

VIET NAM COUNTRY PROGRAMME

2012 - 2017



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Abbreviations and Technical Terms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AML/CFT	Anti money laundering / Counter Financing Terrorism
APPR	Annual Project Progress Report
ARV	Anti retro-viral
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ATS	Amphetamine-type stimulants
ASIAN-WEN	Asian Nation's Wildlife
BCC	Behaviour changing communication
BLO	Border Liaison Office
BZP	Benzylopipezine
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFT	Counter financing terrorism
CHP	Centre for Community Health Promotion
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COHED	Centre of Health and Education Development
CP	Country Programme
CT	Counter Terrorism
CSAGA	Centre for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender, Family, Women and Adolescents
CUP	Condom Use Programme
DAO	Delivering As One
DAPC	Drug Abuse Prevention Centre
DSEP	Department of Social Evils Prevention
ENV	Education Nature Viet Nam
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FIU-AMLIC	Finance intelligence unit - Anti money laundering information centre
FSW	Female sex worker
GHB	Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarters
ICRG	International Cooperation Review Group
IDU	Injecting drug user
IEC	Information education communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
M/F	Male / Female
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MMT	Methadone Maintenance Therapy
MOCTS	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Sport
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOIC	Ministry of Information and Communication
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MPS	Ministry of Public Security
MSM	Men who have sex with men
NA	National Assembly
NCFAW	National Committee for the Advancement of Women
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSP	Needle and Syringe Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OP	One Plan
OPMP	One Plan Management Plan
PCG	Programme Coordination Group
PEPFAR	The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PEP-UP	Post exposure prophylaxis & Universal Precautions
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PMTCT	Prevention of mother to child transmission
PSC	Project Support Cost
PSPMO	Political, social, professional and mass organizations
PSU	Programme Support Unit
POP	Persistent organic pollutants
PVHT	People vulnerable to human trafficking
REACH	Ray of Everlasting and Continuous Hope
RPF	Regional Programme Framework
SBV	State Bank of Viet Nam
SEDP	Social Economic Development Plan
SODC	Standing Office on Drugs and Crime
SPC	Supreme People's Court
SPP	Supreme People's Prosecution Office
STI	Sexual transmitted infection
TFMPP	Trifluoromethylpennyloperazine
TI	Transparency International
TPR	Tri-partite review
TDT	Target Development Teams
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAAC	Viet Nam Authority of HIV/AIDS Control
VLA	Viet Nam Lawyer Association
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WU, YU	Women Union, Youth Union

Signature Page

Duration	July 2012 - July 2017
Start Date	July 2012
Location	Viet Nam
Strategic Sub-programmes	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking2. Corruption and Money Laundering3. Terrorism Prevention4. Criminal Justice5. Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS
Total Budget	US \$14,457,700

Brief Description

This programme sets forth the strategic vision of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist the Government of Viet Nam in addressing the challenges posed by illicit drugs and crime. The programme covers the period from July 2012 to July 2017 and was developed to align UNODC assistance to Viet Nam's Socio-Economic Development Plan 2011-2015 and Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2011-2020. It is also in line with the One Plan for 2012-2016 and ensures UNODC Country Office participation in the implementation of the strategic areas of cooperation of the Plan that fall within the global mandate of UNODC. The country programme is consistent with the UNODC Regional Programme Framework for East Asia and the Pacific. The programme addresses transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, corruption and money laundering, terrorism prevention, criminal justice and drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS. It focuses on upstream, strategic support with emphasis on national and international cooperation. Linking policy with practice, it complements policy advice with comprehensive technical assistance.

This programme has been designed in close consultation with Government agencies, Political, social, professional and mass organizations, development partners and will be implemented in partnership with them.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. This country programme for 2012-2017 translates this vision into a platform for action in Viet Nam and gives strategic direction to the UNODC Country Office in its future work. It was developed in line with the priorities set out in the Government's most recent policy documents, in particular the Socio-Economic Development Plan 2011-2015 and the Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2011-2020. It also aims to further the alignment of UNODC technical assistance activities with the One Plan 2012-2016, thus ensuring the overall coherence and effectiveness of UN activities in Viet Nam.

2. Over the past two decades, Viet Nam has achieved rapid economic growth and dramatically reduced poverty rates, from 37.4 percent in 1998 to 14.5 percent in 2008. The country has met most of the millennium development goals. National institutions have evolved, and there is evidence of increased engagement and participation in oversight and monitoring of Government by the National Assembly and the media. Viet Nam is also increasingly engaged in supporting the global and regional agendas, including as a recent member of the United Nations Security Council and as Chair of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

3. Yet, in common with other middle-income countries that have achieved rapid growth, Viet Nam faces significant challenges. The transformation has brought into sharp relief the need to strengthen the rule of law and achieve a more equitable distribution of resources and access to services, in particular for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged segments of the population. In a young, expectant but to some extents unequal society, organized crime has found a profitable environment for a variety of activities including illicit trafficking, smuggling and counterfeiting. The fight against corruption and money laundering is handicapped by a regulatory regime that, while improving, remains inadequate, and by limited enforcement capabilities. The criminal justice system is under strain, especially when it comes to protecting the interest of minorities, women and children whose rights may be undermined or special requirements neglected. While illicit drug production was largely defeated in recent years, drug abuse, mostly through heroin and the growing consumption of amphetamine-type stimulants, poses challenges to social and economic development. Drug dependence treatment practices need to be strengthened to provide services that are based on scientific evidence and the dignity of the patient. HIV/AIDS is concentrated among key affected populations, namely, people who inject drugs, men who have sex with men and sex workers. While data on HIV risk and vulnerability among prisoners is not available, a significant proportion of prisoners are sentenced for drug related offences, and HIV prevalence among prisoners is likely to be higher than in the general population.

4. In line with UNODC mandates, this country programme responds to these challenges through five inter-related sub-programmes: (i) transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking; (ii) anti-corruption and money laundering; (iii) terrorism prevention; (iv) criminal justice; and (v) drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS. Within each sub-programme, specific outcomes and outputs are identified based on the threat assessment and research. A growing emphasis on upstream work is in line with the One Plan and will strengthen policy frameworks and regulations. In particular, the programme will advocate and support ratification of those international conventions and protocols for which UNODC acts as the worldwide custodian and will help with the adoption of related legislation within the Vietnamese legal system. Dedicated programme components will help with the training and the introduction of practices and materials required for the successful implementation of up-to-date international standards in drug control and criminal justice. UNODC mandates to: (i) promote effective responses to transnational organized crimes, illicit trafficking and drug trafficking by facilitating the implementation at the normative and operational levels of the relevant United Nations Conventions; (ii) prevent and combat corruption, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption; (iii) promote and strengthen a functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by States in accordance with the rule of law; (iv) strengthen the rule of law through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and

criminal justice and other relevant international instruments; (v) reduction of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS (as related to injecting drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings); effective prevention campaigns, treatment, care, rehabilitation and reintegration into society of drug users; develop and implement effective, comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction policies and programmes based on scientific evidence; and foster and strengthen international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility in sustainable alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development; (vi) enhanced knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment, based on a sound understanding of drug, crime and terrorism issues; and (vii) facilitate policy and operational responses on issues related to drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice.

5. As Viet Nam is in a period of rapid economic and social development, requirements for United Nations support are constantly evolving. UNODC will remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs, through regular reviews with governmental counterparts indicated under each sub-programme. Ongoing dialogue with PSPMOs, UN sister agencies, the donor community and other international actors will also help ensure the continued relevance of UNODC activities. As most of the areas of intervention require cross-border partnerships and cooperation, the programme will help Viet Nam in joining forces with neighbouring countries and other countries within the wider South-east Asia region. In the same spirit, the Government will be assisted in complying with its international obligations under international drug control and crime prevention regimes and in playing an increasingly active and relevant role in international fora.

6. A critical component of the country programme will be monitoring and evaluation. Funds will be set aside for an independent mid-term and final evaluation of programme and sub-programme delivery. Each year, UNODC will also submit to the national partners a costed work plan and a progress report on country programme implementation.

7. UNODC work in Viet Nam is currently funded until the end of 2013. However, Viet Nam's growing expectations and the assessment made by UNODC point to the need for, and benefits from, an extension beyond 2013 of the UNODC programme portfolio. In order to do this, further funding from development partners as well as the One Plan system would be required. This country programme has an estimated UNODC's support budget of US \$ 14,457,700 for the full 2012-2017 cycle. The Vietnamese Government will contribute in kind and financially to this Country Programme.

INTRODUCTION

8. The mission of UNODC is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. This country programme translates this vision into a platform for action in Viet Nam.

9. The UNODC Viet Nam Office was established in 1993. Since then, it has grown substantially in terms of resources and volume of work. It currently implements projects with a total budget of about US \$10 million, having an average annual delivery of US\$ 2.5 million. Technical assistance is provided on transnational organized crime, border control, illicit trafficking, anti-money laundering, domestic violence, as well as on drug use prevention, drug dependence treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention. Further information on the UNODC portfolio of activities is contained in paragraphs 81 to 87 below.

10. The Viet Nam Office reports to the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, located in Bangkok, Thailand. It further operates under the guidance of UNODC headquarters in Vienna, Austria. It is also a partner in the management and cooperation arrangements of the One Plan, as agreed through the Memorandum of Understanding among the participating UN organizations.

11. This programme covering the period from July 2012 to July 2017 was developed by UNODC in close consultation with the Government of Viet Nam, PSPMOs and development partners on the basis of the One Plan for 2012-2016, which provides an overall assistance framework for all participating UN agencies. In order to develop the Country Programme, UNODC has undertaken a thorough review of the experience and lessons learned, as documented in projects evaluation, threat assessment, research and mission findings. UNODC maintained regular consultations with national agencies and benefitted from participation in the national inter-agency consultation process throughout 2011 aimed at the development of the new National Strategy on Drug Prevention and Control, National Target Programmes on Drug Control and Crime Prevention and National Programme against Human Trafficking in Viet Nam. The interactive consultative process helped to strengthen the national ownership of the Programme since the suggested areas of assistance are fully aligned with national priorities. UNODC will continue close consultations with the Government of Viet Nam during the further development and implementation of the Country Programme.

The programme is intended to:

- Identify key challenges in Viet Nam in crime prevention and criminal justice, drug use and HIV/AIDS prevention, drug dependence treatment care and support;
- Plan and design UNODC activities in response to those challenges and in the context of the Government's National Strategy on Drug Prevention and Control and relevant Target Programmes, development plans and requirements, the Ha Noi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness, the One Plan 2012-2016 and UNODC regional and global strategic frameworks;
- Set out implementation arrangements, including management mechanisms, financing, monitoring and evaluation and legal provisions; and
- Outline a clear framework that United Nations Member States, including other stakeholders and donor partners can refer to when considering how best to support UNODC activities in Viet Nam.

12. The present document is composed of three main parts. First, it provides an overview of the situation prevailing in Viet Nam in the main areas of UNODC expertise. Second, it sets out the Office's programme of activities for the forthcoming cycle 2012-2017. Third, it provides details on the implementation and oversight of the programme. Additional information is provided in the annexes, including the status of ratification by Viet Nam of relevant UN drug control and crime prevention conventions and protocols and an indicative budget for this new Country Programme.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Development and regional context

13. Over the past decade, Viet Nam's economic performance has been remarkable. Viet Nam has managed to sustain an average GDP growth rate of 7.25 percent; by 2010 the average income per capita reached US\$1,200 - up from less than US\$ 400 in 2000. In 2011, this strong economic performance has enabled Viet Nam, in just over two decades to go from being a poor, underdeveloped economy to reaching middle-income country status and improve the living conditions of millions of people.

14. Overall, Viet Nam has met most of the Millennium Development Goals. As the country enters the current decade, it has the ambition of becoming a modern industrialized nation, with an overall goal of increasing GDP per capita by 70 percent by 2015, up to US\$ 2,100 per person. In the pursuit of this objective, the Government intends to reform and modernize governance, overcome disparities and gender inequalities, fight corruption and crime and enhance PSPMOs' participation. There are indications of an increased engagement and participation in oversight and monitoring of governmental activities by the National Assembly and the media. However, for all these efforts to be effective continuous support is required to improve knowledge, capacities and skills of all relevant national stakeholders.

15. Three strategic policy documents recently adopted by the Government of Viet Nam have crosscutting relevance for the purpose of this programme. The Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2011 – 2015 sets out the development targets for the next five years. The work of all development partners must align with relevant SEDP priorities if they are to support effectively Government-led development efforts. The Plan includes drug control and crime prevention as important priorities in the context of preventing and controlling social problems. It also sets out an administrative reform programme to combat corruption and bribery, which are recognized as serious impediments to sustainable development. With regard to judicial reform, SEDP defines actions to promote the implementation of a judicial reform strategy, to build a transparent judicial system, and to enhance the capacity of judicial staff. The Social Protection Strategy 2011-2020 establishes the goals to be achieved by 2020 in poverty reduction, social and health insurance, childcare and protection, employment, vocational training, social work and social assistance. The National Strategy on Drug Control and Prevention to 2020 and The National Targeted Programme on Drug Control and Prevention for the period of 2012-2015 set out the priorities for national efforts in addressing drugs and drugs related crimes. Finally, the National Target Programme on Crime Prevention and Suppression for the period of 2012-2015 puts forward objectives including the promotion of information, education and communication; the prevention and repression of organized crime, dangerous criminal acts and crime involving foreigners, of child abuse and juvenile crime, and of high-tech crime; the establishment of a National Crime Information Centre; the strengthening of the management of the National Target Programme and the establishment of a specialized department in detection and investigation of economic crime and criminal cases; and the strengthening of the capacity of the environmental crime police force. These and more specific planning and normative provisions are cited as appropriate in the threat assessment chapter of this document.

16. Viet Nam has been actively engaged in global and regional institutions, including as a recent member of the United Nations Security Council and as Chair of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). During the past few years, Vietnamese agencies have enhanced cooperation with sister agencies of ASEAN countries in contributing to the prosperity of the region, in combating transnational crime, and in maintaining national security and social order. The Government has worked on drug control with ASEAN partners through ASOD (ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters) and ACCORD (ASEAN and China Cooperative Operation in Response to Dangerous Drugs) mechanisms that pursue the goal of a Drug Free ASEAN. In 2007, during the 28th ASOD meeting, Viet Nam proposed to develop a work plan to monitor and supervise cooperation. Within that context, the ASEAN Work Plan on Combating Illicit Drug Production, Trafficking and Use for 2009 – 2015 was adopted on 1 July 2009 in Ha Noi, establishing the background for further cooperation among ASEAN countries. In addition, Viet Nam is a party to the 1993 Memorandum of

Understanding on Drug Control Cooperation in the Sub-Mekong region. In 2011, the MOU Senior Official Meeting and Ministerial Meeting held in Lao PDR have endorsed a Sub-regional Action Plan on Drug Control Cooperation for 2011-2013.

17. To prevent and suppress economic and commercial crimes, Viet Nam has carried out bilateral and multilateral activities with ASEAN countries through bilateral exchanges and regional forums. The cooperation on terrorism prevention focuses, inter alia, on information exchange; coordination in investigating suspects, formulation of common legal frameworks for combating terrorism; joining international treaties and the ASEAN Convention on Counter-terrorism; effective protection of frontier security; and assistance in preventing illicit trafficking and arms smuggling. International cooperation in legal assistance relating to criminal issues between Viet Nam and ASEAN partners concentrated on collecting evidence, taking victim and witness statements, transmitting material evidence and other documents, and tracking assets from the criminal activities and criminal facilities. Through Interpol/ASEANAPOL, Viet Nam's Police is cooperating with regional Police Forces on criminal judicial assistance as well as criminal extradition.

Threat assessment

Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking

Transnational organized crime

18. Rapid economic and social change in East Asia and the Pacific in general, and in Viet Nam in particular, has provided opportunities for transnational organized crime. Urbanization produces a fertile ground of anonymity and alienation. The uneven distribution of opportunities encourages irregular cross-border migration. Economic growth also creates demand for natural resources, some of which may be sourced illicitly, and for labour, some of which may be trafficked. As disposable incomes grow, so does the demand for drugs and commercial sex, which is often linked to human trafficking.

19. In this fast-evolving environment, the traditional organized crime groups of Viet Nam as well as other groups such as the Chinese Triads, play only a limited role in many of the most important transnational criminal flows. Research indicates that crime group members participate in these activities for personal gain, rather than the aggrandizement of the group. The groups that cooperate in heroin trafficking and human smuggling, for example, are best described as 'ad hoc groups' or 'task forces', made up of informal, opportunistic and short-lived criminal associations, often based on family, social or business ties.

20. Viet Nam ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime but there are no specific provisions in respect of organised crime in Criminal Code. However, the Government has signed bilateral agreements including one with Germany in August 2006 on cooperation in fighting organized crime and one with Turkey in August 2008 on cooperation against international terrorism, organized crime, drugs trafficking and other kind of crimes. In 2011, bilateral agreements against human trafficking were signed with Cambodia, Lao PDR and China.

21. The UNODC Regional Centre in Bangkok is currently developing a Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment for East Asia and the Pacific. The assessment will be divided into four main sections: drugs, people, environment and goods. Some of the findings related to Viet Nam are anticipated in the following paragraphs.

Drug trafficking

22. According to the current Annual Report of Ministry of Public Security, in 2011, drug law enforcement forces detected 18,623 cases involving 26,687 people (an increase of 2,500 cases and 3,190 people over the same period last year), seized 309.16 kg and 36 blocks of heroin, 76.2 kg of opium, nearly 7 metric tons of fresh cannabis and 500 kg of cannabis, as well as 121.38 kg and 365,988 tablets of synthetic drugs, along with other evidence and properties.

23. With efficient opium poppy eradication efforts, it is estimated that as much as 95% of illicit drugs being transported inside Viet Nam, for either transit or domestic consumption, have been smuggled

in from neighbouring countries. Cross-border and domestic drug trafficking rely on increasingly organized and sophisticated methods. The traffickers take advantage of the long and porous land borderline and the coastline. Heroin, opium and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) are smuggled into Viet Nam across the north-western, central-northern and southern borders. Heroin and cannabis are trafficked from Viet Nam into China. Inside the country, drug hot spots are mainly located in the cities.

24. Viet Nam is also increasingly vulnerable to the threat of precursor chemical diversion and local illicit drug production, given its location in the neighbourhood of the world's major hubs of synthetic drug manufacture, especially China.

25. The Government of Viet Nam is strengthening prevention and suppression responses to counter drug trafficking activities. Drug law enforcement agencies have implemented strict measures to detect, investigate and prosecute syndicates who illegally traffic drugs on land, sea and air routes. The Government signed bilateral drug control cooperation agreements with Cambodia, China, Hungary, Laos, Myanmar, Russia, the United States and Thailand. Within the framework of multilateral and bilateral cooperation, Viet Nam has also set up a system of liaison offices in the border areas with Cambodia, China and Laos. In addition, relevant ministries carry out precursor control activities. Thus, the Ministry of Health controls importation and exportation of precursor chemicals used for medical purposes and the Ministry of Commerce and Trade is responsible for importation and exportation of precursor chemicals used for industrial purposes, while the control of precursors used for other purposes is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Security. However, the efforts made by the Government of Viet Nam are not yet sufficient in financial and technical terms to address the emerging challenges and the increasingly sophisticated modus operandi of drugs traffickers.

Trafficking in persons

26. Viet Nam is 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. Such trafficking occurs both domestically and internationally. Domestic trafficking, specifically in women and girls, is mainly directed from poor rural areas to urban areas. With regard to international cross border trafficking from Viet Nam, four main routes have been identified: to China for forced marriage, forced labour, sex work and boys for adoption, to Cambodia as part of the sex trade and for begging, to Lao PDR and Thailand for sex work, and beyond the Greater Mekong Sub-region for forced marriage, sex work and forced labour. Destination countries include Malaysia, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, and countries in Western Europe and the Middle East. The primary source country for trafficking in persons into Viet Nam is Cambodia, specifically for the purpose of begging in Ho Chi Minh City as well as other urban areas.

27. According to the Standing Office on Drugs and Crime, in the period from 2005 to 2011, a total of 2,600 trafficking cases that involved 4,450 criminal suspects and with over 5,700 Vietnamese victims were recorded. Compared to six years ago, the number of trafficking cases has doubled and the number of victims has increased three times.

28. Trafficking in persons is criminalized in Viet Nam, in part, under Articles 119 and 120 of the Penal Code. In March 2011, the National Assembly adopted a Law on Prevention and Fight against Trafficking in Persons. The Law, which has come into effect since January 2012, addresses prevention, identification, and sanctioning of conduct violating laws against trafficking; reception, identification, protection and support of victims; international cooperation; and the respective responsibilities of the Government, ministries and local authorities in combating trafficking in persons. The Penal Code broadened its definition of trafficking-related crimes to conform to international standards.

29. In August 2011, the Prime Minister also approved a new National Programme of Action to Prevent and Fight against Trafficking in Women and Children (2011-2015), with the following priorities: public awareness; improving the effectiveness of prevention and control of human trafficking; improving the admission, identification, protection and support to social reintegration of

victims; developing and completing legislation and introducing a monitoring mechanism against human trafficking; and strengthening international cooperation. Implementation is overseen by a National Steering Committee where all Government agencies working on counter trafficking issues are represented.

30. Responsibility for trafficking in persons issues is divided among different government ministries and departments, including the Ministry of Defence (Border Army), the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuracy and the Viet Nam Women's Union, which partners with NGOs to run shelters for female victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and provides support and assistance to returned victims of trafficking. In addition, the police department of Viet Nam has a specialist anti-trafficking unit.

Smuggling of migrants

31. Little is known about the scale of smuggling of migrants from, within, to and through Viet Nam, although research is currently under way by UNODC as part of a regional project entitled "Smuggling of Migrants: Establishment and Operation of a Coordination and Analysis Unit for East Asia and the Pacific". Available information relates mainly to smuggling routes and practices to Western Europe. The routes often include Russia, which is reached either overland via China or by plane and then overland (train and truck) across Eastern Europe. Practices involve either crossing all borders clandestinely or obtaining working or visitor visas for Russia or Eastern European countries with Embassies in Viet Nam, such as the Czech Republic and Hungary.

32. Viet Nam has not signed the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and this activity is not fully criminalized under the law of Viet Nam. Broadly, the Government sees the smuggling of migrants as a national security and organized crime issue and there is no comprehensive national policy guiding governmental action to address this crime. Overall responsibility is shared among the Ministry of Public Security (Immigration Department, General Department of Police), and the Ministry of Defence (Border Army) with oversight of the human rights of smuggled migrants shared between the MPS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice. There are no specialised teams to fight against this form of crime.

Wildlife and timber trafficking

33. There is incidence of smuggling pangolins, African elephant ivory, tigers, and rhinoceros horns through or into Vietnam suggesting Vietnam would be a transit and destination country for those wild lives. Several farms have been discovered involved in the commercial trade of tigers, which are raised on these farms in direct violation of the law. Viet Nam is, however, no longer a major supplier of illegal wildlife. Rather, it would be an important consumer and a major transit route for supplying China.

34. Regarding timber, since the mid-1990s Viet Nam has taken steps to conserve its own remaining forests. The furniture trade is a rapidly expanding market; the Vietnamese furniture market grew approximately 25 per cent from 2009 to 2010. Vietnam one of the world's top exporting countries for furniture, at a value of \$3 billion, this equates to 2.4 per cent of global share. In 2010, Vietnamese timber exports equaled \$2.1 billion. Due to the Vietnamese commercial logging ban, there is evidence of illegal logging that may threaten some of the last intact forest in the Mekong region. (UNODC, 2012, Criminal Justice Responses to the Illegal Trade in Timber in South East Asia). Raw timber is imported both by sea and land.

35. Viet Nam became a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), in April 1994. It is also a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN). ASEAN-WEN is the world's largest wildlife law enforcement network that involves police, customs and environment agencies of all 10 ASEAN countries – Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam and Thailand. The illegal trade in wildlife and timber is addressed in Viet Nam's Criminal Code of 1999, the Criminal Procedure Code of 2003, the Ordinance on Criminal Investigation 2004,

the Law on Forest Protection and Development of 2004, the Civil Code of 2005, the Environmental Protection Law of 2005, the Law on People's Public Security of 2005 and the Law on Handling Administrative Violations of 2002

36. In January 2010 the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development established the National Committee on Wildlife Enforcement implementation, members of which include senior officers from the Customs Department, the Police, the Border Army, the Department of Biodiversity Conservation (of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment) and the Market Control Department (of the Ministry of Industry and Trade). The Committee is lead by the Vice-Minister. The main duties of the Committee are to monitor the implementation of wildlife enforcement law and CITES, to strengthen the cooperation between enforcement agencies against wildlife crime, to advise on the improvement of legislation and policy, to protect wildlife and to strengthen international cooperation in the combating of wildlife crime.

Trafficking in ozone-depleting substances, hazardous waste, counterfeit goods and medicines

37. A desk study on analysis conducted by UNEP of trans-boundary movements of ozone depleting substances (UNEP, Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances: Asia and Pacific Region) revealed significant data discrepancies between India's and China's reported exports to Viet Nam and Viet Nam's consumption as reported to the Ozone Secretariat. Available trade data also confirmed these findings. One possible reason for the discrepancy is that some is re-exported illegally to other countries, including Japan and neighbouring countries such as Lao PDR and Cambodia, from where they are smuggled into Thailand.

38. Despite the 2001 banning of the importation of second-hand electrical and electronic equipment, including home appliances and computers, and the tightening of the legislation in 2006, large amounts of second-hand electrical and electronic equipment are still imported into China from Viet Nam. Initial importation is carried out either at Haiphong international port from Japan and the United States, or over the land border from Cambodia. Some second hand equipment, often with some parts replaced, are also sold in Viet Nam. Viet Nam also receives illicit consignments of printed-circuit boards from Cambodia, which are either recycled in Viet Nam or re-exported (again illegally, but unofficially allowed) to China for recycling, along with some originating in Viet Nam itself.

39. Viet Nam acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1994. In 2004 Viet Nam ratified the Montreal amendment, requiring it to establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances. Regarding hazardous waste, Viet Nam ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal in 1995. It has not formally ratified the Amendment to the Convention but the Environmental Protection Law of 2005, which prohibits any import or transit of hazardous wastes regardless of their sources or destinations, but the State allows importation of certain categories of scrap materials for use (or recovery) as secondary production materials. On the export of hazardous and other wastes for final disposal, Vietnam complied with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, however, its internalization and implementation should be strengthened..

40. The 2010 UNODC transnational organized crime threat assessment conceived of product counterfeiting as a form of fraud, in which "a product is sold, purporting to be something that it is not." There are no reliable figures on the extent of counterfeit trade. Existing estimates range from 5 to 10 percent of world trade volume, and up to 30 percent in certain industries. A good indication of the prevalence of counterfeit good manufacture in Viet Nam is the fact that over the past year, some world famous brands complain the Vietnamese producers who counterfeited their products and imitated their trademarks and industrial designs, which are protected under Vietnamese law.

41. Fraudulent medicine covers all cases in which consumers may be defrauded by mislabelled medicine. This definition embraces instances of packaged and labelled medicine with contents that are inert, expired, misbranded, and/or inaccurately labelled. Counterfeiting is a low-risk, high-profit

activity. Production and distribution costs are low, whereas demand for many kinds of counterfeit items is high. With no need to maintain a reputation among consumers, counterfeit manufacturers often cut corners and maximize profits by employing sweatshop labour, polluting the environment and avoiding taxes. Vietnam faces a serious problem of counterfeit medicine in circulation.

42. Up until now, in Viet Nam there has been minimal activity on the part of UNODC in respect of the types of crime outlined in paragraphs 35 to 41 above. However, as part of the DaO efforts, UNODC is planning to assist the Government in strengthening a legal basis for addressing environmental crime, in training front-line law enforcement officers in interception, investigation of related criminal activities and in strengthening cross-border cooperation.

Corruption and money laundering

Corruption

43. The Government of Viet Nam has adopted a range of policies and legal instruments that are directly or indirectly relate to anti-corruption efforts. More specifically, the Law on Preventing and Combating Corruption was passed in 2005 and came into force in July 2006. In 2009, the National Strategy on Preventing and Combating Corruption towards 2020 was developed and approved. Further, Viet Nam's ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on 30 June 2009 and being effective since 19 August 2009 gave a new impetus to anti-corruption efforts with the adoption of an Implementation Plan of UNCAC for the period 2010-2020. The plan puts in operation the National Strategy on Preventing and Combating Corruption towards 2020. UNODC proposed activities in anti-corruption will take into account the needs and priorities set out in these documents.

44. The Government acknowledges that corruption presents a serious challenge in Viet Nam and requires improvement in public service delivery at all levels. According to the Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) 2011 recently conducted by national institutions and UNDP, the citizens demand more accountability from local authorities, better control of corruption in public sector, and better quality administrative and public services. The survey exposed gaps between policy and practice. Enforcement of legislation remains a great challenge due to the lack of knowledge and skills in the criminal justice sector to effectively deal with corruption cases.

45. Viet Nam's implementation of UNCAC chapters III on criminalization and law enforcement, and IV on international cooperation has been recently under review through the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (2011-2012). The final country review report, completed in 2012, identified challenges and made observations for the implementation of the Convention and identified technical assistance needs for the purpose of improving implementation of the Convention. Pending completion of the country review, and based on consultations among national authorities, UNODC has already been providing technical assistance in training of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and anti-money laundering cases. The future engagement of UNODC with the Government of Viet Nam in the area of anti-corruption through this country programme will be flexible enough to take into account the outcome of the review process. Between 2015-2020, Viet Nam's implementation of chapters II on prevention and V on asset recovery of UNCAC will also be reviewed through the Implementation Review Mechanism.

Money laundering

46. Viet Nam is very vulnerable to money laundering, given the rate of economic growth, foreign investment, lack of robust and credible regulatory controls and the fact the country has a largely cash-based economy. Whilst no exact figures exist of known money laundering cases, anecdotal evidence shows that large amounts of cash enter and exit the country on a regular basis, much of which are proceeds from crimes such as illicit drug trafficking, human trafficking, environmental crime, fraud and corruption. A considerable portion of this money is invested in land and property deals.

47. In 2005, Decree No.74 for the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering was signed and the State Bank of Viet Nam took responsibility for the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) policy and implementation of the AML Decree. The National AML Steering Committee headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, was established in 2009. A national action plan on money laundering for the period 2010-2011 was also approved and put into effect.

48. Despite these initiatives, a major obstacle to the investigation and prosecution of money laundering offences is the lack of appropriate ministerial circulars or implementation guidelines to magistrates and the Police advising on how such offences should be investigated and prosecuted. In early 2011, UNODC provided technical assistance in drafting such guidelines and once these are implemented, this obstacle should be removed. Viet Nam has since taken steps to address other deficiencies in their AML/CFT capacity including amending their main money laundering offence, Article 251 of the Penal Code. Unfortunately these changes, whilst welcome, did not fully bring the law into line with international standards.

49. In 2008 Viet Nam was subject to its first international evaluation of its anti-money laundering and counter financing of terrorism capacity (AML/CFT), and was found to be largely non-compliant when measured against international standards. The main areas of concern related to deficiencies in the money laundering law and terrorist financing law, a less-than-effective Financial Intelligence Unit, weak cross border controls and that investigation and prosecution capacity for money laundering is limited.

50. Together with the implementation of an appropriate terrorist financing law, legislative changes remain a priority. In 2010, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) brought Viet Nam into the International Cooperation Review Group mechanism (ICRG) designed to encourage countries to speed up the processes by which required changes are made. As part of that process, Viet Nam was listed recently as being one of several countries worldwide that FATF considered retained major deficiencies despite some progress having been made. In doing this, FATF advised all jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence when dealing with financial transactions involving Viet Nam. As part of the ICRG process, Viet Nam has agreed to an action plan that, if adhered to, will see major deficiencies rectified by the end of 2012 and see the country exit the ICRG process rather than be listed further by FATF and subject to additional counter-measures.

Terrorism prevention

51. Terrorism poses fundamental challenges to the international community and risks jeopardizing the core values of the United Nations – the rule of law, respect for human rights, tolerance among people and nations and the peaceful resolution of conflict. Further, it undermines economic activities and overall development. Terrorism thus poses serious challenges to countries and the community of nations globally. Experience has shown that no country is immune to terrorism and that in a globalized world no country can effectively deal with terrorism alone. Terrorists are adept at exploiting countries with weak counter-terrorism capabilities. Therefore, even those countries that do not currently face terrorism threats need to achieve adequate counter-terrorism preparedness. National action and international cooperation are key elements for addressing terrorism effectively.

52. In 2006, the UN General Assembly adopted a global counter-terrorism strategy that sets out a plan of action for the international community resting on four pillars: i) measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, ii) measures to prevent and combat terrorism, iii) measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard, and iv) measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. The Security Council, in a series of preceding and subsequent resolutions, declared acts, methods and practices of terrorism contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, emphasized the need for enhanced coordination of national and international efforts, and called for joint efforts to prevent the financing, planning and inciting of terrorism.

53. Viet Nam is a state party to the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism. As indicated in Annex I, the country has ratified eight of the 16 CT treaties. It has also taken steps to implement

counter-terrorism resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council, including Resolution 1267 (1999) and Resolution 1373 (2001). Viet Nam has submitted various reports to the Security Council and actively cooperated with the Security Council Committees on the implementation of these resolutions. The Criminal Code was amended in 2009 with provisions criminalizing certain acts of terrorism. The Law on Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) was enacted in 2007 and came into effect on 1 July 2008. This law limitedly contains certain provisions on extradition. Viet Nam is advancing steps to develop specific legislation to implement the CFT Convention and UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373. Article 230b supplemented to the Criminal Code has entered into force on 1 January 2010 in order to criminalize the financing of terrorism.

54. Over the past few years, Viet Nam and UNODC have collaborated on various aspects of criminal justice responses to terrorism, ranging from promotion of ratification and legislative implementation. A workshop in March 2010 identified potential areas of cooperation between UNODC and Viet Nam for enhancing the national legal framework and implementation capacity on counter-terrorism. These include legislative drafting and specialized training of criminal justice officials. Steps were taken toward drafting comprehensive national legislation on CT. UNODC has been in close consultation with the International Law and Treaty Division, Department of Legal affairs, Ministry of Public Security in developing a conceptual framework for technical cooperation to support the legislative drafting.

Criminal justice

55. Strengthening integrity, addressing impunity and developing a professional judicial Justice system are important elements in ensuring the Rule of Law in the country which has moved to a middle-income status within a record period of time. It is important to ensure that during the process of rapid economic development the human rights of groups that may be discriminated against or marginalized are addressed in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice reform. While UNODC will continue supporting the Government in this area the current assessment focuses on protection of rights of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones with a specific focus on women and children.

Women in the justice system

56. One of the major challenges to gender equality and to the rights of women is that justice systems need to respond in a sensitive and effective way to violence against women, especially violence within family settings. However, justice for women also includes appropriate treatment of women as offenders and equal representation of men and women working as criminal justice professionals. Viet Nam has a Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women. Gender equality considerations have also been merged into the National Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy and Socio-Economic Development Plan. In 2006, the Law on Gender Equality was adopted.

Women as victims of violence

57. As in most societies, domestic violence is a complex issue in Viet Nam. It is rooted in strong traditions and beliefs concerning family and gender roles based on thousand-year-old values establishing power relationships within the society as well as the family. The belief that the husband can legitimately resort to any means to educate or discipline his wife is often used to justify violence. Research worldwide indicates that victims of domestic violence are overwhelmingly female. It is therefore considered as a form of “gender-based violence” and needs to be addressed as such.

58. A 2010 prevalence study by the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam in collaboration with WHO indicated that one in three married or divorced women experienced physical or sexual violence from their husbands (GSO, WHO, 2010, National Study on domestic violence against women). When emotional violence is included, more than half of the women reported to have experienced at least one of the three forms of violence (physical, sexual, and emotional) in their lifetime.

59. The number of police reports on domestic violence is low. Many victims do not believe that domestic violence is wrong; they do not want to embarrass their families and/or believe that reporting to the authorities does not change anything. The law enforcement and justice sectors still have limited

understanding of the concept of domestic violence and the criminal nature of the act. Recent UNODC research shows that many victims thought that the measures taken by the police should be stricter to hold the offender accountable aiming at solving the problem (UNODC, General Department of Anti crime police, MPS, 2011, Preventing and responding to domestic violence). The common practice of reconciliation to solve domestic violence cases is rarely successful as the violence in the households continues (77% of all reconciled cases). Furthermore, only very few cases were brought to the attention of legal aid providers and the vast majority of perpetrators never faced charges.

60. Special attention should also be paid to sexual violence against women. According to the prevalence study on domestic violence against women, 10% of women reported sexual abuse at least once in their lifetime, 4% of these women reported sexual abuse in the last 12 months. Women rarely report about the abuse to the authorities out of shame and because there is a lack of specialized officers trained how to deal with victims of sexual violence (GSO, WHO, 2010, National Study on domestic violence against women)

61. Effective prevention of domestic violence requires a coordinated and multi-faceted approach including the promotion of a culture that does not tolerate violence against women in any form. Viet Nam is signatory to human rights conventions which guarantee the equality between men and women, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and ILO conventions on equality and non-discrimination.

62. The Law on Gender Equality and on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control was adopted in 2006 and 2007, respectively, and related decrees and circulars were issued. While the legal framework to respond to and prevent domestic violence in the country is in place, it is not effectively implemented yet and does not guarantee that victims are sufficiently protected and receive responsive criminal justice services.

Women as offenders

63. Women as prisoners and offenders have special requirements, both in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings. Many existing prison facilities were designed primarily for male prisoners and there are limited gender-specific health care services and hygienic facilities and materials. Currently, there is almost no information on the situation of women as offenders in Viet Nam, for example on alternative measures for women offenders, specific rules for treatment of women in prisons, and rehabilitation programmes for women.

Children in the justice system

64. The way children are treated by national justice systems is integral to the achievement of rule of law and its related aims. Ensuring that children are integrated in a broader justice reform and have access to fair, transparent and child-sensitive justice systems, through which they can enforce and protect their rights, will result in stronger, better justice systems as well as better fulfilment of human rights standards and UN commitments. It is crucial to ensure that every child in contact with the law, as alleged offender, victim or witness, receives adequate protection by law, policy, institutions, and practice, and that their needs and rights are respected in line with international principles, standards and norms.

65. The Government of Viet Nam has taken significant steps to implement the rights of children in contact with the law, for example with the adoption of the Law on the Protection, Care and Education of Children 2004. Despite recent progress in this area, Viet Nam does not have yet an efficient system to protect the rights of children in contact with the law.

Children in conflict with the law

66. With specific regard to the situation of children in conflict with the law, there are two different systems in Viet Nam dealing with children in conflict with the law: the administrative system, used for less serious offences and governed by the Ordinance on Handling of Administrative Violations, 2002; and the criminal system, which addresses more serious law violations that fall under the Penal

Code. According to Vietnamese law, children in conflict with the law include all persons aged 12-18 who are alleged as or accused of having committed a law violation, either administrative or criminal.

67. Specific challenges relating to children in conflict with the law include the following: lack of reliable and systematic information on the situation of children in conflict with the law; lack of a separate legal code for juvenile justice and a specialized system of juvenile courts; limited capacity of key criminal justice actors to appropriately deal with this issue; attention needs to be paid to diversion mechanism and restorative justice programmes in the dispute resolution mechanisms of the current system and deprivation of liberty used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time; institutions where children are deprived of liberty should have improved conditions and services; the lack of appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration services, as well as professional (such as social workers) working in this area; and limited human and financial resources to ensure that children accused of having violated the law have legal counsel or other appropriate assistance. Since a variety of needs are addressed by bilateral donors and international organizations such as UNICEF, UNODC assistance will focus on the areas that require additional technical assistance in the criminal justice sector.

Drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS

68. Opiate use emerged as a health and major social problem in Viet Nam in the 1990s. At present, the primary drug of choice is heroin and the main route of administration is through injection (85%), followed by smoking. While opium smoking is mostly found among the elderly in rural highland areas, heroin continues to be the most commonly used drug among younger people. Use of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) has been increasing in major cities and urban areas since 2003. Cannabis use has also been reported to be on the increase. Beside traditionally used drugs, new types of drugs have emerged, including ketamine, crystallized methamphetamine, hallucinogenic LSD, Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB), benzylopipezine (BZP) and Trifluoromethylpennylpiperazine (TFMPP). Only some of these substances are on the Government's control list.

69. By the end of 2011, there were 158,141 people use drugs registered nationwide, indicating an increase of 8,514 people since 2010. Heroin users account for some 83% of people who use drugs and the 30-45 year age group of drug users account for 54% of the total number of people who use drugs. According to the current Annual Report of Ministry of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs, there were 60,000 people who use drugs under treatment under all forms of drug treatment services accounting 60% of total register users, of whom, 8,266 people were treated in community and more than 6,000 participated in MMT programme. According to 2011 drug situation report of the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam, the actual number of people who use drugs is estimated to be considerably larger than those registered. The majority of the registered users were male (95%), while the proportion of female drug users increased from 2% in 2001 to 5% in 2010.

70. Injecting drug use is widespread and highly correlated to heroin use. Eighty-five per cent (85%) of drug users nationwide are using drugs through injection, and injecting drug use accounted for half of all reported cases of HIV. At present, HIV cases have been reported nationwide in all 63 provinces and cities of Viet Nam. According to Viet Nam Authority of HIV/AIDS Control, by December 2011, there were 240,055 people living with HIV/AIDS in the country. The HIV epidemic remains in the concentrated phase, with the highest HIV prevalence found in men who inject drugs (18.4%), female sex workers (3.2%) and men who have sex with men (MSM) (16.7%).

71. While the national HIV seroprevalence among people who inject drugs has declined from 28.6% in 2008 to 13.4% in 2011 prevalence in this population remains very high in some provinces (e.g. Dien Bien: 45.7%, Ho Chi Minh City: 39.3%, Thai Nguyen: 25.8%, Quang Ninh: 24.8% and Can Tho: 20.0%). According to VAAC, 38.6% of new HIV positive test results in the first quarter of 2011 were among people who inject drugs. The data showed evidence of rapid HIV transmission among a new, large and young population of people who inject drugs. According to the behavioural and biological research data, sex workers who are also injecting drugs are from 3.5 to 31 times more likely to be HIV-infected compared to those sex workers who do not inject drugs. This correlation between HIV seroprevalence and IDU behaviour has been demonstrated for Viet Nam's men-having-sex-with-men populations as well.

Drug use information, prevention and dependence treatment

72. Anti-drug advocacy activities are implemented continuously and regularly by ministries, authorities and provincial agencies in Viet Nam, particularly in special campaigns on drug prevention with hundreds of anti-drug parades, talks and photo exhibitions. Mass media agencies in collaboration with drug control agencies reflect all aspects of drug control activities in full and timely manner. Newspapers, radios have spent more time to broadcast news, best practices on drug control activities; on investigation, prosecution and judgment of drug offenders. In the first six month of 2011, 06 documentary films, 135 news and articles, 18 videos, 186 art performance exchanges, 1,334 posters, 7,860 leaflets on law and drug control activities were made. Currently, the UNODC is organizing an advocacy programme in order to prevent initiation of ATS use and deliver messages on harms associated with ATS use as well as harm reduction information (project “Support for developing effective ATS prevention strategies and measures for East Asia: A pilot in Viet Nam” – VNM/J93).

73. According to the current 2011 report of MOLISA, there are 121 operational centres for drug users countrywide that have the capacity to accommodate 65,000 people. Of which, 80 centres are under the management Labour, Invalids and Social Affair sector. In the majority of these centres, services provided would need to be strengthened to meet the standards of clinical care and evidence-based drug dependence treatment recommended by WHO and UNODC. In addition, ‘community-based drug treatment centres’ provide detoxification services. In accordance with this report, a total of 60,000 people who use drugs received treatment in 2011, of whom, 8,266 are under community-based treatment and about 6,000 in MMT programme. The Government has expressed its commitment to increase access to evidence based drug dependence treatment, in the community, such as national methadone maintenance treatment programme and community-based care and support.

74. Currently, HIV prevention, treatment and care services and drug dependence treatment in prisons and other custodial settings in Viet Nam are at an initial stage of development. The Ministry of Public Security (MOPS) provide some basic health-related care and has undertaken a small-scale prevention information campaign; but an effective response to the HIV epidemic in these settings is in its beginning, and the tools, knowledge and commitment necessary to undertake such a response are still being developed. No public baseline data exist to quantify the national HIV-related situation across custodial facilities and populations..

Methadone maintenance programme

75. In May 2008, with technical and financial support from the Government of the United States of America, drug dependence treatment using methadone, for opioid dependent persons was piloted in Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh city. After one year of piloting, the methadone maintenance treatment programme was expanded to Ha Noi in December 2009. By December 2011, 41 methadone clinics had been opened in 9 provinces with a capacity of 7,600 patients under treatment. The first methadone co-pay clinic was opened in Hai Phong city in June 2011, as part of the country’s ongoing campaign to provide evidence based drug dependence treatment that also contributes to prevention of HIV among people who are dependent on opiates.

76. According to the Government's plan, by the end of 2012, 61 methadone clinics will have been opened in 13 provinces and cities with a target of 15,600 people to be enrolled in treatment. The long-term objective is to have 245 methadone clinics operational in 30 provinces and cities with 80,000 opioid dependent persons in treatment by 2015.

77. The Government's initial findings of pilot methadone maintenance treatment showed positive impact on the lives of opioid dependent persons and their families. Until now, most of the running costs of a methadone clinic have depended on donor support, which challenges sustainability. As donor support for HIV programs will be decreasing from 2012 onwards, the Government is looking for new ways to finance critical prevention activities such as methadone treatment. The new-model co-pay clinic marks a critical step in ensuring sustainability of methadone treatment in Viet Nam, especially in response to the Government's decision to scale up the national methadone programme to reach an ambitious target of 80,000 persons by 2015.

78. Viet Nam's policy and legislative environment supports the scaling up of comprehensive HIV prevention interventions to reduce the transmission of HIV associated with high-risk behaviours. These include the needle and syringe programmes (NSP), condom use programmes (CUP), and long-acting opioid maintenance therapy, specifically Methadone Maintenance Therapy (MMT). By 2011, 63 provinces carried out community outreach activities, 60 implemented NSP and 63 provinces dispensed condoms free of charge. The number of needles/syringes distributed increased from 2 million in 2006 to 30 million in 2011.

CURRENT UNODC ACTIVITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNODC activities

79. The comparative advantages of UNODC lie in promoting strategic regional initiatives, facilitating cross-border cooperation and dialogue, providing access to information and data about regional/global issues and trends, ensuring access to a wide range of technical expertise and in supporting the implementation of the UN Conventions on drugs and crime and the UN standards and norms on criminal justice and crime prevention. UNODC also contributes to strengthen regional institutions and partner countries' political will to fight organized crime/illicit trafficking and put effective regional response mechanisms in place. As Viet Nam increasingly establishes its presence in regional and global fora, UNODC is well equipped to support the Government in ensuring that this growing international engagement is productive for both Viet Nam and its partners.

80. The current UNODC portfolio in Viet Nam covers multi-sectoral technical assistance aimed at policy support, legislation and advocacy, suppression of illicit trafficking, prevention and reduction of drug abuse, addressing HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, money laundering and other concerns that are in line with national priorities and the UNODC mandate. Viet Nam also benefits from several UNODC regional projects that facilitate better integration of the country into the regional cooperation networks.

81. In the areas of organized crime, illicit trafficking and smuggling, UNODC helped to enhance national efforts in border security in the Greater-Mekong Sub-region, with some significant arrests and seizures directly attributable to the operations of border liaison offices (BLO). The availability of comparative national data on amphetamine-type stimulants and its related consequences was improved through a survey that included information collection and analysis as well as the promotion of inter-agency cooperation and information. Further, the capacity of front-line law enforcement officers was enhanced through training, especially computer-based training including 22 training courses for 250 officers.

82. Through a dedicated programme against money laundering, UNODC helped to increase capacity of the Economic Police Department of the Ministry of Public Security to identify, investigate and prosecute economic crimes by delivering training in basic investigative techniques, money laundering and financial investigation. Data for 2010 shows a significant increase in the number of cases handled and the value of assets frozen or confiscated. In the absence of an anti-corruption project, UNODC also provided money laundering and financial investigation training to the Anti-Corruption Related Crimes Department of the Ministry of Public Security in Ha Noi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City and provided assistance focused on awareness-raising, e.g. on the occasion of the International Day against Corruption on 9 December. As a custodian of UNCAC, UNODC also provided policy advice, whenever required, for the Government Inspectorate to make a self-assessment of the implementation of the Convention.

83. UNODC assisted the Government in formulating new strategies and policy documents addressing drugs, crime and illicit trafficking in human beings, such as National Strategies and Target Programmes on drug control and crime prevention and the National Plan against human trafficking. These documents set priorities for the national actions against drugs and crime, including robust law enforcement measures, cross-border cooperation, addressing newly emerging crimes, such as environment and cyber crime, strengthening community based treatment as alternative to the compulsory treatment services, others., In the criminal justice area, support was provided to develop

training materials and training courses, as well as to prepare regulatory documents for effective implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence. Partnerships on the response to terrorism have been initiated as part of a new regional programme against terrorism.

84. UNODC aims at addressing drug use and dependence that affect the lives of individuals, families and communities through prevention of use, prevention of the consequences, treatment and care. Consequently, UNODC has provided technical support to the Government in the development of comprehensive drug prevention programmes and drug treatment and rehabilitation services, as well as for the expansion of evidence-based, voluntary drug treatment services in the community. According to the findings of recent independent evaluation of UNODC drug demand reduction projects, the interventions were relevant and require further expansion in scope (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/evaluation/independent-project-evaluation-2012.html>).

85. UNODC has been helping to strengthen national capacity through capacity building, technical assistance and advocacy efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users, including in prison setting. The HIV/AIDS team with technical support from the UNODC HIV/AIDS Global Programme provided policy advice and assistance to the Government in formulating strategies and policy documents and intervention programmes on HIV prevention in accordance with international standards.

UNODC partnerships

86. In defining its priorities and delivering its technical assistance package, UNODC cooperated closely with the Government, UN sister agencies under the overall DaO framework, donor countries and other international partners as well as NGOs.

87. UNODC has established a strong partnership with Government agencies and officials. Key governmental partners are:

- Ministry of Public Security (MPS) / General Department of Police on Criminal Investigation in the field of drug law enforcement, anti human trafficking and migrant smuggling, anti money laundering, domestic violence;
- Ministry of Public Security (MPS)/ General Department for Criminal Execution and Justice Support and General Department of Technique and Logistics in the field of HIV prevention and reduction of other health and social consequence of drug use, including methadone maintenance therapy (together with Ministry of Health), advocacy for UN-recommended HIV treatment, care and support requirements for prisoners and prison staff, and role of law enforcement and other security forces in supporting the national response to HIV;
- Ministry of Labour, Invalids, Social Affairs (MOLISA) / Department of Social Evils Prevention (DSEP) in drug treatment & rehabilitation, HIV prevention, MOLISA programming design, activity and budget planning for inclusion into the successful Global Fund proposal; and technical and policy support on responses to drug dependence, and methadone treatment;
- Ministry of Justice (MOJ) in advocacy for Viet Nam accession to international treaties / UN Conventions, the legal and judicial reform, and legal support to victims of domestic violence;
- Ministry of Health on drug treatment, prevention of the health and social consequences of drug use, licit drugs and precursor control. Prevention of HIV and of other health and social consequences of drug use included advocacy for expansion of community-based HIV treatment, care and support and methadone services to drug-using prisoners and other 'closed setting' populations;
- Ministry of Culture, Sport & Tourism (MOCST) and Ministry of Information & Communication (MOIC) on drug prevention activities including public awareness campaigns, training of media;
- Ministry of Defence (MOD) / Border Army and Maritime Police against illicit trafficking of drugs and people, migrant smuggling and natural resources (timber and wildlife);

- Committee of Ethnic Minorities in drug demand reduction, drugs and HIV prevention among the ethnic minorities;
- Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development, General Department of Forestry on law enforcement against forest crime;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs on anti-terrorism issues;
- Government Inspectorate on anti-corruption;
- Supreme People's Prosecution (SPP) and Supreme People's Court (SPC) on criminal justice reform and prosecution of criminal case; and
- Women Union on drug prevention and parent training as well as on domestic violence prevention (e.g. use UNODC training materials to train local authorities in dealing with domestic violence cases in their specific project provinces, participate in drafting processes, providing training on gender issues).

88. Collaboration with UN Agencies is promoted under the umbrella of the One Plan. The latter, *inter alia*, translates the idea of the UN-wide Task Force against Organized Crime and Illicit trafficking into the operational cooperation on the ground. Among the many notable examples of joint programmes in Criminal Justice area the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality, where UNODC participated along with 13 other UN agencies, and the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking, established in June 2000, which facilitated a coordinated response to trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Other multilateral partners include the European Union, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and IMF.

89. Close contacts are maintained with donor and other country representatives in Hanoi. The Mini Dublin Group is playing a valuable role in supporting UNODC activities. It brings together countries that provide drug control assistance to Viet Nam. The Mini-Dublin group, chaired by Australia and Japan on an annual rotational basis, meets to discuss the progress of Viet Nam in addressing drug abuse and trafficking and newly emerging challenges, to coordinate technical assistance programmes and to put forward recommendations for consideration by the Government. There are several other donor coordination groups, such as the HIV/AIDS group, the Anti-corruption Dialogue, the Trafficking in Persons Inter-Mission Working Group. As a member of such cooperation mechanisms, UNODC will continue to coordinate implementation of the country programme with bilateral and multilateral partners.

PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE 2012-2017

Overall programme objective, scope and structure

90. As Viet Nam is now a middle-income country, expectations and requirements for United Nations support are changing. UNODC will balance its work between its project implementation functions and policy, sector and programmatic interventions. Eventually, UNODC will focus more on legislative and expert advice, as well as on mentoring functions. This upstream approach is in line with the One Plan and will aim to enrich policy frameworks, regulations and capabilities at all levels – national, regional, provincial and local.

91. In all UNODC work, priority will be given to the promotion of human rights, including rights for justice, equity and health. UNODC constantly strives to achieve the collective goals of the UN, to improve human security and to attain adherence to universal standards. In line with the One Plan, UNODC will add value by ensuring that projects work for the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged. In each of the five sub-programme areas, the country programme aims to build bridges, facilitating dialogue and exchange at the bilateral, regional and international level, as well as promoting compliance with international conventions, standards and best practices. Furthermore, it is important to emphasize that although the sub-programmes are presented separately, they are all interdependent and integrally linked. This mutual dependence recognizes the multi-faceted nature of the challenge and the need for an integrated response.

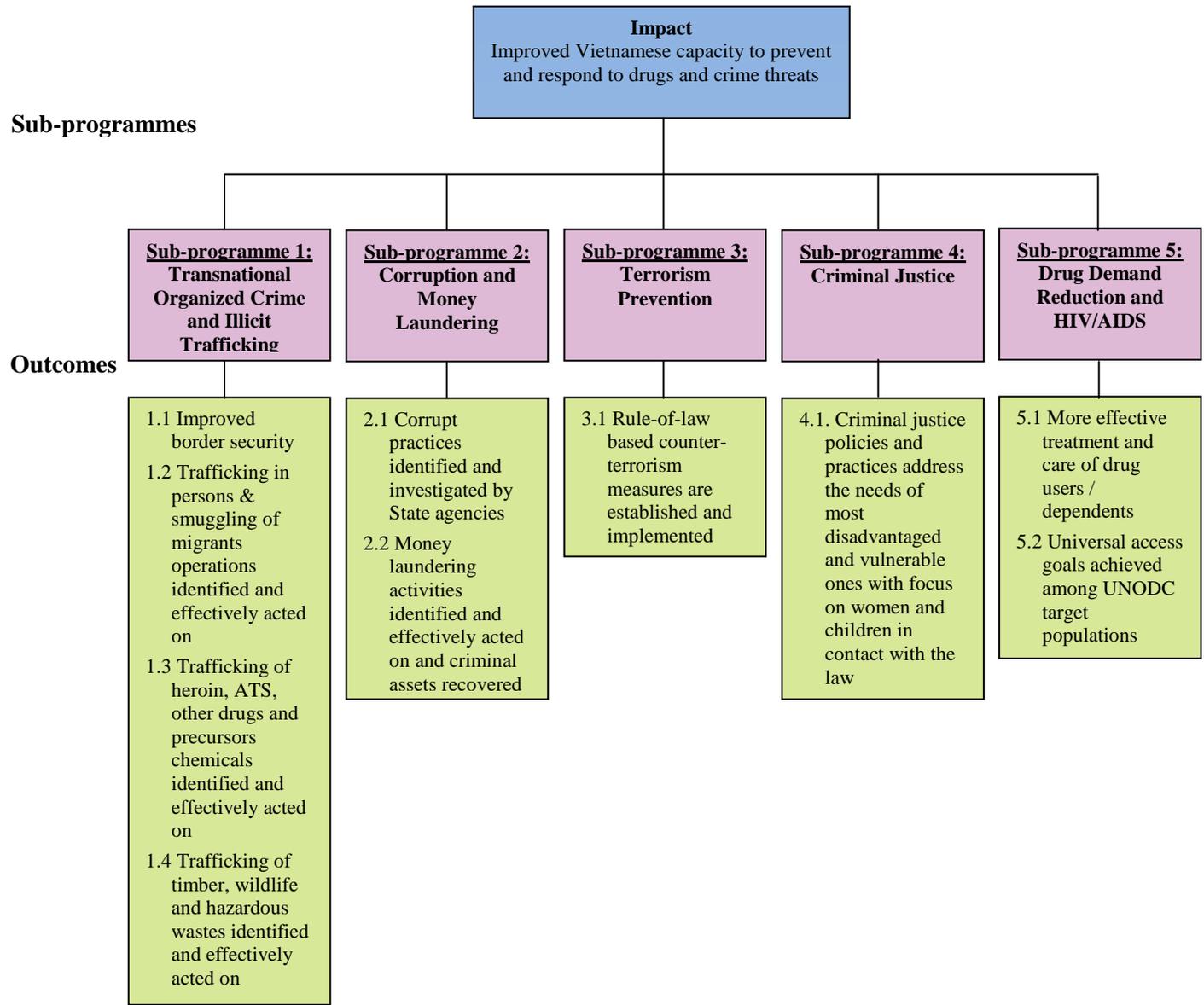
92. The programme sets forth a fluid, adaptable vision for action. UNODC will remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs, including through regular collaborative reviews with national partners on progress. Preparation of more detailed sub-programme component proposals and workplans, whenever required, will be done in close consultations with national counterparts. Further, the actual scope of work that UNODC will be able to support over the five-year period will largely depend on the financial resources made available. Thus, the programme represents a framework of desired activities and results, not a funded work plan.

93. The country programme covers the period 2012-17, in line with the programming period for the One Plan. The wrap up activities and terminal programme evaluation will be carried out in the first half 2017 to draw lessons and take action for any future programme development. The Programme has drawn its overall structure from the Global Strategic Framework of UNODC and it includes five main sub-programmes, namely: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking, Anti-Corruption and Money Laundering, Terrorism Prevention, Criminal Justice and Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS. For each of these sub-programmes, an object tree is provided that presents the desired impact, outcomes and outputs expected to result from implementation. Proposed indicators of achievement are provided for each outcome and output in the Results and Monitoring Matrix provided in Annex 3.

94. The country programme structure is also consistent with the UNODC Regional Programme Framework for East Asia and the Pacific. While the sub-programme structure is slightly different, the outcome and output statements are consistent and easily ‘linked’, thus allowing for integrated monitoring and reporting. The Regional Centre has been directly involved in the development of the country programme and endorses its structure and content.

95. The outputs give focus to medium term results that UNODC will directly contribute to. Indicative interventions that will support output delivery are described for each output, based on the current and planned portfolio of projects. Impact and outcomes reflect longer-term development results which are primarily the responsibility of the Government of Viet Nam to deliver, and are thus aligned with the priorities set out in the Government’s Socio-Economic Development Plan for 2011-15, as well as the One Plan. Figure 1 provides an overview of the country programme’s structure and scope.

Figure 1 – Overall structure and scope of the Country Programme



Alignment with the One Plan

96. The One Plan 2012-2016 embodies the commitment of United Nations organizations in Viet Nam to delivering as one with the support of the Government and the donor community. It provides an overarching programmatic framework for the work of the United Nations in the country, and is supported by the Programme coordination architecture for implementation. The process for developing the One Plan was highly participatory, with key stakeholders from Government, donors and PSPMOs engaged at each step of development. It is based on robust analysis, including an independent Joint Country Analysis commissioned by the United Nations and the Like-Minded Donor Group in Viet Nam. The Plan identifies the key interventions the United Nations will take over the next five years, in line with national priorities established in the 2011-2020 Socio-economic Development Strategy and the 2011-2015 Socio-Economic Development Plan.

97. In particular, the United Nations will pay attention to a policy-oriented and targeted approach to reducing inequalities and disparities including disparities of wealth, access to opportunities and services, and between different regions and socio-economic groups, focusing on those who are most vulnerable and disadvantaged and therefore at risk of being left behind as the country progresses. The United Nations will integrate a human rights-based approach into all programming, will actively promote gender equality, women's empowerment and culturally appropriate programming in all that it does, and will ensure a cross-sectoral approach to key development challenges.

98. UNODC sees its involvement in the Delivering as One in Viet Nam as a strategic opportunity to advance aid-effectiveness principles (ownership, alignment, harmonization and mutual accountability for development results) and also to highlight its ongoing commitment to fundamental UN values of human rights, justice, health and equal opportunity. UNODC was an active participant in the development of the One Plan and this offered a unique opportunity for the Office to collaborate more effectively with other UN agencies, the Government of Viet Nam and international donor agencies in helping to address the country's crime and drug challenges.

99. Given that the development of this UNODC country programme was undertaken at the same time as that of the One Plan, the two documents have been closely aligned, with clear linkages established between UNODC's proposed programme of support and the achievement of One Plan outcomes and outputs. In particular, UNODC work will directly support achievement of the following One Plan Focus Areas and outcomes:

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

Sub-programme 1: Transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking

Overview

100. This sub-programme aims to assist the Government in strengthening its legislative, enforcement and technical capacities to prevent and stop the trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in drugs, natural resources and hazardous wastes, and newly emerged transnational organized crime and in developing an integrated approach to the fight against illicit trafficking and organized crime. Legislative and judicial institutions and law enforcement agencies, including the Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor's Office and courts, Customs, the Immigration Department, the counter-narcotics, border army and maritime police services, will receive support as relevant, in:

- reforming laws and regulations in line with international standards and norms;
- building capacity for evidence-based policy making and programme planning;
- developing the skills of key officials/officers through curriculum development, training and mentoring;
- securing the technology and equipment necessary to improve operational capacities; and
- advocating and raising public awareness.

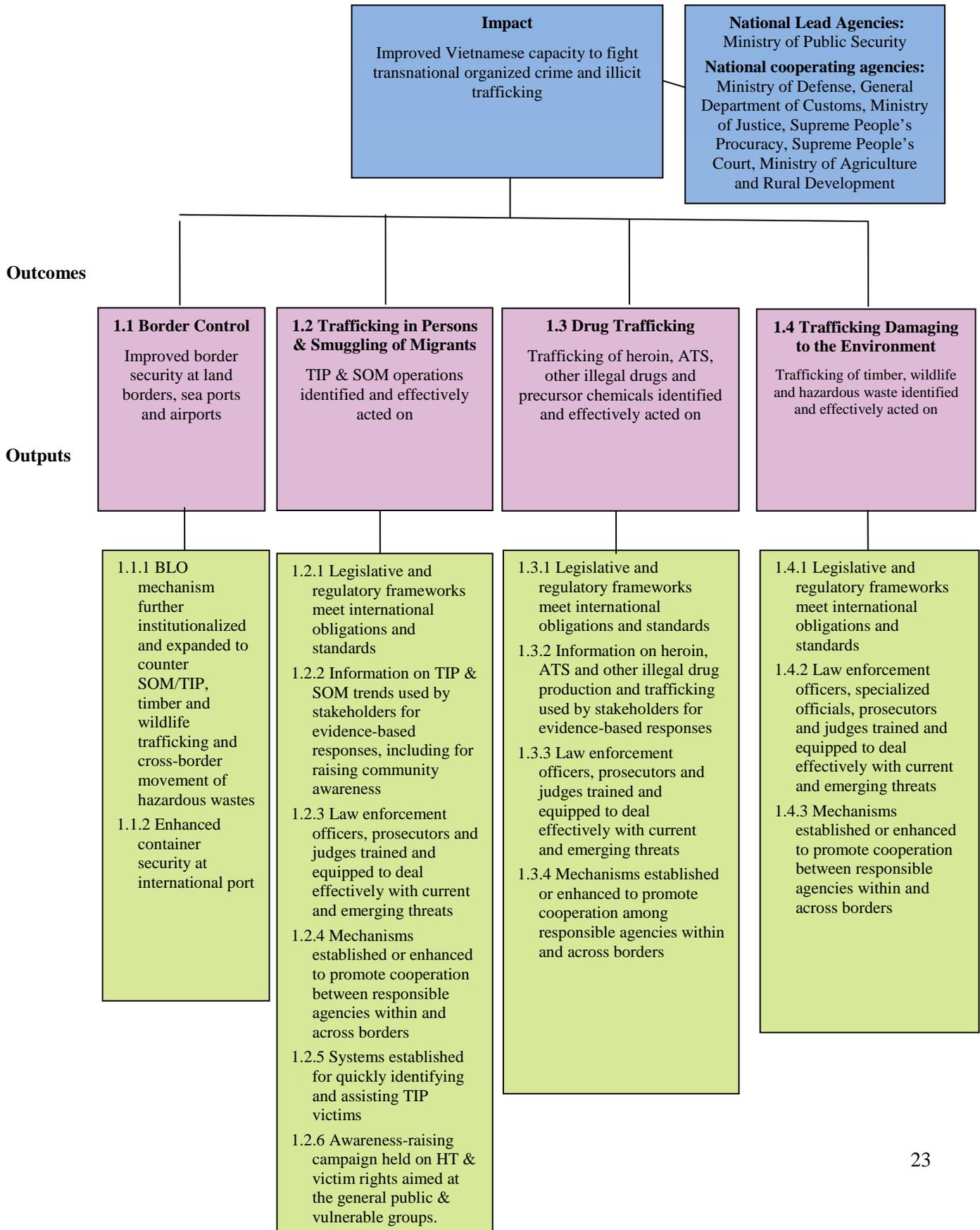
101. Support will continue to be provided and broadened to consolidate and enhance intra- and inter-agency cooperation in identifying, investigating and prosecuting cases of transnational organized crime and trafficking. This will include the development of more effective coordination and cooperation mechanisms among national ministries, improving data collection, analysis and dissemination capacity, as well as the technical capacities of front-line law enforcement officers, prosecutors and the Judiciary.

102. The border liaison offices mechanism will be considered for supported, particularly by helping to expand the mandate of the offices from drug control to all forms of transnational organized crime prevention and suppression, thus, including expanding the jurisdiction of these offices to cover cross-border transnational organized justice system through strengthening capacities of officers and improving the existing cooperation mechanisms. The main objective is to improve judicial cooperation in combating all forms of serious organized crime.

103. The expected outputs of sub-programme 1 are profiled in Figure 2. Each output is described further below, including the indicative projects and activities implemented to support output achievement, and the linkage to One Plan outputs.

Figure 2: Sub-programme objective structure

1. Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking



Outputs and indicative interventions

1.1 Improved border security.

Outputs	Indicative interventions
1.1.1: Border Liaison Office (BLO) mechanism further institutionalised and expanded to counter SOM / TIP, timber and wildlife trafficking and cross-border movement of hazardous wastes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued advocacy and technical support for expanding the BLO mandate and operations in Viet Nam. 2. Cooperation networks and procedures established in the Police, Customs, Immigration Department and Border Guard Command for the exchange of information on all forms of transnational organized crime with key countries in the region. 3. Data collection and reporting on illicit trafficking improved through research, survey, advisory consultation and equipment provision; building on the existing BLO network, with a communication channel for case handling established between relevant agencies. 4. Front line officers trained through a training of trainers programme, and inclusion of relevant topics in the curricula of training institutions such as the Security Academy and the Border Army Academy.
1.1.2 Enhanced container security at international port.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of a Joint Container Control Unit at Haiphong port, comprising law enforcement officials from Police, Border Army, Customs and other relevant authorities.

1.2 TIP and SOM activities identified and effectively acted on.

Outputs	Indicative interventions
1.2.1: Legislative frameworks meet international obligations and standards.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal advice on addressing gaps and assistance to review and draft national legislation and regulations, including through the provision of model laws, to facilitate ratification and implementation of international legal instruments pertaining to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants. 2. Increased international cooperation through mutual legal assistance agreements and Memorandum of Understanding with relevant countries. 3. Technical assistance to ensure that existing legal frameworks include the criminalization of Child Sex Tourism and meet international standards and obligations.
1.2.2: Information on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and SOM trends used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses, including for raising community awareness.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of standardized data collection model and Smuggling of Migrants database and provision of training on Smuggling of Migrants and related data generation, collection and management to appropriate target groups. 2. Continuous assessment of threats and gap analysis; guidelines for access to and dissemination of Smuggling of Migrants, Trafficking in Persons, including Child Sex Tourism information developed and implemented.
1.2.3: Frontline law enforcement officers,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A comprehensive nationwide training programme developed for recognition, investigation and prosecution of cases of Trafficking in

Outputs	Indicative interventions
<p>prosecutors and judges trained and equipped to deal effectively with current and emerging threats.</p>	<p>Persons, including Child Sex Tourism, and Smuggling of Migrants including through Computer Based Training (CBT)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Improvement in the general knowledge and skills of immigration officers and border guards, through the development of a comprehensive ‘Training Programme’, the production of a Model Border Service Academy Guide and its introduction at the training facilities of the Immigration Department and the Border Army Command. 3. Basic equipment and training related to its use provided to the Immigration Officers and Border Army at airports, sea ports and land border crossing, to strengthen immigration control capacity. 4. Training and mentoring given to specialist police units in core skills such as crime scene protection, crime-scene examination, basic criminal intelligence gathering and dissemination, interviewing skills, surveillance, informant handling, contemporaneous note taking, victim care etc for use in Trafficking in Persons, including Child Sex Tourism, and Smuggling of Migrants cases.
<p>1.2.4: Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance to countries of origin, transit and destination to develop joint strategies and plans of action to combat Trafficking in Persons, including Child Sex Tourism, and Smuggling of Migrants. 2. Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within and across borders in respect of Trafficking in Persons, including Child Sex Tourism, and Smuggling of Migrants. 3. Establishment and maintenance of computerized law enforcement information system and subsequent establishment of Target Development Teams producing (TDTs) information/intelligence packages to be used by specialist teams investigating various forms of serious crime, including Trafficking in Persons, including Child Sex Tourism, and Smuggling of Migrants . The teams will specialize in the collation and analysis of information held by the agencies which will enable them to improve operational effectiveness.
<p>1.2.5: Systems established for quickly identifying and assisting Trafficking in Persons victims.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More effective identification of victims of Trafficking in Persons, through the creation of a national referral mechanism, involving the establishment and training of a central multi-disciplinary team and awareness rising amongst front line officers, social workers and NGOs. 2. Increased ability of law enforcement ‘first responders’ in Viet Nam to identify and assist victims of trafficking, by developing and implementing a comprehensive nationwide Trafficking in Persons CBT training programme, including provision of CBT equipment and training of CBT supervisors.
<p>1.2.6: Awareness-raising campaign held on human trafficking & victim rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased awareness of target people, communities on TIP. 2. Designed, produced awareness-raising materials, TV and Radio spots

Outputs	Indicative interventions
aimed at the general public & vulnerable groups.	on TIP to be disseminated and broadcasted.

1.3 Trafficking of heroin, ATS, other drugs and precursor chemicals identified and effectively acted on.

Outputs	Indicative interventions
1.3.1: Legislative frameworks meet international obligations and standards.	1. Legal advice and assistance to review and draft national legislation and regulations, including through the provision of model laws, to facilitate ratification and implementation of international legal instruments pertaining to drugs and precursors.
1.3.2 Information on heroin, ATS and other drug production and trafficking used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses.	1. Establishment and maintenance of a computerized law enforcement information system shared between all agencies responsible for drug law enforcement, to improve the collection, analysis and sharing of drug and crime related information and intelligence.
1.3.3: Frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges trained and equipped to deal effectively with current and emerging threats.	1. Basic equipment provided to specialist units to enhance their capacity to conduct investigative procedures such as surveillance, criminal intelligence analysis, use of communications data, informant handling, undercover work, crime scene examination and financial investigation. 2. Training and mentoring given to specialist police units in core skills such as crime scene protection, crime-scene examination, basic criminal intelligence gathering and dissemination, interviewing skills, surveillance, informant handling, contemporaneous note taking, victim care etc.
1.3.4: Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote cooperation and information sharing between responsible justice agencies within and across borders.	1. Establishment of TDTs producing information/intelligence packages to be used by specialist teams investigating all forms of drug related crime, enabling them to improve operational effectiveness. 2. Support to integrated information and case file management within the law enforcement agencies.

1.4 Trafficking in illicit timber, wildlife and hazardous wastes identified and effectively acted on.

Outputs	Indicative interventions
1.4.1 Legislative and regulatory framework meets international obligations and standards.	1. Review of legal and regulatory framework and on law enforcement conducted on environment protection and forest crimes.
1.4.2 Frontline law enforcement officers, specialized officials, prosecutors and judges, trained and equipped to deal effectively with current and emerging threats.	1. Forest crime law enforcement training modules and materials developed, including CBT. 2. Improvement in the general knowledge and skills of Customs Officers and Border Army and other relevant Agencies through CBT, a training of trainers programme, inclusion of relevant environmental crime related topics in the curricula of their respective training institutions. and inclusion in a Model Border Service Academy Guide.
1.4.3 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders.	1. Inter-agency and cross border coordination mechanisms established, relating specifically to trafficking in illicit timber, wildlife and hazardous wastes.

Relation to One Plan Outputs:

104. This sub-programme will directly contribute to the achievement of the following One Plan outputs:

- 1.3.3: Support research, formulation and implementation of the national REDD plus strategy and system (through UN-REDD);
- 1.4.3: Control of trans-boundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes. Support the coordination and cooperation among countries in the region and among national ministries in management and control of trans-boundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes, e-wastes and persistent organic pollutants (POP);
- 2.1.4: Institutional and human resource capacity strengthened to design and deliver social protection services (e.g. victims of human trafficking and child sexual exploitation);
- 3.2.1: Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks strengthened to better reflect the rights of the most vulnerable groups, and increases their access to justice (e.g. victims of human trafficking and child sexual exploitation);
- 3.2.2: Law enforcement and judicial institutions strengthened to better protect rights, and provide increased access to justice to all people, particularly the most vulnerable groups; and
- 3.2.3: Legal, law enforcement and judicial personnel have enhanced knowledge and skills to carry out their obligations under Viet Nam's Constitution and laws as well as ratified international conventions.

Sub-programme 2: Corruption and money laundering

Overview

105. UNODC will assist the Government in improving its ability to prevent and combat corruption in compliance with UNCAC and in line with its National Law on Anti-Corruption. Projected activities will take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the country review report under the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism. They will aim at strengthening national capacity to comply with the international standards provided by the Convention, to prevent, monitor and combat corruption, and to build partnerships and increased participation of the public in anti-corruption efforts.

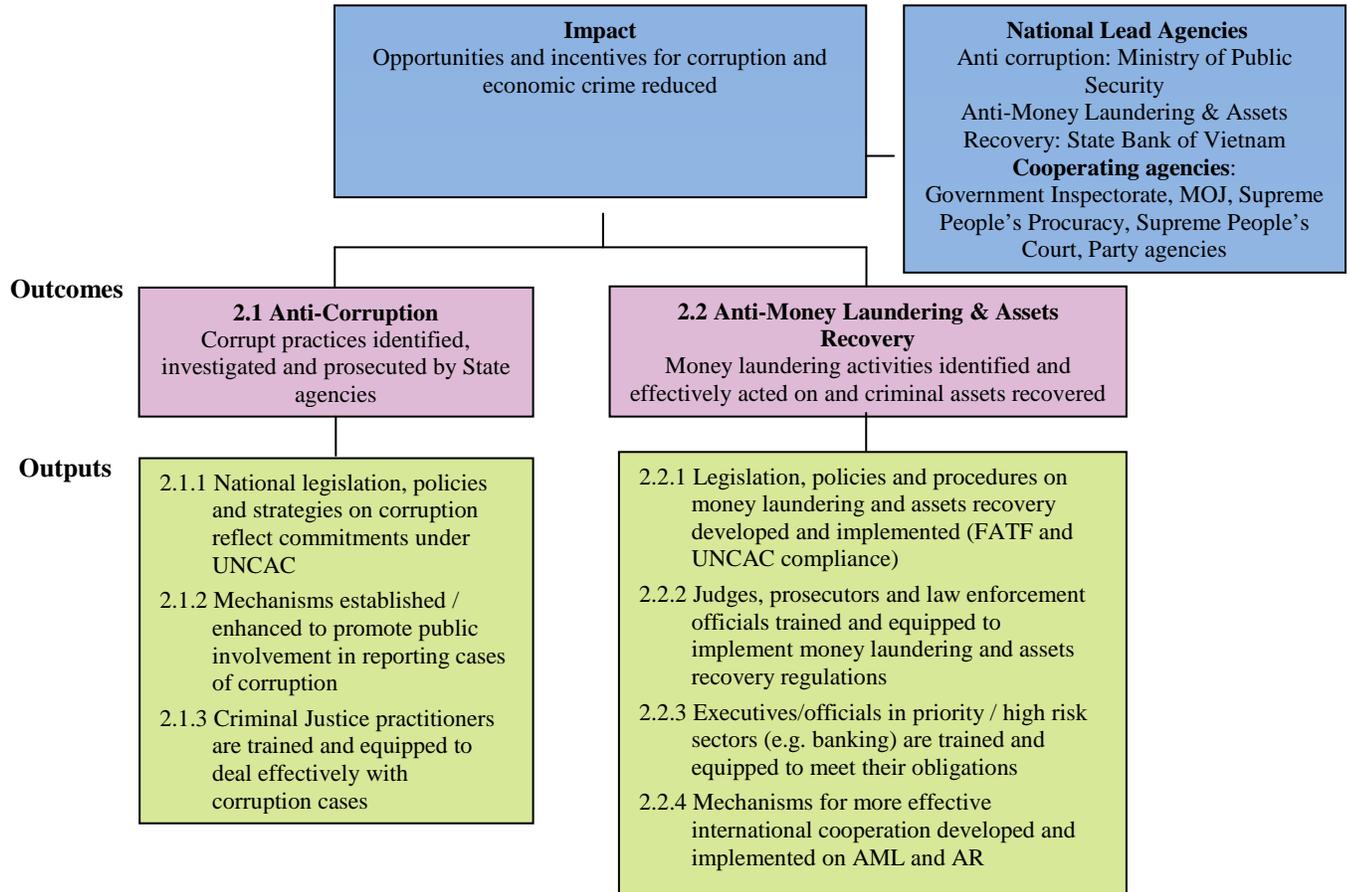
106. The sub-programme will also address the problem of corruption through the criminal justice system by strengthening the capacity of the law enforcement, prosecution, and other criminal justice institutions. Support will be provided, in collaboration with UNDP, in the field of public administration reform and legal capacity building.

107. UNODC will also work to strengthen the regional and international legal framework in criminal matters as appropriate. Mechanisms will be developed for a more effective cooperation in money laundering investigations and prosecution of cases. The UNODC programme of support to Viet Nam will build on the lessons learned from the work of the UNODC/World Bank Mentor under the Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, as well as from the results of a dedicated UNODC AML project in Vietnam (VNM/S65).

108. The expected outputs of sub-programme 2 are profiled in Figure 3. Each output is described further below, including the indicative interventions implemented to support output achievement, and the linkage to One Plan outputs.

Figure 3: Sub-programme objective structure

2. Corruption and Money Laundering



Outcomes, outputs and indicative interventions

2.1 Corrupt practices identified, investigated and prosecuted by State agencies.

Outputs	Indicative interventions
2.1.1 National legislation, policies and strategies on corruption reflect commitments under UNCAC.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-corruption legislation and regulations further developed based on the findings of the country report under the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism. 2. Technical assistance needs addressed.
2.1.2 Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote public involvement in reporting cases of corruption.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist in the formulation of a nation-wide anti-corruption communication strategy, including awareness campaigns addressed to a broader public through the mass media. 2. Build partnerships and increased participation of the public in monitoring and reporting of corruption and in evaluating anti-corruption efforts, including through the establishment of hotlines.
2.1.3 Criminal justice practitioners are trained and equipped to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate corruption cases effectively.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide technical support to law enforcement, prosecutors and judicial training institutions to update their curricula in relation to investigation and prosecution of corruption cases. 2. Train trainers and provide training to raise awareness and build the capacities of law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges.

2.2 Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on and criminal assets recovered.

Outputs	Indicative interventions
2.2.1: Legislation, policies and procedures on money laundering and asset recovery developed and implemented (FATF and UNCAC compliance).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate with Government agencies to identify gaps in the existing laws and procedures, as well as vulnerabilities in Viet Nam's economic system, so as to recommend changes to strengthen the legal, law enforcement, and judicial capabilities to prevent and combat money laundering. 2. Conduct research to recommend amendments or provision of new articles on confiscation and recovery of the proceeds of crime in the Penal Code.
2.2.2: Judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials trained and equipped to implement money laundering and asset recovery regulations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify training needs of target groups and assist in the development of/amendment to training curricula and materials. 2. Support training in financial investigation techniques and transnational inquiries, and the training of prosecutors, judges and customs officials in relation to the investigation and prosecution of money laundering and the restraint and confiscation of criminal assets from domestic and transnational agencies. 3. Pilot the provision of equipment and software necessary to support anti-money laundering and asset recovery initiatives.

2.2.3: Executives/officials in priority / high risk sectors (e.g. banking) are trained and equipped to effectively meet their obligations.	1. Training of officials on AML issues as to raise awareness on AML/CFT for commercial banking system and real estate regulators, to provide Financial Investigation training for law enforcements and the judiciary, to support the policy/law makers in amending the domestic laws on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism in line with the international standards.
2.2.4: Mechanisms for more effective international cooperation developed and implemented on AML and AR.	1. Strengthened mutual legal assistance framework with the use of UNODC tools.

Relation to UN One Plan Outputs:

109. This sub-programme will directly contribute to the achievement of the following One Plan outputs:

- 3.3.3: Selected national institutions have enhanced capacities to implement and monitor implementation of national measures on anti-corruption and key provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); and
- 3.3.4: Selected national institutions have enhanced capacities to implement and monitor implementation of national legislation on money laundering. Technical assistance will be provided to support the development and implementation of legislation, policies, and procedures in identification, investigation and prosecution of money laundering activities, and to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to monitor the implementation of national policies on anti-money laundering.

Sub-programme 3: Terrorism prevention

Overview

110. Viet Nam has not criminalized yet the financing of terrorism in accordance with the requirement of the Counter Financing of Terrorism Convention and lacks proper legal framework to implement UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373. UNODC therefore stands ready to support Viet Nam in this work.

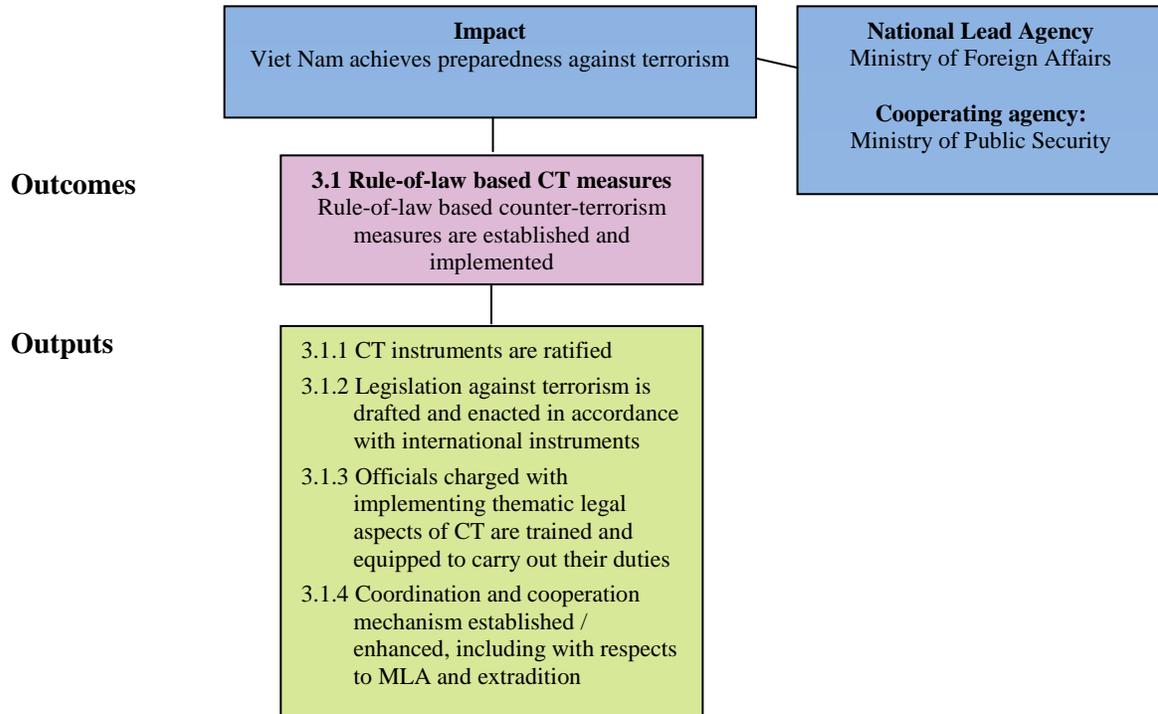
111. In this light, some of the proposed priorities for cooperation are as follows:

- Assistance with the ratification of counter terrorism instruments;
- Support for drafting / preparation of enhanced counter terrorism legal frameworks;
- Development of counter terrorism implementation capacity through both general and specialized training;
- Supporting enhanced international cooperation, including with respect to counter-financing of terrorism and anti-money laundering.

112. Figure 4 below profiles the outputs expected from the implementation of this sub-programme. Each output is described further below, including the indicative projects and activities implemented to support output achievement, and the linkage to One Plan outputs.

Figure 4: Sub-programme objective structure

3. Terrorism Prevention



Outcomes, outputs and indicative interventions

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

Outputs	Indicative interventions
3.1.1 CT instruments are ratified.	1. Support to national process leading to the ratification of all CT conventions by the provision of information and guidance on priorities, the sequence of steps to be taken, international implications and requirements.
3.1.2 Legislation against terrorism is drafted and enacted in accordance with international instruments.	1. Technical assistance provided in the drafting and enactment of counter-terrorism (CT) legislation, in accordance with international instruments and in the ratification of those instruments.
3.1.3 Officials charged with implementing legal aspects of CT are trained and equipped to carry out their duties.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanding the legal knowledge base of criminal justice officials dealing with counter-terrorism issues. 2. Training in investigation and prosecution of terrorism and related complex criminal cases; training in special investigative techniques; development of manuals/guidelines and other tools on special investigative techniques; training on digital evidence gathering for terrorism cases. 3. Assistance in implementing measures against the financing of terrorism including through the provision of research tools and legal analysis. 4. Training of criminal justice officials on new legislation, international cooperation and the rule of law in terrorism-related matters.
3.1.4 Coordination and cooperation mechanisms established or enhanced, including with respect to MLA and extradition.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for enhanced national-level collaboration in the implementation of the Government approach on CT. 2. Assistance towards an effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice and related aspect of CT, including the enhancement of networking mechanisms among experts and central authorities in the region on MLA and extradition.

Relation to UN One Plan Outputs:

113. This sub-programme will directly contribute to the achievement of the following One Plan output:

3.2.3: Legal, law enforcement and judicial personnel have enhanced knowledge and skills to carry out their obligations under Viet Nam’s Constitution and laws as well as other ratified international conventions.

Sub-programme 4: Criminal justice

Overview

114. Under this sub-programme, UNODC will support strengthening the criminal justice system through the development and adoption of legislative and regulatory frameworks, capacity building, and the formulation and implementation of programmes that comply with relevant international standards. In line with the DaO approach, the focus will be on strengthening Vietnamese institutional capacity to implement criminal justice policies and practices that protect the interests and human rights of selected groups, such as women and children, when they may find themselves in disadvantaged and vulnerable circumstances.

115. In line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, to which Viet Nam is signatory, UNODC will contribute to promoting gender equality and women empowerment through gender mainstreaming in the justice sector. Policy frameworks and legal norms and practices will be strengthened to address gender inequality and inequity, gender discrimination and gender-based violence. Specifically, support will be provided to ensure effective prevention of domestic violence against women through more responsive law enforcement, justice and social services. Programming focuses on capacity building, especially to increase protection of victims and witnesses and reduce the impunity of perpetrators. UNODC also aims at supporting research and data collection to increase evidence-based policy formulation and programming in fighting domestic violence and promoting gender equality as well as raising awareness of those issues in society.

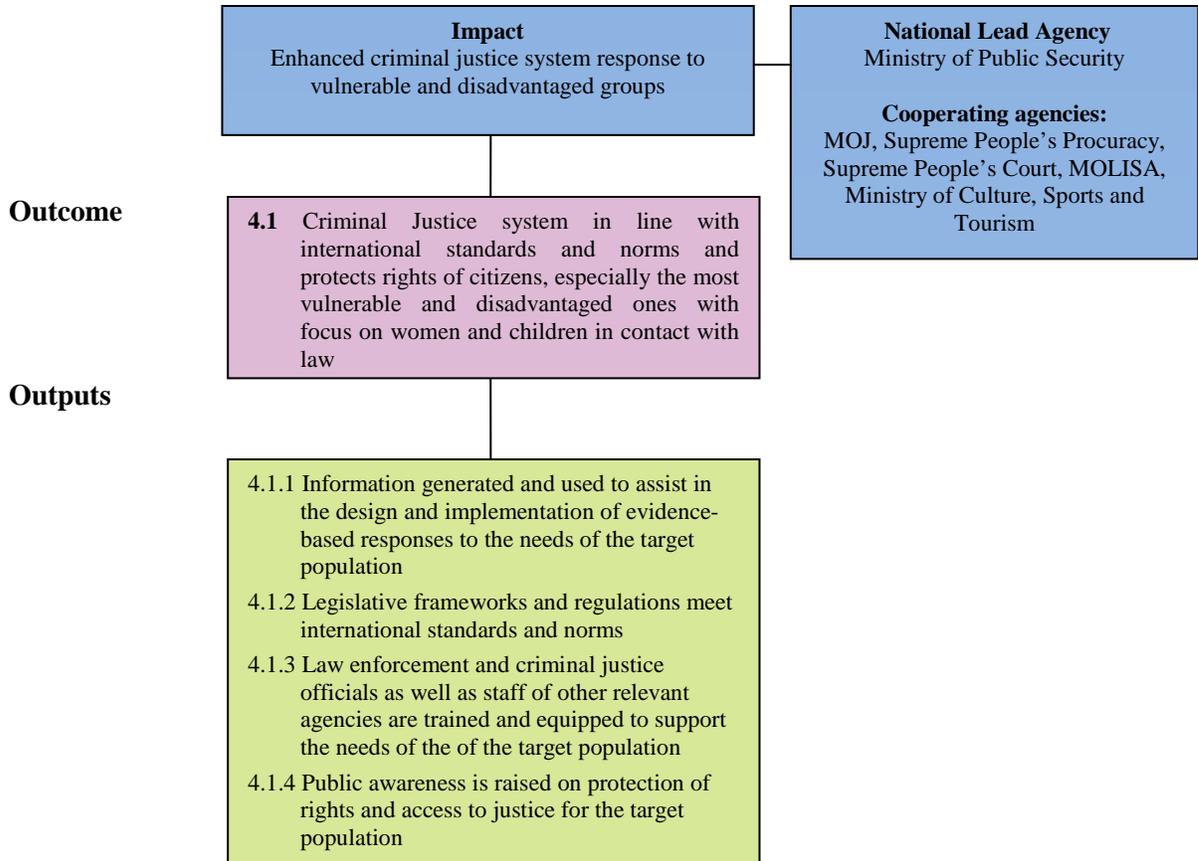
116. The needs of women in the criminal justice system as victims, offenders but also as professionals will be assessed and appropriate programming will be formulated based on the findings. Issues to be addressed include legislative responses to violence against women, sentencing policies and procedures, assistance and protection of victims, women as offenders, ranging from specific rules for the treatment of women in prison to rehabilitation programmes and alternative measures for women offenders, legal aid for female victims and offenders, the capacity of criminal justice bodies of dealing with women both as offenders and victims, specialized units to deal with violence against women, the protection of women in customary/ traditional proceedings, and the promotion of women criminal justice professionals.

117. Taking into account ongoing activities in the area of justice to children, UNODC will focus on strengthening the capacity of key institutions to protect children in conflict with the law. In particular, intervention is aimed at improving the treatment of children in need of special education and ensuring it is more respectful of children rights, mindful of their best interest and conducive to their prompt rehabilitation and reintegration. The proposed intervention of UNODC would contribute to existing efforts regarding data collection and analysis on the condition and treatment of children in need of special education. It includes the support to the development and adoption of relevant policy, legal and regulatory frameworks to effectively address the needs of children in need of special education; the strengthening of capacity of Government and criminal justice institutions and actors dealing with children in need of special education; as well as initiatives in institutions for children in need of special education (e.g.: reform schools) to offer practical assistance to children for preparing for their return to the community. All programming will be implemented in close collaboration with other relevant agencies, and in particular with UNICEF.

118. Figure 5 below profiles the outputs expected from the implementation of this sub-programme. Each output is described further below, including the indicative projects and activities implemented to support output achievement, and the linkage to One Plan outputs.

Figure 5: Sub-programme objective structure

4. Criminal Justice



Outcomes, outputs and indicative interventions

4.1 Criminal Justice system is strengthened and in line with international standards and norms to protect rights of citizens, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones with a specific focus on women and children

Outputs	Indicative interventions
4.1.1 Information generated to assist in the design and implementation of evidence-based responses in the Criminal Justice system.	1. Support for the relevant assessment, data collection and analysis for the evidence-based policy making and judicial processes.
4.1.2 Legislative frameworks and regulations meet international standards and norms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the development/amendment and implementation of key legislation related to protection of rights and access to justice for citizens, in particular women victims of violence and women prisoners. 2. Develop legal, regulatory and policy frameworks on the minimum standards for the treatment with the focus on children in need of special education.
4.1.3 Law enforcement and criminal justice officials are trained and equipped to support the needs of women in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable ones.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the training of law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges, and other involved sectors in investigation, prosecution and adjudication procedures in cases of domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence. 2. Support free legal advisory services for target population. 3. Support relevant social agencies in providing assistance to target population. 4. Promote inter-agency cooperation among criminal justice institutions for increased coherence and information sharing in addressing domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence. 5. Develop/strengthen the capacities and skills of relevant actors who deal with children in need of special education. 6. Establish communication and coordination mechanisms between institutions, the local authorities and community organizations to facilitate the release and reintegration of children in contact with the law into their families and community. 7. Facilitate improved treatment of children in need of special education to be more conducive to their prompt rehabilitation and successful reintegration.

<p>4.1.4 Public awareness is raised on protection of rights and access to justice for women and children, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones.</p>	<p>1. Evidence based public awareness and advocacy campaigns on the rights of the target population and the role of the criminal justice sector and PSPMOs in this regard.</p>
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Relation to UN One Plan Outputs:

119. This sub-programme will directly contribute to the achievement of the following One Plan outputs:
- 2.4.3: Gender related legal and policy frameworks programmes and practices strengthened to effectively address gender inequality and inequity, gender discrimination and gender-based violence;
 - 2.4.4: Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms effectively guide comprehensive evidence-based planning, budgeting, M&E for a sustainable response to gender inequality, inequity, discrimination and gender-based violence;
 - 3.2.1: Policy, legal and regulatory framework strengthened to better reflect the rights of the most vulnerable groups, and increase their access to justice;
 - 3.2.2: Law enforcement and judicial institutions strengthened to better protect rights, and provide increased access to justice to all people, particularly the most vulnerable groups;
 - 3.2.3: Legal, law enforcement and judicial personnel have enhanced knowledge and skills to carry out their obligations under Viet Nam’s Constitution and laws as well as ratified international conventions; and
 - 3.2.4: Awareness raising programmes and legal support services developed and effectively implemented to enable all people, particularly the vulnerable groups to be aware of, and claim their rights;

Sub-programme 5: Drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS

Overview

120. Sub-programme 5 relating to health and human development in the context of illicit drug use and crime includes the following issues: the prevention of drug use, the treatment of drug dependence per se, prevention, treatment care and support for the health and social consequences of drug use, such as infections with viral hepatitis, HIV, sexually transmitted infections and many other co-morbidities of drug use. UNODC will address health issues in prison settings, mainly drug use prevention and drug dependence treatment, HIV prevention, AIDS treatment, care and support and the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases in prisons. Finally, UNODC will address health issues of people vulnerable to human trafficking, and potential and actual victims of human trafficking, as well as refugees and internally displaced persons.

121. UNODC will work on drug use prevention, treatment and care with young people, families, in workplaces and in communities (with a specific focus on ethnic minorities) to reduce the uptake and consumption of drugs and provide more effective treatment and reintegration of drug dependent users into the community. UNODC will seek to prevent the start and reduce the extent of substance use by adapting, implementing and evaluating evidence-based substance prevention programmes and interventions and will improve the effectiveness of drug dependence treatment and reintegration services.

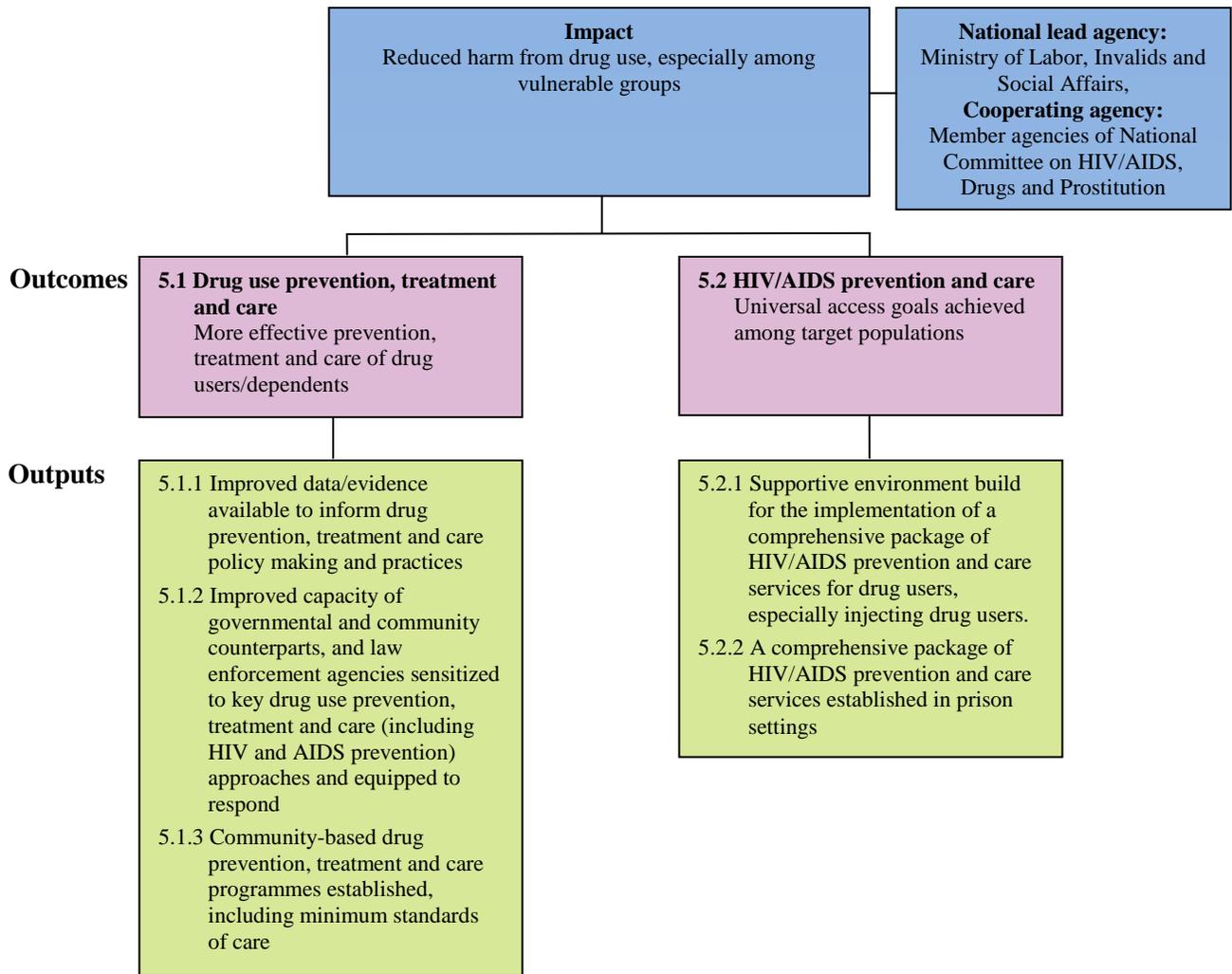
122. UNODC will advocate for public health to be put at the centre of drug control policies and for multi-sectoral collaboration for the development of community-based drug dependence treatment systems integrated in Viet Nam's health and social welfare systems. It will strengthen its on-going advocacy with national and provincial legislators on issues related to the expansion and sustainability of the drug prevention and health programme. The Office will further engage with drug control and public security agencies for the adoption of a health-centred approach to drug use and drug dependence that is based on scientific evidence and the dignity of the patient, and stand ready to assist Viet Nam towards this end.

123. In its HIV programmes, UNODC will support access to prevention, treatment, care and support for specific target groups, in particular people who inject drugs and prisoners. UNODC will facilitate structural developments that provide a multi-sectoral basis for the response to HIV in correctional settings and in context of drug use. It will also partner with stakeholders in order to gather and disseminate information on HIV prevalence trends and on HIV service coverage among people who inject drugs. Technical support will be provided to the national and provincial HIV prevention programmes such as needle and syringe programmes, integrating HIV prevention into drug prevention and treatment work, HIV and broader health issues in correctional settings and to community representative organizations.

124. UNODC will also support capacity building for governmental counterparts, community organizations and peer groups especially the emerging network of people who use drugs. UNODC will also work on research, translation and dissemination of key documents related to drug use prevention, drug dependence treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention and care in the community and in correctional settings. 125. Figure 6 below profiles the outputs expected from implementation of this sub-programme. Each output is described further below, including the indicative projects and activities that will be implemented to support output achievement, and the linkage to One Plan outputs.

Figure 6: Sub-programme objective structure

5. Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS



Outcomes, outputs and indicative interventions

5.1. Drug use prevention, treatment and care

Outputs	Indicative interventions
<p>5.1.1 Improved data/evidence available to inform drug prevention, treatment and care policy making and practices.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist the establishment of drug use national information systems for monitoring and evaluating prevention and treatment programmes. 2. Support research and organize events to make high-quality evidence available to inform the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of prevention and treatment legislation and policies. 3. Support to the Government and PSPMOs in setting priorities, planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and documenting a range of evidence-based interventions for the prevention of drug use and treatment of dependence.
<p>5.1.2 Improved capacity of governmental and community counterparts, and law enforcement agencies sensitized to key drug use prevention, treatment and care (including HIV and AIDS prevention) approaches and equipped to respond.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate coordination between key partners and joint development of a strategic plan for human resources development for drug use prevention and drug dependence treatment in Vietnam. 2. Support the development of agreed national curricula and standardized training programmes and materials on evidence-based drug use prevention and treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention and care for different professionals (doctors, nurses, social workers, police) and ensure that the principles of evidence-based drug use prevention, treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention and care are embedded in training curricula for health, MOLISA staff, social workers and drug workers/outreach workers employed by PSPMOs and police officers. 3. Provide support so that sufficient numbers of health, MOLISA and police staff are trained to deliver evidence-based drug use prevention, treatment and HIV/AIDS prevention and care training to their colleagues. 4. Support the delivery of training/capacity building so that staff from health and social welfare sectors, but also law enforcement, education and justice, are capable to deliver and support evidence-based interventions.
<p>5.1.3 Community-based drug prevention, treatment and care programmes established, including minimum standards of care.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the effective functioning of national coordination mechanisms and sound structures for the development of a system and implementation of evidence-based drug use and dependence treatment and care. 2. Provide support for implementing evidence-based prevention interventions such as family strengthening, life skills development in school and work place prevention programmes. 3. Provide drug advocacy information to wider community and vulnerable groups. 4. Assist in the development of treatment systems and expansion of services for drug dependent people.

Outputs	Indicative interventions
	5. Provide technical assistance to the Government to identify and implement viable alternatives to compulsory drug treatment centres such as evidence-informed, voluntary and community-based drug dependence treatment based on scientific evidence and the dignity of the patient.

5.2 HIV/AIDS prevention and care achieved among target populations

Outputs	Indicative interventions
5.2.1 Supportive environment built for the implementation of a comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services for drug users, particularly injecting drug users.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist the Government to generate and share strategic data on HIV and AIDS including prevalence and service coverage data as well as on stigma and discrimination to inform human rights-based, gender-responsive and equitable HIV policies and programmes for people who inject drugs and in closed settings. 2. Build the capacity of relevant sectors such as justice, law enforcement, health, corrections, social, labour and PSPMOs to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the provision of evidence-informed HIV prevention, treatment and care services for drug users, particularly injecting drug users and in closed settings. 3. In collaboration with relevant national and international partners, including PSPMOs, assist the Government to develop regulations and normative guidelines for the introduction of the comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services in closed settings. 4. Provide technical assistance for multi-sectoral mechanisms to promote and ensure a sustainable and cost-effective approach in HIV prevention among drug users, particularly injecting drug users and in closed settings. 5. Awareness raising, advocacy events and exposure/sensitization visits for legislators and other decision makers.
5.2.2 A comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services established in prison settings.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide technical assistance and support to prisons for data collection and assessment of HIV/AIDS programmatic needs. 2. Strengthen the capacity within prisons to implement, monitor and evaluate the comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services. 3. Provide technical assistance and support to pilot implementation of the comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services. 4. Facilitate design and implementation of HIV/AIDS behavioural and serological surveillance.

Relation to UN One Plan Outputs:

126. This sub-programme will directly contribute to the achievement of the following One Plan outputs:

- 2.2.1: Policy advice and technical support provided to strengthen building blocks of human and animal health systems at national and sub-national levels;
- 2.4.1: National HIV legal and policy frameworks strengthened to guide evidence-informed responses that effectively address stigma, discrimination, inequality, and inequity; and
- 2.4.2: Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms strengthened to ensure full engagement and participation of key stakeholders to support a sustainable HIV response.

PROGRAMME OVERSIGHT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Coordination and management

127. This CP is implemented by national Implementing Partners and UNODC. In keeping with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and its localized version – the Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness – UNODC will strive to promote Government ownership and enhance the quality and effectiveness of aid management and in so doing, work towards simplifying and harmonising business processes, and progressively align with Government systems and procedures, to the maximum extent possible.

The basic mode of implementing this CP will be through sub-programmes and its projects if any.

128. The program will be implemented jointly by the UNODC Country office in Vietnam and concerned Vietnam agencies under required modalities for efficient delivery. The office will work closely with MPI designated by the Government for overall coordination in implementation of the Country Programme.

From UNODC side, the overall oversight and coordination will be the responsibility of the Country Manager (Head of the Office). To assist the latter and in order to meet the requests of all participating UN agencies to deploy adequate human resources for effective delivery under the One Plan, a small Programme Support Unit (PSU) will be established to support the effective and efficient programme implementation, e.g. by assisting in monitoring its quality and timeliness, especially against the DaO deadlines, taking corrective actions whenever required, and reporting on sub-programme components in line with national, UN, donors and UNODC requirements. Under the guidance of the Head of the Office, PSU will ensure coherence of the activities with the One Plan and may initiate further programme development. Subject to available funding, a new dedicated post will be established to lead Monitoring and Evaluation work and enhance Results Based Management in order to better address the DaO expectations. The Unit will also include a National Programme Officer, a Programme Finance Associate, and an Administrative Assistant position.

129. From UNODC side, each sub-programme will be led by UNODC sub-programme Coordinator responsible for its effective and efficient implementation. S/he will be recruited in line with the UN Rules and Regulations and responsible, among other issues, for preparing a costed annual work plan (AWP) in close consultations and agreement with lead national agency for the respective sub-programme or its projects (if any) and progress reports on its implementation. Coordinators will report to the Head of the Office in order to ensure that each sub-programme is delivered as an integrated package of support, in synergy with other sub-programmes, in partnership with national stakeholders and under the overall framework of the One Plan 2012-2016.

130. Implementation of each sub-programme and its projects will be pursued through annual implementation work plans designed jointly with the lead national agency based on agreed detailed subprogram or its project outlines (indicated for each sub-programme). Under the guidance of Sub-Programme/project Steering Committees consisting of UNODC, representatives of the national lead agency and other relevant agencies, UNODC and the national lead agency will prepare and execute these work plans, based on indicated national priorities and the level of confirmed resources, and also submit periodic implementation reports to the Committees. Strategic guidance and technical support to the country programme will also be provided by the UNODC Regional Office and UNODC headquarters in Vienna. The programme envisages different implementation modalities, including the national execution, where appropriate, to build on and utilize national capacity and expertise.

131. Within the context of the One Plan 2012-2016, the United Nations in Viet Nam will further refine the programme management practices developed during the current Plan. The coordination architecture Programme Coordination Groups (PCGs) will be further refined in line with the content of the One Plan 2012-2016. Coordination groups, co-convened by Government and the United Nations, will work with other stakeholders to plan, monitor and report on implementation of the One Plan, and will also act as a

forum for joint research, policy advocacy and dialogue as well as joint monitoring and evaluation activities.

132. The Viet Nam office will be supported by the Regional Centre in Bangkok and UNODC headquarter in Vienna in the following areas:

- Policy advice and strategic direction to the Viet Nam office;
- Technical backstopping services and advice;
- Research-based assessment of key future challenges in the areas of transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, drugs and public health;
- Financial and human resource management support services;
- Fundraising and partnership development support;
- Monitoring, evaluation support and quality assurance.

Resource requirements and financing

133. UNODC’s assistance under this program is a grant ODA in line with Vietnamese government regulations on ODA management and utilization. Fund raising for the UNODC Viet Nam programme takes place at various levels, including UNODC headquarters in Vienna, and in collaboration with different partners. Increasingly, however, funding is secured through country-based efforts, where an important role is played by the One Plan Fund mechanism. UNODC Viet Nam also secures free-of-charge and in-kind support, e.g. in the form of consultancies for training and support to overseas study-visits, from donors locally.

134. The commitments of the Government of Viet Nam are critical to achievement of the Country Programme’s agreed outcomes. The estimated financial resources required for the implementation of the 2012-2017 country programme are set out in Annex 4 according to the UNODC sub-programme headings. They include assistance channelled to Viet Nam through UNODC regional and global projects.

135. Under the DaO focus areas, the financial breakdown is as follows:

Focus Area 1: Inclusive, sustainable and equitable growth

1.3 Environment protection, prevention and control of wildlife trafficking	800,000	
Sub-total		800,000

Focus Area 2: Access to quality essential services and social services

2.1 Social protection including child protection	410,000	
2.2 Health protection, ensuring equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	1,340,700	
2.4 Drug and HIV prevention, and combating gender-based violence	3,782,000	
Sub-total		5,532,700

Focus Area 3: Governance and participation

3.2 Governance, rule of law, criminal justice in combating illicit trafficking	6,725,000	
3.3 Anti-corruption and money laundering	1,400,000	
Sub-total		8,125,000

Total estimate for 2012-2017 **14,457,700**

136. The breakdown according to the UNODC thematic pillars is as follows:

Transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking	5,009,000
Anti corruption and money laundering	1,400,000
Counter terrorism	818,000
Criminal justice	2,880,700
Drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS	4,350,000
Total estimate for 2012-2017	14,457,700

137. Funding in the amount of USD 2,023,700 has already been secured for the 2012-2017 period. The remaining requirement will be funded through OPF and other sources..

138. The sources from which UNODC expects to mobilize resources include: the One Plan Fund; UNODC global and regional programmes/projects; bilateral donors; and other relevant regional/international partners.

139. Following UN Rules on financial management, all funds raised are deposited into bank accounts managed by UNODC Vienna. UNODC could also play a role in facilitating direct donors contribution to the budget of the Government of Viet Nam for relevant activities. UNODC will also seek establishing cost-sharing arrangements with the Government, which has reached the middle-income status and became a donor to some countries in the Region.

140. The indicative targets for the fund raising are set in the CP budget and will be monitored on a continuous basis for timely prioritization and adjustment of technical assistance components in line with available funding.

Monitoring and reporting

141. The country programme envisages different execution modalities, including the use of national execution whenever applicable. The monitoring of programme execution is the responsibility of the UNODC Country Office and other UNODC offices as applicable, particularly in the case of global and regional programmes.

142. Implementation of programme activities and related work plans will be regularly monitored through semi-annual and annual progress reports. Sub-programme performance indicators will be key monitoring yardsticks so that data and other evidence can be collected over time for use in independent evaluation. Progress reports will be submitted to UNODC Headquarters and shared with donors as appropriate. Additional progress reports may be prepared on request.

143. The overall progress of the country programme will be reviewed at regular meetings with the national counterparts. A formal assessment will be made at tripartite review meetings to be held at the end of each calendar year. The Government will undertake measures to provide data on an annual basis to measure progress in programme implementation at the outcome level.

144. Individual projects will also be subject to examination by the United Nations Internal Audit Division and the United Nations Board of External Auditors. Upon their request, the auditors will have access to the relevant documentation and correspondence. Parties to the project will facilitate access to accounts, expenditures and inventory records.

145. In addition, in the context of the DaO initiative, according to the One Plan outcomes, results and outputs, relevant UNODC programme activities will be subject to monitoring by the Programme Coordination Groups (PCG) or other coordination mechanisms to be established under the new One Plan.

146. Due to the proliferation of planning and reporting obligations in the context of the DaO pilot and separate requirements by UNODC and other individual agencies, practical coordination and streamlining will be necessary to ensure harmonization and avoid duplication.

Evaluation

147. The 2012-2017 country programme will be subject to a mid-term evaluation to be completed in 2015. A second, in-depth final evaluation will be carried out four months before the end of the five-year cycle, in 2017. The mid-term evaluation will assess progress towards the objectives articulated in the sub-programme work plans as well as the evidence secured through the ongoing monitoring of performance indicators. The evaluation will formulate recommendations and potential corrective measures for the remaining life of the programme. The final evaluation will assess activities carried out in the course of the five years. It will identify lessons to be learned, with particular regard to future country programme development. Both evaluations will also review the conceptual and operational connections between the country programme and UNODC global and regional programme activities. The DaO context will also be assessed in terms of coordination, cost-benefit and value added.

148. The country programme evaluations will be managed by the country office in close collaboration with the Independent Evaluation Unit. They will take the shape of sub-programme evaluations, as appropriate, and will be conducted by an independent evaluator/evaluation team. The specific terms of reference of the evaluations and their durations, including any field visit, will be determined by UNODC. Funding for mid-term and final programme evaluations, at the level appropriate for the programme volume and scope, will be set aside under a dedicated budget line (5700) according to UNODC regulations. Specific provisions will be included in the budget of a sub-programme or its component document.

149. The country programme may also be evaluated as appropriate within the context of the UNODC Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific. Furthermore, the country office will explore the possibility of evaluating relevant components of the country programme in the context of the One Plan of which UNODC is part.

Risk Management

150. UNODC as part of the UN Country Team has identified the following risks that may impact on implementation of the Country Programme and associated mitigation strategies

Risk			Mitigation
Identification	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Risk 1: - POLITICAL Political instability or natural calamities in the region diverts attention and the Government of Vietnam institutional resources away from the achievement of CP outcomes	Low,	High	Strategy for Risk 1: Use DaO and CP governance mechanisms to calibrate the scope and pace of cooperation appropriately. Continue to produce research and advocacy that maintain profile of CP themes.
Risk 2: - FUNDING AND FINANCIAL Mobilized donor resources are less than envisaged and /or there is a reduction in financial support to the One Plan 2012-2016	Medium	High	Strategy for Risk 2: UNODC, the UN Country Team, government and donors will continue to advocate for strengthened, consistent and predictable financial support of the Delivering as One Initiative and both the national and global levels. Further prioritization of outcomes in line with available funding.

<p>Risk 3: - DELIVERY</p> <p>Staff turnover at Government institutions reduce continuity of programme delivery</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Strategy for Risk 3:</p> <p>Institutionalize the CP partnership through interaction with Government institutions at multiple levels and assistance delivered through core units rather than individual interlocutors.</p>
<p>Risk 4: - LEGAL</p> <p>Lengthy and complex government / UNODC approval process to initiate CP signature / endorsement and issuance of financial allocations</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Strategy for Risk 4:</p> <p>UNODC will fully align the CP with national Drug Control and Crime Prevention Strategy and as well the approved One Plan 2012-2016. Approval of the UNODC assistance at sub-programme will help to reduce time for clearance of the activities that can be launched subject to additional funding.</p>

151. Since UNODC in CP implementation will work under the framework of the One Plan relevant risk assessment and mitigation measures will apply.

Commitments and Legal context

152. As a service provider of technical assistance and expertise, UNODC will work to ensure the outputs in the country programme are effectively supported. The outcomes and impacts profiled in the programme are primarily the responsibility of the Government of Viet Nam, whose commitment will be critical to the achievement of the desired results. Additionally, resource mobilization for implementation is largely subject to donor interest and to funding available under the DaO. All impacts, outcomes and outputs are subject to the availability of the required financial resources.

153. The Government will consider cost-sharing arrangements in cash and in kind. This includes the appointment of dedicated human resources, e.g. National Programme Coordinators, for liaison and coordination of the implementation of the programme. The Government of Viet Nam and UNODC will also join efforts to raise funds for the programme.

154. The Government of Viet Nam is also committed to organizing periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordinating sectoral and thematic development partner groups to facilitate the participation of donors, PSPMOs, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic joint visits by UNODC staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNODC information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of this country programme that might have an impact on the cooperation. The Government will also chair and participate in the Steering Committees of projects.

155. The following legal context will apply to the assistance provided by the UNODC under this programme:

- (i) The Government of Viet Nam, being a signatory to a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with UNDP, agrees that the SBAA shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the assistance provided by UNODC under the present Country Programme. The Government of Viet Nam confirms, in particular, that the article IX (Privileges and Immunities) and the article X (Facilities for the Execution of UNDP assistance) of the SBAA shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this Country Programme.

- (ii) UNODC is not liable for any damage, injury, illness or death resulting from the actions of employees of the Government or consultants or other persons contracted by or on behalf of the Government in relation to the implementation of its project. No claim for compensation may be made against UNODC for any such damage, injury, illness or death, nor for any reimbursement of amounts that may have been paid by the Government as compensation in such event. The Government shall ensure and confirm that adequate compensation coverage for such eventualities exists, and applies to all persons employed by them or engaged by them or on their behalf in relation to projects.
- (iii) The Government will defray any customs duties and other charges related to the import of equipment, its transport, handling, storage and related expenses within Viet Nam. UNODC-funded equipment remains its property, until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of, irrespective of who undertakes its procurement. UNODC-funded equipment may be transferred, with the consent of UNODC, to any entity, at any time during the present programme for the purposes of its implementation. The decision on the final disposal of equipment, including the transfer of ownership, remains with UNODC, who shall endeavour to make such decisions in consultation with the party/parties and entity/entities concerned.
- (iv) The entity, to which UNODC-funded equipment has been transferred, is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is used strictly for the purposes of the projects, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear the costs of its proper maintenance. The entity also must arrange for, and bear the costs of, adequate insurance coverage for such equipment. In the case of non-expendable equipment, the entity shall maintain a detailed inventory of such equipment.
- (v) All grants provided by UNODC will be issued in compliance with the United Nations Financial Rules and Regulations.
- (vi) The UNODC retains copyright and related intellectual property rights for all material (documents, reports, studies, publications) that result from activities carried out under projects. Upon written request, at the end of a project, the Government shall be granted a free-of-charge user license over such material.
- (vii) The implementation of UNODC activities under projects developed under this country programme are subject to the availability of adequate funding, on a yearly basis. Should required funding not be available, UNODC reserves the right to unilaterally terminate or decrease its assistance under this document.
- (viii) Projects under this country programme are subject to oversight/audit by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of Auditors. UNODC will coordinate the implementation of such oversight/audits and will follow up on the implementation of agreed oversight/audit recommendations.
- (ix) UNODC shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between an implementing partner and a third party vendor.
- (x) This country programme may be modified by mutual consent of both parties in writing.

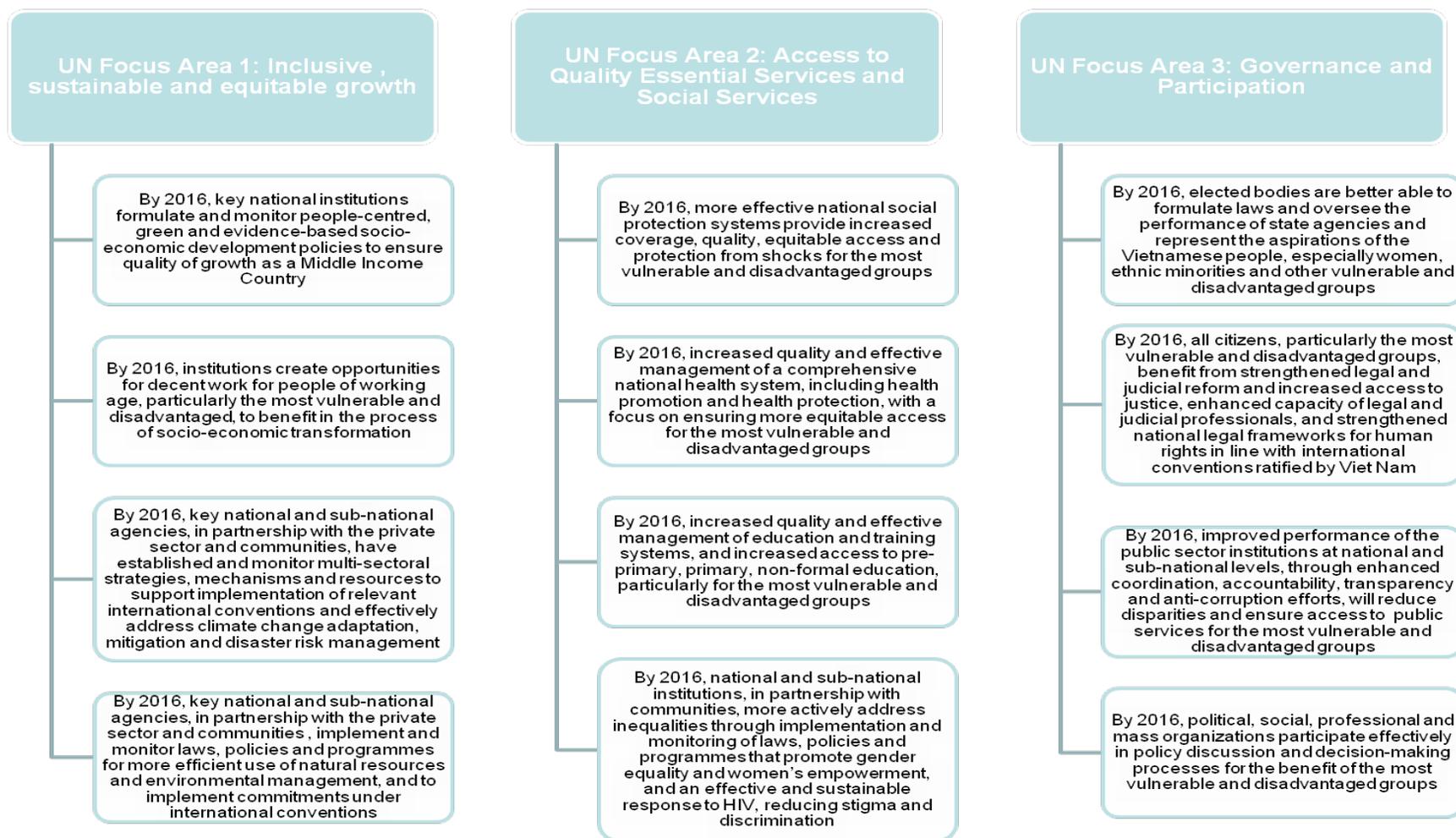
ANNEX 1: Status of signature and ratification of the United Nations Conventions and Protocols on drugs, crime and terrorism by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

<i>Title of the Convention or Protocol</i>	<i>Entry into force</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification/ Accession</i>
<i>NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES</i>			
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	16 September 1997	1 September 1997	4 November 1997
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971	16 September 1997	1 September 1997	4 November 1997
1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961	16 September 1997	1 September 1997	4 November 1997
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988	16 September 1997	1 September 1997	4 November 1997
<i>CRIME PREVENTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRUPTION</i>			
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	29 September 2003	13 December 2000	29 December 2011
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	25 December 2003	-	29 December 2011
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	28 January 2004	-	-
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	3 July 2005	-	-
United Nations Conventions against Corruption	14 December 2005	10 December 2003	30 June 2009

<i>Title of the Convention or Protocol</i>	<i>Entry into force</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification/ Accession</i>
Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft signed 1963	4 December 1969	-	10 October 1979
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft signed 1970	14 October 1971	-	17 September 1979
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of Civil Aviation signed 1971	26 January 1973	-	17 September 1979
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents signed 1973	20 February 1977	-	2 May 2002
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages signed 1979	3 June 1983	-	-
Convention on the Physical Protection of the Nuclear Material signed 1980	8 February 1987	-	-
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation signed 1988	6 August 1989	-	25 August 1999
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation signed 1988	1 March 1992	-	12 July 2002
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf signed 1988	1 March 1992	-	12 July 2002
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection signed 1991	21 June 1998	-	-
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings signed 1997	23 May 2001	-	-
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism signed 2005	7 July 2007	-	-
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism signed 1999	10 April 2002	-	25 September 2002

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005	7 July 2007	-	-
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005	-	-	-
Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation	28 July 2010	-	-

ANNEX 2: One Plan outcomes and outputs



ANNEX 3: Country programme results and monitoring framework

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 1.1 – Border Control</p> <p>Improved border security at land borders, sea ports and airports, through increased measures to counter illicit trade and trafficking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cases of illicit trafficking identified and referred to police / judiciary for arrest / prosecution (by location / type / scale, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agency records
<p>Output 1.1.1</p> <p>BLO mechanism further institutionalized and expanded to effectively counter a wider spectrum of illicit activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of BLOs established, location, staffing levels and skills, operational budget; Number / type / location of Smuggling of Migrants, Trafficking in Persons and Environmental Crime cases referred to investigating agencies from border gates / ports where BLOs are located; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agency records Periodic field inspection / surveys by project teams
<p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>Enhanced container security at international ports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Port Control Unit established, location, staffing levels and skills, and operational budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agency records; Periodic field inspections / surveys by project teams / country office representatives
<p>Outcome 1.2 – Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants</p> <p>Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants operations identified and effectively acted on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, type and location of criminal investigations, prosecutions and convictions for Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants; Number of requests for assistance / collaboration sent and received between cross-border counterparts; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agency records Periodic analysis of available data by UNODC
<p>Output 1.2.1</p> <p>Legislative and regulatory frameworks meet international obligations and standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advice / legislation in line with full compliance with UNTOC and Protocols on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and other relevant instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assessment report of relevant Vietnamese legislation and legal amendments drafted by national authorities with the assistance of UNODC
<p>Output 1.2.2</p> <p>Information on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants trends used by stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant Trafficking in Persons information, including on Child Sex Tourism and Smuggling of Migrants, collected, analyzed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agency status reports and agency records

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
for evidence-based responses, including for raising community awareness	and reported by government agencies and UNODC;	
Output 1.2.3 Law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges trained and equipped to effectively deal with current and emerging threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trafficking in Persons, Child Sex Tourism and Smuggling of Migrants CBT programmes institutionalized into ongoing basic law enforcement training programmes; Training and equipped used to produce operational outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOM eLearning Management System shows minimum average of 70% in post test scores. Participating government agency training records/reports, including evaluations of training outcomes UNODC project reports, including training evaluations Periodic qualitative stakeholder surveys by UNODC, including reference to other available research from PSPMO organizations/research bodies, etc.
Output 1.2.4 Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote cooperation among responsible agencies within and across borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of joint investigations that utilized formal cooperation and information sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agency status reports Assessment reports
Output 1.2.5 Systems established for quickly identifying and assisting TIP victims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victim identification and support systems documented and institutionalized; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agencies' status reports
Output 1.2.6 Awareness-raising campaign held on HT & victim rights aimed at the general public & vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness-raising materials, TV and Radio spots on TIP designed, produced and broadcasted / disseminated; Positive effect of awareness campaign on public knowledge / attitudes / practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government reports Qualitative assessment through survey of national stakeholders, including government, PSPMOs and private sector groups.
Outcome 1.3 Drugs Trafficking of heroin, ATS, other illegal drugs and precursor chemicals identified and effectively acted on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drug traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted (organized by region, type of drug and scale); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agencies' records and reports DAINAP system data analyzed and summarized on annual basis by UNODC

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 1.3.1 Legislative and regulatory frameworks meet international obligations and standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advice / legal review provided for better compliance with International Obligations and Standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agency status reports ARQ report / reports to relevant UN drugs and crime commissions
Output 1.3.2 Information on heroin, ATS and other illegal drug production and trafficking used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of drug production and trafficking information generated and managed by relevant government agency; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAINAP (or equivalent) Stakeholder interviews/surveys conducted by UNODC using structured qualitative assessment tool
Output 1.3.3 Law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges trained and equipped to effectively deal with current and emerging threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and equipment used to produce operational outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports from government training academies and other government agencies' records and reports Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
Output 1.3.4 Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote cooperation among responsible agencies within and across borders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of joint investigations that utilized formal cooperation and information sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agency status reports
Outcome 1.4 Trafficking Damaging to the Environment Trafficking of timber, wildlife and hazardous waste identified and effectively acted on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of traffickers arrested, prosecuted and/or convicted (by location, type of natural resource and scale). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agency records Reports from international agencies such as CITES, FAO, INTERPOL, UNEP and ASEAN
Output 1.4.1 Legislative and regulatory frameworks meet international obligations and standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advice / legal review provided for better compliance with International Obligations and Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agency status reports
Output 1.4.2 Law enforcement officers and specialized officials, prosecutors and judges trained and equipped to deal effectively with current and emerging threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and equipment used to produce operational outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC project reports, including training evaluations Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
Output 1.4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, quality and scope of mechanisms and agreements established, including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC using structured

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking

Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders	participating countries and agencies.	assessment tool

Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption and Money Laundering		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Outcome 2.1 – Corrupt practices identified and effectively acted upon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of cases of corruption identified, investigated and prosecuted by anti-corruption authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports from relevant anti-corruption bodies
Output 2.1.1 National legislation, policies and strategies on corruption reflect commitments under UNCAC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advice / legal review provided for better compliance with UNCAC Number of relevant national laws, policies and strategies in line with UNCAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country reports
Output 2.1.2 Mechanisms established or enhanced to promote public involvement in reporting cases of corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of mechanisms established and operational (e.g. hotlines, forums, complaint posts, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publications, broadcasting of anti-corruption messages Feedback from non-government stakeholders
Output 2.1.3 Knowledge and skills of criminal justice practitioners enhanced to address corruption in line with international standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative assessment of how informed and capable the trained criminal justice practitioners are, including application back in the workplace. Number, type and region where officers were trained, by agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
Outcome 2.2 – Anti-Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on and criminal assets recovered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, scope and scale of money laundering cases initiated, investigated, prosecuted and convicted; Number, scope and scale of asset recovery cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government records and reports UNODC programme/project reports
Output 2.2.1 Legislation, policies and strategies on money laundering and assets recovery developed and implemented (FATF and UNCAC compliance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy advice / legal review provided for better compliance with international standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government reports UNODC project reports, including training evaluations
Output 2.2.2 Judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials qualified to implement money laundering and asset recovery regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, type and location of officials effectively trained, including evidence of application back in the workplace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government reports, including from relevant training academies UNODC project reports, including training evaluations
Output 2.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, type and location of officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government reports, including from

Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption and Money Laundering		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Executives/ officials in priority/high risk sectors (e.g. banking) are trained and equipped to meet their obligations	effectively trained, including evidence of application back in the workplace (M/F).	relevant training academies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC project reports, including training evaluations • Pre and post training results
Output 2.2.4 Mechanisms for more effective international cooperation developed and implemented on AML and Asset Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and scope of international cooperative mechanisms developed and implemented; • Strengthened Central Authority for MLA, extradition and asset recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government reports on successfully MLA extradition and asset recovery requests

Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Outcome 3.1 Rule-of- Law based CT measures are established and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has enacted legislative modification for full compliance with CT instruments and Security Council resolutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viet Nam records and reports CTED assessments and reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports
Output 3.1.1 All universal counter-terrorism instruments are ratified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new ratifications of the CT instruments Viet Nam has completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viet Nam records and reports
Output 3.1.2 Legislation against terrorism is drafted and enacted in accordance with international instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viet Nam has drafted new legislation in compliance with the CT instruments and other international law obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government records and reports CTED assessments and reports
Output 3.1.3 Officials charged with implementing thematic legal aspects of CT are trained and equipped to carry out their duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of specialized training activities supported by UNODC for Viet Nam, including number of beneficiaries (M/F) by CJS entity and applied in the workplace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viet Nam records and reports Qualitative assessment on training, tools and overall client satisfaction on UNODC services using structured assessment tools
Output 3.1.4 Coordination and cooperation mechanisms established/strengthened between concerned national entities with respect to implementing CT measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, type and quality of mechanisms established for inter-disciplinary collaboration; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country records and reports UNODC programme implementation reports

Sub-Programme 4: Criminal Justice		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 4.1 Criminal justice systems established which address needs of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type and scope of new/enhanced criminal justice systems which address needs of women and children in contact with the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant government agency reports UNODC programme/project reports
<p>Output 4.1.1 Information generated 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generated data/knowledge through research and surveys is distributed to relevant GOV agencies and advocated to be used for evidence-based programming/ GOV policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of conferences/ workshops/ media events where data is distributed to Government officials Availability of government legal documents and policies with reference to the data/information
<p>Output 4.1.2 Legislative frameworks and regulations meet international standards and norms with respect to the protection of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number & quality of legislation and regulations developed by the relevant sectors regarding the protection of women and children in contact with the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of the legal documents Analysis of the quality of the documents using structured qualitative assessment tool
<p>Output 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gained knowledge/ improved skills on the issues due to the training provided; Use of knowledge/skills of the gained knowledge through the trainings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports Pre-and post training exercises Quantitative and qualitative survey on the use of the knowledge and skills gained during the trainings provided with trainees as well as beneficiaries (women and children)
<p>Output 4.1.4 Public awareness is raised on protection of rights and access to justice for women and children in contact with the law</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of effective media campaigns produced and introduced to the public including estimations of number of people reached. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus-group interviews Data from TV stations/ print media on readership/ viewer ship Media campaign documents and material

Sub-Programme 5: Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 5.1 – Drug use prevention, treatment and care</p> <p>More effective prevention of drug use and treatment and care of drug users/dependents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people (M/F) receiving prevention, treatment and dependence programmes and evidence of treatment retention and outcomes (health, employment, family and social relationships). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant government agency reports, • Reports of key partner organizations • Meeting and training reports • NGO and WHO reports
<p>Output 5.1.1</p> <p>Improved data/evidence available to inform drug prevention, treatment and care policy making and practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable information and data available for governmental and community counterparts on drug use, as well as prevention and treatment programmes and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant government agency reports • Reports of key partner organizations • Meeting and training reports
<p>Output 5.1.2</p> <p>Improved capacity of governmental and community counterparts and law enforcement agencies sensitized to key drug use prevention, treatment and care (including HIV and AIDS prevention) approaches and are equipped to respond</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and capacities of service providers and law enforcement agencies enhanced, including numbers effectively trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of key partner organizations • Meeting reports
<p>Output 5.1.3</p> <p>Community-based drug prevention, treatment and care programme established, including minimum standards of care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National legislation and policies related to drug dependence treatment are based on scientific evidence. • Increase in number, quality and scope of community level drug dependence prevention and treatment programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant government reports • Reports of key partner organizations • Meeting and training reports
<p>Outcome 5.2 – HIV/AIDS prevention and care</p> <p>Universal access goals achieved among for people who inject drugs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of people who inject drugs (M/F), including in prisons/closed settings, with access to HIV/AIDS prevention and AIDS care services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting country progress reports by the Government of Vietnam • Programme specific studies/surveys • UNODC project progress reports
<p>Output 5.2.1</p> <p>Supportive environment built for the implementation of a comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services for drug users, especial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of relevant institution (i.e. justice, law enforcement, health, corrections, etc) enhanced toward development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant government reports • Reports of key partner organizations • Publications • Meeting and training reports

Sub-Programme 5: Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
IDU.	evidence-informed HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who inject drugs and in correctional settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment reports • Media reports • Reports of PSPMOs
<p>Output 5.2.2</p> <p>A comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services established in prison settings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in percentage of inmates with access to the comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services in selected prisons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC assessments • Relevant government records and reports • Meeting and training reports • Assessment reports • Media reports

ANNEX 4: Indicative budget

The budget is indicative and presents the basis for resource mobilization.

Viet Nam Country Program 2012-2017 - Budget (including operations from regional and global projects)

Sub-programme	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Secured	To be raised	
									OPF	Non-OPF
1. TOC and illicit trafficking	916,739	1,000,000	1,000,000	810,000	710,000	572,261	5,009,000	1,120,700	1,388,000	2,500,300
2. AC and AML	218,803	370,000	300,000	250,000	150,000	111,197	1,400,000	173,000	400,000	827,000
3. Counter Terrorism	200,000	218,000	200,000	200,000			818,000	200,000		618,000
4. Criminal Justice	269,579	750,000	750,000	500,000	400,000	211,121	2,880,700	140,000	1,410,000	1,330,700
5. Drug demand reduction and HIV/AIDS	579,910	850,000	850,000	800,000	700,000	570,090	4,350,000	390,000	1,140,000	2,820,000
Total	2,185,031	3,188,000	3,100,000	2,560,000	1,960,000	1,464,669	14,457,700	2,023,700	4,338,000	8,096,000

ANNEX 5: Organizational Chart-UNODC Country Office in Viet Nam

