VIET NAM
COUNTRY PROGRAMME
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Main challenges

- Achieved rapid economic growth and dramatically reduced poverty rates, Viet Nam faces significant challenges:

  • the need to strengthen the rule of law;
  • access to services;
  • organized crime activities including illicit trafficking, smuggling and counterfeiting;
  • the criminal justice system is under strain;
  • drug dependence treatment practices and facilities;
  • HIV/AIDS affected among populations.
Overall structure and scope of the Country Programme

**Sub-programmes**

**Sub-programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking**

1.1 Improved border security
1.2 Trafficking in persons & smuggling of migrants operations identified and effectively acted on
1.3 Trafficking of heroin, ATS, other drugs and precursors chemicals identified and effectively acted on
1.4 Trafficking of timber, wildlife and hazardous wastes identified and effectively acted on

**Sub-programme 2: Corruption and Money Laundering**

2.1 Corrupt practices identified and investigated by state agency
2.2 Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on and criminal assets recovered

**Sub-programme 3: Terrorism Prevention**

3.1 Rule-of-law based counter-terrorism measures are established and implemented

**Sub-programme 4: Criminal Justice**

4.1. Criminal justice policies and practices address the needs of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most disadvantaged and vulnerable ones

**Sub-programme 5: Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS**

5.1 More effective treatment and care of drug users / dependents
5.2 Universal access goals achieved among UNODC target populations

**Impact**
Improved Vietnamese capacity to prevent and respond to drugs and crime threats
Challenges of transnational organized crimes and illicit trafficking

- Rapid economic and social change has provided opportunities for transnational organized crime.
- Being increasingly vulnerable to the threat of precursor chemical diversion and local illicit drug production.
- Being primarily a source country - and to a lesser extent a destination country - of trafficking in men, women and children for forced prostitution and labour exploitation.
- Being a transit and destination country for wild trafficking, African elephant ivory, tigers, and rhinoceros horn.
Sub-program 1. Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking

Impact
Improved Vietnamese capacity to fight transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking

Main counterpart:
Ministry of Public Security

Outcomes

Improved Vietnamese capacity to fight transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking

Outputs

1.1 Border Control
Improved border security at land borders, sea ports and airports

1.1.1 BLO mechanism further institutionalized and expanded to counter SOM/TIP, timber and wildlife trafficking and cross-border movement of hazardous wastes
1.1.2 Enhanced container security at international ports

1.2 Trafficking in Persons & Smuggling of Migrants
TIP & SOM operations identified and effectively acted on

1.2.1 Legislative and regulatory frameworks meet international obligations and standards
1.2.2 Information on TIP & SOM trends used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses, including for raising community awareness
1.2.3 Law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges trained and equipped to deal effectively with current and emerging threats
1.2.4 Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders
1.2.5 Systems established for quickly identifying and assisting TIP victims
1.2.6 Awareness-raising campaign held on HT & victim rights aimed at the general public & vulnerable groups.

1.3 Drug Trafficking
Traffic of heroin, ATS, other illegal drugs and precursor chemicals identified and effectively acted on

1.3.1 Legislative and regulatory frameworks meet international obligations and standards
1.3.2 Information on heroin, ATS and other illegal drug production and trafficking used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses
1.3.3 Law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges trained and equipped to deal effectively with current and emerging threats
1.3.4 Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote cooperation among responsible agencies within and across borders

1.4 Trafficking Damaging to the Environment
Traffic of timber, wildlife and hazardous waste identified and effectively acted on

1.4.1 Legislative and regulatory frameworks meet international obligations and standards
1.4.2 Law enforcement officers, specialized officials, prosecutors and judges trained and equipped to deal effectively with current and emerging threats
1.4.3 Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders
Challenges of criminal justice

✓ Justice systems need to respond in a sensitive and effective way.
✓ Domestic violence is a complex issue in Viet Nam.
✓ The law enforcement and justice sectors still have limited understanding of the concept of domestic violence and the criminal nature of the act.
✓ Special attention should also be paid to sexual violence against women and children.
✓ Many existing prison facilities were designed primarily for male prisoners and there are no gender-specific health care services and hygienic facilities and materials.
✓ Lack of reliable and systematic information on the situation of children in conflict with the law.
✓ Limited capacity of key criminal justice actors to appropriately deal with this issue.
✓ Lack of appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration services
Sub-program 4. Criminal Justice

**Impact**
Enhanced criminal justice system response to vulnerable groups

**Main counterpart**
Ministry of Public Security

**Outcome**

**Outputs**

4.1 Women and children in contact with the law
Criminal justice policies and practices address the needs of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones

- 4.1.1 Information generated and used to assist in the design and implementation of evidence-based responses to the needs of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones
- 4.1.2 Legislative frameworks and regulations meet international standards and norms with respect to protection of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones
- 4.1.3 Law enforcement and criminal justice officials as well as staff of other agencies are trained and equipped to support the needs of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones
- 4.1.4 Public awareness is raised on protection of rights and access to justice for women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones
Challenges of Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS

- Primary drug of choice is heroin.
- Use of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) has been increasing in major cities and urban areas.
- New types of drugs have emerged.
- 158,141 registered drug users nationwide.
- Clinical care and evidence-based drug dependence treatment remains rudimentary.
- Injecting drug use is widespread and account for half of all reported cases of HIV infection.
- HIV prevention, treatment and care services and drug dependence treatment in prisons and other custodial settings is largely non-existent.
Sub-program 5. Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS

Impact
Reduced harm from drug use, especially among vulnerable groups

Main counterpart
Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education

Outcomes

5.1 Drug use prevention, treatment and care
More effective prevention, treatment and care of drug users/dependents

5.2 HIV/AIDS prevention and care
Universal access goals achieved among target populations

Outputs

5.1.1 Community-based drug prevention, treatment and care programmes established, including minimum standards of care
5.1.2 Improved capacity of governmental and community counterparts and improved data/evidence available to inform drug prevention, treatment and care policy making and practices
5.1.3 Law enforcement agencies sensitized to key drug use prevention, treatment and care (including HIV and AIDS prevention) approaches and are equipped to respond.

5.2.1 Supportive environment build for the implementation of a comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services for drug users, especial IDU.
5.2.2 A comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services established in prison settings
Alignment with the One UN Plan

Focus Area 1: Inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth
• Outcome 1.3: Environment protection, prevention and control of wildlife trafficking

Focus Area 2: Access to quality essential services and social protection
• Outcome 2.1: Social protection including child protection
• Outcome 2.2: Health protection, ensuring equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups
• Outcome 2.4: Combating gender-based violence

Focus Area 3: Enhanced governance and participation
• Outcome 3.2: Governance, rule of law, access to justice, criminal justice response to illicit trafficking
• Outcome 3.3: Anti-corruption and money laundering