

Asia and the Pacific

1. India:

The UNODC Regional Office for South Asia and UNDP India organized a panel discussion with the Central Vigilance Commission on 9 December 2011. An online information campaign was also organized by UNDP and UNODC along with the UN Millennium Campaign and I Paid a Bribe (ipaidabribe.com). Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. sponsored ACT campaign promotional materials.

As part of the online information campaign, I Paid a Bribe developed the ACT campaign [microsite](#). The microsite contains all ACT campaign materials, a downloadable flyer on the UNCAC, a poster on '[Ten commandments for not paying a bribe](#)' and links to UN publications and resources on anti-corruption. In addition, the microsite also featured the 'My ACT Story' contest. About 25 contestants sent entries on how they stood up against acts of corruption to the microsite and the winning entry received a gift voucher for Rs. 2,000 (about \$40) from flipkart.com.



Performers from the Asmita Theatre Group enacting a street play on anti-corruption

UNODC interviewed the winner of the 'My ACT Story' contest and publicized the activities with a [story](#) on its website. An e-mail alert about the microsite was sent out to nearly 650,000 members in the I Paid a Bribe database. Additionally, the microsite was publicized through UNDP's and UNODC's e-networks and social networking page.

A [panel discussion](#) on the theme 'ACT against corruption' was held on International Anti-Corruption Day itself and covered by the media, including the *Financial Times*. The event brought together representatives of the Central Vigilance Commission, I Paid a Bribe, UNDP, UNODC, the Confederation of NGOs (iCONGO), the Confederation of Indian Industry and the media. The Asmita Theatre Group, a renowned street theatre group in Delhi, performed a play on anti-corruption prior to the panel discussion.

For the event, special campaign t-shirts were produced by UNODC with financial support from Uni Style Image. UNODC also produced 'ACT 2012' desk calendars with the ACT posters. The t-shirts and calendars have been distributed to over 4,400 people since the campaign was launched.

Both the information campaign and the panel discussion generated enormous interest and commitment for follow-up action from the various organizations and media. The Central Vigilance Commission, India published a write up on the panel discussion in their monthly newsletter '[Vigeye Vani](#)'. The Lok Sabha TV channel, the dedicated channel of the lower house of Parliament, has proposed to host a similar panel discussion on anti-corruption in early 2012. The Confederation of NGOs also expressed an interest to disseminate the ACT campaign posters to all its five million network members.

Furthermore, UNDP India and UNODC issued a [joint statement](#) on International Anti-Corruption day. **Impact:** The events organized by UNDP and UNODC created broad interest among politicians, anti-corruption activists and the corporate sector to promote public discourse on anti-corruption and in India. This outcome indicates that the ACT campaign messages will not be forgotten after International Anti-Corruption Day but instead will be taken forward and used by various actors in their efforts to address corruption. For instance, as part of its ongoing ACT campaign activities, I Paid a Bribe has already produced several short videos capturing people's opinion on corruption in India.

2. Indonesia:

UNDP supported UNODC Indonesia to organize two weeks-long activities under the slogan '**It's great to be honest**' (**Berani jujur, hebat!**) to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. UNODC Indonesia collaborated with the Office of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, the National Development and Planning Board, the Corruption Eradication Commission, Indonesian National Police, Attorney General's Office, Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, State Audit Board, Judicial Commission, Ombudsman, Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Public Information Commission, UNDP, Indonesian Corruption Watch, Transparency International Indonesia and eight grass-root civil society organizations.

Activities included a joint press conference and cultural event on 9 December 2011 at the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), involving Chair of KPK, Deputy Vice President, Ministry and Agency representatives, and UNODC Country Manager. On 10 December 2011, SPEAKFEST, an annual anti-corruption music festival for the youth held at the football field in Jakarta. The festival aimed to encourage active civic engagement in policy formulation and management. A first ever anti-corruption musical campaign was also held in Padang, West Sumatera on 11 December 2011.

In addition, seven cities road show to support student involvement in anti-corruption campaigns and promote public involvement in education sector were held in Bandung, Cirebon (West Java), Batang, Solo, Semarang, Brebes, Jojakarta, (Central Java) from 12-20 December 2011. A forum, 'Song of Honesty' was also held in Jogjakarta, Central Java on 17 December to reflect on corruption in Indonesia. The forum also served as a platform to spread anti-corruption messages to the public.

Impact: The various events organized by UNODC helped to spread anti-corruption messages and promote integrity among young people and students across Indonesia.

3. Kiribati:

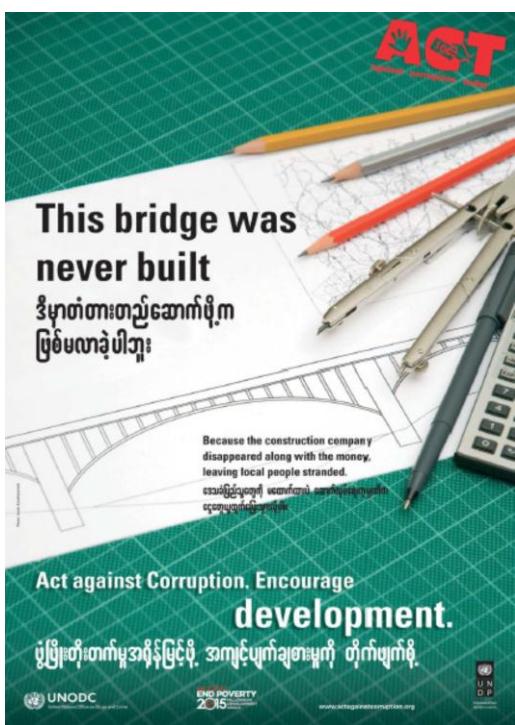
Kiribati officially marked its first ever International Anti-Corruption Day in 2011, supported by UNDP. The main event was held at the Kiribati Parliament House in South Tarawa. Kiribati President Anote Tong attended the event and Speaker of Parliament Taomati Iuta delivered a keynote address in which he stressed the significance of the UNCAC and highlighted how corruption is affecting traditional societies like Kiribati. Following the keynote address, a student from the Theological College read out UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's statement on International Anti-Corruption Day; a UNDP representative made a presentation on the UNCAC and the significance of the day, and an oratorical contest and drama competition were held for primary and junior secondary school students, respectively. The winning drama drew attention to corrupt practices in Kiribati; specifically, it focused on the common practice of temporary recruitment of teenage girls in offices across the country. These temporary recruitments are made at the cost of maintenance of facilities, including school buildings and houses for local teachers in outer islands. The girls recruited for temporary positions also often face sexual harassment. These activities emphasized the importance of ratifying the UNCAC by Kiribati.

In addition to the activities at the day's main event, the UN Secretary-General's message was read out on Radio Kiribati. Also, a call-in Q&A programme on the UNCAC was broadcast every afternoon for one week prior to International Anti-Corruption Day. Almost all residents of Kiribati (100,000 people) were targeted through the above mentioned activities.

Impact: The campaign coordinated by the Kiribati Parliament House helped to build public awareness on the UNCAC and political momentum for UNCAC ratification.

4. Myanmar:

The six official ACT campaign posters were translated into Burmese and 500 copies of each were published and distributed to all UN agencies and offices. The posters and the UN Secretary-General's official statement regarding International Anti-Corruption Day were made available on the UNODC Myanmar website.



ACT campaign poster in Burmese

Impact: The poster campaign helped to create awareness within the UN system in Myanmar about UNDP and UNODC work in the area of anti-corruption.

5. Papua New Guinea:

As part of the 2011 Act campaign, UNDP Papua New Guinea undertook public awareness-raising activities and also launched the first-ever media award for excellence in anti-corruption reporting.

UNDP staff participated in radio and TV talk shows to discuss International Anti-Corruption Day and the importance of the fight against corruption. For example, UNDP Assistant Resident Representative Margaret Lokoloko appeared on a three-hour anti-corruption talkback show on FM100 radio that targeted youth and future business leaders. The show was sponsored by the Business Against Corruption Alliance. Also, UNDP Resident Representative David McLachlan-Karr took part in interviews with EMTV and radio FM100. A UNDP press release was sent out to all media and was quoted in articles in two major newspapers, *The National* and *The Post Courier*.

UNDP received four submissions for the award for excellence in anti-corruption reporting. The winner was selected by a panel consisting of McLachlan-Karr from UNDP; Valerie Salama, the president of the Business Against Corruption Alliance; and Jaldeep Katwala, a team leader of the Media for Development Initiative based within the National Broadcasting Commission. The winning article was on how corruption impacts grassroots development.

Around 50 people attended the awards ceremony and a cash prize of Kina 1,000 (about \$470) was presented. Many partners expressed interest in being involved with the award next year.

A total of some 600,000 people were targeted through the campaign.

Impact: The campaign helped to heighten awareness within the media sector about corruption and its impact on poverty and development. The UNDP resident representative's statement on anti-corruption was quoted in national newspapers even a week after International Anti-Corruption Day. In addition, the awards ceremony was instrumental in bringing attention to the role of investigative journalism in addressing corruption. Based on the response to the 2011 awards, UNDP decided to launch the 2012 awards in the first quarter in order to have maximum impact in the coverage of the 2012 elections.

6. The Philippines:

The UN Millennium Campaign, UNDP and the Transparency and Accountability Network organized a live talk show on the Freedom of Information Bill on the ABS-CBN News channel on International Anti-Corruption Day. All sponsors are members of the Right to Know, Right Now! campaign in support of the bill's passage. ABS-CBN News is a cable channel with subscribers across the nation and is also aired in the United States via satellite as part of the Filipino Channel. Prior to the talk show, a series of teasers and promos were released on Facebook, aired on TV and sent via email and Twitter. Worldwide subscribers to the channel total about 3.76 million, and the channel has almost 360,000 Twitter followers and 94,000 on Facebook.

Participants on the talk show included Senator Alan Peter Cayetano and Congressman Lorenzo 'Erin' R. Tañada III, authors of the Freedom of Information Bill; Undersecretary Manolo Quezon, representing the president; and representatives from civil society organizations. The authors of the bill stated that it has sufficient support in both houses of the legislature but that it requires support from the executive to be passed. In response, Quezon committed to expediting the passage of the bill in both houses in 2012. Another topic discussed during the show was public disclosure of assets.

Other activities included the release to the media of the International Anti-Corruption Day message from the UN Secretary-General and a statement by the UN Civil Society Assembly, a group of 72 civil society groups organized by the UN in the Philippines. Several national newspapers printed articles on International Anti-Corruption Day and on the current efforts by the Office of the Ombudsman to address corruption.

Given the worldwide audience of the ABS-CBN News channel, discussions generated on the topic on Facebook and via tweets as well as the nationwide media coverage, it is estimated that at least 2.5 million people were reached through this campaign. A DVD containing the full 90-minute live talk show was also produced.

Impact: A significant outcome of the talk show was the public commitment made by the undersecretary to pass the Freedom of Information Bill in 2012. This commitment will be used by civil society actors to renew and revitalize their advocacy efforts to ensure its passage in 2012. The talk show helped to raise public awareness about the Freedom of Information Bill and promote conversation on social media. Moreover, the campaign bolstered relationships between civil society organizations and the UN in the Philippines.

7. Sri Lanka:

UNDP Sri Lanka supported the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC) to organize a one-day inter-faith dialogue on corruption and a public awareness-raising campaign to mark International Anti-Corruption Day.

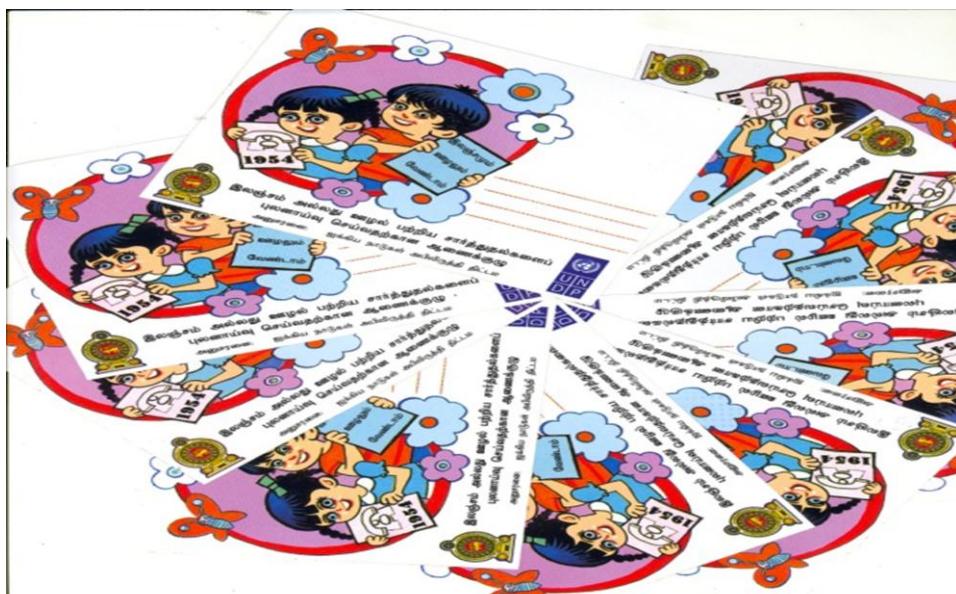
Well-respected leaders of all the four main religions in Sri Lanka (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism and Islam) gave presentations in which they focused on the consequences of bribery and corruption. They stressed the importance of spiritual values that public officials and the general public must adhere to in order to establish a corruption-free society.

Former Chief Justice Asoka de Silva, currently a senior advisor to the president, attended the event. Joining him were numerous judges, the attorney general, the heads of some independent commissions (including the Election Commission and Finance Commission), representatives of various other government departments and ministries (including the Ministries of Education, Public Administration and Home Affairs, and Justice, and representatives of the Asian Development Bank. A total of 300 participants were at the event, which was widely covered by the media.

Two new songs on anti-corruption produced under the aegis of CIABOC were unveiled at the event. Both focus on the theme of bribery, corruption and its consequences, and CIABOC intends to use the songs to raise public awareness. Singers Isuru Jayarathna and Saman De Silva performed the songs at the event.

One song urges people to “act against corruption and contribute towards a corruption-free and sparkling clean nation” and the other promotes “respect and dignity of public service” and calls on public servants to say no to corruption. UNDP produced 300 CDs of the songs and provided them to CIABOC in support of its awareness-raising campaign. CDs were also given to all event participants, and the songs were aired on radio following the event.

A montage of public service announcements on corruption developed over the years was shown prior to the opening ceremony. It was produced with assistance from UNDP and the Asian Development Bank.



Stickers with anti-corruption messages that were distributed among school children in the northern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka.

In addition, a one-page advertisement was published in three newspapers, one each in all the three main languages (Sinhala, Tamil and English) on International Anti-Corruption Day. The advertisement provided facts related to corruption, summarized the anti-bribery efforts of CIABOC and its accomplishments to date, and provided details on how to make a complaint to the commission.

UNDP also supported commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. Some 8,500 stickers with anti-corruption messages were printed and distributed among school children in those regions.

Impact: Overall, the campaign was able to reach all key national institutions as well as a wide national audience through advertisements in the newspapers, broadcasting of anti-corruption songs on the radio and through the sticker campaign. The campaign also helped to build the public image of CIABOC as an agency committed to tackling bribery and corruption.

8. Thailand:

UNODC and UNDP translated the ACT campaign posters into Thai and then printed and distributed them. They also dubbed a public service announcement produced by the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre into Thai and broadcast it on television. An event was organized by UNDP at Siam Discovery, a major shopping district in Bangkok, in partnership with local universities and the National Anti-Corruption Commission, as part of its ongoing efforts to establish ‘Anti-corruption edutainment hubs’ in 10 universities.



Participants at a UNDP-organized event for youth undertaken as part of the ACT campaign.

UNDP encouraged students from the universities to develop short films on corruption. Seven of those short films were showcased at the event, in addition to ‘Corrupt Me’, a stage play created by Thammasat University. The short films were also shared on Facebook and YouTube. Some 150 youth leaders participated in the event, which was covered extensively by media networks.

Impact: The event served as an inspirational platform. It brought youth together and helped them to realize their potential as a group to make a difference, particularly in creating a corruption-free society. The event helped to cement the work of UNDP and move forward its efforts to establish the edutainment hubs.

9. Vanuatu:

Transparency Vanuatu in collaboration with Youth Against Corruption Vanuatu and UNDP organized several events in all six of the country's provinces to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. These events were also supported by other partners, including the Ombudsman's Office, the Department of Women's Affairs, the Vanuatu Police Force's Crime Prevention and Community Safety Unit, the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre, the Vanuatu Broadcasting and Television Corporation and the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Prior to 9 December, information about International Anti-Corruption Day activities was disseminated widely through Facebook; e-mail alerts; radio spots (including on Paradise FM, FM 107 and Radio Vanuatu); newspaper articles (including in the *Daily Post* and the *Vanuatu Times*); through posters, flyers and billboards; and via SMS messages from Digicel to all Digicel users about the time and venue of planned activities,. In addition, a question-and-answer (Q&A) session about International Anti-Corruption Day and associated events was broadcast on the Radio Australia Tok Pidgin Services.

On 9 December itself, Transparency Vanuatu organized a one-day exhibition on anti-corruption at a stage on the Port-Villa seafront. The partners mentioned above also had stalls at the exhibition to showcase their anti-corruption work.

The exhibition's opening ceremony included speeches by the chairperson of Transparency Vanuatu and representatives from the Ombudsman's Office and UNDP, who emphasized the role of youth in the fight against corruption. Following the opening ceremony, several competitions (including those involving quizzes, poems, paintings, drama and hip-hop) were organized to attract and involve youth

Similar events were organized in other provinces. For example, Transparency Vanuatu and UNDP set up a stall in front of the main retail store in Lolowau in Penama province; posters, flyers and other materials on anti-corruption were distributed to over 100 people who visited the stall. In addition, UNDP organized a short workshop on the UNCAC for about 50 participants in Lolowau.

In Lakatoro, Malampa province, Transparency Vanuatu along with the Department of Women's Affairs, the Malekula Island Council of Women and the NTM Youth (a religious group) organized day-long activities to commemorate International Anti-Corruption Day. The Vanuatu Police Force Unit (Lakatoro) and the Malampa Provincial Council also took part in the activities, which included anti-corruption role playing and distribution of anti-corruption publications, campaign brochures, flyers, posters and balloons. The objective of the event was to encourage involvement of youth in the rural areas in the fight against corruption.

Transparency Vanuatu, the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre and the Tafea Women's Counseling Centre organized a march against corruption in Lenakel, Tafea province. Three hundred people, led by a local church band, took part in the march. After the march, a public meeting was organized at the Lenakel market where local officials and organizers gave speeches about the importance of taking a stand against corruption and violence against women.

A half-day public meeting at Unity Park in Luganville, Sanma province attracted more than 200 people. Representatives of Transparency Vanuatu, the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre, UNDP, the Department of Women's Affairs, the Seventh Day Adventist Church and the Luganville Santo Ombudsman's Office addressed the gathering.

In total, 6,000 people were directly targeted through the various events and the entire population of Vanuatu was targeted indirectly through the extensive media campaign. International Anti-Corruption Day 2011 was also an important milestone for civil society advocacy efforts against corruption. The justice minister tabled a Youth Against Corruption Vanuatu petition in Parliament, which requested the minister to set up an anti-corruption taskforce.

Impact: The nationwide events organized by Transparency Vanuatu along with Youth Against Corruption Vanuatu, UNDP and the Women's Centre was successful in attracting public attention on the issue of corruption. Moreover, the campaign was successful in linking with women's organizations and promoting discussions around women's empowerment and corruption.

10. Viet Nam:

United Nations in Viet Nam and the Government Inspectorate of Viet Nam launched a three-day public awareness media campaign on anti-corruption on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day. [Two public service announcements](#) produced by the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre on the costs of corruption were dubbed into Vietnamese and broadcast on two television stations (VTV1 and VTV2) 16 times between 7 and 9 December. In addition, VTV produced a TV spot on corruption and a report on efforts to combat it in Viet Nam; the report, which featured interviews with key government officials and representatives from the Government Inspectorate and UNODC, was televised on VTV1 on 9 and 10 December. A [radio spot](#) promoting anti-corruption messages was aired 12 times on VOV1 station from 7 to 9 December.

UN in Viet Nam also translated ACT campaign materials into Vietnamese and produced posters, leaflets and a 2012 calendar. These were distributed to several government ministries and institutions, including the Government Inspectorate. In addition, the Inspectorate produced a special issue of its newsletter to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. That issue, produced with UN in Viet Nam, highlighted the ACT campaign and the previous advocacy efforts supported by UNDP and UNODC worldwide to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. The Government Inspectorate also published a [special feature](#) on its website on Viet Nam's efforts to synchronize its legal system in order to fully implement the UNCAC.

Impact: The media campaign helped to raise public awareness not only about adverse effects of corruption on social and economic development but also about the current anti-corruption measures initiated by the government such as the anti-corruption hotline, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, and on-going self-assessment of UNCAC implementation in Viet Nam. Also spotlighted were the role of the UN, specifically UNODC and UNDP, in combating corruption and International Day against Corruption. As 99 percent of Vietnamese have access to television, it is estimated that the campaign was able to reach the vast majority of the 90 million residents of Viet Nam.

Asia and the Pacific

Country	ACT Campaign Activities	Impact	Estimated number of people targeted
Cambodia	ACT campaign posters were translated into Khmer	Materials were used for advocacy efforts	N/A
India	UNDP, UNODC and UN Millennium Campaign organized a panel discussion with the Central Vigilance Commission on 9 December 2011 as well as an online information campaign with I Paid a Bribe (ipaidabribe.com). A microsite on ACT campaign, including links to posters, videos, other anti-corruption resources, UN activities and blog posts. The 'my ACT story' contest was launched by I paid a Bribe. Anti-corruption Day activities also included a street play on anti-corruption by renowned theatre group, Asmita.	The events organized by UNDP and UNODC created broad interest among politicians, anti-corruption activists and the corporate sector to promote public discourse on anti-corruption and in India. This outcome indicates that the ACT campaign messages will not be forgotten after International Anti-Corruption Day but instead will be taken forward and used by various actors in their efforts to address corruption. For instance, as part of its on-going ACT campaign activities, I Paid a Bribe has already produced several short videos capturing people's opinion on corruption in India.	6 million. More will be targeted as part of the on-going ACT campaign initiatives of I Paid a Bribe and other Civil Society Organizations.
Iran	UNODC and UNDP Iran, in collaboration with the General Inspection Organization (the main agency responsible for prevention of corruption in Iran), organized a one-day event , which was attended by at least 2,000 officials from the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary, including Hojatoleslam Ebrahim Raiesi, first deputy head of the judiciary, and Minister of Justice Morteza Bakhtiyari. The discussions centred on the capacity needs for implementation of UNCAC	Senior government officials at the meeting agree on the need for improved coordination among various institutions and agencies responsible for combating corruption. This message was communicated by UNODC to provincial officials and will be used as an entry point for further discussions on national reforms and implementation of the UNCAC.	7 million
Kiribati	Kiribati Parliament House with assistance from UNDP organized a one day event to highlight the significance of UNCAC and how corruption is affecting traditional societies like Kiribati. The President attended the event and delivered the key note address. Primary and junior secondary school students, took part in oratorical and drama contests respectively. A call-in Q&A programme on	The campaign helped to build public awareness on the UNCAC and political momentum for UNCAC ratification.	100,000

	the UNCAC was broadcast every afternoon for one week prior to International Anti-Corruption Day.		
Myanmar	ACT campaign posters were translated into Burmese and printed	Helped to raise awareness of UN staff about the anti-corruption work of UNDP and UNODC	N/A
Papua New Guinea	The first ever media award for excellence in anti-corruption reporting was awarded by UNDP. UNDP staff also participated in radio and TV talk shows to discuss International Anti-Corruption Day and the importance of the fight against corruption.	The campaign helped to heighten awareness within the media sector about corruption and its impact on poverty and development. The awards ceremony was instrumental in bringing attention to the role of investigative journalism in addressing corruption.	600,000
Philippines	A live talk show on the Freedom of Information Bill on the ABS-CBN News channel on International Anti-Corruption Day. Key government officials, freedom of information activists and civil society organizations took part in the contest.	A significant outcome of the talk show was the public commitment made by the undersecretary to pass the Freedom of Information Bill in 2012. This commitment will be used by civil society actors to renew and revitalize their advocacy efforts to ensure its passage in 2012.	2.5 million
Sri Lanka	With assistance from UNDP, the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC) to organized a one-day inter-faith dialogue on corruption and a public awareness-raising campaign to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. Two songs on anti-corruption were released and a full page advertisement was taken out in three newspapers. In addition, UNDP distributed 8,500 stickers on anti-corruption to school children in northern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka.	The campaign was able to reach all key national institutions as well as a wide national audience through advertisements in the newspapers, broadcasting of anti-corruption songs on the radio and through the sticker campaign. The campaign also helped to build the public image of CIABOC as an agency committed to tackling bribery and corruption.	2million
Thailand	ACT Campaign posters were translated into Thai and disseminated. A public service announcement on anti-corruption was translated into Thai and broadcasted on national television. UNDP organized a youth event, in partnership with local universities. Students were encouraged to develop short films on corruption. Seven of those short films were	The event brought youth together and helped them to realize their potential as a group to make a difference, particularly in creating a corruption-free society. The event helped to cement the work of UNDP and move forward its efforts to establish the edutainment hubs on anti-corruption.	6 million

	showcased at the event, in addition to ‘Corrupt Me’, a stage play created by Thammasat University.		
Vanuatu	Youth Against Corruption Vanuatu in collaboration with Transparency Vanuatu and UNDP organized several public outreach events in all six of the country’s provinces to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. These events were also supported by other partners, including the Ombudsman’s Office, the Department of Women’s Affairs, the Vanuatu Police Force’s Crime Prevention and Community Safety Unit, the Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre, the Vanuatu Broadcasting and Television Corporation and the Seventh Day Adventist Church.	The nationwide events were successful in attracting public attention on the issue of corruption. Moreover, the campaign was successful in linking with women’s organizations and promoting discussions around women’s empowerment and corruption.	200,000
Vietnam	The ACT campaign materials were translated into Vietnamese. In addition, a three day media campaign was launched, where two public service announcements dubbed in Vietnamese were aired at least 16 times on VTV1 and VTV2. Further, VTV produced a TV spot on corruption and a report on efforts to combat it in Viet Nam. The report was television on VTV1. A radio spot promoting anti-corruption messages was aired 12 times on VOV1 station.	The media campaign helped to raise public awareness not only about adverse effects of corruption on social and economic development but also about the current anti-corruption measures initiated by the government such as the anti-corruption hotline, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, and on-going self-assessment of UNCAC implementation in Viet Nam.	30 million (99 percent of the people have access to television in Viet Nam)