



United Nations



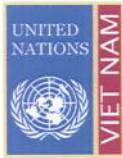
The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

PROJECT DOCUMENT

**United Nations – Government of Viet Nam
Joint Programme on Gender Equality
(MDGF-1694)**

**VNM7G31A
VNM0012-VNM0014-VNM0015**

Ha Noi, March 2009



**UNITED NATIONS – GOVERNMENT OF VIET NAM
JOINT PROGRAMME ON GENDER EQUALITY**

Financed by Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund

Country: **Viet Nam**

Programme Title:	United Nations – Government of Viet Nam Joint Programme on Gender Equality (MDGF-1694)
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 MDGs.
Joint Outcome 1:	Improved skills knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.
Joint Outcome 2:	Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of government.
Joint Outcome 3:	Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting gender equality.

Programme Duration: 2009 – 2011 (36 months)

Anticipated start/end dates: 2009- 2011

Fund Management Option(s): Pass Through and Pooled Funding

Administrative Agent: UNDP-MDTF office
Managing Agent: UNFPA

Total estimated budget*: **US\$ 4,683,516**

Out of which:

1. Funded Budget: **US\$ 4,594,706**
2. Unfunded Budget: **US\$ 88,810**

*Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs

Sources of funded budget:

- Government: **US\$94,706**
- UN organizations: **N/A**
- NGO: **N/A**
- MDG-F (Spain): **US\$ 4,500,000**

MDGF Resources planned for implementation:

UNFPA:	US\$ 2,746,655 a/
ILO:	US\$ 424,960
UNIFEM:	US\$ 242,681
UNESCO:	US\$ 215,875
UNDP:	US\$ 215,367
UNODC:	US\$ 209,083
WHO:	US\$ 172,270
UNIDO:	US\$ 127,311
FAO:	US\$ 90,000
IOM:	US\$ 52,803
UNICEF:	US\$ 2,995

a/ Includes both National and Direct Implementation



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HANOI, 19 MARCH 2009

DETAILED PROJECT OUTLINE OF ODA PROGRAMME

Name of Programme: UN-GOV Joint Programme on Gender Equality
Programme/Project Proposing Agency: Ministry of Labour- Invalids and Social Affairs

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE UN JOINT PROGRAMME ON GENDER EQUALITY

1. **Name of Programme** UN-GOV Joint Programme on Gender Equality
2. **Code of Programme** VNM7G31A – Joint Programme on Gender Equality
3. **Name of Trust Fund** **Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund**
4. **Programme/Project Proposing Agency** Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs
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b) Tel:(+84-4) 38248913/Fax:(+84-4) 38241005
5. **State Managing Agent for the JP** Ministry of Labour- Invalids and Social Affairs
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6. **Component Project Executing Agencies** Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) (VNM0012)
Ministry of Culture- Sports and Tourism (MOCST) (VNM0014)
Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) (VNM0015)
7. **UN as a Managing Agent** UNFPA Vietnam
8. **National Implementing Partners (NIPs)** Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs/Gender Equality Department
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General Statistics Office
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9. **UN Coordinating agencies**
 - UNIFEM (for Component Project with MOLISA)
 - UNFPA (for Component Project with MOCST)
 - UNDP (for Component Project with GSO)
10. **UN Participating Agencies** FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC, WHO
11. **Co-implementing Partners**
 1. Ministry of Education and Training
 2. Ministry of Information and Communication
 3. Central Communist Party Committee for Education and Popularisation
 4. Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs and Parliamentary Committee for Culture , Education, Youth and Children
 5. National Committee For Advancement of Women (NCFAW)
 6. Vietnam Women's Union (VWU), Centre for Women and Development
12. **Other national Partners**
 7. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
 8. Ministry of Health (MOH)

9. Ministry of Justice
10. Ministry of Public Security (MPS)
11. National Assembly: Parliamentary Women Group
12. Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI)
13. Some key media agencies
14. Some other related agencies, organizations when required
15. Selected national universities, research institutions
16. Some selected NGOs in the Gender Community Network (Gencomnet)

13. Programme Duration:

2009 – 2011 (36 months)

14. Programme Location:

Hanoi and some selected provinces

15. Total Programme Budget of which:

USD 4,683,516

- Expected ODA Funds:

USD 4,500,000 from the MDGF

USD 88,810 Additional funding to be raised

Total: USD4,588,810

- Expected Counterpart Fund:

VND 1,610,000,000 (equivalent of USD\$94,706¹)

16. Types of ODA:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Non-refundable ODA | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Concessionary ODA | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Mixed ODA | <input type="checkbox"/> |

¹UN Official Exchange rate for January 2009 is 17,000VND per US\$1

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Administrative Agent
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIP	Co-implementing Partner
CG	Consultative Group
CP	Communist Party
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPMU	Component Project Management Unit
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
CRC	Convention of the Rights of the Child
CSW	Committee for Status of Women
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DPO	Detailed Project Outline
DV	Domestic Violence
DVL	Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAP	Gender Action Partnership/Interagency Working Group
GDI	Gender related Development Index
GE	Gender Equality
GEL	Law on Gender Equality
GEM	Gender empowerment measure
Gencomnet	Gender Community Network
GSO	General Statistics Office
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILSSA	Institute for Labour and Science and Social Affairs
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JP	Joint Programme
MA	Managing Agent
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEF	Monitor and Evaluation Framework
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOIC	Ministry of Information and Communication
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOCST	Ministry of Culture- Sports and Tourism
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour- Invalids and Social Affairs
MPS	Ministry of Public Security
NA	National Assembly
NCFAW	National Committee for the Advancement of Women in Vietnam
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIP	National Implementing Partner
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCSA	Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs
POA	Plan of Action
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SESD	Social and Environmental Statistics Department
SMA	State Management Agency
SMA – JP	State Managing Agent for the JP
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TA	Technical Assistance
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDOCO	United Nations Development Operations Co-ordination Office
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
VCCI	Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VFU	Viet Nam Farmer's Union
VGCL	Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour
VHLSS	Viet Nam Living Standard Survey
VWU	Viet Nam Women's Union
VYU	Viet Nam Youth Union
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

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DETAILED OUTLINE OF ODA PROGRAMME

I. Executive Summary

Under the three-year Joint Programme (JP) on Gender Equality (GE), the following twelve UN agencies and Programmes: FAO, ILO, IOM², UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC, and WHO; in partnership with the Government of Vietnam, will provide strategic, coordinated and multi-sectoral capacity building and technical assistance to build the capacity of national and provincial duty bearers so that they can better implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the Law on Gender Equality (GEL) and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control (DVL) from 2009-2011.

Based on a review of the literature, UN experiences working on GE initiatives, and as a result of extensive consultation with national partners in Vietnam, the Joint Programme on Gender Equality (JP) has identified the following three problem areas, which it seeks to address:

1. Despite a sound policy and legal framework supporting GE, institutional capacities in the area of implementation and reporting, gender analysis, data collection and monitoring remain weak and unsystematic.
2. Institutional weakness is evident in the area of networking and sharing of information, data, research and experiences on issues of GE.
3. Institutional weakness is also evident in the area of GE research and sex-disaggregated data collection, analysis and dissemination systems.

The JP has been jointly developed and will be implemented by Government concerned agencies and the 12 UN agencies. The JP specifically aims to build national institutional capacity to fill the above listed gaps and has developed the following three Outcomes to do so:

Joint Outcome 1: Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.

Joint Outcome 2: Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of the government.

Joint Outcome 3: Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting gender equality.

To achieve the three Outcomes, the JP will focus on key interventions that will contribute to overall capacity building of line ministries at national and provincial level involved in coordination, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the two laws; networking and improving partnerships with and among relevant Ministries and the civil society involved in GE and DV laws; and further strengthening and disseminating currently under-utilized and reported GE and sex-disaggregated indicators, as well as identifying data gaps.

The JP fosters the rights-based UNDAF 2006-2010 approach and builds on the UN's comparative strengths with the requisite technical expertise, global experiences, good practices and legitimate mandate rooted in Vietnam's international commitments. The JP will contribute to the achievement of MDG3, GE and women's empowerment in Vietnam across sectors.

II. Background and Necessity of the Programme/Project

1. Brief description on the master plan and long-term development plans of the beneficiaries (agency, sector, and field) in relation to the content of the Programme and the necessity, the role and the position of the Programme in the development plans:

In November 2006, the National Assembly in Vietnam passed the GEL, and in November 2007, it passed the DVL. These two laws codify the State's accountability for strengthening GE in public and private life.

Vietnam has a long history of GE. The government commitment to GE is evident in its policies and at the institutional and structural level. Vietnam is signatory to human rights conventions which guarantee equality between men and women (such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and ILO conventions on equality and non-discrimination). Vietnam has a Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women (PoA3 2006-2010) and has mainstreamed GE considerations into its Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy and Socio-Economic

² IOM is an international organization accredited to the UN with observer status, so in this document it will be included in the 12 UN participating agencies

Development Plan (SEDP). Further, State and Communist Party networks have developed a strong national and local machinery of women's groups made up of the Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFAW) which reports directly to the Prime Minister on issues of women's equality and operates in partnership with the Vietnam Women's Union (VWU), a mass organization with representation at national and local levels.

Nevertheless, gender inequalities must still be addressed. Traditional stereotypes about women and men persist, and there is a lack of sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender-specific information. A number of key assessments of GE in Vietnam in addition to the concluding comments from the CEDAW Committee (CEDAW concluding comments on the fifth and sixth periodic reports, CEDAW/C/VNM/5-6) highlight that *despite a sound policy and legal framework, institutional capacities in the area of reporting, gender analysis, data collection and monitoring remain limited and unsystematic*. These findings are corroborated in the *Vietnam Gender Assessment 2006* (World Bank, DFID, ADB), *Review of the Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women 2000-2005* (NCFAW and Ministry of Planning and Investment), *Vietnam Situation Analysis 2005* (ADB), and *Preparing for the Future: forward looking strategies to promote gender equity in Vietnam 2005* (UNDP and World Bank).

In addition to limited capacity to implement the two laws, another area where institutional limitation is evident is in the area of *networking and sharing of information, data, research and experiences on issues of GE*. This JP is specifically designed to cut across these vertical systems, and encourages ministries, government bodies and civil society to work together as they improve their capacity to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the two laws.

A third area where institutional limitation is particularly evident is in the area of *GE and sex-disaggregated data*. Some baseline data is available, but it requires strengthening. Other data is not available, for example statistics are inadequate on the prevalence of domestic violence (DV), budget allocations for GE issues, women's participation in leadership and decision making, sex-selective abortions, and women's work in the care economy (which encompasses domestic and reproductive work). In on-going SEDP activities, UNDP has noted a significant inconsistency in the quality and regularity of collected sex-disaggregated indicators across line ministries, so that for example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) regularly collects 48 such indicators, the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) collects 21 and the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) is just developing their system of indicators on gender. This JP will extend current UNDP-supported SEDP activities to identify gaps in data collection and analysis, and will build national capacity to fill those gaps. In addition, this JP will provide technical assistance (TA) to conduct new research that will illuminate in particular how especially vulnerable women in Vietnam are experiencing gender inequality. The need for more qualitative data has been identified in particular for vulnerable women including ethnic women, sex workers, migrant women and their families, children particularly boys and girls at risk for trafficking and women laborers in economic processing zones. Results of this research will feed directly back into policy advocacy through a series of semi-annual conferences designed to build a national-level Gender Forum.

Before the GEL was passed, no national agency was accountable for GE results. NCFAW was tasked with implementing the POA for the Advancement of Women; however its capacity needs further strengthening to achieve the targets of the POA. Further, there is also a lack of cohesion between donors and Government leading to missed opportunities and synergies.

The GEL and the DVL codifies the State's accountability on GE. MOLISA was designated to be the State Management Agency (SMA) for the GEL and similarly MOCST was designated to be the SMA for the DVL. In addition, the VWU and concerned agencies at central and local levels will serve an important role in implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the two laws. VWU capacity building at the central and local levels is being generously supported by the Spanish Government through the Spanish NGO, Peace and Development, and so some activities in this JP will be coordinated with Peace and Development and the VWU. On-going public administrative reforms are expected to spur further revisions of the gender architecture, including the newly formed Women's Parliamentarian Group, which will have the task of overseeing all new laws related to GE. These changes provide an opportunity for the Government to more effectively mainstream gender at the executive level and to uphold GE, and an opportunity for donors to forge new partnerships and strengthen existing ones around efforts to promote GE in Vietnam.

2. Brief introduction about other completed and on-going programmes and projects funded by different sources with the aim to support the programme proposing agency in solving issues related to Gender Equality and Domestic Violence.

Agency	Donor	Project title	Budget	Duration
MOLISA National Institute for Labour and Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA)	UNIFEM	Qualitative Study on the Impact of WTO on Rural Women.	\$29,000	2008-2009
MOCST	UNFPA	Support for the development of Ministerial Plan of Action for the implementation of the DVL	\$24,280	28 Feb - 30 Sept 2008
		Support to integrate GE and DV into the National Family Strategy 2011-2020	\$15,000	February-December 2009
	Royal Danish Embassy	Sub-project in Support of the formulation sub-laws guiding the Implementation of GEL and DVL and dissemination of the 2 laws and sub-laws.	\$158,214	December 2007 to June 2009
	Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	Sub-project on raising awareness and knowledge about the GEL and decrees guiding the implementation of the law	806,000 Danish kroner = 2,350,000,00 VND	December 2007-June 2009
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Support to develop a database on DVP in Phu Tho and Ben Tre	\$51,373	August 2008-December 2009
GSO	None	None		

3. Brief introduction about the issues that need to be solved in the scope of the proposed programme

Based on a review of the literature, UN experiences working on GE initiatives, and as a result of extensive consultation with national partners in Vietnam, the JP has identified the following three areas, which it seeks to address:

- a) Despite a sound policy and legal framework supporting GE, institutional capacities in the area of implementation and reporting, gender analysis, data collection and monitoring remain weak and unsystematic.
- b) Improving institutional capacity further in the area of networking and sharing of information, data, research and experiences on issues of GE.
- c) Improving institutional capacity further in the area of GE research and sex-disaggregated data collection, analysis and dissemination systems.

4. Defining clearly the direct beneficiaries of the proposed Programme

This JP will support selected national and provincial authorities, institutions and other duty bearers to effectively implement the GEL and the DVL. Direct beneficiaries include ministries, agencies, Party and elected bodies and civil society including mass organizations and mass media.

UN Viet Nam partners for the JP include the Communist Party Committees and Committees of National Assembly especially Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs and the Women's Parliamentarian's Group, and mass organizations; line ministries, specifically the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), MOLISA (as SMA for the GEL), MOCST(as SMA for the DVL), MARD, Ministry of Public Security (MPS) Ministry of Communication and Information (MOIC), and the General Statistics Office (GSO). In addition, the JP will work with other public bodies including the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL) NCFAW and its members across ministries, and with civil society groups such as the Gender Action Partnership (GAP) which is composed of NCFAW, donors and INGOs working on GE issues, and Gencomnet which is a network of Vietnamese NGOs working on GE issues. Other donors, INGOs, the media and research/academic institutions will be incorporated into the JP as well.

III. Basis of the Proposing Trust Fund

1. The consistency between the goals and objectives of the Programme with the policies and priorities of the Trust Fund

This JP fosters the rights-based UNDAF 2006-2010 approach and builds on the UN's comparative strengths as an honest broker with the requisite technical expertise, global experiences, good practices and legitimate mandate rooted in Vietnam's international commitments. The JP will contribute to the achievement of MDG3, GE and women's empowerment in Vietnam across sectors such as health, education and economics by bringing about much needed systematic and institutional changes especially targeting vulnerable women and girls, which were identified by the Government of Vietnam's report on the MDGs (see *Vietnam Achieving the Millennium Development Goals 2005*, Government of Vietnam). Currently, Vietnam is a pilot country for the One UN initiative. As such, the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Government jointly developed the One Plan which is the common programming document for 14 participating agencies which constitute Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) and programmes of all agencies. This JP builds on the UNDAF and One Plan 2006-2010 which is the legally binding document between the Government and the UN. The JP comes under Outcome 4 of the One Plan: "The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Viet Nam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems."

Vietnam's status as a pilot country for the One UN Initiative has seen the Government and donors request the UN to take a leadership role in addressing systemic problems related to GE in Vietnam. It is recognized that when the UNCT works together, it adds value by working across sectors as an established, impartial partner of the Government. This programme is truly a Joint Programme in that 12 UN agencies are working together to coordinate agency strengths, strategies and partnerships toward one common goal. The 12 UN agencies specifically include FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNODC and WHO; and in partnership with the Government of Vietnam, will provide strategic, coordinated and multi-sectoral capacity building and technical assistance to build the capacity of national and provincial duty bearers so that they can better implement the GEL and the DVL from 2009 - 2011. With 12 UN agencies forming a critical mass and speaking with one voice, the UN is better placed to bring about changes at the highest level towards GE in Vietnam.

2. Analysis of reasons to select and advantages of donors in terms of technology, management experience, and policy advice in the fields financed

The 12 UN agencies involved in the JP have extensive experience working both at the national and local levels. However, this is the first time that so many agencies have worked together to achieve joint strategic goals. In the past, gender activities within the UN agencies in Vietnam risked duplication, both between agencies and in relationship to other donors and civil society community development programmes. In preparing this joint document, the UN discovered that many of the agencies were doing quality gender work that 1) was often not known to others, and/or 2) was embedded in other cross-cutting thematic work, or in different locations and so not visible to donors or the Government. By working together, UN agencies will avoid duplication, build on each other's experiences, and make visible the high quality programming on GE that the UN has to offer. In addition, by bringing together agencies that work in national level advocacy with those engaged in local programming and research, this JP offers a unique opportunity to see research results and pilot programming contribute more directly into national level policy-development planning and vice versa. Finally, the comprehensive level of support that the JP offers across a wide range of duty bearers will be significant in identifying additional gaps and/or national partners with additional needs. This means that other donors will be able to more efficiently and effectively target their assistance so that it builds upon the capacity development work of the JP. (This has been shown by the number of donors and INGOs who have indicated interest in building upon JP activities or providing additional financial support if gaps appear in the implementation of the programme).

3. Conditions in the policies or regulations of the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (if any) and the possibility of meeting these regulations:

The implementation of the JP will follow the UN Development Operations Co-ordination Office (UNDOCO) Joint Programme and Operational Guidance Note from MDG-F. The release of funds by MDTF is subject to meeting a minimum commitment threshold of 70% of the previous fund release to the Participating UN Organizations combined (Commitments are defined as legally binding contracts signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years). The modality for the implementation of the JP, funding modality and release of funds are elaborated under Section IX.2 on Fund Management Mechanisms and Accountability.

IV. Goals and Objectives of the Programme

The overall goal of the UN Joint Programme on Gender is to have improved the capacity of relevant national and provincial authorities, institutions and other duty bearers to effectively implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control by 2011.

V. Major Outcomes of the Programme

The JP project is expected to achieve the following three outcomes:

Joint Outcome 1: Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.

Joint Outcome 2: Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of government.

Joint Outcome 3: Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting gender equality.

VI. Key Components or Component Projects, Major Contents of the Programme and Tentative Allocation of the Resources in the Programme/Project

The JP will be managed by MOLISA as the State Managing Agent for the JP (SMA-JP) and by UNFPA as the UN Managing Agent (MA). The JP will have an umbrella project with three Component Projects, each coordinated by one Government agency and one UN agency, relating to their respective areas of expertise. The three UN Coordinating Agencies have been designated as coordinators from the UN side for coherence and harmonization. UNFPA will coordinate with MOCST, UNIFEM with MOLISA and UNDP with GSO.

The three NIPs will receive funding for implementation of their respective Component Projects. While they will implement specific activities themselves they will also transfer some of the funding to and collaborate with CIPs for certain activities, implemented under the three component projects. Likewise, the three UN Coordinating Agencies and nine UN Participating Agencies will provide technical assistance (TA) to the three Component Projects and they will collaborate with other National Partners for the activities under direct UN Agency implementation. (See Annex 1 for full details of activities, UN agencies responsible for each activity.)

The Component Project managed by MOLISA and coordinated by UNIFEM focuses on enhancing the capacity of Government agencies and relevant civil society organizations in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the GEL. These activities fall under Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, and partly under 3.3 and 3.4.

The Component Project managed by MOCST and coordinated by UNFPA focuses on enhancing the capacity of Government agencies and relevant civil society organizations in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the DVL. These activities fall under Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.1 and 2.3

The Component Project managed by GSO and coordinated by UNDP focuses on strengthening evidence-based data systems, thereby enhancing GE and the prevention of DV. These activities fall under Outputs 1.3, 3.1, Output 3.2 and Output 3.3 and Output 3.4.

The three year Joint Programme is in the amount of \$4,588,810 of which the Component Project VNM0012) is \$2,666,022, VNM0014) is \$767,368 and VNM0015) is \$1,155,420. The activities under each Component Project are in Annex 1 or detailed in DPO.

Joint Outcome 1: Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality and the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.

To this end, the JP project will achieve the following three outputs:

Output 1.1: Capacity assessed of the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party, mass organizations including the Vietnam Women's Union and concerned agencies at the local level to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the two laws.

Output 1.2: Relevant plans of action developed for the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly and Communist Party at the central and local levels to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws.

Output 1.3: Technical assistance provided to improve the capacity of the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, and Communist Party and concerned agencies at local level to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws.

The first Joint Outcome aims to build overall capacity of all duty bearers who are responsible for coordinated implementation, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the two laws. At the start of the JP, a coordinated capacity assessment will be carried out led by UNIFEM, of the SMAs and all government organizations at the national level and in some localities who will be recipients of TA for the remainder of the JP. Next, MOLISA and MOCST will bring national partners together to develop relevant POAs for implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the two laws. Through the various activities designed to achieve these outputs, national gender experts will serve as consultants to the process (receiving technical assistance from an international consultant and other UN agencies involved in the JP). The goal is that through this process, the JP will build on

current national gender expertise to strengthen the network of researchers and trainers who will later be available to provide additional technical assistance, programme evaluations, trainings and mid-term reviews, etc. for the JP and national partners.

The twelve UN agencies will work with their relevant national partners to provide coordinated TA in translating the relevant POAs into each ministry's national work plan or POA. In addition, national partners will receive specific TA to mainstream gender and the GE frameworks outlined in the two laws. The goal is for UN agencies to provide TA as One UN, with each agency bringing their particular experiences and technical expertise to bear on the activities of the others. In addition, by coordinating activities, Joint Outcome 1 aims to integrate vertical programming processes for improved collaboration and coordination among ministries and UN agencies.

The JP project will implement a set of specific activities to achieve the three Outputs as follows:

Output 1.1: Capacity assessed of the SMA, line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party, mass organizations including the Vietnam Women's Union and concerned agencies at the local level) to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the two laws.

Activity 1.1.1 - Capacity assessments for the SMAs of the two laws, CP, NA and other concerned agencies and line ministries to implement the GEL and the DVL.

Estimated budget: US\$136,733

National Implementation: MOLISA: US\$50,236

UN Implementation: UNIFEM US\$77,522 and UNFPA US\$8,975

- Main content:
 - Form working groups
 - Recruit national and international consultants by UNIFEM to assist with activities
 - Review existing documents and reports
 - Conduct surveys and assessments of ministries and agencies
 - Produce and disseminate survey reports
- NIP: MOLISA
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, CP, NA, line ministries and concerned local agencies
- Technical Support Agency: UNIFEM, UNFPA

Output 1.2: Relevant plans of action are developed for the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly and Communist Party at the central and local levels to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws.

Activity 1.2.1 - SMAs, CP, NA, VWU and concerned agencies in selected provinces to develop relevant POAs for the implementation, evaluation, monitoring and reporting on the two laws

Estimated budget: \$152,122

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$99,146

UN Implementation: UNIFEM US\$51,344 and UNFPA US\$1,632

- Main content:
 - Develop relevant POAs
- NIP: MOLISA
- CIPs: NA (Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs), CP
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, line ministries and concerned local agencies
- Technical Support Agency: UNIFEM, UNFPA

Activity 1.2.2 - MOCST to develop multi-agency collaboration mechanisms.

Estimated budget: \$24,605

National Implementation: MOCST US\$13,707

UN Implementation: UNFPA US\$ 10,898

- Main content:
 - Develop a multi-agency mechanism for the prevention of DV
 - Hold workshops to consult with key ministries on the multi-agency mechanism
- NIP: MOCST
- Technical Support Agency: UNFPA

Activity 1.2.3 (a) - MOLISA, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers to develop and sustain M&E framework (MEF) in government systems for measuring the implementation of the GEL.

Estimated budget: US\$ 169,966

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$105,766
UN Implementation: UNDP US\$64,200

Activity 1.2.3 (b) - MOCST, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers to develop and sustain MEF in government systems for measuring the implementation of the DVL

Estimated budget: US\$ 169,966
National Implementation: MOCST US\$116,466
UN Implementation: UNDP \$53,500

- Main content:
 - Study tour to another country where MEF exists
 - Defining needs and indicators through a consultative and participatory process with technical assistance from GSO
 - Recruit national and international consultants to develop the MEF
 - Organize consultative workshops to develop and institutionalize the MEF, with the participation of the Spanish organization for Peace and Development in the process
 - Harmonizing the framework of national systems, arranging peer reviews, and piloting the system
 - Developing some software/database systems and dissemination of information channels through the clearinghouse
- NIP: MOLISA and MOCST
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: GSO, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers
- Technical Support Agency: UNDP

Output 1.3: Technical assistance provided to improve the capacity of the SMAs, line ministries, National Assembly, and Communist Party to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws.

Activity 1.3.1 (a) - MOLISA and other line ministries, concerned agencies in selected provinces to integrate the relevant POAs developed above into their annual work plans (AWP), and raise general awareness among ministerial staff and staff from localities about those plans.

Estimated budget: US\$ 48,545
National Implementation: MOLISA US\$36,958
UN Implementation: UNFPA US\$11,587

Activity 1.3.1 (b) - MOCST and other line ministries, concerned agencies in selected provinces to integrate the relevant POAs developed above into their AWP, and raise awareness among ministerial staff and staff from localities about those plans.

Estimated budget: US\$ 48,545
National Implementation: MOCST \$36,958
UN Implementation: UNFPA \$11,587

- Main content:
 - Organize workshops to raise the awareness of key ministries and agencies in some selected localities about the GEL and the DVL
 - National experts help to integrate the roadmap and strategy into the AWP of the selected ministries and agencies at the central levels and also at the locality
- NIP: MOCST, MOLISA
- CIPs: CP and NA (Parliamentary Committee on Social Affairs) and key line ministries and agencies
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: selected line ministries and concerned agencies at local level
- Technical Support Agency: UNFPA

Activity 1.3.2 (a) - Develop training materials on the GEL to make them available to the MOLISA, line ministries, CP and other duty bearers for better implementation of the law.

Estimated budget: US\$18,200
National Implementation: MOLISA \$10,058
UN Implementation: UNFPA \$8,142

Activity 1.3.2 (b) – Develop training materials on the DVL to make them available to MOCST, line ministries, CP and other duty bearers for better implementation of the law.

Estimated budget: US\$18,200
National Implementation: MOCST \$10,058
UN Implementation: UNFPA \$8,142

- Main content:

- Compile and review existing training materials
- Modify, organize and develop TOT training materials following the evaluation in order to have a standard set of training manuals which can apply to different target groups.
- NIP: MOLISA for Activity 1.3.2(a), MOCST for Activity 1.3.2 (b)
- CIP: CP, NA (Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs), key line ministries and agencies
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: Other duty bearers
- Technical Support Agency: UNFPA, UNAIDS

Activity 1.3.3 (a) – Support training of staff of MOLISA, CP and branches on the GEL at central and provincial levels, including key cities

Estimated budget(a): US\$ 56,821

National Implementation: MOLISA \$49,573

UN Implementation: UNFPA \$7,248

Activity 1.3.3 (b) - Support training of staff of MOCST, CP and branches on the DVL in selected provinces

Estimated budget (b): US\$ 56,821

National Implementation: MOCST \$49,573

UN Implementation: UNFPA \$7,248

- Main content:
 - Provide Government and Party officers and branches in the provinces and key cities with training on the two laws
- NIP: MOLISA for Activity 1.3.3 (a) and MOCST for Activity 1.3.3 (b)
- CIPs: CP, NA, selected provinces and selected Duty Bearers
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: CP and concerned agencies at local level
- Technical Support Agency: UNFPA

Activity 1.3.4 – Develop training package and training of selected NA's Deputies and Members of Provincial People's Councils on the two laws, and international treaties and standards relating to GE and children's rights to strengthen the capacity of Elected Officials for carrying out their law making and oversight functions.

Estimated budget: US\$49,226

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$39,473

UN Implementation: UNFPA US\$6,758 and UNICEF \$2,995

- Main content:
 - Linked with Activity 1.3.3, modify, develop or use these materials following the evaluation in order to have a standard set of training manuals which can apply to different target groups.
 - Provide members of the NA and Provincial People's Councils with training
- NIP: MOLISA
- CIP: NA (Culture , Education, Youth and Children Committee)
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: NA (Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs), MOCST
- Technical Support Agency: UNFPA, UNICEF

Activity 1.3.5 - Training and capacity assistance to NA in developing skills of the Women Parliamentarian Group to work on oversight of the two laws.

Estimated budget: US\$ 84,263

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$66,395

UN Implementation: UNIFEM \$17,868

- Main content:
 - Recruit a national consultant to assist with activities
 - Organize training workshops
 - Publish gender guidelines
 - Organize a study tour to Australia for 2010. The participants list will be based upon needs identified by the capacity assessment (act. 1.1.1) and training workshops
- NIP: MOLISA
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, NA (Women Parliamentarian Group)
- Technical Support Agency: UNIFEM

Activity 1.3.6 - Training of GSO and MARD staff responsible for gender and sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis.

Estimated budget: US\$47,000

National Implementation: GSO US\$9,523

UN Implementation: FAO \$30,000 and UNFPA US\$7,477

- Main content:
 - Develop training materials based on the evaluation and consultation with GSO and MARD.
 - Train key GSO and MARD staff responsible for collecting and analyzing sex-disaggregated data.
- NIP: GSO
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MARD
- Technical Support Agency: FAO and UNFPA

Activity 1.3.7 - MOLISA to mainstream gender into labor and employment policies, national programmes, including translation, adaptation and adoption of gender mainstreaming and auditing tools as related to the GE law

Estimated budget: US\$ 217,790

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$109,542

UN Implementation: ILO US\$108,248

- Main content:
 - Policy review in the three areas: labor and employment, social protection and poverty reduction, occupational safety and health. The work will be conducted through study research, seminars, workshops. Findings will be served as a background for further revision of the Labour Code in coherence with the GEL.
 - Review and gender analysis of national programmes and recommend how gender should be integrated into national targeted programmes, labor and social legislations
 - Review and improve training materials, and assess the training needs of officers
 - Translate and adapt gender mainstreaming and gender auditing tools
 - Train officers at different levels on gender mainstreaming
 - Recruit national and international consultants to assist with activities
- NIP: MOLISA
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: Concerned agencies and some localities
- Technical Support Agency: ILO

Activity 1.3.8 - MOLISA to review the implementation of Government's commitments to international conventions on the right to equal opportunities and treatment on the labor market as well as to equal remuneration as related to the Law.

Estimated budget: US\$ 57,299

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$29,211

UN Implementation: ILO \$28,088

- Main content:
 - Review, evaluate the implementation, and make policy recommendations
 - Raise awareness of duty bearers at all levels
 - Recruit national and international consultants to assist with activities
- NIP: MOLISA
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: Concerned agencies and some localities
- Technical Support Agency: ILO

Activity 1.3.9 - MOLISA to develop appropriate policies for promoting GE at the workplace for vulnerable women as informed by research conducted in 3.3.5

Estimated budget: US\$186,501. This activity is linked with Activity 3.3.5.

National Implémentation: MOLISA \$66,288

UN Implémentation: ILO \$120,214

Main content:

- Provide inputs and recommendations by means of reports
- Organize workshops to disseminate research reports
- Organize consultative workshops to recommend the development of appropriate policies for vulnerable women
- Provide technical support to the development of appropriate policies
- Recruit national and international consultants to assist with activities
- NIP: MOLISA
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: Concerned agencies and some localities
- Technical Support Agency: ILO

Activity 1.3.10 - MOH to develop sub-laws and regulatory documents necessary for implementation of DVL and GEL

Estimated budget: US\$69,500

UN Agencies: WHO US\$53,500 and UNFPA US\$16,000

- Main content:
 - Employ national and international consultants to assist with activities
 - Visit of local projects in Vietnam, that are run by UNFPA and NGOs to understand the intervention and collaboration models used
 - Several consultation workshops in Hanoi, North, Central, South Vietnam
 - Produce and disseminate necessary regulatory documents (such as guidelines on screening, counseling, reporting, providing urgency shelter, and other requirements)
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOH, MOCST, MOLISA
- Technical Support Agency: WHO, UNFPA

Activity 1.3.11 - MOJ and MPS to develop regulatory documents necessary for the implementation of the Law on DVL.

Estimated budget: US\$ 26,290

UN Implementation: UNODC US\$26,290

- Main content:
 - A study tour for key officers of these two ministries (combined with activity 1.3.12).
 - A workshop to identify areas which should be included in the regulatory documents
 - Two rounds of consultative meetings, one for each law enforcement and justice sector
 - A cross-sectoral 2-day consultation workshop is organized to ensure that health, law enforcement and justice sectors synergize their efforts.
- Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: MOJ and MPS
- Technical Support Agency: UNODC

Activity 1.3.12 - MOJ and MPS to develop training materials on DV and to pilot these trainings for law enforcement and justice sector officers.

Estimated budget: US\$ 182,793

UN Implementation: UNODC US\$182,793

- Main content:
 - A national consultant and international law enforcement and justice sector experts on DV are recruited to develop specific training materials for both sectors on DV prevention.
 - A study tour to a country with well developed training mechanisms is organized for key officers from MPS and MOJ
 - Development of training materials (including audio-visuals)
 - TOT training (for relevant staff in Can Tho, Da Nang, Ha Noi, and Thai Nguyen the provinces) followed by further trainings
 - Review and modification of trainings and training materials
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOJ and MPS
- Technical Support Agency: UNODC

Activity 1.3.13 - Capacity-building of MOIC on gender mainstreaming in communication at central and provincial levels.

Estimated budget: US\$ 75,435

National Implementation: MOLISA \$32,100

UN Implementation: UNESCO \$43,335

- Main content:
 - Situation assessment of gender inequalities in communication in Vietnam
 - Develop a detailed implementation plan
 - Recruit national and international consultants to assist with activities
 - Develop training materials on how to mainstream gender into communication and media programmes
 - Organize workshop on capacity building in gender mainstreaming in communication for reporters, correspondents, journalists of newspapers and TV
- NIP: MOLISA
- CIP: MOIC
- Technical Support Agency: UNESCO

Activity 1.3.14 - Capacity-building of MOET on gender mainstreaming in education at central and provincial levels.

Estimated budget: US\$ 76,391

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$37,450

UN Implementations: UNESCO \$38,941

- Main content:
 - Consultation meeting with MOET on target groups for training and on locations of the trainings.
 - Development and revision of training programme and training materials.
 - Conduct series of training workshops on gender mainstreaming in education.
 - Draw lessons and recommendations for follow up actions.
- NIP: MOLISA
- CIP: MOET
- Technical Support Agency: UNESCO

Activity 1.3.15 - National textbook reviews and analysis from gender perspective, including piloting teacher-training programmes to incorporate GE issues in line with the two laws.

Estimated budget: US\$ 181,748

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$48,150

UN Implementation: UNESCO US\$133,599

- Main content:
 - Develop a detailed implementation plan.
 - Recruit national and international consultants to assist with activities
 - Workshop 1: Address conceptual and methodological aspects and drafting methodology for textbook revision from a gender perspective. Assess textbooks and collect examples to enrich the methodology with concrete elements; prepare suggestions for textbook revision.
 - Workshop 2: Information sharing with regard to the findings of the country teams, and integration of such findings in the methodology. Field-test methodology and get feedback. Workshop 3: Start developing Teacher guides: how to integrate gender issues and address GE in the context of classroom activities.
 - Workshop 4: Discuss lessons learned and formulate recommendations for follow-up.
- NIP: MOLISA
- CIP: MOET
- Technical Support Agency: UNESCO

Joint Outcome 2: Enhanced partnerships and coordination around gender equality within and outside of government.

The second joint outcome focuses on networking and strengthening NCFAW and MOLISA and the civil society component of the GE and DV laws accountability through the existing networks and working groups such as Gender Action Partnership (GAP) with NCFAW as secretariat, Gencomnet groups and other stakeholders. The GAP is made up of government gender experts, donors and INGOs working on GE issues. It meets quarterly to share information and coordinate activities. Gencomnet is a network of legally registered Vietnamese NGOs primarily in Hanoi, who work on GE issues. Joint Outcome 2 also aims at developing stronger partnerships and coordination between actors both inside and outside government, including the women's machinery, policy makers, Vietnamese NGOs, media, local women's groups, and research and training institutes through bringing them together at semi-annual forums on GE that feed into policy dialogues and strengthening linkages between the two groups.

In this Joint Outcome 2, the JP will have the following three Process Outputs:

Output 2.1: Networks on gender equality are strengthened and sustained through relevant Government and outside of Government systems, with effective linkages and information among stakeholders.

Output 2.2: Improved partnership between mass organizations and government agencies to promote women's economic empowerment

Output 2.3: Communication network on gender equality developed for mass dissemination of two laws.

Most significant to Joint Outcome 2 is the development of a national-level Gender Forum made up of representatives of these three sub-networks of outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3: 1) agencies engaged in GE work, 2) governmental and public organizations working for women entrepreneurs at the local level, and 3) media professionals reporting on GE issues, government leaders, gender experts, donors, INGOs, NGOs and the women's machinery. Semi-annual forums will be held throughout the three-year JP, and each forum will focus on a different thematic issue as a high priority for GE in Vietnam. The first forum is a place to organize consultation for legal policy issues and sharing information to ensure political commitment to successfully implement the strategy by the different agencies. The first forum will be held at the beginning of the programme and serve as a platform to announce the strategy and build political will to move forward with translating that document into ministerial sectoral work. The semi-annual forums will also aim to provide a direct and timely policy feed for JP research, pilot programmes and training initiatives to those charged at the national level monitoring and evaluation of the two laws. Finally, these forums will link directly into the annual and semi-

annual Consultative Group (CG) Meetings in Vietnam so that donors and Government receive direct inputs relevant to programme planning and policy advocacy on issues related to the two laws.

Coordinated with the Gender Forum will be capacity development and networking of media professionals charged with covering gender issues in print and other media. Capacity building activities will be held jointly with the semi-annual conferences providing journalists unique opportunities to network with government and civil society actors engaged in GE work on the two laws and to disseminate new findings, recommendations, and other policy initiatives related to the two laws more broadly.

To achieve Joint Outcome 2, the JP will conduct the following activities:

Output 2.1: Networks on gender equality are strengthened and sustained through relevant Government and outside of Government systems, with effective linkages and information among stakeholders.

Activity 2.1.1 - Develop and sustain semi-annual forums on GE to feed into policy dialogues and the CG meetings.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 99,992

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$67,410

UN Implementation: UNIFEM US\$32,582

- Main content:
 - Recruit local and international consultants to assist activity implementation.
 - Organize semi-annual forums
- NIP: MOLISA
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, GSO
- Technical Support Agency: UNIFEM

Activity 2.1.2 – Provide TA to selected NGOs of Gencomnet to expand their network and host consultation meetings on the two laws with SMAs, Government, civil society groups, NGOs and concerned agencies.

Estimated Budget: US\$60,669

UN Implementation: UNIFEM US\$ 60,669

- Main content:
 - Prepare necessary documents
 - Prepare publishing products.
 - Organize conferences (Should actively feed into semi-annual conferences).
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOLISA, MOCST, concerned agencies, selected NGOs under the network of Gencomnet
- Technical Support Agency: UNIFEM

Activity 2.1.3 - NCFAW and MOLISA to strengthen GAP on GE.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 15,055

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$12,359

UN Implementation: UNIFEM US\$2,696

- Main content:
 - Recruit local consultant
 - Organize initial workshop
 - Organize quarterly meetings
- NIP: MOLISA
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST, NCFAW, and other members of GAP
- Technical Support Agency: UNIFEM

Activity 2.1.4 – Enhance the capability of grass-roots support groups for victims of DV and advocate directly at the provincial and national level for improved policies and intervention programmes.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 18,189

National Implementation: MOCST \$14,979

UN Implementation: IOM \$3,210

- Main content:
 - Develop the network of DV victims.
 - Host workshops on Gender and Life Skills.
 - Host conferences and seminars to support victims and identify particular cases to support policy mobilization.
- NIP: MOCST
- CIP: Centre of Women Development (CWD)/VWU
- Technical Support Agency: IOM

Output 2.2: Improved partnership between mass organizations and government agencies to promote women's economic empowerment

Activity 2.2.1 – Facilitate enhanced partnership between VCCI, government agencies, and other political and civil society actors to develop mechanisms for promoting women's entrepreneurship in line with the GEL.

Estimated Budget: US\$143,808

UN Implementation: ILO US\$61,118 and UNIDO US\$82,690

- Main content:
 - Formulate the small working group which consists of VCCI, MOLISA, VWU and other key organizations
 - Assist the working group to draft recommendation for the implementation and promotion of GE Law and the revised SME Decree No. 90 by providing need-based training courses
 - Conduct the field research to identify technical demand of women entrepreneurs and to provide discussion basis for the working group
 - Host workshops to discuss and disseminate the proposals for the implementation and promotion of GE Law and the revised SME Decree No. 90
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: VCCI
- Technical Support Agency: ILO, UNIDO

Activity 2.2.2 - Support women's entrepreneurship and networking at the grass-roots level and their advocacy efforts aimed at mass organizations and government agencies working on economic empowerment policies for women.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 89,561

UN Implementation: ILO US\$44,940 and UNIDO\$44,621

- Main content:
 - Organize workshops to disseminate grassroots good practices and institutionalize the methodology for women entrepreneurship promotion
 - Make a reference book which consolidates the existing tool kits for business service providers
 - Implement pilot business mentoring programmes
 - Assist the working group to draft an action plan for post programme periods.
 - Prepare reports and host conferences to share information and continue implementing the Work Plan.
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: VCCI
- Technical Support Agency: ILO/UNIDO

Output 2.3: Communication network on GE developed for mass dissemination of two laws.

Activity 2.3.1 – Facilitate semi-annual press conferences (see 2.1.1).

Estimated Budget: US\$ 7,865

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$6,708

UN Implementation: UNFPA US\$1,787

- Main content:
 - Host semi-annual press conferences (accompanied with Act. 2.1.1)
- NIP: MOLISA
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOCST and mass media
- Technical Support Agency: UNFPA

Activity 2.3.2 - Facilitate the dissemination of the laws through mass media (special columns of key magazines and newspapers, national TV coverage, Voice of Vietnam, etc.).

Estimated Budget: US\$ 25,000

UN Implementation: \$25,000

- Main content:
 - Integrate content of the two laws into special columns of key magazines and newspapers, TV coverage and radio broadcasting programmes for public dissemination.
- Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: Key mass media, MOCST, MOLISA
- Technical Support Agency: UNFPA

Activity 2.3.3 - Development of national network of media practitioners reporting on GE issues, including providing training on the content of the two laws and support for development of a Communication Strategy for the GEL. While MOCST has secured funding from other sources for the development of the Communication on DVL, it will coordinate with MOLISA during the development stage and implementation as both strategies are closely linked.

Estimated: US\$45,952

National Implementation: MOLISA \$39,247

UN Implementation: UNFPA \$6,705

- Main content:
 - Identify relevant mass-media agencies for network building.
 - Review and adjust (if necessary) existing training courses available for mass-media staff.
 - Organize training courses for reporters.
 - Support the development of a communication strategy for the GEL law
- NIP: MOLISA
- Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: MOCST and key mass media
- Technical Support Agency: UNFPA

Joint Outcome 3: Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting GE.

Most ministries and government agencies currently collect some sex-disaggregated indicators for their annual reports. However, these indicators tend to be collected on an ad hoc basis and not sufficiently analyzed to illuminate long-term national trends. Even when such analysis happens, results are rarely made available beyond internal Government reporting. There are several excellent quality national data collection systems in place, and these systems have received significant long-standing support from UN Agencies. Joint Outcome 3 is aimed at further strengthening and disseminating currently under-utilized and reported GE and sex-disaggregated indicators, as well as identifies gaps. Once gaps are identified, UN agencies will work with their respective national partners and with GSO to integrate those indicators into appropriate on-going national data collection and analysis systems.

In the event that there are no appropriate data collection systems in place in which to insert those indicators, specialized research will be conducted. For the purpose of this JP, we have developed a small number of targeted quantitative and qualitative research projects aimed at detailing the experiences of **marginalized groups of women in Vietnam** in relation to GE. These include ethnic minorities, boys and girls at risk for trafficking, migrant women, and women laborers living in export processing zones, to name a few. In addition, the first-ever comprehensive base-line survey on the incidence of domestic violence will be carried out by WHO as part of the Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and DV. These specialized research projects will be fed directly into policy circles via the semi-annual conferences listed above, and also fed into the CG meetings.

Finally, a clearinghouse system will be developed whereby GE research reports, indicators and databases could be made regularly and publicly available from one location. This activity will be lead by UNDP and will bring together NCFAW, GSO, the VWU and the various research and training institutes which currently house mini-resources centers on gender research. Together, they will identify a more regular system to collect, catalogue and disseminate gender equity research and the JP will provide TA to assist them in developing a sustainability mechanism following the conclusion of the JP. As such NCFAW already plans to request human and financial resources from the Government to sustain the clearinghouse. The following is a brief outline of the four Process Outputs that will serve to successfully achieve Joint Outcome 3.

- Output 3.1: Current gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are reviewed and new indicators identified through research.
- Output 3.2: Gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are integrated into ongoing national data collection processes and reporting.
- Output 3.3: Data and information collected to promote national gender equality policy dialogues for marginalized groups.
- Output 3.4: Centralized clearinghouse of gender research reports and indicators by government, donors and political and civil society groups (VWU) established (through GSO).

Following are detailed activities to be conducted to achieve each process output:

Output 3.1: Current gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are reviewed and new indicators identified through research.

Activity 3.1.1: GSO to calculate the Gender related Development Index (GDI), the gender empowerment measure (GEM), and the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index - a mix of qualitative and quantitative data to enable the preparation of periodic reports on the status of men and women in Vietnam and to provide accurate gender analysis as required.

Estimated Budget: US\$52,730

National Implementation: GSO US\$20,630

UN Implementation: UNDP US\$32,100

- Main content:
 - Technical assistance to GSO to collect data for all three indexes
 - Training GSO, VASS and users to calculate all three indexes and collecting required data by national consultants

- A study tour to UNDP and GSO in Malaysia where gender gap index was calculated in 2006
- Dissemination of publications and information of indexes, national workshop(s)
- NIP: GSO
- Other participating agencies and subcontracts: VASS, MOLISA, MOCST and concerned data users
- Technical Support Agency: UNDP

Activity 3.1.2: GSO and MOH to conduct a national survey on women's health and DV.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 459,400 (WHO)

National Implementation: GSO US\$340,630

UN Implementation: WHO US\$118,770

Note: The JP will support \$370,590 for this activity. The UN will assist GSO in seeking an additional \$88,810 in funding through other sources.

- Main content:
 - Employ local and international consultants to support implementation of activities
 - Technical backstopping from WHO Headquarters' specialists
 - Organize special training for interviewers and supervisors
 - Carry out the survey using the methodology of the "WHO multi-country study on violence against women": quantitative part with questionnaire, qualitative part with selected interviews
 - Select sites in nationally representative areas.
 - Produce and disseminate results and report during a workshop
- NIP: GSO
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOH, MOCST, and concerned agencies and national research institutes to be identified
- Technical Support Agency: WHO

Output 3.2: Gender equality and sex-disaggregated indicators are integrated into ongoing national data collection processes and reporting.

Activity 3.2.1 - Provide TA to engender the labor force survey.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 44,940

National Implementation: GSO US\$11,236

UN Implementation: ILO US\$33,704

- Content:
 - Recruitment local and international consultants
 - TA to integrate and analyze gender issues into the labor force survey
 - Develop user-friendly database system for labor force survey
- NIP: GSO
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: National Research Institutes and concerned agencies
- Technical Support Agency: ILO

Activity 3.2.2 – Provide TA to engender national censuses and surveys on rural issues

Estimated Budget: US\$ 30,000

UN Implementation: FAO US\$30,000

- Main content:
 - Recruit local and international consultants to assist in the implementation of the activities.
 - Review content relating to gender in the two mentioned above investigations conducted by GSO.
 - Integrate gender issues and indicators into two above surveys
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MARD and GSO
- Technical Support Agency: FAO

Activity 3.2.3 – Provide TA to engender the annual enterprise survey.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 39,884

National Implementation: GSO \$11,236

UN Implementation: ILO \$28,648

- Main content:
 - Recruit local and international consultants to assist implementation of activities.
 - TA to integrate and analyze gender issues into the enterprise survey
 - Develop user-friendly database system for enterprise survey
- NIP: GSO
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: VCCI
- Technical Support Agency: ILO

Activity 3.2.4 - Compile data on children and GE for reporting on national and international commitments, through existing national household surveys

Estimated Budget: US\$ 48,150

National Implementation: GSO US\$48,150

- Main content:
 - Collect and process selected data on child rights and GE.
 - Publish selected data.
- NIP: GSO
- Other National Partners: MOLISA Technical Support Agency: UNICEF

Activity 3.2.5 – Provide TA to engender the annual Population Change Survey (3% survey) and the VHLSS.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 72,080

National Implementation: GSO US\$39,215

UN Implementation: UNFPA US\$32,865

- Main content:
 - Recruit local and international consultants to facilitate implementation of activities.
 - Review content relating to Gender into the Population Change Survey and the VHLSS
 - TA to integrate and analyze gender issues into the Population Change Survey and the VHLSS
 - Develop user-friendly database system for Population Change Survey and VHLSS
- NIP: GSO
- Technical Support Agency: UNFPA

Process Output 3.3: Data and information collected to promote national gender equality policy dialogues for marginalized groups.

Activity 3.3.1 – Provide TA for research and policy dialogues on ethnic minority women's access to legal services.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 82,058

National Implementation: MOLISA US\$34,764

UN Implementation: UNDP \$47,294

- Main content:
 - Recruit a research team
 - Stock-take, desk review and analyze currently available data
 - Collect some new data and information
 - Produce a policy research paper based on analysis
 - Organize a policy dialogue on the policy research results and recommendations
 - Translate policy study results to different ethnic minority languages
- NIP: MOLISA
- CIP: Qualified research institute
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: GSO and concerned line ministries
- Technical Support Agency: UNDP

Activity 3.3.2 – Assess the incidence of trafficking in boys and girls to provide data to ensure adequate attention is paid to the trafficking of boys. The data is used for advocacy for anti trafficking policies.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 45,313

National Implementation: GSO US\$27,819

UN Implementation IOM \$17,494

- Main content:
 - Organize a consultative workshop to develop a research plan
 - Review existing data
 - Recruitment of national and international consultants
- NIP: GSO
- CIP: Selected NGOs
- Technical Support Agency: IOM

Activity 3.3.3 – Research on remittances from migrant workers from a gender perspective, taking into account existing problems of remittance and pilot a model of intervention to provide more information for responsible people who enact decrees and policies related to the two laws

Estimated Budget: US\$ 40,379

National Implementation: GSO \$25,400

UN Implementation: IOM \$14,979

- Main content:
 - Recruit local and international consultants.
 - Build research plans.
 - Make research, analyze results and prepare research reports.
 - Host consultation meetings.
 - Publish and disseminate reports.
 - Policy-Dialogue Conferences.
- NIP: GSO
- CIP: A selected research institute
- Technical Support Agency: IOM

Activity 3.3.4 - Research on the situation of sex workers in Vietnam and policy gaps, with a view to bring gender discrimination to attention of policy-makers in supporting the implementation of the laws.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 58,850

National Implementation: MOLISA \$41,730

UN Implementation: IOM US\$17,120

- Main content:
 - Recruit local and international consultants.
 - Build research plans.
 - Conduct research, analyze results, prepare research reports and organize a workshop on research findings
- NIP: MOLISA
- Technical Support Agency: IOM

Activity 3.3.5 – Research on working conditions of vulnerable rural women living in poverty in the following conditions: (a) as women workers in industrial parks and processing zones, (b) as female laborers working in communities experiencing land use reform, and (c) and as workers in the informal and domestic economy. This research is directly linked to policy advocacy in 1.3.9

Estimated Budget: US\$30,000 UN Agency: FAO US\$ 30,000. This activity is linked with Activity 1.3.9. ILO's budget for Activity 3.3.5 is therefore placed under Activity 1.3.9

- Main content:
 - Recruit local and international consultants
 - Develop research plans
 - Conduct research, analyze results and prepare research reports
 - Organize consultation meetings
 - Publish and disseminate reports
 - Policy-Dialogue Conferences
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MARD and MOLISA
- Technical Support Agency: ILO, FAO

Output 3.4: Centralized clearinghouse of gender research reports and indicators by government, donors and political and civil society groups established (through GSO).

Activity 3.4.1 - GSO to store and disseminate gender related data and develop an annual publication on sex-disaggregated data.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 63,923

National Implementation: GSO \$48,150

UN Implementation: UNDP \$15,773

- Main content:
 - Recruit national and international consultants to assist with activities of correction and edition of periodical reports on issues relating to gender-disaggregated data.
 - Support GSO's data warehouse in storing and disseminating gender statistical data
 - Publish periodical reports with gender-disaggregated data
- NIP: GSO
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: MOLISA and NCFAW
- Technical Support Agency: UNDP

Activity 3.4.2 - Establish a clearinghouse for cataloguing and providing access to sex-disaggregated data, research and reports on GE in Vietnam and develop a strategy for sustainability (NCFAW).

Estimated Budget: US\$ 117,525

National Implementation: MOLISA \$115,025

UN Implementation: UNDP \$2,500

- Main content:
 - Recruit national and international consultants to assist with activities
 - Host consultation conferences on information centre building for different stakeholders
 - Purchase computers for the information centre
 - Catalogue existing research and reports
 - Develop a database for the internet, storing data, research, reports on GE in Vietnam
 - Translate research reports
 - Host workshops to develop a strategy for sustainability
- NIP: MOLISA
- CIP: NCFAW
- Other National Partners including subcontracts: GSO
- Technical Support Agency: UNDP

Activity 3.4.3 – Build a database on the International Convention of Children’s Rights, CEDAW and “a World Appropriate for Children” (WAFC) using Viet info technology.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 10,700

National Implementation: GSO \$US\$10,700

- Main content:
 - Support GSO to develop CRC/CEDAW database using VI technology (including on-the-job data admin training for core staff of GSO and MOLISA)
 - Support MOLISA to develop WAFC database using VI technology (including on-the-job data admin training for core staff of GSO and MOLISA)
- NIP: GSO
- Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: MOLISA
- Technical Support Agency: UNICEF

Activity 3.4.4 – Compile, publish and disseminate of CD-Rom on VietInfo database and web-based documents on children and GE to principal counterparts in all levels.

Estimated Budget: US\$ 23,861

National Implementation: GSO \$23,861

- Main content:
 - Create web pages for CRC/CEDAW/WAFC databases (web pages at MOLISA and GSO) including server upgrade and web maintenance supports
 - Create and disseminate CD-ROMs of the databases
- NIP: GSO
- Other Participating Agency including subcontracts: MOLISA
- Technical Support Agency: UNICEF

Table 1: Summary of Activities of the JP on Gender Equality

Activities	MOLISA Component Project				MOCST Component Project				GSO Component Project			
	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Output 1.1												
Act 1.1.1	MOLISA		MOCST, CP, NA, line ministries and concerned local agencies	UNIFEM/ UNFPA								
Output 1.2												
Act. 1.2.1	MOLISA	NA, CP	MOCST, line ministries and concerned local agencies	UNIFEM, / UNFPA								
Act 1.2.2					MOCST			UNFPA				
Act 1.2.3 (a)	MOLISA		GSO, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers	UNDP								
Act 1.2.3 (b)					MOCST		GSO, NA, line ministries and other duty bearers	UNDP				
Output 1.3												
Act 1.3.1 (a)	MOLISA	CP and NA and key line ministries	Selected line ministries and concerned agencies at local level	UNFPA								
Act 1.3.1 (b)					MOCST	CP and NA and key line ministries and agencies	Selected line ministries and concerned agencies at local level	UNFPA				

Activities	MOLISA Component Project				MOCST Component Project				GSO Component Project			
	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Act 1.3.2 (a)	MOLISA	CP, NA, key line ministries and agencies	Other duty bearers	UNFPA/UNAIDS								
Act 1.3.2 (b)					MOCST	Key line ministries and agencies	CP, NA, key line ministries and agencies	UNFPA/UNAIDS				
Act 1.3.3 (a)	MOLISA	CP, NA, selected provinces and selected duty bearers	CP and concerned agencies at local level	UNFPA								
Act 1.3.3 (b)					MOCST	Key line ministries and agencies	CP, NA, and concerned agencies at local level	UNFPA				
Act 1.3.4	MOLISA	NA	MOCST	UNICEF/UNFPA								
Act 1.3.5	MOLISA		MOCST, NA (Women Parliamentarian Group)	UNIFEM								
Act 1.3.6									GSO		MARD	FAO/UNFPA
Act 1.3.7	MOLISA		Concerned and some localities	ILO								
Act 1.3.8	MOLISA		Concerned and some localities	ILO								
Act 1.3.9	MOLISA		Concerned and some localities	ILO								

Activities	MOLISA Component Project				MOCST Component Project				GSO Component Project			
	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Act 1.3.10							MOH, MOCST, MOLISA	WHO/ UNFPA				
Act 1.3.11							MOJ and MPS	UNODC				
Act 1.3.12							MOJ and MPS	UNODC				
Act 1.3.13	MOLISA	MOIC		UNESCO								
Act 1.3.14	MOLISA	MOET		UNESCO								
Act 1.3.15	MOLISA	MOET		UNESCO								
Output 2.1												
Act 2.1.1	MOLISA		MOCST & GSO	UNIFEM								
Act 2.1.2			MOLISA, MOCST, concerned agencies, selected NGOs under the network of Gencomnet	UNIFEM								
Act 2.1.3	MOLISA		MOCST, NCFAW, and other members of GAP	UNIFEM								
Act 2.1.4					MOCST	Centre of Women Development (CWD)/VWU		IOM				
Output 2.2												
Act 2.2.1			VCCI	UNIDO/ ILO								
Act 2.2.2			VCCI,	UNIDO/ ILO								

Activities	MOLISA Component Project				MOCST Component Project				GSO Component Project			
	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Output 2.3												
Act 2.3.1	MOLISA		MOCST and mass media	UNFPA								
Act 2.3.2							Key mass media, MOCST, MOLISA	UNFPA				
Act 2.3.3	MOLISA		MOCST and key mass media	UNFPA								
Output 3.1												
Act 3.1.1									GSO		VASS, MOLISA, MOCST, and concerned data users	UNDP
Act 3.1.2									GSO		MOH, MOCST, and concerned agencies and national research institutes to be identified	WHO
Output 3.2												
Act 3.2.1									GSO		National Research Institutes and concerned agencies	ILO
Act 3.2.2											MARD and GSO	FAO
Act 3.2.3									GSO		VCCI	ILO

Activities	MOLISA Component Project				MOCST Component Project				GSO Component Project			
	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies	NIP	CIP	Other National Partners including subcontractors	UN Technical Support Agencies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Act 3.2.4									GSO		MOLISA	UNICEF
Act 3.2.5									GSO			UNFPA
Output 3.3												
Act 3.3.1	MOLISA	Qualified research institute	GSO and concerned line ministries	UNDP								
Act 3.3.2									GSO	Selected NGOs		IOM
Act 3.3.3									GSO	A selected research institute		IOM
Act 3.3.4	MOLISA			IOM								
Act 3.3.5			MARD & MOLISA	ILO/FAO								
Output 3.4												
Act 3.4.1									GSO		MOLISA & NCFAW	UNDP
Act 3.4.2	MOLISA	NCFAW	GSO	UNDP								
Act 3.4.3									GSO		MOLISA	UNICEF
Act 3.4.4									GSO		MOLISA	UNICEF

VII. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Annual Work Plan

At the beginning of every year an AWP for each component project will be developed jointly by UN agencies and implementing agencies. It also includes annual targets used for measuring progress that contributes to the achievement of the expected outputs of the JP. In order to measure quantitative and qualitative progress the following MEF (Table 2) has been developed which will be revised if required based on lessons learned and progress in the implementation of the JP.

Additionally, process indicators have been developed at the request of the MDG-F to measure the process and achievement of joint programming as an aid modality within the context of UN Reform.

Process Indicators

1. Joint annual reviews and reporting system operational and coordinated by the PMU:
2. Perception of stakeholders on UN comparative advantage in and joint approach to addressing systematic problems relating to GE in Viet Nam [baseline from UN Stakeholder Survey, feedback from JP Gender MTR and final evaluation].
3. MDG 3, GE and women's empowerment, and CEDAW indicators, addressed and prioritized in all programme activities and resource allocations.
4. TOR for UN lead agencies, Gender PCG sub-working group on the JP clearly describe how participating UNCT agencies organise themselves to achieve strategies and results in the JP.
5. Demonstrated value added by joint approach to programming through the Gender Joint Programme, through a common voice, joint planning and joint annual review of JP implementation.
6. Timely delivery of the outputs agreed by Government and UN organizations in the Joint Programme Document and AWPs.
7. Capacity development strategies and activities based on and pursued according to a common analysis.
8. Stakeholder satisfaction with implementation including mechanism for fund transfer and UNCT coordination in support of JP implementation.

Table 2: Vietnam Joint Programme on Gender Equality Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
UNDAF: Laws, policies and governance structures are in place that support and promote a rights-based development process in line with the principles of the MDGs	Number of Action Plans approved for implementation of GE and DVP law	none	At least two National Action Plans approved by the year 2011	The final evaluation report of JP
Strategic Result: Improved capacity of relevant national and provincial authorities, institutions and other duty bearers to effectively implement the GEL DVL.	<p>Authority of SMA s (MOLISA and MOCST) to implement the GE and DV laws</p> <p>Organizational capacity of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) to implement the GE and DV laws</p> <p>Effect of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in policy process at sectoral level</p>	<p>Accountability for implementation of GE and DV laws</p> <p>SMA (MOLISA and MOCST) resources are insufficient to carry out the task</p> <p>SMA (MOLISA and MOCST) influence on lead ministries limited</p>	<p>Clarity in the accountability of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST)</p> <p>SMA (MOLISA and MOCST) organizational effectiveness improved</p> <p>SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) are able to mainstream gender in the work of lead ministries</p>	<p>Evaluation of capacity building strategy of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in Q3 2009</p> <p>Quarterly and Annual JP reports</p> <p>Reports from semi-annual workshops</p> <p>Completed capacity assessment report</p> <p>SMA (MOLISA and MOCST) annual program and special reports on gender implementation (CG, MDGs, CEDAW, CSW, etc.)</p>
Joint Outcome 1. Improved skills, knowledge and practices for the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Law on GEL and DVL..	Availability of implementation strategy for GE Law.	<p>No implementation strategy for GE law</p> <p>Implementation decree of GE law under development</p>	MOLISA and some key line ministries have implementation strategies for GE and DV laws	<p>PMU quarterly meetings and reports</p> <p>Evaluation of capacity building strategy of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in Q3 2009</p>

Table 2: Vietnam Joint Programme on Gender Equality Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
		Implementation decrees of DVP law under development		Annual Review of JP by NSC Roadmap/Strategy Documents
Process Output 1.1. Capacity assessed of the SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST), line ministries, National Assembly, Communist Party (including the Vietnam Women's Union) and concerned agencies at the local level	SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) and key stakeholders have realistic understanding and TOR for their role and capacity for the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the laws. Clear assessment of strengths, weaknesses and needs concerning the 2 laws	Limited capacity to implement strategy	Clear gender capacity indicators and recommendations for capacity building	Completed capacity assessment report Completed record of interviews Completed surveys Reports from workshops Clear TORs
Process Output 1.2. Relevant POAs are developed for the SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST), line ministries, National Assembly and Communist Party at central and local level to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws	Availability of relevant POAs Availability of M&E Framework for the two laws	Insufficient strategy to implement 2 laws No existing M&E framework for 2 laws	Relevant POAs disseminated to all institutions and levels of implementation Functioning reporting system across institutions in place Sufficient M&E framework for government for 2 laws	Evaluation of capacity building strategy of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in Q3 2009 Annual Review of JP by NSC PMU quarterly meetings Relevant POA Documents

Table 2: Vietnam Joint Programme on Gender Equality Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<p>Process Output 1.3. Technical assistance to improve the capacity of the SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST), line ministries, National Assembly, and Communist Party to implement, evaluate, monitor and report on the two laws</p>	<p>Availability of tools and information for gender analysis across sectors</p> <p>GE and DV laws integrated into Annual Work Plans and PoAs of key line ministries</p>	<p>Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines are available, but underutilized</p> <p>Undefined roles of party, mass organizations, elected bodies in oversight of implementation of GE and DV laws</p> <p>Undefined roles of line ministries in implementation of GE and DV laws</p>	<p>User-friendly gender analysis tools available for implementing agencies</p> <p>GE and DV laws integrated into Annual Work Plans and PoAs of key line ministries.</p>	<p>Gender Mainstreaming tools and materials</p> <p>Evaluation of capacity building strategy of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in Q3 2009</p> <p>Annual Review of JP by Steering Committee</p> <p>PMU quarterly meetings</p> <p>Annual reports, work plans, PoAs of key line ministries</p>
<p>Joint Outcome 2. Enhanced partnerships and coordination around GE within and outside government.</p>	<p>Authority of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in coordination of gender architecture across Government, civil society and donors</p>	<p>Lack of comprehensive and coordinated gender mainstreaming function across government, civil society and donors</p>	<p>Effective coordination of gender mainstreaming function by empowered SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST)</p>	<p>Evaluation of capacity building strategy of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in Q3 2009</p> <p>Semi-annual conferences</p> <p>Annual and mid-term GAP report to CG Meeting</p> <p>Annual Review of JP by NSC</p> <p>PMU quarterly meetings</p>

Table 2: Vietnam Joint Programme on Gender Equality Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
Process Output 2.1. Networks on gender equality are strengthened and sustained through relevant Government and outside of Government systems, with effective linkages and information among stakeholders	<p>Gender Partnership group and functions effectively</p> <p>GENCOMNET and GAP bring GE issues to attention of policy makers</p> <p>GE issues are fed into National Policy dialogues</p>	<p>Map of GE initiatives and budget allocation unknown</p> <p>Limited interaction between networks</p>	GAP and GENCOMNET interaction brings about policy changes	<p>Semi-annual conferences</p> <p>Annual and mid-term GAP report to CG Meeting</p> <p>Annual Review of JP by NSC</p> <p>PMU quarterly meetings</p>
Process Output 2.2. Improved partnership between mass organizations and government agencies to promote women's economic empowerment.	Networks around women entrepreneurship promotion and women entrepreneurs at both grass-roots and national levels strengthened	Unclear implementation strategy for GE law on women's economic empowerment and weak mainstreaming strategy for GE	Awareness of importance of economic empowerment of women for GE increased among policy makers, especially VCCI, MOLISA, VWU	Annual review of JP by NSC
	Tools and reference materials for women entrepreneurship promotion and economic empowerment implemented by entrepreneurs and policy makers, especially VCCI, MOLISA and VWU		Tools and reference materials available to entrepreneurs and policy makers	Semi-annual conferences
		Weak network among partners working on women's economic empowerment as well as among women entrepreneurs		
Process Output 2.3. Communication network on GE developed for mass dissemination of two laws.	Communication network on GE in existence.	Many journalism networks, but no GE Communication	Press coverage for research findings and bi-annual meetings.	Annual review of JP by NSC

Table 2: Vietnam Joint Programme on Gender Equality Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
	Increase in press coverage on the 2 laws	network. No communication strategy for DV or GE Laws.	Communication strategy for 2 laws developed and approved.	Semi-annual conferences with articles and other forms of mass media coverage collected from network members
Joint Outcome 3. Strengthened evidence-based data and data systems for promoting GE.	Availability of data and info for monitoring the implementation of GE and DV laws Availability of data and info systems for policy development related to the two laws	No system to monitor implementation of GE and DV laws Insufficient data for policy development on GE and DV issues	Availability of data for monitoring of GE and DV laws Availability of system to monitor implementation of GE and DV laws Policy is based on evidence provided by research	Evaluation of capacity building strategy of SMAs (MOLISA and MOCST) in Q3 2009 Annual and semi-annual GAP reports to CG Meeting Semi-Annual Conferences Annual Review of JP by NSC quarterly meetings
Process Output 3.1. Current GE and sex-disaggregated indicators are reviewed and new indicators identified through research.	Increase in number and quality of GE and sex-disaggregated indicators	Insufficient data on certain issues prevents policy change or development A number of issues were not addressed as per concluding comments of CEDAW Committee	GE and sex-disaggregated indicators are identified and improved	Annual and semi-annual GAP report to CG Meeting Annual Review of JP by NSC PMU quarterly meetings
Process Output 3.2. GE and sex-disaggregated indicators are integrated into ongoing national data collection processes and reporting.	National surveys incorporate GE and sex-disaggregated indicators	Insufficient and under-utilized system to collect baseline data No system to report on implementation of GE and DV laws developed yet	A number of studies collect relevant baseline data to monitor implementation of GE and DV laws Availability of indicators to measure GE and DV Newly identified indicators are	Annual and semi-annual GAP report to CG Meeting Semi-annual conferences Annual Review of JP by NSC

Table 2: Vietnam Joint Programme on Gender Equality Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
		Data is collected, but not sufficiently analyzed	integrated into national and ongoing surveys	PMU quarterly meetings
Process Output 3.3. Data and information collected to promote national GE policy dialogues for most marginalized groups.	GE data concerning marginalized women is collected Policy reports/papers cite data on marginalized women	Inadequate attention paid to understanding experiences of most vulnerable groups of people regarding GE Limited availability of research on most marginalized groups	Data and research reports available for public in a centralized database and library Data and research reports on marginalized and under-represented women are available	Annual and semi-annual GAP report to CG Meeting Semi-annual conferences Annual Review of JP by NSC PMU quarterly meetings
Process Output 3.4. Centralized clearinghouse of gender research reports and indicators by government, donors and civil society groups established (through GSO).	A centralized system for gender research reports and data available Annual sex-disaggregated statistics document developed and disseminated	Insufficient coordination and open availability of gender related research, data and indicators	Data and research reports available for public in a centralized database and library	Annual and semi-annual GAP report to CG Meeting Semi-annual conferences Annual Review of JP by NSC PMU quarterly meetings

VIII. Recommendations for domestic financial mechanism of the programme/project

1. For ODA Fund

ODA Fund: **USD 4,588,810** of which:

- Budget allocated for construction: 0 % of total ODA Fund
- Budget allocated for administration activities: 100 % of total ODA Fund
- Re-lending: 0 % of total ODA Fund.

\$4,500,000 has been mobilized for this Programme from the donor, the MDG-F. The UN will assist GSO in seeking an additional \$88,810 from other sources in order to fully implement activity 3.1.2.

The following budget breakdown to be received by the Government (3 NIPs) under pooled funding³ through UNFPA as the MA and by UN organisations under direct implementation include the following:

TOTAL BUDGET FOR UN-GOVT JOINT PROGRAMME ON GENDER

National Implementation		
MOLISA (Including PMU activities)	\$	1,263,074
MOCST (Including CPMU activities)	\$	294,160
GSO (Including CPMU activities)	\$	600,670
Sub-Total	\$	2,157,905
Direct Implementation		
1. UNFPA (Including PMU/CPMU activities: Salary for JPG Specialist, JP workshop, Annual JP Review meeting, etc.)	\$	588,750
2. ILO	\$	424,960
3. UNIFEM	\$	242,681
4. UNESCO	\$	215,875
5. UNDP	\$	215,367
6. UNODC	\$	209,083
7. WHO	\$	172,270
8. UNIDO	\$	127,311
9. FAO	\$	90,000
10. IOM	\$	52,803
11. UNICEF	\$	2,995
<hr/>		
Sub-Total	\$	2,342,095
Total MDGF Support	\$	4,500,000
Funds to be mobilized for GSO Component project	\$	88,810
GRAND TOTAL	\$	4,588,810

It should be noted that UNAIDS will provide TA using its own resources

2. For Counterpart Contribution Fund (MOLISA will send immediately the counterpart fund of 3 NIPs by tomorrow):

MOLISA:

³ In this Joint Programme document 'pooled funding' refers to the funds that are received from the MDTF by UNFPA as MA and transferred to the National Implementing Partners (NIPs). This is to differentiate between funding received by Participating UN Organizations from MDTF for direct implementation, Therefore, there is only one source of funds contributing to the pooled funding.

The total budget from MOLISA as a government contribution for the implementation of the JP on Gender is **VND 890,000,000** (equivalent US\$ 52,353). This amount represents MOLISA's annual government budget for management for the umbrella project and MOLISA's component project.

MOCST:

The total budget from MOCST as a government contribution for the implementation of the JP on Gender is **VND 540,000,000** (equivalent US\$ 31,765). This amount represents MOCST's annual government budget for management for the MOCST's component project.

GSO:

The total budget from GSO as a government contribution for the implementation of the JP on Gender is **VND 180,000,000** (equivalent US\$ 10,588). This amount is for management for the GSO's component project.

The portion of counterpart fund to implement activities under CIP will be responsibilities of respective CIP.

IX. Organization for Management and Implementation of the Programme/Project

1. Organizational structure for implementation of the Programme, Component Projects within the framework of the Programme

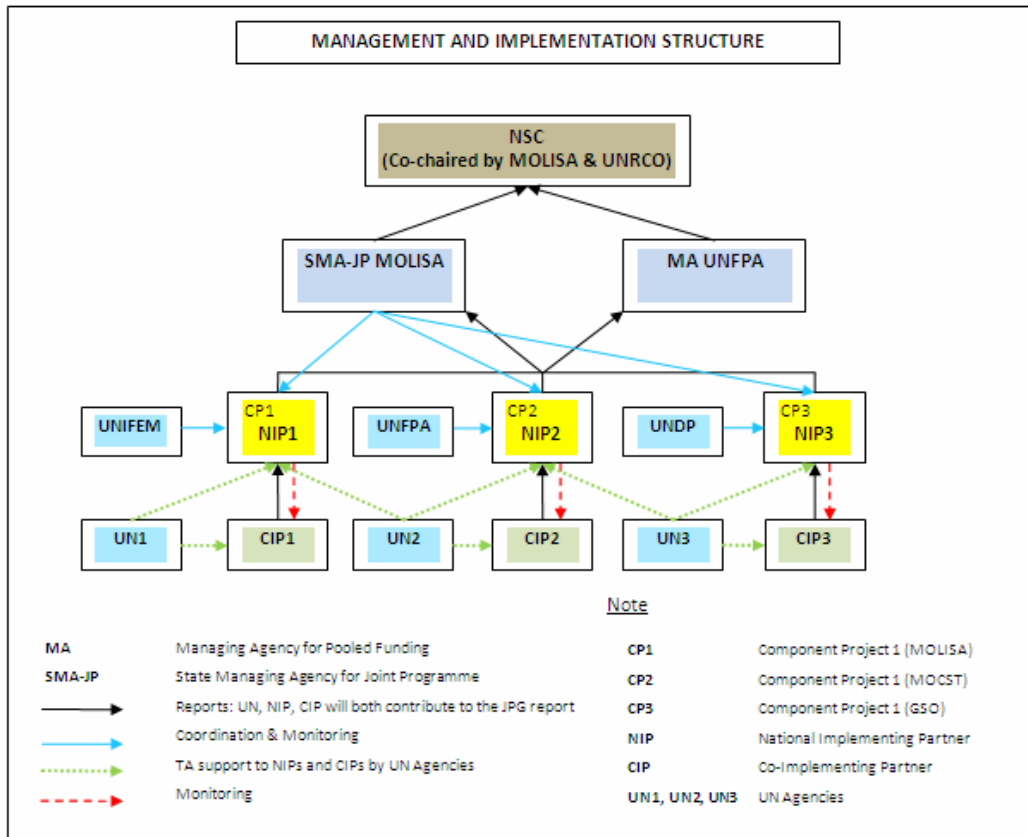
The three-year JP consists of an umbrella programme and three specific component projects, each coordinated by one Government Agency and one UN Agency respectively. The three Government agencies are MOCST, MOLISA and GSO. They assume responsibility for ensuring the adequacy of the overall coordination and management of the component project including the finances released by UNFPA as the Managing Agent of the Pooled Funding.

The three coordinating UN Agencies are UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNDP. Each Agency will provide coordination support to the relevant NIP for implementation of the component project managed by the respective NIP (UNFPA and MOCST, UNIFEM with MOLISA and UNDP and GSO). The interventions under both the Government (by NIPs) and UN direct implementation are embedded in each of the three component projects.

MOLISA as the State Managing Agent for the JP will be the overall coordinating partner for the umbrella programme from the Government side and UNFPA will be the overall coordinating agency from the UN side. The 11 UN agencies participate in the JP both as technical support agencies and as implementers, while UNAIDS will provide only technical support to the JP.

The Millennium Development Trust Fund (MDTF) office already signed a Global Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Spain regarding the MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F) whereby the MDTF office will be the overall AA for the Fund which includes many JPs from other countries. Since they already signed a global agreement on the pass-through arrangement no other agreement with MDTF/AA is required at the country level. The Umbrella document will be signed by all 11 Participating UN Organizations who will receive funding from the MDTF, three NIPs and the UN Resident Coordinator.

The JP project will be overall guided by the National Steering Committee (NSC). Management and implementation will be coordinated by the PMU. The following is an organigram of the organizational, management and implementation structure of the JP.



Role of Resident Coordinator:

The MDG-F will rely on the UNRC to facilitate collaboration between participating UN agencies to ensure the programme is on track and that promised results are being delivered. The UNRC will exercise his/her authority over the programme by being entrusted with leadership of the overall programme design, ongoing programmatic oversight of the Fund's activities by co-chairing the National Steering Committee meetings.

National Steering Committee:

The NSC will provide oversight and strategic guidance to the programme throughout the three-year programme and will have the following members:

Representative, MOLISA (NSC Co-chair): The Government Aid Coordinating Agencies (GACA) has designated MOLISA as the co-chair of the NSC. Noting that MOLISA is one of the three NIPs, the co-chair will be at the Vice Minister level to provide independent oversight of the JP.

Resident Coordinator (NSC Co-chair)

Members: MPI as a member of GACA, and Spanish Embassy

Other UN agencies, donors, Government representatives and members of civil society will be invited to participate in NSC meetings as observers or to provide information as needed. Decisions to invite observers will be made by the co-chairs. The NSC will meet semi-annually, and all decisions will be made through consensus. The main function of the NSC is to exercise oversight and be responsible for making necessary arrangements for assurance of successful functioning of the JP and to approve the consolidated AWP. Specific responsibilities are for the following:

- Reviewing and adopting the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures of the NSC and/or modify them, as necessary;
- Approving the Joint Programme Document before submission to the Fund Committee. Minutes of meeting to be sent to MDG-F Secretariat with final programme submission;
- Approving the strategic direction for the implementation of the JP within the operational framework authorized by the MDG-F Steering Committee;

- Aligning MDG-F funded activities with the UN Strategic Framework or UNDAF approved strategic priorities;
- Approving the documented arrangements for management and coordination;
- Establishing programme baselines to enable sound monitoring and evaluation
- Reviewing the Consolidated JP Report from the Administrative Agent (AA) and provide strategic comments and decisions and communicate this to the Participating UN Organizations;
- Chairing annual JP reviews and suggesting corrective action to emerging strategic and implementation problems;
- Creating synergies and seeking agreement on similar programmes and projects by other donors
- Approving the communication and public information plans prepared by the PMU.

Programme Management Unit (PMU):

The members of the PMU include the following:

01 PMU Director and 01 Deputy Director representing MOLISA, 02 senior staff from MOCST and GSO representing CPMUs and being members of PMU, some staff of MOLISA will participate in PMU as members, and other staff such as one co-coordinator, one administrative assistant cum interpreter, one accountant who will work full time and be recruited based on the existing cooperation procedures with UNFPA

Each CPMU representative will attend all key PMU meetings to ensure cooperation and smooth coordination.

Budget of the JP will be used to pay for 3 full time project staff (coordinator, administrative assistant and accountant) the JP Gender Specialist. The PMU Director will be recruited and paid by MOLISA and shall be the National JP Director at the same time. He/she will be responsible for recruiting the PMU national staff in agreement with UNFPA and MPI. A number of staff assisting for the implementation of the JP is paid by MOLISA budget. The above personnel will work at the Project Office located in MOLISA and will support effective functioning of the PMU and the JP.

The Gender Specialist will provide technical support to the PMU and the two CPMUs based on the agreed TOR between MPI and the UN. While the Specialist will not be an official member of the PMU, he/she will be physically located at the PMU office while she/he will spend one day per week at the two CPMU offices, as appropriate

Government Circular 3 - 2007/TT-BKH of 12 March, 2007 and regulations on co-operations between UNFPA and Viet Nam on project management and implementation will be followed.

In addition to the Government regulations and in accordance with the MDGF Guideline to take on additional responsibilities in absence of Programme Management Committee (PMC), the PMU will also be responsible for:

- Providing technical and substantive leadership regarding the activities envisaged in the Annual Work Plan in consultation with relevant UN agencies;
- Agreeing on re-allocations and budget revisions and make recommendations to the NSC as appropriate based on established procedures between the Government and the UN in Viet Nam;
- Meeting once a quarter with UN participating agencies to review the progress towards implementation and monitoring of the JP whereby decisions will taken jointly with the participating UN organizations
- Providing effective implementation support for the JP, including consolidation of AWP and budgets developed by the three component projects into a single consolidated AWP in coordination with UNFPA⁴ and other reports such as consolidated annual JP report, and programme related documents; and ensuring that budget overlaps or gaps are addressed;
- Developing a collaborative, coordination mechanism between the three component projects and ensuring there is joint management, coordination, planning, monitoring, and reporting;
- Ensuring operational coordination;
- Managing programme resources to achieve the outcomes and output defined in the programme;
- Establishing adequate reporting mechanisms in the programme;
- Addressing management and implementation problems;

⁴ Since the PMU under MOLISA have not been established yet, UNFPA and MOLISA will jointly work together to assist in the consolidation of the three component project AWP for 2009 only.

- Managing equipment and inventory of the PMU and consolidating the three inventories from each component project and submitting to UNFPA and MOLISA for review.
- Identifying emerging lessons learned and establishing communication and public information plans with technical input from the JP Gender Specialist

Component Project Management Unit (CPMU):

There are three component projects in the JP and the lead government agencies for each of the component project are: MOLISA, MOCST and GSO. There will be one full time component project manager and one accountant cum secretary in MOCST and GSO CPMUs. The main PMU will also serve as CPMU in MOLISA's component project. Government Circular 3 - 2007/TT-BKH of 12 March, 2007 and regulations on co-operations between UNFPA and Viet Nam on project management will be followed. In addition, to those regulations the CPMU is also responsible for:

- Coordinating and compiling AWP for its component project (both PMU and CPMU for MOLISA, and CPMUs for MOCST and GSO)
- Coordinating and finalizing financial and narrative component project reports

UN coordinating agencies for the implementation of the three Component Projects:

The lead agencies for the three Component Projects will be coordinated by MOLISA and UNIFEM, MOCST and UNFPA, GSO and UNDP.

The lead UN agencies will be responsible for:

- Coordinating development of AWP for the activities under direct implementation and assisting in the development of realistic AWP under national implementation, with special attention to the first year of implementation
- Coordinating assistance on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the AWP for direct implementation and technical support to the activities under national implementation
- Liaise with UNFPA on preparing progress reports and addressing implementation issues.

Following up and coordinating meetings and information flow between UN agencies and CPMU.

Recruitment of consultants: Selection criteria for consultants will be jointly developed by NIP and concerned participating UN agency to ensure recruitment of appropriate and highly qualified consultants for quality outputs. Recruitment procedures will follow existing co-operation regulation between Vietnam and UNFPA.

National Implementing Partner (NIP)

1. The three NIPs of the JP are MOLISA⁵/Gender Equality Department, MOCST/Family Planning Department and GSO. They assume responsibility for the overall coordination and management of the component projects including the finances released by UNFPA. The three NIPs are responsible for making sure that an adequate and reliable system of internal control is built into the 3 component projects.
2. Following the approval of the JP, an official communication is sent to the three NIPs by UNFPA as MA to initiate the signing of the LOU.
3. Three LOUs will be signed by: (1) UNFPA and MOCST, (2) UNFPA and MOLISA and (3) UNFPA and GSO before the funds are released to each NIP. The LOU includes bank account details, a list of officials (two to three individuals) who are authorized to receive funds and to certify UNFPA financial reports on behalf of the project. It also elaborates on the financial, reporting and audit procedures.
4. NIPs are responsible for maintaining a complete set of project financial files containing all original documentation that supports disbursements made by the NIP. The NIP will ensure similar records are maintained for any activity/ies implemented by Co-Implementing Partner/s.

⁵ MOLISA has designated its Gender Equality Department as the focal point for the Component JP on GE. Likewise, MOCST has designated its Family Department as the focal point for the Component JP on DVP.

Co-Implementing Partners (CIP)

The CIPs are institutions that will receive funding from the NIPs and will be accountable to the NIPs. They will submit the financial and substantive reports together with relevant supporting documents to the NIPs for consolidation by the CPMU/PMU of the relevant NIP.

Sub-contractors

Sub-contractors are government ministries, NGOs or private sector institutions who will be contracted by a UN agency under direct implementation to implement an activity or a set of activities on behalf of the UN Agency. They will submit financial and substantive reports together with relevant supporting documents to the UN agencies based on a contract between the UN Agency and the subcontractor.

List of Vietnamese agencies in the JP implementation, including NIP, CIPs, and subcontractors

i. Government ministries

- Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (MOLISA)
- Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism (MOCST)
- Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) with GSO
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Education and Training
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Information and Communication
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Public Security

ii. Other agencies

- Central Communist Party Committee for Education and Popularization
- National Assembly (Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs, Parliamentary Committee for Culture, Youth, Education, and Parliamentary Women Group)
- National Committee For Advancement of Women
- Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Vietnam Women's Union
- Mass media: key mass-media agencies
- Other relevant agencies and organizations as requested
- Selected National University and Research Institutes
- Selected Vietnamese NGOs of Gender Community Network (Gencomnet)

2. Funds Management Arrangements for Programme, Component Projects under the framework of the programme

Financial Management Mechanisms and Accountability:

Fund Mechanism: The JP will be supported through a combination of pass-through and pooled funding secured from the MDG Achievement Fund supported by Spain (MDG-F) which foresees that the MDTF office in New York will act as the overall Administrative Agent. The MDTF Steering Committee will transfer the first annual installment to each participating UN Organization once it receives signed JP (which consists of an overall umbrella programme and three component projects) approved by the National Steering Committee. The MDTF will therefore disburse funds in its capacity as Administrative Agent to the UN participating organizations that will each be accountable for the use and management of their portion of the funds.

Based on a specific request from the Government to receive funds for the three NIPs through one UN Agency only as a way to streamline and simplify procedures in accordance with Hanoi Core Statement, it was agreed that UNFPA would be playing that role as Managing Agent. Hence, while UNDP and UNIFEM will continue coordinating their work with MOLISA and GSO, UNFPA will be the UN Agency receiving the funds to be implemented by MOCST, MOLISA and GSO, and will be accountable for overall financial management of these funds. These funds will therefore be pooled into UNFPA's accounts. UNFPA will therefore sign, as part of its procedures, a Letter of Understanding with each NIP (MOLISA, MOCST and GSO) before commencement of project implementation. The LOU records the agreement of both parties to adhere to UNFPA financial, rules, reporting and auditing procedures.

Given the funding mechanism of the JP is a combination of Pooled and Pass-through, following procedures will be followed based on the MDTF harmonized guidelines:

Pooled Fund Management

1. UNFPA, as the MA will receive funding from AA for national implementation as well as for those activities it will implement directly. It will use its own financial regulations and rules for the finance management of both – Government and UNFPA implementation of JP activities.
2. UNFPA reports on the portion it is managing on behalf of the 3 Implementing Partners. It will also report on the portion it is implementing directly.

Pass-through Fund Management

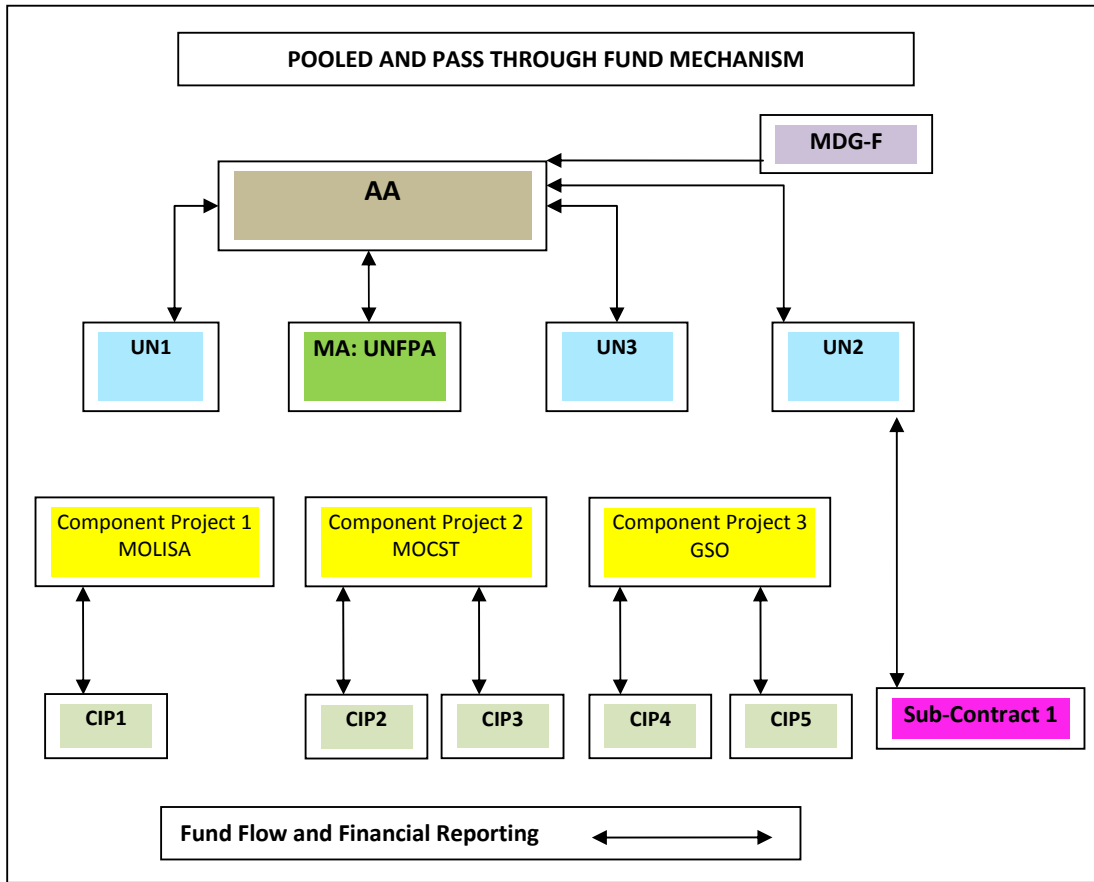
1. The 11 UN Agencies will receive funds directly from AA and will use their own financial regulations and rules and be accountable for the financial management of their respective activities. Each organization assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it by the AA.
2. Based upon approval of the AWP by the NSC, the 11 UN Agencies will complete the Fund Transfer Request Form and forward this to the UN RC.
3. The UN RC in Vietnam consolidates the Fund Transfer Request forms, adds a coversheet, and submits to MDTF to release funds.
4. The Headquarters of each Participating UN organization will submit to the MDTF Office a financial report stating expenditures incurred by each programme during the reporting period. The dead-line for this report is 30 April.
5. UNFPA's portion of reporting is for the funds it receives for its direct implementation and those for the implementation by the 3 Government IPs. Hence, it will prepare one financial report for the funds it receives from MDTF.
6. Based on the required six budget expense categories from MDTF, UNFPA as MA will use the standardized list of expense categories for reporting to MDTF. Refer to Annex 3.
7. Upon completion, the MDTF Office submits the Consolidated Joint Programme Progress Reports to the UN RC in Vietnam who distributes it to the NSC members.

Financial Reporting at the IP Level

1. The UNFPA Country Office will process the release of funds to the three NIPs based on UNFPA procedures.
2. The 3 NIPs will submit the quarterly Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure (FACE) form to UNFPA in accordance with the approved AWP, progress report of the previous quarter, work plan for the next quarter with breakdown of the estimated expenditures for release of funds. UNFPA will receive these documents within the first fifteen days of the first month of the following quarter (April, July, October and January) for recording previous quarter expenditures and releasing funds for the following quarter.
3. Implementing Partners (Government and UN) will ensure existing EU-UN Cost Norms, which are being revised, are applied by the NIPs for the implementation of JP activities. The counterpart contribution will be reviewed once the final EU-UN Cost Norms are approved for implementation. In case the NIPs are unable to cover the following component project activity costs which are incurred through being outsourced such as training facilities, photocopying and communications the 3 NIPs will request the UN Agencies to cover these costs from the project budget.
4. The NIP is accountable to UNFPA for the advance it receives from UNFPA.
5. Harmonized Cash Transfer (HACT) modality will be applied for direct cash transfer to the NIP, reimbursement of expenditures using FACE or direct payment by UNFPA if payment is requested to be made on behalf of the NIP.
6. In the event the NIP is not yet micro-assessed UNFPA will apply its own guidelines for annual audit if the annual expenditures exceed \$100,000.
7. If there is a request for a budget revision, the NIP will liaise with the UN Coordinating Agency and submit official letter to UNFPA for final approval.
8. The receiving UN organizations will apply a 7% indirect cost based upon JP expenditures.

The MDTF's harmonized Finance Reporting Procedures to Donors (based on UNDG approved guidelines) are to be used by the UN Agencies for requesting of funds from the MDTF.

The following charts the Pooled and Pass-Through Fund Mechanism combined with the specific role of UNFPA and three NIPs.



The benefits of this combination of modalities are 1) accountability principles remain the same as other funding modalities (i.e., UN organizations are accountable for the funds they receive and disburse); 2) all UN organizations implementing partners are jointly accountable for delivering results and conducting activities as outlined in the Results Framework and the AWP, which means greater success; and 3) NIPs only need to follow one set of rules for the funds they manage and file one set of reports for activities of the JP that under their responsibility thus reducing overhead, discouraging duplication of donor funds and encouraging transparency. The only risk is that the MA has extended accountability as they are responsible for both their own funded activities as well as those supported by other UN organizations, which are beyond their immediate expertise. However, this risk is mitigated by the very strong managing and coordinating role that the UN Gender Programme Coordination Group has developed for the JP and which is evident in the management and coordination mechanisms described above, the logistics and programmatic support that UNFPA is providing, and the MEF described below. The signing of the AWP will also further mitigate risk. Each UN organization assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it by the AA and makes obligations and incurs expenditure in support of activities agreed in AWP according to their agency's regulations and procedures.

Each UN organization establishes a separate ledger account for the receipt and demonstration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA under the agency implementation modality. UN organizations are requested to provide certified financial reporting according to the budget template provided in the MDG-F Operational Guidance Note issued by the MDTF Office and are entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions not exceeding 7 percent of the JP budget in accordance with provision of the MDG-F MOU signed between AA and the UN participating agencies.

Subsequent instalments will be released in accordance with AWP approved by the NSC, regardless of the implementation modality. The release of funds is subject to meeting a minimum commitment threshold (legally binding contracts signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years) of 70% of the previous funds released to the participating UN agencies combined. If the 70% threshold is not met for the programme as a whole, funds cannot be released to any organization, regardless of the individual agency's performance.

On the other hand, the following year's advance can be requested at any point after the combined commitment against the current advance has exceeded 70% and the AWP requirements have been met. If the overall commitment of the programme reached 70% before the end of the twelve month period, the

participating UN agencies may after endorsement by the NSC request the MDG-F Office, through the RC, to release the next instalment ahead of schedule.

The National JP Director is the holder of a separate bank account. The bank account is opened in a bank or Treasure selected by MOLISA for all transactions of JP activities to be implemented under MOLISA's component project. This JP has its own seal. After the project is operationally and financially completed, the PMU is required to close its account and announce the closure of the bank account and project. The ending of legal validity of its seal should be made in writing.

The two other component projects are entitled to open a separate account in a bank or Treasure selected by CPMUs and have their own seals. The Component Project Director is the holder of this account. After the project is operationally and financially completed, the CPMU is required to close its account and announce the closure of the bank account and project. The ending of legal validity of its seal should be made in writing. The Component Project Director is responsible for co-ordination of activity implementation, fund management and disbursement, including reporting forms.

Development and Approval of AWP:

- Each NIP in consultation with relevant UN Agencies, as well as Government and NGO partners in the Component Project, develops its AWP. It will be assisted by relevant UN coordinating agency (MOLISA/UNIFEM, MOCST/UNFPA and GSO/UNDP). Each NIP will ensure the AWP are realistic especially in the first year of implementation. Likewise, the 11 UN Agencies will consult with their subcontractors for the development of the AWP for UN Agency direct implementation.
- Once the AWP are developed in consultation with the 3 UN coordinating agencies, the 3 NIPs will send their AWP to UNFPA for approval in principle.
- Once UNFPA has approved in principle, the 3 NIPs will forward their AWP to PMU for consolidation and submission to NSC for approval.
- The NSC will review and approve the consolidated AWP (in memo).
- Based on the approved consolidated AWP, UNFPA and the 3 NIPs will sign AWP of the component projects.
- The two co-chairs of the NSC will sign the consolidated AWP.
- For 2009, UNFPA will coordinate with UNDP and UNIFEM for consolidation of the consolidated AWP in liaison with MOLISA.
- Each participating UN organization will recover indirect costs in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and as documented in the funding agreement signed with the donor. As such, the AWP should reflect the Indirect Costs for each UN participating organizations. The Indirect cost is a separate category expense as per MDTF Expense Category and will be reported as such.

Following steps for the approval of QWPs:

1. The respective CPMU works with the concerned agencies (UN Agency, NIP and CIPs) in developing the QWP for the component project and propose budget estimates for the planning quarter based on the approved AWP.
2. The Coordinating UN Agency (UNDP, UNFPA or UNIFEM) assist in development of QWPs to ensure they are in line with the approved AWP before the Component Project Directors submits with a complete documentation to UNFPA for approval and release of funds. It includes: quarterly Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure (FACE) form progress report of the previous quarter, work plan for the next quarter and breakdown of the estimated expenditures.

Audit: Auditing is made in compliance with UNFPA regulations for all budget transferred by UNFPA to NIP under the pooled fund modality. According to UNDG guidelines and HACT, micro assessment should be conducted for NIPs receiving more than \$500,000 per year from UN agencies combined. In this regard, GSO and MOLISA have been micro assessed and received moderate rating; As such following assurance activities will be implemented:

- 1 spot check per year
- Programmatic monitoring: According to Monitoring Plan that will be developed by PMU and CPMUs in consultation with UN
- Scheduled audit: Once for the programme Cycle

MOCST has not yet been micro assessed. There will be a yearly audit until micro assessed if applicable. Budget for each audit will be \$3,000 per component project and will be allocated from PMU, and CPMUs budgets.

Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting⁶

Mechanism of monitoring, evaluation and reporting: The JP will have a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation that includes an annual review by the NSC. A sub-group, made up of representative implementing UN agencies and Government partners will meet quarterly to discuss progress in the implementation, assess progress made against indicators developed and make management decisions. Indicators have been developed for each Joint Outcome and each Process Output with a relevant UN agency assigned to lead on each component project. Progress of the JP will be measured against these indicators on a quarterly basis. The PMU will organize quarterly meetings between the concerned NIP/CIPs and UN agencies to review progress of the JP including financial progress, thus making it possible to make mid-year corrections and/or modifications in the work plan for each succeeding quarter if deemed necessary. These quarterly updates will be made available to the MDG-F.

The MDG-F has several levels of reporting requirements at both fund and programme levels. The MDTF Office is responsible for the annual Consolidated Joint Programme Progress Report, which will consist of three parts:

1. **AA Management Brief:** The Management brief consist of analysis of the certified financial report and the narrative report. The management brief will identify key management and administrative issues, if any, to be considered by the NSC.
2. **Narrative Joint Programme Progress Report:** This report is produced through an integrated Joint Programme reporting arrangement. The report should be reviewed and endorsed by the PMC before it is submitted to the MDTF Office on 31 March of each year.
3. **Financial Progress Report:** Each Participating UN organization will submit to the MDTF Office a financial report stating expenditures incurred by each programme during the reporting period. The dead-line for this report is 30 April.

In this regard, annual reports as well as financial reports will be prepared by the PMU, with each component project and participating agency preparing their contributions directly to the PMU. The report will be anchored in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and will be consolidated around the Joint Outcomes and Process Outputs as described in Annex 2. An integrated report will replace for single-agency reports, thus reducing transaction costs.

1. Given the combination of the funding mechanism with pass-through AA to the UN Agencies and pooled funding, it was agreed that UNFPA will take on additional role, which is coordinating the consolidation of the overall narrative report of the JP. This will include both Pass-through and Pooled-funding for submission to the National Steering Committee and the AA. It will be consolidated based on inputs received from each participating UN agency and National IPs.
2. UNFPA is not directly responsible for the management of pass-through funds to the UN Agencies nor for the quality of the reports that the UN Agencies have to prepare. It will report on the portion it is managing on behalf of the other agencies as well as any component that it is implementing directly.
3. Under normal circumstances, the MDTF in its capacity as AA consolidates the narrative reports. However, for the Spanish MDG-F, they have agreed to consolidate all JPs funded around the world into one overall progress report. They have therefore requested to receive one consolidated narrative report from each of the JP they are funding through the MDG-F. To facilitate matters, it was agreed that in Vietnam UNFPA would assume this role. Noting that the role of consolidating the narrative report is over and above the normal requirements, and given the complexity of the JP with multiple partners involved in the implementation, UNFPA could budget dedicated resources in the programme budget. The participating UN Agencies and the Gender Specialist of the JP will provide quality and timely inputs for the narrative report.

In addition, a separate assessment of the capacity building strategy will take place in the second year of implementation, with a view to reviewing the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability and to document lessons learned. This review will be carried out and prepared by the PMU.

The semi-annual conferences described in Joint Outcome 2 will serve as a particularly useful tool to disseminate results of ongoing activities of the JP and to seek feedback from those both involved in the JP and others engaged in GE programming in Vietnam.

⁶ See Table 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Joint Programme will have a mid-term review that will be organized by the MDG-F Secretariat. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the JP to assess the relevance and effectiveness of activities and modes of operation under the JP. This review will also assess the impact of results achieved on the basis of initial analysis and indicators described in Table 2.

3. Capacity of organizing the management and implementation of the agencies expected to be the national implementing partners, including financial capability

Human resources will be provided to the government through the JP budget in order to support the monitoring, coordination and management of the programme as well as provide technical assistance. The PMU at MOLISA will be staffed with three national staff including a coordinator, an administrative assistant-cum interpreter, and an accountant. An international adviser, the JP Gender Specialist will provide TA to the project. He/she is accountable to UNFPA but on day-to-day basis will report to the PMU director. The CPMUs at MOCST and GSO will also have one component manager and an accountant cum secretary. Each of the three ministries will provide National Project Directors.

3.1 MOLISA

MOLISA has the mandate to implement national management of GE. It is responsible for submitting to the Government and the Prime Minister proposals on strategies, policies, plans and national targets on GE as well as measures to promote GE; coordinate and collaborate with other line ministries, ministerial equivalents and national socio-political organizations in the implementation of these strategies, policies, plans, national targets and measures.

MOLISA is also responsible for taking part in reviewing gender mainstreaming in the legislative making processes; disseminating and introducing GE-related policies and laws; coordinating and collaborating with other line ministries and ministerial equivalents in building capacities of staff working on GE; conduct scientific research and applying advanced knowledge related to GE; and collecting and disclosing statistical information and data on GE nationally according to Vietnamese laws.

The Department of Gender Equality is assigned to help the MOLISA's Minister fulfill the above responsibilities is the Department of Gender Equality (DGE). The DGE currently has a staff of fourteen members including the management, senior experts, GE, and GE law specialists. In addition, as per Decision No. 114 /2008/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 22 August 2008 on the Restructuring of the NCFAW, the Director General of the DGE has been appointed as the Head of the NCFAW Support Office, which has helped strengthen the capacities of the DGE staff to more effectively integrate GE in broader activities for the advancement of women. The DGE is thus fully equipped with human resources and capacities to act as the focal point for the JP and the Component Project with MOLISA.

3.2 MOCST

MOCST is the Government agency tasked to implement State Management of Culture, Family, Sports and Tourism and Public Services provided in these fields according to Vietnamese laws. MOCST (the Family Department) has extensive experience with various UN-funded projects in areas of its responsibility and expertise.

In this JP, MOCST, specifically the Family Department, will be responsible for implementing the Component Project with MOCST in relation to the DVL. The Family Department was established in 2002 under the Vietnam Committee for Population, Families and Children (VCPFC) and moved to MOCST in 2007. The Family Department is mandated to assist the MOCST's Minister in implementing State management of work on family and DV (as per Government Decree 185/2007 – NDGP).

The Family Department participated in the formulation of the DVL and Decrees and Circulars guiding the implementation of the law. The Department is currently undertaking intervention activities at the national and community levels against DV. The Department has a staff of twelve experts specialized on matters related to family and DV. The assigned department is also strongly committed to allocating human and financial resources to ensure the effective implementation of the project. Given the above responsibilities and human resources, MOCST is confident in its ability to participate in and implement the JP's Component Project focused on DV.

3.3 GSO

GSO is an organization, under the MPI, which has responsibility of national management in statistics, implementing statistical activities and providing information on socio- economic statistics to agencies, organizations and individuals according to Vietnamese's laws.

The GSO, according to the Statistical Law, has an important role in coordinating the national statistical system and providing technical assistance to governmental agencies in the operation of the administrative reporting system, the design and implementation of surveys and analysis and dissemination of data.

The GSO has rich experience in managing and implementing donor-supported projects. The GSO has been implementing projects supported by different donors to provide technical assistance to the socio-economic statistics surveys. GSO also has gained considerable experience in coordinating different national players for the effective implementation of these projects. It should be noted that under these projects, the GSO capacity for coordinating donor-supported project activities between central and local levels as well as for horizontal coordination at local levels, and providing management support in such projects, has not been tested. However, with its structure extended to local levels, it is expected that the GSO can fulfill these tasks.

The central GSO office is GSO in Hanoi and GSO has branches (provincial Statistics Offices- PSO) in sixty-three provinces; under these PSO are 684 District Statistics Office.

The project will be managed and implemented under the overall responsibility of a Project Director (NPD), who will be the Director General or a Deputy Director General of the GSO in order to ensure close collaboration between all concerned GSO departments, and related agencies.

X. Building plan and scheduled technology for the Programme implementation (applied to investment projects/ programmes)

Not applicable.

XI. Brief Analysis of the Programme feasibility (in terms of economics, finance, technology and implementation capacity)

Vietnam's agencies participating in the implementation of the JP already have experience in carrying out various projects of the UN in their dominant areas. All participant agencies strongly commit to human resource and financial resource arrangements to ensure the effective implementation of the JP.

XII. Brief Analysis of the programme effects

1. Assessment of direct effects on participating units

All activities of the JP aim at ensuring GE and social justice for all JP beneficiaries. The JP project contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of activities for socio-economic development. It also contributes to enhancing the awareness and active support of local leaders in realization of the implementation of MDGs as well as increasing people's awareness on GE and DV prevention, thereby contributing to poverty reduction, hunger elimination and general life quality improvement.

2. Assessment of socio-economic and environmental impacts on industries and localities

The JP project does not involve any activities harming the natural environment. The JP project helps create favorable policy environment with a view to implementing effectively the GEL and the DVL, thus contributing to life quality improvement of Vietnamese people.

3. Assessment of the sustainability of the JP in its post-period

Activities of JP project would help to achieve objective 3 among the 8 MDGs and support the successful implementation of the GEL and DVL, thereby contributing to the improvement of quality of life and serving as the basic foundation for sustainable socio-economic development. In line with Government's commitment as mentioned above, activities of Joint Outcome 1 ensure sustainability by working with the SMA and key line ministries to develop a core of tools that can be replicated for future workshops, publication and initiatives. Joint Outcome 2 ensures sustainability through the coordination of partnerships among civil society groups engaged in GE activities and by providing a venue to ensure that that research results from Joint Outcome 3 feed directly back into ongoing policy dialogue, advocacy and intervention programmes not only within the UNCT, but among Government, other donors, INGOs and civil society. This component will also establish and maintain a pool of gender expertise within government, development agencies and groups from civil society, thus enabling synergies and good practices to be shared and replicated throughout the Government. Joint Outcome 3 ensures sustainability by developing and strengthening existing research and data systems that can be adapted and expanded for use across line ministries and at the sub-national level. In addition, the JP will establish systems for data collection and management which

will form a baseline and facilitate future monitoring and evaluation of GE commitments. A solid research component will be used for policy recommendations and dialogue as well as strengthening or establishing capacity and increasing the role of civil society organizations, particularly research institutes, academic institutions, mass organizations and Vietnamese NGOs, to contribute to the implementation of the two laws as recommended by the CEDAW concluding observations. As a result, the mentioned-above Joint Outcomes will be maintained after the end of the JP project cycle and the sustainability of the JP shall be achieved.

4. Assessment of Cross-cutting Issues

Equity and inclusion are core principles of the Millennium Declaration and inform the work of the UN across the globe. Vietnam'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 in remote areas, among single-parent households and among women living in export processing zones. Poverty is linked to incidence of poor health, migration and trafficking of women and children. As a cross-cutting issue, the JP is directly addressing issues of poverty among particularly vulnerable women with specialized research, both quantitative and qualitative, that will illuminate the trends, experiences and coping strategies engaged by women living in poverty in Vietnam. These research reports will feed directly into semi-annual conferences on GE where they can be discussed further by Government agencies, donors, INGOs, and civil society for better policy advocacy, development planning, and pilot interventions, in addition to serving as base-line data for measuring change.

DV is another cross-cutting issue, which although specifically targeted by the DVL, is still a rather new concept for many people in Vietnam. Preliminary research shows that many people believe that DV is justified if a wife does something wrong and the husband is "teaching her" (UNFPA 2006). The JP builds off of current work being conducted by UN agencies in Vietnam on DV to develop comprehensive national baseline data on the incidence of violence, its meaning to people and coping strategies currently available to victims. Media will also be engaged as part of Process Output 2 so that capacity is built among media professionals for better reporting on the problem. The MOJ and MPS will also work together with the JP to develop and test training materials for medical and public security civil servants to better recognize and assist in DV cases.

A third cross-cutting theme is education and information. As originally conceived in the Concept Note, many of the listed UN agencies had planned some level of training or materials development around the two laws and gender mainstreaming. However, recognizing that this created tremendous duplication in cost and effort, not to mention inadvertently furthering the problem of vertical programming, the agencies have since coordinated their efforts to "pool" currently available materials, both nationally and from regional offices and agency headquarters, to develop a generic set of materials (and provide technical assistance to national gender experts to build on them so that they are relevant to the local context), which could be used across board. Then, each UN agency will provide sub-sections related to their specific field of expertise which will then be incorporated into future trainings. This cross-cutting theme builds off of extensive assistance provided by UNDP during the early 2000s in Vietnam for developing locally appropriate gender mainstreaming guidelines and tools with NCAW. JP coordinated trainings will specifically target those working on DV issues (MOJ and MPS), and those providing oversight to the two laws (NA, line ministries, CP) and those charged with data collection and analysis (GSO, line ministries and research/training institutes).

5. Brief Analysis of programme risk management

There are three important risks to the success of the JP. Capacity building may not have the effect intended and that there may be additional gaps that we may not foresee at the outset of this project design. To mitigate this risk, the JP promotes sustainability through the ongoing participation of stakeholders in all aspects of project development and planning. In accordance with the GEL, the JP will build capacity of the MOLISA and key ministries to institutionalize gender mainstreaming into government processes and systems, thereby enabling agencies to fulfill their role and responsibility to promote GE in Viet Nam as mandated by Government. The JP will also build capacity of the MOCST and key ministries to implement, monitor and evaluate the DVL.

Additionally, the implementation sites for some key activities that will take place at the provincial and lower levels have not yet been mutually identified by the Government and UN. Though there has been some discussion, these sites will be selected either during the development of the AWP or the QWP in some cases. Therefore, there is a risk that some Government partners may not have sufficient capacity or commitment to implement these activities. In order to mitigate this risk, the UN and Government will actively seek interested provincial and lower level partners to jointly participate in the implementation of key activities while ensuring they have the capacity, commitment and also sufficient time to prepare for the capacity building activities. If suitable partners cannot be found, the PMU will discuss this issue with the

NSC to agree upon re-programming of funds so that the overall disbursement of funds is not delayed if the JP implementation rate falls below 70%.

The complexity of the management modality of the JP with twelve UN agencies, three NIPs and multiple CIPs poses a risk for effective coordination, channel of communication, timely release of funds and reporting of expenditures as well as the achievement of high quality results. In order to mitigate this risk, the SMA and UNFPA will work closely to ensure the PMU and the two CPMUs effectively coordinate and provide sufficient guidance to all implementing partners. The JP Gender Specialist recruited under the JP will provide technical assistance and capacity building to the three component projects. UNFPA has also recruited a full time Managing Agent Programme Officer to coordinate with NIPs and UN agencies for timely fund release and reporting of expenditure.

6. Legal Foundation

Participating UN Organization	Agreement
FAO	FAO operates on the basis of the agreement of representation signed with the Government on 27 January 1978.
ILO	The Decent Work Country Framework was signed on 12 July 2006 and forms the basis of the relationships between the Government and ILO.
IOM	The legal basis of IOM's relationship is an MOU entered into with the Government on 26 September 1991.
UNAIDS	UNAIDS has operated in Vietnam since 1996 also under the UNDP Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
UNDP	The Government and UNDP have entered into the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed 21 March 1978, which governs UNDP's assistance to the country and which applies, mutatis mutandis to UNFPA, UNIDO and UNODC.
UNESCO	An Aide-Memoire signed on 27 July 2005 provides the basis of the relationships between the Government and UNESCO
UNFPA	The relationship between the Government and UNFPA is governed by an agreement namely SBAA signed between the Government and UNDP
UNICEF	The Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded on 12 February 1979 provides the basis of the relationships between the Government and UNICEF.
UNIDO	UNIDO is governed by the SBAA signed by the Government and UNDP on 21 March 1978.
UNIFEM	UNIFEM operates under the administration of UNDP
UNODC	UNODC governed by the SBAA signed between the Government and UNDP on 21 March 1978.
WHO	WHO's assistance to Vietnam is based on the Basic Agreement signed between the Government and WHO on 6 February 1980.

Hanoi 2009

Head of Programme/Project Proposing Agency
(signed and sealed)

**ANNEX 1: JOINT PROGRAMME BUDGET ON GENDER EQUALITY BY
COMPONENT PROJECTS, 2009 – 2011**

Comes in as a separate document

**ANNEX 2: UN-GOVERNMENT JOINT PROGRAMME ON GENDER EQUALITY
RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

Comes in as a separate document

**ANNEX 3: JP BUDGET BY YEAR, BY NATIONAL AND UN IMPLEMENTATION,
AND BY MDTF EXPENSE CATEGORY**

Comes in as a separate document