

Executive Summary

Significant progress was made in 2013 in social policy and governance with an increased emphasis on equity-focused planning and monitoring to accelerate results for the most disadvantaged. UNICEF promoted the institutionalization of a child-sensitive monitoring and evaluation framework linked to socio-economic development plans, and also collaborated with the World Bank to develop a social assistance system strengthening project being implemented from 2014. UNICEF engaged in legal reform advocacy with civil society organizations, the National Assembly, and through bolstering children's participation, resulting in the revised Constitution now including a new provision on child participation. Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES) consultations took place in four provinces, resulting in the identification, prioritization and development of a framework for monitoring the removal of context specific barriers and bottlenecks to be piloted in 2014.

Renewed focus was given to equitable and integrated approaches to neonatal mortality in addressing the main causes of child death such as pneumonia and diarrhoea, for improving quality water and sanitation at public facilities and schools and for community mobilisation for services. Policy and advocacy work in the health sector included building upon labour and advertising codes, health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), equity, and the power of vaccines to gain trust in public services. Scaling-up pilot work included Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition, baby friendly hospitals and reaching hard to reach communities. In addition, Vietnam decided to join the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement confirming the commitment to invest in nutrition.

In education, UNICEF maximized strategic partnerships with influential partners such as the National Assembly and Committee for Ethnic Minority through high-level joint policy monitoring to advocate inclusive education issue. The new partnership resulted in increased understanding among senior policymakers of the bottlenecks relating to minority children's learning gaps and, confirmed stronger political leadership for scaling up the mother tongue-based bilingual education.

UNICEF successfully advocated increased access to social and child protection services for the vulnerable children were increased through the establishment of community-based child protection systems in 1,170 communes in 40 out of 63 provinces. A newly approved decree on cash transfer expanded the coverage of vulnerable children to about 220,000. UNICEF successfully advocated for inclusion of the two new chapters on Child Protection and Justice for Children in the draft amended Child law.

The Communication for Development (C4D) office-wide strategy implementation progressed in 2013 at the national level. The most significant achievement was Ministry of Health's (MoH) agreement to develop an integrated C4D framework for neo-natal care, diarrhoea and pneumonia as part of 'A Promise Renewed' campaign. UNICEF facilitated 2013 planning workshops at the sub-national level to identify interventions that would minimise disparities between rural and urban areas as well as minority and majority populations.

A strong foundation was built during the year for effective engagement with the private sector to ensure their active and innovative role in fulfilling the rights of children, and also

to promote UNICEF as the leading partner of choice for the business community. Key platforms were developed including a ground-breaking gala event to establish the UNICEF brand, increase brand awareness and strategic positioning within the private sector.

Country Situation as Affecting Children & Women

Vietnam has achieved or almost achieved three MDGs: MDG 1, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2, to achieve universal primary education and MDG 3, to promote gender equality and empower women, and has made significant progress on the remaining MDGs. There is a strong possibility that Vietnam will achieve MDG 4, to reduce child mortality, and MDG 5, to improve maternal health before 2015. Positive progress has been made towards the remaining three MDGs (MDG 6 - to combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases, MDG - to ensure environmental sustainability, and MDG 8 – a global partnership for development. (MDG Full Report 2013, Achievements And Challenges In The Progress Of Reaching Millennium Development Goals Of Vietnam, p.6.)

Despite the significant progress overall at the national level, there are significant disparities, including poverty among ethnic minorities, that are likely to slow down achievement of the MDGs. Significant disparities persist across various children's outcomes according to ethnicity, geography, and wealth, most notably in the reduction of child mortality and maternal mortality between the Kinh majority and ethnic minorities. For example, in 2011, the under-five mortality rate among ethnic minorities was three times higher than among Kinh and Hoa children. This rate in the Central Highlands is three times higher than in the South East. The infant mortality rate in rural areas is 1.6 times higher than in urban areas. Key bottlenecks include inadequate coordination and funding for neonatal care, a serious shortage of qualified medical staff and poor quality of maternal, neonatal and child health data (*Source: Two national bottleneck analyses conducted by WHO and UNICEF in 2013*)

Rates of child malnutrition in predominantly ethnic minority districts remain considerably higher than the national average (\pm 20 per cent) and provincial averages (e.g. Tuan Giao 24 per cent; Bac Ai 38 per cent; Thuan Bac 29 per cent; Dak Ha 28 per cent). Stunting has fallen rapidly among ethnic majority children, from 49.5 per cent in 1998 to 23.3 per cent in 2010. Significant bottlenecks to education outcomes for ethnic minority children are the insufficient investment in mother-tongue bilingual education and limited access to quality early childhood education in remote areas.

In terms of enabling environment, macroeconomic conditions in Vietnam improved after a third year of relative stability, underpinned by moderating inflation (6.7 per cent over the past 12 months) and strengthened external accounts in 2013. Tightening fiscal conditions led to the revision of the fiscal deficit target for 2013, from 4.8 per cent budgeted to 5.3 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). (Taking stock: An update of Vietnam's recent economic developments, p.15, Ha Noi, July 2013, available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/07/18042915/taking-stock-update-vietnams-recent-economic-developments>, accessed December 2013).

The recurrent spending for the social sector remained a priority in the State budget on both education and health in 2012. They have steadily risen since 2010, both as a share of the total recurrent budget and as a share of GDP, reaching 4.5 per cent of GDP for the education sector, 1.6 per cent for health, and 2.7 per cent for social security. The overall

increase in social sector spending is still challenged by disparities across different districts and provinces.

Major bottlenecks in relation to effective budget expenditure include variations in per capita spending on maternal and child health at the sub-national level, inadequate State transfers to provinces and the lack of a vertical financial reporting mechanism from sub-national to central level. The ongoing revision of the State budget law (2002) offers an opportunity to address some of these critical fiscal transparency and accountability bottlenecks, ensure equity monitoring of budget allocations and recurrent spending, as well as coordination between planning and budgeting in line with the social sector policy objectives (Taking stock: An Update of Vietnam's recent economic developments, p. WB, December 2013, p. 26. Available at <http://www-wds.worldbank.org/>).

In the context of rising poverty and inequalities, key national policy priorities for 2014 include: i) consistently pursuing macroeconomic stability and curbing inflation; ii) accelerating the improvement of market economy institutions, rapidly developing human resources and building a sound infrastructure system, and; iii) pushing economic restructuring, growth model transformation and ensuring of social safety nets. (Statement of the Honourable Nguyen Van Bing, Governor of the Bank for Vietnam, at the 2013 Annual Meetings, World Bank Group, IMF, Washington, October 2013. Speech available at <http://www.imf.org/external/am/2013/speeches/pr04e.pdf>, accessed December 26th, 2013).

These national priorities will be facilitated by the ongoing Mid-Term Review of the 2011-2015 Social Economic Development Plan, adoption of Resolution 80 on the Program for Poverty Reduction, adoption of Resolution 70 for the Implementation of the Party Resolution 15 on Key Social Policies for 2012-2020, adoption of the Prime Minister's Decision No. 449 for the Ethnic Minority Affairs Strategy through 2020, and the adoption of the new Decree 136 on regulating the levels of social assistance. This new decree will substantially increase the level of regular support for social protection beneficiaries, including that for the five groups of vulnerable children out of the total of nine beneficiary groups, provide for emergency support, and expand the groups of beneficiaries, especially children.

Vietnam made significant efforts to improve the enabling environment for human rights in 2013, including becoming a member of the UN Human Rights Council in October. Furthermore, for the first time in the history of Communist Party rule in Vietnam, the country engaged in an open public discussion around the Constitutional reform, including human right issues. Vietnam also engaged in intensive debates for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, with critical policy improvements expected after its planned adoption in early 2014.

Participatory bottleneck analyses were conducted with support from UNICEF and UNFPA in four provinces, An Giang, Ninh Thuan, Kon Tum and Dien Bien, resulting in the identification, prioritisation and development of a framework for monitoring the removal of key bottlenecks to be piloted in selected areas in 2014. The findings indicated a high concentration of bottlenecks on the supply side (e.g., access to adequately staffed services, facilities and information) and in the enabling environment (e.g., management and coordination) across all provinces and programmes.

Country Programme Analytical Overview

UNICEF's country programme implementation was fully underway in 2013 following the approval of all sixteen 2012-2013 Multi-Year Work Plans (MYWP) and 2012-2016 Detailed Project Outlines (DPO) developed in 2012 in line with Vietnam's Official Development Assistance (ODA) regulations as the basis of aid management and utilisation. As a result, significant progress was made towards the achievement of the five-year Programme Component Results (PCRs) and Intermediate Results (IRs) across all four programmes: Education, Child Protection, Child Survival and Development, and Social Policy and Governance.

However, despite accelerated progress made in 2013, the effects of the initial delays in programme implementation in 2012 continued to be felt throughout the year and affected the overall achievement of the 2012-2013 MYWP results. Combined with the funding constraints faced by the country office in 2013 (particularly in the areas of Child Protection and Social Policy and Governance) these delays resulted in an overall MYWP result achievement and financial implementation rate of approximately 85 per cent. Funding constraints are associated with Vietnam's lower middle-income status and the Delivering as One (DaO) UN country context.

As a lower middle-income country, Vietnam is no longer eligible for certain streams of ODA. Whilst external development funding is decreasing, Vietnam continues to require high-quality policy advice on how to respond to the particular challenges associated with its middle-income status, including widening inequalities and disparities, and persistent poverty in specific regions and amongst certain population groups. UNICEF is well-placed to provide such policy advice and access to international good practices, and to help the Government bridge the policy-implementation gap.

For the remaining part of the 2012-2016 county programme cycle, programme implementation will be guided by a 2014 Annual Work Plan followed by a 2015-2016 multi-year work plan. A light but focused Mid-Term Review (MTR) will be conducted in 2014 to sharpen the results focus of the 2015-2016 work plan with clear annual milestones and recommend any adjustments needed to accelerate the achievement of equitable and sustained results with the most effective and efficient programme and management structure. The MTR represents an opportunity to align the country programme with the organisational priorities outlined in UNICEF's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan and provide some direction to inform the planning of the next country programme cycle.

Humanitarian Assistance

Vietnam faced several hazards in 2013, including localised droughts in the first months of the year and typhoons and floods from June to December, however the capacity of the Government and partners were sufficient to respond to the impact of these risks on vulnerable women and children. UNICEF therefore focused on capacity development of Government counterparts at national and sub-national level in sectors such as Education, WASH, Nutrition and Child Protection and within the organisation for risk informed programming in close collaboration with other members of the UN Disaster Risk

Management Team and National Disaster Management Working Group.

UNICEF contributed to the development of the Disaster Risk Management Law as well as updating the UN contingency plan and UNICEF's Early Warning Early Action System in 2013. UNICEF initiated Situation Analyses in Gia Lai, Kon Tum, Lao Cai and Ho Chi Minh City which provided evidence on disasters and climate risks facing children, to better inform programming that builds resilience. UNICEF Vietnam also provided staff members to support the humanitarian assistance in other countries in the region, including in response to inter-communal violence in Myanmar and the Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines.

Effective Advocacy

Mostly met benchmarks

UNICEF implemented an office-wide advocacy plan focussing on improving equity for children during 2013. An important successful element of the plan was the broadening of partnerships beyond the executive branch of government to include various committees of the National Assembly, government training institutions, emerging civil society organisations, and the Communist Party at the national and sub-national levels. UNICEF diversified the channels used to reach target audiences, including using social media to encourage dialogue amongst children around policy and equity issues. A gala event was held in Ho Chi Minh City to harness the private sector to contribute to advocacy for the realization of children's rights with equity, and to build commitment to support UNICEF's work in Vietnam.

In collaboration with other UN agencies, UNICEF took advantage of the Constitutional reform process, which happens once every 20 years, to engage in open and targeted dialogue with key decision-makers to advocate for stronger provisions on children's rights in the revised human right chapters. Other legal reform areas UNICEF engaged in during 2013 for advocacy for children were the budget law, the child law, and the health insurance law, with all these efforts showing progress through constant dialogue with the Government, the National Assembly, in collaboration with other UN agencies and civil society organizations. UNICEF advocacy resulted into the approval of a new policy on social assistance which expand the groups of children beneficiaries and level of support.

With programming support in eight selected provinces, and based on the Office-wide plan, UNICEF prioritised advocacy activities targeting provincial governments and other decision makers in these regions. To contribute to a strong evidence base, provincial situational analyses of women and children were conducted in several provinces, with several of these reports already published and endorsed by the respective provincial governments. These rights-based local situational analyses present a comprehensive picture of the status of children and the degree of realisation of children's rights, as well as providing recommendations on removing bottlenecks that hinder the improvement of children's rights with equity.

In response to the fragmented and overlapping poverty reduction programmes, UNICEF conducted a mapping of these initiatives at the provincial level. The findings and recommendations from this report captured provincial leaders' attention and led to instructions to implementing departments to improve their coordination and more regularly update information and monitor the poverty reduction programmes to inform

further improvement. These accumulated good examples are to be documented and presented to decision-makers, including the Minister of Public Investment, to advocate for expansion of the mapping and coordination mechanisms through future legal and regulatory reform.

Strategic Partnerships

Fully met benchmarks

In 2013, UNICEF developed a range of relationships with state and non-state actors, such as the Women's Union, in Vietnam, working jointly to achieve both long term goals and specific tasks.

UNICEF functions in the context of One UN in Vietnam to work more effectively and efficiently together with other UN partners. In the One Plan 2012-2016 the UN works with the Government of Vietnam to achieve positive outcomes in three focal areas including Inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth; ensuring access to quality essential social services and social protection; and improved governance and participation. UNICEF made substantial contributions to progressive outcomes in all three areas and also chaired the review meeting of achievements across Focus Area 2 with the government and other UN agencies.

At the sub-national level in 2013 UNICEF entered into new partnerships with Lao Cai and Gia Lai, border provinces where ethnic minorities are among the poorest. Due to political sensitiveness, the Sub National Coordination Unit facilitated high level meetings between the Representative and the People's Committee, resulting in improved relations with buy-in from top provincial leaders.

During 2013 UNICEF's priority for CSO engagement was placed on maximizing existing mechanisms to promote child rights advocacy and independent child rights monitoring. Key results achieved include available strategies for effective engagement with political, social, professional and mass organisations, as well as improved governance structures of and clear directions for Vietnam's Associations for Protection of Children's Rights to be an independent professional child rights organization.

Working with the private sector is a new area for UNICEF Vietnam, and priority was placed on laying the foundations for effective engagement, including understanding the landscape, building 'brand' awareness, strategically positioning UNICEF as a leader in children's rights. Some specific private sector partnership activities in 2013 included:

- Initiating an umbrella campaign, "Believe in ZERO", to mobilize the private sector community;
- Officially launching the Corporate Advisory Board with eight diverse and influential Chief Executive Officers in Vietnam;
- Launching "UNICEF Next Generation Vietnam", with the mission to support UNICEF in mobilizing young people (18-35 years) to spread awareness of the situation of children in Vietnam, advocate for their rights, and to fundraise through social media and mobile platforms;
- Coordinating the 1st Gala fundraiser, which mobilized over 400 prospective and actual partners raising more than US\$440,000;

- Three new programmatic partnerships with private sector being established to promote breastfeeding targeting urban women, and to promote Children's Rights and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- Establishment of collaborative innovation in health and social protection with the private sector through the UNICEF Mobile Hackathon.

Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

Mostly met benchmarks

UNICEF supported the Departments of Planning and Investment in Kon Tum and Lao Cai provinces and in Ho Chi Minh City to undertake comprehensive rights-based analyses of the situation of women and children to improve the evidence-base for more informed provincial planning and child rights-focused policy advocacy.

In 2013, the Provincial People's Committees (PPC) of Ninh Thuan and Dien Bien, two provinces with high child deprivations, launched guidelines to make the socio-economic development planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) process more responsive to child rights. Developed with the support of UNICEF, these guidelines are the result of a longstanding cooperation between central and provincial government partners. This is an important step towards institutionalizing PME responsibilities and procedures within the annual Socio-Economic Development Plans (SEDPs) development process at sub-national level. It also confirms the commitment, at the highest level, of both provinces to the national PME reform process in the context of decentralization, and to the development of provincial SEDPs and sector plans that are more evidence-based, equity-focused and child-sensitive.

With support from UNICEF, Ho Chi Minh City authorities organized two training workshop in 2013 on child rights-based planning, which targeted representatives from a number of local government departments. As a result there was a marked improvement in participant's understanding of the human rights-based approach to programming and for applying the tools and approach in planning.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

In an effort to intensify cooperation on child rights among countries in Asia and the Pacific, the second High Level Meeting on Child Rights Cooperation was organised in Delhi from 25-27 October 2013. More than 100 government officials from 37 countries participated, including a senior delegation from Vietnam. UNICEF enabled the meaningful participation of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) including providing technical support to a review of achievements and challenges on the implementation of the first Declaration on South-South Cooperation on Child Rights. As a result, documented best practices and lessons learnt from regional cooperation initiatives focusing on the realization of rights of adolescent girls in cities and on the delivery of counselling services for children were shared by the Vietnamese delegation. UNICEF also facilitated a consultative process allowing inputs from line ministries and relevant agencies to support MOLISA's contribution to the draft Delhi Declaration. This helped raise awareness and generate commitment to engage in wider regional initiatives when seeking to address child rights concerns. UNICEF further played a catalytic role in

securing financial support from Norway to enable Vietnam's participation at the conference.

Vietnam's participation reflects its commitment to engage in cooperation on child rights with other countries in the region, and the recognition that several issues facing children in Vietnam, such as child trafficking and disaster management, cannot be addressed alone. As a result, potential partnerships were identified with the Government of India in the area of child protection in urban areas and with the Philippines in advancing early childhood development. In addition, it was instrumental for speeding up the implementation of activities the Vietnamese government took lead on within the work plan of the Asian Committee for Advancement of Rights of Women and Children 2014-2015. These include facilitating regional initiatives to promote cross-learning and experience exchange. As a follow up, UNICEF continues to support the Government of Vietnam for disseminating the Delhi Declaration and to review its commitment to advancing the child rights agenda from a broader regional context.

From 24-29 November 2013, Vietnam hosted a delegation of the Mahidol University's Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Thailand. The purpose of the visit was to observe and learn from the Mother Tongue-Based Bilingual Education (MTBBE) programme supported by UNICEF. The delegation met with representatives from the National Assembly, the Ministry of Education and Training and the Vietnam Institute for Education Sciences and visited Lao Cai province. In addition to the technical exchange, the visit contributed to strengthen the cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam on Education.

UNICEF Vietnam also supported the participation of a delegation from the Institute of Labour, Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA) at the 7th workshop on social protection in East Asia, held in South Korea from 30-31 May 2013. This allowed meaningful discussion and sharing of experience around policy processes of social protection and transformative social protection in East Asia among countries in the region, including Cambodia, China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Narrative Analysis by Programme Component Results and Intermediate Results Vietnam - 5200

PC 1 - Social Policy and Governance

 On-track

PCR 5200/A0/04/801 By 2016, key national institutions formulate and monitor people-centred, green and evidence-based socio-economic development policies to ensure quality of growth as a Middle Income Country.

Progress:

In 2013, the Social Policy and Governance Programme (SPG) made significant progress toward the realization of children's rights in Vietnam through implementation of policy and legal advice, policy monitoring, and capacity development of governments and elected officials at both the national and provincial levels in 8 focus provinces including Ho Chi Minh City.

SPG/UNICEF promoted child-sensitive planning and monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) reforms to improve the socio-economic development plans (SEDP) at both national and sub-national levels in collaboration with Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI). Achievement areas were a Citizen Report Card in Kon Tum province, a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey, and mapping of poverty reduction programmes. Provincial authorities in Ninh Thuan and Dien Bien approved provincial decisions on the PM&E of SEDP. To generate effective up-to-date evidence-based advocacy tools at the sub-national level, provincial Situational Analyses of Children) were conducted with some of these reports having already been disseminated. The Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey Round 5 (MICS 5) aiming at collecting data for the 2015 MDG report was started in 2013 and in keeping with UNICEF's global coordination effort of MICS . UNICEF also supported the revised report on multi-dimensional child poverty, key findings of which were already incorporated into the national MDG report for 2013.

In the child-sensitive social protection area, UNICEF with the World Bank, developed a project supporting the Government of Vietnam in strengthening social assistance to poor families with children with improved the efficiency and effectiveness relative to the present system. UNICEF lead both the ONE UN Joint Programme Group on social protection and the informal donor's groups (with GIZ) in coordinating joint efforts and policy advocacy to leverage resources and contribute to aid effectiveness in collaboration with UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, UN Women etc. UNICEF made great efforts to initiate dialogues on climate change and building resilience of children and communities in promoting innovative approaches. The effort to institutionalize Real Impact Monitoring in collaboration with Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs is continuing and follow-up actions for 2014 are planned.

For parliamentary governance for children, UNICEF contributed to constitutional and legal reforms and capacity building of elected officials regarding their understanding of children's rights and in monitoring through effective partnerships with key stakeholders, including UN agencies and civil society organisations. The potential for an independent child right monitoring mechanism such as an ombudsman for children was discussed with the aim of incorporating such mechanism in the revised child law. UNICEF also supported MOLISA to implement children's forums at both national and sub-national levels to promote children's participation in decision making on issues related to them. The newly revised constitution includes the rights of children's participation as advocated by UNICEF.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/001 By 2016, strengthened child-sensitive planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of socio-economic development outcomes, plans and programmes.

Progress:

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 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/002 By 2016, expanded coverage of child-sensitive social assistance for poor, ethnic minority, and other vulnerable children.

Progress:

In 2013, UNICEF provided technical support to Institute for Labour Studies at MOLISA, Vietnam Academy of Sciences and key national partners for the conceptualization of RIM 4, which is expected to bring in new data on the residual effects of the crisis and structural adjustments on the household poverty in Vietnam and its effects on children. The ethnic minority child vulnerability agenda was further enriched by the best practice of high level joint monitoring missions between UNICEF and CEM's Minister to Lai Chau and Lao Cai provinces. It helped increase awareness among Committee on Ethnic Minorities (CEM)'s leaders on monetary and multidimensional child poverty (MdCP), including early marriage. UNICEF supported MOLISA in collaboration with General Statistics Office (GSO) to review and renew the existing MdCP indicators, which were integrated into the design of VHLSS 2014 and MICS 5.

In an effort to support the implementation of Party Resolution 15 (PR15) on Major social policies for the period 2012-2020, UNICEF, in collaboration with the World Bank, supported MOLISA to complete the child-sensitive design of the "Social Assistance System Strengthening Project" (SASSP) with: (i) solutions for consolidation of programs and processes, (ii) piloting them through a new consolidated social assistance cash transfer to poor households with children aged 0-16 and pregnant women in 4 provinces (Ha Giang, Lam Dong, Quang Nam, and Tra Vinh), through conceptualization of (i) institutional arrangements, ii) social collaborators network, (iii) communication for development, (iv) complaints mechanisms. The new design closes a coverage gap for children 0-3 and pregnant mothers. In addition, UNICEF further advised the high level consultations on the "Orientation on Renovation of Social assistance in Vietnam," towards child-sensitive options for social protection. Finally, UNICEF, advised the Institute for Labour, Science and Social Studies (ILSSA) on the design and conceptualization of the first National Social Protection Report for Vietnam, to help monitor PR15 implementation.

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 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/003 By 2016, enhanced capacity of elected officials in the National Assembly and in selected Provincial People's Councils to oversee the realisation of child rights, policy formulation and implementation, and the performance of State agencies in delivering services to children and their caregivers.

Progress:

In 2013, significant achievements were made in the area of legal reform, child participation and child rights monitoring.

In terms of legal reforms, UNICEF worked with diverse stakeholders to influence child rights aspects of the constitutional reform process. As a result, the amended constitution now reflects child participation principles. With efforts to sensitize elected officials about international child rights standards and national legal frameworks, key children's issues were brought up and discussed to inform the amendment of the Law on Children, as well other laws relevant to children.

With regard to child participation, through various children's forums and workshops, children's views were consolidated and incorporated into the child-friendly booklet on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the corresponding report on post-2015 issues. Children's concerns were also shared and discussed with national and provincial leaders which generated strong commitment to reflect those concerns in amendments to the Law on Children. In addition, the voices of Dien Bien ethnic minority children on access to and quality of basic services was documented and considered in formulation of an equity-focused provincial work plan for 2014.

In terms of reporting and monitoring on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the meaningful participation of a senior governmental delegation in High Level meeting on South-South cooperation on Child Rights resulted in new partnership potentials with selected regional countries on early child development and child protection in urban areas. In support of the Concluding Observations on child rights', a Prime Ministerial decision was drafted that aims to reinforce ministries' commitments to act on those recommendations. UNICEF's leadership in promotion of learning and experience exchange in independent child rights monitoring resulted in growing interest and political commitment to establish a Children's Ombudsman in Vietnam.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/004 By 2016, enhanced citizen and child feedback-based monitoring of the quality and relevance of Ho Chi Minh City's budgets, plans, and public services for all children, including those living in migrant families.

Progress:

Strengthening the partnership between UNICEF and Ho Chi Minh city Project Management Unit including Department of Planning and Investment and Provincial Statistics Office (PSO) was the most important achievement which paved the way for future interventions in child friendly socio-economic development plans (SEDP) in the future. To follow up the agreement between HCMC's People's Committee and UNICEF, Department of Planning and Investment successfully organized the Children SitAn consultation workshop with all relevant stakeholders. As a result, the SitAn implementation was planned and incorporated into the 2014 AWP. In addition, for enhancing the sectoral capacity on child friendly Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E), a two-day training workshop on results based and child rights -based planning was organized for more than 30 participants from relevant sectors and stakeholders of Ho Chi Minh city. All participants were highly committed to applying the new knowledge to their planning process with an increased focus on children. In light of evidence based advocacy for child friendly PM&E, UNICEF supported PSO to organize an inter-sectoral workshop for identifying and consolidating the list of key children indicators and data. This list is expected to be regularly updated and disseminated by PSO. Finally, the final draft report of the Public Expenditure Tracking Survey on the cash transfer to vulnerable children was under the process of finalization by HCMC authorities, Ministry of Planning and Investment and UNICEF

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/005 By 2016, the An Giang provincial socio-economic development plan and underlying sector plans and budgets reflect provincial commitment to promote equitable realisation of child rights.

Progress:

UNICEF continued to support planning, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) reforms for the socio-economic development plans (SEDP) with a stronger focus on children issues in the province. As a result, the province developed a logical framework using results based approach for 2014 SEDP. An Giang also conducted a consultation workshop for Mid-Term Review (MTR) of provincial 2011-2015 SEDP. In addition, a core list of child focused indicators was shared with the province in order to be incorporated into the development of annual SEDP. More importantly, key provincial and district officials involved in PM&E of SEDP and sector plans were

trained on results based PM&E with the newly released manuals by Ministry of Planning and Investment and UNICEF on PM&E of SEDP. Furthermore, with UNICEF support, An Giang also organized a consultation workshop for finalization of the MTR for 2011-2015 SEDP with emphasis on the PM&E reforms. For the first time, An Giang facilitated the exercise to capture citizen feedback on district health service for women and children through using the Citizen Report Card. Preparation was made to identify core children related data and information for the provincial statistical yearbook. Finally, with technical support of UNICEF, An Giang facilitated a preliminary study on social budgeting process which recommended different ways to improve social budgeting, including the development of budget norms for equitably distributing resources and strengthening capacity of provincial People's Councils on reviewing equity based and child-sensitive SEDP and budgets.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/006 By 2016, the Dong Thap provincial socio-economic development plan and underlying sector plans and budgets reflect provincial commitment to promote equitable realisation of child rights.

Progress:

UNICEF continued to support planning, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) reforms for the socio-economic development plans (SEDP) with a stronger focus on children issues in the province. Specifically, the province applied the new planning methods in developing 2014 SEDP (both district and provincial levels) and sector plans. A core list of child focused indicators was shared with the province in order to be incorporated into the development of annual SEDP. Significantly, for the first time Dong Thap implemented one of the social audit tools – Citizen Report Card to assess the quality of commune maternal and child healthcare services. The final report of this survey was widely shared at the province for improvement of commune health services in the future.

Social marketing of iron folic acid supplementation was scaled up from one to five districts covering 53 communes and around 400 commune health workers were trained to facilitate the expansion. The experience with social marketing in the province will be used in 2014 to develop a national operational guidance for sustainable prevention of micronutrient deficiencies.

Community-led total sanitation triggering sessions were undertaken with 150 trained facilitators. As a result 986 households built and used latrines. Promotional sessions, with focus on hand-washing and household water treatment, were carried out in nine communities and schools in Tan Hong district and open defecation free verification and certification processes was initiated in two communes.

A three-year plan was developed to promote positive behaviours in disadvantaged communities around neo-natal care, early and exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing and water treatment and storage. Communication activities via outreach workers and women's clubs meetings and at communication corners at health centres were concentrated in UNICEF supported communes reaching at least 70 per cent of the families. Province-wide communication was conducted via loudspeakers, radio and TV to reach caregivers with children under-five years of age, local authorities and decision makers.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/007 By 2016, enhanced capacity for child-sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring, and oversight of the Ninh Thuan socio-economic development plan and underlying sector plans.

Progress:

UNICEF focused on supporting child friendly planning, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) reforms for the socio-economic development plans (SEDP) in Ninh Thuan. Supports included stakeholder consultations for developing SEDP and its M&E framework with increased focus on children. As a highlight, the province promulgated a decision on procedures and responsibilities for PM&E of annual SEDP emphasizing key principles of results based and participatory approaches. In addition, a five-day training course on the newly released manuals by Ministry of Planning and Investment and UNICEF on PM&E of SEDP was organized for key officials of sectors and districts in Ninh Thuan. To follow up on Children Situation Analysis' recommendations, a core list of child focused indicators was first ever inter-sectorally identified, updated and disseminated through the provincial statistical yearbook. Furthermore, in order to enhance the equity agenda (particularly for ethnic minority groups), UNICEF supported Ninh Thuan to conduct a mapping exercise of all programmes/projects on poverty reduction for ethnic minority children. This exercise aims at improving the management and coordination capacity of poverty reduction programmes for ethnic minority people. Finally, for the Mid-Term Review of provincial 2011-2015 SEDP, in 2013, with UNICEF support, Ninh Thuan conducted the rapid review of the implementation of existing 13 National Target Programs in the province. The small scale citizen report card (social audit tool) was used to get the feedback on education services.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/008 By 2016, enhanced capacity for child-sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring, and oversight of the Kon Tum socio-economic development plan and underlying sector plans.

Progress:

In order to improve the child-sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring and oversight of socio-economic development plans (SEDPs) in Kon Tum, UNICEF initiated a number of activities for advocating for a stronger focus on children in the process of planning, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) of the SEDPs. These activities included: consultations the Mid-Term Review of 2011-2015 SEDP, development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for 2013 and 2014 SEDPs, organization of an induction workshop on social auditing for all provincial government sectors, updating of child-relevant indicators through the quarterly SEDP progress reports, finalization and dissemination of the list of key child indicators for the child friendly 2014 SEDP development; development and dissemination of report on children and SEDP. In addition, to promote the evidence based PM&E capacity, UNICEF in collaboration with Kon Tum province and the consultancy firm, successfully completed the 1st draft Children Situation Analysis report. To promote the equity agenda, for the first time, Kon Tum completed and disseminated the report on mapping all programmes and projects working on poverty reduction among ethnic minority and children. This exercise aimed to improve management, coordination and collaboration among key stakeholders with a final goal of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of investment in poverty reduction for ethnic minority people.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/009 By 2016, enhanced capacity for child-sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring, and oversight of the Dien Bien socio-economic development plan and underlying sector plans.

Progress:

UNICEF continued to support planning, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) reforms for the socio-economic development plans (SEDP) with a stronger focus on children issues in the province. As a highlight, the province issued a decision on procedures and responsibilities for planning, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) of annual SEDP emphasizing key principles of results based management and participatory approaches. In addition, a five-day training course on the newly released manuals by Ministry of Planning and Investment and UNICEF on PM&E of SEDP was organized for key officials of sectors and districts in Dien Bien. A core list of child focused indicators was shared with the province in order to be incorporated into future development of annual SEDP. It was also the first time that Dien Bien directly implements the Citizen Report Card to assess the quality of commune maternal and child healthcare services. The findings and recommendations of this study will help improve commune health services for women and children in the future. In addition, the province undertook an exercise to map all poverty reduction and development programmes for ethnic minorities. This mapping exercise aimed to help the province improve coordination and increase efficiency of development programmes for ethnic minorities. In light of evidence based advocacy, the province incorporate child related data and information into the provincial statistical yearbook.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/010 By 2016, enhanced capacity for child-sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring, and oversight of the Gia Lai socio-economic development plan and underlying sector plans.

Progress:

Although Gia Lai is newly selected province but a close partnership was strengthened between UNICEF, Project Management Unit and Department of Planning and Investment. This was seen as a great achievement. More specifically, UNICEF initiated a number of activities for child sensitive planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) of socio-economic development plans (SEDPs) through organization of (i) a workshop for strengthening the project coordination and collaboration mechanism, (ii) an introduction workshop on social audits for provincial and district government agencies, and (iii) consultation for development of SEDP 2013 report and 2014 plan. In light with the evidence-based advocacy, the 1st draft of the SitAn was submitted by the consultancy firm for comments. Additionally, UNICEF supported the provincial technical team to conduct a mapping exercise of all programmes and projects on poverty reduction among ethnic minority children to enhance equity. This activity aims to improve the management, coordination and collaboration among sectors with a final goal of improving efficiency of investment in poverty reduction for ethnic minority people.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/011 By 2016, enhanced capacity for child-sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring, and oversight of the Lao Cai socio-economic development plan and underlying sector plans.

Progress:

As a new focus province of this Country Programme cycle, Lao Cai conducted a workshop to work out the road map for planning, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) reforms and learn from Dien Bien and Ninh Thuan on how to institutionalize the PM&E reforms. Key planning officials at both provincial and district levels were trained on how to develop socio-economic targets and indicators for socio-economic development plans (SEDPs). A core list of child focused indicators was shared with the province in order to be incorporated into the development of annual SEDP. The consultation workshop with actively child participation was organised for preparation of the provincial Children's SitAn in 2014.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/801/012 The SPG programme is effectively and efficiently managed and implemented, through quality assurance, technical expertise and results monitoring for children.

Progress:

Quality technical assistance for the social policy and governance programme was effectively and efficiently managed and implemented.

PC 2 - Child Protection

 On-track

PCR 5200/A0/04/802 By 2016, a more effective national social protection system provides increased coverage, quality, and equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Progress:

In 2013, the Child Protection programme contributed to (i) strengthening the legal and regulatory framework on child protection, (ii) building child protection structures and services at national and sub-national levels, and (iii) supporting the establishment of a child-friendly justice system.

Policy advocacy efforts effectively contributed to the approval of the amended Constitution stipulating state responsibility for child protection; the proposal to amend the Law on Protection, Care and Education to extend the rights to protection for all children; Vietnam's preparation to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the approval of the Community-Based Care Programme for Children in Special Circumstances, national policies and various sub-laws to guide the implementation of the Hague Convention, the Law on Anti-Human Trafficking and the Law on Persons with Disabilities.

Child welfare systems were strengthened through supporting the development of social work profession and in-service training for 100 social welfare managers and 500 frontline workers to enable them to better work with vulnerable families and children. Access to social and child protection services for the most vulnerable groups of children were increased through the establishment of community-based child protection systems in 1,170 communes in 40 out of 63 provinces; establishment of three new Social Work Service Centres, and models of services for children with disabilities, child victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, street and working children and children affected by HIV/AIDS. A new decree on cash transfer was approved expanding the total number of children beneficiaries to an estimated number of 220,000 children and increasing the minimum monthly assistance per child from US\$7.50 to US\$13.00.

Significant progress was made toward establishing Vietnam's first ever specialised children's court and strengthening recognition of the legal rights of children. Child-friendly procedures for investigation and prosecution were expanded and a community-based support programme for children in conflict with the law is being piloted in two provinces.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/001 Child protection human resource and service structures better able to prevent and respond to child neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation.

Progress:

In 2013, UNICEF's priority was to support the amendment of the Law on Protection, Care and Education of Children. The Government is committed to change the legal definition of a child to include anyone below 18

years, to strengthen the rights to protection from neglect, abuse and exploitation through adding two chapters on child protection and justice for children, and to strengthen the application of respect for the views of the child.

UNICEF supported the launch of the National Programme of Action for Children to provide a comprehensive framework and inter-agency cooperation in implementation of children's rights and the National Programme on Child Injury Prevention.

UNICEF continued to take the leadership in supporting the development of social work profession through strong advocacy on strengthening the legal framework on social work profession building on recommendations from the legal review on social work profession.

The capacity of the Social Welfare sector was strengthened through UNICEF support for development of the national 2-year Social Work curriculum, training of 100 managers on social work management and administration and 500 frontline workers on child protection. These people have used their new knowledge and skills to provide better quality of care and support service for vulnerable children and their families. A Circular on the establishment of a network of community social work collaborators was also approved to create a legal basis for the establishment of community social work collaborators.

The protection and support services for vulnerable people and children was improved through support for the establishment of three new Social Work Service Centres, bringing the total number of pilot centres to 32, and the approval of an Inter-Agency Circular on Social Work Service Centres. UNICEF also supported the finalisation of child protection indicators to improve reporting and data collection on child abuse, exploitation and neglect.



On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/002 Special protection measures developed and implemented to provide care, support and protection for the most vulnerable children, including exploited and trafficked children, children without parental care, children affected by HIV/AIDS and children with disabilities.

Progress:

UNICEF's advocacy and technical assistance contributed to the approval of important sub-laws and national projects to implement the Law on Anti Human Trafficking. These include the National Project on Reintegration Support for Victims of Human Trafficking, National Project on Communication on Prevention of Human Trafficking, the Decree to guide the Implementation of the Law, two Circulars to operationalise the implementation of the two Projects and the Decree.

Significant progress was made to further reform the child adoption system through the approval of the Prime Minister's Directive on Strengthening the Implementation of the Law on Adoption and the Hague Convention; a Circular on finding alternative families for children with special needs; and research into the root causes of child abandonment and relinquishment. Capacity of justice and social welfare officers was improved through the development of two training manuals on child adoption and social work and training of 310 officers. 192 children with disabilities and serious illnesses were able to find their alternative families through inter-country adoption; and another 3000 orphans and children without a primary caregiver through domestic adoption.

Protection and support services for vulnerable children were increased. A new Decree on Social Assistance/Cash Transfer to Social Protection Beneficiaries was approved which expands the total number of child beneficiaries to about 220,000 children. Decree 144 on Sanctions for Administrative Violations in the area of social protection, care and protection of children was approved. The Government approved a National Community-based Care Programme for Children in Special Circumstances which will support the development of community based alternative care models such as foster care and respite day care centres. Models of services for street and working children, child victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, children with disabilities and children affected by HIV/AIDS are being implemented across the country.



On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/003 Child-friendly Justice System established in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other key international standards to protect the rights of children in contact with the justice system.

Progress:

In 2013, following the passage of the Law on Handling of Administrative Violations, UNICEF with other UN agencies supported the development of a Decree on community-based education at commune level and a draft

Ordinance on court procedures for detaining children. These sub laws will ensure that children are diverted away from detention and that their legal rights are upheld. UNICEF supported the development of programming guidance on the delivery of community based-support for children in conflict with the law, which was adopted by Dong Thap province and Ho Chi Minh City, benefiting approximately two hundred children in its first year of implementation.

UNICEF's continued support, including technical assistance and high-level advocacy and consultation, contributed to significant progress in the creation of the first ever specialised court for children in Vietnam, a critical institution for enforcing the rights of children. The proposal informed the amendment of the Law on Court Organisation as part of the ongoing judicial reform process underway in Vietnam.

The first drafts of the amended Penal Code and Penal Procedure Code were prepared providing the overarching framework for treatment of children by the criminal justice system whether they are victims or witnesses of crime or alleged offenders. As a result of UNICEF's technical assistance, these draft laws now include special investigation, prosecution and adjudication procedures that are child-friendly, gender sensitive, and prioritise diversion and alternatives to detention for children who are in conflict with the law.

In parallel to national criminal law reform efforts, at the sub-national level UNICEF delivered training for a group of twenty police master trainers on child-friendly investigation techniques. These master trainers are now equipped to deliver training for local police investigators across the country. Two new police child-friendly investigation rooms were established in Dien Bien and Gia Lai, bringing the total of child-friendly investigation rooms to eleven, potentially providing access to children in contact with the justice system in eight provinces. These specialised rooms enable children to interact with the police in a safe and friendly environment reducing the possibility of further trauma to the children.



IR 5200/A0/04/802/004 HCMC - Child protection system strengthened to provide effective prevention and protection of children from neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation and being in conflict with the law.

Progress:

In 2013, UNICEF supported the operation of the community-based child protection systems in existing 20 communes to provide prevention and protection services for neglected, abused and exploited children and other vulnerable children. 150 local child protection workers and collaborators were trained on child protection, social work and counselling skills to enable them to work more effectively with children and their families. As a result, more than 600 children in need of special protection in these 20 communes received improved quality counselling and social support services. With UNICEF advocacy and awareness activities, the Provincial Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Welfare is exploring the piloting of a respite care model for children with disabilities.

In addition, child protection orientation and basic training was conducted for non-state childcare providers in two project districts. Training on case management for 30 staff and local specialists was conducted and monthly case management conferences conducted to discuss effective multi-disciplinary solutions to better care and protect orphans, children with disabilities, children affected by HIV/AIDS, child victims of neglect, abuse and exploitation and those at risk. With UNICEF technical support and advocacy the project on Community-based Support for Juveniles in Conflict with the Law was approved by the City People's Committee. Key activities were implemented including basic training on social work, case management and life-skills education for 100 children in conflict with the laws and their parents.

UNICEF supported Thao Dan Social Protection Centre and the Buddhist Leadership Initiative project to provide specialised protection and support for street and working children, children affected by HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups of children in HCMC. More than 400 vulnerable children including street children, child abuse victims, children with disabilities and children affected by HIV/AIDS benefited various social protection and support services.



IR 5200/A0/04/802/005 An Giang - Child protection system strengthened to provide effective prevention and protection of children from neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation and being in conflict with the law.

Progress:

UNICEF continued to support the operation of the community-based child protection systems in 14 existing communes to provide prevention and response services for neglected, abused and exploited children and other vulnerable children. Refresher training on social work and child protection was conducted for 32 local child protection officers and commune collaborators who then provided preventive and response services for nearly 1,100 vulnerable children. UNICEF provided technical assistance to counterparts to improve their planning and reporting practices, which will serve as the foundation for a planned documentation exercise. With technical support and advocacy from UNICEF, the project proposal on establishment of one new district Social Work Service Centre in Tinh Bien District and a respite care model for children with disability is being developed. The capacity and service quality of the provincial social work centre was strengthened. The centre provided counselling, protection and support services for more than 200 children in special circumstances. They include orphans, children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation, children affected by HIV/AIDS, and children with disability. Twenty prosecutors were trained on child-friendly criminal procedures.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/006 Dong Thap - Child protection system strengthened to provide effective prevention and protection of children from neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation and being in conflict with the law.

Progress:

In 2013, UNICEF supported the operation of the community-based child protection systems in 20 communes to provide prevention and response services for neglected, abused and exploited children and other vulnerable children. The local child protection human structure and service system was strengthened through regular exchange meetings and field monitoring and supervision. 1,870 children, 73 per cent of whom are in need of special protection, received counselling, legal aid and support to access basic services.

UNICEF supported the operation of two district Social Work Service Centres in Cao Lanh and Hong Ngu. Together with the provincial Social Work Service Centre, protection and support services were provided for 286 children in need of special protection including child victims of abuse and violence, child labour and children with disability. The Provincial Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Welfare is preparing a draft proposal on strengthening the local Social Protection Centre to include a new function of providing respite care for children without parental care, child with disabilities and other vulnerable children. Further technical advice and support from UNICEF is needed to help finalising the proposal for approval by the provincial authority.

The Provincial People's Committee approved the Provincial Plan on Community-Based Support for Juveniles in Conflict with the Law. One social worker and 33 commune justice collaborators were recruited and trained on juvenile justice. The training also benefited 36 key staff members of Provincial Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Welfare, Provincial Department of Public Security, Provincial Department of Justice, Provincial Courts, Provincial Procuracy and the local Social Work Service Centre. 100 children in conflict with the law are benefiting from this project.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/007 Ninh Thuan - Child protection system strengthened to provide effective prevention and protection of children from neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation and being in conflict with the law.

Progress:

In 2013, UNICEF continued to support the community-based child protection systems structure in the existing ten communes involving formal restructuring to strengthen their roles, functions and operation. Case management training was conducted for 46 local child protection officers at district and commune levels and commune collaborators. Case management started to be applied in these ten communes. As a result, approximately 1,600 children in need of special protection received support and protection services provided by trained staff and collaborators.

With UNICEF technical support and advocacy, the project proposal on the establishment of the provincial Social Work Service Centre and a respite care centre, with the purpose of improving child protection and support services delivery in the province is in the final stages of approval by the Provincial People's Committee.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/008 Kon Tum - Child protection system strengthened to provide effective prevention and protection of children from neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation and being in conflict with the law.

Progress:

In 2013, UNICEF supported Kon Tum province to expand the community-based child protection system (CBCPS) to an additional eight communes in four districts bringing the total number of communes implementing CBCPS to ten. 105 welfare staff and collaborators of eight communes in Kon Tum City, Kon Ray, Dak Glei and Tu Mo Rong districts were trained on case management and are now able to conduct case management with children in need of special protection. The proposal on the development of a provincial Social Work Service Centre was discussed among provincial line sectors. Further advocacy by the provincial Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs is needed in order for the proposal to be approved by the Provincial People's Committee. Discussions on the establishment of child-friendly interview room in Kon Tum were held between the Ministry of Public Security and the Kon Tum Department of Public Security. As a result, it is expected that the child-friendly interview room will be established in Kon Tum in 2014.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/009 Dien Bien - Child protection system strengthened to provide effective prevention and protection of children from neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation and being in conflict with the law.

Progress:

In 2013, important provincial policies and programmes on child protection were approved. They include the Program on Community-Based Rehabilitation for People with Mental Illness (2012-2020), the Program on Care and Support for People with Disability (2012-2020) and the Provincial Programme of Action for Children (2012-2020). The progress made in policy change is supporting action at the community level for vulnerable children. The Community-based Child Protection Systems continued to work in five communes to provide tertiary care and protection for about 250 children. Child Protection Committees and inter-sectoral working groups were established in all districts and at provincial level, which have strengthened inter-agency service delivery to vulnerable children. UNICEF also supported the social work and case management training of approximately 40 front-line workers who are working directly with vulnerable children. A Social Work Service Centre was built but is not yet operational.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/010 Gia Lai - Child protection system strengthened to provide effective prevention and protection of children from neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation and being in conflict with the law.

Progress:

Despite a delay in the establishment of the Project Management Unit, the overall implementation of this project is on track.

In 2013, community-based child protection systems were established and started operating in four communes in two districts to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in child protection and service delivery for vulnerable children. Twelve child protection officers and 58 child protection collaborators were recruited and trained to identify and assess child abuse cases and refer to relevant services.

To enable child victims and witnesses and alleged offenders to interact with the police in a safe and friendly environment, one police child friendly interview room was established, following a training on child friendly investigation techniques that was conducted for twenty frontline police officers.

Activities on the establishment of a Social Work Service Centre are slightly behind schedule as a result of the late commencement of the project. Despite this delay, an orientation workshop on social work was organised in 2013, followed by an exchange visit to Dong Thap province to learn from Dong Thap's experience in social work development, child protection systems and child-friendly justice.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/011 Lao Cai - Child protection system strengthened to provide effective prevention and protection of children from neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation and being in conflict with the law.

Progress:

Due to UNICEF's relatively new presence in this province, the implementation faced some delays. In 2013, UNICEF supported the establishment of Child Protection Committees and inter-agency working groups in all districts and at provincial level to strengthen inter-sectoral service delivery for vulnerable children. UNICEF supported the establishment of community-based child protection systems in five communes to provide case

management for the most vulnerable group of children such as orphans, children with disabilities, children victims of human trafficking and children without primary caregivers. UNICEF is supporting the development of a Social Work Service Centre at provincial level, which will provide protection and support services for children and their families. An initial meeting was held between the Ministry of Public Security and the Lao Cai Department of Public Security in 2013 to discuss the establishment of a child-friendly police interview room in Lao Cai.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/802/012 Technical Assistance for CP is effectively and efficiently managed and implemented, through quality assurance, technical expertise and results monitoring for children.

Progress:

Quality technical assistance for the child protection programme was effectively and efficiently managed and implemented.

PC 3 - Child Survival and Development

 On-track

PCR 5200/A0/04/803 By 2016, increased quality and effective management of a comprehensive national health system, including health promotion and health protection, with a focus on ensuring more equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Progress:

In 2013, the Government announced 50 per cent budget cuts for all National Target Programmes (NTP), meaning less financial resources to specific health interventions mainly impacting at province level service delivery. However, since the NTPs only account for 5 per cent of the health budget, it may help force the primary health care agendas towards taking a more integrated approach to service delivery. Likewise, as part of its efficiency drive, including ensuring better use of resources towards the poorest, the Government prioritised an equity approach and revitalisation of the primary health care agenda. World Bank, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF supported the Government in its efforts, from UNICEF side, mainly from a technical perspective. As an example, the joint work on equity analysis of the health related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provided documentation and shaped the agenda of two national meetings on Universal Health Coverage towards needs of the poorest, including ethnic minorities. It also raised the profile of integrating approaches to new born and antenatal care, by joining up nutrition with health.

Much work was carried out on restoring trust in the vaccine system, as Quinvaxem was stopped for five months, leaving many millions of children vulnerable to the effects of five vaccine preventable diseases. UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Health (MOH), WHO, the One UN Communications Team as well as UNICEF Regional Office and HQ, to provide technical and communication support and advocated for a reintroduction of the vaccine. As a result, Quinvaxem vaccine was resumed in Vietnam in October 2013.

Vietnam decided to join the Global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in 2013 confirming its commitment to further invest in nutrition for all children. National and Provincial Action Plans for Nutrition was developed and approved and with technical and financial support from UNICEF to scale up nutrition services. This included the expansion of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition to 50 per cent of the vulnerable provinces under the National Nutrition Programme. UNICEF also worked with the Government to ensure that the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative and clinical nutrition services became standard for all public and private hospitals, with the approval of the Ministry of Health Decree on Hospital Quality Criteria.

To promote and sustain sanitation programming, UNICEF initiated and supported the development of a Ministry of Health policy brief for scaling up sanitation interventions across the country. The brief addressed key bottlenecks to sanitation promotion including: inadequate directives; insufficient budget; poor resource allocation to community mobilization; inadequate range of technology options; absence of pro-poor sanitation market, and limited skill and capacity in provincial administration to institutionalize community mobilization approaches. The brief was submitted to the office of the Prime Minister to initiate a process of developing a directive on sanitation promotion.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/803/001 By 2016, identified beneficiaries are covered with social health insurance and benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable, quality and integrated basic MNCH services.

Progress:

With UNICEF's support, an integrated health service package for women and children was developed and is expected to be reviewed for insurance coverage by the health insurance scheme in 2014. Support was also provided to the Ministry of Health for the organisation of a number of national consultation workshops to develop a government decision on financial support for poor and ethnic minority women to access Maternal, New-born and Child Health (MNCH) services. By the end of 2013, the decision was available for review and approval by the Prime Minister. A national consultation workshop on saving new-born lives was also organized with UNICEF support. The consultation resulted in a national level analysis on barriers for scaling up interventions to save new-born lives and recommendations were developed. In addition, a list of national core indicators for health care was developed and finalised. UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO, provided technical support and advocated for the reintroduction of Quinaxem vaccine after it was suspended due to a number of adverse events following immunization activities. As a result, the vaccine was resumed in Vietnam in October 2013. To recreate public trust in vaccines, a number of communication interventions were supported, including a rapid assessment on trust in routine immunization for children under five, the development of a communication action plan, and a Training of Trainers manual on communication skills for health workers. In addition, technical and financial support was provided to the Ministry of Health and the National Extended Programme on Immunisation to ensure timely procurement and distribution of Pentavalent vaccines and prepare for the introduction of Measles and Rubella campaigns in 2014.



IR 5200/A0/04/803/002 By 2016, identified beneficiaries benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable, quality, and integrated nutrition services.

Progress:

In 2013, Vietnam made substantial progress enacting and enforcing legislation protecting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices. With support from UNICEF, the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative and provision of clinical nutrition services became standards for all public and private health facilities with approval of the Decision on Hospital Quality Criteria by the Ministry of Health. The ban on marketing of breast milk substitutes, bottles and teats for children under-24 months as well as complementary foods for infants under-six months were enforced as the Law on Advertisement came into effect in 2013. The extension of maternity leave to six months was also implemented with the promulgation of the Labour Code Amendment. With UNICEF support, communication activities were conducted to raise awareness and facilitate compliance with the new legislation. This included media campaigns and innovative private sector partnerships with companies such as Dentsu targeting young urban mothers and Pou Chen on Mother and Baby-Friendly Factories.

The National Action Plans on Nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding were approved by the Ministry of Health to guide implementation of the National Nutrition Strategy. To support local authorities in identifying bottlenecks and priorities for the development and implementation of local action plans for stunting reduction, UNICEF supported the updating of provincial nutrition profiles with disaggregated data by sex, age, ethnicity and socio-economic status for 63 provinces.

Evidence from modelling of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition in five UNICEF supported provinces, was in collaboration with partners used to scale up services to 12 out of 22 vulnerable provinces under the National Nutrition Programme. Costing studies were also completed and evidence consolidated into policy briefs to guide the Government and the National Assembly to include treatment of severe acute malnutrition and services for infant and young child feeding into the health insurance scheme.



IR 5200/A0/04/803/003 By 2016, identified beneficiaries benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable and hygienic sanitation.

Progress:

In 2013, equity focused interventions were supported through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to promote household water treatment and storage (HWTS) for communities without access to safe water. The support included developing a training manual and preparing 141 trainers in seven priority provinces. With UNICEF's technical assistance, the Ministry of Health (MOH) prepared a concept note for the office of the Prime Minister aiming at policy and planning measures to scale up sanitation. The Ministry remained committed to the development of community led total sanitation and sanitation marketing (SanMark) guidelines; and increased its focus on addressing equity by initiating Open Defecation Free (ODF) guidelines and low-cost sanitation options.

The sanitation working group, led by MOH, took a pivotal role in coordinating the latest developments in sanitation and hygiene. The platform was used to receive feedback to improve SanMark and ODF guidelines. As a result, MOH committed to scale up sanitation and to apply for membership in the global Sanitation and Water for All forum.

UNICEF worked with DANIDA and national partners to develop a national disaster risk management/ climate change adaptation (DRM/CCA) framework for the WASH sector and initiated provincial action planning for DRR/CCA on WASH in 6 provinces.

Following the approval of a communication action plan, a capacity development plan on WASH Communication for Development (C4D) at national and sub-national levels was developed. As a follow up, three training events on planning and implementation techniques was rolled out for 120 focal points across 63 provinces. With support from Mr. Xuan Bac, a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador and with participation of ethnic minority children in Lao Cai, the communication campaign was implemented. Two TV productions to promote hand washing, sanitation and safe drinking water were disseminated via national and provincial TV broadcast.

 Constrained

IR 5200/A0/04/803/004 By 2016, identified beneficiaries benefit equitably from increased access to PMTCT services and paediatric treatment of HIV.

Progress:

UNICEF's engagement with the HIV sector in 2013 was challenged by structural conditions leading to reduced capacity in the health team in support of HIV work for parts of the year. In addition, the transition of responsibility for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission from the Vietnam Administration for AIDS Control to the Maternal and Child Health Department of the Ministry of Health has not yet been fully implemented. Before the department can take the lead an assessment of its capacity is required. Based on the assessment findings, a road map of concrete actions needs to be developed by the Ministry of Health, for transferring the responsibilities of the programme and effectively implementing it. This process requires a series of adjustments and the final outcomes are expected to be achieved in 2014.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/803/005 By 2016, identified beneficiaries in HCMC are covered with social health insurance and benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable and quality basic Child Survival and Development (CSD) - nutrition, WASH & MNCH services.

Progress:

With UNICEF support, the baby friendly hospital initiative was revitalised in Ho Chi Minh City with the development of a protocol on promotion of breastfeeding in public and private health facilities with focus on barriers, such as high Caesarean rates. This provincial protocol will further be field tested in 2014 to generate evidence for the development of a National Protocol to be implemented in health facilities in all provinces and municipalities. Health staff from maternity wards and newborn departments in 12 public and private obstetrics-gynaecology and paediatric hospitals was trained in the Ten Steps for Successful Breastfeeding to facilitate the implementation of the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative. This resulted in 35 per cent of all health workers (400 staff) in these hospitals now being able to provide quality counselling and support to mothers related to breastfeeding.

In addition, inspections on the compliance with Government Decree No 21 on Marketing and Usage of Breast milk Substitutes were carried out in all 24 districts of the municipality, and reports on violations were submitted to the Ministry of Health for information and legal action, as well as for finalisation of the revised decree.

UNICEF also supported monitoring activities on free healthcare for children under-six and the results will be instrumental in advocating for expansion of the benefit package in the national health insurance scheme.

A communication plan was developed and implemented to promote Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, WASH and nutrition practices through engagement with mass media. A communication strategy targeting young urban mothers was also developed through a private sector partnership with Dentsu, an advertisement agency. Furthermore, a private sector partnership with Pou Chen, a footwear manufacturer was established to roll out a Mother and Baby Friendly Factory Initiative.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/803/006 By 2016, identified beneficiaries in An Giang province are covered with social health insurance and benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable and quality basic CSD (nutrition, WASH & MNCH) services.

Progress:

The 2013-2016 Provincial Plan of Action on Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health was submitted to the Provincial People's Committee for approval. To support the implementation of the plan, social marketing on iron folic acid supplementation for women of reproductive age was introduced in 18 communes of Phu Tan district, by 300 trained commune workers. In addition monitoring of compliance with the Government Decree 21 on Marketing and Usage of Breast milk Substitutes were conducted in all hospitals in the province. The Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative was applied in Phu Than and An Phu district hospitals and community support networks expanded to six communes. An assessment of free healthcare for children under six years of age was commenced in Tri Tôn, Thoại Sơn districts and Long Xuyen city and the findings will be used as evidence to improve the national health insurance scheme in 2014.

To promote sanitation, community led total sanitation triggering sessions were undertaken by 140 facilitators trained with support from UNICEF. As a result 1,254 households built and used latrines in 2013. Promotional sessions, with focus on hand-washing and household water treatment, were carried out in 6 communities and schools in An Phu, Tinh Bien and Tri Ton districts. In addition, open defecation free verification and certification process was initiated in 3 communes An Phu district.

A 3-year plan was developed to promote positive behaviours among Khmer communities on neo-natal care, exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing, water treatment and storage behaviours. Communication by outreach workers, at women's clubs and at communication corners at health centres in UNICEF supported communes reached at least 70 per cent of the Khmer families. To further support the implementation of the plan, province-wide communication was also conducted via loudspeakers, radio and TV to reach caregivers with children under-five years of age, local authorities and decision makers.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/803/007 By 2016, identified beneficiaries in Dong Thap province are covered with social health insurance and benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable and quality basic CSD (nutrition, WASH & MNCH) services.

Progress:

The 2013-2016 Provincial Plan of Action on Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health developed with support from UNICEF, was approved for implementation by the Provincial Peoples Committee. To support the implementation of the plan, UNICEF provided health staff with updated knowledge and skills,, including 168 commune health workers and 50 doctors and nurses at district hospitals, who were supported to strengthen infant and young child feeding practices,. To support prevention of mother to child transmission, 128 community and 14 district health workers of five districts were trained with support from UNICEF, and are now able to organize and promote voluntary counselling and testing targeting pregnant mothers and their partners.

Social marketing of iron folic acid supplementation was scaled up from one to five districts covering 53 communes and around 400 commune health workers were trained to facilitate the expansion. The experience with social marketing in the province will be used in 2014 to develop a national operational guidance for sustainable prevention of micronutrient deficiencies.

Community led total sanitation triggering sessions were undertaken with 150 trained facilitators. As a result 986 households built and used latrines. Promotional sessions, with focus on hand-washing and household water treatment, were carried out in nine communities and schools in Tan Hong district and open defecation free verification and certification processes was initiated in two communes.

A 3-year plan was developed to promote positive behaviours in disadvantaged communities around neo-natal care, early and exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing and water treatment and storage. Communication activities via outreach workers and women's clubs meetings and at communication corners at health centres were concentrated in UNICEF supported communes reaching at least 70 per cent of the families. Province-wide communication was conducted via loudspeakers, radio and TV to reach caregivers with children under-five years of age, local authorities and decision makers.



IR 5200/A0/04/803/008 By 2016, identified beneficiaries in Ninh Thuan province are covered with social health insurance and benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable and quality basic CSD (nutrition, WASH & MNCH) services.

Progress:

The Provincial Plan of Action on integrated Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health was finalised and approved for implementation by the Provincial Peoples Committee. Considering the high rate of acute malnutrition, Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition services were provided to children under five, and inpatient sites were also established at Ninh Thuan Provincial and Ninh Son District Hospitals. In efforts to prevent malnutrition and promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices, the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative was expanded from the provincial level to Ninh Son, Ninh Hai and Bac Ai District Hospitals. Some 40 hospital staff of the obstetric departments and paediatric wards were trained to facilitate this expansion.

Community led total sanitation triggering sessions for communities were undertaken by 88 UNICEF-trained facilitators. As a result, 70 households built and used latrines. Promotional sessions and community mobilization efforts, with focus on hand-washing and household water treatment, were taken up within 28 villages of six communes and six schools in Thuan Bac district. Rural water supply and sanitation monitoring systems were likewise updated with latest data collection and analysis to support provincial action planning.

A 3-year plan was developed to promote positive behaviours in the Rag Lai communities around neo-natal care, early and exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing and water treatment and storage. Communication activities via outreach workers and women's clubs meetings and at communication corners at health centres were concentrated in UNICEF supported communes reaching at least 70 per cent of the families. To enhance outreach communication, UNICEF supported provincial authorities to train 84 new project collaborators from 24 disadvantaged communes across five districts. Province-wide communication was further conducted via loudspeakers, Radio and TV to reach caregivers with children under-five years of age, local authorities and decision makers.



IR 5200/A0/04/803/009 By 2016, identified beneficiaries in Kon Tum province are covered with social health insurance and benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable and quality basic CSD (nutrition, WASH & MNCH) services.

Progress:

The 2013-2016 Provincial Plan of Action on Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health developed with support from UNICEF was approved by the Provincial Peoples Committee. To support the implementation, the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative was expanded from the Provincial Hospital to Dak Ha, Tu Mo Rong and Dak Ley District Hospitals with 28 staff trained. Community support networks were established with training of 124 commune workers in infant and young child feeding. Considering the high rates of wasting, Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition was rolled out to all 20 communes of Dak Ha and Tu Mo Rong districts.

Outreach to provide health services to remote villages were conducted with support from UNICEF, contributing to increasing the proportion of deliveries with skilled birth assistance in Dak Ha from 77 per cent to 87 per cent and in Tu Mo Rong from 57 per cent to 60 per cent from 2012 to 2013.

Community led total sanitation triggering sessions were undertaken by 180 UNICEF trained facilitators. As a result 1,663 households built and began to use new latrines and 1,343 households repaired existing latrines. Promotional sessions and community mobilization efforts, with focus on hand-washing and household water treatment and storage, were taken up within 91 villages in eleven communes and seven schools in Tu Mo Rong district. The rural water supply and sanitation monitoring system was updated with latest data collection to support provincial action planning.

A 3-year plan was developed to promote positive behaviours in Xe Dang and J'rai communities around neonatal care, exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing and water treatment and storage. Communication activities via outreach workers, women's clubs meetings and at communication corners at health centres were concentrated in UNICEF supported communes reaching at least 70 per cent of the families. Province-wide communication was conducted via loudspeakers, radio and TV to reach caregivers with children, local authorities and decision makers.



IR 5200/A0/04/803/010 By 2016, identified beneficiaries in Dien Bien province are covered with social health insurance and benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable and quality basic CSD (nutrition, WASH & MNCH) services.

Progress:

The 2013-2016 Provincial Plan of Action on Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health supported by UNICEF was approved by the Provincial Peoples Committee. Health staff was provided with knowledge and skills to implement the interventions, including roll out of the training programme on infant and young child feeding to expand the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative from province to district level in Muong Cha, Tuan Giao and Dien Bien Dong. Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition services were introduced in four communes in Muong Cha and at Muong Cha District and the Provincial Hospital.

UNICEF helped to establish newborn care units in Muong Cha and Dien Bien Dong, with trained staff. Some 15 midwives from the H'mong community were supported to provide skilled birth assistance for delivering at home. As a follow up a workshop was organized to advocate for the implementation of a Government Decree on the role and function of ethnic minority midwives. Outreach services to provide healthcare to remote villages were also conducted, contributing to increasing the proportion of deliveries with skilled birth assistance in Dien Bien Dong from 23 per cent in 2012 to 55 per cent in 2013.

Community led total sanitation triggering sessions were undertaken by 400 UNICEF trained facilitators. Accordingly, 1,075 households built and began to use latrines. Promotional sessions and community mobilization efforts on hand-washing, household water treatment and storage were conducted in 200 villages in 14 communes and 12 schools. The Rural water supply and sanitation monitoring system was updated to support provincial action planning.

A 3-year action plan was developed to promote newborn care, exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing, water treatment and storage behaviours. To support the implementation, culturally sensitive materials were developed and pre-tested and communication by outreach workers, women's clubs meetings and at health centres reached 70 per cent of the families in project areas.



IR 5200/A0/04/803/011 By 2016, identified beneficiaries in Gia Lai province are covered with social health insurance and benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable and quality basic CSD (nutrition, WASH & MNCH) services.

Progress:

The 2013-2016 Provincial Plan of Action on Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health was developed and is still awaiting approval by the Provincial Peoples Committee for implementation. With support from UNICEF, the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative was expanded from Gia Lai Provincial Hospital to K'Bang and Kron Pa District Hospitals with training of 50 hospital staff. Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition services were also introduced to five communes in Krong Pa District and at the District and Provincial hospitals.

The provincial capacity for management and control of diarrhoea and pneumonia were improved through various UNICEF supported activities such as information-gathering and training, including an advocacy workshop for provision of oral rehydration solution and Zinc. Improved household water treatment and storage and increased latrine use also contributed to this effort.

Community led total sanitation triggering sessions for communities were undertaken by 120 UNICEF-trained facilitators. As a result, 482 households built and used latrines within 4 selected communes in K'Bang district. Promotional sessions and community mobilization exercises, with focus on hand-washing and household water treatment and storage, were undertaken within eleven communes and two schools in K'Bang District. Rural water supply and sanitation monitoring system was updated with latest data collection and analysis to support provincial action planning. In addition, the rural water supply and sanitation monitoring system was updated with latest data to support provincial action planning.

A plan was developed through various communication approaches and activities with focus on selected positive behaviours including exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing with soap and household water treatment and storage. The plan will be implemented in 2014.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/803/012 By 2016, identified beneficiaries in Lao Cai province are covered with social health insurance and benefit equitably from increased access to sustainable and quality basic CSD (nutrition, WASH & MNCH) services.

Progress:

The 2013-2016 Provincial Plan of Action on Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health supported by UNICEF was approved by the Provincial Peoples Committee. Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition was introduced at the Lao Cai Provincial Hospital in four communes and at the district hospital of Bac Ha. The Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative was expanded from the provincial hospital to Bac Ha, Si Ma Kai, Sa Pa and Muong Khuong District Hospitals with training of 50 staff. Also a community support network was rolled out in communes with training of 100 commune workers. UNICEF supported formative research on nutrition and healthcare which helped to identify bottlenecks and opportunities for the development of a provincial approach to promote infant and young child feeding practices.

In 2013, an equity assessment and analysis of immunization, maternal and neo-natal health and nutrition was supported by international consultants. 40 health staff was trained on emergency paediatric care and 40 on emergency obstetrical care to meet the demand in the province.

Community led total sanitation triggering sessions were undertaken by 120 UNICEF trained facilitators in three communes of Si Ma Cai district. As a result, 158 households built and used latrines. Community mobilization with focus on hand-washing and household water treatment was taken up within three communes and two schools in Si Ma Cai district. Rural water supply and sanitation monitoring system was updated with latest data collection and analysis to support provincial action planning.

A 3-year plan was developed to promote positive behaviours in H'mong communities on neo-natal care, exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing, water treatment and storage. Communication by outreach workers, women's clubs meetings and at communication corners at health centres in UNICEF supported communes reached some 70 per cent of the families. Loudspeakers, Radio and TV were used to reach caregivers, local authorities and decision makers.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/803/013 Technical assistance for CSD programme is effectively and efficiently managed and implemented, through quality assurance, technical expertise and results monitoring for children.

Progress:

Quality technical assistance for the child survival and development programme was effectively and efficiently managed and implemented.

PC 4 - Education

 On-track

PCR 5200/A0/04/804 By 2016, increased quality and effective management of education and training systems, and increased access to pre-primary, primary and non-formal education, particularly for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Progress:

The Education Programme made significant progress in 2013 in advancing the inclusive education agenda at the national and sub national levels in Vietnam through policy advocacy, capacity development, communication for development and knowledge generation.

UNICEF maximized strategic partnerships with influential partners to strengthen policy advocacy for equity in education, especially the National Assembly's Ethnic Council. As a result, in addition to the 3 existing provinces where mother tongue-based bilingual education (MTBBE) is being implemented, An Giang showed great leadership and commitment for MTBBE.

UNICEF successfully demonstrated its role as a knowledge broker on education equity issues in 2013, including through finalizing language mapping, out-of-school children study reports and provincial briefs, and school readiness for children with disabilities.

UNICEF remained a leading partner to support Ministry Of Education and Training in the development of guidance on the assessment of primary education students from a competency-based approach, and the guidelines for rights-based education planning for 2014.

UNICEF continued to play an instrumental role in coordinating efforts in disaster risk management in education. With UNICEF support, the education system was significantly strengthened in the area of disaster risk reduction (DRR), through enhanced partnerships and coordination and planning capacity for preparedness and response.

Significant results have also been achieved in building capacity in the education system at all levels, leading to increased technical understanding and skills for working with children with disabilities, addressing language barriers for effective learning for ethnic minority children, and ability to utilize needs assessment tools to assess impact of emergencies in education.

The right to education of children affected by HIV/AIDS is better realized through improved monitoring mechanisms and communication for development initiatives. This is well complemented by capacity development at national and sub-national levels, resulting in strengthened capacity to create quality and friendly learning environment for children affected by HIV/AIDS.



On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/804/001 By 2016, disadvantaged children benefit from an education system that provides quality and relevant inclusive education.

Progress:

During 2013, significant results were achieved in promoting inclusive education especially for ethnic minority children, children with disabilities and children affected by HIV/AIDS.

With UNICEF support, 420 officials have improved capacity for inclusive education. Of these, 320 have improved capacity on the barriers and solutions for ensuring quality education for ethnic minority children, including in semi-boarding schools, 100 on improving the implementation of Law and Decree on Persons with Disabilities.

487 children of Mong, Jrai and Khmer ethnic minority groups in Lao Cai, Gia Lai and Tra Vinh continued having quality education through MTBBE. Annual assessments showed these children demonstrated better learning outcomes compared to those who do not study the MTBBE programme.

UNICEF's advocacy through joint policy monitoring in An Giang, Lao Cai, Dien Bien provinces with the National Assembly and Committee for Ethnic Minority led to increased understanding amongst senior policymakers on barriers to learning facing ethnic minority children. Their concrete recommendations have set the direction for a further policy review to improve the quality of education for ethnic minorities.

In addition, increased capacity on children with disabilities contributed to a quality analysis on early identification practices. This will in turn inform the development of a standardized tool for early interventions for nation-wide application.

Two guidelines to improve the access of the most disadvantaged groups of children to quality inclusive education were developed; One on ethnic semi-boarding schools which will then expectedly benefit roughly 98,511 ethnic semi-boarding children nationally. The other on multi-age preschool education management. The guidelines have taken into consideration the culture diversity, specific needs of pre-school and boarding children

UNICEF also supported strengthening the monitoring of HIV-related stigma in school through the development of the Terms of Reference for inter-sectoral coordination in monitoring.



On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/804/002 By 2016, education managers undertake child-focused national education planning, monitoring and evaluation, and provide response to emergencies and climate change

Progress:

During 2013, significant results were made in strengthening the education system in child-focused education planning and disaster risk reduction in education.

With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) introduced key principles of the rights-based approach in its national guidelines for 2014 education planning which was distributed to all 63

provinces. It is expected that the guidelines will lead to improved education planning for more equity-focused interventions to ensure education for disadvantaged children in Vietnam. 32 education managers from 8 provinces of Dong Thap, Ninh Thuan, An Giang, Lao Cai, Dien Bien, Ho Chi Minh City, Kon Tum, and Gia Lai were trained on rights-based education planning, mastering tools such as causality, capacity gaps, and role pattern analysis. These officials have become resource persons, and have led capacity development efforts in their provinces reaching 430 education officials who are now ready to apply these tools in the 2014 planning process.

MOET led a quality consultative process at central and provincial levels to finalize the Out of School Children study. As a result of this process, there is strong political buy-in at all levels of the education system for key education equity issues facing disadvantaged children. The final report was endorsed for dissemination in early 2014 to serve as evidence for policy advocacy and education planning.

The education system was significantly strengthened in the area of disaster risk reduction through: (a) a strengthened Coordination Group with active partners' engagement to maximize results for children; (b) 32 education officials gained enhanced capacity to apply emergency needs assessment tools. They have also become resource persons, training 507 officials in seven provinces who are ready to use the tools (c) Provincial Action Plans developed in seven provinces, and; (d) curriculum framework developed with key DRR contents identified across grade levels and subject areas.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/804/003 By 2016, disadvantaged children in HCMC benefit from relevant and quality preschool and basic education supported by the provincial Education Sector Plan.

Progress:

In 2013, the Department of Education and Training (DOET) of Ho Chi Minh City established a Steering Committee for implementation of the Education Component of the City's Child Friendly Project to ensure coordinated work within the Department.

With UNICEF support, 274 education managers increased their capacity to ensure quality inclusive education. Of these, (i) 54 were trained on the Adolescent Friendly School approach; (ii) 100 were trained on inclusive education for children with autism and intellectual delay; (iii) 120 were trained on rights based approach to education planning with key tools such as causality, capacity gap and stakeholders and role pattern analysis.

In addition, 220 education officials were trained on education needs assessment tools and are ready to apply the tools in their province to strengthen the provincial education response to emergencies and disasters. DOET also initiated a broad consultative process to develop a city Action Plan on Disaster Risk Management in education. The Plan was submitted for approval.

A Communication for Development Plan to reduce stigma and discrimination against children affected by HIV/AIDS was developed via a consultative process especially with the engagement of people living with HIV. The plan identified key communication initiatives using creative communication approaches for all children to value diversity and social inclusion.

Based on an analysis of out of school children and the enhanced capacity of four senior education officials on rights based approach to education planning, the DOET identified key issues facing disadvantaged groups for inclusion in the City's 2014 education plan. As a result of this process, there is strong political buy-in by DOET for key education equity issues facing disadvantaged and Out of School children, especially migrant children. DOET is now committed to strengthening the 2015 education planning process. This will contribute to improve monitoring of the City's Education Sector Plan.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/804/004 By 2016, disadvantaged children in An Giang province benefit from relevant and quality preschool and basic education supported by the provincial Education Sector Plan.

Progress:

In 2013, with UNICEF support, 156 education managers in An Giang enhanced their capacity to ensure quality inclusive education. Of these, (i) 56 were trained on the Adolescent Friendly School approach for school improvement at lower secondary level; (ii) 50 were trained on rights based approach to education planning and; (iii) 50 were trained on inclusive education for children with disabilities.

In addition, 55 provincial and district level education managers were trained in education in emergency and

education needs assessment tools and are ready to apply the tools in their province. With enhanced understanding, the DOET also led a broad consultative process to develop a provincial Action Plan on Disaster Risk Management in education. The Plan was endorsed and implementation started with key interventions to strengthen the provincial education response to emergencies and disasters.

Based on an analysis of out of school children supported by UNICEF, and the enhanced capacity of senior education officials on the rights based approach to education planning, the An Giang DOET identified key issues facing disadvantaged groups for inclusion in the provincial 2014 education plan. As a result of this process, there is strong political buy-in by DOET for key education equity issues facing disadvantaged children, especially poor rural Khmer children, children with disabilities and children affected by floods and other natural disasters. DOET is now committed to continue strengthening the 2015 education planning process. This will contribute to improve monitoring of the Provincial Education Sector Plan.

In 2013, the An Giang DOET also established a Steering Committee for the implementation of the education component of the Provincial Child Friendly Project, to ensure coherent and coordinated work within the Department.



IR 5200/A0/04/804/005 By 2016, disadvantaged children in Dong Thap province benefit from relevant and quality preschool and basic education supported by the provincial Education Sector Plan.

Progress:

In 2013, with UNICEF support, 322 provincial and district education managers in Dong Thap gained enhanced capacity to ensure quality inclusive education. Of these (i) 60 were trained on the Adolescent Friendly School approach; (ii) 46 were trained on rights based approach to education planning; (iii) 60 were trained on Early Learning and Development Standards especially education planning; (iv) 156 were trained on inclusive education for children with disabilities, development and implementation of Individual Education Plan and making appropriate teaching-learning materials.

In addition, 50 provincial and district level education officials were trained on education in emergency and education needs assessment tools and are ready to apply the tools in their province to strengthen the provincial education response to emergencies and disasters. A core group from the DOET also supported a consultative process involving district level education officials and representatives from other provincial level departments to revise the initial draft of the provincial Action Plan on Disaster Risk Management in education. The revised plan is being finalized for approval.

Based on an analysis of out of school children supported by UNICEF, and the enhanced capacity of senior education officials to implement a rights based approach to education planning, the Dong Thap DOET identified key issues facing disadvantaged groups for inclusion in the provincial 2014 education plan. The DOET also developed the objectives, targets and indicators with a focus on disadvantaged children. As a result of this process, the DOET demonstrated strong leadership for key education equity issues facing disadvantaged and Out of School children especially children with disabilities and rural poor children living in border areas. The DOET is now committed to strengthening this in the 2015 education planning process.



IR 5200/A0/04/804/006 By 2016, disadvantaged children in Ninh Thuan province benefit from relevant and quality preschool and basic education supported by the provincial Education Sector Plan.

Progress:

In 2013, with UNICEF support, 290 provincial and district education managers in Ninh Thuan gained enhanced capacity to ensure quality inclusive education. Of these, (i) 192 were trained on inclusive education for children with disabilities; (ii) 54 were trained on rights based approaches to education planning, and; (iii) 44 enhanced their capacity to apply Early Learning and Development Standards especially education planning to improve the quality of early childhood education. In addition, 50 were trained on education emergency needs assessment tools.

Strategic partnership with the Provincial Teachers Training College added a new dimension to the UNICEF –Ninh Thuan cooperation in education. A module on inclusive education for children with disabilities at primary education level was developed and institutionalized into pre-service teacher training curriculum for sustainable pre-service teacher preparation. It is expected that this will benefit roughly 2,000 children with disabilities in the province.

Based on an analysis of out of school children, and the enhanced capacity of senior education officials to implement a rights based approach to education planning, the Ninh Thuan Department of Education and Training (DOET) identified key issues facing disadvantaged groups, especially Raglay ethnic minority children and children with disabilities for inclusion in the provincial 2014 education plan. As a result of this process, there is strong political buy-in by DOET for key education equity issues especially facing Raglay ethnic minority children and children with disabilities. DOET is now committed to continue strengthening the 2015 education planning process. This will contribute to improve monitoring of the Provincial Education Sector Plan.

The final provincial plan on disaster preparedness, response and mitigation was developed to operationalize the Ministry of Education and Training's action plan through a consultation process. The plan also led to increased awareness and institutional support for disaster risk management in education in the province.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/804/007 By 2016, disadvantaged children, particularly ethnic minority children, in Kon Tum province benefit from relevant and quality preschool and basic education supported by the provincial Education Sector Plan.

Progress:

In 2013, with UNICEF support, 241 education managers and master teachers gained enhanced capacity to ensure quality inclusive education. Of these, (i) 40 were trained on Early Learning and Development Standards especially education planning to improve the quality of early childhood education; (ii) 95 were trained on key issues facing children with disabilities and how to work with these children in mainstream class settings (iii) 45 were trained on strengthening Vietnamese for primary ethnic minority students and 61 were trained on the Adolescent Friendly School approach for school improvement at lower secondary level. In addition, 49 officials were trained on disaster risk reduction (especially school preparedness and response plans) to strengthen the provincial education capacity to respond to disasters.

As the result of a thorough consultation process with education managers and experts at all levels, the DOET finalized a provincial plan to operationalize the national action plan on natural disaster preparedness, response and mitigation in education.

The final module on inclusive education for children with disabilities at primary education level was developed and institutionalized into pre-service teacher training curriculum of the Provincial Teacher Training College. It is expected that this will benefit more than 2,000 children with disabilities.

Based on an analysis of out of school children, and the enhanced capacity of senior education officials on the rights based approach to education planning, DOET identified key issues facing disadvantaged groups, especially ethnic minority children and children with disabilities for inclusion in the provincial 2014 education plan. As a result of this process, there is increased commitment by DOET to key education equity issues especially facing ethnic minority children. DOET is now committed to strengthening the 2015 education planning process. This will contribute to improve monitoring of the provincial Education Sector Plan.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/804/008 By 2016, disadvantaged children, particularly ethnic minority children, in Dien Bien province benefit from relevant and quality preschool and basic education supported by the provincial Education Sector Plan.

Progress:

In 2013, with UNICEF's support, 267 provincial and district education managers and master teacher gained increased capacity on inclusive education for ethnic minority children and children with disabilities. Of these, 49 education managers and master teachers were trained on inclusive education for children with disabilities; 51 provincial education managers and master teachers were trained on nurturing a child's language development; 40 were trained on multi-age pre-school education management; 54 managers were trained on communication for development; 73 teachers were trained on HIV and reproductive health education. In addition, 50 education managers were trained on climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, especially landslides and flash floods.

Based on an analysis of out of school children and the enhanced capacity of senior education officials on the rights based approach to education planning, the Dien Bien DOET identified key issues facing disadvantaged groups, especially ethnic minority children and children with disabilities for inclusion in the provincial 2014

education plan. In addition, DOET initiated the development of objectives, targets and indicators with a focus on disadvantaged children. From this process, the DOET demonstrated increased awareness and commitment for key education equity issues facing disadvantaged children especially ethnic minority children. DOET is now committed to continue strengthening the 2015 education planning process. This will contribute to improved monitoring of the Province.

A draft provincial plan to implement mother tongue based bilingual education is under development. With continued advocacy and awareness raising (based on findings and analysis of the classroom language mapping) on the values of mother tongue based bilingual education in 2014, it is expected that roughly 52,662 ethnic minority children will benefit from quality primary education in Dien Bien.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/804/009 By 2016, disadvantaged children, particularly ethnic minority children, in Gia Lai province benefit from relevant and quality preschool and basic education supported by the provincial Education Sector Plan.

Progress:

In 2013, with UNICEF support, 210 provincial and district education managers and master teachers were supported to strengthen their capacity to provide quality education for disadvantaged children. Of these, (i) 50 education managers and master teachers in Gia Lai province were trained on and able to apply early learning and development standards assessment tools, including skills to utilize the tool to assess child development at their schools; (ii) 80 primary education managers and core teachers enhanced their capacity on inclusive education for children with disabilities and; (iii) 80 early childhood, primary and lower secondary education managers and core teachers were trained on communication for development.

During the reporting period, an orientation and planning workshop on mother tongue based bilingual education was organised with 112 participants including leaders of local authorities and education managers. Participants were exposed to the mother tongue based bilingual education activities in two schools in Ia Grai district. This contributed to raising their awareness on the benefits of mother tongue based bilingual education to address language barriers facing ethnic minority children in the province. As result of this workshop, the Gia Lai DOET identified key issues facing disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minority children and agreed to give a priority for the continuity of implementing mother tongue based bilingual education in two existing districts Chu Pah and Ia Grai.

Comprehensive analysis of the draft Provincial Education Sector Plan and specific recommendations were prepared in 2013, with UNICEF support. Gia Lai DOET demonstrated strong commitment to utilize this analysis and increased capacity of 40 education officials in rights-based education planning in order to strengthen Education Sector Planning process in 2014 with focus on key equity in education issues and the inclusion of mother tongue based bilingual education in the provincial education development plan.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/804/010 By 2016, disadvantaged children, particularly ethnic minority children, in Lao Cai province benefit from relevant and quality preschool and basic education supported by the provincial Education Sector Plan.

Progress:

In 2013, despite impact of the natural disasters and change in the leadership of education in Lao Cai province, all planned results were achieved.

With UNICEF support, 138 education managers gained enhanced capacity. Of these, 56 were trained on mother tongue based bilingual education; 31 on a child friendly ethnic minority semi-boarding school and 51 on inclusive education for children with disabilities. In addition, 33 were trained on education in emergency assessment tools.

With the enhanced capacity of 37 officials on rights-based approach to education planning, and comprehensive analysis of provincial education sector plan from a rights based perspective, the DOET identified key equity in education issues in its 2014 sector plan. The DOET is now committed to continue strengthening the 2015 education planning process. This will contribute to improve monitoring of the Provincial Education Sector Plan.

UNICEF's evidence-based advocacy contributed to policymakers' increased awareness and support for the province's commitment to expand mother tongue-based bilingual education which was approved by the Provincial People Committee in 2013; UNICEF's technical assistance enabled the development a modules for MTBBE and management of ethnic semi boarding schools to be integrated into the Provincial Teacher Training curriculum.

A brief on Lao Cai Primary Classroom Language Mapping was disseminated within Vietnam in the education sector and National Assembly. A well-received presentation on how this exercise could be used as a tool for managing bilingual education was shared with participants from 64 countries attending the 4th International Conference on Language and Education, Bangkok. Lao Cai hosted 32 visitors from the Thailand education sector to come and share experiences on MTBBE. 750 Mong children are learning in their mother tongue and Vietnamese from pre-primary to Grade 3 in primary schools in 4 districts under the refined provincial plan (2013-2016).

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/804/011 Technical assistance for education programme is effectively and efficiently managed and implemented, through quality assurance, technical expertise and results monitoring for children.

Progress:

Quality technical assistance for the education programme was effectively and efficiently managed and implemented.

PC 5 - Cross-sectoral support

 On-track

PCR 5200/A0/04/805 The Country Office is able to deliver programmatic results effectively through enhanced coordination, communication and partnership.

Progress:

After a long process of planning for the Detailed Project Outlines (DPOs) and Multi-Year Work Plans (MYWP), 2013 was the first year of sub-national implementation in the current country programme, with the Subnational Coordination Unit (SCU) acting as the overall catalyst and playing the coordination role, most visibly in the annual and quarterly planning processes (including MoRESP). Throughout the year, SCU maintained a favourable platform for subnational engagement by nurturing partnerships with Provincial People's Committees (PPCs) and Department of Planning and Investment (DPis), and maintaining close internal coordination with UNICEF's four programme sections and Operations/Finance. This ensured timely implementation. SCU also contributed to developing and updating work processes to address internal and external delays caused by the new programme structure.

Implementation of the C4D office-wide strategy progressed in 2013 at the national level for child health, WASH and social protection. Advocacy and capacity development initiatives for government counterparts resulted in strategic C4D plans and strategies and identified adequate capacity needed to achieve desired behavioural results. At the sub-national level, five planning workshops for all eight provinces resulted in 3-year plans prioritizing key behaviour change as well as social change interventions across the life-cycle of a child. The C4D plans take into account approaches needed to minimize inequities.

All plans for mobilizing resources and partners are on track, including some that were successfully completed or are exceeding expectations. UNICEF's Corporate Advisory Board, UNICEF's Next Generation Vietnam, 1st Gala Fundraiser, 1st UNICEF Hackathon were all launched and successfully executed in 2013. UNICEF Vietnam mobilized more than 300 prospective highly influential, corporate partners and individuals, as well as over US\$450,000 in funds. As part of this outreach, UNICEF also mobilized over 18,000 young individuals via Facebook, organized events and innovative competitions to promote and support children's rights in Vietnam. Through mass media efforts and newly developed communication tools, UNICEF reached thousands more online, via print, television and outside advertisement efforts.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/805/001 The communication for development function is strengthened and efficiently managed across all programme components, with a high level of quality assurance and technical expertise.

Progress:

In 2013, technical support to the MoH resulted in the establishment of a multi-sectoral C4D working group for coordinating, monitoring and knowledge sharing of C4D interventions to address pneumonia and diarrhoea (through hygiene promotion, nutrition and care seeking practices), as well as for new born care. All of which contributed to the broader equity focus in the health sector. The MoH was supported to develop an evidence based communication plan to restore trust in childhood immunization accompanied by improving communication skills of health workers. In 2013, media advocacy highlighted community-based support needed for mothers to practice exclusive breastfeeding.

A major breakthrough in 2013 was the acknowledgment of the role of C4D and its inclusion by the Government and the World Bank under its Social Assistance System Strengthening Project. A formative study among families was conducted to guide the development a C4D strategy.

The WASH National Communication Action Plan was approved and disseminated by the Government. C4D orientation workshops were conducted to assist implementation of the action plan among partners engaged in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.

In 2013, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs was supported to develop communication strategies under the Law on People with Disabilities and the Law on Child Protection and Education. A creative child-friendly booklet designed by and for children on child rights was developed and disseminated.

As recommended in the process evaluation of the 2007-2011 Integrated Behaviour Change Communication Initiative, integrated C4D remains a priority in the provinces. Three-year provincial C4D plans were developed addressing the life-cycle of a child - early new born care, diarrhoea and pneumonia prevention and treatment, nutrition and hygiene, birth registration, social inclusion and protection from violence, abuse and exploitation. A working mechanism for implementation of integrated C4D plans in eight provinces is being established.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/805/002 The sub-national programme components of all four programmes are effectively coordinated to deliver results for the most disadvantaged children in Vietnam.

Progress:

SCU continued to maintain and develop strong partnerships with eight provinces through regular engagement with the PPC and DPI. High level meetings took place between UNICEF Vietnam Senior Management and PPC/DPI Representatives, Project Management Units (PMUs) and line departments in the provinces. This helped to promote key strategic interventions and to identify bottlenecks in implementation, create clarity in roles and responsibilities and ensure a common understanding on work procedures and processes.

In the two new provinces of collaboration (Lao Cai and Gia Lai), SCU's interaction with the PMUs, resulted in improved working relations with greater understanding, buy-in and support from local leaders to the management of implementation, fund transfers and liquidations in line with UNICEF procedures. One of the most significant achievements in 2014 was the effective planning, coordination and facilitation of 2014 planning workshops in eight provinces, four of which were based on and facilitated in line with the equity focused Barrier and Bottleneck Analysis. High level and broad based participation of provincial PMUs and provincial/district level line department representatives, as well as technical and programme management staff from UNICEF, and other UN agencies, helped to focus discussions on provincial level coordination and convergence of sector specific approaches. This process also led to discussions on opportunities for scaling up good practice models and leveraging results to influence provincial and national policy and programme development. The Annual Work Plan workshop in Ho Chi Minh City took a unique approach by using the Child Friendly City Framework for Action to facilitate the planning process with the intention of shaping and directing UNICEF advocacy for the city to become a Child Friendly City. This will help put children and their concerns on the agenda as a top priority for the City Administration.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/805/003 Resources and partners, in particular the corporate sector, are leveraged and the Ho Chi Minh City Office is maintained to efficiently achieve results for children.

Progress:

All plans for mobilizing resources and partners are on track, including some that were successfully completed or exceeding expectations. UNICEF's Corporate Advisory Board, UNICEF's Next Generation Vietnam, its first Gala Fundraiser, its first UNICEF Hackathon and Advocacy and Fundraising Campaign Believe in ZERO, were all launched and successfully executed in 2013. UNICEF Vietnam mobilized more than three hundred prospective highly influential, corporate partners and individuals, as well as over US\$450,000 in funds. As part of this outreach, UNICEF also mobilized over 18,000 young individuals via Facebook, organized events, innovative competitions to promote and support children's rights in Vietnam.

Through mass media efforts and newly developed communication tools, UNICEF reached thousands more online, via print, television and outside advertisement efforts. The CSR Market Research was completed. A partnership with the largest shoe manufacturer in Vietnam (one of the largest in all of Asia) was established to develop a

pilot breastfeeding room. The Children's Rights and Business Principles were translated to Vietnamese and are available online for electronic distribution. Innovation using mobile technology in collaboration with InfoDev of the World Bank was explored further developing two mobile applications to increase access to health information and the other to stimulate awareness of social protection needs and activities within the Hotel and Tourism industry.

A young professional's platform for advocacy and fundraising was formed and launched in 2013 called the UNICEF's Next Generation Vietnam.

UNICEF's Corporate Advisory Board in Vietnam was launched and officially established with eight active CEOs of the Vietnamese business community

PC 800 - Programme Support

 On-track

PCR 5200/A0/04/800 Effective and efficient programme management and operations support.

Progress:

Programme Support was at a very high activity level in 2013 and staff were prepared for future challenges that may arise from programme requirements, new One UN activities or changes at global level, such as introduction of the Global Shared Service Centre. Throughout the year, the UNICEF Programme Support team was heavily engaged in supporting the transition to the Green One UN House (GOUNH). The Human Resources (HR) Specialist chaired the UN HR working group and was actively involved in defining the HR structure of the GOUNH, while the Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Specialist chaired the UN Information and Communication Technology (ICT) working group with responsibility for ICT services in the new common premises. Likewise, the Finance Specialist was actively involved in updating the Cost Norms and developing a local guide on Cash Transfer, the 'Harmonized Programme and Project Guideline' in collaboration with other agencies. In addition, a review of the Supply Unit was carried out, and as a result the unit is in the process of being restructured to become more efficient. Likewise, the Administration Unit is being restructured to be in line with the requirements of the GOUNH.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/800/001 Office results are proficiently managed and systems efficiently applied that ensured maximum efficient resources.

Progress:

The 2012 External Audit made five recommendations and four of them were closed during the year. The only recommendation outstanding was the Micro Assessment of Implementing Partners, which is in the process of being implemented by an audit company, with expected completion date by December 2013. A supply mission from the China Country Office visited in March, to analyse the efficiency of the supply unit and work was carried out to implement the various recommendations, such as the reduction of the supply team from two positions (NOB and GS5) to one GS7 post. Besides providing day to day support, the ICT team assisted the Cambodia Country office with a 2 month mission, as they were in urgent need of staff. The team also chaired the UN ICT Working Group and coordinated the development of a Common ICT Structure for the Green One UN house (GOUNH). In this regard, UNICEF was delegated to procure all ICT related goods and services before the completion of the new premises, expected by August 2014. It required the definition of technical specifications, service levels and structures more complex than the usual ICT structure managed in the office and a consultant was therefore hired to assist the process. ICT, Supply and Operations staff will continue to be stretched to the limits with this task in the first half of 2014. In November, the Business Continuity Plan was successfully tested and found to be functional during Cyclone Haiyan. In addition, security measures were improved by supporting the renewal of TAMIFLU stock for all UN staff and dependents and increasing entry control at UNICEF premises.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/800/002 Effective and Efficient management and stewardship of Financial resources to support realization of results.

Progress:

In 2013, financial resources were managed effectively and efficiently to support the realisation of expected results. Throughout the year, the Cash Flow Forecast was very accurate and the monthly cash balance within

the set target. In addition, outstanding Direct Cash Transfers (DCT) were closely monitored and in average, remained low. To further ensure an accurate and transparent management of resources, the micro assessment plan of implementing partners were finalised and an audit company contracted jointly with UNDP and UNFPA. Audits of all partners were carried out and the reports prepared. To manage the travel budget, regular travel reports were consolidated and shared to all staff, increasing the awareness of both staff and supervisors on travel costs. In addition, the office increasingly chose to outsource options for local travel to the field instead of UNICEF vehicles. The Vietnam Country Office is among few offices globally, that are piloting electronic banking as a way of improving efficiency and internal control mechanisms. Standard Chartered Bank was in 2012 therefore identified as the new bank for UNICEF Vietnam and in January 2013 the Straight to Bank electronic bank transfer technology was introduced. The system replaced paper-based transfer orders with signatures on hardcopies, by an electronic upload directly from the accounting software to the banks website with a two-tier approval done electronically and online.

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/800/003 The office and staff members benefited from timely and effective recruitment process and Performance Appraisal System as well as learning and development opportunities.

Progress:

In 2013 little recruitment took place since most posts were filled in 2012. However, three international positions were made vacant during the year due to reassignment of staff. One post is on hold, because of lack of funding while the two other positions were advertised. Unfortunately, the office was unsuccessful in getting a suitable candidate and is therefore continuing the second round of recruitments in 2014. Performance appraisals were completed 100 per cent for the 2012 and the 2013 planning phase and as part of the learning strategy, learning sessions on relevant topics were organised regularly. In addition, Ethics training was conducted for all staff in May by the Ethics Adviser, when visiting the region. The training helped to raise awareness on key roles and responsibilities of staff as international civil servants. In addition, most staff were pro-active to enrol in e-learning courses as part of their development plans. The Dynamic Leadership Course was popular, with six staff enrolling. Staff also enrolled in the Rosetta Stone language course as part of the Regional Learning Initiative. During the year, the office sent staff members on emergency missions, one to Kenya and two to the Philippines. This was an acknowledgment of staff capacity and skills to immediately meet the urgent demands of the organisation and was also considered as a learning opportunity for the involved staff members.

IR 5200/A0/04/800/888 Human resources

 On-track

IR 5200/A0/04/800/889 The Communication function effectively supports the advocacy, external/donor relations, fundraising and partnership efforts of the Country Office with a high level of quality assurance and technical expertise, also contributing to One-UN Communication.

Progress:

External communication and media relations effectively supported office-wide and One UN advocacy.

Effective Governance Structure

In 2013, the office governance structure was operationalized as outlined in the Annual Management Plan (AMP), including the revision of the table of authorities. The segregation of duties (SOD) internal control mechanism was strengthened through VISA and APPROVA. Based on the recommendation from a supply mission in March the office reviewed the VISION role mapping several times in 2013 to optimize the SOD.

Revised Management Performance Indicators were used as the key tool for review of management performance by the Country Management Team (CMT) and Programme Coordination Meeting (PCM), the Mid-Year Review and Annual Report. A report on travel expenses is prepared on a quarterly basis and reviewed to improve the efficiency of the travel activities.

The office was audited in November 2012 by a team of five external auditors and all essential functions were evaluated. Five recommendations were made and four are closed. The fifth is expected to be closed in early 2014, as it relates to HACT and the ongoing micro-assessment of Implementing Partners (IPs).

The Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) system was updated during the mid-year and annual review process by the Emergency Management Team (EMT), and members were trained using UNICEF's Global Emergency Preparedness and Response Training Package focusing on the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) with support from EAPRO. A simulation exercise was also organised for emergency response with the application of the preparedness plan in the EWEA system.

Members and the coordinator of the EMT were clearly stated in the Annual Management Plan and deliverables outlined in the Terms of Reference monitored through regular meetings and Headquarters/Regional Office reviews of the EWEA system. The EMT coordinator and focal persons for sectors where UNICEF is the cluster lead agency also participated in the One UN Disaster Risk Management Team.

Strategic Risk Management

HACT implementation was identified as one UNICEF Vietnam's major risks to the efficient achievement of results. Concerted efforts were made in 2013 to mitigate this risk, including the implementation of a Funding Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) cover page summarizing key informations on the advances and outstanding funds, facilitating the evaluation process by the supervisor. The translation of FACE, quarterly work plans, budgets and implementation reports into English become mandatory through a CMT decision as part of the risk management approach. All IPs were micro-assessed jointly with UNDP and UNFPA in 2013 and the Spot Check Plan was successfully and fully implemented.

As an important risk mitigation and operational efficiency measure, the office successfully rolled out electronic banking with Standard Chartered and use this highly secured system for 98 per cent of all payments. Bank transfer details are transferred from VISION directly

to the banks accounting software eliminating risk of error and fraud. Approval is done by a two layer electronic signature on the bank website. After initial technical difficulties this system is now running smoothly.

Finance Section performs a monthly analysis of open items and all outstanding are monitored closely. Balance sheet accounts as well as Profit & Loss accounts are verified and timely corrective actions are taken to ensure adequate recording of the office's obligations and liabilities.

The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) was updated and was used when the Cyclone Haiyan struck Vietnam in November. The senior management, Emergency Coordinator and ICT worked effectively from the BCP location and the systems proved to be functioning. The telephone communication tree was utilized with success to keep staff informed on security-related matters and the office closure. Minor improvements to the installations were approved and subsequently implemented.

Evaluation

On the basis of the standard operating procedure for the management of the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) approved in 2011 and the additional guidance on evaluation management approved in December 2012, the multi-year IMEP 2012-2013 was developed, monitored and updated on a quarterly basis and reported during the regular PCMs.

Two evaluations were planned for 2013. The first was the evaluation of the MDG-Fund Joint Programme on Nutrition and Food Security Strategies for Children and Vulnerable groups in Vietnam, in which FAO was the managing agency and UNICEF a collaborating agency. The second planned evaluation, on the Implementation of Integrated Behaviour Change Communication model was re-classified as a review in consultation with the main stakeholders and with the regional evaluation advisor.

Twenty One IMEP activities (twenty studies and two evaluations) were planned in 2013 but only six (five studies and one evaluation) were completed due to the cancellation of some studies and budget constraints. Thirteen studies were carried over to 2014. The completion rates reflect a need for a better planning. As part of the quality assurance, TORs and reports of IMEP studies and evaluations were reviewed by Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) unit and the regional evaluation advisor (for evaluations only).

Evaluation management responses are updated, tracked and reported quarterly, with recommendations and action points of two out of three evaluations having been closed and only four action points from one evaluation underway.

Efforts to strengthen evaluation capacity across the country programme were continued in 2013 with support from the Regional Evaluation Advisor. A one-day office-wide training on evaluation management was held, with a particular focus on equity-focused evaluations. In addition, thanks to the support of the Regional Office and the NYHQ Evaluation Office, the UNICEF PME Specialist was supported to attend a two week training on evaluation organized by the International Program of Development Evaluation Training in Canada, contributing to the strengthening of evaluation capacity of the office.

UNICEF contributed to and supported the strengthening of national evaluation capacity during the year. With the support of the Regional Evaluation Advisor, a two-day training on evaluation for the Vietnam Association for the Protection of Children's Rights and other child rights CSOs was organized and received strong positive feedback by participants. In addition, UNICEF played a leading role in facilitating discussions among UN agencies (through the UN M&E Working Group) on the roadmap for national evaluation capacity development and the preparation for One Plan Evaluation. In September, a mission of UN Evaluation Group and UN Evaluation Development Group for Asia and Pacific visited Vietnam to make a quick assessment and propose necessary steps. In 2014, in collaboration with other development partners, and particularly other UN agencies, there is room for UNICEF to explore more strategic partnerships for national evaluation capacity strengthening.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

The UNICEF Vietnam Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure was improved to ensure reliable and stable services to users. A new physical server was procured in Hanoi, and a new server room for Ho Chi Minh office was set up in full compliance with UNICEF HQ standard. All servers were converted to "virtual machines" that makes the server room "Green IT". All staff are now using laptops with docking stations which improves their working mobility. To better prepare for disaster recovery, the office arranged the weekly storage of off-site backup at the UNAIDS office. A new backup solution using USB hard disk was implemented to replace for the old tape backup.

The ICT management was improved, including an annual action plan which is regularly reviewed, along with a process to identify all potential risks and implement risk mitigation actions. The ICT system at the alternate BCP office is checked and tested every quarter.

ICT training and communications to users was improved to give users more understanding of policies and services and how they can assist users to work better. All new staff, within the first two weeks of joining the office attend a briefing session, which introduces users to UNICEF ICT policies, systems at UNICEF Vietnam, the available resources and how to get support. To help staff to use ICT devices and software more effectively, learning sessions were coordinated for all staff including topics such as working remotely, using Lotus Notes and improving ICT security awareness.

The office participated and contributed actively to the global/regional ICT projects. As a pilot country, in 2013 the office participated in regional and HQ projects such as testing new VEEAM backup software, update Win2K8 Service Pack 1, and implementing Bring Your Own Device.

The office also actively contributed to the One UN Vietnam ICT Harmonization process. UNICEF is the lead agency in ICT and is responsible for the procurement of devices and services for the whole ICT infrastructure of Green One UN House (GOUNH). As a Chair of local ICT working group, the office actively coordinated with Information Technology (IT) staff from other UN agencies and also with members of IT Reference Group in UNICEF HQ to follow-up on the recommendations from the One UN IT task team mission in Jan 2012.

The office also worked actively with other One UN working groups such as human resources to discuss the proposed structure of One UN IT team.

Fund-raising and Donor Relations

The first fundraising initiative, the UNICEF ZERO awards was successfully launched on December in Ho Chi Minh City to honour humanitarian work for children in Vietnam and to raise funds. The event successfully served as a platform to mobilize awareness and funds from influential and wealthy Vietnamese private sector community; strategically placing UNICEF as a leader in humanitarian work for children among the private sector; and expanding the existing fundraising market in Vietnam. The event resulted in 14 strategic print and online partners including Forbes Vietnam, four television media partners, over 20 top Vietnamese celebrities engaged, 300+ members of the private sector in attendance, over US\$1 million in-kind donations generated in professional services including Vietnam Airlines, 31 major individual and corporate donors and a final fundraising result of US\$440,000 with a return on investment of 1 to 5.2, quadrupling the most successful fundraising events of its kind in Vietnam.

As predicted in 2011, pledges by donors to the One Fund have not been forthcoming and disbursements to the One Fund since the beginning of the One Plan in 2012 have been slow. The available funding for allocation from the One Plan Fund to UN agencies at the end of 2013 was US\$22,185,904 from where UNICEF was allocated US\$ 4,098,362 for use across the four 4 programme components.

The implementation of the One Plan Fund and the UN Country Team decision to concentrate fundraising efforts with Resident Coordinator has limited UNICEF's opportunities for fundraising among bilateral donors represented in Vietnam. This is further exacerbated by the fact that many of the traditional UNICEF bilateral donors are contributing to the One Plan Fund. Some donors have provided funding to both the One Plan Fund and UNICEF directly. It is expected that Resident Coordinator will provide more space for individual agencies in fundraising and UNICEF will be proactive with One Plan donors in 2014 to raise awareness of the critical funding gaps in UNICEF programmes which could otherwise jeopardise key results for children as outlined in the approved Country Programme.

The office continued significant efforts to raise funds from National Committees with a combination of outreach through international staff, promotion of the UNICEF programmes through direct engagement and through the donor toolkit. During 2013 a total of US\$2,625,251 from eight National Committees (Norway, Australia, South Korea, Sweden, France, Germany, Hong Kong and the United States). During the year, UNICEF Vietnam hosted visits of National Committees from Finland, Norway, Hong Kong, United States and Sweden. New relations were established with Japanese National Committee for UNICEF.

Delivering timely and high quality results reporting to donors remained a core part of the fundraising strategy in 2013. The Annual Management Plan outlined a number of key performance indicators which provide effective tools in contribution management. These indicators were regularly monitored by PCM and CMT during 2013. All donor reports, except one, were submitted on time and all grants expiring in 2013 were fully utilized.

Management of Financial and Other Assets

Contribution management, cash assistance and budget control were monitored on a monthly basis through the PCM, and quarterly by the CMT using a set of standard indicators included in the AMP. Outstanding DCT between 6 and 9 months were maintained within the target of below 5 per cent for eight months during, and was between 9 per cent and 24 per cent for the other four months of 2013. This high rate was partly due to the fact that further DCT advances were approved while IPs had DCT outstanding for two consecutive quarters, a practice which was stopped in late 2013.

Cash was well managed with balances maintained at two weeks of expenditure. More importantly, liquidity was ensured, taking into account the complex process of local currency replenishment newly set up by NYHQ and additional restrictions from local Government for US dollar transfers. UNICEF Vietnam has now fully implemented electronic banking with Standard Chartered Bank for local currency and US dollar account.

Monthly bank reconciliations were completed within the set schedules by NYHQ, and reconciling items were cleared within one month.

A number of HACT, UN Vietnam Harmonized Programme and Project Management Guidelines and UN/EU Cost Norms trainings to IP staff at both central and provincial levels were conducted during the year, assisting the partners to become better aware of programme and financial management rules and policies.

All 16 UNICEF-supported IPs were micro-assessed jointly with UNDP and UNFPA in 2013 and the office financial Spot Check Plan was successfully and fully implemented, with 12 spot checks undertaken.

Supply Management

Most of the supplies were procured locally, with the main item categories procured being representing institutional services (73 per cent) along with printing, ICT and office equipment and transportation equipment.

SECTION	Value of Purchase Orders issued (US\$)
Operations	\$111,582.05
Education	\$41,098.78
Child Protection	\$20,554.58
Social Policy and Governance	\$5,353.64
Cross Sectoral/Communication	\$27,155.91
Child Survival and Development	\$26,899.34
C4D/SCU	\$148,803.90
PFP	\$130,034.83
Total	\$511,483.03

The office supply plan with a modified structure to separate procurement services from the office budget as recommended by the External Auditors was available in mid-

April. The supply plan which includes both items procured by UNICEF and IPs proved to be a useful tool in identifying partners for procurement spot checks.

Following the shift of the procurement of institutional services from Human Resources to Supply, and with this policy new to office staff, training on this subject was organized for all staff at the end of January 2013.

The UNICEF supply unit participated in financial spot checks of the procurement component implemented by the IPs, with a number of non-compliances with the Government rules. As procurement by the IPs is increasing, as previously recommended more safeguard measures will be carried out in 2014 in order to ensure compliance of the procurement activities and minimize potential misuse of UNICEF funds.

Procurement Services continue to be promoted by the office. Although the green light for the supply of the pentavalent vaccines was only received in July, all shipments for 2013 had already been arrived to the country which substantially contributed in addressing the shortage of the vaccines. The supply of the measles vaccines for the national campaign was postponed to 2014 in accordance with the Government's decision.

In preparation for the move to the GOUNH, UNICEF was tasked with procurement of the ICT equipment. Preliminary work has been underway since August 2013 which will enable the procurement process to start as soon as the list of the equipment is finalized.

Human Resources

The move to the GOUNH in 2014 will have a direct impact on the staffing, and affected staff whose posts will be abolished were fully briefed. Notice period and formal letters were provided well before the time. The UNICEF Human Resources (HR) unit has taken an active role in the GOUNH move and is the chair of the UN Human Resources Working Group, and a member of the UN Change Management Working Group.

In cooperation with the senior management, the HR unit took an active role in resolving staff issues in a clear and transparent manner. A number of posts were abolished in Operations based on the office workload and funding constraints. The Mid-Term Review in 2014 may have further impact on the staffing structure, along with the organisation's move to establish a Global Services Support Centre.

During the year, UNICEF staff were kept informed on changes in HR policy and other related decisions and their implications.

The office learning plan was implemented and a number of learning afternoons were organised by different sections in the country office on important topics which have an impact on the way UNICEF works.

The findings and recommendations from the staff survey were taken on board and three major areas acted upon:

1. Better communication between senior management and all staff through regular all staff meetings.
2. Addressing staff welfare and concerns through JCC and action taken accordingly.

3. Addressing change management issues related to GOUNH and also the UNICEF Efficiency and Effectiveness Initiative through different forums.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

There were a large number of efficiency gains and cost saving measures agreed in 2013 that will be implemented throughout 2014, including those related to human resources. Following the recommendations of a mission to Vietnam by UNICEF Supply Division in March, two posts, a National Officer (NO) B, and a General Service (GS) 5 were abolished and a new GS7 post established. The HR structure of the UN common premises, the GOUNH was approved by UNCT and common services will include Reception, Registry, Protocol, Asset Management, Premises Management, User Hotline and ICT Services. Based on this, UNICEF has abolished the positions of the GS7 ICT Assistant, NOA Administrative Officer, GS3 Receptionist and one GS2 Driver post, in addition to one driver position already abolished effective 1 January 2013. The office sold four vehicles and further cost savings by outsourcing transport to the private sector are foreseen.

The move to the GOUNH will reduce rental cost of the Hanoi office and generate further savings through common services for printing, maintenance and ICT support.

The UNICEF Office in Ho Chi Minh City moved to a new location and an open space workplace arrangement will improve communication while providing space for more staff. Through a rigorous negotiation process, the new Ho Chi Minh City office was expanded in size from the previous location by 50 per cent for an estimated US\$ 100 a month, upgraded the server room to international standards, and generally increased productivity. The frequency of convening private sector partners in the UNICEF office has become one to two times daily, as compared to a maximum of once a week prior to this. This saves time and money on travel, and increases overall productivity with partners.

Changes in AMP & CPMP

Due to delays in the signing of the 2012-2013 multi-year work plans, 2013 was effectively the first year of comprehensive implementation at both national and sub-national levels.

The 2012-2016 CPMP and the 2013 AMP were developed in the context of a rapidly changing programme environment in Vietnam with clear implications on the role of UNICEF in a middle-income country. The programme and staffing structure established for the 2012-2016 cycle has proven to work well until now with funding almost according to the planned amount, hence providing a strong foundation with the skillsets required at the beginning of this new country programme allowing UNICEF to operate effectively within the Delivering as One framework.

2014 represents the mid-term of the country programme and the MTR offers UNICEF and its partners an opportunity to sharpen the country programme focus and to make necessary adjustments to accelerate the achievement of equitable and sustained results for the most disadvantaged children.

The MTR will build on regular annual programme review mechanisms and processes, capitalizing on these moments of reflection in order to allow for a light but meaningful MTR process, focused and adapted to respond to the particular situation and programme environment of Vietnam and cover a number of strategic conversations and interrelated events involving UNICEF, Government partners and development partners as required. The 2014 AMP will therefore fully reflect the implications of MTR on key management priorities for the year.

Given the continued and growing uncertainty on fund availability and the limited room for expanding fundraising efforts, the country office management will facilitate analysis of programme results and priorities starting as part of MTR process with the expectation to identify specific programme priorities (including annualised milestones) for the remaining country programme (2014-2016) allowing for a stronger results focus in the effective and efficient use of available and projected financial resources. It is expected that such analysis will call for management action across all programmes and units in UNICEF Vietnam with possible implications on staffing structure.

A Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Engagement Strategy will be developed during first part of 2014 covering the remaining country programme period with particular focus on those programmes where funding shortfalls is most significant and jeopardising outcomes for children as agreed in country programme.

2013 was expected to be the last year UNICEF would operate from its own premises, however the move was delayed but the Office are expecting to move into the GOUNH in last quarter of 2014. It is expected that both Mid-Term Review and the move into GOUNH will require considerable time and effort from all staff and the role of the Change Management Working Group will be critical in 2014 to mitigate the impact on staff welfare and programme implementation.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

AMP - Annual Management Plan
ANC - Ante Natal Care
AWP - Annual Work Plan
BCP - Business Continuity Plan
C4D - Communication for Development
CCC - Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action
CEM - Committee for Ethnic Minority
CMT - Country Management Team
CPMP - Country Programme Management Plan
CSD - Child Survival and Development
CSO - Civil Society Organisation
CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility
DaO - Delivering as One (UN)
DCT - Direct Cash Transfer
DOET - Department of Education and Training
DPO - Detailed Project Outlines
DRM - Disaster Reduction Management
DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction

E&E – Efficiency and Effectiveness Initiative (of UNICEF)
EU – European Union
EWAE – Early Warning Early Action
FACE – Funding Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditure
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organisation
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GOUNH – Green One United Nations House
GSO – General Statistics Office
HACT – Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR – Human Resources
HWTS – Household Water Treatment and Storage
ICT – Information and Communication Technology
ILSSA – Institute for Labour, Science and Social Studies
IMEP – Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
IMF – International Monetary Fund
IP – Implementing Partner
IR – Intermediate Result
IT – Information Technology
MDG – Millennium Development Goal
MDCP – Multidimensional Child Poverty
MICS – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNCH – Maternal, Neo-natal and Child Health
MOET – Ministry of Education and Training
MOH – Ministry of Health
MOLISA – Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MORES – Monitoring Results for Equity System
MPI – Ministry of Planning and Investment
MTBBE – Mother Tongue-based Bilingual Education
MTR – Mid-Term Review
MYWP – Multi-Year Work Plan
NTP – National Target Programme
ODA – Official Development Assistance
ODF – Open Defecation Free
OPF – One Plan Fund
PCR – Programme Component Results
PCM – Programme Coordination Meeting
PFP – Private Fundraising and Partnerships
PME – Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PMTCT – Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
SASSP – Social Assistance System Strengthening Project
SEDP – Socio-Economic Development Plan
SitAn – Situation Analysis
SOD – Segregation of Duties
SPG – Social Policy and Governance
SUN – Scaling Up Nutrition initiative
UN – United Nations
UNAIDS – Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT – United Nations Country Team
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
VHLSS - Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey
VISION - Virtual Integrated System of Information
WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO - World Health Organisation

Evaluation

	Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
1	Report on mapping exercise of poverty reduction programmes/projects for ethnic minority including children in Kon Tum	2013/001	Review
2	Report on Public Expenditure Tracking Survey in Dien Bien	2013/002	Study
3	Review of Child-related issue integration in provincial Socio-Economic Development Plan 2013	2013/003	Review
4	Report on the implementation of Prime Minister's Decision No.37 on Commune Fit for Children	2013/004	Review
5	Report on key findings of consultation with Ethnic Minority children on MORES	2013/005	Study
6	Report on key findings of capacity gap assessment of members of people's councils on child rights promotion at sub-national levels	2013/006	Study
7	Report on local governance reform: Recommendations for Constitution Amendment	2013/007	Study
8	Health-related Millennium Development Goals Vietnam 2013: Equity Analysis	2013/008	Study
9	Report on National Bottleneck Analysis of Newborn Care in Vietnam	2013/009	Study
10	Salt Iodisation in Vietnam: Learning from the past and Building back better	2013/010	Review

Other Publications

	Title
1	Social Audit Toolkit
2	Training manual on Citizen Report Card
3	Four training manuals (Public Expenditure Tracking Survey, Community Score Card, Gender Audits, and Child Rights based Social Audits)
4	Training manual on planning of Socio-Economic Development Plans (SEDPs)
5	Training manual on M&E of Socio-Economic Development Plans (SEDPs)
6	UNICEF position paper on child rights and the constitution
7	Health Equity Documentary (video)
8	Corporate UNICEF Vietnam video
9	Believe in ZERO video
10	Believe in ZERO video by NextGen Vietnam
11	1 min and 30 sec Trailer for UNICEF ZEROawards (video)
12	Press Kit for UNICEF ZEROawards
13	Next Generation in Vietnam in collaboration with YAN TV (video)
14	Translation of Children's Rights and Business Principles in Vietnamese (print)
15	Our Rights (child-friendly adapted version of the CRC jointly developed with participation of children)
16	16 One MinutesJr videos made by HCMC-based children with disabilities
17	45 minute TVC "Promotion of Hand Washing with Soap amongst H'mong mothers and young girls via the traditional song with UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador - Xuan Bac"
18	5 minutes short film "Promotion of Open Defecation Free and using clean water amongst H'mong people"
19	The State of The World's Children 2013: Children with Disabilities (in Vietnamese)

Lessons Learned

	Title	Document Type/Category
1	Application of Social marketing approach to promote iron folic supplements in prevention of nutrition anaemia among pregnant and none pregnant women	Lesson Learned

