



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

VIET NAM

2005 - 2007

Framework

Strategic Programme

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (formerly the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention) was set up in 1997, combining the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. It was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to enable the Organization to focus and enhance its capacity to address the interrelated issues of drug control, crime prevention and international terrorism in all its forms. The mandate of the Office derives from several conventions and General Assembly resolutions, and the Office's technical cooperation programme aims to help improve the capacity of Governments to execute those international commitments. The Office is headed by an Executive Director, appointed by the Secretary-General, and is co-located with the United Nations Office at Vienna, of which the Executive Director also serves as the Director-General.

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I. Priority problems

A. SUBSTANTIVE PROBLEMS AND DRIVING FACTORS

1. Growing trafficking in heroin and ATS:

Illicit drug trafficking is a growing phenomenon and is increasing in complexity. Drug traffickers have become more organized and daring in carrying out systematic and sophisticated operations. Viet Nam is also used as a transit route to transport drugs manufactured in the neighboring countries to other destinations in the world. Trafficking groups link up with overseas Vietnamese and foreigners to traffic drugs for local consumption as well as for shipment to other countries. The most commonly trafficked drugs are heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). There is also a substantial black market for psychotropic pharmaceutical products, which also feeds the illicit drug market¹. Traffickers may also take advantage of the gaps in the current legislative and judiciary systems and lack of knowledge and experience of the regulatory and law enforcement officials to divert precursor chemicals for illicit drug manufacture. The Government has reported that in the period 2003-2004 the quantities of illicit drugs seized has increased by the following: heroin 50%, synthetic drugs 46% and cannabis 36%. More than 18,200 people in some 12,000 drug cases were arrested in 2004. The recent dismantling of large trafficking rings have created a gap in the supply. Drug trafficking along the border is likely to increase in the future.

2. Increasing abuse of heroin and ATS among young people:

Drug abuse has been increasing in Viet Nam as a consequence of the continuous influx of illicit drugs smuggled into the country from the neighboring countries. Other contributing factors to the escalating drug abuse problem include unemployment and change in life style and social norms particularly of young people. In 2004, there were 170,400 drug users registered countrywide - an increase of 69 per cent as compared with the year 2000. At present, a majority of drug population use opiate. According to the Ministry of Labour Invalids, Social Affairs (MOLISA) report, 70% of the drug population are heroin users. This rate is higher (80-95%) in big cities. Opium use is decreasing from 85% in the 1990s to 28% by 2004. Opium is mainly smoked by elderly ethnic minority people in the mountains. Heroin is predominantly injected. Around 2% of drug users take synthetic stimulants (ATS) and pharmaceutical narcotic drugs like dolargan (pethidine), seduxen (diazepan).² Ecstasy and most recently ketamine are identified as the new types of drugs abused in Viet Nam. The drug using population is getting younger, with 80 per cent under 35 years of age. Drug abuse has been also reported in workplaces, in schools and universities. Those unemployed, out of school youth, migrant workers, ethnic minorities and street children are at higher risk to be involved in abuse and trafficking of illicit drugs. Currently, available drug treatment centres can accommodate only about 30 per cent of the registered drug users.

3. Risk of HIV/AIDS epidemic fueled by injecting drug use:

There is a high ratio of sharing of needles among drug users in Viet Nam, and the risk of contracting HIV is accordingly high among injecting drug users. According to official figures,

1. According to the Standing Office on Drug Control (2004) report a large quantity of pharmaceutical drugs were smuggled into the country from China and recently from Cambodia. The law enforcement agencies seize several hundred thousands of psychotropic substance units every year; the aggregate seizure in 2003 was 236,830 units.

2. Ministry of Labours, Invalids, Social Affairs (MOLISA)'s report, April 2005

almost 30 per cent of injecting drug users are infected with HIV, accounting for around 60 per cent of all registered newly infected HIV cases in the country. In the National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2003, the Ministry of Health estimated that the total number of HIV/AIDS cases was 215,425 in 2003 and that the figure could reach 350,975 by 2010 i.e an increase of 63% in 7 years, or 9% per year.³ Many sex workers were also reported to use drugs and thus becoming more vulnerable to HIV infection. For example, 80% of the sex workers in Ha Noi treatment centers have used drugs and 40-50 percent are infected with HIV. Lack of information on HIV/AIDS prevention, as well as lack of user-friendly drug treatment and care services remain a bottleneck for the adoption of a comprehensive approach to support and care for drug users and their peers, sexual partners and families. As the virus spreads to the wider population, there is a considerable risk that Viet Nam could face a serious HIV/AIDS epidemic in the coming decade. Information about the HIV situation in prison, detention camps and among trafficked persons is not available.

4. Diversity and rise of crime problems

Viet Nam has seen a rise (33%) in the number of crime cases from 60,000 in 1990s to 80,000 in the past five years. The reported criminal cases include organized crimes, violence, homicides, robbery, rape, opposition to law enforcement officials, trafficking of women and children for sexual and labor exploitation, and economic crimes including money laundering, fraud and embezzlement, and corruption.⁴ The number of drug-related crimes continued to rise by 20% in 2003, and 90% of people involved in such serious crimes as murder, robbery, etc... have been identified as drug users. Human trafficking is seen as an increasing problem in Viet Nam. According to the Government's official figures, the number of victims of human trafficking amounts to tens of thousands over the last ten years. In total, 22,000 women fell victim to human trafficking; over 2,000 cases were discovered and 3,376 traffickers were arrested. About 70 per cent of the women trafficked across the border of Viet Nam are under 20 years of age. The Government has admitted that money laundering takes place in Viet Nam. A recent case of an overseas Vietnamese laundering drug-money was discovered in 2004. Corruption has been identified as a serious problem causing great concern among the public and hindering the national socio-economic development. The General Department of Police reported that 9,454 cases have been discovered in the past ten years (1994-2004) causing a total loss of VND10,760 billion (approx. US\$800 million).

B. POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The main challenges related to several institutional constraints are as follows:

1. Emergence of new types of crime, requiring qualified staff and appropriate financial resources

The Government's commitment to combat drugs and crime is strong, but the state budget supporting the drug control and crime prevention programme is relatively limited. A total of VND90 billion (equivalent US\$5.5 million) is allocated each year for drug control activities countrywide. Information about the crime prevention budget and personnel is not available. The

3. Analysis of HIV/AIDS situation in Viet Nam 1994-2004, Ministry of Health, August 2004

4. Nguyen Xuan Yem, "Extradition, mutual legal assistance and transfer of international offenders in crime prevention", 2000. p.17

Government institutions in charge lack equipment and skilled and qualified staff. There is a clear need for personnel training in terms of both quantity and quality.

2. Government agencies to improve coordination and cooperation:

Lack of coordination and information sharing among the concerned Government agencies poses a great challenge to effectively deal with the problems. This lack of inter-agency coordination and cooperation hinders information sharing and hampers the national efforts to obtain a comprehensive picture of the problems and to take appropriate measures with concerted action. Furthermore, UNODC overall programme faces a severe constraint in expeditiously processing Government's review and approval of projects and new initiatives.

3. Availability of systematic data and statistics on drugs and crime

Available data are not consistent and not reliable due to the lack of capacity for systematic information gathering and analysis, as well as due to the lack of inter-agency cooperation and coordination. The application of different data collection methods in the absence of a unified standard statistical and reporting system leads to large discrepancies in acquired information and statistical data.⁵ Information on crime cases is considered sensitive, and in some cases as a state secret, and is usually not made available.

4. Drug control activities to be mainstreamed into the national programmes on sustainable development:

Poppy cultivation has been drastically reduced over the past decade from 3,300 ha in 1994 to 32.4 ha in 2004. However, recidivism of poppy cultivation remains a potential threat and the Government has set a target to completely eradicate opium poppy cultivation by 2010. The initial success of the opium eradication campaign is not sufficient for sustainable socio-economic development. Hill tribe peoples who used to depend on poppy plants as a cash crop still suffer from hunger and poverty, which make them vulnerable to poppy growing recidivism and illicit drug trafficking. Comprehensive practical approaches to support and care for drug users are yet to be adopted in a large scale in the national programming of HIV prevention.

5. The legal and judiciary system to be in compliance with international instruments:

Major factors hampering the legal and judiciary reform include a large number of laws to be developed and revised in a rather tight timeframe to keep abreast with the national development targets, the necessary integration with the international setting, and the lengthy process for review, discussion and approval required by the National Assembly. The capacity of judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers in the drafting of regulatory framework as well as in the application of national legislation and relevant international conventions on drug control and crime prevention is still limited and needs to be strengthened, particularly with regard to: strengthening justice system capacity through justice system training and improved judicial casework cooperation; and direct on-site operational support in ongoing prosecution and asset forfeiture casework.

⁵ The Country Office liaises closely with the regional data collection project F97, which faces the same constraints noted here.

II. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

A. Strategic Objectives

- **Support to drug law enforcement leading to enhanced interdiction and investigation capacity.** Training will be provided on the use of investigative techniques promoted in the 1988 UN Convention as well as with a focus on the improvement of scientific support services, including the establishment of relevant data base for drug investigation. Support will be focused on improving the application of law enforcement measures, the increase of information sharing among law enforcement agencies including the police, customs and border army, and the strengthening of international cooperation to combat transnational organized crime. Capacity building support will be provided to law enforcement agencies dealing with control of trafficking in drugs and persons. Human trafficking detection, investigation and prosecution capacities of law enforcement officers, immigration officers and legal officers in the Police, Immigration, and Surveillance Department of the Border Army, Prosecution Offices and Courts will be also strengthened.
- **Strengthening of the legal framework and judiciary system in drug control and selected crime areas and establish an overall knowledge base on drug and crime issues.** Research on drug control and crime prevention legislation will be conducted. Assistance in drafting legal framework, decrees and implementation guidelines will be provided in order to strengthen the Government's capacity to improve the drug control and crime prevention legislation. Specifically, support will be provided to conduct legal assessments on drug and crime control policies and national laws, identify gaps, constraints, and needs for technical assistance in amendment of the national laws for ratification and implementation of the international treaties, such as the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and the Protocols on Trafficking-in-Persons and Smuggling of Migrants and international instruments against terrorism. The national crime prevention efforts will be intensified through UNODC support on institutional capacity building, strengthening the data collection and analysis on drug control and crime prevention. The government will be supported through personnel training for law enforcement agency personnel and the judiciary, with particular focus on new types of crime, human trafficking, money laundering, and transnational organized crime.
- **Substantial reduction of drug demand through promoting preventive education and improved treatment services, and increase awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission among vulnerable populations, especially IDUs.** In the context of the National Drug Control Masterplan to 2010 approved in March 2005, UNODC will assist the Government in the application of demand reduction measures encompassing support to prevention as well as treatment and rehabilitation, with a focus on the needs of young people. Support will be provided to promote and facilitate the application of community-based participatory approaches to drug prevention and treatment through advocacy at the policy making level, and diversifying drug treatment and aftercare services in the community. In line with the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control in Viet Nam till 2010 with a vision to 2020, UNODC will collaborate with other UN agencies and international

organizations to provide assistance to the Government in implementing the specific objective to control HIV/AIDS transmission among high-risk groups. The support will focus on the implementation of comprehensive intervention measures to reduce drug-related problems including behavior change communication and intervention, peer education, and HIV education in confined settings as well as in the community.

B. Overall strategy

The Government of Viet Nam has demonstrated strong political commitment to address both drug and crime problems. While much effort has been made in its fight against drugs, the Government indicates more concerns about emerging trends of organized crime, trafficking in women and children, money laundering and corruption. The National Programme on Crime Prevention and Control was established in 1998. A steering board chaired by a Deputy Prime Minister was set up in 2004 to guide the national programme on women and children trafficking prevention. The anti-money laundering decree is expected to be approved and put into force in 2005. The Government is considering the establishment of a national steering board against corruption in 2005. The National Assembly plans to review the anti-corruption law in late 2005.

The role of UNODC is to promote adherence by Viet Nam to the UN conventions and protocols on drug, transnational organized crime and corruption as well as to the international instruments against terrorism, and to assist in enhancing the level of technical capacity in Viet Nam to sufficiently meet the obligations under the international instruments and related UN mandates. The main vehicles for this are advocacy and technical advice, accompanied by supporting resources. Technical advice and resources are provided on a targeted basis, ensuring complementarities with other organizations and bilateral donors, and maximizing the effect of UNODC resources on drug control and crime prevention. To optimize complementarities or engage in partnerships with other actors, UNODC seeks to involve relevant UN agencies, international financial institutions, and multilateral and bilateral donors in identifying common priority areas for joint practical action.

In Viet Nam, UNODC also aims to assist in building systematic data gathering and analysis and to introduce evidence-based, innovative and participatory approaches to drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and to developing and empowering local communities and vulnerable groups. UNODC will, in all aspects, pursue a range of collaborative and cooperative strategies in partnership with relevant stakeholders including the UN Country Team, International Financial Institutions, bilateral donors, NGOs, mass organizations and community-based groups.

In addition, Viet Nam will benefit from UNODC support at the regional level under the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Drug Control for the six countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion and under the ACCORD (ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs) Plan of Action adopted in 2000 to achieve a drug free ASEAN by 2015. In this context, Viet Nam will specifically benefit from increased opportunities for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, building awareness and networking for prevention of drug abuse, promoting community participation in drug control initiatives, strengthening cross-border

cooperation, accelerating action against ATS including in the scientific/forensic field, sharing best practices of alternative development, and improvement in data collection and analysis.

III. UNODC OPERATIONAL TARGETS 2005-2007

Objective 1: Interdiction and investigation capacity of law enforcement enhanced.

In the law enforcement sector, UNODC's strategic role consists of supporting the operational capacity of the law enforcement agencies in drug interdiction, combating human trafficking, strengthening investigation skills, information gathering and intelligence sharing, and developing increased international cooperation regarding transnational organized crime, money laundering and the smuggling of migrants.

- The capacity of law enforcement agencies will be strengthened through personnel training and the establishment of inter-agency Interdiction Task Force Units in 6 hotspot provinces, (An Giang, Long An, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Son La and Thanh Hoa) selected on the basis of anticipated drug seizures, closeness to the border and existing lack of capacity. Training on the use of investigative techniques promoted in the 1988 UN Convention will be provided, as well as with a focus on the improvement of scientific support services, including the establishment of relevant databases in support of drug investigations. At least 80 courses for drug law enforcement agencies will be conducted and a minimum of 500 officers will be trained.
- The existing mechanisms against trafficking in human beings will be enhanced through facilitation of networking within law enforcement and the judiciary, increasing investigation and prosecution capacities and training of the agencies involved. Human trafficking detection, investigation and prosecution capacities of law enforcement officers, immigration officers and legal officers in the Police, Immigration, and Surveillance Department of the Border Army, Prosecution Offices and Courts will be strengthened. 23 training courses will be organized to provide training to around 300 law enforcement officers in 11 provinces.
- The operational capacity of the Vietnamese Counter-Narcotics Police Department, Anti-smuggling Department of Customs and the Surveillance Department of the Border Army will be strengthened by renovation and development of procedures to share information gathered from each agency. Information units and information sharing mechanisms in these law enforcement agencies in Ha Noi, HCM City and two selected priority provinces will be operational with enhanced capacity in gathering, verification, analysis and information sharing in a systematic and timely manner. This also includes improved integration of forensic laboratories and the use of their results in making assessment of the scope and nature of drug problems, as well as in prosecution and judiciary procedures. Inter-agency information exchange will be connected to the Standing Office on Drug Control (SODC) to enable the gathering of more reliable statistics.

Achievement indicators under this objective include 1/ increased number of law enforcement officers (over 800) trained; 2/ training on the latest law enforcement techniques provided; 3/ increased number of drug and human trafficking rings and cases discovered in

project provinces; 4/ increased number of traffickers arrested in project provinces; and 5/ increased number and quantity of drug seizures in project provinces.⁶

Total cost 2005 – 2007	\$1,342,900
Funding available or pledged	\$966,100
Funds to be raised	\$376,800

Objective 2: The legal framework and judiciary system in drug control and selected crime areas and establish an overall knowledge base on drug and crime issues strengthened.

UNODC will provide legal assistance in improving drug control legislation and measures against trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, money laundering, corruption and organized crime. Assistance will be provided to the Government in fulfilling its international obligations as signatory to the UN Conventions on drug control, and providing support towards ratification and implementation of the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and its protocols, the UN Convention against Corruption as well as the international instruments on money-laundering and terrorism.

In view of the increase in drug trafficking and the number of drug users, additional legal assistance is needed to provide more tools and improve the means to address the problems from the legal and judicial points of view. This assistance will be comprised of capacity building within the judiciary and support to forensic laboratories through the provision of training, mutual legal assistance and cross-border cooperation.

UNODC will follow one of its operational priorities to enhance integration of drug and crime interventions, and assist, in particular, in the coordination of drug and crime prevention, as well as in raising the level of crime data collection mechanism to the level of drug data.

- The collection and collation of drug and crime statistics in Viet Nam will be improved by strengthening the data collection and collation capacity of the responsible departments, especially the Department of Crime Statistics in the People’s Supreme Prosecution Office, the Police Departments and the Surveillance Department in the Border Army, through personnel training activities and better cooperation and information exchange among the participating agencies. This will also include practical/technical support, including scientific laboratory support to the police and health agencies, in supplying the raw statistics.⁷ Appropriate legal assistance will be provided paving the way towards ratification and implementation of the TOC and the Protocols, UN Convention against Corruption as well as international instruments against terrorism.

⁶ Due to lack of data and information from the Government, the Country Office is unable to indicate in percentages. The numbers of task-force units to be established, training courses to be conducted, and officers to be trained under the project are considered as measurable success indicators in the project document.

⁷ In addition to being addressed under VIE/U02, wider utilization, within the Southeast Asian region, of standardized laboratory data as a primary source of information in support of regulatory and health authorities, and law enforcement operations, is also the focus of a specific scientific support project (GLO/H44). The Forensic Science Institute in Viet Nam is one among several laboratories benefiting from support under that project.

Achievement indicators: 1/ increased availability of evidence-based information and assessment of drug and crime issues including human trafficking and money laundering; 2/ improved national database on drugs and crime; 3/ ratification of the TOC Convention and its two Protocols on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants; 4/ ratification of the UN Convention against Corruption; 5/ ratification of international instruments against money-laundering and terrorism; 6/ increased number of officers in the judiciary and law enforcement trained to efficiently apply drug control and crime prevention laws; 7/ legal assistance on the Protocols and anti-corruption law.

Total cost 2005 – 2007	\$668,000
Funding available or pledged	\$0
Funds to be raised	\$668,000

Objective 3: Substantial reduction of drug demand through promoting preventive education and improved treatment services, and increase awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission among vulnerable populations, especially IDUs.

Demand Reduction

Demand reduction activities comprise prevention models incorporating not only the provision of conventional information and education provision, but also the promotion of behavior-change communication through community-based activities. The efforts will specifically target high risk and vulnerable groups such as youth and the ethnic minority population in mountainous areas, through the adoption of innovative approaches to establish replicable models for effective prevention.

It is an urgent task to provide technical assistance to improve treatment and rehabilitation services for both opiate and ATS users.

UNODC will support the government’s institution-based system by providing training of staff in counseling, communication, care and social work. Prevention of HIV transmission will be incorporated into the training materials developed for pilot testing in drug treatment centres. Such technical assistance will also be provided by way of model building, based on best practices and successes.

In addition, the most successful approaches in Viet Nam regarding treatment appear to be taking place in community setting. These pilot models are however not replicated, due partly to lack of funding and documentation. Based on the result of pilot activities conducted by UNODC in the northern provinces, the existing models of community treatment will be strengthened and replicated wherever feasible.

- To establish community-based drug prevention and intervention activities to address the drug abuse situation in the mountainous areas and specific needs of the local ethnic minority target groups in the provinces of Lao Cai, Dien Bien and Son La. Culturally appropriate drug abuse and HIV preventive education materials targeted to ethnic minority audiences will be created.

Relevant community-based drug treatment, rehabilitation and counseling programmes will be established. Local hill tribe peer resource network and school-based youth mentoring and community-based information centers will be set up. The number of project locations will be 12 communes. 12,000 IEC materials will be distributed to all households in project sites. Five workshops on drug abuse and HIV intervention will be conducted for local law enforcement, health, government, and peer worker personnel, as well as two study tours and one international forum. Three new drug abuse treatment facilities will be constructed in Son La and Dien Bien provinces. 600 drug abusers in the project sites will be provided with community-based treatment. Relapse rate will be maintained no higher than 40% in all project locations.

- To expand community-based drug prevention, intervention and treatment, after care and relapse prevention programme to include six neighbouring districts in Son La, Dien Bien, and Lao Cai provinces. The programmes will be extended to include one additional neighbouring highland province. The focus of HIV and drug abuse prevention materials will be expanded to address the diverse communication needs and literacy levels of a wider population of hill tribe ethnic minority communities.
- To develop and pilot a comprehensive drug prevention program based on five key strategic components of communications, capacity building, community mobilization, coordination and collaboration. The Government institutions and civil society are mobilized in a combination of public awareness campaigns through mass media and pilot-scale community-based activities to disseminate information and knowledge about drug abuse and drug prevention in the provinces of Vinh Phuc, Hoa Binh, Ninh Binh, Khanh Hoa, Kien Giang and other five project sites to be selected after a mid-term review and assessment in mid-2006.
- To establish a network of diversified treatment services in 10-15 provinces in Viet Nam. Emphasis will be placed on the improvement of the quality of existing institutional drug treatment and community-based voluntary services including comprehensive approaches to prevention, treatment and care of drug abuse and related HIV/AIDS infection. Relevant professionals and other staff members of residential and community-based treatment services will be provided with training on various treatment methods and services for drug users. Referral mechanisms within drug abuse treatment services and to other health and social services will be developed. Experiences acquired will be systematized and lessons learned disseminated through a UNODC publication, web site and networking.

HIV Prevention

UNODC is applying a comprehensive approach to prevention, treatment and care of drug abuse and related HIV/AIDS infection. The overall objective of these approaches is to reduce HIV transmission among drug users and their partners caused through the sharing of contaminated injection equipment as well as through sexual transmission, by providing the necessary medical and social services to drug users and their partners who have been living with HIV/AIDS, specifically, to improve access to and availability of services and to prevent further HIV transmission.

UNODC will work together with the Government in close collaboration with other UN agencies and international organizations to implement the national strategies on drug control and HIV prevention. It is of primary importance to provide targeted information in an accessible manner in order to meet specific needs concerning the dangers of drug abuse, particularly the linkage between drug injection and HIV transmission.

HIV prevention activities by UNODC will focus on intervention models targeting capacity building at provincial level. Moreover, UNODC plans to carry out demand reduction activities to address the constraints of the existing drug treatment and rehabilitation sector by introducing innovative approaches and intervention methods.

HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support in prison settings and among trafficking victims should be dealt with, applying a comprehensive approach taking into account not only drug but also criminal justice aspects.

- In the context of UN Strategic Response to HIV in Viet Nam, a community-based interventions in comprehensive approach to treatment, support and care of IDUs, especially those infected with HIV/AIDS, will be implemented in targeted areas including the northern provinces among ethnic minority communities.
- A drug and HIV preventive education package will be developed in collaboration with WHO, and field-tested for wider replication in provincial drug treatment centers.
- A comprehensive intervention model to empower street children in response to drug abuse and HIV prevention, such as drop-in centers, including counseling and referral system, peer education, outreach activities and community-based prevention will be designed and implemented.

Achievement indicators under this objective include 1/ improved knowledge of the general population and particularly of the youth and the ethnic minority population about the danger of drug abuse; 2/ provision of training for treatment centre staff in more than 15 provinces; 3/ introduction of a greater number of diversified treatment and rehabilitation services and methodologies in over 15 provinces; 4/ increased number of drug users receiving drug treatment and aftercare services in the centres and in the community; and 5/ documentation and replication of good practices nation-wide; 6/ increased availability of information about the danger of HIV transmission among the high-risk groups of injecting drug users and sex workers; 7/ schemes and programmes implemented focusing on community reintegration and relapse prevention also at provincial levels; 8/ increased technical capacity among local officers and officials as well as among drug treatment centre staff in the areas of drug abuse and its consequences on health and society.

Total cost 2005 – 2007	\$3,275,800
Funding available or pledged	\$940,100
Funds to be raised	\$2,335,700

IV. ONGOING AND PIPELINE PROJECTS IN VIET NAM

TITLE	TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET 2005-2007	FUNDING SECURED	FUNDING REQUIREMENT 2005-2007	STATUS/COMMENTS
Objective 1: To enhance interdiction and investigation capacity of law enforcement					
AD/VIE/03/G55-Interdiction and seizure capacity building with special emphasis on ATS and precursors	736,800	382,200	245,400	136,800	On going. The US & Australia indicated interest to fund the shortfall
FS/VIE/03/R21-Strengthening the legal and law enforcement institutions in preventing and combating trafficking in persons in Viet Nam	288,200	141,000	141,000		On going.
FS/VIE/R96-Strengthening of the legal and law enforcement institutions in preventing and combating trafficking in persons in Viet Nam - Phase II of FS/VIE/R21	579,700	579,700	579,700		Hardpipeline. Fully funded by Australia.
AD/VIE/H65-Strengthening drug law enforcement agency information collection and sharing procedures	745,800	240,000		240,000	Softpipeline.
Sub total	2,350,500	1,342,900	966,100	376,800	
Objective 2: To strengthen the legal framework and judiciary system in drug control and selected crime areas, and establish an overall knowledge base on drug and crime issues					
AD/VIE/U02-Support to national drug control and crime prevention coordination	668,000	668,000	0	668,000	Hardpipeline. Waiting for Govt and HQ approval
Sub total	668,000	668,000	0	668,000	
Objective 3: To substantially reduce drug demand through promoting preventive education and improved treatment services, and increase awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission among vulnerable populations, especially IDUs					
AD/VIE/04/H05-Comprehensive drug prevention through communications and community mobilization	479,400	461,300	226,900	234,400	Ongoing.
AD/VIE/04/H61-Drug Abuse Prevention among Ethnic Minorities in Viet Nam (Extension of VIE/01/B85)	706,300	549,500	503,200	46,300	Ongoing.
AD/VIE/H68-Technical assistance to treatment and rehabilitation at institutional and community level	1,649,800	1,050,000	150,000	900,000	Hardpipeline. Sweden pledged funding \$150,000
AD/VIE/XXX-Drug Abuse Prevention among Ethnic Minorities in Viet Nam (Extension of VIE/04/H61)	1,300,000	500,000	0	500,000	Softpipeline.
PAF Project-HIV/AIDS and preventive education at the drug treatment centers in Viet Nam	60,000	60,000	60,000	0	Endorsed by UNCT and PPC. Awaiting allocation of funds.
AD/VIE/XXX-UN Strategic Response to HIV in Viet Nam - Pilot community-based intervention in northern provinces	100,000	100,000	0	100,000	Waiting UNCT endorsement
AD/VIE/H63-HIV/AIDS prevention among injecting drug users	933,300	310,000	0	310,000	Softpipeline.
AD/VIE/H64-Prevention of drug abuse and negative social and health consequences among street children	490,000	245,000	0	245,000	Softpipeline.
Sub total	5,718,800	3,275,800	940,100	2,335,700	
GRAND TOTAL	8,737,300	5,286,700	1,906,200	3,380,500	

