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United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam 2006-2010

Ha Noi, June 2005



Foreword

The Government of Viet Nam and the United Nations Country Team are committed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the realization of the values and principles of the Millennium Declaration.

The Millennium Declaration speaks to our shared aspiration to eliminate deprivation and poverty in Viet Nam, and to create the conditions in which all Vietnamese people can achieve their economic, physical, intellectual and creative potential. It also articulates our vision of a world in which nations, communities and people join together to promote freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance and respect for nature.

Building on the analysis contained in the United Nations Common Country Assessment, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) identifies a specific set of development issues explicitly aligned with the Government's Ten Year Socio- Economic Strategy and five-year plans. The UNDAF specifies development outcomes that are most appropriate to the areas of focus and expertise of the United Nations agencies, and emphasises joint programmatic efforts to maximize the collective efficacy of the United Nations.

The coming five years are a crucial period in Viet Nam's national effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and to join the ranks of the middle-income countries by 2020. The outcomes set out in this Framework are ambitious, but achieving them in a timely manner is essential to the Government's long-term development strategy.

We are grateful to our many colleagues in Government, the United Nations agencies in Viet Nam and other development partners who have contributed time and effort to the consultations and working committees that have worked to produce this Framework.

We view the Framework and the formulation process that produced it as a useful contribution to the harmonization of United Nations activities in Viet Nam and our shared efforts to reaffirm the goals and values of the Millennium Declaration.

Vo Hong Phuc
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Jordan D. Ryan
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Preface

The Millennium Declaration sets out the principles, values and development goals that provide the overarching framework of our activities in Viet Nam. It is a great privilege for us to join with the Government of Viet Nam in promoting these values and working towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Viet Nam has made great progress in recent years in reducing poverty and expanding the array of choices available to the Vietnamese people. But much work remains to be done to ensure that no one is left behind, and that the rights of all people regardless of ethnicity, gender, age or geographical location are protected and promoted.

To support the efforts of the Government of Viet Nam to achieve these goals, we, the United Nations Country Team in Viet Nam, reaffirm our commitment to achieve the outcomes described in this United Nations Development Assistance Framework. We pledge to work with Government and other development partners to use the resources dedicated to this purpose efficiently and effectively, and to respect the principles and values of the Millennium Declaration in all of our work.

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Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) for Viet Nam sets out concrete development objectives for the United Nations agencies over the 2006-2010 period. These objectives were identified on the basis of a consultative process involving Government, United Nations agencies and other development partners. The *Common Country Assessment (CCA)* for Viet Nam, published in 2004, and the Government's Strategy for Socio-Economic Development and plans derived from it provided analytical inputs into the UNDAF formulation process. The rights-based approach to development adopted in the CCA also informs the analytical approach of the UNDAF.

The UNDAF results matrix contains three main themes and a limited number of crosscutting issues identified in the CCA. The themes are reflected in the three UNDAF Outcomes: government economic policies support growth that is more equitable, inclusive and sustainable; the quality of delivery and equality in access to social and protection services improves; and, policies, law and governance structures support rights-based development to realise the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration. Crosscutting issues include equity and the inclusion of vulnerable groups; Vietnamese youth in transition; participation for empowerment and accountability; and the challenge of HIV/AIDS. In addition, gender is mainstreamed throughout the UNDAF in order to address traditional stereotypes about the roles of women and men, and to improve systematic sex-disaggregated data and information on gender-specific issues.

In order to achieve these objectives it will be necessary to mobilize Government agencies at the central, provincial and local levels, United Nations agencies, other development partners and civil society. In view of the number and diversity of actors involved, the United Nations will necessarily pursue a range of collaborative and cooperative strategies. Flexibility will be needed as conditions change and the number of development actors in Viet Nam increases, including the greater involvement of civil society.

The United Nations Country Team estimates that approximately USD 425 million is required for the United Nations contribution to the achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes described in this document. This total includes the financial allocations of the United Nations agencies active in Viet Nam and the resources that these agencies expect to mobilize from external sources. The United Nations counts on the full support of the Government in reaching the resource mobilization targets.

The United Nations Country Team and the United Nations Resident Coordinator are responsible for implementation of the UNDAF. The UNDAF specifies areas in which collaboration and joint programming among United Nations agencies will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF and Country Programme Outcomes. The process of harmonization has already begun, as the United Nations Development Group agencies synchronize programmatic planning cycles in line with the UNDAF and their respective Country Programme Documents. Technical Working Groups will be established for each UNDAF Outcome and these groups will meet regularly to assess progress towards the outputs listed in this document.

This UNDAF evaluation matrix, included as an appendix to this document, brings together monitoring and evaluation indicators for all of the outputs and provides baseline data when this information is available. A determined effort has been made to arrive at a set of indicators that is realistic, accessible and tractable. The monitoring and evaluation system should provide up-to-date and reliable information on progress and challenges without imposing an undue reporting burden on the United Nations Country Team or on Government. The joint Government-United Nations midterm review will provide an independent assessment of progress towards the UNDAF Outcomes.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCA	Common Country Assessment
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOVN	Government of Viet Nam
GSO	General Statistical Office
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation of Migration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MTR	Midterm Review
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



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I. Introduction

The United Nations Country Team has recently completed a *Common Country Assessment (CCA)* for Viet Nam, a document that analyses recent development achievements and anticipates development challenges facing Viet Nam over the coming years. This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) reflects the analysis contained within the CCA, in particular the rights-based approach to development.

As a member of the United Nations, and a signatory to the Millennium Declaration, Viet Nam supports the United Nations agencies in embracing a people-centred, rights-based approach to development. The Declaration, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) contained within it, set out a vision of *inclusive development* that expands the choices of all people in segments of society, and prioritises the elimination of structural, institutional and cultural obstacles to participation in national development.

The essence of the Millennium Declaration is the proposition that development is not limited to economic growth and poverty reduction but rather extends to the creation of harmonious, prosperous societies based on the principles of *freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance and respect for nature*.

The concept of freedom as embodied in the Declaration includes freedom from hunger and material deprivation as stated in the first of the eight MDGs. But true human development requires not only freedom from want but also the freedom to develop our individual and collective human potential and to express ourselves culturally, creatively and intellectually.

Similarly, the notion of equality is not limited to equality of opportunity to achieve material well being, but extends to equality under the law and in practice, and equal dignity in our interactions with Government, with each other and with people from other parts of the world. Universal freedom cannot be attained in the absence of equality among people from different races and ethnic backgrounds, and equality between men and women, and girls and boys.

Solidarity and tolerance are also necessary for true human development, since without mutual respect and a desire to work together to achieve common goals we cannot achieve peace at home or in the world community. Social cohesion born of mutual respect, tolerance and a shared sense of national destiny is the cornerstone of national development. Solidarity also means forward-looking investment to prepare for disasters and emergencies, the impact of which fall disproportionately on the poor.

Finally, in respecting nature, and teaching our children the importance of protecting the natural environment, we promote the right of everyone—in the present as well as future generations—to clean air and water and to enjoy the benefits of judiciously managed forests, marine fisheries, agro-ecosystems and mineral wealth.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2006-2010 proceeds from these basic principles and applies the United Nations rights-based approach to a set of key substantive issues identified by the Government of Viet Nam and the United Nations Country Team as particularly salient over the coming plan period. The Framework sets out a limited range of concrete objectives suited to the capacities of the United Nations agencies. In identifying these objectives on the basis of a consultative process involving Government, United Nations agencies and a wide range of stakeholders, the UNDAF opens possibilities for greater inter-agency collaboration and joint United Nations programmes as well as greater consistency and alignment with Government efforts in these areas.

UNDAF consultations have concentrated on three sets of issues: (i) the quality of growth, meaning growth that is efficient, inclusive and sustainable; (ii) improved quality and delivery of social and protection services for all people regardless of who they are and where they live; and, (iii) laws, policies and governance structures conducive to the promotion and protection of human rights for development.

This Framework also enhances the standard UNDAF format in identifying a limited number of crosscutting issues that relate directly to the three main themes described above. These issues include, among others: equity and the inclusion of vulnerable groups; opportunities and challenges facing Vietnamese youth;

participation and people's empowerment for greater accountability in public life; and, effective national action against the spread of HIV/AIDS and the protection of the rights of people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.

The three main themes of this UNDAF were identified on the basis of the rights-based analysis of the CCA and other assessments of conditions in Viet Nam produced by Government, donors and other development partners. They also reflect the comparative advantage of United Nations agencies in Viet Nam to deliver quality programmes in specific substantive areas. The inclusion of crosscutting themes is an important planning innovation given the centrality of social inclusion, youth, HIV/AIDS, and participation and empowerment to each of the three main themes. The inter-relationships among themes and crosscutting issues illustrate the interconnectedness of the development process and the potential for synergies among United Nations agencies in Viet Nam.

The intersection of themes and crosscutting issues also underscores the role of international integration in Viet Nam's development process. Viet Nam faces the difficult challenge of pressing ahead with far-reaching economic, political and social change on the domestic front while at the same time coping with an accelerated process of international integration, including the challenges posed by WTO accession. One of the main objectives of the United Nations system during the period covered by this UNDAF will be to help Viet Nam benefit from globalization to the greatest extent possible while minimizing the social costs of integration.



II. Results

The development strategy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is set out in the Ten Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy approved by the Government and the Communist Party in 2001, and Five-Year Plans and sectoral plans derived from it. The strategy and plans are informed by national consultations conducted through the Party, mass organizations such as the Women's, Youth and Farmers' Unions and the Viet Nam Fatherland Front. The Millennium Development Goals and other international commitments provide consistent benchmarks against which Viet Nam is able to measure progress.

The UNDAF is a product of intensive consultations within the United Nations Country Team and between the UNCT and Government agencies. Other development partners have joined the discussions at several key junctures and have provided valuable comments on the Framework as it has evolved. Although the UNDAF is consciously aligned with the Government's development strategy, and consistent with Government plans, a concerted effort has been made to focus on those areas in which the United Nations agencies have specialized expertise and experience, and which are especially relevant to the rights-based approach to development of the United Nations.

The present United Nations Development Assistance Framework was developed during a period of intensive Government planning activity leading up to the new Socio-Economic Development Plan for the period 2006-2010. The United Nations Country Team benefited from far-reaching discussions with Government partners on the contents and direction of Five-Year Plan, both in the context of CCA and UNDAF preparations and as part of the agency level policy dialogue. The outcomes included in the UNDAF are therefore closely related to the Government's medium-term objectives as communicated by Government counterparts to the UNCT during this period.

UNDAF Outcomes

As stated in the previous section, the UNCT has identified three main themes and a limited set of crosscutting issues in the preparation of the CCA and in consultation with Government and other development partners. The UNDAF results matrix (Annex 1) reflects this general structure of overarching themes and crosscutting issues. The three UNDAF Outcomes are presented below. Country Programme Outcomes are presented in the subsequent two sub-sections relating to crosscutting and other outcome-specific development issues.

UNDAF OUTCOME 1: Government economic policies support growth that is more equitable, inclusive and sustainable

Rapid economic growth is vital to poverty reduction and improved living standards for the vast majority of Vietnamese people. In the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, the Government has set ambitious targets for future growth. Viet Nam's rapid integration into the global economy will help the country to achieve these objectives.

However, the pace of economic growth is not the only factor linking economic progress to human development outcomes. The main challenge for the future is to improve the *quality* of growth, to ensure that the benefits of growth are shared as widely as possible across all social, ethnic and economic groups, and equally by women and men, boys and girls. Globalization may create opportunities for growth, but it also imposes the risk of increasing inequality as the benefits of integration are spread unevenly across society.

Quality growth boosts national productivity while at the same time protects the most vulnerable members of society. It is also economically and environmentally sustainable. Growth achieved in the present that imposes costs on future generations—whether through depletion of natural resources or financial instability—is not quality growth. The urbanization and industrialization that inevitably accompany economic growth must be sensibly managed to protect the living standards of all Vietnamese people and the quality of the natural and built environment.

Viet Nam's enviable growth record reflects the hard work, skills and desire of the Vietnamese people. Yet sustaining growth requires more than talent and industriousness: it also requires sound policy, a consistent

record of economic decisions taken in the long-term public interest and a better understanding of current and future implications of demographic development. Accountability and transparency in public life, free and fair competition, equality in opportunity and social responsibility are the hallmarks of sound economic policy. Achieving policies that generate equitable, inclusive and sustainable growth will require broad-based participation in the policy dialogue and the enhancement of accountability and responsiveness to the needs of the public, particularly vulnerable groups.

Viet Nam lies at the heart of the most economically dynamic region of the world. The Government's Five-Year Plan seeks to improve the country's competitiveness in terms of exports and attracting inward investment. Viet Nam's prospects in this regard hinge crucially on the extent to which space is created for private initiative and entrepreneurship. Policy initiatives to spur activity in the domestic private sector must go beyond the so-called level playing field to actively nurture domestic private enterprises in their efforts to penetrate export markets and compete with imports in domestic markets. Support must be given to small and medium enterprises in Viet Nam so that they can innovate, gain access to new technologies and improved management practices and grow. Competitiveness also demands that the country's education system rises to the challenge of providing young people with the skills they need to adapt to rapid economic, technological and social change.

UNDAF OUTCOME 2: The quality of delivery and equity in access to social and protection services improves.

Building an inclusive and equitable society requires universal access to quality social and protection services. Viet Nam's commitment to improving access to health and education for all Vietnamese people is well known. However, much remains to be done. Further progress in reduction of neonatal and maternal mortality, reduction of child malnutrition as well as access to clean water and sanitation are needed. More investment is needed in delivering quality reproductive health services and information to promote gender equality, increase choice in family planning methods, slow the spread of HIV/AIDS, reduce maternal mortality and to help young people make a successful transition to adulthood. It is also necessary to reduce disparities between rich and poor, and gaps in literacy and enrolment rates. Sustainable and equitable means of financing quality social services must be identified and implemented to prevent the development of two-tier systems of health and education, in which better-off people pay to escape from inadequate systems of public provision.

One of the most important indicators of equality and solidarity in rich and poor countries alike is the accessibility and quality of medical care for the poor and vulnerable. While private spending on health has increased substantially, public spending remains far below regional norms. Coverage of health insurance and related programmes is still patchy, and the delivery of services does not meet expectations.

UNDAF OUTCOME 3: Policies, law and governance structures effectively support rights-based development to realise the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration

The democratisation of Vietnamese life is integral to the new Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan and increasingly forms part of the Government's development strategy in a diverse array of sectors and activities. Awareness is growing in Viet Nam of the close relationship among the rule of law, good governance and economic growth. Of equal importance is the link between good governance and human development. The poor and other disadvantaged groups suffer most from corruption and undemocratic practices since they rely more on the public sector for services. Corruption, in all its forms, breeds favouritism, and rewards power rather than the creativity, talent and industriousness.

A robust and independent legal system is essential to rights-based development. An impartial judiciary represents a rule-based check on the exercise of economic and political power. Strengthening representative institutions from the national to the commune levels will increase accountability and help make Government more responsive to the needs of the people. Provision of human rights education is essential to ensure that people are capable of understanding and exercising their rights, including knowledge of recourse mechanisms to redress violations of their rights.

An issue of vital importance in Viet Nam is the implementation of the government's public administration reform programme including administrative and financial decentralization. Making decentralization work for the people will require capacity building at the local level, the empowerment of citizens and more appropriate

incentive structures for local officials. Effective implementation of the Grassroots Democracy Decree, a clear legal basis for local non-government organizations, and secure access to impartial justice are essential components of the decentralization drive.

Crosscutting Issues

The Common Country Assessment (CCA) identified several crosscutting issues relevant to each of the three UNDAF Outcomes described above. Many of the Country Programme Outcomes listed in the results matrix relate to these crosscutting issues, which reflect the rights-based approach of the United Nations agencies in Viet Nam.

Equity and the Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups

Equity and inclusion are core principles of the Millennium Declaration and inform the work of the United Nations across the globe. Viet Nam's success in reducing the incidence of poverty represents a tremendous advance in terms of protecting vulnerable members of society. At the same time, as conditions for the majority of Vietnamese have improved, some groups have not progressed in equal measure. Poverty is now heavily concentrated among ethnic minorities and in remote areas. Although the status of women in Viet Nam is high relative to many other developing countries, gender equality remains an important item on the Government and United Nations agenda and further improvements are needed. Other vulnerable groups include, among others, migrants, disabled people and children and people living with HIV/AIDS.

Country Programme Outcomes

- **Quality of growth: Economic growth benefits marginalized and vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities, women and children.**
- **Quality of and access to social and protection services: Marginalized and vulnerable groups have improved access to quality social and protection services, including emergency response services.**
- **Law, policies and governance for rights-based development: The rights of vulnerable people are recognized, promoted and protected in policies and laws and in their implementation.**

Vietnamese Youth in Transition

As the largest and most rapidly growing segment of the population, the quality of growth will have a major impact on the life opportunities of today's youth. The quality of and access to social and protection services are important dimensions of the Government's youth policy, in particular the quality of and accessibility of education at all levels. The younger generation in Viet Nam is now experiencing dramatic changes in the way that the nation is governed, including an opening up of avenues of real participation in decision-making at the local and national levels. It will be the responsibility of today's young people to make the most of these changes as a means of making public life more people-centred and improving accountability and transparency of public institutions.

Country Programme Outcomes

- **Quality of growth: Economic growth provides opportunities for and mobilizes Vietnamese youth.**
- **Quality of and access to social and protection services: Youth have improved access to quality appropriate social and protection services.**
- **Law, policies and governance for rights-based development: Policies and laws provide a conducive environment for youth to exercise their rights.**

Participation, Empowerment and Accountability

The rights-based approach to development recognizes the essential role of public participation and empowerment to improved governance, higher quality public policy and accountability. Participation in this context means more than attending meetings or contributing labour to community-based development projects. Participation and empowerment implies public control over the important decisions of Government including investment, resource allocation, the provision of public services and the development of public institutions. Transparency and the free flow of information are crucial to enhancing participation and empowering communities, including vulnerable people such as women, ethnic minorities, migrants and the disabled.

Country Programme Outcomes

- **Quality of growth: Decisions relating to the allocation, utilization and mobilization of resources involve, are accountable to and monitored by local people.**
- **Quality of and access to social and protection services: The provision and monitoring of social and protection services is informed and responsive to local level popular participation and needs.**
- **Law, policies and governance for rights-based development: Governance structures and practices are representative, transparent and accountable to their respective constituencies and decentralized to the extent possible.**

The Challenge of HIV/AIDS

Although HIV prevalence is increasing in Viet Nam, it is still possible to prevent a much wider epidemic. The recently approved National Strategy represents a sound basis for further action, and external donors are providing or pledging considerable funds for the expansion of the response to HIV in Viet Nam. Achieving the goals of the National Strategy will require a truly multi-sectoral approach, in which sufficient resources are allocated to front line services like health and education, and in which all national institutions join together to raise public awareness, care for those affected directly or indirectly by the disease, and combat ignorance and prejudice. The United Nations system supports investment in managerial capacity and coordination to realize the National Strategy and to mainstream HIV/AIDS policies and programmes in national development plans.

Greater public involvement is needed to ensure that resources are used wisely and to monitor and measure progress towards the ultimate goal of containing and eventually eliminating the disease. The free flow of information is absolutely vital to the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Country Programme Outcomes

- **Quality of growth: People living with and affected by HIV/AIDS benefit from and have the opportunity to participate equally in economic growth.**
- **Quality of and access to social and protection services: Enhanced availability, utilization and participation in appropriate HIV prevention education and services for all, and access to care, treatment, support and protection of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS without stigma and discrimination.**
- **Law, policies and governance for rights-based development: National and sub-national policies and law are in place to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS, to provide medical and other help to people living with HIV/AIDS and other people and families affected by HIV/AIDS, including children orphaned or otherwise affected by HIV/AIDS, and to create workplaces that accommodate and accept people living with HIV/AIDS and their families.**

Other Country Programme Outcomes

In addition to the Country Programme Outcomes related to the crosscutting issues described above, The United Nations Country Team in consultation with the Government of Viet Nam has identified several key issues of specific relevance to individual UNDAF Outcomes.

Quality of growth

Two important dimensions of the quality of growth are the capacity of Viet Nam to respond to emergencies and disasters and the need to protect the environment and promote the rational use of the country's natural resources. United Nations agencies are active in both of these areas and it is expected that this cooperation will be expanded in the future.

Emergencies and disasters are a constant threat to development progress. Preparedness at the national and local levels can reduce the costs and in some cases the incidence of disasters. The experience of SARS and the continuing threat of avian influenza have reinforced the Government's resolve to improve preparedness in these areas.

Environmental sustainability is also high on the Government's development agenda, as shown by the publication of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development and related policy documents. The Government and United Nations are committed to enhancing measures to control pollution, mitigate environmental degradation and rationalize resource use. These issues will grow in importance with increasing incomes, consumption and urbanization in Viet Nam.

- **Viet Nam has the capacity to respond to emergencies and natural disasters.**
- **Economic growth takes into account environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.**

Quality of and access to social and protection services

The issues of the quality of, access to and utilization of social and protection services naturally lead to a focus on capacity building in the public sector, including institutional development, training and incentives facing service providers. However, the UNDAF consultation process also highlighted the importance of the people's capacity to use social and protection services. Public capacity building, including receptiveness to services and awareness of the need for essential health and education services, are crucial to increasing access and improving quality.

- **Increased capacity of government and service providers to manage and deliver, and of people to use quality social and protection services.**

Law, policies and governance for rights-based development

Democratisation and the rule of law are the foundations of improved governance. Achieving these objectives will require the development of structures and institutions, the enactment of laws and the promulgation of policies based on the principles of democratic governance and the rule of law, including international human rights standards.

- **Governance structures improved, laws and policies formulated and implemented in a manner consistent with the principles of democracy and the rule of law.**

Cooperation Strategies

The UNDAF and Country Programme Outcomes described in this section, and in greater detail in the Results Matrix presented in Annex 1, encompass a large number of issues and sectors. The various outcomes also involve all segments of Vietnamese society. In order to achieve these objectives it will be necessary to mobilize Government agencies at the central, provincial and local levels, United Nations agencies, other development partners and civil society. In view of the number and diversity of actors involved, the United Nations will necessarily pursue a range of collaborative and cooperative strategies.

Specific examples of cooperation strategies relevant to each UNDAF Outcome are shown in the Results Matrix. These should be regarded as indicative in view of the need for flexibility and inclusiveness as conditions change. Cooperation strategies will be subject to ongoing review as part of the monitoring and evaluation programme described in Section V.

Specific examples of joint programming to achieve the MDGs include programmes in the Central Highlands region, data collection and monitoring, youth programmes, local government capacity building and programmes to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and to provide support for people living with and otherwise affected by HIV/AIDS.



III. Resource Mobilization

The United Nations Country Team estimates that approximately US \$425 million is required for the United Nations contribution to the achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes described in the previous section.

This total includes the financial allocations of the United Nations agencies active in Viet Nam and the resources that these agencies, with the proactive support of the Government, expect to mobilize from external sources. Bilateral donors will be requested to prioritise support for joint programmes of the United Nations to maximize the efficacy of the United Nations system in Viet Nam.

Preliminary calculations indicate that this amount will be distributed across the three UNDAF Outcomes as follows: US \$161.5 million will be allocated to the quality of growth; US \$127.5 million to access to and quality of social and protection services; and US\$ 136 million to law, policies and governance for rights-based development. These indicative figures are likely to change as programmes evolve over time.

It is important to bear in the mind that responsibility for financial planning rests with the individual agencies and that financial plans are produced in the context of the country programme documents formulated by these agencies. The UNDAF projections are based on the early indications of the contents of the agency country programmes, but these are subject to substantial change as the process proceeds.



IV. Implementation

The United Nations Country Team and the United Nations Resident Coordinator are responsible for implementation of the UNDAF. The UNDAF specifies areas in which collaboration and joint programming among United Nations agencies will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF and Country Programme Outcomes. These Outcomes are ultimately linked to the rights-based approach of the United Nations Country Team.

A Rights-Based Approach to Development

The UNDAF is a useful mechanism to promote harmonization and joint programming towards common goals. However, the main motivation for more intensive collaboration is not the document itself but rather the rights-based approach to development that informs the activities of all United Nations agencies in Viet Nam, including the preparation of the UNDAF. Based on this approach, United Nations agencies will concentrate efforts on building an inclusive society in which all Vietnamese have the means to achieve their human potential and the freedom to express their intellectual and cultural creativity.

United Nations Harmonisation

Effective implementation of the UNDAF will require greater harmonization among the United Nations agencies. The process of harmonization has already begun, as the UN Development Group agencies synchronise programmatic planning cycles in line with the UNDAF and their respective Country Programme Documents.

The UNCT also proposes the formation of three Technical Working Groups, one for each of the UNDAF Outcomes. The Technical Working Groups will meet periodically to assess progress and report to the Resident Coordinator.

Joint programming will also be facilitated by the appointment of lead agencies to manage specific Country Programme Outcomes. Although the resources dedicated to these Outcomes will not necessarily be allocated through the lead agency in every instance, the lead agencies will take primary responsibility for technical matters in their respective spheres of operations.

Coordination Mechanisms

A number of coordination mechanisms already exist in Viet Nam to facilitate the exchange of information among development partners and therefore encourage greater programmatic consistency. The Consultative Group meetings, held twice per year in most years, are the principal forum to promote an active policy dialogue between the Government and donors. A number of partnership groups have also been established involving Government, donors and non-government organizations. United Nations agencies are prominent and active members of these groups. The Monthly Donor Group Forum organized by UNDP is another regular opportunity for donors to meet and discuss substantive development issues. Within the United Nations, the Heads of Agencies convene formally each month and Inter-Agency Programme and Administrative Groups meet frequently to promote greater United Nations effectiveness.



V. Monitoring and Evaluation

The United Nations Country Team has engaged in an extended process of consultation relating to monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. The main product of these consultations is the Evaluation Matrix presented in Annex 2. This matrix brings together monitoring and evaluation indicators for the outputs contained in this Framework. The Government and United Nations agencies have worked together to arrive at a set of realistic, accessible and tractable indicators. The choice of indicators will change over time as new sources of data and information are introduced and developed, and as United Nations programmes evolve during the period covered by this Framework. Nevertheless, the matrix provides a good starting point for rigorous evaluation of UNDAF implementation.

General Evaluation Principles

The basic principle of the UNDAF evaluation framework is that the monitoring and evaluation system should provide up-to-date and reliable information on progress and challenges without imposing an undue reporting burden on the United Nations Country Team or on Government. Monitoring and evaluation are essential to ensure programmatic coherence and efficient use of resources. However, monitoring and evaluation should not divert human and financial resources from the main development tasks of the UNDAF and country programmes.

Routine Monitoring and Evaluation

As stated in the previous section, Technical Working Groups will be established for each UNDAF Outcome, and these groups will meet periodically to assess progress towards the Country Programme Outputs listed in the Results Matrix presented in Annex 1. The groups will prepare annual progress reports for the United Nations Resident Coordinator including tracking of quantitative and qualitative indicators included in the Evaluation Matrix (Annex 2).

The Resident Coordinator will bring together the reports of the Technical Working Groups into an annual report of the United Nations Country Team and the Government summarizing overall progress towards the UNDAF Outcomes.

Independent Assessment

Independent assessment of progress towards the UNDAF Outcomes will come in the form of a joint GOVN-UN mid-term review of the UNDAF involving impartial experts to be held no later than end 2008. The mid-term review should be synchronized to the extent possible with the midterm review of individual United Nations agencies to save time and money. The midterm review will focus on the Results Matrix and assess the extent to which the various outcomes and outputs remain relevant to rights-based development in Viet Nam and consistent with the Government's development strategy.

The United Nations Country Team and Government will also jointly organize a final evaluation as input into the formulation of the subsequent UNDAF. The final review will also draw on impartial expertise from outside UNCT and GOVN.



Annex 1

UNDAF Results Matrix

A. Quality of Growth

B. Social services

C. Law, policy and governance

A. Quality of growth

UNDAF Outcome 1: Government economic policies support growth that is more equitable, inclusive and sustainable.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>1.1. Equity and inclusion of vulnerable groups¹: Economic growth benefits marginalized and vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities, women and children.</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1 & MDG 3</p>	<p>1.1.1 Economic growth generates more employment opportunities for women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, and limitations on access to employment for these groups are reduced.</p> <p>1.1.2 Policymakers consider the impact of economic policies, including WTO entry, on income inequality and consider measures to reduce inequality.</p> <p>1.1.3 Policymakers and the public are more aware of the need for balanced development economic, social and demographic factors that prevent women, children, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups from benefiting from economic growth.</p> <p>1.1.4 The benefits of public investment accrue to women, children, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups and these groups have equal access to obtaining formal credit.</p> <p>1.1.5 The workplace rights of women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups are protected.</p> <p>1.1.6 Protective policies & structures are in place to mitigate the adverse impacts of economic growth on the vulnerable.</p>
<p>Key partners: MPI, MARD, MOF, MOLISA, MONRE, MOHA, MOET, MOH, MOST, CEM, GSO, CPFC, National Assembly, Women's Union, Trade Union, employers' organizations, sub-national authorities UNDP, UNFPA,</p>	
<p>1.2. Youth: Economic growth provides opportunities for and mobilizes Vietnamese youth</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1 & MDG 3</p>	<p>1.2.1. Economic growth generates more employment for young people.</p> <p>1.2.2. An increased proportion of youth are equipped with the necessary skills to participate in and benefit from economic growth.</p> <p>1.2.3. Policymakers and the general public have access to information on youth employment.</p> <p>1.2.4. Employers are encouraged to hire young people and the share of young people in the labour force increases.</p>
<p>Key partners: MPI, MOFA, MARD, MOF, MOLISA, MONRE, MOHA, MOC, MOET, MOH, MOST, Youth Union, CPFC, trade union, employers' organizations UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNODC, UNV, WHO, World Bank, ADB.</p>	
<p>1.3. Participation, empowerment and accountability: Decisions relating to the allocation, utilization and mobilization of resources involve and are accountable to and monitored by local people.</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 3 & MDG 8</p>	<p>1.3.1. Economic, social and environmental impact assessments of public investment projects are made publicly available & properly utilised.</p> <p>1.3.2. An increasing proportion of public investments are made on the basis of local participation in decision making and monitoring of outcomes.</p> <p>1.3.3. More local communities participate fully in decisions relating to natural resource management and the decisions relating to the use of natural resources are accountable to them.</p>
<p>Key partners: MPI, MONRE, MARD, MOFA, MOF, MOLISA, MOHA, MOET, MOH, MOJ, MOST UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNODC, UNV, WHO, World Bank, ADB, IFAD</p>	

¹ Including the poor, women, children, ethnic minorities and temporary and permanent migrant populations

A. Quality of growth (Continued)

UNDAF Outcome 1: Government economic policies support growth that is more equitable, inclusive and sustainable.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
1.4. HIV/AIDS: PLWHA benefit from & have the opportunity to participate equally in economic growth	<p>1.4.1. Employment discrimination against PLWHA is reduced and employment opportunities for PLWHA are expanded.</p> <p>1.4.2. HIV mitigation is planned and implemented within public sector investment projects.</p> <p>1.4.3. The socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS is monitored and this information is used in policymaking and programme planning.</p>
MDGs: MDG 1 & MDG 6	
Key partners: MOH, MOLISA, MPI, MONRE, MARD, MOFA, MOF, MOHA, MOET, MOJ, MOST, Committee for HIV/AIDS, Drugs and Social Evils, CPFC, trade union, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, ILO UNICEF, FAO, IOM, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNODC, UNV, World Bank, ADB	
1.5. Viet Nam has the capacity to respond to natural disasters	<p>1.5.1. The government of Viet Nam and the community minimise the adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of emergencies and disasters including the spread of infectious diseases in humans and animals.</p> <p>1.5.2. Women, children, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups are empowered to prevent, mitigate and cope with emergencies and disasters and to receive emergency assistance should an emergency or disaster occur.</p>
MDGs: MDG 1 & MDG 7	
Key partners: MPI, MONRE, MOH, MARD, MOLISA, MOHA, MOFA, MOF, MOET, MOJ, MOST, Fatherland Front, CPFC UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNODC, UNV, World Bank, ADB, IFAD	
1.6. Economic growth takes into account environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.	<p>1.6.1. The impact of depletion of non-renewable resources and environmental degradation are fully reflected in national, local and sectoral plans and economic indicators.</p> <p>1.6.2. Environmental protection measures including financial incentives and administrative penalties are established for all sectors.</p> <p>1.6.3. Investment in environmental protection by Government, private sector and International partners increased.</p> <p>1.6.4. Mechanisms are in place to monitor the quality of the natural environment and this information is made publicly available.</p>
MDGs: MDG 1 & MDG 7	
Key partners: MONRE, MPI, MARD, MOH, MOLISA, MOFA, MOF, MOHA, MOET, MOJ, MOST, employers' organization UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNODC, UNV, World Bank, ADB, IFAD	
UNDAF Outcome: The process of economic growth is equitable, inclusive and sustainable.	
Coordination, Implementation and Programme Modalities: Work in this area will be coordinated through technical UNDAF Working Groups, the Poverty Task Force, regular HoA meetings and annual Consultative Group meetings with Government and donors, as well as the planned mid-term review in 2008.	
Full use of the range of existing programme modalities in implementation is anticipated.	

B. Social services

UNDAF Outcome 2: Improved quality of delivery and equity in access to priority appropriate and affordable social and protection services ²

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>2.1. Equity and inclusion of vulnerable groups³: Marginalized and vulnerable groups have improved access to quality social services, including emergency response services.</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 8</p>	<p>2.1.1. Improved appropriate and affordable social and protection services are available and used by marginalised and vulnerable people</p> <p>2.1.2. Marginalized and vulnerable children, in particular girls, adolescents and families have access to appropriate and affordable social work and counselling services of high quality</p> <p>2.1.3. Improved disaster preparedness and response systems, including social and protection services are in place for at risk communities</p> <p>2.1.4. Strengthened information, analysis, policies and models for social and protection services for migrants</p> <p>2.1.5. Strengthened information, analysis, policies and models for social and protection services for ethnic minorities</p> <p>2.1.6. Knowledge, attitudes and practices within marginalized and vulnerable groups encourage greater understanding and appropriate use of social and protection services.</p> <p>2.1.7. Marginalized and vulnerable groups are protected from violence, abuse and mistreatment and provided with services for rehabilitation and reintegration</p>
<p>Key partners: MOH, MOET, MOLISA, MPI, MARD, MOF, MOHA, MOJ, Min. of Transport, CPFC, National Assembly, sub-national authorities, Women's Union, Farmer's Union, CEM, Youth Union, Youth Association, mass-media, Civil society, Private sector, Employers' organizations, Donors UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNV, World Bank, ADB, IFAD</p>	
<p>2.2. Youth: Youth⁴ have improved access to quality appropriate social and protection services</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6</p>	<p>2.2.1. Quality social and protection services are available and used by Vietnamese youth</p> <p>2.2.2. Appropriate and relevant broad based life skills education to promote responsible, safe and healthy behaviour is available to all Vietnamese youth</p> <p>2.2.3. Vietnamese youth are protected from violence, abuse and mistreatment</p> <p>2.2.4. Volunteerism provides a mechanism for participation and involvement of Vietnamese youth</p> <p>2.2.5. Appropriate and relevant vocational guidance training and job orientation is available to all Vietnamese youth in particular disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minority youth and youth living in rural areas</p> <p>2.2.6. Vietnamese youth have improved access to appropriate information to facilitate their use of and contribution to the provision of quality social and protection services</p>
<p>Key partners: MOH, MOET, MOLISA, MPI, MOHA, MARD, MOF, MOCI, MOJ, Min. of Transport, CPFC, National Assembly, sub-national authorities, Women's Union, Farmer's Union, CEM, Youth Union, Youth Association, mass-media, MARD, Civil society, Private sector, Trade union UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNV, World Bank, ADB, IFAD</p>	

² Education, health, water and environmental sanitation, nutrition, population, injuries and protection (including rehabilitation and integration services).

³ [refer to MOLISA list]

⁴ Age 14-24

B. Social services (continued)

UNDAF Outcome 2: Improved quality of delivery and equity in access to priority appropriate and affordable social and protection services

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>2.3. Participation, empowerment and accountability: The provision and monitoring of social and protection services is informed and responsive to local level popular participation and needs.</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 8</p> <p>Key partners: MARD, MOF, MOHA, MOC, MOJ, MOC I, Min. of Transport, MOLISA, MOH, MOET, MPI, CPFC, Women's Union, National Assembly, sub-national UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNV, World Bank, ADB, IFAD</p>	<p>2.3.1. Planning of social and protection services is more decentralized, locally owned and devolved.</p> <p>2.3.2. Planning, monitoring and evaluation of social and protection services at sub-national is strengthened.</p> <p>2.3.3. Involvement of users, civil society and private sector in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of social and protection services is increased.</p> <p>2.3.4. Information and advocacy encourage and facilitate the involvement of users in planning, monitoring, delivery and evaluation of social and protection services.</p> <p>2.3.5. Increased contribution and capacity of civil society and private sector for delivery and maintenance of social and protection services</p>
<p>2.4. HIV/AIDS: Enhanced availability of appropriate HIV prevention education and services for all and access to care, treatment, support and protection of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS without stigma & discrimination.</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 8</p> <p>Key partners: MARD, MOF, MOHA, MOC I MOJ, Min. of Transport, MOLISA, MOH, MOET, MPI, CPFC, Women's Union, National Assembly, sub-national UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNV, World Bank, ADB</p>	<p>2.4.1. People living with HIV/AIDS have increased access to appropriate services including treatment</p> <p>2.4.2. Materials to reduce risk of infection, including condoms and clean syringes, are available to all and used in line with the national Strategy on HIV/AIDS</p> <p>2.4.3. Increased knowledge and awareness of means, changed attitudes and increased life skills to prevent transmission of HIV</p> <p>2.4.4. Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS are challenged and reduced</p> <p>2.4.5. Social and protection services are provided to all people and families affected by HIV/AIDS, including children orphaned and otherwise affected by HIV/AIDS</p> <p>2.4.6. Volunteerism and social mobilization to support services for people infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS</p>
<p>2.5. Increased capacity of government and service providers to manage and deliver and people to use quality social and protection services</p>	<p>2.5.1. Knowledge, attitudes and practices within communities encourage greater understanding and appropriate use of social and protection services.</p> <p>2.5.2. Improved coordination in the planning, monitoring, delivery and evaluation of quality social and protection services at national level.</p> <p>2.5.3. Increased national and sub-national Government capacity for the planning, monitoring, delivery and evaluation of social and protection services.</p>

MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 8

2.5.4. Strengthened legislative framework and increased government capacity to regulate the involvement of private sector and civil society in the provision of quality social and protection services

2.5.5. Increased investment from Government and Overseas Development Assistance actors for social and protection services.

2.5.6. Institutional structure and capacity in place to provide protection services

2.5.7. Improved data relating to social and protection services with particular regard to socio-economic change and its impact on the family and gender roles

2.5.8. Models for effective social and protection services developed and replicated

Key partners: MPI, MARD, MOF, MOHA, MOCI, MOJ, Min. of Transport, MOLISA, MOH, MOET, CPFC, Women's Union, National Assembly, sub-national authorities UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNV, World Bank, ADB, IFAD

UNDAF Outcome: Improved quality of delivery and equity in access to social services.

Coordination, Implementation and Programme Modalities: Work in this area will be coordinated through technical UNDAF Working Groups, the Poverty Task Force, regular HoA meetings and annual Consultative Group meetings with Government and donors, as well as the planned mid-term review in 2008.

Full use of the range of existing programme modalities in implementation is anticipated.

C. Law, policy and governance

UNDAF Outcome 3: Policies, law and governance structures conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>3.1. Equity and inclusion of vulnerable groups: The rights of vulnerable people are recognized, promoted and protected in policies and laws and in their implementation.</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 7, MDG 8</p> <p>Key partners: MOF, MONRE, MOHA, MOET, MOH, MOFA, MPI, MOJ, MOLISA, MARD, Committee on Ethnic Minorities, Government Committee on Children, Population and Family, National Assembly Committee on Ethnic Minorities, Fatherland Front, Women's Union, VGCL, and VNGOs. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, IFAD</p>	<p>3.1.1. Laws and policies are increasingly sensitive to the needs of vulnerable groups, and special legislation and provisions are instituted that categorically define their rights</p> <p>3.1.2. Policymakers, service providers and the general public have greater awareness of human rights, including by way of understanding the particular needs and interests of vulnerable groups</p> <p>3.1.3. The poor and other vulnerable groups are empowered with information on laws and regulations that govern social and economic aspects of their lives, and have better access to legal aid and reliable mechanisms to settle complaints</p>
<p>3.2. Youth: Policies and laws provide a conducive environment for youth to exercise their rights</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 7, MDG 8</p> <p>Key partners: MPI, MOFA, MARD, MOF, MOLISA, MONRE, MOHA, MOH, MOJ, MOET, National Assembly, Youth Union, Women's Union, Trade Union, farmers' associations, and sub-national authorities. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNV, IFAD</p>	<p>3.2.1. Laws and policies and their implementation promote the rights, interests and political participation of youth</p> <p>3.2.2. The youth has greater access to information on rights and laws relating to youth and are familiar with the functions of the legal system</p> <p>3.2.3. Mechanisms and opportunities are created whereby the youth can communicate their views and discuss their needs and interests with decision-makers.</p>
<p>3.3. Participation, empowerment and accountability: Governance structures and practices are representative, transparent and accountable to their respective constituencies and decentralized to the extent possible.</p> <p>MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 8</p>	<p>3.3.1. People's Councils have both autonomy and integrated/sustainable capacities to fully perform its functions under the law</p> <p>3.3.2. Powers are devolved to local government where appropriate and the aims and objectives of decentralization are gradually realized</p> <p>3.3.3. The public has better access to reliable information relating to government policies, policy choices and the impact of policies, and mechanisms are in place for people to influence national and local policy</p> <p>3.3.4. Local NGOs and Community Based Organisations have increasing capacities and opportunities to actively participate in the development process, including by assuming a role in improving the implementation and accountability of policies and laws at all levels</p>

<p>Key partners: MPI, MOFA, MARD, MOF, MOLISA, MONRE, MOHA, MOH, MOET, sub-national authorities, VNGOs, mass organizations, mass media, and other appropriate political organizations. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM</p>	
<p>3.4. HIV/AIDS: National and sub-national policies and law are in place to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS, to provide medical and other help to PLWHA and other people and families affected by HIV/AIDS, including children orphaned or otherwise affected by HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>3.4.1. Policies, laws and plans to implement the national HIV/AIDS strategy at both national and provincial levels are in place</p> <p>3.4.2. Co-ordination among various government agencies is strengthened to effectively respond to the multisectoral impact of HIV/AIDS, and planning and M&E capacity to address HIV/AIDS is enhanced at the national and sub-national levels</p> <p>3.4.3. Legislative framework in place to protect the rights people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS</p>
<p>MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 7, MDG 8</p>	
<p>Key partners: MPI, MOFA, MARD, MOF, MOLISA, MONRE, MOHA, MOJ, MOET, MOH, MPS, MOD, National Committee on HIV/AIDS, National Assembly Committee and Social Affairs, National Assembly Committee on Population, Family and Children, Youth Union, Women's Union, sub-national authorities, VNGOs, and mass media. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNV, UNIFEM</p>	
<p>3.5. Governance structures improved, laws and policies formulated and implemented in a manner consistent with principle of democracy and the rule of law</p>	<p>3.5.1 Key international treaties, including Human Rights instruments, are acceded to, effectively transformed into national laws, as appropriate, and increasingly observed by institutions and agents of the government</p> <p>3.5.2 The National Assembly has greater capacity and opportunities to undertake its legislative, representative and oversight functions</p> <p>3.5.3 The public administration is operating in a more accountable, transparent and participatory manner, and is open to public scrutiny</p>
<p>MDGs: MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6, MDG 7, MDG 8</p>	
<p>Key partners: MPI, MOFA, MARD, MOF, MOLISA, MOHA, MOET, MOH, MOJ, National Assembly with supporting organs, Government Inspectorate, OOG, GSO, Supreme People's Court, sub-national authorities UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNODC, UNIDO, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, IFAD</p>	
<p>UNDAF Outcome: Laws, policies and governance structures are in place that support and promote a rights-based development process in line with the principles of the Millennium Declaration including the MDGs</p>	
<p>Coordination, Implementation and Programme Modalities: Work in this area will be coordinated through technical UNDAF Working Groups, People's Participation Working Group, PAR SC, PAR Partnership Forum, PSF, LSDS SC, Legal Partnership Forum, LSDF, Parliamentary Partnership Forum, and other central/sector-specific coordination mechanisms, regular HoA meetings and annual Consultative Group meetings with Government and donors, as well as the planned mid-term review in 2008. Full use of the range of existing programme modalities in implementation is anticipated.</p>	



Annex 2

Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

A. Quality of Growth

B. Social services

C. Law, policy and governance

A. Quality of growth

1. **UNDAF Outcome:** Government economic policies support growth that is more equitable, inclusive and sustainable.

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>1.1. Equity and inclusion of vulnerable groups: Economic growth benefits marginalized and vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities, women and children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty headcount rate (2004) • Expenditure gini coefficient (2004) • Headcount poverty rate among ethnic minority households (2004) • Headcount poverty rate among the elderly (2004) • Child malnutrition and mortality rate among ethnic minority households (2004) • Disaggregation of data for primary and secondary school completion (2005) • Growth rate of employment (2005) • Female and male wage rates for casual agricultural labour and low-skilled industrial employment (2005) 	<p>General Statistical Office (GSO) successive rounds of Viet Nam Household Living Standards Surveys;</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Training (MOET);</p> <p>Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) labour force surveys</p>	<p>Rate of economic growth is sustained.</p>
<p>1.2. Youth: Economic growth provides opportunities for and mobilizes Vietnamese youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment (2004) • Youth attitudes and outlook (2004) 	<p>MOLISA survey of youth employment</p>	<p>Rate of economic growth is sustained.</p>
<p>1.3. Participation, empowerment and accountability: Decisions relating to the allocation, utilization and mobilization of resources involve are accountable to and monitored by local people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of public investment projects with documented participatory planning and appraisal mechanisms • Publication of complete government budget information at the national, provincial and sub-provincial levels 	<p>Survey of Vietnamese Youth (SAVY)</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI);</p> <p>Provincial People's Committees; National Assembly (NA)</p>	<p>Reform of public investment process progresses.</p>
<p>1.4. HIV/AIDS: PLWHA benefit from & have the opportunity to participate equally in economic growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate among PLWHA (2004) • Educational attainment rates among PLWHA (2004) 	<p>GS0 Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey; MOET</p>	

(Continued on next page)

A. Quality of growth (continued)

1. **UNDAF Outcome:** Government economic policies support growth that is more equitable, inclusive and sustainable.

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1.5. Viet Nam has the capacity to respond to natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households and individuals killed or injured in natural disasters (2004) • Number of households suffering income shocks as a result of natural disasters (2004) 	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)</p> <p>GSO Viet Nam Household Living Standards Surveys</p>	
1.6. Economic growth takes into account environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator of genuine savings developed and applied to national accounts and shows increase • Share of public investment projects subject to comprehensive environmental impact assessment • Ambient water and air quality in Ha Noi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City • Number of hectares of primary forest (2004) 	<p>GSO and Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE)</p> <p>MPI</p> <p>MONRE</p> <p>MARD</p>	<p>Genuine savings indicator developed by MONRE and GSO.</p>

B. Social services

2. UNDAF Outcome: Improved quality of delivery and equity in access to priority appropriate and affordable social and protection services

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>2.1. Equity and inclusion of vulnerable groups: Socially excluded and vulnerable groups have improved access to quality social services, including emergency response services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary and secondary school enrolments among ethnic minorities (2005) • Percentage of five year olds in kindergarten • Infant mortality rate among ethnic minority groups (2004) • Number of qualified social workers in mountainous, remote and ethnic minority areas (2005) • Ethnic minority groups' access to services disaggregated by gender and age (2005) • Proportion of live births with low birth weight among ethnic minorities (2005) • Number of emergency prone communes with emergency plans in place (2004) • Total crop losses (ha) and losses of key infrastructure (e.g. numbers of bridges) due to comparable-strength hazards such as river floods in the Mekong Delta (2004) • Existence of appropriate policies on services for migrant populations (2005) 	<p>MOET; GSO</p> <p>MOH Viet Nam National Health Survey UNICEF survey of social protection services (planned 2005);</p> <p>GSO</p> <p>MARD; Committee For Flood and Storm Control (CFSC); MARD</p> <p>UNDAF midterm review</p>	<p>UNICEF survey of social protection services conducted on regular basis.</p>
<p>2.2. Youth: Youth have improved access to quality appropriate social and protection services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of teachers and officers of mass organisations trained and able to provide quality social and protection services (2005) • Existence of data on services for youth • Existence of a national child protection strategy • Proportion of youth involved in voluntary activities 	<p>UNICEF survey (planned);</p> <p>UNDAF midterm review;</p> <p>Youth Union reports;</p>	<p>UNICEF survey of social protection services conducted on regular basis.</p>

B. Social services (continued)

2. UNDAF Outcome: Improved quality of delivery and equity in access to priority appropriate and affordable social and protection services

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of participation of young volunteers (on the participation ladder ranging from being informed to actively making their own decisions) Proportion of youth, particularly disadvantaged youth, being able to access vocational training, and obtaining relevant jobs (2004) Proportion of health centres that provide youth friendly services 	<p>Reports of non-government organizations</p> <p>SAVY</p>	
2.3. Participation, empowerment and accountability: The provision and monitoring of social and protection services is informed and responsive to local level popular participation and needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of overall budget allocation for social and protection services decided at District and Commune level Quality of sub-national planning, monitoring and evaluation of social and protection services Proportion of district and commune level development of plans for services done using participatory planning techniques Existence of information and communications campaigns that inform users of plans and planning processes for social and protection services Level of civil society organisation financial contribution to social and protection services 	<p>UNDAF midterm review</p>	
2.4. HIV/AIDS: Enhanced availability of appropriate HIV prevention education and services for all and access to care, treatment, support and protection of people infected and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS receiving anti-retroviral treatment Baseline (2004) Percent of transfused blood units screened for HIV (2005) 	<p>MOH</p>	

<p>affected by HIV/AIDS without stigma & discrimination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of districts that possess Voluntary Counselling and Testing facilities • Proportion of youth reporting condom use (2004) • Financial investment in campaigns to challenge stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS (2004) • Existence of legislation protecting the rights of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS
<p>2.5. Increased capacity of government and service providers to manage and deliver and people to use quality social and protection services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school enrolment rate (2004) • Proportion of pregnant women using antenatal care services at least three times during pregnancy (2004) • Maternal mortality ratio in mountainous areas • Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional among minority groups • Quality of coordination mechanisms at national level for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of quality social and protection services • Capacity of staff of Provincial, District and Commune People's Committees to plan, monitor and evaluate the delivery of social and protection services • Existence of legislation governing private sector and civil society provision of social and protection services • Level of ODA for social and protection services

C. Law, policy and governance

3. UNDAF Outcome: Policies, law and governance structures conform to the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration.

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>3.1. Equity and inclusion of vulnerable groups: The rights of marginalized and vulnerable people are recognized, promoted and protected in policies and laws and in their implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the poor who are aware and make use of the legal book shelves and legal aid services Number of new policies/laws passed that address gender issues, pay particular attention to the poor, and provide special measures for rural and remote areas 	<p>MOJ</p> <p>UNDAF midterm review</p>	<p>Content of laws, legal safeguards and legal guarantees conforms to the requirements of international treaty obligations and human rights instruments</p>
<p>3.2. Youth: Policies and laws provide a conducive environment for youth to exercise their rights and realize the values of the Millennium Declaration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new laws/policies passed that address issues especially related to youth Proportion of youth that are aware of and make use of the legal book shelves and legal aid services 	<p>UNDAF midterm review</p>	<p>Content of laws, legal safeguards and legal guarantees conforms to the requirements of international treaty obligations and human rights instruments.</p>
<p>3.3. HIV/AIDS: National and sub-national policies and law are in place to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS, to provide medical and other help to PLWHA and other people and families affected by HIV/AIDS, including children orphaned or otherwise affected by HIV/AIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new laws/policies/plans passed that address issues especially related to HIV/AIDS 	<p>UNDAF midterm review</p>	<p>Content of laws, legal safeguards and legal guarantees conforms to the requirements of international treaty obligations and human rights instruments.</p>
<p>3.4. Participation, empowerment and accountability: Governance structures and practices are representative, transparent and accountable to their respective constituencies and decentralized to the extent possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of full-time deputies in the National Assembly Proportion of seats in National Assembly held by women Number of full time members of people's councils and supportive technical specialists Grassroots Democracy Decree effectively implemented (2005) 	<p>Office of the National Assembly (ONA)</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)</p> <p>UNDP surveys; participatory poverty assessment conducted by non-government organizations</p>	<p>Content of laws, legal safeguards and legal guarantees conforms to the requirements of international treaty obligations and human rights instruments.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive legal framework for establishment and independent operation of NGOs in place • Population and poverty issues explicitly related to national development policies and plans 	<p>UNDAF midterm review</p>
<p>3.5. Governance structures improved, laws and policies formulated and implemented in a manner consistent with democracy and the rule of law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of key covenants, conventions and optional protocols acceded to and ratified without major reservations Baseline (2004) • Existence of legal guarantees ensuring the independence of the legislative • The nine objectives of the PAR Master Programme are fulfilled. Baseline (2001) • Existence of legal guarantees ensuring the independence of the judiciary • Extent and pervasiveness of corruption (2004) 	<p>UNDAF midterm review</p> <p>Ministry of Justice (MOJ)</p> <p>Public Administration Reform Steering Committee</p> <p>MOJ</p> <p>Transparency International</p> <p>Content of laws, legal safeguards and legal guarantees conforms to the requirements of international treaty obligations and human rights instruments</p>