialogue and local decision-making by all sectors of society. Most fundamentally, promoting the right to development and protecting disadvantaged groups enables all people to have equitable access to opportunities. By supporting sustainable **environment** and natural resource management practices, intergenerational equity in the use of and access to environmental and natural resources for present and future generations may be maintained. Industrial pollution excludes some people living in cities or industrial areas from having equitable access to healthy living environments, and places increased health risks and hazards to communities that live downstream. It is through these means that opportunity and equity will be promoted, and vulnerability will be decreased in Viet Nam.

II. Goals and Objectives of the United Nations in Viet Nam: 2001-2005

For the specific goals, objectives, cooperation strategies, and results indicators identified for each of these thematic areas, please refer to the matrices in Annex A.⁶

A. Basic Human Needs

26. The fundamental prerequisite for poverty reduction, and perhaps the primary concern of the Government of Viet Nam and the UN system is the fulfilment of Basic Human Needs. In follow up to the '20/20' Initiative⁷, the United Nations will ensure improved local delivery of high quality services in social sectors. Specifically the UN system support will be concentrated in the areas of social protection, education, rural water and sanitation, basic health services, nutrition and reproductive health. While UN interventions towards the achievement of basic human needs contribute to specific goals in different sectors, they come together to support the multidimensional aspects of human development. These UN interventions intersect with those of other thematic areas. Fulfilment of basic human needs, for example, will be facilitated by improvements in good governance. Basic social services delivery can be better realised through more effective and efficient state management and public administrative reform. Earnings from alternative rural livelihoods opportunities, for instance, help to fund basic human needs. Similarly, these thematic interventions will work in synergy with rural development and environmental sustainability interventions, as the majority of the poor are

⁶ The *goals* identified in these matrices refer to the major development impacts at the national level attainable over the medium to long term to which UN agencies will contribute as one development partner in Viet Nam. The *objectives and corresponding cooperation strategies* outlined in these matrices identify the specific contribution of the UN system to the achievement of the development impacts proposed in the overall goals.

⁷ The 20/20 Initiative adopted during the World Summit for Social Development proposes that 20% of Government public expenditure and 20% of official development assistance should be allocated to basic social services.

based in rural areas and are highly dependent on natural resources for livelihoods. Specific gender related concerns will also be addressed, as outlined below.

Social Protection/Social Safety Nets - Reducing the vulnerability of the poor

27. The United Nations is committed to the overall goal of extending social protection and thus reducing the vulnerability of the poor to the shocks that threaten their basic subsistence and livelihoods. The mutual commitment by Government and donors to increase resources allocated to basic social services to the 20/20 target will be used as a platform from which the United Nations will work towards this goal. Specifically, it will pursue a number of objectives aiming at equal access and right to social protection. These include improved targeting strategies and policies to improve the access to schooling and health insurance to children from poor households. Secondly, the UN system will work towards improved access and coverage for the poor to existing social funds such as the Pre-Harvest Starvation Fund and the Social Guarantee Fund for Regular Relief, and establishment of new gender sensitive safety services targeted at the unemployed or large number of people who are affected by state owned enterprise (SOE) reform.

Equal access to high quality pre- and primary school education

28. Access to basic education is a prerequisite to give the poor and vulnerable opportunities for participation in economic life and decision making. In recognition of this relationship the United Nations system will contribute towards the overall goal of equal access to high quality pre- and primary school education. The specific contributions will be targeted towards increased enrolment and completion of primary education especially for ethnic minorities and girls in particular, and the increased availability of bilingual teachers and educational materials in ethnic minority languages. Furthermore the UN will work towards improved access to basic education for children with disabilities, increased opportunities for community and home-based childhood care for children below the age of 6 and increased functional literacy in the adult population. In addition to these objectives towards improved access to basic- and pre-education the United Nations will work together to increase its quality through strengthened capacity for teacher training and curriculum development focussing on child-centred and dynamic teaching methods.

Equal access to safe water and sanitation

29. The United Nations in Viet Nam will contribute to the overall goal of equal access to safe water and sanitation facilities as a means to improve the health and environment of the people living in it. The lack of water security poses a very fundamental health and survival challenge to the population at large. The interventions will specifically target national sector goals in this area through support towards improved provision of safe water and sanitation facilities, especially in rural areas. The UN will do this by strengthening capacities especially at district and commune levels, as well as by improving primary environmental care and awareness at the community and household level.

Preventive and curative basic health care - reducing the vulnerability to health shocks

30. As previously mentioned, the rural poor continue to be highly vulnerable to health shocks as a result of the low coverage and quality of basic health services and low access to clean water and sanitation in remote and disadvantaged areas. In response, the United Nations in Viet Nam will contribute to the overall goals of improved and equal access to quality health services. At the central level, the UN will support the Ministry of Health in developing policies and strategies for improved access to basic health services, especially for the poor. Special emphasis will be given to the formulation, up-dating and implementation of national plans targeting old and emerging priority public health problems including accidents, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria and food safety. At the grassroots level the provision of relevant quality services will be improved in accordance with the needs identified by the poor. This support to service delivery will be targeted towards the mountainous, remote and poor areas presently suffering from low access to basic health services.

Eliminating food insecurity and reducing malnutrition

31. In the area of nutrition, the United Nations will contribute to the national goal of eliminating food insecurity and reducing the persistently high level of malnutrition of children under 5 years of age and pregnant women. Specific UN interventions will be targeted towards the objectives of reduced percentage of low birth weight children, elimination of vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorder and improved breastfeeding knowledge and family nutrition practices.

Improving reproductive health

32. The overall goal of United Nations' assistance in the area of reproductive health will be to improve the quality of reproductive health services and create a harmonious balance between population dynamics and socio-economic development. The UN's interventions towards this goal will be targeted towards two objectives both linked to the development of a national reproductive health strategy and to the Government's revision of its National Population policy and Plan of Action. Firstly, the United Nations will support the integration of population, reproductive health and development considerations into national policies, programmes and strategies. Secondly, the UN will contribute to increased utilisation of integrated reproductive health services and gender sensitive reproductive health information, education and communication promoting behavioural changes towards healthy reproductive and sexual practices.

B. Rural Development

33. As the majority of Viet Nam's population and of the country's poor in particular are rural based, rural development is the key to reduce the vulnerability of the poor and to provide them with opportunities for employment and income generating activities. The Government has recognised the importance of supporting rural development, and it forms one of the central pillars of its development strategy. The United Nations will facilitate rural development through the support in the areas of basic human needs, governance and environmental management. A well-managed environment and a system of governance that allows people, including the poor and disadvantaged, to participate in economic life and decision making provides the framework within which sustained rural development takes place. Similarly, interventions that support people's fulfilment of basic human needs – in health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, reproductive health, and social protection, as outlined above – empower them to be the agents of this development in both rural and urban areas. In combination with the support in the other thematic areas, the United Nations in Viet Nam will also promote rural development through a number of directly targeted interventions. These interventions will be coordinated and in some cases integrated with national plans and ongoing activities in this area, such as the revised National Programme for Food Security⁸, the National Programme for Hunger Eradication and Poverty Reduction, and the Five Million Hectares Reforestation Programme.

Developing capacity for integrated rural development

34. In line with sound governance principles being pursued under the governance theme, promoting participation and empowerment – particularly of the rural poor and disadvantaged - and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of governance will be of central importance to rural development. In conjunction with UN interventions towards improved governance in general, the UN system will provide specific support to build capacity for integrated gender sensitive rural development. The objectives of this support are improved management and coordination of national programmes and donors' programmes, improved agricultural policies regarding resource management, trade, credit and the role of state enterprises in rural business. The interventions towards these objectives will be

⁸ The National Programme for Food Security to 2010 is formulated by the National Committee for Food Security as follow up to the World Food Summit (1996).

integrated with the support for public administrative reform and will target national level institutions including MARD, MOFI and relevant institutions at the central, provincial and district levels.

Opportunities for Alternative Rural Livelihoods

35. As part of the effort to increase opportunities in rural areas, the UN will seek to improve rural livelihood options and expand on- and off-farm incomes. Towards these ends, the UN will support agricultural diversification including forestry, aquaculture and capture fisheries, improved competitiveness and productivity of agricultural producers, and support the promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises in rural areas. Specifically the UN system will contribute towards improved access to credit for the rural poor, improved farmers' entrepreneurial and business skills, the training of farmers and extension workers, and extended use of integrated crop management including integrated pest management techniques. The UN will also take steps to ensure that agricultural production and development is pursued in a sustainable manner.

Equitable access to training, productive means, information and decision making

36. As a result of the inequities in access to land, information and decision making, certain segments of the population are unable to take advantage of opportunities for alternative rural livelihoods. In response, the UN will support increased female participation in decision making in the rural economy, improved access to land for the most disadvantaged and improved access to information technology. The interventions towards these objectives will be targeted towards the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population, including ethnic minorities and women, and towards the most disadvantaged and remote rural areas, including Northern Uplands, North Central and Central Highlands, and coastal regions. The targeting of the above interventions towards the neediest, will make use of two national initiatives. The National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women will be used as a tool for targeting women and the Grassroots Democracy decree supported under governance will be used to involve remote and disadvantaged communities in decision making regarding their own development.

Reducing vulnerability to Natural Disasters

37. To reduce the vulnerability of the rural poor, UN system interventions will aim at improved capacities for natural disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, contingency planning and information dissemination. This will include improved early warning systems, vulnerability assessment mapping and information systems and better social safety nets for victims of disasters. In view of Viet Nam's high vulnerability to floods, there will be a special emphasis on flood prevention and management.

Reducing vulnerability to Drugs

38. To reduce vulnerability to drugs, the UN will assist in replacing opium-based economies and reducing drug abuse among opium-producing communities in Viet Nam. The interventions towards this objective will be supplemented by UN support aimed at reduced vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. The objectives of this support are described separately in the section on the cross cutting issue of HIV/AIDS.

C. Governance

39. The issue of governance cuts across all thematic areas. By promoting good governance, the United Nations will facilitate improved delivery of public goods and social services to fulfil basic human needs, more effective support to rural development, and improved environmental management. In addition to UN support for good governance in these three thematic areas, good governance will be supported as a central thematic focus area in its own right. The overall goal is to promote the development of a stable, more effective socio-economic and legal framework which facilitates economic growth for equitable human development, and enables people to access their development

rights, including the right to economic and political participation. Specifically, the UN in Viet Nam will provide support to four central areas under the theme of governance: 1) strengthening the rule of law and increasing transparency; 2) improving the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of state management; 3) increased role for participation of people from all sectors of society; and 4) promoting the right to development.

Strengthening rule of law and increasing transparency

40. As set forth in Viet Nam's 1992 constitution, the UN will support the government to ensure equitable treatment of all its citizens by building capacity for rule of law. In this regard, the UN will contribute to strengthened capacity, independence and coordination among its three branches of government – legislative, executive and judicial. Furthermore, the UN will contribute to strengthening the capacities of the National Assembly in law-making process, and law enforcement toward equitable laws and effective implementation of the law. To boost transparency and accountability, the UN will support improved public access to information, such as government budgets and legal information.

Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of state management

41. In order to improve the efficiency effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the state the UN will contribute towards improved public service delivery and decentralisation. At the same time support will be provided towards the goals of improved policy and decision making and an improved framework for financing of development management and increased transparency.

Increasing participation of the private sector and civil society in the governance of the country

42. To enhance the quality and relevance of policies and their implementation, increased participation of all sectors of society in governance is necessary. The United Nations will contribute to the achievement of this goal through support towards the objectives of improved role of civil society and of the private sector in governance, and institutionalisation of the policy discussions between Government, the private sector and the civil society. With the recent issuance of the “Grassroots Democracy Decree” and development of new policy dialogue fora in Viet Nam, the Government has expanded the opportunities for policy discussion among government, civil society and the private sector. Support for implementing the Grassroots Democracy Decree and similar efforts that seek to increase the participation of civil society and the private sector will be needed. This will assist to promote a sustainable and country-led development process. The UN will also support the development of pro-poor urban planning and management policies.

Promoting development rights

43. Through its long term socio-economic development strategies, five-year development plans, and national action plans for follow up to global conferences, the government has taken considerable effort to support the rights of women, children, and basic socio-economic rights of people in general. As mentioned above, Viet Nam's ranks well in terms of attaining high levels of human development given its per capita income. To further these achievements and in support of enhanced implementation of development rights, the UN will assist the people of Viet Nam to further access and enjoy their development rights. The UN will promote the development rights of women, children, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged groups in their access to social and economic resources and opportunities. United Nations assistance will therefore contribute to a better understanding of the rights situation in the country, improved capacity development, implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Discrimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), access to decision making and skills training for women, improved conditions for children in need of special protection, and more equitable legal frameworks for people living with HIV/AIDS.

D. Environment

44. The United Nations will support a framework for the protection of Viet Nam's environment. As in the case of Governance, this support will be provided through specifically targeted interventions and mainstreaming environmental considerations in decision-making in other thematic areas. The issue of environmental sustainability will be integrated in a number of UN system interventions in the area of rural development through, for example, the promotion of integrated crop management, sustainable forestry, and the environmentally-sound development of the country's economy. Likewise, environmental issues cut across the area of basic human needs and will be integrated in interventions in areas such as basic health services, rural water and sanitation and education. The UN support specifically targeted towards the environment will address the critical environmental problems the country faces through support to environmental management and planning in accordance with the National Environmental Action Plan and Viet Nam's follow up to world conferences. Specifically, the UN will support the achievement of three goals.

Strengthening natural resource management

45. Improved natural resource management is a central element in the promotion of sustainable development. The United Nations will contribute to this goal through a number of interventions. The conservation of the country's globally important biodiversity will be supported. Energy efficiency and decreased greenhouse gas emission and use of ozone depleting substances will be promoted. This support will be guided by Viet Nam's commitments to the United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change, the UN Convention on Biodiversity and the Montreal Protocol. Finally the United Nations will intervene towards environmental sustainability in tourism and coastal zone management and, as a means of creating stewardship of the environment, grassroots awareness.

Urban and Industrial Pollution Management

46. In response to the growing problems of urban and industrial pollution and the resulting problems for human health and the natural environment, the United Nations will support the goal of improved urban and industrial pollution management. The UN interventions in this area will be concentrated towards improved environmental management of urban areas and industrial zones at the company- and policy- level.

Strengthening sector capacity and planning

47. In parallel with other interventions towards good governance, the UN will contribute to the strengthening of the institutional capacity and planning within the environmental sector. These contributions will aim at the objectives of improved institutional capacities for environmental policy making, strategy development and regulation, improved capacities of local organisations for management of their natural resource bases and improved quality and coverage of environmental data. In contributing to these objectives the United Nations will support the incorporation of international conventions into national planning and use the planning framework provided by the National Environment Action Plan as a tool for improved aid coordination in the sector.

E. Cross-cutting issues

48. In focusing its operations on these four key areas, UN agencies will also strive to mainstream and highlight the importance of a number of issues that cut across all sectors. These crosscutting themes reflect a central philosophy about the nature of development that the UN strives to support. In all its interventions, the UN will seek to mainstream cross-cutting issues towards gender equality, effective and just governance, environmental sustainability, respecting cultural heritages, and protection and promotion of development rights. The cross cutting nature of governance and environmental sustainability has been dealt with above and will not be further elaborated. A sixth issue, HIV/AIDS

is crosscutting in the sense that advocacy and activities to promote HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention should be integrated as far as possible into all UN operations.

Gender Equity

49. The United Nations System in Viet Nam will address gender disparities through a number of strategies. Firstly, gender concerns will be integrated into programmes and projects covered by this UNDAF from formulation to review. Secondly, an interagency gender working group has been established to streamline gender issues in to the programmes of all resident agencies. This group will enhance the coordination, relevance and effectiveness of the support of UN agencies in the process of integrating a gender perspective in development policies and programmes, strengthen mainstreaming mechanisms within UN organisations, and promote gender awareness throughout UN agencies. This group will review and support the implementation of gender activities as recommended by the UNDAF.

Cultural considerations

50. As with Viet Nam's environment, the country's cultural heritage is unique, rich and in some cases threatened by the present process of modernisation and globalisation. The Government of Viet Nam place great importance on maintaining cultural values in the present process of rapid change. The United Nations respects this need and will support a development process that is sensitive to cultural values. In this regard, special attention will be given to the cultures of both the ethnic Kinh majority and the ethnic minorities of Viet Nam which seem particularly vulnerable to losing their cultural identity. UN support across the four focus areas will make special consideration for the need to respect minority cultures and lifestyles, and ensure their involvement and participation in the development of the country. The key tool in this process will be the empowerment of ethnic minorities to access social services, information and opportunities for participation. This will allow the special needs and values of these groups to be preserved and protected, and to feed into the policies and priorities of mainstream society. The United Nations also will contribute to this empowerment by improving ethnic minorities access to education. This will include expanding the availability of educational and teaching materials written in ethnic minority languages and of bilingual teachers. The UN will also support integrated development activities in the areas of tangible and intangible heritage. These initiatives will be construed to ensure the involvement of local populations and to achieve sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

Development rights

51. While the promotion of development rights will be targeted with specific UN system interventions as described in the goals and objectives under the Governance focus area, these issues may be further mainstreamed within the various goals and objectives of this UNDAF for Viet Nam for 2001 - 2005. The UN will promote development rights by supporting people's access to an equal share of the benefits of development, to the fulfilment of basic human needs, and to information and opportunities for active participation in economic life and decision-making. Viet Nam has made impressive progress in fulfilling the socio-economic rights of its citizens, particularly the rights of women and children. This progress will be used as a platform for further dialogue on rights between the UN system and the Government of Viet Nam. The United Nations' support to the implementation of the CRC and the CEDAW in follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women will be particularly important instruments in this regard. Furthermore, the right to participation and to the fulfilment of basic human needs, especially for ethnic minorities, women, children in special circumstances, the poor and other vulnerable groups will be emphasised in the implementation of activities across all focus areas of UN support.

HIV/AIDS

52. The issue of HIV/AIDS cuts across a number of sectors and across the mandates of several UN agencies. The immediate effects of HIV/AIDS may be concentrated within the health sector but the impact of a full-blown HIV/AIDS epidemic is felt more widely. HIV/AIDS threatens to take away family members, breadwinners, and an important portion of the country's productive workforce. Thus HIV/AIDS is increasing the pressure on a wide range of social services and may threaten the economic growth necessary to provide these services. The prevention of HIV/AIDS is equally cross cutting in its nature. It requires an integrated approach to promote awareness involving protection of children in special circumstances and the health, reproductive health and education sectors, as well as a wide range of national media. HIV/AIDS prevention will also involve support to the production and distribution of condoms, increased access to voluntary testing, and the promotion of alternative livelihoods for those based in opium poppy agriculture. Special attention will be given to cultural values and factors in developing measures for preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is at a relatively early stage in Viet Nam, but its rapid pace transmission and potential to affect large portions of the country's young and most productive generation makes it a matter of urgency to mount an effective and comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS. The United Nations in Viet Nam will continue to coordinate its efforts towards this overall goal through UNAIDS, the multisectoral interagency programme. To reduce the transmission rate of HIV/AIDS in Viet Nam, the UN will promote safer sexual behaviour in schools, the workplace, health facilities and through the media, support harm reduction through peer counselling and distribution of clean needles and syringes, and promote condom use and accessibility. With regard to reducing mother-to-child transmission, the UN will focus on providing voluntary testing, prophylactic treatment of opportunistic infections, and counselling for pregnant women. To support people living with HIV/AIDS, the UN will increase clinical management, nursing care, counselling and psychosocial support for HIV/AIDS infected individuals and their families.

III. Cooperation Strategies

A. Strategic approaches for collaboration

53. In Viet Nam, UN agency collaboration on the operational level will take the form of a mix of complementary joint, parallel, and agency-specific projects and programmes. While joint programmes will be undertaken where they add value, the prevailing form of UN agency collaboration in Viet Nam will be through a set of complementary parallel or agency-specific programmes and projects.
54. Strategic approaches for UN collaboration among the four thematic areas identified above will vary with each development objective. For certain objectives, cooperation strategies have already been identified, while for others, specific collaborative arrangements must still be determined. There are a variety of UN cooperation strategies, most of which contain an underlying approach of rationalising UN agency inputs according to comparative advantages. Annex A illustrates specific examples of the various strategies currently planned. Some the broad strategic approaches for UN agency cooperation are area-based projects, multisectoral approaches, capacity development and institution strengthening, and joint advocacy.

Area-based Initiatives

55. UN agencies will collaborate in selected provinces and districts, targeting areas where the problems are most acute. Relevant UN agencies will differentiate their roles, contributing inputs based on comparative strengths. An example of this form of collaboration is documented in the first UNDAF.⁹

⁹ In 1996, UNDCP launched a pilot project in one of the poorest districts in Viet Nam - Ky Son in Nghe An Province. The project aims to develop alternatives to opium poppy cultivation. Eight UN agencies came together and contributed inputs based

Multisectoral Approach to Development

56. It is well recognised that a strategic multisectoral and holistic approach to development activities is often needed to achieve effective and sustainable results. UN agencies will aim to collaborate by providing relevant technical expertise to enable a multidisciplinary approach to development.

Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening

57. One common avenue of UN assistance will be through capacity development and institution strengthening. Similarly to area-based initiatives, UN agencies will collaborate on building capacities for specific development issues at various levels (eg, national and policy level; service provider and implementation level; and community, family and grass roots level). UN agencies will identify their roles according to technical expertise and comparative advantages through, for example, policy advice or direct technical assistance. As a trusted partner of the Government, the UN is particularly suited for providing policy advice to the Government on poverty and human development issues.

Joint UN Advocacy

58. The United Nations plays an important role in promoting international standards, norms and conventions. In this respect, the UN in Viet Nam will undertake joint advocacy initiatives on specific issues that cut across UN agency mandates, such as gender equality, environment sustainability, children's rights and HIV/AIDS, among many other issues. In aggregate, these joint advocacy efforts will help to support and advance the UN's overarching goal in Viet Nam of assisting the promotion of the rights enshrined in the declarations, covenants, and conventions of the United Nations emphasising the Government's priorities. The UN will advocate on key issues through joint UN statements on international days, *UN News* - the UN's quarterly newsletter, and other public media and fora.

Partnerships for development

59. While the above strategic approaches will help the United Nations in Viet Nam meet UNDAF objectives, the broader goals to which UN agencies contribute cannot be achieved through UN support alone. These overall development goals can only be achieved in broad partnership with the government, the Bretton Woods and International Financial Institutions, bilateral donors and NGOs which provide a great majority of development aid in Viet Nam. Thus it is essential that UN support in Viet Nam interfaces productively with that of the wider donor community. To ensure that the support of the United Nations is well coordinated with Government priorities and other donor interventions, the United Nations will attempt to complement its development assistance framework or UNDAF with those of other coordinating frameworks in the country. Foremost, development plans issued by the Government, namely Viet Nam's forthcoming Five-Year Plan (2001-2005) and Ten-Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2001-2010) will provide the basis for coordinating UN action in the country. The UNDAF in Viet Nam will also seek remain complementary to the Comprehensive Development Framework approach advocated by the World Bank, and the Poverty Reduction Strategy proposed by the IMF. As these two instruments are still evolving in Viet Nam, the UNDAF will attempt to develop future complementarities. In addition, the UN actively participates in a number of thematically or geographically targeted partnership groups. These Donor Working Groups, which often include government partners, provide opportunities not only for information sharing, but also for developing strategic donor-wide action in targeted areas. Thus beyond UN system collaboration, UN agencies in Viet Nam will work to deepen current partnerships with the Government and the wider donor community.

on their own areas of expertise. UNDP funded a UNV to coordinate donor support for an income generation project, UNFPA provided training and equipment for reproductive health activities, UNHCR funded the construction of a school, UNICEF supported water and sanitation, health, nutrition and education activities, and FAO supported local livestock development.

B. Mechanisms for Cooperation

60. UN agencies in Viet Nam employ several regular mechanisms for developing more integrated, complementary action at the country level on both the programmatic and the administrative levels. On the programmatic side, the main instruments for UN collaboration include the UN heads of agencies meetings, UNDAF Theme Groups, and the Joint Programme Committee (JPC). On the administrative side, the Interagency Administrative Working Group (IAWG) provides a mechanism for providing cost-effective, streamlined administrative procedures and operations at country level. The IAWG, chaired by the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative for Operations, is responsible for UN-wide operational matters. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator provides support to both aspects of UN cooperation, however, its chief support is directed more toward facilitating collaborative programmatic operations.

Programme operations

UN Heads of Agencies Meetings

61. UN Heads of Agencies meet monthly to discuss broad programme and policy issues and to maintain regular high-level dialogue on key development issues in the country of primary concern to the UN. These meetings not only provide a means to exchange relevant information and discuss important new trends or events, but also a practical forum for developing joint UN actions and strategies to improve collaboration and coordination. With regard to the latter, a common UN agency annual work plan for Viet Nam is developed each year for implementation.

UNDAF Theme Groups

62. In developing UNDAF 2001-2005, the UN country team organised interagency theme groups for the four principal areas of UN development assistance – Basic Human Needs, Rural Development, Governance and Environment – to identify the specific areas for collaborative UN intervention. In doing so, the UN country team was asked to select among themselves lead UN agencies for each theme group. It was agreed that UNICEF and WHO would jointly lead the Basic Human Needs theme group, that FAO would manage Rural Development, and that UNDP would lead both the Governance and Environment theme groups. As implementation and follow up for UNDAF proceed, these interagency theme groups have an important role to play in deepening complementarities and increasing the impact of UN development assistance in Viet Nam, in partnership with the Government and other country partners. In view of the specific, targeted goals, objectives and cooperation strategies of the UN system as defined by theme group members themselves thus far (please see Annex A), these groups are well placed to provide operational follow up on the collaborative initiatives planned in respective thematic areas. The process of furthering defining and improving UN collaborative arrangements and action is ongoing and will develop as joint, parallel and agency-specific UN initiatives move from design, development, implementation, monitoring, evaluation to review.

Joint Programme Committee

63. The Joint Programme Committee will be comprised of heads or deputies of UN agencies, senior programme officers or other officers with a macro-level perspective on individual UN agency funds and programmes. As new UN country programmes are developed and implemented, the Joint Programme Committee will undertake joint reviews of agencies' programmes, along with UNDAF implementation and other common UN initiatives to ensure that potential duplication or gaps are avoided, and that due consideration is afforded to collaborative and complementary programming. The JPC will also meet at other key programme junctures of implementation, monitoring and evaluation to provide strategic level inputs.

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator

64. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) provides secretariat support to the UN Heads of Agencies and country team, serving to facilitate UN collaboration and joint initiatives in Viet Nam. Specifically, the Office of the RC will support joint participation and involvement in programme level coordination meetings and workshops, ensure that pertinent UN information flows to all UN agencies with programmatic activities in Viet Nam, and facilitate UN public and media relations, among other support. The RC Office will also provide follow up support to the implementation, monitoring and review of the UNDAF.

Additional Theme Groups and Donor Working Groups

65. There are a number of existing Theme Groups and Donor Working Groups in Viet Nam focused on specific issues or programmes. These serve to facilitate collaboration and donor coordination of development activities among UN agencies, the wider donor community, Government, NGOs and other country partners. They include the UNAIDS Theme Group, HIV/AIDS Action Group, Reproductive Health Group, Child Rights Group, and a variety of Donor Working Groups on: Gender, Health, Food Security, Environment, Forestry Partnership Group (or the Five Million Hectare Programme), Joint Government-Donor-NGO Poverty Working Group, Partnership Group to Assist the Poorest, Cooperation and Partnership Group on Fisheries, Civil Society and Community Participation Group and Public Administration Reform, Ho Chi Minh City ODA Partnership, and the Monthly Donor Group Forum. These partnership groups have increasingly included government and other country partners. The Working Group on Poverty, for example, engages various Government entities, mass organisations, international financial institutions, bilateral donors, international NGOs and UN agencies. This Group serves to build a broad consensus on the causes and necessary actions on reducing poverty in Viet Nam. The UN in Viet Nam will continue to participate actively in these fora to ensure that UN interventions are in line with the Government's priorities and complement the support of other donors. UNDAF Theme Groups will be linked to these groups as appropriate.

Administrative and operational issues

Interagency Administrative Working Group (IAWG)

66. In line with UN reform efforts, the UN agencies in Viet Nam continue to work toward streamlining administrative operations and procedures, and minimising common local operational costs. Toward this end, the IAWG has recently addressed such issues as value added tax for representative offices and projects, local staff recruitment, and harmonising salary and daily subsistence allowances. In addition, six UN agencies (UNDP, ILO, UNDCP, UNFPA, UNIDO and WFP) currently share financial and personnel services. Similarly, four UN agencies (UNDP, UNDCP, UNIDO and WFP) currently share common information technology services.

67. To reduce overall costs and facilitate closer working relations among UN agencies, the UN country team has undertaken a feasibility study and currently is evaluating a proposal for establishing a UN House, or common UN premises beyond the existing shared premises of UNDCP, UNDP, UNICEF and UNIDO. Follow up action will be elaborated in 2000.

68. In the absence of a physical UN House, a virtual UN House has been established, improving UN system communications by enabling all UN staff to access to a common electronic UN address book in Viet Nam, and conduct research and information gathering on the internet. In addition, to ease information flows, an internet homepage for UN system in Viet Nam (<http://www.un.org.vn>) was developed and provides information on all UN agencies in Viet Nam, key UN documents, UN contact information, UN mission schedules in Viet Nam, status notes of donor coordination groups, among other items.

69. The Interagency Administrative Working Group also ensures that all training opportunities offered within each agency are extended to staff of other agencies where relevant and feasible at shared costs. Among some of the joint staff training that has been conducted gender mainstreaming, environment and sustainable development and national execution modality.

IV. Follow-Up and Review

70. The UNDAF is intended to be a overall planning framework, providing the overall vision and direction of UN system assistance and its development operations in Viet Nam for 2001-2005. This section describes how its provisions will be implemented, monitored, reviewed and revised through the country programmes and projects of the participating agencies and through a number of complementary mechanisms and processes.
71. The majority of the UN agency country programme cycles and that of UNDAF have been harmonised to coincide with the Government's national five-year development plan from 2001-2005.¹⁰ The three agencies of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA were all in the process of preparing their country programmes during the UNDAF preparations, and therefore the UNDAF provided a common frame of reference during the programming process of individual UN agencies. The remaining UN agencies will have the benefit of a completed UNDAF document as an overall framework for programming. Similarly, the mid-term and annual reviews of all agencies' country programmes will be guided by the overall framework and direction provided by the UNDAF. Prior to finalisation of new country programmes, substantive revisions of existing ones or introduction of significant new projects or activities, the Joint Programme Committee will undertake a review of proposed activities to ascertain their consistency with the overarching UN goals and objectives outlined in the UNDAF.

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring and review

72. The implementation, monitoring, review and eventually revision of the respective agencies' inputs towards the goals and objectives outlined in this UNDAF will be instrumented by three main inter-agency mechanisms described in the Cooperation Strategies section above - the Heads of Agencies Meetings, the Joint Programme Committee and the UNDAF Theme Groups.

Monitoring, Review and Evaluation

73. The ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF goals and objectives will be the dual responsibility of the four UNDAF Theme Groups and the Joint Programme Committee, supported by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. Immediately following the annual country programme reviews by individual UN agency in the third quarter of each year, the theme groups will meet for annual UNDAF reviews, to evaluate UNDAF implementation, taking into consideration the findings of UN agency reviews. The theme groups will assess the progress achieved in their respective focus areas based on the indicators established for each objective. The theme groups will also estimate resource needs and possible gaps in the respective thematic areas, based on the Programme Resources Framework. Government partners, international financial institutions, bilateral donors, and NGOs (including local) and other development partners should participate in the UNDAF theme group annual reviews. The theme groups will report to the Joint Programme Committee their findings and recommendations which may justify a reorientation of development priorities or any elaboration of the goals and objectives of the UNDAF. This would include developing any necessary resource mobilisation strategies as needed.

¹⁰ WFP was in the process of scaling down its operations and closing its country office in Viet Nam by the end of 2000 at the time of the UNDAF preparation process.

74. Using the inputs of the four UNDAF theme groups, the Joint Project Committee will undertake annual reviews of UNDAF implementation. The JPC will then propose strategic actions for improving collaborative programming or synergies among UN agencies, as well as develop any necessary joint resource mobilisation strategy for UNDAF implementation as required. These recommendations will then feed into the development of any reorientation strategy by UN agency programmes which regularly follow UN agency annual reviews. The recommendations of the JPC will be reported to the UN Heads of Agencies. Thereafter, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office will integrate these inputs into the preparation and review of the UN country team work plan and into the Resident Coordinator's annual report.
75. The reviews will discuss the relevance of the goals and objectives of UN assistance in light of any new national policies, plans or goals as well as other donors' initiatives. Thus they will provide a key instrument for integrating national developments and priorities into the UNDAF framework. Furthermore, the reviews will be an important tool for advocacy on UN goals and initiatives, follow-up to UN conferences and wider aid coordination.
76. During the lifetime of the present UNDAF, three of the annual revisions will be of particular significance. The first annual review should take place after the Vietnamese Government has finalised their 2001-2005 Five-year Plan and 2001-2010 Ten-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy. By the time the UNDAF document for Viet Nam is completed, the Government will have only just begun its year-long formulation process for its Five-Year Plan and Ten-Year Strategy. Recognising that only the finalised Government plan and strategy will provide the definitive statements of national development priorities, it is clear that a review and possible reorientation of the UNDAF document will be necessary following their expected publication in early 2001. Therefore, an UNDAF review at this time should specifically verify the relevance of the goals and objectives of the UNDAF as compared with the national priorities set out in these plans. A substantive mid-term review will be held in the third quarter of 2003. Based on the experiences of the first half of the UNDAF period and any substantive changes in the national development context, it will ascertain the continued relevance of the UNDAF goals and objectives and consider the success of the Cooperation Strategies employed. In so doing, the mid-term review will suggest exit strategies for existing initiatives and possibly identify new ones.
77. The final annual UNDAF review will focus on the lessons learned during the UNDAF process which will feed into the preparation of the subsequent UNDAF. In so doing, the final UNDAF review will focus on the progress towards the UNDAF's goals and objectives, a more effective UN system partnership and more streamlined and efficient procedures for UN programmes and operations in Viet Nam. Similar to the mid-term review, the final UNDAF review will be undertaken by independent evaluators.

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

Basic Health Services

Goal 1: Adequate and equitable access to preventive and curative health care, especially for the poor					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Cooperation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
1. Strategies developed for improving economic and geographic access to basic health services, especially for the poor (male and female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National strategies (including on outreach services) to improve geographical access of the poor to health care in mountainous and remote regions, developed and agreed upon - Mechanisms to ensure economic access of the poor to health services including to referral services developed and implemented in the majority of the provinces 	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint advocacy to govt agencies and donors, based on common assessment - Capacity building in MOH and national institutions responsible for basic health services - Information sharing on parallel activities 	Mid-term UNDAF review	MOH, MoF, MPI, Viet Nam Health Insurance, MOLISA, ADB, bilateral agencies, local authorities, and people committees
2. Improved provision of sustainable and equitable basic health care, targeting poor districts and communes and meeting needs identified by local women and men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of the poor (male and female) accessing basic health services - Number of new national health projects with a component specifically targeting poor districts and communes - Proportion of these new health projects, which were developed with input from local people at the commune level 	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint situation analysis, joint proposals to donors and collaboration on formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of innovative projects in line with the mandate of each agency 	Annual reviews Mid-term UNDAF review	Government agencies (MOH, MPI), other multi/bilateral donors, People's Committees at local level
3. Improved skills and motivation of health professionals to increase the quality and the relevance of health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of curricula reviewed and updated - Number of male and female health workers retrained per year - Plans for making 	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint support to MOH; collaboration and exchange of information on parallel projects at local level through interagency task force 	Annual reviews	Government agencies (MOH, MOET, MPI, MOF), local authorities and People's Committees, and donors

	supervision more effective, developed and tested in few sites - Motivation schemes to keep staff in the public basic health services agreed upon and tested in few sites				
4. Targeting of priority public health problems including: accidents, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, food safety in the formulation, updating and implementation of national plans	- Number of new national plans formulated or updated for key health problems, which include accidents, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and malaria - Number of national plans implemented effectively as determined by national programme review, including reviews by international partners	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNDP, FAO	- Joint/parallel support to govt agencies' capacity for formulating, updating and implementing national plans - Joint situation analysis and evaluation - Joint advocacy on priority public health problems through the RC Office, UNAIDS and the interagency Health task force	Annual reviews	Government agencies (government office, MPI, MOET, local authorities), and multi/bilateral donors
5. Targeting of remote and mountainous areas in the provision of basic health services, especially ethnic minority women and girls	- Increase in percentage and efficiency of government and donor spending on basic health services in remote and mountainous areas	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	- Joint advocacy for increasing proportion of Govt and donor resources for basic health services allocated to remote and mountainous areas - Joint monitoring and evaluation	Annual reviews	Government agencies and multi/bilateral donors

Nutrition

Goal 2: Eliminate food insecurity and reduce malnutrition of children under 5 years of age and of pregnant women.					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Cooperation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
1. Decrease the proportion of households facing food insecurity	- Number of months per year that households lack food	UNICEF FAO WB	- Collaboration on providing women, families and communities with adequate knowledge and information on reducing food insecurity - Encourage gender sensitive food and nutrition inter-sectoral policy analysis and	Cooperation and joint information sharing and activities	MARD, MOH, MPI, INGOs and bilateral donors

			mapping - Advocacy using the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action		
2. Reduce malnutrition among boys and girls under five years old	- Underweight: Percent of boys and girls under 5 years below -2 SDs from median weight for age - Stunting: % of children under 5 years below -2 SDs from median height for age - % of under five boys / girls receiving regular growth monitoring	UNICEF WHO UNFPA WB	- Joint advocacy and parallel programmes on reducing malnutrition among young children - Collaboration on providing families with adequate knowledge on reducing malnutrition	Co-operation and joint information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOH, MOET (ECD), NIN, VWU, bilaterals and INGOs
3. Reduce percent of low birth weight boys and girls	- Number of birth weight boys and girls less than 2500 grams	UNICEF UNFPA WHO	- Joint advocacy on health of pregnant mothers and ANC - Parallel programmes on reducing percent of low birth weight children	Co-operation and joint information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOH, NIN, VWU, bilaterals, INGOs
4. Virtually eliminate vitamin A deficiency	- % of boys and girls under 5 years with low serum vitamin A (<20mg/dl)	UNICEF UNFPA	- Agency specific advocacy and programmes on reducing percent of Vitamin A deficient children under 5	Mid-term review	MOH, NIN, VWU bilaterals, INGOs
5. Reduce malnutrition of pregnant women.	- % of women aged 15-45 with low hemoglobin - % of pregnant women attending at least 3 ANC visits	UNICEF UNFPA	- Joint advocacy on reducing percent of malnourished women. Parallel programmes on maternal health	Co-operation and joint information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOH, NIN, VWU, bilaterals, INGOs
6. Improve breastfeeding knowledge and family Nutrition practices.	- % of boys and girls 0-4 months exclusively breast-fed - % of households with parents knowing at least 8 of 12 IMCI family practices	UNICEF WHO UNFPA	- Joint advocacy on improving breastfeeding knowledge and family nutrition practices. Parallel programmes on child health	Co-operation and joint information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOH, NIN, VWU, bilaterals, INGOs
7. Virtually eliminate iodine deficiency disorder.	- % of general population with concentration of iodine >10 mg/dl of urine - % of households consuming iodized salt	UNICEF UNFPA	- Agency specific advocacy and programmes on increasing household consumption of iodized salt.	Mid-term review	MOH, NIN, VWU, bilaterals, INGOs

Reproductive Health and Population

Goal 3: Improve reproductive health (RH) services and create a harmonious balance between population dynamics and socio-economic development					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Cooperation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
1. Improved integration of population, RH, gender and development in national policies programmes and strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased adoption and application of ICPD perspectives and approaches in statements by key policy makers and within the national policies, programmes and strategies - Improved access to and increased utilisation of population and RH data by planners, policy makers and researchers 	UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint advocacy for ICPD PoA - Joint support to data collection, analysis and dissemination (eg, 1999 Census and the inter-censal demographic and RH survey of 2004) - Share information and data collected - Education and information dissemination 	Follow-up on the implementation on ICPD; Mid-term UNDAF Review	Government agencies (MPI, MOH, NCPFP, GSO, MOET) and other multi/bilateral donors committed to ICPD
2. Increased utilisation, by women, men and adolescents, particularly among disadvantaged groups, of: (i) quality integrated RH services, including information and counselling; and (ii) gender-sensitive RH information, education and communication promoting behavioural changes towards healthy reproductive and sexual practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in percentage of women, men and adolescents having access to service delivery points offering integrated RH/FP services including counselling - Decrease in maternal mortality rate - Increase in births assisted by health personnel trained in midwifery - Decrease in number of abortions and MR pr live birth - CPR for modern methods increased - CPR for male methods increased - Increase in adolescent having access to RH information and education 	UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDCP, UNAIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information sharing and coordination of all activities, avoiding overlap in training of health workers, IEC, MIS, education and provision of equipment and supplies - Coupling of activities (eg, IEC initiative on HIV/AIDS, STD/RTI, unwanted pregnancies, drug abuse) - Common projects (eg, on prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS) 	Joint monitoring and evaluation of activities, initiatives and projects; Mid-term UNDAF Review	MOH, NCPFP, MOET and other multi/bilateral donors working with reproductive health issues

Education:

Goal 4: Equal access to high quality pre- and primary-school education					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Cooperation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
1. Increased enrolment in primary education	- Increased percent of school-age girls and boys (from 6 years old) enrolled in primary education to 95% by 2005 from 91% (VLSS98)	UNICEF UNESCO UNDP (advocacy) WB	- Joint advocacy on increasing number of children attending primary school using the World Conference on Education for All as advocacy tool. Parallel programmes on education for all and primary education for poor children	Cooperation and information sharing on parallel programmes; Mid-term UNDAF review; Mid-term review (UNICEF)	MOET, INGOs, bilaterals, ADB
2. Increased completion rate of primary education	- 90% of girls and boys aged 6-15 complete primary education (66% completion rate for 1997-98), remaining 10% to reach grade 3 by 2005	UNICEF UNESCO UNDP (advocacy) WB	- Joint advocacy, monitoring and research. Parallel programmes on education for all	Cooperation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOET, INGOs, bilaterals, ADB
3. Increased primary school enrolment among ethnic minorities, particularly girls	- Increase percentage of ethnic minority girls and boys attending primary school from 82.2% in 1998 to 88% in 2005 - Increase percentage of ethnic minority girls attending primary school	UNICEF UNESCO UNDP (advocacy) WB	- Joint advocacy, monitoring and research - Support to strengthening capacity on implementation at national and service provider agencies' levels.	Cooperation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOET, CEMMA, INGOs, bilaterals, ADB
4. Increased primary school completion rate among ethnic minorities, particularly girls	- Increase percentage of ethnic minority girls and boys completing primary school	UNICEF UNESCO UNDP (advocacy) WB	- Joint advocacy, monitoring and research - Support to strengthening capacity on implementation at national and service provider agencies' levels	Cooperation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOET, CEMMA, INGOs, bilaterals, ADB
5. Basic education for children with disabilities fully accessible and included in basic education policies and targets of the Government	- Increase percentage of disabled girls and boys enrolled in school/basic education - Government directive on inclusive education for disabled children	UNICEF UNESCO	- Agency specific advocacy and policy dialogue in inclusive education.	Mid-term review	MOET, MOLISA, INGOs

6. Increased family and community action in supporting integrated early childhood care to optimise health, nutrition, psycho-social and cognitive development of children from 0-3 years	- % of girls and boys 0-3 years monitored through growth monitoring and child development charts - % of parents participating in basic life skills training on ECC	UNICEF	- Agency specific programme and advocacy to promote integrated family and community action for early childhood care, including appropriate low cost and community-based interventions and monitoring of child growth and development - Capacity building in MOET (Dept of Early Childhood Education) and with VWU	Mid-term review	MOET (Dept of Early Childhood Education), VWU, INGOs
7. Increased opportunities for home and community based child development, formal (kindergartens) and non-formal (development groups) for children from 3-6 years.	- % of girls and boys 3-6 years with access to kindergartens/non-formal ECC opportunities - % of 5 year old girls and boys with access to pre-school education - % of 1 st graders who have attended structured ECC programmes	UNICEF UNESCO	-Agency specific programme to create low-cost, inclusive and child-friendly development groups and kindergartens for children 3-6 years - Capacity building in MOET (Dept of Early Childhood Education) and with VWU	Mid-term review	MOET, (Dept of Early Childhood Education), VWU, INGOs
8. Increased number of trained bilingual teachers for ethnic minority education that can use full range of classroom teaching techniques to assist ethnic minority children acquire Vietnamese language.	- % of teachers who are trained in bilingual education	UNICEF UNESCO	-Agency specific programme to support training of trainers, design strategies, draft curriculum and develop training materials for acquisition of Vietnamese for children who speak another language	Mid-term review	MOET, CEMMA, INGOs
9. Increased availability of educational and reading materials in ethnic minority languages.	- Educational/reading material available in ethnic minority languages	UNICEF UNESCO	- Joint advocacy and information sharing on materials available in ethnic minority languages	Mid-term UNDAF review	MOET, CEMMA, INGOs
10. Strengthened capacity for teacher training to emphasise child-centred, holistic and dynamic teaching methods.	- Pre-service and in-service teacher training revised to facilitate child-centred, participatory and activity-based approaches	UNICEF UNESCO	-Agency specific programme to build capacity in MOET to draft a framework for in-service and pre-service training for teachers and supervisors at different levels	Mid-term review	MOET, INGOs
11. Strengthened capacity for curriculum development to encourage creativity in	- Curriculum revised so that it is more flexible	UNICEF UNESCO	-Agency-specific programme to build capacity in MOET	Mid-term review	MOET, INGOs

children rather than rote leaning	and encourages child participation and in-group work activities		to draft a new curriculum which emphasises child-centred approach		
12. Increased functional literacy in adult population, particularly for women, in order to increase family income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase % of literate adult population (15+) from 83.5% (VLSS98) to 90% by 2005 - Increase % of women (15+) who are literate from 78.8% (VLSS98) to 90% by 2005 	UNICEF UNDP UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint information sharing on developing literacy materials to provide parents with basic literacy and numeracy skills in order to increase family income and quality of life and empower families to be increasingly self-reliant - Parallel programmes to provide literacy and functional literacy classes for illiterate and semi-illiterate women and parents of children under six years old 	Mid-term UNDAF review; Mid-term review	MOET, VWU, INGOs

Rural Water and Sanitation

Goal 5: Equal access to safe water and sanitation facilities in rural areas.					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Cooperation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
1. Improved access to safe water and water security	- Increase % of rural population living closer than 250m to a safe water source from 43% (1998) to 80% by 2005	UNICEF WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the Govt's National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and Strategy - Joint advocacy on developing and promoting cost-effective, environmentally friendly appropriate water supply technologies and to raise community awareness and ensure active involvement and participation of communities in water supply - Capacity building efforts at all levels especially district and commune 	Mid-term UNDAF review; Mid-term review	MARD (CERWASS), MOET, MOH, mass organisations, bilaterals, INGOs

<p>2. Improved access to sanitation services</p>	<p>- Increase % of rural households with operational sanitation facility from 20% (1998) to 60% by 2005</p>	<p>UNICEF WHO</p>	<p>- Support to the Govt's National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and Strategy - Joint advocacy to improve knowledge, awareness and correct practices of personal hygiene and environmental sanitation - Parallel programmes to support construction of sanitary facilities at commune health centres and at selected district hospitals/public places - Capacity building efforts at all levels especially at district and commune levels</p>	<p>Mid-term UNDAF review; Mid-term review</p>	<p>MARD (CERWASS), MOET, MOH, mass organisations, bilaterals, INGOs</p>
<p>3. Improved primary environmental care at household level</p>	<p>- Increase % of population using sanitation facilities</p>	<p>UNICEF WHO</p>	<p>- Joint advocacy to improve knowledge, awareness and correct practices of personal hygiene and environmental sanitation among communities and among school children - Capacity building efforts at all levels especially district and commune</p>	<p>Mid-term UNDAF review; Mid-term review</p>	<p>MARD (CERWASS), MOET, MOH, mass organisations, bilaterals, INGOs</p>

Social Protection/Social Safety Nets

Goal 6: Reduce vulnerability of the poor facing health shocks, disasters and on-farm investment risks					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Cooperation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
1. Increased proportion of Government and donor resources spent on basic social services	- % of Govt and donor spending on Basic Social Services increased from 8.5% and 10% respectively in 1997 (using the UN's definition) to the 20/20 targets by 2004	All UN Agencies	- Joint advocacy for 20/20 initiative and national targets set as follow-up to the World Summit on Social Development - Increase number of UN agency projects and spending on BSS - Joint monitoring of Govt and ODA spending on BSS	- Follow up BSS study's recommendations - Review State and ODA spending on BSS - Follow up on the implementation of the outcomes of the 20/20 initiative international conference - Mid-term UNDAF review	Government agencies (MPI, MOF, MOET, MOH, MOLISA, MARD) and other multi/bilateral donors committed to 20/20 initiatives
2. Improved targeting strategies and implementation of policies on (i) exemptions for children from poor households from school fees and contributions, and (ii) providing free health insurance cards to ensure equality of access to health services to all family members of poor households	- Number of poor girls, boys and households that receive free basic education and health services	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, WB	- Joint monitoring and research - Support to strengthen capacity on the policy implementation at national and service provider agency levels	Co-operation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOET, MOH, Viet Nam Health Insurance, MOF, MOLISA, local authorities and people
3. Improved access for poor and needy people to the Pre-Harvest Starvation Fund and Social Guarantee Fund for Regular Relief, and enhance the effectiveness of the funds' assistance and its impact on target groups	- Number of poor people receiving the social assistance provided by the funds (and the level of benefit of the funds)	UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WB	- Joint advocacy, monitoring and research - Support to strengthen capacity on the policy formulation and Funds' implementation at national and service provider levels	Co-operation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOLISA, MOF, local authorities and people
4. Expanded coverage of the existing social insurance schemes to rural areas and the informal sector.	- Proportion of rural population and informal sector employees covered by formal social insurance schemes	UNDP, ILO, WB, FAO, WFP, WHO	- Joint advocacy, monitoring and research. Support to strengthen capacity on the policy implementation at national and service provider agencies' levels	Co-operation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOLISA, MoF, Viet Nam Social Insurance, local authorities and people, state/foreign insurance companies
5. New safety net services created with feasible and sustainable financing mechanisms, such as a special social	- Number of vulnerable people receiving benefits from the new funds/safety nets services	UNDP, ILO, WB, FAO, WFP, WHO	- Joint advocacy, monitoring and research. Support to strengthen capacity on the policy implementation at	Co-operation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOLISA, MoF, Viet Nam Social Insurance, local authorities and people, state/foreign insurance companies

guarantee fund to support those affected by economic crises and SOE reforms, and insurance against unemployment or loss of means of livelihood	(and the level of benefit)		national and service provider agencies' levels - Funding pilot schemes		
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HIV/AIDS

Goal 7: Reduce HIV transmission and support those living with HIV/AIDS					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Cooperation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
1. Safer sexual behavior	- % of respondents who correctly identify all three major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject three major misconceptions - HIV prevalence among members of a defined sub-population at higher risk of contracting or spreading HIV	UNAIDS and its cosponsors UNESCO	- Awareness raising and education campaign on safe sexual behavior through schools, health facilities, workplace and media and through outreach to sex workers and drug injectors. Coordinated through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS - Support identification and greater understanding of cultural factors and aspects of HIV transmission	Annual review and through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS	Bilateral donors and international NGOs
2. Reduced HIV transmission among drug injectors	- HIV infection rate among injecting drug users	UNAIDS and its cosponsors	- Increase harm reduction measures with distribution of clean needles and syringes, peer counseling, training of law enforcement officers	Annual review and through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS	Bilateral donors and international NGOs
3. Increased support for women and men living with HIV/AIDS and access to treatment	- % of women and men living with HIV/AIDS which have received treatment, nursing care counseling and psychosocial support	UNAIDS and its cosponsors	- Increase clinical management, nursing care, counseling and psychosocial support for HIV infected individuals and their families through joint UN interventions coordinated by the Theme Group on HIV/AIDS	Annual review and through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS	Bilateral donors and international NGOs
4. Increased prevention of mother-to-child transmission	- % of HIV positive mothers who have transmitted the virus to their child	UNAIDS and its cosponsors	- Increase access to voluntary testing and counseling for pregnant women. Increase access to prophylactic treatment of	Annual review and through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS	Bilateral donors and international NGOs

			<p>opportunistic infection and antiretroviral drug to prevent mother-to-child transmission</p> <p>- Individual agency interventions coordinated through UN HIV/AIDS Theme Grp</p>		
<p>5. Increased sexual health and life skills education on the risk of acquiring of HIV, including through injecting drug use</p>	<p>- % of young women and men (15-24) who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, of all sexually active young people</p> <p>- % of young single women and men (15-24) who used a condom at last sex, of young single people who have had sex in the last 12 months</p>	<p>UNAIDS and its cosponsors</p>	<p>- Joint UN support for increased in-school education programmes to increase student's knowledge to adopt safer behavior related to sexual practices and injecting drug use. Coordinated through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Annual review and through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Bilateral donors and international NGOs</p>
<p>6. Increased promotion and distribution of male condoms to protect against the transmission of HIV</p>	<p>- % of young single people (15-24) who used a condom at last sex, of young single people who have has sex in the last 12 months</p> <p>- Ratio of number of condoms available for distribution nationwide during the preceding 12 months, to the total population aged 15-49</p> <p>- Proportion of randomly selected retail outlets and service delivery points that have condoms in stock at time of survey, to all retail outlets and service delivery points selected for survey</p>	<p>UNAIDS and its cosponsors</p>	<p>- UN advocacy to create and increase the demand for condoms and support for an adequate and constant supply of good quality condoms especially for targeted groups, coordinated through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Annual review and through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Bilateral donors and international NGOs</p>
<p>7. Strengthen and develop institutional capacities to address HIV/AIDS issues</p>	<p>- Government agencies (eg, Natl Aids Bureau) more effectively addressing HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>UNAIDS and its cosponsors UNDP</p>	<p>- Capacity building support to national institutions addressing HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Annual review and through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Bilateral donors and international NGOs</p>

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal 1: Build capacity for sustainable and integrated rural development					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Co-operation strategies	Follow-up and Review	Country partners
1. Improved management of national programmes, and improved co-ordination mechanisms among national programmes and donors' programmes	- International Support Groups (ISGs) of MARD and MOFI are fully operational; the Partnership for the implementation of the 5 Million Hectares Reforestation Programme is fully operational	FAO, UNDP IFAD	Joint support to public administrative reform at MARD, Ministry of Fisheries national and district authorities in coordination with UN support for good governance. Support to improved agricultural and rural sex-disaggregated statistics	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design	ADB, Danida, JICA
2. Improved capacity to support sustainable and integrated rural development in the responsible national institutions, provincial and district authorities	- Sustainable integrated rural development strategy in place and being implemented at national, provincial and district levels	UNDP, UNDCP, FAO, UNAIDS IFAD	- Collaboration on project design, cost-sharing; targeting assistance to relevant national and district authorities - Support to improved agricultural and rural statistics	Annual reviews	CIDSE, Oxfam GB
3. Improved agricultural policies regarding resource management, trade, credit, sustainable agricultural processing, exports, rural business and the role of state enterprises in agribusiness	- Effective policies regarding resource management, trade and rural business are in place and being implemented	FAO, UNDP IFAD	- Advocacy and policy dialogue/ advice on agricultural policy - Capacity building for policy making in MARD in coordination with general UN support for good governance and in liaison with gender technical working group	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design	ADB, Danida, ActionAid, CIDSE, Oxfam GB

Goal 2: Creating opportunity for alternative rural livelihoods					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Co-operation strategies	Follow-up and Review	Country partners
1. Increased percentage of the rural women and men whose income is derived from off-farm employment	- Share of rural household income derived from non-farm enterprises rises (19.2% in 1998) - % of women in total population whose wage income derived from non-farm service enterprises rises (42.6% in 1998).	UNIDO, UNESCO	Joint/parallel development of projects on of micro- and small-enterprises in a variety fields including: traditional crafts, non-farm-related industries, agro-industry, and tourism. Collaboration on project design.	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design, continue meetings of donors' SME Working Group	JICA, ActionAid, SNV
2. Improved access to credit for	- % of the poor households that have received a loan of at least VND 2.5 mm at	FAO, UNIDO, ILO,	- Policy advice and capacity building to increase the	Annual reviews, collaboration on new	ADB, Danida, ActionAid, CIDSE,

the rural poor women and men.	market interest rates increases (60% in 1999, CCA, p. 23); percentage of the poorest 40% of households receiving loans increases (20% in 1997/98, CCA, p. 23)	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNCDF	effectiveness of the Viet Nam Bank for Agriculture and Development, national and local credit schemes, and informal credit providers. Interventions integrated with HEPR programme	project design, continue meetings of donors' SME Working Group, form a micro-finance co-ordination group	Oxfam GB, SNV
3. Improvement of farmers' business and entrepreneurial skills	- 50% of farmers with family incomes below the poverty line have participated in farm management courses - Household incomes of farming families increase from VND 7.3 mm in 1998	FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UNDCP, UNCDF	- Training of women and men farmers, trainers and extension workers in farm management and participatory planning through parallel/joint projects	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design	Danida, CIDSE, Oxfam GB
4. Improved competitiveness of agricultural producers	- Exports of agricultural products increase from USD 1.78 mm in 1997 - Household incomes of farming families increase from VND 7.3 mm in 1998 - An effective market information system in place	FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UNDCP, UNESCO	- Improving knowledge on national and international markets and facilitating access to information and new technologies through joint parallel projects targeting assistance to farmers and extension workers	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design	Danida, JICA
5. Increased environmentally sustainable agricultural productivity and reduced post harvest losses	- Net annual output of food crops increased in an environmentally sustainable manner	FAO, UNDCP	- Support to agricultural and rural socio-agricultural research and extension work; capacity building of local authorities in collecting, processing and analysing socio-agricultural information through parallel/joint projects	Annual reviews, continue meetings of donors' Working Group on Food Security	Danida, JICA, ActionAid, CIDSE, Oxfam GB, SNV
6. Increased extent and sustainability of forestry	- Overall forest cover in Vietnam increases from 29% in 1999	FAO, UNDP	- Joint management support for the 5 Million Hectares Reforestation Programme and PROFOR - Capacity building assistance to MARD and technical assistance to extension workers	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design, continue meetings of Working Group on Environment	ADB, JICA, CIDSE, Oxfam GB, SNV
7. Extended use of integrated crop management including integrated pest management techniques	- Decreased percentage of nitrate and phosphate levels at the outlets of the Red River, Ca River and Saigon River	FAO	- Advocacy, technical assistance, policy advice and capacity building (MARD and extension services) on integrated crop management including IPM	Annual reviews, follow up in the Working Groups on Food Security and Environment	Danida, ActionAid, CIDSE, Oxfam GB
8. Increased agricultural diversification including sustainable aquaculture and capture fisheries	- Decreased percentage of agricultural revenue derived from rice relative to other sources (43.6% in 1998, VDR 2000, p. 52)	FAO, UNIDO	- Collaboration on project design; parallel/joint projects; FAO provides TA input; FAO and UNDP provide capacity building; targeting assistance to extension workers and farmers	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design, continue meetings of Donor Group on Poverty	ADB, CIDSE, Oxfam GB

Goal 3: Equitable access to training, productive means, information and decision making for the most disadvantaged segments of the population					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Co-operation strategies	Follow-up and Review	Country partners
1. Increased female participation in decision making in the rural economy	- Gender-sensitive implementation of the land-law applied by MARD	FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDCP, UNDP, UNDP UN Gender Focal Point	-Joint UN advocacy on women's rights and Beijing Declaration. Strengthen capacity in MARD and provincial/district level institutions for implementing the National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women.	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design, continue meetings of Gender Donor Group	ADB, Danida, ActionAid, CIDSE, Oxfam GB, SNV
2. Improved access to land for the most disadvantaged segments of the population	- % of rural households without land-holdings in the Northern Uplands, North Central and Central Highlands, and Coastal regions decreases (respectively from 3.7%, 7.7%, 2.6% and 5.1% in 1998) - Effective use of landholdings by the poor and by women-headed households	FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNDCP, UNESCO	- Advocacy and policy dialogue on equal access to land through inheritance right, titling, land use certificates and residence registration cards, with special attention on women's and ethnic minorities' access to land	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design; continuation of Partnership to Assist the Poorest Communes meetings, and Donor Group on Poverty meetings	ADB, ActionAid, Oxfam GB
3. Improved access to and use of information and new technologies for women and men	- Access to internet, other existing information systems, and new technologies provided to 15% of rural population in the four disadvantaged regions	FAO, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNDCP, UNESCO	- Advocacy and technical assistance for improved access to IT and new technology	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design	ADB, ActionAid, Oxfam GB
4. Increased participation of weaker sectors of the population in the formulation and implementation of policies regarding resource management, rural business, and other rural development issues	- Effective policies regarding resource management, rural business, and other issues of rural development are in place and being implemented; percentage of women members in provincial, district and commune people's councils increases respectively from 20.4%, 18.1% and 14.4% in 1999	UNDP, FAO, UNIDO	- Collaboration on project design; parallel/joint projects; cost-sharing; UNDP, FAO and UNIDO provide TA input; UNDP provides advocacy; targeting assistance to MARD, provincial, district and commune level institutions		CIDSE

Goal 4: Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Co-operation strategies	Follow-up and Review	Country partners
1. Improved management and prevention of disasters, especially floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use proxy of overall increase in the allocation of funds for disaster management and preparedness: USD 114.1 mm; disaster management system in place - Appropriate Early Warning Systems introduced - Social safety nets in place by 2005 - In the event of a disaster, productivity of food, goods and services restored to pre-disaster levels within 2 years of the occurrence of the disaster - Disaster Relief fund replenished on a yearly basis 	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP (regarding VAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinated (by DMU) UN effort to build capacity at national, provincial and district level for prevention, contingency planning and information dissemination - Introducing Early Warning Systems, Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information System (FIVIM), and Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) - Advocacy and support for the creation of social safety nets for victims of disasters (coordinated with UN assistance in the area of Basic Human Needs) - Improved management of the disaster recovery period 	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design, review after each emergency	ADB, the Netherlands

Goal 5: Reducing vulnerability to drugs					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Co-operation strategies	Follow-up and Review	Country partners
1. Reduction of the opium-based economy and reduced drug abuse among opium-producing minority groups in Vietnam	Sustain the level of reduction of the land-areas devoted to opium cultivation achieved with the assistance of the UNDCP projects carried out during 1996-2000 (a 90% reduction)	UNDCP, FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration on project targeting assistance to MARD, CEMMA, other relevant agencies, provincial and district level agricultural offices, and extension workers 	Annual reviews, collaboration on new project design, continue meetings of Partnership to Assist the Poorest Communes	CIDSE

	<p>facilitating the establishment and running of SMEs</p> <p>- Number of NA members and policy makers trained on Population and Development issues</p>	<p>UNDCP</p> <p>UNFPA</p>	<p>organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to improve the - Law-making and law implementing procedures - Technical assistance for the drafting of specific laws and for enhancing legal frameworks such as legal frameworks for SMEs and industrial zones - Parallel programme within framework of the Working group on trafficking of human beings (law enforcement/ judicial issues) 		
<p>3. Improved access to information for men and women at large, in particular in the legal field.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common indicators - Number of issues on which accurate, useful and user friendly information available to the public at large (among others on issues related to trafficking in human beings) - Number of modalities in which data and information are disseminated - Comprehensive legal database available to all. - % of expansion of IT and non-IT information networks 	<p>UNDCP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNIDO</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>WB (Vietnam Development Center)</p>	<p>Individual agency programmes, each focusing on their particular sector, concentrated mainly on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assisting govt. in setting up a list of issues on which information should be regularly published - Technical assistance to collection and processing sex-disaggregated data and information - Technical assistance to sex-disaggregated data/ information dissemination, especially using information technology - Awareness raising, studies and surveys 	<p>Mid-term UNDAF review</p>	<p>MOLISA, Labour Union, Mini-Dublin Group (a donor group on drug issues), GSO, NCFAW</p> <p>ADB, Australia, Denmark, Canada, Japan, Sweden, France. MOJ, ONA, Court, Procuracy (at central and local levels); other technical ministries/ agencies as appropriate</p>

Goal 2: Reform management for good governance - Improving the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the state

Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Co-operation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
<p>1. Improved public service delivery</p>	<p>- Simpler, more accessible and affordable services to the public in key areas, including toward meeting basic human needs and for</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>WB</p> <p>UNIDO</p> <p>UNDCP</p> <p>UNFPA</p>	<p>- Assist in identifying a most efficient, cost-effective service provider (government, private sector, civil society) in selected key areas using for example existing</p>	<p>Follow-up evaluation, at both central and local levels; Mid-term UNDAF review</p>	<p>NGOs, MOLISA, MOH, National Aids Committee, National Aids Bureau, CEMMA GCOP (central and local)/ National Committee for PAR/MARD/MOFI/Peoples</p>

	<p>rural development and for urban planning and development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of services socialised or devolved (in particular in basic social services) - Improved statistics in areas such as drug issues, industries, health and population 	UNCHS	<p>grassroots project to test out options such as devolution; providing public information on and increasing access to available government services to support the Govt's Public Administration Reform efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Background studies/ review feeding into the Govt's future PAR strategy 		<p>Committees; other relevant technical ministries and agencies; other donors involved in sector</p>
2. Promote decentralisation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New guidelines providing clearer definition of the responsibilities, authorities and accountability of all government level (national, province, district and communes) in support of meeting basic human needs, poverty alleviation and rural development - Amount of training provided to decentralised levels to enhance their capacity to implement new functions - Tripartite fora at the provincial level 	<p>UNDP WB UNFPA</p> <p>ILO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual agency programmes focusing on particular aspects of decentralisation, with the provision of advisory services in policy development, international experiences and good practices in decentralisation, capacity development of institutions at central and local level with concrete demonstration activities - Individual programme and joint project with UNDP to promote decentralisation by setting up tripartite consultative structures at provincial levels 	<p>Follow up and evaluation; Mid-term UNDAF review</p>	<p>National Committee for PAR GCOP /MARD /MOFI (central and local levels) / Peoples Committees, MOLISA, employers and workers organisations; other donors involved in sector</p>
3. Improved policy and decision making at central level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of policy advocacy studies or documents prepared - Number of workshops on specific policy themes carried out. - Number of researches with recommendations conducted in specific areas responding to needs or interests of the government; percentage of recommendations integrated in final government documents - Sectoral policies 	<p>UNDP WB UNFPA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstreaming poverty, and equity with growth issues into Govt's 10-year socio-economic development strategy through research, studies, special reviews carried out at the request of the Govt - Agency programmes/joint projects providing policy advice - Access to new skills and information through UN distance learning group and Vietnam Development Center (WB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting back on international conventions signed - Programme follow up and evaluation mechanism - Mid-term UNDAF review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VNDCC, MOLISA, Ministry of Public Security, CEMMA - Prime Minister Research Group, MPI and other key agencies and ministries - ADB, IMF, France, Canada

	<p>developed at the request of the government (eg, culture, education and communication)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of commitment to international conventions concerning drug control, cultural heritage and access to information, including waiving of reservations 	<p>ILO UNDCP UNESCO</p>	<p>Possible country review on labour policy issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual agency programmes looking at the development of Master Plans linked with UN Theme group on HIV/AIDS and Working Group on trafficking in human beings 		
<p>4. Improved framework for sustainable financing of development management and promote increased transparency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clearer and more differentiated roles in the donor community - Strengthened institutional framework for co-ordination of external financing with domestic resources - More detailed and sex-disaggregated public budget published - Public Investment planning based on modern planning techniques and linking with PER - Public expenditure reviews with sex-disaggregated data/information carried out regularly, based on modern techniques and published - Strengthened capacity of selected Peoples Council to plan and monitor public investments and public expenditures at local levels 	<p>UNDP WB, BWIs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly donor group forum facilitating informal dialogue between donors and the Government, and among donors on key topical policy issues in VN -Contribution to Consultative Group (CG) process through substantives analyses, research, policy advice, promotion of aid coordination and partnerships - Agency specific programmes providing support through awareness raising on international practices and policies, specific studies, institutional capacity development, training - Substantive training and financial contributions to the Public Expenditure Review process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme review mechanisms - Periodic reviews of the PER process - Mid-term UNDAF review 	<p>Government financial institutions and research institutes</p> <p>Donors involved in sector (eg, Switzerland, ADB, Netherlands, Australia, GTZ, Sweden) ONA/People's Councils/ People's Committees/ KAS/ CIDA</p>
<p>5.Improved urban planning, management and finance policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective urbanisation policies to manage anticipated rural to urban migration 	<p>UNCHS UNDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support development of appropriate urbanisation policies, including for urban finance, planning and management 	<p>Programme review mechanisms; Mid-term UNDAF review</p>	<p>Government agencies, INGOs</p>

Goal 3: Increasing the participation of women and men, including within the private sector and civil society in the governance of the country					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Co-operation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
1. Institutionalization of the policy discussions between the government, the private sector & the civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in fora and modalities through which people, civil society and private sector can have a dialogue and provide advice on government policies - New policies, measures adopted by government promoting the roles of or concerns of civil society and private sector 	UNIDO UNDP UNDCP WB ILO UNFPA WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to Private Sector Forum, both providing a mechanism and an environment for policy consultation - Individual agency programmes building on openings created by above fora and promoting advocacy and policy advice to the 3 groups, information sharing and awareness raising on international policies and practices, concrete pilot activities - Tripartite fora at central and local levels promoting dialogue among Govt, employers and civil society represented by trade unions 	Biannual meetings and specific review periods indicated in CG Action Plan; Mid-term UNDAF review	INGOs/NGO Resource Center; Business Groups and Chambers; Government agencies (in particular MPI, OOG, GCOP, MOT, MOLISA); employers and workers organisations; Norway and other donors supporting this initiative
2. Improved implementation of the “grassroots democracy” resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of policies at grassroots level decided with direct participation of women and men - Number of ODA projects using PPA for decision making and planning of activities and outputs 	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agency programme to capture and promote good practices from UN agency programmes and donors on effective decentralisation - Allocation of functional, fiscal and decision making and assisting in identifying mechanisms to enable Govt, private sector and civil society to play a role in local development planning and monitoring - Collaborative efforts with other agencies, building on UN agency experience to promote and mainstream local level participation on development planning processes, with particular attention to women, ethnic minorities, vulnerable groups 	Programme standard review mechanisms; Mid-term UNDAF review	Sub-donor working group on civil society GCOP/ONA NGOs and NGO Resource Center

<p>3. Improved role of the civil society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degree of participation of civil society in the policy process - Level of participation by the poor in planning and decision making processes in urban and rural areas 	<p>UNDP, WB, UNDCP UNFPA UNCHS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy on the concept and role of civil society - Organising background research on: civil society; policy advice; and capacity building/development for some NGOs - Participation in civil society forum currently being proposed by the NGO community - Individual agency programme involving communities in management of drug issues and alternative development programmes & collaboration with other UN agency programmes in the area (FAO/UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA) - Agency demonstration projects on participatory planning for the poor in rural and urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mid-term UNDAF review; - Support to development of an enabling environment for private sector; - Strengthening competitiveness of the private sector - Joint assessment and periodic reviews 	<p>NGOs/NGO Resource Center; Business Groups and Chambers; Sub donor working group on civil society; CEMMA/ational research institutes</p>
<p>4. Improved role of the private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New laws and regulations supporting the private sector enacted - Effective implementation of Enterprise Law - Growth rate of the private sector - Employment share of the private sector 	<p>UNDP UNIDO WB ILO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual agency programmes linked to CG Process and Private Sector Forum: promoting the development of an enabling environment for private sector and strengthened competitiveness of the private sector for both internal and export markets through advocacy and technical assistance - Support to law drafting, studies, international comparative experiences. - Agency programme addressing small, micro and women-headed enterprises and promoting employment generation, with possible extension to additional minority and vulnerable groups 	<p>Individual reviews</p> <p>Follow-up on the Plan of Action for the Private Sector forum</p> <p>Mid-term UNDAF review</p>	<p>Business Groups and Chambers, export support organisations CIEM, MOJ, MOT, MOFA, MOFI, SBV, SIDA, Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>Switzerland, CIDA, AusAid, Danida, GTZ, and other donors in this sectors</p>

Goal 4: Promote enhanced government-led implementation of rights to development					
Objective	Indicator	UN agencies	Co-operation Strategies	Follow up and Review	Country Partners
1. Better understanding of rights situation in Vietnam and identify areas for better implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situation analysis on follow-up on rights conventions with recommendations for improved implementation - New implementation measures adopted and implemented - Wider understanding of core labour conventions - Refugee Law to be approved 	UNDP ILO UNICEF UNESCO UNFPA ILO UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interagency collaboration to review implementation of UN conventions on rights in to which Vietnam is a signatory and to assist the government in the implementation and monitoring process - Assistance in drafting legal texts protecting rights of special vulnerable groups - Single agency document providing advocacy and assistance to law drafting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review period for study - Standard reviews of implementation of specific rights conventions - Mid-term UNDAF review 	HCMPA, MOFA and Agencies directly concerned with UN conventions on specific rights Switzerland/Danida/Australia
2. Improved implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of legislation on: international adoption; a legal age for employment; prohibition of discrimination against disabled children regarding school attendance; protection of children against commercial sexual exploitation; prohibition of discrimination against children with HIV/ AIDS in accessing social services 	UNICEF ILO UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parallel programmes with joint assessments to: promote legal measures for child protection - Improve monitoring mechanisms on children's rights at national and sub-national levels. - Create a knowledge base on children's rights at national / sub-national levels - Improve and develop appropriate legislation and policies in line with the spirit of the CRC - Conduct training on children's rights for various stakeholders at different levels - Promote children's participation rights in matters affecting their lives - Mainstream rights into programming process - Develop appropriate IEC materials 	Mid-term review (UNICEF); Mid-term UNDAF review	CPCC, Ministry of Justice, MOLISA, INGOs (Plan International, SCF Alliance, World Vision)

<p>3. Improved conditions for Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP)</p>	<p>- Numbers of CNSP, namely, street children; children working for wages; commercial sex workers under 18; disabled children; abandoned children; children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS excluded from education</p>	<p>UNICEF ILO UNDP UNAIDS IOM UNESCO</p>	<p>- Parallel projects based on jt situation analyses/surveys -UN/UNDP Mekong Women & Child trafficking Prog.;; - ILO child labour and trafficking programme - UNAIDS children infected with HIV/AIDS - Improve and/or develop appropriate legislation and policies for better protection and care of children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC) - Conduct IEC activities and create ethos intolerant of child abuse, neglect and exploitation - Develop appropriate interventions for families at risk to improve their capacity for CEDC protection/prevention - Develop appropriate interventions for protection/rehabilitation of CEDC</p>	<p>Joint monitoring and evaluation Mid-term review (UNICEF) Mid-term UNDAF review</p>	<p>CPCC, Ministry of Justice, NAB, MOLISA, INGOs (SCF alliance, Plan International, Care International, World Vision)</p>
<p>4 Improved capacity development, career enhancement; access to decision-making and skills training for women</p>	<p>- Increased percentage of women in skills training courses, decision-making positions - Introduction of gender sensitive capacity development initiatives</p>	<p>UNDCP UNDP All agencies</p>	<p>- Participation in interagency gender group to share experiences in capacity development for equity in employment and leadership, including equity of project inputs and outcomes for women and men in all training, fellowships, study tours and career advancement opportunities</p>	<p>Monitoring of % of women trained and % of women in decision-making positions in counterparts and internally within UN agencies on an annual basis by the UN gender Focal Point Working Group</p>	
<p>5. More equitable legal frameworks for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and for HIV/AIDS prevention</p>	<p>- Equal access to social and economic resources for PLWHA</p>	<p>UNAIDS and its co-sponsors</p>	<p>- On behalf of PLWHA, advocate on: the right to work as reflected in employment laws; access to healthcare, health insurance, and public health information on HIV/AIDS prevention; free movement and immigration; and to voluntary HIV/AIDS testing</p>	<p>Annual review and monitoring through UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Government agencies (National AIDS Committee, local authorities) and multi/bilateral donors and INGOs</p>

ENVIRONMENT

Goal 1: Strengthen Natural Resource Management					
Objective	Indicator and Baseline	Agencies	Co-operation Strategy	Follow-up and Review	Country Partners
1. Conservation of Viet Nam's globally important biodiversity in forests, wetlands and marine areas	- Use proxy of percentage natural forest cover for terrestrial biodiversity: 26% in 1998 - Use proxy of number of coastal and freshwater wetland protected areas for wetlands biodiversity: 3 (1999) - Use proxy of number of marine protected areas for marine biodiversity: 0 (1999)	UNDP, UNESCO	- Collaboration on and support to new conservation project designs to better link traditional techniques and cultures to conservation projects in protected areas - Advocacy in support of Viet Nam's Biodiversity Action Plan and its updating	Include UNESCO in relevant UNDP protected area project design teams; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOSTE, NEA, MARD, MPI, MOF, INGOs, bilaterals
2. More sustainable energy use and decreased greenhouse gas emissions	- Decrease in percentage of energy that comes from non-renewable sources: 60% (1998)	UNDP, UNESCO, WB	- Development of renewable energy sources and support to energy efficiency through parallel programmes; UNDP focusing more on small-scale hydro and biogas and UNESCO focusing more on solar and wind. - Advocacy based on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Co-operation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	Private sector, HMS, HPS, INGOs, bilaterals, ENV
3. Improved grassroots awareness and stewardship of the environment	- Use proxy of number of female and male primary and secondary teachers provided with in-service training on incorporating the environment into lesson plans: TBA (1999) - Use proxy of number of universities that offer courses in cleaner production: 2 (1999)	UNDP, UNIDO	Parallel programmes in environmental education with UNDP focusing on primary and secondary schools and UNIDO focusing on incorporating cleaner production in the curriculum of universities	Co-operation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOET, MOSTE, bilaterals, MPI, INGOs
4. Improved follow up to world conferences on biodiversity, climate change and ozone depleting substances	- Increase in number of GEF and MP projects approved: 2 (1999)	UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, WB	Parallel programmes in improving access to Global Environment Facility and Montreal Protocol funds with UNDP focusing on GEF and UNIDO focusing on MP. Projects developed within the frame-work of the National Environmental Action Plan and Viet Nam's follow up to International Environmental Conventions	Co-operation and information sharing on parallel activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOSTE, HMS, MPI, NEA, bilaterals
5. Promotion of environmentally sustainable tourism	- National Tourism Master Plan with environmental considerations finalised: yes/no - Number of regional tourism plans formulated that contain environmental considerations: 0 (1999)	UNESCO, UNDP	- Joint advocacy and support to national and provincial tourism agencies to develop a national Tourism Master Plan and regional tourism plans which integrates environmental and cultural considerations in tourism	Co-operation and information sharing on joint activities. Mid-term UNDAF review	VNAT, INGOs, bilaterals
6. More sustainable coastal zones management	- Percentage of coastal areas with integrated coastal zone management plans: 0% (1999)	UNDP, UNESCO, WB	- Agency specific advocacy and policy dialogue in coastal zone management Build government capacity to manage coastal zones through integrated planning for sustainable natural resource use	Mid-term review	MOSTE, MoFish, MARD, bilaterals, ADB

Goal 2: Better Urban and Industrial Pollution Management					
Objective	Indicator and Baseline	Agencies	Co-operation Strategy	Follow-up and Review	Country Partners
1. Improved environmental management of urban areas and industrial zones at the policy level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of hazardous waste facilities: 0 (1999) - Number of industrial zones and cities that carried out hazardous waste surveys: 0 (1999) - Number of approved urban environmental strategies: 0 (1999) - Number of cities that have a public rating system for polluting industries: 1 (1999) 	UNDP, UNIDO	- Joint formulation of a common strategy for wastewater and hazardous waste management in Support of the National Environmental Action Plan	Joint strategy detailed in agency planning documents; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOI, MOC, NEA, bilaterals, ADB, WB, VIZA
2. Improved environmental management at the company level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of funds for companies to invest in pollution prevention: 0 (HCMC, 1999) - Amount of fines given to polluters: 79.4 billion VND (HCMC, 1999); all of Vietnam: TBA (1999) - Number of detailed energy audits done in companies: 17 (1999) of which 16 funded by companies and 1 by ODA - Number of completed Cleaner Production audits carried out in companies: 12 (1999) - Availability of legal document(s) to introduce a differentiated fee system to companies for (hazardous) waste: 0 (1999) - Number of ISO9000 certified companies: 89 of which 60% foreign invested companies (1999); ISO14000: 3 (1999) 	UNIDO, UNDP, UNESCO	- Joint formulation of a common strategy for private sector environmental management in Support of the National Environmental Action Plan	Joint strategy detailed in agency planning documents; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOSTE, DOSTEs, Provincial People's Committees, universities, STAMEQ

Goal 3: Strengthen Sector Capacity and Planning					
Objective	Indicator and Baseline	Agencies	Co-operation Strategy	Follow-up and Review	Country Partners
1. Improved institutional capacities for environmental policy making, strategy development and regulation	- Use proxy of overall increase in government budgets of relevant agencies: TBA (1999)	UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, WB	- Parallel programmes to strengthen the different government partner agencies with influence over state environmental management in support of the National Strategy for Environmentally Sustainable Development	Joint planning to strengthen synergies; Mid-term UNDAF review	MPI, MOSTE, NEA, MARD, INGOS, bilaterals, ADB, EU
2. Improved aid co-ordination in the environment sector	- Donor community agrees to government-led strategy on aid co-ordination in the environment sector with periodic monitoring, feedback and evaluation	UNDP, UNIDO, WB	- Parallel programmes in which UNIDO leads on brown issues and UNDP on green and blue issues to contribute to a sector-wide aid co-ordination framework based on the <i>National Environmental Action Plan, 2001-2005</i> and <i>Strategy for Environmentally Sustainable Development, 2001-2010</i>	Continue donor community meetings to build consensus on how to help government determine an aid co-ordination framework	MPI, NEA, bilaterals
3. International environmental conventions incorporated into national planning	- Number of references to international conventions in national and regional action plans: 0 (1999)	UNDP, UNESCO	- Parallel programmes to strengthen relevant government agencies' capacity to incorporate environmental conventions into planning and implementation. UNDP focusing on Rio, CBD, RAMSAR and UNESCO focusing on Man in the Biosphere and World Heritage Areas - Joint programmes to strengthen reporting capacity	Joint information sharing and strengthening activities; Mid-term UNDAF review	MOSTE, NEA, MPI, MARD
4. Improved quantity and quality of environmental data available	- Use proxy of increase in number of government decision-makers who receive the improved <i>State of the Environment Reports</i> : 0 in 1999 - Number of laboratories with a quality certificate (ISO9000 or another laboratory good practice certificate): 0 (1999)	UNDP	- Agency specific assistance for capacity development in environmental monitoring and reporting - Support for an improved national environmental monitoring and reporting system	Mid-term review	MOSTE, NEA, bilaterals
5. Improved capacity of local mass organisations and local NGOs for sustainable management of their local natural resource bases	- Use proxy of increase in number of GEF small grants awarded to local mass organisations and local NGOs: 3 (1999) - Use proxy of increase in amount disbursed by GEF small grants programme per year: US\$19,800 (1999)	UNDP FAO	- Agency specific assistance for capacity development in building local environmental management - Community based action for preservation and observation of traditional knowledge - Agency specific assistance on integrated pest management	Mid-term review	local NGOs, mass organisations, local governments