



Government
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam



United Nations
Development Programme

COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN 2006 – 2010

Ha Noi, 9 May 2006

The Framework

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the UNDP Country Programme in Viet Nam.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government and UNDP are committed, including: The Millennium Summit and the Millennium Declaration, the Rio + 10 Summit on Sustainable Development, the Millennium Summit + 5, and other UN conventions to which Viet Nam has acceded.

Building upon the results achieved and lessons learned during the implementation of the previous Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) 2001 – 2005;

Entering into a new period of cooperation from 2006 to 2010;

Declaring that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and trusted partnership, have agreed as follows:

Part I. Basis of Relationship

- 1.1 WHEREAS the Government and UNDP have entered into the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), signed on 21 March 1978, to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country. This Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) together with the Annual Work Plans (AWPs) concluded hereunder constitutes together the project document as referred to in the SBAA, except where traditional project documents are still required by financing partners.
- 1.2 The CPAP builds on the key components of the UNDAF and CPD, particularly the development challenges, programme focuses, outcomes and outputs identified in these documents. It also benefits from extensive consultations between the Government and international development community in the formulation of Viet Nam’s Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006 – 2010 that has incorporated the goals and contents of the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (Viet Nam’s own version of the PRSP). The CPAP is the result of a consultative and participatory process involving Government coordinating agencies, key national implementing partners, UN Agencies as well as other international partners.

Part II. Situation Analysis

- 2.1 Since the *Doi Moi* process was launched in Viet Nam in 1986, real economic growth has averaged 7.5 percent per annum. Early policy changes - most notably agrarian reform, relaxation of central controls on the production and distribution of basic necessities, and fiscal and monetary stabilization, had an immediate and positive impact on production and living standards. The rate of economic growth accelerated as reforms deepened in the 1990’s. Sustained high rates of economic growth brought about significant improvements in the quality

of life for millions of Vietnamese people. Recorded poverty fell from an estimated 70 percent in the mid-1980s to 24.1 percent in 2004.¹

- 2.2 Viet Nam is making impressive progress *towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*. The country has led the developing world in halving its poverty rate as discussed above, well ahead of the global schedule. However, recent survey data indicates widening gaps between the rich and the poor, urban and rural areas, highland and lowland regions in terms of economic, social and human development indicators relevant to the MDGs.² In addition, reaching many of the remaining poor presents great challenges, especially assisting the poorest of the poor who are ethnic minorities and often live in remote and isolated regions of the country. These people are typically suffering from various forms of isolation, not just geographic but also linguistic and social isolation as well as isolation from useful information, knowledge and opportunities needed to further improve their well-being.³ Decentralization has intensified pressure on planning, budget and implementation capacities of the various levels of government and requires strengthening transparency and accountability.
- 2.3 *Poverty situation:* Although the incidence of recorded poverty has declined rapidly, poverty remains high in remote, isolated and ethnic minority regions. Inequality across income groups and between urban and rural areas is on the rise. Job growth is inadequate to absorb over 1.4 million new entrants into the labour market annually.⁴ Further progress in poverty reduction requires well-targeted adjustments to policies, institutions, programmes and resource mobilization and allocation (including ODA) at provincial and local levels. Furthermore, the country is confronted with major challenges in further developing its domestic private sector as a driver of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, and in accelerating international integration and WTO accession that can minimize adverse impacts on and bring maximum benefits to the country in general and the poor in particular.
- 2.4 *Environmentally sustainable development:* Viet Nam has taken important steps towards establishing the legal and policy framework for environmentally sustainable development. Three concrete examples are: (i) the recently approved national Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development (Viet Nam's Agenda 21); (ii) the approved Party Resolution on Environmental Protection in the Period of Intensive Modernization and Industrialization; and (iii) the revised Law on Environmental Protection that was recently approved by the National Assembly. However, much work remains to be done to fully implement environmental laws, strategies and global conventions, accompanied by improvements in environmental governance, in order to ensure that fast economic growth will not lead to environmental degradation, greater health risks or rapid depletion of the country's rich biodiversity and other natural resources. Similarly, there is still limited capacity in adopting and spreading "win-win solutions" to environmental issues that contribute to poverty reduction, reduce vulnerabilities and minimize adverse impacts of natural disasters.

¹ *Viet Nam Achieving the MDG's*, Government of Viet Nam, Ha Noi, September 2005, p. 7.

² *Ibid.*, p. 9.

³ *Closing the Millennium Gaps*, United Nations in Viet Nam, November 2003.

⁴ *Survey Assessment of Vietnamese Youth*, Ministry of Health, General Statistical Office, UNICEF and WHO, Ha Noi, August 2005.

- 2.5 *Democratic governance:* While Viet Nam has made great strides in strengthening the institutions of the executive, legislative and the judicial branches of government, there is no room for complacency. The 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of Viet Nam in 2006 coincides with the beginning of the second phase of the ongoing Public Administration Reform (PAR) Master Programme, which will contribute to quickening the pace of reform, improving the quality and effectiveness of organizational, institutional and financial systems of the Government and broadening and deepening decentralization. General elections will be held in 2007 to select deputies to the National Assembly (12th Legislature) and the full-time membership of this body is expected to increase. The National Assembly and locally-elected People's Councils have been strengthened by an expanded legal framework, but will require capacities to discharge the functions – legislative, representative and oversight – assigned to them. Meanwhile, the Legal System Development Strategy until 2010 and Direction until 2020 and the Judicial Reform Strategy, approved earlier in 2005, outline some major opportunities and challenges in terms of strengthening the rule of law and access to justice. Across the board, more work remains to be done in terms of building local capacity, fighting corruption, enhancing the role of the media, and creating an enabling environment for business development, people's participation and civil society development. While Viet Nam has set in motion an ambitious programme of fiscal, administrative and political decentralization, the institutional and legal framework for greater participation, accountability and transparency at the provincial, district and commune levels are not fully in place. Capacity development is needed to ensure that government is sufficiently responsive to meet the needs of Viet Nam's diverse population. Promoting democratic governance is a prerequisite for the country to effectively respond to emerging development challenges.
- 2.6 *HIV/AIDS:* Recent estimates indicate that the number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Viet Nam increased exponentially during the 1999 – 2003 period and that the country has followed trends similar to those of other countries, with the initial spread of the disease through injecting drug users, then through sex workers to the general population. This is a cause for great concern in view of the high prevalence rates in neighbouring countries. In response, the Government has approved a National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the Period 2006-2010 and Vision until 2020 and taken the lead in disseminating information on harm reduction, fighting against discrimination and stigmatization, and promoting the acceptance of PLWHA. Donors have also responded with increased technical assistance and financial resources. The Government must now enhance national leadership, capacity and coordination as well as adopt multi-sectoral, gender-sensitive approaches in order to ensure the successful implementation of the ambitious targets set out by the National Strategy.
- 2.7 *Gender equality:* Viet Nam has a relatively good and improving GDI of 0.689, ranked 87 out of the 177 countries studied in 2002,⁵ compared to its corresponding indicators 0.687, 89 and 175 in 2001.⁶ The Government has worked hard to promote gender equality in education, services and employment. Girls and boys enjoy equal access to primary education, but differences remain in secondary and higher education. Gender bias and male preference still exist in all groups in society, while the average working time of women is about 13 hours a day, compared to nine hours a day for men, since women bear the double burden of domestic work and child care, in addition to income-generating employment.⁷ Although women's representation in political and managerial positions has improved, they remain under-represented and this does

⁵ UNDP's *Human Development Report 2004*

⁶ UNDP's *Human Development Report 2003 and 2004*.

⁷ *Viet Nam Achieving the MDG's*, the Government of Viet Nam, Ha Noi, September 2005, p. 17.

not adequately reflect their role in the labour force.⁸ More must be done to ensure that women enjoy equal protection under the law.

- 2.8 *Youth in transition*: As much as 36 percent of the Vietnamese population and 55.5 percent of its labour force are youth, defined in the new Youth Law as citizens aged between 16 and 30 years, a percentage that is expected to continue to rise in the coming years. The first comprehensive Survey Assessment of Vietnamese Youth (SAVY) (2003-2004) reveals a positive picture of Vietnamese youth as they face both challenges and opportunities in a changing economic and social environment. The survey report also identifies social disparities (vis-à-vis ethnic minority and girls) among Vietnamese youth, and emphasizes the urgent need to make further investments, particularly in generating employment, improving continuing and vocational education and developing supportive legal frameworks for young people.⁹ The Youth Law that was recently approved by the National Assembly is expected to address the needs of Vietnamese youth and enhance their position, role and participation in socio-economic development efforts of the country.

Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

- 3.1 Under the second CCF 2001-2005, UNDP was successful in capitalizing on strategic opportunities in the areas of (a) reform management, (b) sustainable livelihoods and (c) environmental management as well as cross-cutting initiatives relating to HIV/AIDS, gender mainstreaming and rights-based development. UNDP's focus on supporting governance reform has proven especially relevant in Viet Nam where legal, institutional and capacity development for the executive and legislative branches of government are central to the overall reform process.
- 3.2 The 2004 Mid-term Review of the CCF 2001-2005, the 2003 Assessment of Development Results and the various evaluations and impact studies have called for a greater strategic focus on governance reforms, a stronger shift towards policy advice and measures to enhance the sustainability and impact of UNDP assistance.
- 3.3 Overseas development assistance plays a supporting role, with the Government and people of Viet Nam in the lead. To bolster national ownership, the selection of counterpart agencies and national project teams must make full use of existing capacities or develop new capacities whenever these remain inadequate. Moreover, rapid identification and resolution of problems are vital to the successful implementation of projects and programmes.
- 3.4 The assistance provided by UNDP is relatively small compared to the overall development resources made available to Viet Nam. UNDP assistance is most effective if used to support these other sources of funding. To this end, UNDP should focus on strengthening national capacities for and providing technical assistance to the formulation and implementation of nationally-owned reform policies, programmes and projects, particularly in those areas where UNDP has demonstrated a comparative advantage.
- 3.5 Given the constraints on UNDP's core resources, it is critical that such funds are deployed catalytically and supplemented with non-core resources. The Government and UNDP have mobilized non-core resources through innovative approaches, such as open and replenishable

⁸ Ibid., p. 18.

⁹ *Survey Assessment of Vietnamese Youth*, Ministry of Health, General Statistical Office, UNICEF and WHO, Ha Noi, August 2005.

“pooling arrangements”. This mechanism has also promoted the possibility for even greater harmonization among development partners.

- 3.6 Generally speaking, the policy of national execution (NEX) of UNDP-assisted programmes/projects has worked well in Viet Nam and has helped to develop national capacities to manage external assistance. However, flexibility is required in selecting the execution modality. NEX may be best augmented by the presence of a United Nations specialized agency or another international organization to bring in expertise and knowledge that are not available locally.
- 3.7 Other key lessons include the needs for: (a) an enabling macro framework where micro and pilot initiatives can be tested and replicated; (b) strengthening policy, oversight and local-level institutions, particularly in planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination; (c) mainstreaming gender and human rights in development assistance interventions; (d) improving knowledge management, including systematic documentation and dissemination of best practices; and (f) forging stronger links with development partners.

Part IV. Proposed Programme

- 4.1 The CPAP is designed to contribute to two of the three outcomes identified in the UNDAF, namely Outcome No. 1 on more equitable, inclusive and sustainable growth, and Outcome No. 3 on governance that effectively supports rights-based development.¹⁰ These are areas where UNDP has demonstrated comparative advantages, has learned useful lessons from past cooperation activities and can make a real difference. The CPAP is also strategically aligned to national development priorities as defined in the targets of the Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006 – 2010 which will focus on, among other things, “avoiding the risk of lagging behind other countries, bringing Viet Nam out of the low-income group and implementing the MDG’s in accordance with the country’s international commitments.”¹¹
- 4.2 The CPAP includes a limited number of projects that were approved under the CCF 2001-2005 and are still ongoing for the next one or two years and those projects that have recently been approved by the Government and UNDP and allocated with advanced funding from the 2006 – 2010 CP cycle. At the same time, it provides adequate space for other new initiatives that are being formulated or will be proposed by the various parties during the coming years. These initiatives will be approved through the submission to the Government of detailed project outlines that are based on corresponding CP outputs as set out in this CPAP and the standard format jointly developed by the Government and UNDP. Finally, it incorporates into corresponding CP outputs those research actions that will be undertaken and results that will be produced with UNDP’s in-house expertise. Regular consultations will be organized between the Government and UNDP to make sure that these proposed initiatives are selected based on their merits, they constitute a coherent package and they contribute to the realization of the CP outcomes and outputs identified.
- 4.3 In addition to the initiatives elaborated below in respective thematic sections, UNDP will develop with its key-partners primarily at the sub-national level a specific “framework programme” as the key vehicle to support local capacity building and decentralisation. This framework programme will be developed and implemented in the spirit of the Hanoi Core Statement. This will be a demand-led mechanism, offering a menu of support options to a range of local partners. Support

¹⁰ UNDAF Outcome No. 2 is on improved accessibility and quality of basic social services.

¹¹ *Draft Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan*, Government of Viet Nam, Ha Noi, September 2005.

options are expected to assist efforts for targeted poverty reduction, improved governance, strengthened disaster risk reduction, improved environmental sustainability, and improved health. Partners may include provincial People's Committees, People's Councils, sectoral departments, special committees, and mass organisations. International and national technical assistance for this will be drawn from current centrally based projects and newly developed partnerships. Funding will partly come from core resources of the UNDP and local authorities, and additional resources will be sought.

- 4.4 The CPAP's Results & Resources Framework (RRF) recaptures the CP outcomes, CP outputs and annualized output targets and, at the same time, elaborates on output indicators/baselines, key implementing partners and indicative resource allocations per CP outcome. The RRF therefore constitutes an integral part of the CPAP and serves as the basis for the future elaboration of AWP's or the design of individual projects.
- 4.5 Resource allocations to different programme initiatives will be done in such a way to ensure that at least 50% of the total resources will go directly to sub-national level work.

A. Improving the Quality of Growth and Poverty Reduction

- 4.6 UNDP assistance in improving the quality of growth and poverty reduction will relate to two sub-components, namely poverty reduction and environmentally sustainable development. While they will both contribute to *UNDAF Outcome No. 1*, each of them will contribute to respective CP outcomes, which are complementary and mutually reinforcing.
- 4.7 UNDP assistance in poverty reduction will contribute to pro-poor policies and interventions that support equitable and inclusive growth. This assistance will focus on delivering five critical CP outputs which are discussed in more detail in the following sub-paragraphs:
 - i) Improved design and more effective implementation of national target programmes (NTP's) for poverty reduction and for socio-economic development for poorest communes, where UNDP assistance will help in undertaking the following key groups of action:
 - Designing, in a transparent and participatory manner, NTP's for poverty reduction that are gender-sensitive and take into account the lessons learned from the 2005 evaluation of the first generation of NTP's;
 - Developing efficient M & E systems at central and local levels to monitor the progress of NTP's for poverty reduction and disseminating information to all interested parties for improved policy-making and improved implementation of the NTP's;
 - Developing effective mechanisms for improved targeting and participation to enhance the access by poor men and women and children to and increase their benefits from NTP's;
 - Designing, in a transparent and participatory manner, and introducing systems for budget allocation and financial management for NTP's; and
 - Improving national capacities for the implementation of NTP's at various levels, including capacities of people who monitor the progress of such programmes;

In undertaking the above key groups of action which have been approved by the Government, UNDP's main national implementing partners will be the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) and the Committee for Ethnic Affairs (CEM). In line with their mandates and responsibilities, other line ministries and local government agencies, particularly the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and Ministry of Finance (MOF) will be involved in the management and implementation of these programmes.

- ii) A comprehensive national plan for inclusive and progressive social security where UNDP assistance will support the undertaking of the following key groups of action:
- Identifying knowledge gaps and conducting research that will contribute to policy debates on the development of a comprehensive national plan for inclusive and progressive social security and a social security law;
 - Reaching consensus among key national and international stakeholders on the roadmap towards and technical assistance needs for developing the comprehensive national plan for social security and the social security law;
 - Providing technical support to the formulation of the comprehensive national plan for social security and the drafting of the social security law and their implementation guidelines;
 - Strengthening national capacities and closing the knowledge gaps identified for the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the comprehensive national plan for social security and the social security law.

With the request from the Government, UNDP is working with MOLISA and other national partners to define technical assistance needs and formulate its program of support on this subject area. In undertaking the above key groups of action, UNDP's main national partner will be MOLISA, with the participation of the Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS), Viet Nam Health Insurance and Social Insurance, MOF, MPI and the National Assembly.

- iii) A needs-based and participatory framework for more effective monitoring of, and advocacy for poverty reduction, VDG's and MDG's with a gender perspective, where UNDP assistance will enable the implementation of the following key groups of action:
- Revising and updating National Statistical Indicators for the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006-2010 and MDG/VDG monitoring;
 - Revising and updating the National Statistical Action Plan (NSAP) and Capacity-Building Plan;
 - Improving, harmonizing and rationalizing the collection of necessary data;
 - Developing and improving mechanisms for data reporting, communication, use and storage.
 - Providing technical support to the mid-term review/social audit of the SEDP 2006-2010 with the aim of generating objective information necessary for adjusting the SEDP.
 - Assisting the Government in preparing National Human Development Reports and MDG Reports.

In undertaking the above key groups of action that have been approved by the Government, UNDP's main national partners will be the General Statistical Office (GSO) and MPI, with the active participation of other selected ministries, such as MOLISA, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Ministry of Health (MOH), as well as People's Committees of selected provinces.

- iv) Knowledge increased and policy options identified for promoting more pro-poor public finance policies that take into the account impacts of trade liberalization and financial reforms, where UNDP assistance will focus on undertaking the following key groups of action:

- Conducting policy analysis of current public finance policies and preparing policy dialogue papers;
- Advising on the designing and putting in place of institutions and frameworks for sustainable and equitable revenue and expenditure; and
- Supporting Government-led efforts in ODA management, utilization and coordination, through capacity development for systematic data collection, analysis and reporting, improved strategic planning and legal framework development, and increased government-donor harmonization in line with the guiding principles and priorities of the Ha Noi Core Statement.

UNDP's main national partners in implementing the above key groups of action will be the MPI and MOF, with the active participation by the Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS).

- v) Improved knowledge for promoting equal access of women to economic opportunities, social services and legal services, where UNDP assistance will help in undertaking the following key groups of action:
- Improving gender-related data and information on the current state of women's participation in Peoples' Committees and People's Councils at provincial, district and commune levels;
 - Providing substantive inputs for improving strategies and legal frameworks to increase women's participation in Peoples' Committees and People's Councils at provincial, district and commune levels;
 - Preparing policy dialogue papers and proposing strategies for improving women's access to better paid and more stable jobs and reducing irregularities in the gender division of labour in the national labour market;
 - Improving gender-related data and information on the current state of women's access to economic opportunities, social services and legal services, preparing policy dialogue papers and undertaking advocacy work for promoting gender equality in this area, with particular attention to ethnic minority women and female migrants;
 - Supporting the identification of capacity gaps and providing technical assistance needed to strengthen national capacities for development, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of ethnic minority policies that promote equal access by ethnic minority women and female migrants to economic opportunities, social services and legal services;

In undertaking the above key groups of action, the focus will be making the best use of the research capacity and expertise that are available in the UNDP Country Office. UNDP's main national partners will be the National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFAW), Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU), CEM and VASS, with the active participation of relevant research institutes and ministries.

- 4.8 The key strategy for the implementation of the five CP outputs in the area of poverty reduction is adopting a programmatic approach in providing UNDP technical assistance. More specifically, UNDP support will be aligned with and contribute to the development, effective implementation of the Government's own policies, programmes and plans. Such support will be executed by national implementing partners and will focus on strengthening their own capacities to more effectively discharge their responsibilities in developing, managing and implementing national policies, programmes and plans. The support to NTPs, the social security plan and law will respond to prioritized areas of the SEDP 2006-2010 and help to make the related systems and procedures more participatory, transparent and effective. This, together with the support to the

implementation of the Prime Minister's Directive No. 33 on improving the quality data collection, dissemination and use for SEDP M&E, will also contribute to achieving results on democratic governance, as well as strengthening national capacities to coordinate and manage effectively public resources, including ODA, through budget support.

4.9 As Viet Nam joins the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Country Programme will promote the development of the domestic private sector through improvements to the regulatory and legal frameworks. UNDP will respond positively to Government request to coordinate efforts with other partners in developing policies that can derive maximum benefits and minimize negative impacts from WTO accession. Two critical CP outputs that will be resulted from UNDP assistance are elaborated in the following sub-paragraphs:

- i) A more coherent and conducive regulatory framework for private sector development that promotes investment, trade and employment, especially at local levels, where UNDP assistance will facilitate the implementation of the following key groups of action:
 - Improving the legal framework for the promotion of investment and private sector development with a particular focus on improving the livelihoods of the poor;
 - Broadening popular understanding of business laws and guidelines on their implementation; and
 - Improving the environment for private and service sector development in some target provinces.

In undertaking the above key groups of action, UNDP's main national partners will be the MPI, with an active participation by the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI), GSO, People's Committees of selected provinces and potential private sector organizations.

- ii) Understanding of the challenges improved and policy options identified to respond to socio-economic impacts of globalization and integration, and more equitable distribution of the benefits from participation in the international economy promoted, where UNDP assistance will support the implementation of the following key groups of action:
 - Conducting analysis to increase understanding of current challenges and policy options in globalization and Viet Nam's efforts in international integration;
 - Advising on and improving labour market surveys to improve understanding of current challenges and policy options regarding redistributive impacts of globalization and international integration; and

The main national partners in undertaking the above key groups of action will include VASS and MOLISA, with the active participation of GSO.

4.10 In delivering the two CP outputs in the area of WTO accession and international integration, UNDP will work closely with national institutions and help them tap international expertise and centres of excellence for policy research and analysis. The main approach would be assisting in capacity building for policy research and analysis, in addition to contributing direct substantive inputs into national policy making in the area of WTO accession and international integration.

4.11 Promotion of environmentally sustainable development will include assistance to develop policies that take into account environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. It will also help to ensure that resource allocation, utilization and mobilization decisions involve and are accountable to people and their representatives. Six major CP outputs that are expected from UNDP assistance are discussed in greater detail in the following sub-paragraphs:

- i) Capacities and systems for enhanced oversight by national and local legislative bodies on the implementation of the Strategic Orientation on Sustainable Development (SD), National Strategy on Environmental Protection and various other national environmental laws and policies, including ongoing support to the “Poverty and Environment Project” and VIE/01/021 whereas future UNDP assistance will help in implementing the following key groups of action:
- Strengthening legislation and oversight capacities of the National Assembly and People’s Councils in selected provinces for the enforcement of the Law on Environmental Protection (LEP), Biodiversity Law and implementation of the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Viet Nam, Disaster Mitigation Strategy and other related national strategies which would include raising awareness on SD issues, improving access to environmental information/data, encouraging stakeholder consultations and piloting mechanisms that allow public monitoring of environmental issues;
 - Enhancing the capacities of relevant bodies of the Communist Party to advocate for and ensure that SD principles are reflected in key national development strategies which would include providing training on SD strategies, facilitating debates on SD issues, promoting the use of indicators for monitoring SD, generating and sharing lessons learned from good SD practices; and
 - Designing and introducing oversight structures for SD at national, provincial and sectoral levels, and building capacities for strategic coordination which would include capacity building for monitoring and implementing the Local Agenda 21, for overseeing the implementation of obligations under international conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification, and for supporting strategic environmental assessment in geographical areas and programmes of national or regional importance, and for supporting studies on environmental implications of WTO accession.

UNDP’s main national partners in implementing the above key groups of action will be the related bodies of the National Assembly and Communist Party, MONRE, National Council for Sustainable Development, and People’s Councils in selected provinces, with the participation of other relevant ministries.

- ii) Sustainable development and environmental legal frameworks, strategies, policies and long-term plans developed with broad participation of local people and stakeholders and in line with international environmental conventions, including ongoing support to projects on “Poverty and Environment”, energy efficiency in public lighting and small/medium enterprises (SME’s), marine biodiversity conservation in Con Dao, Mekong wetland biodiversity conservation and community-based small grants projects to promote tropical forests. Future UNDP assistance will support the implementation of the following key groups of action:
- Supporting the formulation of strategic priorities, policies and legal instruments that encourage environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources, support poverty reduction and improve equality, focusing on capacity building to implement the UN Conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Desertification, supporting Actions Plans to implement the Stockholm Convention on POP’s and other relevant conventions, preparing legal documents on bio-safety, genetic resources;
 - Strengthening national, regional and provincial plans and regulations for energy conservation, use efficiency and improved access by poor people to modern energy services, focusing on capacity building to improve environment-poverty links, energy efficiency in high rise buildings and energy efficiency standards;

- Strengthening national, regional and provincial plans for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

UNDP's main national partners for carrying out the above key groups of action will consist of MONRE, MARD, People's Committees of selected provinces, the Viet Nam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), with the active participation by MOF, the Ministry of Industry (MOI), Ministry of Fisheries (MOFI) and mass organizations.

- iii) Improved institutional mechanisms and capacities for action planning and implementation to ensure that environmental concerns are integrated with poverty reduction and economic growth, including ongoing support to projects on "Poverty & Environment", Con Dao, VIE/01/021, forest biodiversity conservation at Kon Ka Kinh – Kon Chu Rang, energy efficiency in public lighting and SME's, and small grants projects funded by GEF. Future UNDP assistance will facilitate the implementation of the following key groups of action:
- Strengthening institutional capacities to coordinate donor support within a programmatic framework, regarding sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection, especially in support of poverty reduction, focusing on assisting MONRE to manage direct budget support, develop and operate a Poverty & Environment Trust Fund;
 - Improving capacities for sustainable development analysis and delivering training by key national training institutions which would include new initiatives to mainstream strategic environmental assessment and sustainability assessment exercises into selected training institutions;
 - Strengthening local planning capacities and improving local and sectoral regulations in support of environmentally SD, focusing on supporting national SGP networks, developing and implementing community action plans and regulations, capacity building for local environmental focal points in selected provinces; and
 - Improving technical capacities in prioritized topical areas in support of environmentally SD, focusing on developing capacities and mechanisms for improving poverty-energy linkages, managing and eliminating POP's, combating land degradation, financial planning and cost-effective management of protected areas.

UNDP's main national partners in undertaking the above key groups of action will be MONRE, MARD, MOET, Ministry of Science & Technology (MOST), People's Committees (through Departments of Natural Resources and Environment - DONRE's) of Ba Ria – Vung Tau province and Gia Lai province, with the active participation of other relevant provinces, local-level mass organizations and community-based organizations.

- iv) Improved and publicly accessible environmental information for monitoring, including Environmental Impact Assessment reports and data on poverty-environment indicators, including ongoing support to projects on "Poverty & Environment", Con Dao and VIE/01/021. Future UNDP assistance will contribute to the implementation of the following key groups of action:
- Improving access to data on SD, and specifically environmental information, for the public generally and officials at various levels particularly, including support to developing a strategy and channels for the dissemination of SD/environment information, publication/dissemination of lessons learned, and developing pilots/models into user-friendly extension materials;
 - Developing SD indicators in the national system for monitoring growth- poverty reduction and use of natural resources and for general SD monitoring and oversight, focusing on

supporting research on critical SD issues and disseminating results for public discussion, improving the use of data/information by key national stakeholder groups; and

- Strengthening institutional capacities to monitor and report on environmentally SD indicators and outcomes, including new support to capacity strengthening for monitoring key indicators in selected sectors and provinces, for reporting by key departments and selected national NGO's.

UNDP's main national partners in undertaking the above key groups of action will be the MONRE, MARD and GSO, with the active participation by VASS, VAST, MOF, related bodies of the National Assembly and Communist Party, People's Councils and People's Committees through DONRE's of selected provinces, national mass media and mass organizations.

- v) Local initiatives supported that promote approaches to the efficient use of energy sources, environmental protection and sustainable use of national resources, including ongoing assistance to projects on "Poverty & Environment", VIE/01/021, Con Dao, Kon Ka Kinh – Kon Chu Rang, energy efficiency in public lighting and SME's as well as small grant projects funded by GEF. Future UNDP assistance will support the implementation of the following key groups of action:

- Systematizing successful grassroots experiences and models in efficient use of energy, environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management, and promoting the replication and scaling up of such experiences/models with broad participation by mass organizations, NGO's and communities, which would include generating and disseminating lessons learned from ongoing projects as well as identifying new initiatives on land degradation, systematizing and scaling up energy-poverty links in selected provinces, developing toolkits for Local Agenda 21 implementation, and mainstreaming SD concerns into environmental, social and economic strategies and plans;
- Strengthening Protected Areas management in Viet Nam which would include possible new initiatives in piloting protected area financing, designing follow-up activities to the PARC policy study, introducing financing mechanisms and building capacities of local authorities and communities to access generic resources; and
- Improving energy efficiency in the public sector and SME's, and ensuring that poor people improve their access to affordable and clean energy, including new initiatives in energy efficiency in commercial and residential high-rise buildings, supporting community-based energy efficiency initiatives.

UNDP's main national partners in undertaking the above key groups of action will be MONRE, MARD, People's Committees Ba Ria – Vung Tau province, Gia Lai province and selected SME's, with the active participation by MPI, MOI, VAST, MOST and local authorities and mass organizations.

- vi) Increased use of economic instruments for environmental management, including environmental accounting, green taxation and improved systems of licenses and fees, including ongoing assistance to the "Poverty and Environment Project" whereas future UNDP assistance will help in implementing the following key groups of action:

- Enhancing government capacities to develop and use economic and statistical instruments for the development of policies on environmentally SD, which would include new initiatives in improving economic valuation of environmental resources, piloting environmental accounting for forestry and other natural resources, designing a training programme on environmental accounting based on lessons from the above pilots, reviewing and

amending the tax system for environmental management, and introducing environmental fees;

- Improving government capacities to review public environmental expenditure in support of financial planning and management, vis-à-vis the contribution of one percent of State budget expenditure to environmental protection including possible support to the review of public environmental expenditures, planning the use of the one percent of State budget for environmental protection; and
- Improving financing for protected areas in Viet Nam including developing capacities and mechanisms for the financing of protected areas in Viet Nam.

UNDP's main national partners in undertaking the above key groups of action will be MONRE, MOF, MARD and GSO, with the active participation by MPI, CIEM, National Assembly and People's Committees of selected provinces

4.12 In delivering the six CP output targets on environmentally sustainable development, UNDP will work closely with the key national partners, including the private sector. More specifically, UNDP will support MONRE and other ministries in the formulation of strategies and laws. It will help build capacities of related bodies of the National Assembly and People's Councils, especially capacities of members who are involved in environmentally sustainable development. In addition, UNDP will provide active support to the National Council for Sustainable Development, key working groups and committees, and focal points for coordination of and reporting on Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Furthermore, the private sector will be engaged through partnerships with the public sector, notably in the field of energy and POP's. The support to grassroots initiatives will be provided directly through GEF/SG projects, and indirectly through work with partner Ministries and People's Committees of selected provinces. This support will remain thematically diverse and include activities relating to biodiversity, forestry and sustainable land management. Finally, research and training organizations will be engaged for drawing out best practices, suggesting innovative ideas and building capacities at different levels.

On the international side, UNDP will play an active role in Government-donor partnerships that facilitate coordination, policy dialogue and development of aligned and harmonized aid modalities. Key partners would include the International Support Group on Agriculture & Rural Development (ISG-A) and the International Support Group on Natural Resources & Environment (ISG-E).

4.13 Viet Nam remains particularly prone to natural disasters. UNDP support will help to ensure that the country has adequate capacity to effectively reduce risks of and respond to climate-related disasters, particularly among the most vulnerable groups. The three most important CP outputs that are expected from UNDP assistance are detailed out in the following sub-paragraphs:

- i) Effective national disaster risk reduction strategies and policies developed, approved and integrated in socio-economic and sectoral strategies and plans, including ongoing assistance to VIE/01/004. Future UNDP assistance will support the implementation of the following key groups of action:
 - Supporting the mainstreaming of the Second National Disaster Mitigation Strategy into socio-economic development plans at the central and local levels including support to disseminating the strategy, raising public awareness and mainstreaming its key elements into provincial socio-economic development strategies and plans;
 - Drafting the Law on Dyke Management and Law on Disaster Reduction for approval by the National Assembly and preparing guidelines for their implementation;

- Incorporating disaster reduction strategies and actions into the Local Agenda 21 and similar initiatives; and
- Assisting in the design of the Disaster Recovery Self-Reliant Fund, contributing to resource mobilization for it and building national capacities for its management.
- Helping to make sure that Viet Nam's 2nd National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change incorporates priorities to strengthen national capacities for climate change adaptation, including possible support to developing a national action plan for climate change adaptation;

In undertaking the above key groups of action, the main national partners for UNDP will include MARD, the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC), MONRE, the National Assembly's Committee for Science, Technology and Environment (NA/CSTE), with the active participation by People's Committees through DPI's of selected provinces, MOF, Viet Nam Insurance Company and Viet Nam Red Cross Societies at various levels.

ii) Strengthened disaster risk management capacity of local authorities, social organizations, communities and citizens to minimize adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of natural disasters, especially in provinces where risks are increasing due to climate change. UNDP assistance in this field will contribute to the implementation of the following key groups of action:

- Improving disaster risk management training capacities and facilities for targeted policy makers, local authorities and communities at risk, focusing on improving institutional capacities of selected training institutions, developing training curricula for community-based disaster risk management and organizing training of master trainers and local trainers; and
- Enhancing disaster risk management capacities of provinces, districts and selected communes that are highly prone to floods, storms and droughts, through training of key individuals and innovative approaches that include mitigation measures and focus on adaptation.

In implementing the above key groups of action, UNDP's main national partners will include the Committees of Flood and Storm Control of relevant provinces, local mass organizations and NGO's

iii) Improved institutional capacities of national agencies and community organizations, for effective early warning, coordination with international organizations, and disaster risk management (DRM) learning, including ongoing support to VIE/01/014 and VIE/97/002. Future UNDP assistance will enable the undertaking of the following key groups of action:

- Strengthening institutional capacities for international and national coordination for disaster risk management, including future support to institutional development on DRM coordination and overall monitoring & evaluation in the context of increased financial contributions;
- Improving capacities at various levels for disaster damage assessment and needs assessment and dissemination of such data/information, including possible support for system development and training for local leaders and key informants;
- Improving capacities for data analysis and research on vulnerability reduction in support of socio-economic planning which would include possible support for improving analytical capacities of selected departments or research institutions, studying links between

vulnerability reduction and poverty reduction, promoting the use of hydro-meteorological and other data; and

- Strengthening institutional capacities for early disaster warning which would include possible support to introduce early warning systems at central and local levels, improving connections with international early warning systems for tsunami and other priority disasters, improving the quality and accessibility of hydro-meteorological databases.

UNDP's main national partners for undertaking the above key groups of action will consist of the MARD, CCFSC, GSO, MPI, Viet Nam Red Cross and relevant research institutions.

- 4.14 The three CP outputs on disaster risk reduction will be achieved in close partnership with partner ministries at the central level and sectoral departments at the provincial level as well as with social organizations and community groups. UNDP will support the CCFSC and local CFSCs in strategy formulation and MARD in law formulation as well as assist in building capacities of key members of local CFSCs. The support to community initiatives will be in collaboration with local CFSCs and provincial DARDs, and with social organizations such as the Viet Nam Red Cross (VNRC). Furthermore, UNDP will continue to work with different UN Agencies, MARD, MOH and other partners in support of preparedness and response capacities regarding Avian Influenza and similar public health threats. National capacity building at different levels will also be supported through further development of partnerships with research and training organizations.

On the international side, UNDP will play an active role in the Disasters Working Group (DMG) as well as in the Government-Donor Natural Disasters Mitigation Partnership (NDMP) that facilitates coordination for improved disaster preparedness and response, policy dialogue and identification of best practices. As part of their facilitating roles, both the NDMP and the DMG systematically engage international NGOs and national social organizations in their activities.

B. Promoting Democratic Governance

- 4.15 UNDP support to promote democratic governance will contribute to *UNDAF Outcome 3* on promoting governance that effectively supports rights-based development to realize the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration. The main CP outcome will be a system of governance based on key principles of accountability, transparency, participation and equity (including gender equality), and consistent with democracy and the rule of law.

- 4.16 UNDP support to promote democratic governance will aim at producing six critical CP outputs that are discussed in more detail in the following sub-paragraphs:

- i) More effective implementation of the second phase of the PAR Master Programme and the continued piloting and scaling up of local-level PAR initiatives, including ongoing assistance to the PAR Master Programme, PAR in Ho Chi Minh City, PAR in MARD. Future UNDP assistance will support the implementation of the following key groups of action:
 - Strengthening PAR planning, steering and overall management capacities, focusing on: (a) enhancing policy dialogue; (b) improving horizontal coordination; (c) facilitating resource planning and donor coordination; (d) developing strategic performance management systems; and, (e) institutionalizing tools for learning from and replication of best practices.
 - Further developing and improving alternative mechanisms for public service delivery and orienting such mechanisms towards meeting local level needs, focusing on: (a) developing accountability frameworks; (b) testing new tools for e-Governance, including rural

telecenters; (c) exploring opportunities for public – private partnership; and, (d) strengthening the legal framework and local capacities for effective decentralization.

- Effectively applying strategic performance management systems and quality standards in selected ministries and provinces, focusing on: (a) expanding the use of ISO application in provincial administrations; (b) developing quality standards for OSS replication; (c) piloting and scaling up public feedback and opinion tools; and, (d) promoting other means of simplifying administrative procedures in a systematic manner.

In undertaking the above key groups of action, UNDP's main national partners will include the PAR Steering Committee (PAR SC), Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), MARD and People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City (HCMPC), with the active participation of relevant ministries (including the Office of the Government – OOG) and People's Committees of selected provinces.

ii) Strengthened mechanisms of local government agencies to undertake requisite duties and responsibilities as part of the ongoing decentralization process, where UNDP assistance will focus on undertaking the following key groups of action:

- Strengthening socio-economic development planning, budgeting and public resource management capacities in selected provinces;
- Enhancing oversight, accountability and M&E mechanisms (on planning, budgeting and public resource management) in selected provinces;
- Helping to ensure that district and commune investment projects are more transparent and effective in selected provinces; and
- Helping to ensure that knowledge and lessons learned from pilot activities are fed back into national policy-making and made available for other provinces.

In undertaking the above key groups of action which have been approved by the Government, UNDP's main national partners will consist of the MPI, MOF, MOLISA, MOHA and People's Committees of pilot provinces.

iii) Comprehensive strategies formulated and effectively implemented to support the reforms of legal/judicial systems, including the ongoing programme to support the implementation of the "Legal System Development Strategy" (LSDS) and the Judicial Reform Strategy (JRS). Future UNDP assistance will enable the realization of the following key groups of action:

- Strengthening planning, steering and overall management of the LSDS and the JRS, focusing on: (a) enhancing policy dialogue on legal and judicial reforms; (b) improving horizontal coordination; (c) facilitating resource planning; (d) developing strategic management systems; and, (e) institutionalizing tools for learning from and replication of best practices.
- Efficiently and effectively implementing key components of the LSDS and JRS, including through the use of the Legal System Development Facility (LSDF), focusing on: (a) strengthening legal drafting, research, review and appraisal capacities, with priority being given to legislation on the organization and operation of institutions within the national political system, legislation on rights of citizens to freedom and democracy, legislation on civil, economic and commercial activity, and legislation on international integration; (b) advancing criminal justice and judicial procedures reform; and (c) enhancing law implementation and enforcement capacities.
- Strengthening capacities for promoting the rule of law and access to justice at local levels focusing on: (a) strengthening alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at local levels; (b)

enhancing legal education and dissemination; (c) promoting alternative mechanisms for legal aid; and, (d) improving law enforcement capacities.

- Strengthening central and local capacities to implement international human rights treaties ratified by Viet Nam, focusing on: (a) raising general awareness on ratified human rights treaties and the associated reporting obligations; (b) assessing the status of implementation of ratified human rights treaties into national legislation; and, (c) addressing capacity development needs related to reporting obligations to treaty bodies.

In implementing the above key groups of action, UNDP's main national partners will include the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Viet Nam Lawyers' Association (VLA), with the participation of the Communist Party's Internal Affairs Commission (CPIAC), Office of the National Assembly (ONA), Supreme People's Court (SPC), Supreme People's Procuracy (SPP), OOG and People's Committees of selected provinces.

iv) Comparative experience sharing and knowledge networking for improving parliamentary practices and enhanced capacities of deputies (especially new and women deputies) to and staff of the National Assembly and People's Councils in targeted provinces, including ongoing capacity building assistance to the Office of the National Assembly (ONA) and the National Assembly's Committee for Budget and Economic Affairs (CEBA). Future UNDP assistance will support the undertaking of the following key groups of action:

- Improving training and learning opportunities in response to the specific needs of Deputies to the National Assembly and People's Councils, focusing on: (a) operationalizing the knowledge resource center in the ONA; (b) preparing training plans and manuals; (c) providing training on roles and responsibilities of and for deputies; and, (d) increasing awareness of deputies on key cross-cutting issues, including gender equity, ethnic minorities, MDG's, anti-corruption.
- Strengthening capacities for legislative research and appraisal and effective oversight by selected committees of the National Assembly, focusing on: (a) developing frameworks, strategies for strengthening law-making and oversight functions; (b) strengthening the engagement and influence of the National Assembly and People's Councils in all stages of the budgetary process to ensure effective fiscal oversight; and c) providing technical assistance for the review/appraisal of key pieces of development-related legislation submitted to the National Assembly.
- Establishing a partnership mechanism for enhanced policy dialogue and resource coordination with the National Assembly, focusing on: (a) harmonizing/streamlining donor assistance to the National Assembly and People's Councils; (b) initiating substantive policy dialogues, including on parliamentary rules and procedures with NA leadership; and (c) further developing tools for communication and information dissemination.
- Strengthening capacities of People's Councils to perform the duties entrusted to them as part of the ongoing decentralization process, focusing on: (a) increasing awareness of newly passed legislation; (b) conducting capacity needs assessment; and, (c) providing tailor-made, short-term training courses.

In undertaking the above key groups of action, UNDP's main national partners will be the ONA, CEBA and People's Councils of selected provinces, with the active participation of other relevant committees of the National Assembly.

v) National capacities and legal/institutional mechanisms strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the

newly approved national Law on Anti-Corruption, where UNDP assistance will support the implementation of the following key groups of action:

- Establishing a national system for the effective and participatory monitoring of the implementation of UNCAC;
- Broadening public awareness of corruption and the legal and institutional framework on anti-corruption, and enhancing public participation in national anti-corruption efforts;
- Strengthening the capacities of the Central Anti-Corruption Steering Committee (CAC SC) and other key government stakeholders to manage, guide and coordinate the implementation of the Law on Anti-corruption; and
- Designing and implementing strategic grassroots-oriented anti-corruption pilots.

In undertaking the above key groups of action, UNDP's main national partners will include the CAC SC and the General Inspectorate (GI), with the active participation of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and inspectorate offices of selected provinces.

vi) Enhanced capacities and mechanisms for local associations/organizations and other non-state actors to actively involve in, oversee and contribute to the reform process, where UNDP assistance will enable the undertaking of the following key groups of action:

- Creating a more conducive legal environment for civil society development, focusing on facilitating the review and drafting of the Law on Associations;
- Making training, research and other resources more readily available to local associations, organizations and other non-state actors, focusing on establishing and operationalizing a resource/research center in the Viet Nam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA) to facilitate capacity building of member organizations;
- Enhancing the capacities of umbrella organizations to take an active part in policy/law-making on civil society development and represent their member associations, focusing on strengthening the networking and policy review capacities of VUSTA and VLA.

In undertaking the above key groups of action, UNDP's main national partners will consist of the Viet Nam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA) and Viet Nam Lawyers' Association (VLA), with the active participation of their relevant member associations and MOHA.

4.17 In implementing the six CP outputs of the Country Programme in the area of promoting democratic governance, UNDP assistance will be closely linked to poverty reduction and environmentally sustainable development issues and will increasingly pursue a programme-based approach in those areas where UNDP is playing or could potentially play a key coordinating role among donors (e.g. PAR, legal/judicial reform, and parliamentary development). As reforms in all governance areas will be deepened in the next few years, the focus of UNDP support should shift from the formulation to practical implementation of laws and policies. However, in order to maintain the strategic and innovative character of such support, UNDP should maintain its role as a catalyst/first mover and seize emerging opportunities for opening up new areas for donor engagement. Therefore, UNDP support to pilot initiatives, research and advocacy work will continue to play an important role in the democratic governance portfolio. In line with this approach, UNDP will seek to expand its partnership base, primarily by targeting Vietnamese agencies at the sub-national level and deepening the involvement by existing and new donor agencies.

C. Fighting the Spread of HIV/AIDS

4.18 UNDP assistance will contribute to the national programme to control and prevent HIV/AIDS. This assistance will contribute to *UNDAF Outcome No. 3*, by providing critical inputs to the Party, the National Assembly and the Government to develop appropriate responses. The main CP outcome will be in the form of national and sub-national policies and laws that are put in place to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and minimize adverse impacts on PLWHA. Three critical CP outputs contributing to this CP outcome are discussed in greater detail in the following sub-paragraphs:

- i) Improved legal and policy frameworks that call for stigma and discrimination-free, multi-sectoral and gender-sensitive approaches to HIV/AIDS, where the use of the “Three Ones” principle will be promoted¹² and where UNDP assistance will help in undertaking the following key groups of action:
 - Improving the capacity of relevant commissions of the Party at various levels in compiling, issuing, directing, monitoring, organizing and supervising the implementation of the new Directive and Resolution and policies relating to HIV/AIDS control and prevention, with a view to creating a favourable environment for the implementation of integrated solutions suggested in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy;
 - Enhancing the participation of people-elected bodies at various levels in awareness raising activities and improving their awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention and control as well as of relevant policies and legislation;
 - Strengthening the capacities of the National Assembly and people-elected bodies at all levels in developing and disseminating resolutions and legislation, leading to the development and approval of a law on HIV/AIDS prevention and control, together with guidelines on the implementation of this law;
 - Providing technical support for improving: (i) the quality and timeliness of data collection and analysis on national resources and ODA; and, (ii) national capacity for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness and impact of the use of such resources for the fight against HIV/AIDS;
 - Supporting the establishment and operation of Government-led coordination mechanisms, including joint Government - Donor mechanisms;
 - Strengthening national capacities at various levels for: (i) developing HIV/AIDS interventions and action plans that will serve as common frameworks for coordinating stakeholder efforts in line with multi-sectoral approaches; and, (ii) implementing pilot initiatives.

In undertaking the above key groups of action that have been approved by the Government, UNDP’s main national partners will be the Communist Party’s Commission for Science and Education (CCSE), Commission for Ideology (CCI), the National Assembly’s Commission for Social Affairs (CSA) and people-elected bodies in selected provinces, with the active participation of MOH, MPI and MOF.

- ii) HIV/AIDS concerns mainstreamed in socio-economic development plans and new approaches to HIV/AIDS adopted in pilot provinces, where UNDP assistance will enable the implementation of the following key groups of action:

¹² The “Three Ones” principle refers to one agreed AIDS Action Framework, one National Coordinating Authority and one agreed country-level M & E system.

- Improving the leadership role of Party Committees at various levels in multi-sectoral coordination and integration of HIV/AIDS prevention and control into socio-economic development plans and programmes of different ministries, sectors, branches and mass organizations; and
- Strengthening the capacity of the National Assembly and people-elected bodies at different levels in: (a) overseeing the implementation of resolutions, policies, and laws related to HIV/AIDS prevention and control; (b) integrating HIV/AIDS prevention and control issues into policies as well as central and local development plans; and, (c) promoting social mobilization in regard to HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

In undertaking the above key groups of action which have been approved by the Government, UNDP's main national partners will be the Communist Party's CCSE, CCI and their local bodies as well as the National Assembly's CSA and people-elected bodies in selected provinces.

iii) Stigma and discrimination against PLWHA and people affected by HIV/AIDS reduced through improved communication work on HIV/AIDS where UNDP assistance will support the undertaking of the following key groups of action:

- Designing and implementing Party guidelines and plans for renovation of IEC activities for behaviour change with regard to HIV/AIDS control and prevention of in different sectors, branches, and organizations at the central level in the spirit of renovation and multi-sectoral coordination;
- Compiling, designing and producing training programmes and materials on guidance/management and organization of the implementation of the new approach to IEC for behaviour change; and,
- Conducting training to improve knowledge and skills for guidance/management and organization of the implementation of IEC activities for behaviour change.

In undertaking the above key groups of action, UNDP's main national partners will be the Communist Party's CCI and its local bodies as well as the national mass media.

4.19 The key implementation strategy is to focus on strengthening the leadership role of relevant bodies of the Communist Party and National Assembly and their capacities for coordination of stakeholder efforts on HIV/AIDS prevention and control in Viet Nam. The activities will be coordinated within the "Leadership for Results" program framework, in which the results will be achieved through work at both central and local levels and will address all three levels of capacity (policy, institution and individual). The results will also be achieved through the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues in UNDP-supported projects wherever this is appropriate and feasible.

D. Cross-cutting Themes and Joint Programming Initiatives with other UN Agencies

4.20 Key cross-cutting issues, including gender, HIV/AIDS, youth and decentralization, are mainstreamed into the relevant programme components. During the course of Country Programme implementation, these important cross-cutting issues will be addressed in project and policy advisory activities including data collection and analysis, policy research and formulation, programme design and implementation, and programme/policy monitoring and evaluation. DevInfo/VietInfo will be supported in this regard.

4.21 To harmonize United Nations policies and increase synergies among the United Nations System organizations operating in Viet Nam, the Government and UNDP will work closely together to identify, design and implement joint programmes involving one or more United Nations

agencies. Recent consultations among the parties have reached general consensus and detailed proposals are being prepared for several joint initiatives of high priority, including: (a) Local capacity strengthening to meet the MDGs in Kon Tum province and other selected localities; (b) Medium to long-term Strategy for control of highly pathogenic avian influenza in Viet Nam; (c) UN Strategic Response to HIV/AIDS in Viet Nam; (d) Young Viet Nam; and (e) UN policy advisory programme, including support to the social audit of the SEDP 2006-2010. Key national partners will be identified as the consultations evolve, and proactive efforts will be made to draw lessons from these joint initiatives for appropriate scaling up in the future.

Part V. Partnership Strategy

- 5.1 Partnership contributes to the achievement of the CP outcomes set out in the CPAP and the UNDAF and, in the final analysis, to the realization of the critical targets of the next Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010, VDG's and MDG's. It will provide opportunities to share information that helps enhance the coordination and synergy of development assistance, to identify joint programming initiatives and share knowledge and lessons that enable improved programme/project design and management. Partnership also provides mechanisms for mobilizing additional resources to support the successful implementation of the CPAP and meet national needs.
- 5.2 As follow-up to the Paris High-Level Forum earlier in 2005, the Government and UNDP will strive to improve the quality of dialogue between the Government and donor community on issues relating to donor harmonization and aid effectiveness. Both parties will give special attention to the implementation of UNDG's harmonized guidelines and PGAE's¹³ agreed principles and actions as outlined in the Ha Noi Core Statement. In this spirit, UNDP will do its best to promote a proactive and leadership role for national partners, increasingly align its own programme with national priorities, further simplify project management procedures, increase the use of national systems in project management, and further enhance the accountability of all responsible parties. The Government will assist UNDP in positioning UNDP's programme in such a way that allows the latter to effectively play its traditional role in ODA management and coordination as well as successfully implement its role in national capacity development, particularly at local levels, in the coming years.
- 5.3 UNDP will endeavour to broaden its partnership base, focusing on those partnership groups where UNDP can contribute substantively and/or lead intellectually and that can help deliver the results expected from the CPAP and the UNDAF. To this effect, it will be critical to enhance the effectiveness of existing partnerships, particularly those that help promote the programmatic approach and that substantively contribute to UNDP's own programme activities. UNDP will also give due attention to developing partnerships with national as well as international actors at local levels. This will be of particular importance as UNDP's Country Programme is increasingly gearing its focus towards local capacity building initiatives.
- 5.4 While the key national partners have been initially identified for individual CP outputs as discussed in the preceding paragraphs, their specific roles in individual assistance interventions will be mutually agreed upon between the Government, UNDP and these partners during the course of the formulation and approval of such interventions and/or annual work plans. The underlying principle, however, is that they will be involved early on in the preparation stage, provide critical inputs into this process based on national priorities, relevant suggestions in the

¹³ Partnership Group on Aid Effectiveness that is led by the Government and involves key donors working in Viet Nam to promote harmonization and aid effectiveness.

CPAP and their actual needs, as well as play the lead role in the implementation of such interventions as discussed in Parts V, VI, VII and IX of this CPAP document as well as specified in existing project management guidelines.

- 5.5 A number of key international partners have also been identified for the production of each CP output and additional ones may be identified as appropriate during the course of CPAP implementation. Depending on their interests and comparative advantage, financially and/or substantively, they will be involved early on in the preparation of individual assistance interventions and closely consulted during their implementation.
- 5.6 The main platforms for Government and UNDP efforts in partnership building will be the national 10-Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2001-2010, the 5-Year Development Plan 2006-2010, the UNDAF 2006-2010 and UNDP's own CPD and CPAP 2006-2010. A range of mechanisms will be used to support such efforts, including: (i) the UNCT that helps enhance UN efforts in harmonization, simplification and joint programming; (ii) the Monthly Donor Group Forum that has been chaired by UNDP for over a decade and that facilitates donor coordination; and (iii) partnership groups that focus on key themes and that contribute substantively to the design and management of individual projects.

Part VI. Programme Management

- 6.1 Through its aid coordinating agencies with the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) as the focal point, the Government will be responsible for the overall coordination of CPAP management. MPI will seek necessary advice on programme and policy-level issues from other relevant government agencies, as needed and in such a way that ensures timely and effective decision-making, while implementing partners will be responsible for taking day-to-day AWP-level and/or project-level decisions and be fully accountable to the Government for such decisions.
- 6.2 By mutual agreement, Government ministries, ministerial-level agencies, provincial-level people's committees, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies (including UNDP) will be responsible for managing individual or projects. The AWPs will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner on the production of results expected from and the use of resources allocated to such interventions.
- 6.3 To support the implementation of projects, efforts will be made by relevant parties to seek external expertise as needed, from United Nations Specialized Agencies and national institutions and consultants. UNDP will tap into global and regional knowledge networks and assistance programmes as well as cooperate increasingly with leading national policy and research institutions. Similarly, effective use will be made of the Country Office's in-house expertise and research capacity by linking research results into corresponding CP outputs and building research actions into AWP's, although in many cases these actions and results do not require separate projects.
- 6.4 The Government and UNDP will work closely with other development partners, including private sector entities, to mobilize additional non-core resources in order to support the CPAP implementation and national priority needs. Lessons will be learned from existing "pooling arrangements" and explore the use of other aid modalities where possible, in order to ensure a flexible and effective use of development assistance.

- 6.5 National Execution (NEX) has been the main modality for UNDP programme management in recent years and will remain so under the coming CP cycle. The Government and UNDP will give increased attention to assessing the substantive and financial management capacities of national implementing partners, based on which measures will be suggested for improving their capacities for more effective project management and implementation. While working within the framework of agreed policies, both parties will give due attention to exploring and applying other execution modalities as appropriate, such as execution by UN specialized agencies, the UNV Programme and NGO's. Both parties will also strive to simplify NEX procedures and gradually broaden the use of national systems in the management and implementation of UNDP-funded projects.
- 6.6 The Government and UNDP will adapt UNDP's new guidelines on designing and managing the CPD, CPAP and AWP and UNDG's harmonized guidelines on cash transfers to implementing partners to Viet Nam's actual conditions. Within this context, both parties will as early as possible consult with the other UNDG's ExCom Agencies to prepare and formally launch a new, common Programme and Project Management Guide that captures the essence of the above guidelines as well as most recent ODA regulations of the Government and the spirit of the Ha Noi Core Statement. At the same time, both parties will provide adequate training to staff and personnel of all the parties involved in order to improve their skills in using the new Guide in particular and their programme/project management capacities in general.
- 6.7 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner will be based on and spent for the purpose of the activities in the AWP that will be jointly reviewed with Government aid coordinating agencies at annual project progress review meetings and thereafter approved by the Implementing Partner and UNDP.
- 6.8 Cash disbursed but not utilized by the Implementing Partner will be refunded to the common pool of country programme resources, or be re-programmed by mutual agreement, if it is consistent with the purpose and timeframe of the funding source.
- 6.9 Under this CPAP, audits will be organized as an integral part of sound financial and administrative management and of the UNDP accountability framework. Audit observations and findings will be used together with monitoring, evaluation and other reports to continuously improve the quality of project management practices and the use of project resources.
- 6.10 The General State Audit (GSA) may undertake the audits of national Implementing Partners. If the GSA chooses not to carry out the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by UNDP, UNDP will commission the audits to be conducted by qualified private audit firms in accordance to UNDP's audit guidelines and UNDG's harmonized guidelines on cash transfers to implementing partners.

Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 7.1 The Government will work closely with UNDP to set up necessary M & E mechanisms and conduct reviews in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, timely production and quality of the expected results, efficient use of programme resources and accountability, transparency and integrity.
- 7.2 The Government Aid Coordinating Agencies with the MPI as the focal point and UNDP Management will undertake periodic review and ad-hoc monitoring if needed, in coordination

with key stakeholders where appropriate, and will focus on the performance of and results expected from the Country Programme as a whole and of individual projects as/when needed.

- 7.3 Implementing partners will work closely with UNDP staff to undertake routine monitoring of individual projects and will facilitate access by the latter to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of the cash provided by UNDP. To this effect, they will agree to the following: (i) periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives; (ii) programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidelines; and, (iii) scheduled or special audits.
- 7.4 The introduction of new guidelines on programme/project monitoring and evaluation for the CP cycle 2006-2010 will follow the spirit outlined in Paragraph 6.6 above. The overall direction is that project progress will be reviewed regularly by project teams whereas CP outcomes will, by 2007, be reviewed annually by joint outcome boards. In addition, each of the CP outcomes will be evaluated at least once during the CP cycle and a mid-term review will be organized for the Country Programme. In the meantime, progress evaluation of individual projects will be conducted only when these are facing serious implementation problems and will aim at suggesting immediate solutions to such problems.
- 7.5 Participatory approaches to monitoring and evaluation will be developed and applied in partnership with implementing partners and beneficiaries, to ensure that M & E systems are in place and aligned with the CPAP results framework.
- 7.6 Joint monitoring and evaluation of UNDP-funded projects together with other UNDG Agencies will be encouraged, in line with the UNDAF Results Matrix and its M & E plan.
- 7.7 Implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress made and results achieved. Such reports will also outline the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the existing procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.

Part VIII. Commitments of UNDP

- 8.1 UNDP and the Government will work closely to ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWPs, CP results, UNDAF results, VDGs and MDGs, including M & E reporting. They will take adequate care to emphasize the responsibilities and accountabilities of all the parties involved in the CPAP implementation, including implementing partners, government agencies and UNDP's Country Office.
- 8.2 The indicative allocation of core resources for CPAP implementation will be USD 30.00 million, whereas the target for non-core resource mobilization will be USD 48.00 million. Ninety five per cent (95%) of the core resources will be allocated upfront to the implementation of CP outcomes whereas the remaining five per cent (5%) will be set aside as programme reserve in order to respond, in a timely and flexible manner, to priority needs that would emerge during the implementation of the Country Programme. UNDP will work closely with the Government in identifying innovative project ideas in order to meet this non-core target. In addition, UNDP will make strong efforts in mobilizing additional resources from its global thematic trust funds to support the successful implementation of the CPAP.
- 8.3 UNDP will not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

- 8.4 At the request by the Government, UNDP will provide the following support services for activities in the CPAP:
- i) Identification of and assistance with and/or recruitment of project personnel; procurement of goods and services in accordance with the UNDP policies, rules and procedures;
 - ii) Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowships and study tours;
 - iii) Access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services;
 - iv) Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

Part IX. Commitments of the Government

- 9.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the SBAA referred to in Part I.1.1 of this CPAP document. The Government will apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations Agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its staff and consultants. In addition, the Government will accord to UNDP and its staff and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA.
- 9.2 The Government will be fully committed to support UNDP in playing its mandated roles in Viet Nam, including those in implementing its technical assistance activities and assisting the realization of the values of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals in the country.
- 9.3 The Government will be committed to ensure that counterpart funds, both in-kind and in-cash contributions, will be made available, in a timely and adequate manner, to enable the successful implementation of UNDP-assisted projects.
- 9.4 The Government will work closely with UNDP to mobilize non-core resources, including GEF funding, third-party cost-sharing and private sector contributions, to support CPAP implementation.
- 9.5 The Government will be committed to organize project, outcome and country programme reviews as referred to in Paragraph 7.4 above, as well as joint strategy meetings and, where appropriate, sectoral/thematic forums to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated personnel for the purpose of meeting beneficiaries, assessing project progress and performance as well as evaluating the use of programme resources.
- 9.6 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, Implementing Partners will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to (i) all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash provided, and (ii) all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of their internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

- 9.7 Audit findings will be reported to the Implementing Partner, Government (through the Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Finance) and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore (i) receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors, (ii) provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to UNDP, (iii) undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations, and (iv) report on the actions taken to implement such recommendations on a quarterly basis.
- 9.8 The Government will make available to UNDP, in a timely manner, necessary information about policy and legislative changes that might have an impact on the co-operation between the two parties.
- 9.9 The Government will undertake to fully implement its obligation in making contributions to local office costs (GLOC) in line with UNDP's standard calculating methodology.

Part X. Other Provisions

- 10.1 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of Viet Nam and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent, as and when needed.
- 10.2 This CPAP and its Results & Resources Framework are prepared in the English and Vietnamese languages in two copies of equal validity, with each party keeping one set of the originals.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on 9 May 2006 in Ha Noi, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

For the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Signature: 

Name: **Cao Viet Sinh**

Title: MPI Vice Minister

For the United Nations Development Programme

Signature: 

Name: **Subinay Nandy**

Title: Resident Representative a.i.

Annex I: CPAP Results and Resources Framework

UNDAF Outcome 1: Economic growth is more equitable, inclusive and sustainable										
UNDP programme component	Expected CP Outcomes	Expected CP Outputs	Output targets	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)					
					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty	1. National pro-poor policies and interventions that support more equitable and inclusive growth.	1.1. Improved design and more effective implementation of national target programmes (NTP's) for poverty reduction and socio-economic development of poorest communes.	<p>1.1.1 NTP's for poverty reduction designed in a transparent, gender-sensitive and participatory manner, and taking into account lessons learned from the 2005 evaluation of the first generation of NTP's;</p> <p>1.1.2 Efficient M & E systems developed at central and local levels to monitor the progress of NTP's for poverty reduction and disseminate outputs to all interested parties for improved policy-making and improved implementation of NTP's;</p> <p>1.1.3 Effective mechanisms developed for improved targeting and participation to enhance the access by poor men and women and children to and increase their benefits from NTP's;</p> <p>1.1.4 Systems for budget allocation and financial management designed in a transparent and participatory manner, and introduced for NTP's;</p> <p>1.1.5 National capacities improved for the implementation of NTP's at various levels, including capacities to monitor the progress of such programmes;</p>	<p>MOLISA & CEM,</p> <p>With the active participation of MPI, MOF& other relevant ministries and People's Committees of selected provinces</p> <p>ADB**, AUSAid, CIDA, DFID, SIDA, UNICEF, WB & UN Agencies</p>	Regular Resources US\$ 8.5* million*					
					TRAC 1					
					TRAC 2&3					
					Other Resources US\$ 8 million					

		<p>1.2. Comprehensive, national plan for inclusive and progressive social security</p>	<p>1.2.1 Knowledge gaps identified and research conducted that will contribute to policy debates on the development of a comprehensive National Plan for inclusive and progressive social security and a social security law;</p> <p>1.2.2 Consensus reached among key national and international stakeholders on the roadmap towards and TA needs for developing the National Plan for inclusive and progressive social security and social security law;</p> <p>1.2.3 Technical support provided to the formulation of the National Plan for social security and the drafting of the social security law and their implementation guidelines;</p> <p>1.2.4 National capacities strengthened and knowledge gaps closed for the effective implementation of the National Plan for social security and the social security law.</p>	<p>MOLISA</p> <p>With the active participation of VASS, VHI, VSI, MOF, MPI & NA</p>	
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		<p>1.3. Needs-based, participatory framework for more effective monitoring of, and advocacy for poverty reduction, VDGs and MDGs with a gender perspective.</p> <p>1.4. More coherent and conducive regulatory framework for private sector development that promotes investment, trade and employment, especially at local levels.</p>	<p>1.3.1 National Statistical Indicators revised and updated for monitoring of the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006-2010, MDGs and VDGs;</p> <p>1.3.2 National Statistical Action Plan (NSAP) and Capacity Building Plan revised and updated;</p> <p>1.3.3 Various available sources of data improved, harmonized and rationalized;</p> <p>1.3.4 Mechanisms developed and improved for data reporting, communication, use and storage.</p> <p>1.3.5 TA provided to the mid-term review/social audit of the SEDP aiming at providing objective information necessary for adjusting the SEDP.</p> <p>1.3.6 TA provided to the preparation of bi-annual NHDR's and MDGR'S.</p> <p>1.4.1 Legal framework improved for the promotion of investment and private sector development with a particular focus on improving the livelihoods of the poor;</p> <p>1.4.2 Popular understanding of business laws and guidelines on their implementation broadened;</p> <p>1.4.3 Environment improved for private sector development in targeted provinces.</p>	<p>GSO & MPI</p> <p>With the active participation of MOLISA, MARD, MOET, MOH & People's Committees of selected provinces</p> <p>MPI</p> <p>With the active participation of VCCI, GSO, People's Committees of selected provinces and potential private sector entities</p>	
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		<p>1.5. Understanding of challenges improved and policy options identified to respond to socio-economic impacts of globalization and integration, and more equitable distribution of the benefits from participation in international economy promoted</p> <p>1.6. Knowledge increased and policy options identified to promote more pro-poor public finance policies that take into account the impacts of trade liberalization and financial reforms.</p> <p>1.7. Improved knowledge for promoting equal access of women to economic opportunities, social services and legal services.</p>	<p>1.5.1 Policy analysis conducted of current challenges and policy options in globalization and Viet Nam's efforts in international integration;</p> <p>1.5.2 Advice given on and labour market surveys improved, to improve understanding of current challenges and policy options regarding redistributive impacts of globalization and international integration;</p> <p>1.6.1 Policy analysis conducted of current public finance policies and policy dialogue papers prepared;</p> <p>1.6.2 Advice given to the designing and putting in place of institutions and frameworks for sustainable and equitable revenue and expenditure;</p> <p>1.6.3 Government-led efforts in ODA management, utilization and coordination supported, through capacity development for systematic data collection/analysis/reporting, improved strategic planning & legal framework development and increased government-donor harmonization in line with Ha Noi Core Statement.</p> <p>1.7.1. Improved gender-related data and information on the current state of women's participation in Peoples' Committees and People's Councils at provincial, district and commune levels;</p> <p>1.7.2. Substantive inputs provided for improving strategies and legal frameworks to increase women's participation in Peoples' Committees</p>	<p>VASS and MOLISA</p> <p>With active participation of GSO</p> <p>MOF and MPI</p> <p>With the active participation of VASS</p> <p>NCFAW, VWU, CEM & VASS</p> <p>With the active participation of relevant research institutes and ministries</p>	
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			<p>and People's Councils at provincial, district and commune levels;</p> <p>1.7.3. Policy dialogue papers prepared and strategies proposed for improving women's access to better paid and more stable jobs and reducing irregularities in the gender division of labour in the national labour market;</p> <p>1.7.4. Improved gender-related data/information on the current state of women's access to economic opportunities, social services and legal services, policy dialogue papers prepared and advocacy work undertaken for promoting gender equality in this area, with particular attention to ethnic minority women and female migrants;</p> <p>1.7.5. Identification of capacity gaps supported and TA provided to strengthen national capacities for development, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of ethnic minority policies that promote equal access by ethnic minority women and female migrants to economic opportunities, social services and legal services;</p>	
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Crisis prevention and recovery	2. Viet Nam has adequate capacity to effectively reduce risks of, and respond to, climate-related disasters, particularly among the most vulnerable groups.	2.1 Effective national disaster risk reduction strategies and policies developed, approved and integrated in socio-economic and sectoral strategies and plans	2.1.1. Support provided to the mainstreaming of the 2 nd National Disaster Mitigation Strategy into socio-economic development plans at the central and local levels;	MARD, CCFSC, MONRE & NA/CSTE	<i>Regular Resources US\$ 2 million</i>					
			2.1.2 Law on Dyke Management and Law on Disaster Reduction drafted for approval by the National Assembly and guidelines for their implementation prepared;	With the active participation of People's Committees of selected provinces, MOF, Viet Nam Insurance Company and Viet Nam Red Cross Societies at various levels.	TRAC 1					
			2.1.3 Disaster reduction strategies and actions incorporated into Local Agenda 21 and similar initiatives;		TRAC 2&3					
2.1.4 Assistance provided to the design of the Disaster Recovery Self-Reliant Fund, resource mobilization for it and building of national capacities for its management;	AUSaid, Luxemburg	<i>Other Resources US\$ 4 million</i>								
2.1.5 Assistance provided to make sure that Viet Nam's 2 nd National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change incorporates priorities to strengthen national capacities for climate change adaptation.		2.2 Strengthened disaster risk management capacity of local authorities, social organizations, communities and citizens to minimize adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of natural disasters, especially in provinces where risks are increasing	2.2.1 Improved disaster risk management training capacities and facilities for targeted policy makers, local authorities and communities at risk;	CFSC of selected provinces, local mass organizations and NGO's						
2.2.2 Enhanced disaster risk management capacities of provinces, districts and selected communes that are highly prone to floods, storms and droughts, through training of key individuals and innovative approaches that include mitigation measures and focus on adaptation;										

		<p>due to climate change</p> <p>2.3 Improved institutional capacities of national agencies and community organizations, for effective early warning, coordination with international organizations, and disaster risk management learning</p>	<p>2.3.2 Strengthened institutional capacities for international and national coordination for disaster risk management;</p> <p>2.3.3 Improved capacities at various levels for disaster damage assessment and needs assessment and dissemination of such data/information;</p> <p>2.3.4 Improved capacities for data analysis and research on vulnerability reduction in support of socio-economic planning;</p> <p>2.3.5 Strengthened institutional capacities for early disaster warning which would include possible support to improving connections with international early warning systems for tsunami and other priority disasters.</p>	<p>MARD, CCFSC, GSO, MPI, Viet Nam Red Cross and relevant research institutions</p>													
Energy and environment for sustainable development	3. Economic growth takes into account environmental protection and rational use of natural resources for	3.1 Capacities and systems for enhanced oversight by national and local legislative bodies on the implementation of the Strategic	3.1.1 Legislation and oversight capacities of the National Assembly and People's Councils in selected provinces strengthened for the enforcement of the Law on Environmental Protection (LEP), Biodiversity Law and implementation of the Strategic Orientation for	<p>Related bodies of NA & CPV, MONRE, NCSD, People's Councils in selected provinces</p> <p>With the active</p>	<p><i>Regular Resources US\$ 4.3 million</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>TRAC 1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TRAC 2&3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Other Resources US\$ 17 million</i></p>	TRAC 1						TRAC 2&3					
TRAC 1																	
TRAC 2&3																	

	poverty reduction.	Orientation on Sustainable Development (SD), National Strategy on Environmental Protection and various other national environmental laws and policies	Sustainable Development in Viet Nam, Disaster Mitigation Strategy and other related national strategies; 3.1.2 Capacities of relevant bodies of the Communist Party enhanced to advocate for and ensure that SD principles are reflected in key national development strategies; 3.1.3 Oversight structures designed and introduced for SD at national, provincial and sectoral levels, and capacities built for strategic coordination.	participation of other relevant ministries DFID, SIDA	
		3.2 Sustainable development and environmental legal frameworks, strategies, policies and long-term plans developed with broad participation of local people and stakeholders and in line with international environmental conventions	3.2.1. Strengthened formulation of strategic priorities, policies and legal instruments that encourage environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources, support poverty reduction and improve equality; 3.2.2. Strengthened national, regional and provincial plans and regulations for energy conservation, use efficiency and improved access by poor people to modern energy services; 3.2.3. Strengthened national, regional and provincial plans for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.	MONRE, MARD, People's Committees of selected provinces, VAST & MOST With active participation of MOF, MOI, MOFI and mass organizations	
		3.3 Improved institutional mechanisms and capacities for action planning and implementation to ensure that environmental concerns are integrated with poverty reduction	3.3.1 Institutional capacities strengthened to coordinate donor support within a programmatic framework, regarding sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection, especially in support of poverty reduction; 3.3.2 Capacities improved for analyzing development and delivering training by key national training institutions;	MONRE, MARD, MOET, MOST and People's Committees of Ba Ria – Vung Tau and Gia Lai With the active participation of relevant provinces, local-level mass	

		and economic growth.	<p>3.3.3 Local planning capacities strengthened and local and sectoral regulations improved to support environmentally SD;</p> <p>3.3.4 Technical capacities improved in prioritized topical areas to support environmentally SD.</p>	<p>organizations and community-based organizations</p>	
		<p>3.4 Improved and publicly accessible environmental information for monitoring, including Environmental Impact Assessment reports and data on poverty-environment indicators</p>	<p>3.4.1. Improved access to data on SD, and specifically environmental information, for the public generally and officials at various levels particularly;</p> <p>3.4.2 SD indicators developed in the national system for monitoring growth - poverty reduction and use of natural resources and for general SD monitoring and oversight;</p> <p>3.4.3 Institutional capacities strengthened to monitor and report on environmentally SD indicators and outcomes.</p>	<p>MONRE, MARD & GSO</p> <p>With the active participation of VASS, VAST, MOF, related bodies of NA and CPV, -People's Councils and People's Committees of selected provinces national media and mass organizations</p>	
		<p>3.5 Local initiatives supported that promote approaches to the efficient use of energy sources, environmental protection and sustainable use of national resources</p>	<p>3.5.1 Systematized successful grassroots experiences and models in efficient use of energy, environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management, and the replication and scaling up of such experiences, models promoted with broad participation by mass organizations, NGO's and communities;</p> <p>3.5.2 Protected Areas management in Viet Nam strengthened with new initiatives in piloting protected area financing, designing follow-up activities to the PARC policy study, introducing financing mechanisms, and building local capacities;</p>	<p>MONRE, MARD, People's Committees of Ba Ria – Vung Tau & Gia Lai provinces and selected SME's</p> <p>With the active participation of MPI, MOI, VAST, MOST, local authorities and mass organizations</p>	

			3.5.3 Improved energy efficiency in public sector and SME's, and improved access by poor people to affordable and clean energy.		
		3.6 Increased use of economic instruments for environmental management, including environmental accounting, green taxation and improved systems of licenses and fees	<p>3.6.1 Government capacities enhanced to develop and use economic and statistical instruments for the development of policies on environmentally SD;</p> <p>3.6.2 Government capacities improved to review public environmental expenditure in support of financial planning and management, vis-à-vis the contribution of 1% of State budget expenditure to environmental protection;</p> <p>3.6.3 Improved financing for protected areas in Viet Nam, including developing capacities and mechanisms for the financing of protected areas in Viet Nam.</p>	<p>MONRE, MOF, MARD & GSO</p> <p>With the active participation of MPI, CIEM, NA and People's Committees of selected provinces</p>	

UNDAF Outcome 3: Governance effectively supports rights-based development to realize the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration

Fostering democratic governance	4. A system of governance based on the key principles of accountability,	4.1 More effective implementation of the 2 nd phase of the PAR Master Programme and the continued piloting	4.1.1 Strengthened PAR planning, steering and overall management capacities, focusing on policy dialogue, horizontal coordination, resource planning & donor coordination, management systems	PAR SC, MOHA, MARD & HCMPC	Regular Resources US\$ 10.9 million					
					TRAC1					
					TRAC 2&3					
					Other Resources US\$ 15 million					

	<p>transparency, participation and equity, and consistent with the rule of law and democracy.</p>	<p>and scaling up of local-level PAR initiatives</p> <p>4.2 Strengthened mechanisms of local government agencies to undertake requisite duties and responsibilities as part of the ongoing decentralization process</p>	<p>and learning & replication of best practices.</p> <p>4.1.2 Alternative mechanisms further developed and improved for public service delivery and orienting such mechanisms towards meeting local level needs;</p> <p>4.1.3 Strategic performance management systems and quality standards effectively applied in selected ministries and provinces, gearing towards ISO application in provincial administrations, quality standards for OSS replication, piloting and scaling up public feedback & opinion tools, and simplifying administrative procedures.</p> <p>4.2.1 Socio-economic development planning, budgeting and public resource management capacities strengthened in selected provinces;</p> <p>4.2.2 Oversight, accountability and M&E mechanisms (on planning, budgeting and public resource management) enhanced in selected provinces;</p> <p>4.2.3 Assistance provided to ensure that district and commune investment projects are more transparent and effective in selected provinces;</p> <p>4.2.4 Support provided to ensure that knowledge and lessons learned from pilot activities are fed back into national policy making and made available for other provinces.</p>	<p>ministries and People's Committees of selected provinces</p> <p>AUSaid, ADB, Care International, DANIDA, DFID, EU, SDC, SIDA, SNV, UNCDF, WB and INGO's</p> <p>MPI, MOF, MOLISA, MOHA and People's Committees of pilot provinces</p>	
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<p>4.3 Comprehensive strategies formulated and implemented to support the reform of legal/judicial systems.</p>	<p>4.3.1 Strengthened planning, steering and overall management of the Legal System Development Strategy (LSDS) and the Judicial Reform Strategy (JRS);</p> <p>4.3.2 Key components of the LSDS and JRS efficiently and effectively implemented, including through the use of the Legal System Development Facility (LSDF);</p> <p>4.3.3 National capacities strengthened for promoting the rule of law and access to justice at local levels;</p> <p>4.3.4 Increased central and local capacities to implement international human rights treaties ratified by Viet Nam and accomplish reporting obligations.</p>	<p>MOJ, MOFA and VLA</p> <p>With the participation of CPIAC, ONA, SPC, SPP and People's Committees of selected provinces</p>
<p>4.4 Comparative experience sharing and knowledge networking for improving parliamentary practices and enhanced capacities of deputies (especially women deputies) to and staff of the National Assembly and People's Councils in targeted provinces</p>	<p>4.4.1 Improved training and learning opportunities in response to the specific needs of Deputies to the National Assembly and People's Councils;</p> <p>4.4.2 Strengthened capacities for legislative research and appraisal and effective oversight by selected committees of the NA;</p> <p>4.4.3 Partnership mechanism established for enhancing policy dialogue and resource coordination with the NA;</p> <p>4.4.4 Capacities of People's Councils strengthened to perform the duties entrusted to them as part of the ongoing decentralization process.</p>	<p>ONA, CEBA & People's Councils of selected provinces</p> <p>With the active participation of relevant bodies of NA</p>
<p>4.5 National capacities and legal/institutional mechanisms strengthened to facilitate the</p>	<p>4.5.1 A national system established for the effective and participatory monitoring of the implementation of UNCAC;</p>	<p>CAC SC & GI</p> <p>With the active participation of VN Fatherland Front</p>

		<p>implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and national Law on Anti-Corruption.</p> <p>4.5Enhanced capacities and mechanisms for local associations, organizations and other non-state actors to actively involve in, oversee and contribute to the reform process</p>	<p>4.5.2 Broadened public awareness of corruption and the legal and institutional framework on anti-corruption and increased public participation in anti-corruption efforts;</p> <p>4.5.3 Capacities of CAC AC and key government stakeholders strengthened to manage, steer and coordinate the implementation of national Law on Anti-corruption;</p> <p>4.5.4 Strategic grassroots-oriented anti-corruption pilot initiatives designed and implemented.</p> <p>4.6.1 A more conducive legal environment created for civil society development, focusing on facilitating the review and drafting of the Law on Associations;</p> <p>4.6.2 Training, research and other resources made more readily available to local associations, organizations and non-state actors, focusing on establishing and operationalizing a resource/research center in VUSTA to facilitate capacity building of member organizations;</p> <p>4.6.3 Capacities of umbrella organizations enhanced to take an active part in policy/law-making on civil society development and represent their member associations.</p>	<p>and inspectorate offices of selected provinces</p> <p>VUSTA & VLA</p> <p>With the active participation of member associations and MOHA</p>													
Responding to HIV/AIDS	5. National and sub-national policies and laws are in place to stop the spread of	5.1 Improved legal and policy frameworks that call for stigma and discrimination-free, multi-sectoral and gender-sensitive	5.1.1 Capacities of relevant commissions of the Party strengthened in compiling, issuing, directing, monitoring, organizing and supervising the implementation of the new Directive and Resolution	CCSE, CCI, NA/CSA & People's Councils of pilot provinces	<p>Regular Resources US\$ 2.8 million</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>TRAC 1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TRAC 2 & 3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Other Resources US\$ 4 million</p>	TRAC 1						TRAC 2 & 3					
TRAC 1																	
TRAC 2 & 3																	
				With the active													

	<p>HIV/AIDS and minimize impacts on PLWHA</p>	<p>approaches to HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>and policies relating to HIV/AIDS control/prevention;</p> <p>5.1.2 Participation of people-elected bodies enhanced in awareness raising activities and their awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention/control and relevant policies/legislation improved;</p> <p>5.1.3 Capacities of the NA and people-elected bodies strengthened in developing and disseminating resolutions and legislation, leading to the development and approval of a law on HIV/AIDS prevention and control, together with guidelines on its implementation;</p> <p>5.1.4 TA provided for improving the quality and timelines of data collection/analysis on national resources and ODA and national capacity for monitoring/evaluating the effectiveness and impact of the use of such resources for the fight against HIV/AIDS;</p> <p>5.1.5 Support provided to the establishment and operation of Government-led coordination mechanisms, including joint Government - Donor mechanisms;</p> <p>5.1.6 National capacities strengthened for developing HIV/AIDS interventions and action plans that will serve as common frameworks for implementing pilot initiatives and coordinating stakeholder efforts in line with multi-sectoral approaches.</p>	<p>participation of MOH, MPI and MOF</p> <p>Ford Foundation, Harward, Population Council, SIDA, UN Agencies</p>	
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		<p>5.2 HIV/AIDS concerns mainstreamed in socio-economic development plans and new approaches to HIV/AIDS adopted in pilot provinces</p>	<p>5.2.1 Leadership role of Party Commissions improved in multi-sectoral coordination and integration of HIV/AIDS prevention/control into socio-economic development plans and programmes of different ministries, sectors, branches and mass organizations;</p> <p>5.2.2 Capacities of the NA and people-elected bodies strengthened in overseeing the implementation of resolutions, policies, and laws related to HIV/AIDS prevention and control; integrating HIV/AIDS prevention/control issues into policies and development plans, and promoting social mobilization in regard to HIV/AIDS prevention/control.</p>	<p>CCSE & CCI at various levels; and NA/CSA and People's Councils of selected provinces</p>
		<p>5.3 Stigma and discrimination against PLWHA and people affected by HIV/AIDS reduced through improved communication work on HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>5.3.1 Party guidelines and plans designed and implemented for renovation of IEC activities for behaviour change with regard to HIV/AIDS control/prevention of in different sectors, branches and organizations at the central level in the spirit of renovation and multi-sectoral coordination;</p> <p>5.3.2 Training programme and materials on guidance, management and implementation of the new approach to IEC for behaviour change compiled, designed and produced;</p> <p>5.3.3 Training conducted to improve knowledge and skills for guidance, management and implementation of IEC activities for behaviour change.</p>	<p>CCI & its local bodies; and national mass media</p>

****Abbreviations in the Results and Resources Framework**

ADB	Asian Development Bank	MOT	Ministry of Trade
ASMED	Agency for Small and Medium Enterprise Development	MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
AUSAID	Australian Government's Overseas Aid Programme	MPS	Ministry of Public Security
BL	Biodiversity Law	NA	National Assembly
CAC SC	Central Anti-Corruption Steering Committee	NCAFW	National Committee for the Advancement of Women
CCFSC	Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control	NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
CCSE	Central Commission for Science and Education	NGO	Non-governmental organization
CFSC	Committee for Flood and Storm Control	NTP	National targeted programme (e.g. for poverty reduction)
CEA	Council on Ethnic Affairs	ONA	Office of the National Assembly
CEM	Committee for Ethnic Minorities	OOG	Office of the Government
CCI	Central Commission for Ideology	PAR	Public administration reform
CEBA	Committee for Economic and Budgetary Affairs	PAR SC	PAR Steering Committee
CEST	Committee for Environment, Science and Technology	PC	People's Council
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
CIEM	Central Institute for Economic Management	PMRG	Prime Minister's Research Group
CPIAC	Communist Party's Internal Affairs Commission	PPC	Provincial People's Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	SBV	State Bank of Viet Nam
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	SD	Sustainable development
DFID	Department for International Development (U.K)	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment	SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment	SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
DRM	Disaster reduction management	SME	Small and medium enterprises
GI	General Inspectorate	SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
GSO	General Statistical Office	SPC	Supreme People's Court
FA	Farmers' Association	SPP	Supreme People's Procuracy
HCMPCC	People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City	SSF	Social Security Framework
IEC	Information, education and communication	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Funds
LAC SC	Law on Anti-Corruption Steering Committee	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
LA21	Local Agenda 21	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
LEP	Law on Environmental Protection	UN	United Nations
LSDS	Legal Sector Development Strategy	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	VASS	Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences
MDG	Millennium Development Goal	VAST	Viet Nam Academy of Science and Technology
MOF	Ministry of Finance	VCCI	Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	VDG	Viet Nam Development Goal
MOH	Ministry of Health	VHI	Viet Nam Health Insurance
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs	VLA	Viet Nam Lawyers' Association
MOI	Ministry of Industry	VSI	Viet Nam Social Insurance
MOJ	Ministry of Justice	VTV	Viet Nam Television
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs	VUSTA	Viet Nam Union of Science and Technology Associations
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	VWU	Viet Nam Women's Union
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology	VYU	Viet Nam Youth Union

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- The amount of the TRAC I regular resources for the Country Programme (2006-2010) is \$20,128,000. However, with the addition of TRAC II resources, this figure could go up to \$33,000,000. In the results and resources framework, the amount of the regular resources reported is \$30,000,000.
 - Current indicative allocations from regular resources for the five CP outcomes amount to \$ 28.5 million (or 95%), with the remaining 5% (or \$ 1.5 million) being set aside as programme reserve.