

Country Programme Plan Vietnam

I. ANALYSIS

1.0 Country Context Analysis

1.1 Brief overview

In 1986 the Vietnamese government introduced economic reforms known as *Đổi Mới* (*Renewal*). This opening up towards a free market fostered an annual economic growth of 5.5 % between 1990 and 2004¹. With Vietnam's formal admission to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in January 2007, foreign direct investment is expected to remain high². This makes the target of 7.5 - 8% annual average economic growth during the five year period 2006-2010 very probable³. If this high growth is maintained, Vietnam will in a few years move from being a low⁴ to a middle-income country. Whether it will then be able to attract the current rate of nearly USD 2 billion annually in Official Development Assistance (ODA)⁵, remains to be seen.

Since the end of the war in 1975 and the introduction of the hunger eradication programs in 1992, Vietnam has reduced poverty substantially. The percentage of its 85 million population⁶ under the national poverty line has declined from 58% in 1993 to 20% in 2004⁷. However, the country is facing large challenges due to socio-economic change. Vietnam is still an agricultural country with 74% of its work force living in the countryside⁸, many on small farms of less than one hectare and with predictable declining returns under a free market regime⁹. The consequence is rapid migration from rural to urban areas. Besides land, other push factors are degradation and overuse of natural resources and conversion of agricultural land into areas for infrastructure, industry and urban housing. A pull factor is the dream of a better life through, amongst others, the governmental labour export program¹⁰.

With migration comes an increasing pressure on the people left behind in the countryside, breakdowns of family structures, higher risks of trafficking¹¹, sexual and labour exploitation, more use of drugs and alcohol, and an increase in Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) including HIV. Although the predicted HIV prevalence in the population is still low, UN organizations estimate that the real figure of HIV-positive is 2 to 3 times¹² higher than the officially registered number of some 120,000 people¹³.

¹ Source: UNDP 2006, Human Development Report (HDR); page 333.

² USD 10 billion in 2006 according to Vietnam News on 24 April 2007.

³ Source: Ministry of Planning and Investment March 2006, the Five-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010, page 58. According to the website of ADB, Vietnam's economic growth for 2006 and 2007 was projected to be above 7,5%.

⁴ A middle income country is according to the World Bank's country classification from July 2006 a country with a Gross National Product (GNI) per capita of USD 620. Vietnam's GNI in 2005 was USD 620 (World Bank April 2007: Vietnam Key Economic indicators).

⁵ Source: UNDP 2006, HDR; page 345. In 2004 Vietnam received most ODA of all countries.

⁶ Source: The website of the CIA World Factbook

⁷ Source: International Development Association 2007, IDA at Work: Vietnam; page 1

⁸ Source: World Bank, Vietnam at a glance; August 2006

⁹ An NCA land survey in 2006 for the Ta Trach resettlement area found that the average allocated land for cultivation was less than 1 hectare per resettled household. This number seems indicative for rural Vietnam.

¹⁰ Dang Nguyen et al (2003; page 12) refers to a government target for 2003 of 50,000 workers abroad.

¹¹ Dang Nguyen et al (2003; page 14) mentions 2,270 trafficking cases discovered between 1991 and 2001.

¹² Source: WHO 2005, Vietnam; Summary country profile for HIV and AIDS treatment scale-up.

¹³ Source: Nguyen Tran Hien 2007, Situation of HIV and AIDS/STI Surveillance in Vietnam; page 3.

1.2 Participation

Although Vietnam is a one-party system, there are several avenues directly related to NCA's¹⁴ grassroots work, through which deficits can be addressed by mass-organizations and local structures created for the implementation of projects. Among these are people's access to information in order to protect themselves and to make informed decisions, and vulnerable groups' right to participation and inclusion in the communities where they live.

Poor rural communities have little access to information about the potential negative consequences of migration. This makes them vulnerable to both labour and sexual exploitation. It also results in them being often excluded from health and educational services as access to these depend on registering with the authorities in the new place of work.

As a country exposed to natural disasters, one other deficit is rural communities' access to information and lack of participation in preparing for potential disasters. Another is access to information regarding their customary rights to manage natural resources at a time when private interests also seek to exploit the same for commercial purposes.

Deficits at a grassroots level can be observed particularly for three groups. Firstly leadership positions tend to be dominated by men. Due to traditional thinking men are valued over women. In addition, women have poor knowledge of the election system, and both authorities and people in general have a low awareness of gender issues. Secondly in areas where ethnic minorities constitute less than 50% of the population, their participation in decision-making is often weak. Language and geographic isolation adds to their disadvantaged position due to a lack of resources, political networks and access to the market economy. Finally, as a result of stigmatization and discrimination, People Living with HIV (PLHIV) are often excluded from community activities and participation in decision-making. Although Vietnam has made great progress in openly addressing HIV and AIDS, PLHIVs' involvement in areas such as program design and advocacy is still weak.

1.3 Equity

The main equity issue is the growing disparities between the urban rich and the urban and rural poor. Although Vietnam has still more equality than most, the Gini coefficient increased from 0,330 in 1993 to 0,410 in 2002.¹⁵

The major challenge is to enable rural poor and their children to have a share in Vietnam's economic progress. One way to ensure this is by securing their rights to social services such as education, health, clean water and sanitation. The abolition of state subsidies in 1986 for these services particularly affected peasant women¹⁶ and their children, the most likely groups, together with the aged and disabled, to be left behind in rural areas. Another challenge is to secure poor rural farmers a stable income through higher productivity, diversified income sources and access to market outlets.

Other vulnerable groups facing challenges in accessing social services are PLHIV and victims of violence and exploitation. The rights of PLHIV and their children to social services are stated in the law on HIV and AIDS prevention and control. However, a lack of information and the government's limited capacity to fulfil these rights implies that

¹⁴ For consistency reasons, NCA is used below as the name of the organization, although its local name is Nordic Assistance to Vietnam – NAV.

¹⁵ Source: Website Online Asia Times 2002

¹⁶ According to the Voice of Vietnam (VoV), women make up 53% of the rural labour force, but only 45% of the industrial.

deficits will remain. The same can be said for counselling services, health care, safe shelters and reintegration programs for victims of domestic violence and trafficking.

1.4 Protection

During recent years, Vietnam has approved several laws and national action plans intended to protect marginalized groups. Among these are the laws on Prevention and Control of HIV and AIDS (2007), the law on gender equity (2006), and the 2004 approved program 130 called also the national plan of action to combat trafficking in children and women.

Still deficits remains as both affected groups and authorities lack information, will, skills and resources to implement these laws and plans in practice. The current criminal code and traditional patriarchal values make it difficult for victims of domestic violence to ask for legal protection or other forms of assistance. Uprooted people and in particular poor young rural women are vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation due to a lack of or misleading information about the benefits of migration. Adding to this vulnerability is the fact that women also move due to personal trauma e.g. divorce, rape, violent partners and children out of wedlock¹⁷. PLHIV and their families, in spite of the new law, often find their rights to privacy and protection from discrimination, violated.

A particular rights deficit concerns the protection of natural resources that poor local communities depend on. This includes protection from depletion of resources through commercial activities or degradation due to pollution. Another rights deficit is local communities right to assistance in case of a natural disaster. Although this is a priority of the Vietnamese government, deficits remain with regard to planning, coordination and equipment for a disaster response.

1.5 Role of Civil Society and NCA Partners

1.5.1 Role of Civil Society

Legal civil society organizations that are completely independent from the state exist only as an exception in the larger cities. Instead mass-organizations are organized under the umbrella, the Fatherland Front. This includes various unions e.g. for Women, Youth, Farmers and Fishermen, sports organizations and Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs). Although the government regulates their activities, they can address issues and concerns related to specific interest groups. In addition, the potential influence of individuals and groups within these structures should not be ignored. In spite of Vietnam being a one-party state, provincial authorities and larger mass-organizations have often a relatively independent and powerful position, and discussions and disagreements within the government systems exist although it is not visible for the public. This may be particularly the case for Vietnam today i.e. a country in transition between an agricultural and industrial nation, between a plan and market economy, and between a generation who survived the war and a generation born into peace.

Hence even the more government and party-influenced mass-organizations have a potential for and do take on roles similar to civil society organizations on advocacy and service delivery. They often also have a unique position as organizations as they represent particular interest groups on all levels of society from the grassroots and upwards, and this enables them to access provincial and central decision makers with issues of concern. Because of this it is vital that INGOs continue to work closely with these organizations on awareness raising measures and on facilitating advocacy work rather than just working around them.

¹⁷ Source: Quy, Le Thi, September 2006, Report Survey and Project Evaluation for NCA Vietnam: Promote Gender Equity – Reduce Domestic Violence, Quang Dien District, Thua Thien Hue Province.

During recent years Vietnam has seen a positive development of a gradual opening up for more civil society involvement, particularly on a grassroots level in the form of Community Based Organizations. Their involvement has been encouraged on the account of several social concerns, primarily HIV and AIDS and poverty alleviation, including the involvement of the poor in development activities¹⁸. This gradual opening up has also included FBOs and their role in charitable and social work as religious organizations e.g. the Buddhist Associations and Catholic Dioceses, and as churches, pagodas, religious orders and charity clinics¹⁹. Still a certain degree of reluctance can be registered with regard to how far and how fast this development shall go, something that must be seen in light of Vietnam's history. This is also valid with respect to the government's opening up for the establishment of non-profit organizations since 1999. Although such organizations may be established, a considerable government control over their establishment, operation and dissolution remains. A new law on associations is expected in 2007, and its content may give a clear indication on the future direction for the government's involvement in nurturing or controlling a stronger and more diverse domestic civil society²⁰.

1.5.2 Role of NCA partners in Civil Society

NCA's partners belong mostly to a group of organizations between those directly under the structure of national ministries and People's Committees and classical civil society organizations. For the partners under the Fatherland Front, NCA focuses on capacity building to raise their awareness of social issues and their ability to engage in addressing concerns of the poor and marginalized. Another group are the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and the Boards of Management (BoM) that operate on the grassroots level. While the latter consists of representatives from the People's Committees, the mass-organizations and the people themselves, the former is composed only of local men and women from the poor rural communities or of people infected or affected by HIV. The aim of both structures is to provide space for participation, and to empower local people to advocate for their own concerns and rights in the local community and towards government authorities²¹.

2.0 NCA value added

Through a nearly 15 years presence in Vietnam, NCA has built a good working relationship with local authorities particularly in the central province of Thua Thien Hue and the northern province of Haiphong. This includes the so-called People's Committees, who are the government authorities on commune, district and provincial levels. In addition to Thua Thien Hue and Haiphong, NCA also worked in 2007 in the central provinces of Quang Tri and Danang, and in the northern provinces of Quang Ninh and Haidoung. During the same year it also introduced activities connected to its FBO program on HIV and AIDS, in Hanoi and HCMC. The program activities spanned from community development programs (called participation and good governance in this country plan) for resettled and marginalized families, HIV and AIDS prevention and care through working with prisons, ethnic women, children and football, FBOs and self-help groups for people living with HIV (PLHIV) and domestic violence (called gender-based violence in this country plan). During 2007, NCA will support some 780 households through its community development programs, reach over 10,000 prisoners and 1,000 ethnic women with information on HIV and AIDS, assist 15 self-help groups with people

¹⁸ See also the website of Global Policy Forum and the article of Gita Sabharwal and Than Thi Thien Huong (2005) from Civicus for more information and a slightly different perspective.

¹⁹ For more information on which faiths see part 7.0 Rationale for Choice of Partners, Resource Organizations, and Strategic Alliances, page 33.

²⁰ See also the website of the United States International Grantmaking, the Council on Foundations, which have substantial information on the legal aspects of establishing non-profit funds or organizations in Vietnam.

²¹ For more information on the capacity of these partners, see chapter 7.1, page 35.

infected and affected by HIV, and provide information and support to over 1200 men and women on domestic violence.

In comparison with most other NCA countries, NCA Vietnam is semi-operational. This implies working closely with local mass-organizations, boards of management and other types of organizations such as FBOs for the implementation of programs. As partners are in general very weak on project management, NCA project officers work closely with the local structures and organizations both to provide capacity building on both the issues addressed as well as project management, and for monitoring of activities. The emphasis is on a participatory methodology involving all phases of the project cycle, planning and budgeting, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation. Budget transfers to partners are generally small, and all accounting is conducted centrally by NCA in its country office in Hue.

While the aim is to create self-sufficiency through developing organizations into full partners, this semi-operational status also has additional advantages. For example it has created a strong understanding and identification among NCA staff towards issues and concerns of poor and vulnerable groups. As a consequence NCA in Vietnam is known for its grassroots approach and the strong commitment of its staff to participatory development. This successful and bottom-up approach that was first applied for integrated rural community development, has been transferred to other program areas such as HIV and AIDS and gender-based violence. It has contributed to greater transparency regarding plans and budgets, the building of trust both among people and authorities, the fostering of ownership of the communities supported, and finally to the empowerment of vulnerable groups.

Although the focus has been on the rights holders, NCA has always emphasized the connection to the duty bearers. Structures such as Boards of Management and Gender Committees, with representatives from the local People's Committees and mass-organizations, have facilitated this link. A priority for the partnerships with these groups has been capacity-building in order to enable them to better address the concerns of marginalized groups through the government system.

NCA Vietnam is known as an organization not afraid of pioneering new approaches and areas of intervention. In 1996 it was one of the first INGOs to start program work related to HIV and AIDS. The same year NCA also initiated cooperation with FBOs, established the first interfaith Coordination Board in 2000, and advocated on a national level from 2004 for the involvement of FBOs in HIV and AIDS programming work. Equally pioneering was the HIV and AIDS work in prisons that started in 2001, and the pilot project on domestic violence in 2005.

The common approach has been first a pilot project, and then advocacy for scaling –up the intervention. NCA has obtained authorities' acceptance for expansions by organizing study trips to its successful programs in Thailand and Hue and by inviting partners from for example FBOs and prisons to share their experiences with potential new partners.

Since the start in 1994, NCA has built a group of local staff with extensive project management experience and with a background in community development, HIV and AIDS and gender issues. This pool of experience is increasingly being used across the thematic areas e.g. HIV and AIDS and gender knowledge being applied also in community development and visa-versa. This is a strength as NCA moves into new areas requiring an integrated approach such as migration and trafficking.

II. NCA INTERVENTION STRATEGY

3.0 Thematic Analysis and Priorities

In the first chapter on country context analysis a number of rights deficits emerged. As NCA does not have the capacity to work effectively on all of these, a number of right claims have been identified below as priorities for NCA Vietnam. While each right is supported by normative rights frameworks, either as ratified international conventions also by Vietnam²² or as domestic law, NCA's starting point is poor people's own lived experiences of poverty and exclusion.

3.1 Specific rights to be addressed by the program

The specific rights to be addressed by the country program for Vietnam are:

Participation and Accountable Governance: This area will address uprooted people and rural populations' right to an adequate standard of living and freedom from exploitation in a time of socio-economic change. According to article 11.1 in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: "*...everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing, and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living condition...*". Rural women are given a particular priority for their participation in development in article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The program will also address people's right to information which is stipulated in the decree on the exercise of democracy in communes, where people's right to information on issues such as communes' socio-economic development and land use plans is emphasised²³. The right to be informed, to assemble and form associations is also protected through article 69 of the Constitution of Vietnam, as long as it is "*...in accordance with the provisions of the law*"²⁴.

HIV and AIDS: The focus of this area is on PLHIVs' and their children's right to sustainable support as specified in the Vietnamese law on Prevention and Control of HIV AND AIDS. This states in article 4 that PLHIVs have a range of rights such as to: "a) *Integrated life within community and society, b) Treatment and health care, c) Education, vocational training and employment, d) protection of privacy and confidentiality and f) other legal rights as provided by this law and other related legal provisions*". Particular vulnerable groups that will be addressed by the Vietnam program are children, women and people in detention. The Convention on the Rights of the Child states children's right to "*...the highest attainable standard of health*" (article 24), "*...a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development*" (article 27) and "*to education*" (article 28). Detainees right to "*...be treated with humanity...*" is specified in article 10 in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Gender-Based Violence: This area will address women's and children's right to protection from violence, oppression and exploitation. In CEDAW, states are requested to work towards eliminating "*...the idea of the inferiority of women...*" and "*...stereotyped roles for men and women...*" (article 5), "*...to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women*" (article 6) and "*...equality with men before the law*"

²² For a quick overview of which conventions Vietnam has ratified see UNDP and the Human Development Report (2006), pages 384 to 391.

²³ Source: Socialist Republic of Vietnam 2003, Decree no. 79, promulgating the regulation on the exercise of democracy in communes

²⁴ Source: Socialist Republic of Vietnam 1992, the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

(article 15). Article 2 of the convention on Transnational Organized Crimes²⁵ commits to preventing and combating trafficking and to protecting and assisting the victims with "...full respect for their human rights". Women's rights to protection against violence is also addressed in the Law on Gender Equality that was adopted by Vietnam's National Assembly on 21 November 2006, and which came into effect on 1 July 2007. This law forbids gender-based violence at workplaces, public areas and in families²⁶ and "...reflect clearly the fundamental principles and provisions of CEDAW".²⁷

3.2 Thematic focus

In this revised country plan the former thematic areas of education, food security and income generation have been integrated into participation and accountable governance. Emergency preparedness and disaster response and issues related to environment and resource management can also be found under this heading. The three thematic areas for this country plan for NCA Vietnam are therefore:

- 3.2.1 Secure living standards through participation and accountable governance
- 3.2.2 Build sustainability in Vietnam's HIV and AIDS programming
- 3.2.3 Enable a life free from violence and exploitation for both women and men

3.2.1 Secure living standards through participation and accountable governance

This program area seeks to strengthen the participation of uprooted people and poor and vulnerable groups in decisions concerning the development of their communities. It will include issues related to management of local natural resources as well as access to social services and economic development. A central element of this program area will be people's right to information in order to protect their livelihoods and to make informed decisions.

Maintaining an adequate standard of living in a time of social change: This is a response to the trend of resettling people and migration to urban centers in Vietnam and neighbouring Southeast Asian countries. The primary reason for resettlement is infrastructure projects that require state land expropriation. Migration is caused by push factors such as low agricultural productivity, a lack of land, the degradation and depletion of critical resources for people's livelihoods, debt burdens, crop failures, animal diseases, and in general few, if any, off-farm income alternatives. Among pull-factors is the dream of a better life. Both contribute to a constant trickle from the countryside of its most productive people leaving behind communities of single mothers and sometimes fathers, the aged, the disabled, the chronic sick and people with an obligation to maintaining the family farm (men) or taking care of old parents (women). The consequence is an increasing burden for the people, often women, left behind, and a risk of break-ups of families. In turn this may contribute to more children dropping out of school, higher consumption of alcohol and the spread via migrant returnees of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs).

Improving local natural resource management to secure rural livelihoods: Over-exploitation, poor management and pollution are all contributing to the degradation of natural resources related to the land and the sea. Pollution results from numerous factors including the overuse of fertilizers and pesticides, and waste from households and small enterprises. Over-exploitation is a consequence of for example destructive fishing and unsustainable farming methods. Poor management is due to a lack of regulation of collective resources, conflicting interests among others from private parties, and a lack of

²⁵ According to UN Office on Drugs and Crime website, Vietnam has signed, but not ratified convention.

²⁶ Source: Website Asian Development Bank, Addressing violence against women and girls

²⁷ Source: Madame Ha Thi Khiet 2007, Introductory statement on Vietnam's combined 5th and 6th national report on the implementation of the UN CEDAW, page 4

local awareness, capacity and organization to manage them sustainably. Consequences are potentially increasing debt burdens, greater vulnerability, decreasing incomes and falling living standards.

Communities providing emergency preparedness and disaster response to save lives, health, property and livelihoods: The problem addressed is poor local preparations for facing more frequent and more devastating typhoons, floods and mudslides, also as a consequence of climate change. Root causes are a lack of awareness and involvement of local people, authorities' budget limitations and the capacity of local authorities to prepare for and coordinate disaster response. The consequences are a lack of local plans with clearly assigned tasks and responsibilities, outdated equipment and few adequate emergency shelters. In turn this results in poor dissemination of information, weak coordination and a slow and inadequate response with loss of lives, health, property and livelihoods as ultimate consequences.

3.2.2 Build sustainability in Vietnam's HIV and AIDS programming

Official development assistance to Vietnam is possibly peaking, and HIV and AIDS is one of its most favoured areas. This program area will therefore focus on building local capacity to manage and sustain activities related to prevention of HIV, care of PLHIVs and their children, and reduction of stigma and discrimination. Primary target groups are PLHIVs and faith-based organizations in close cooperation with Vietnamese government authorities. A particular target group will be detainees, who are either HIV-positive or at risk of becoming infected.

Making prevention activities and care for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) sustainable: Among the current challenges is the weak involvement of social agents such as FBOs, except in Hue and Ho Chi Minh City. This is due to a lack of awareness and knowledge of HIV and AIDS, a limited role in social issues until recently, and few financial and human resources to implement program activities. The result is a vicious circle, where FBOs and others cannot mobilize local communities to become involved in their efforts to both prevent the spread of HIV and to increase recognition for and support the daily struggle of PLHIVs and their families. Labelling of AIDS as a social evil silences PLHIVs and discourages them and others from becoming involved as caregivers and advocates. In addition a lack of networking and coordination between PLHIVs, governmental and non-governmental organizations results in less effective use of resources. Consequences for PLHIVs are no reliable local access to quality care and health services including expensive Anti-Retroviral Drugs. As their health declines and their status becomes known, their children face stigmatisation at school and an uncertain future.

3.2.3 Enable a life free from violence and exploitation for both women and men

This program area will address issues related to two types of violence particularly, but not exclusively, against women. One is domestic violence and the other is sexual and other forms of exploitation. The former will include awareness rising for both men and women on gender issues and measures for more rapid interventions to assist victims. The latter will focus both on increasing potential migrant populations' awareness of how to protect themselves against exploitation, and assistance and reintegration of particularly women, who have experienced situations symptomatic of trafficking.

Promote gender equity – reduce domestic violence: The root cause of domestic violence is gender inequity and stereotyped gender roles. Two factors, alcohol and poverty, influence the magnitude of domestic violence negatively. Men believe they have a born right to "educate" their wives, and women that they should serve and obey the orders of their fathers and husbands. Women develop an inferiority complex and an inability to act. Local authorities see domestic violence as a private matter, and do not feel obliged to act as the law puts all the responsibility for taking initiative on the woman. They also lack knowledge on gender issues and relevant laws and measures on how to intervene. While men misunderstand their rights, women are not aware of theirs. Domestic violence has

many negative consequences; it damages women's health, it forces them sometimes to divorce or flee, and it makes it more difficult for the family to escape the poverty trap. Children are neglected and affected psychologically and developmentally.

Strengthening vulnerable migrants – combating trafficking: Rural women are often disadvantaged due to less education. Hence they do not have the same alternatives as men to find formal employment. In addition many young girls and women are forced to migrate due to a sexual relations outside formal marriage or as a consequence of their obligation to earn money for their poor families. Instead of information about potential dangers by migration, and how to protect themselves against potential exploitation, they receive a "glossy" picture of the benefits of migration. At their destination they are vulnerable to exploitation as they are illegal or do not register with local authorities. This makes them dependent on their "employers", and excludes them also from social services or assistance from police. Their lack of knowledge and life experience exposes them to STDs, and to a life in servitude. No access to safe houses, counseling centers and reintegration programs makes an escape difficult. Potential stigmatization provides an obstacle to a return to their local communities.

4.0 Strategies for Rights Holders and Duty Bearers

In NCA's rights based approach we seek to engage both rights holders and duty bearers in finding solutions on how to improve the situation of poor and vulnerable groups. Although different strategies may be chosen for rights holders and duty bearers a particular role of NCA is to facilitate linkages between the prioritised rights holders and the most relevant duty bearers.

4.1 Rights Holders

The prioritised rights holders and the corresponding strategies for each thematic focus area are:

Theme	Right Holders	Strategies
Participation and accountable governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uprooted people i.e. resettled or migrant families with priority to single, grandparent and sibling led households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness about their legal rights to claim support from partner. Capacity building on how to access social services. Capacity building on livelihood strategies realistic for a single parent. Support organization of Self-Help Groups of parents for child minding. Organize activities and support to prevent children from dropping out from school.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor rural families dependent on collective natural resources for their livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity on collective natural resource management. Help organize management groups. Support participatory development of plans. Develop sustainable livelihood strategies with minimal consequences for the environment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor communities exposed to natural disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of potential emergencies, and provide skills on how to prepare and respond to disasters. Help organize disaster response and self-help groups.

HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLHIV and AIDS patients in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help organize Self-Help Groups for care and support. • Build capacity on HIV and AIDS, care, advocacy and project management. • Support networking and resource mobilization.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orphaned and vulnerable children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize networks for community-based care and support. • Enable children to stay in school through reducing stigma and discrimination.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower children and youth through life skills education incl. on HIV and AIDS together with sports activities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic minority women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help organize communicator groups of ethnic women on HIV and AIDS. • Build capacity on HIV and AIDS, gender, communications and project management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLHIV and AIDS patients in prisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help organize Self-Help Groups for support, end-of-life care and prevention.
Gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women – victims of domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising on gender, CEDAW and related laws. • Help organize Self-Help Groups and networking. • Assist victims through interventions, counseling and shelter.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants, particularly women and girls, victims or potential victims of exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising on gender, STDs and HIV and AIDS, CEDAW, laws protecting their rights as migrants and employees. • Support networking among migrants.

4.2 Duty Bearers

The prioritised duty bearers and NCA's corresponding strategies for each thematic focus area are:

Theme	Duty Bearers	Strategies
Participation and accountable governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village heads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower through building capacity and ability to raise issues of concern for their village towards government authorities. • Support with strengthening networking with other village heads.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's Committees (the local authorities) on commune level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build awareness of the issues (migration, environment, emergency). • Build capacity to advocate issues and concerns to a higher level in the People's Committee structure. • Connect with rights holders through BoMs
	Mass-organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FU: Fishing Unions • FA: Farmers Associations • RC: Red Cross 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build awareness on relevant issues. • Build capacity and empowerment to deal with the issues (e.g. resources). • Help organize and network with others. • Partner on emergency preparedness (RC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of their legal obligations towards remaining family. • Support to maintain contact and set up safe remittance to remaining family.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri-/aquaculture extension staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity for more effective coordination and support to farmers.

	<p>Provincial/District Departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOLISA: Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs • DONRE: Natural Resources & Environment • DOF: Fishery • DARD: Agriculture & Rural Developm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness on relevant issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Consequences of migration-DOLISA – Environmental issues-DONRE, DARD – Resource Management-DOF – Emergency preparedness • Connect with right-holders through trainings and meetings.
HIV and AIDS	<p>Health Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APC: AIDS Prevention Center • VAAC: Vietnam Administration for AIDS Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect with right-holders through trainings, meetings and referral system. • Build capacity to improve effectiveness. • Advocate for policy support, sustainable services, a grassroots focus, and effective resource mobilization and allocation. • Partner for sharing information.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith-based organizations (FBOs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of social issues. • Build HIV and AIDS, project management and resource mobilization knowledge and skills. • Support with initial services and learning. • Connect with rights holders, health authorities and the FF. • Mobilize human and local financial resources. • Advocate for interfaith cooperation and FBOs' role in social work.
	<p>Other mass-organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FF: Fatherland Front • WU: Women's Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness on relevant issues. • Build HIV and AIDS, project management and resource mobilization skills (WU). • Connect with rights holders and FBOs. • Assist with advocating PLHIV and OVC concerns to other government structures. • Partner for government and community legitimacy and to mobilize human and financial resources.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLHIV and FBO caregivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build HIV and AIDS and advocacy capacity. • Help organize networks of care. • Connect with FBOs and other duty bearers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build HIV and AIDS knowledge and skills. • Help organize support and care to PLHIV.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other INGOs, UN organizations and donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for sustainable services and support • Network to prevent overlap and duplication. • Raise tolerance of context specific issues.
	<p>Football For All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFA: Norwegian Football Assoc. • DoET: Education and Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner for life skills training incl. on HIV and AIDS towards children and youth engaged in sports activities.

Gender-based violence	Provincial/District Departments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOLISA: Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs • DOET: Education and Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of issues. • Advocacy on greater transparency and accountability on migration and labour exportation. (DOLISA) • Advocacy on integration of relevant issues e.g. gender, child rights and life-skills education into school activities.
	Judiciary system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build awareness on the issues for better and more just law enforcement (domestic violence).
	Mass-organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Union • Farmers' Association Health authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local health clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support advocacy through government structures on domestic violence, migration and labour/sexual exploitation. • Build capacity on issues and skills (counselling of victims). • Partner for program implementation and reduction of stigma. • Support networking with relevant agencies and INGOs.
	INGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCA Laos • AFESIP UN organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIAP International org. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM, ILO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize support to victims at destination: safe shelter, health and other social services. • Organize assistance for reintegration. • Networking and sharing of information. • Advocacy on specific issues.

5.0 Geographic Focus

NCA's geographic focus under participation and accountable governance will be maintained on traditional rural areas. Gender-Based Violence pilots will continue in traditional areas, and then expand with an established project model to new areas where domestic violence, migration and/or trafficking are major issues. Depending on future funding the latter program may also be expanded to urban areas. Due to the magnitude of HIV and AIDS in urban areas, most of the resources of this program will go to Vietnam's larger cities. However some smaller programs, particularly on HIV prevention and life skills, will be implemented in both urban and rural areas through other programs including Football For All. This program is directed towards children and youth between 7 and 16 years old, and is supported by the Norwegian Football Association.

NCA's plan, depending on funding and government approvals, is to continue or expand its work in or to the following provinces.

Region	Province	Program	Continue/ expand?
North:	Hanoi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV and AIDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Faith-Based Organizations 	Expand 07
	Haiphong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV and AIDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Faith-Based Organizations → Life-skills together with Football For All → Prisons → Self-Help Groups for PLHIV 	Continue Expand 08 Continue Continue
	Haiduong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV and AIDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Prisons 	Continue
	Quang Ninh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV and AIDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Prisons → Faith-Based Organizations • Gender-Based Violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Safe migration 	Continue Expand 08 Expand 09?

Central:	Danang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation and accountable governance → Emergency preparedness • HIV and AIDS: → Faith-Based Organizations 	Expand 09 Expand 07
	Quang Binh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV and AIDS → Prisons 	Expand 07/08
	Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation and Accountable Governance → Adequate standard of living • HIV and AIDS: → Ethnic women → Life skills together with Football For All → Prisons • Gender-Based Violence → Safe migration/trafficking 	Expand 08/09 Continue Expand 08 Continue Expand 08/09
South:	Thua Thien Hue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation and Accountable Governance → Adequate standard of living → Natural Resource Management → Emergency preparedness • HIV and AIDS: → Faith-Based Organizations → Life skills together with Football For All → Prisons • Gender-Based Violence → Domestic Violence → Safe migration/trafficking 	Continue Continue Expand 08 Continue Expand 08 Continue Continue Expand 08
	Ho Chi Minh City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV and AIDS: → Faith-Based Organizations 	Expand 07
	Can Tho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV and AIDS: → Faith-Based Organizations 	Expand 08

III. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

6.0 Program objectives per thematic focus area

Estimated scope of each program in terms of size is:

Thematic focus	Project	Geographic scope	Number of people reached*
Participation and accountable governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening families of rural migrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-4 out-migration communes and 2 districts in the Thua Thien Hue province with possible expansion to two communes in Lao Bao, Quang Tri. • Four communes in the Ta Trach resettlement area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 200 households in TT Hue with support for income-generation and education. • 580 resettled households
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving local natural resource management to secure rural livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-4 new villages around the Tam Giang Lagoon in the Thua Thien Hue province in addition to the existing two villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 80% of an average of 600 inhabitants for each village.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities providing emergency preparedness and disaster response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two communes around the Tam Gian Lagoon in the Thua Thien Hue province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 80% of an average number of villagers for each commune of 600 people.

HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human dignity in prisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 8 and 10 prisons in Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri, Haiphong, Quang Ninh, Haiduong and possibly one additional province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 10,000 prisoners with information on HIV and AIDS, and over 1000 AIDS patients.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mothers & Wives care and support clubs (Self-Help groups for PLHIV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Self-Help Groups in Haiphong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An average of 25 members per SHG that is 500 HIV-infected and -affected individuals in total.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening ethnic women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 communes in the Lia area of Lao Bao in the Quang Tri province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 1500 ethnic women with information on HIV and AIDS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life-skills for children/youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-5 football clubs in Thua Thien Hue, Haiphong and Quang Tri. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project depends on funding and development of a concept.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaling-up the faith-based response to HIV and AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 18 to 20 Catholic and Buddhist FBOs in 8 provinces (Angiang, Cantho, Danang, Hanoi, Haiphong, HCMC, Hue and Quangninh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 35,000 followers with information on HIV and AIDS, some 1,400 PLHIV and some 640 OVC.
Gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote gender equity – reduce domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 villages and 2 districts to the 9 existing villages and 2 districts in Thua Thien Hue province. Possible expansion to 2 villages and 1 district in Lao Bao in Quang Tri. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 60% of an average number of some 1000 inhabitants reached with one or more activities incl. information.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening vulnerable migrants – combating trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 villages and 2 districts in Thua Thien Hue province with a possible expansion to Lao Bao in Quang Tri. • A reintegration program has been set-up in Hue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 60% reached with information on migration of an average number of 400 adults and youth (12-50) per village. • Some 10 trafficking victims have benefited from the services.

* Kindly note that the figures under number of people reached are very rough estimates. These figures will have to be further refined when the various projects are developed and potential rights holders have been identified.

6.1 Secure living standards through participation and accountable governance:

Overall goal: Rural communities in NCA's project areas are able to respond to socio-economic changes and natural disasters, and to manage their resources and livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

Improving local natural resource management to secure rural livelihoods

<p>1. Specific Objective: <i>Local communities apply knowledge and skills and have the organization necessary to sustainably manage natural resources critical to their livelihoods.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 4 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Villagers and the commune People's Committee takes environmental concerns into consideration for their initiatives, decisions and income-generating activities.</i> • <i>Local management groups, commune and district People's Committees, agri-/aquaculture workers and villagers cooperate and share responsibility for managing collective resources.</i> • <i>80% of villagers do not use destructive fish- or farming methods.</i> • <i>60% of villagers apply ecological agri-/ aquaculture production methods.</i> 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison with the PRA report and database. • Interviews • Observations • Project reports • Meeting minutes
<p>1.1 Expected result: Alternative income-generating activities have been implemented that contribute to improve the standard of living of farmers and fishermen.</p>	<p>1.1 Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <p>1.1.1. At least 60% of the villagers express a greater satisfaction with their standard of living.</p> <p>1.1.2. The program has successfully established at least one new alternative income source.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison with the PRA report and data base. • Interviews • Observation
<p>1.2 Expected result: Local Management Groups, relevant mass-organizations, commune People's Committees and villagers have received training on how to manage local natural resources in a more sustainable manner.</p>	<p>1.2 Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <p>1.2.1. 90% of fishermen and seafood farmers have received training on alternative and sustainable fishing and farming methods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Observations • Project reports • Meeting minutes
<p>1.3 Expected result: Local management groups (fishing or farmers' unions or other community organizations) have been established with clear and shared tasks and responsibilities.</p>	<p>1.3 Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <p>1.3.1. Assigned tasks of all parties on resource management are agreed and known to all.</p> <p>1.3.2. The local management groups meet at least monthly, and quarterly with local authorities.</p> <p>1.3.3. 70% of all villagers participate in the natural resource management activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation agreements • Interviews • Observations • Project reports • Meeting minutes

Maintaining an adequate standard of living in a time of social change: Strengthening families of rural migrants. This project will focus on out-migration communities and is linked to the program on migration/trafficking under gender-based violence.

<p>2. Specific Objective: <i>Vulnerable rural households (in particular single-parent, grandparent and sibling headed households) supported by the program are able to maintain their standard of living and the children at school. Poor female-headed households and girls are prioritised.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% of both the girls and boys supported have not had any interruption of their educational progress since the start of the program. • At least 60% of all households supported express a greater satisfaction with their standard of living. 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures from local school authorities • Interviews
<p>2.1 Expected result: Children of families in difficult circumstances, where at least one parent has migrated, are supported to attend school or kindergarten.</p>	<p>2.1 Indicators 2 years after start: 2.1.1. 98% of both the girls and boys supported attend kindergarten, primary or secondary school.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures from local school authorities. • Interviews
<p>2.2 Expected result: Families in difficult circumstances with at least one parent as a migrant, are supported to maintain as a minimum their standard of living.</p>	<p>2.2 Indicators 3 years after start: 80% of the households have been able to maintain their living standard. All activities take into account the increased labour burden of single and grandparent headed households, and in particular female-headed households. 90% of the households have safe water and sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison with baseline survey and PRA report • Reports from local authorities • Interviews • Observation

Maintaining an adequate standard of living in a time of social change: Focus on resettled people among others as a consequence of the Ta Trach resettlement program.

<p>3. Specific Objective: <i>Resettled households are at a minimum able to keep their children at school and achieve an improved standard of living at their new home.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 5 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of both the girls and boys supported have had no interruption of their educational progress since the start of the program. • 60% of the resettled households express satisfaction with the material aspects of their new life (living standard and access to services). 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures from school authorities • Interviews
<p>3.1 Expected result: Activities have been implemented that contribute to diversify and improve the livelihoods of resettled households.</p>	<p>3.1 Indicators 3 years after start: 3.1.1. 80% of the resettled households have diversified their livelihoods. 3.1.2. The program has successfully established at least two new alternative income sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison with baseline and PRA report • Interviews • Observation • Progress reports

<p>3.2 Expected result: Improvement of water systems and installation of sanitation have contributed to better health among resettled families' health.</p>	<p>3.2 Indicators 3 years after start: 3.2.1. 95% of the households have access to enough clean water. 3.2.2. 90% of the households use a proper latrine. 3.2.3. 90% of the households demonstrate improved knowledge of sanitation and hygiene.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Observation
<p>3.3 Expected result: Kindergartens have been equipped with basic teaching aids and both girls and boys, in danger of dropping out of school, have received scholarships.</p>	<p>3.3 Indicators 3 years after start: 3.3.1. 100% of the kindergartens have basic teaching aids. 3.3.2. 95% of both the girls and boys of the resettled families supported by the program attend kindergarten and primary school.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures of school attendance. • Interviews
<p>3.4 Expected result: Resettled communities have received capacity building on various issues helping them to address issues of common concern.</p>	<p>3.4 Indicators 3 years after start: 3.4.1. BoM members and Self-Help Group leaders use their knowledge on project management, community organization and advocacy to address common concerns of the local community. 3.4.2. Local authorities and villagers have knowledge about HIV and AIDS and gender issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Observations
<p>3.5 Expected result: Resettled communities have established structures of self-help/interest groups.</p>	<p>3.5 Indicators 1 year after start: 3.5.1. Self-Help Groups meet minimum quarterly and twice a year with local authorities (commune People's Committee). 3.5.2. Self-Help Groups participate actively at each phase of the project cycle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Meeting minutes • Interviews • Training programs • Observation

Communities providing emergency preparedness and disaster response to save lives, health, property and livelihoods.

<p>4. Specific Objective: <i>Local communities and NCA Vietnam are able to mitigate the consequences of devastating floods and typhoons.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Community-based emergency preparedness and disaster response plans are reviewed and rehearsed at least once a year.</i> • <i>NAV's emergency preparedness and disaster response plan is reviewed with the participation of the whole office at least once a year.</i> 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed plan • Program and minutes from rehearsal and reviews
<p>4.1 Expected result: Through a participatory process involving local authorities, relevant mass-organizations and villagers, selected communities have been assisted to develop plans for emergency preparedness and disaster response.</p>	<p>4.1 Indicators 1 year after start: 4.1.1. Emergency preparedness and disaster response plans are available to the local communities. 4.1.2. Representatives of local authorities, mass-organizations and villagers have developed plans jointly. 4.1.3. Individuals know their assigned tasks and responsibilities for emergency preparedness and disaster response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans available • Minutes from planning sessions

<p>4.2 Expected result: Local relief teams, adults and children have received training on how to respond to an emergency situation.</p>	<p>4.2 Indicators 2 years after start: 4.2.1. 80% of the adults and 95% of the children attending schools have participated in relevant training. 4.2.2. 100% of the members of the relief teams have participated in rescue training and rehearsals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists from training sessions • Workshop programs
<p>4.3 Expected result: Communities have been equipped with an early warning system, life vests, buoys and boats, and identified shelters with a basic package for responding to a natural disaster.</p>	<p>4.3 Indicators 2 years after start: 4.3.1. Identified shelters with a basic package for responding to a natural disaster are accessible to the local community. 4.3.2. The community has an early warning system. 4.3.3. Relief teams and fishermen life vests, buoys and boats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation and verification through observation • Purchase orders
<p>4.4 Expected result: NCA Vietnam has developed a plan for its office and an MoU for a cooperation with its fellow ACT member Church World Services (CWS) on how to respond to an emergency situation at one of its project sites.</p>	<p>4.4 Indicators 1 year after start: 4.4.1. An emergency preparedness and disaster response plan has been completed together with CWS. 4.4.2. NCA Vietnam staff has been trained on emergency preparedness and response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan • MoU • Meeting minutes • Training program

Assumptions and risks:

1. Assumptions: Improving local natural resource management to secure rural livelihoods:
 - Local authorities support efforts to address destructive fishing/farming.
 - The ecological models applied do not have unknown negative side effects, and they contribute to a higher standard of living.
 - The local management group functions according to intentions.
 - Related resource management activities in the same area are coordinated.
 - There are no animal or crop epidemics or severe floods.
 - The budget is sufficient to carry out the program activities.

2. Assumptions: Maintaining an adequate living under social change (migration/resettlements):
 - Local authorities are interested, support and take active part in the program.
 - No other major and similar program is implemented in the same area.
 - There are no animal or crop diseases, severe floods or typhoons that affect the program negatively.
 - The budget is sufficient to carry out program activities.

3. Assumptions: Communities providing emergency preparedness and disaster response to save lives, health, property and livelihoods:
 - Local authorities are interested and take active part in the program.
 - Activities can be properly coordinated among the participating local authorities, mass-organizations and the people themselves.
 - No other major and similar program is implemented in the same area.
 - Funds are available.

Links between partners and program objectives

The core partners listed below are the entities with whom NCA Vietnam enters into agreements. Other important partners, who are a part of these entities, are the Village Head, the Commune People's Committee, the mass organizations (e.g. Farmers Association or Fishing Union) and the Self-Help Groups. The latter is composed only of the poor people themselves. For emergency preparedness other important partners are already existing structures of People's Committees and mass-organizations under the Fatherland Front. These entities are usually responsible for reacting to emergency situations in local communities.

Partner	Type of organ.	Geographic focus	Intervention
<u>CORE PARTNERS</u>			<i>Intervention from NCA:</i>
• Board of Management	Representative organization	Thua Thien Hue Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize in order to ensure participative project management. Provide capacity building. Support advocacy efforts.
<u>RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS</u>			<i>Support from resource organization:</i>
• Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry	State University	Thua Thien Hue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice on program design. Cooperation on providing training.
• DARD, DOF, DOLISA, DONRE	Government departments on provincial level	Thua Thien Hue Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation on providing training. Advice on program design. Dialogue with NCA and core partner on policies and regulations.
• Red Cross	Mass-organization	Thua Thien Hue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation on program components and training.
• Flood and Storm Control Committees	Government agency	Thua Thien Hue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing information and guidance. Coordination of emergency relief.
• Church World Services	INGO (and ACT member)	North+South Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation on plan for emergency preparedness and disaster response.
<u>STRATEGIC ALLIANCES</u>			<i>Cooperation areas - strategic alliances:</i>
• Districts People's Committee	Government authorities on district level	Thua Thien Hue Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy on specific issues versus the provincial People's Committee.
• Disaster Mitigation Working Group • Other NGOs	Network of NGOs in emergency relief	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint assessments. Coordination of emergency relief. Advocacy on specific issues. Networking and sharing of information.
• People's Aid Coordination Committee	Government agency	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of joint assessment Coordination of emergency relief. Approval of working permits.
• Church World Services	INGO (and ACT member)	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual support for emergency relief activities.

6.2 Build sustainability in Vietnam's HIV and AIDS programming

Overall goal: Vietnamese organisations have the knowledge, human and financial resources necessary to, together with local communities and authorities, reduce stigmatisation and spread of HIV, and improve and sustain the quality of care and support for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and their children.

The term NAV's partners refer to Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), mass-organizations (Women's and Youth Unions), prison managers, Self-Help Groups of PLHIV and football clubs supported by Football For All in Vietnam.

<p>1. Specific Objective: <i>NAV's partners are able to initiate, develop and implement HIV and AIDS programs appropriate for their target group, their competence and setting.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 5 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of all partners have the necessary organizational structure and competence to maintain their activities. • Partners manage their HIV and AIDS programs in a transparent and accountable manner. • Partners involve pro-actively PLHIVs in all phases of their activities. • 90% of all partners plan for and implement annually activities that target the most pressing HIV and AIDS issues in their local community. 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisational chart • Plans • Budgets • Progress reports • Interviews • Observations
<p>1.1 Expected result: Partners have been trained on the necessary organizational, administrative and management issues to develop and carry out activities on their own.</p>	<p>1.1 Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <p>1.1.1. Partners take initiative to and implement activities on their own.</p> <p>1.1.2. Partners organize training activities for new staff and volunteers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans • Progress reports • Meeting minutes • Interviews • Observation • Documentation • Audits • Training programs
<p>1.2 Expected result: Partners organize activities that contribute to greater acceptance, inclusion and protection of PLHIVs' rights through applying knowledge on HIV and AIDS, mechanisms causing stigma and discrimination and relevant laws.</p>	<p>1.2 Indicators 1 year after start:</p> <p>1.2.1. Partners include anti-stigmatisation and – discrimination activities in their programs.</p> <p>1.2.2. Partners demonstrate knowledge of relevant laws on PLHIV's rights.</p> <p>1.2.3. Partners consult PLHIVs in their activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans • Progress reports • Meeting minutes • Interviews • Observations
<p>1.3 Expected result: Partners organize activities that contribute to reducing the spread of HIV through applying their knowledge on HIV and AIDS, reproductive health, gender issues and behavioural change communication.</p>	<p>1.3 Indicators 2 years after start:</p> <p>1.3.1. All partners integrate communication on HIV and AIDS and reproductive health issues into their local activities.</p> <p>1.3.2. Peer education networks with 100% coverage for prisons have been implemented.</p> <p>1.3.3. FBOs participating in the program reach 50% of their congregations with messages on prevention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans • Progress reports • Meeting minutes • Interviews • Observations
<p>1.4 Expected result: Partners organize and maintain activities on home-based, hospital- and end of life care for PLHIV.</p>	<p>1.4 Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <p>1.4.1. The model of networks of caregivers for counselling of PLHIV and their families exists in each selected project site.</p> <p>1.4.2. 70% of all PLHIV in areas covered by NCA's partners receive appropriate care and counselling.</p> <p>1.4.3. 100% of AIDS patients in prison receive end-of-life care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Meeting minutes • Observation • Interviews

<p>1.5 Expected result: Partners organize and maintain programs on care for Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC).</p>	<p>1.5 Indicators 2 years after start: 1.5.1. The model of networks of caregivers for support of OVC exists in each selected project site. 1.5.2. 70% of all identified infected and affected children in areas covered by NCA's self-help groups of PLHIV are not stigmatised and receive the necessary care and education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Meeting minutes • Observation • Interviews
<p>1.6 Expected result: Partners implement activities that demonstrate a gender-sensitive program approach.</p>	<p>1.6 Indicators 2 years after start: 1.6.1. Programs include components that target specifically women and men in accordance with problems identified and the HIV and AIDS issue addressed. This includes both with respect to women and men as HIV-positive and as caregivers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program plans • Interviews • Observation
<p>2. Specific Objective: <i>Government authorities, donors and local communities are mobilized to join the partners' efforts to reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS in Vietnam.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 4 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of FBOs and Self-Help Groups of PLHIV have been able to obtain an additional funding to NCA. • 95% of all partners meet minimum twice a year with local health authorities. 	<p>Source of Verification</p>
<p>2.1 Expected result: FBOs and Self-Help Groups of PLHIV in the local community mobilize both human and financial resources from their local communities.</p>	<p>2.1 Indicators 3 years after start: 2.1.1. Partners have expanded their networks of caregivers to new project sites. 2.1.2. One-third of partners with their own legal entity are able to raise funds from their local communities that cover 5-10% of their program activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans • Progress reports • Meeting minutes • Interviews • Observation • Audited accounts
<p>2.2 Expected result: FBOs are able to access funds from institutional donors.</p>	<p>2.2 Indicators 3 years after start: 2.2.1. One-third of partners with their own legal entity have been able to obtain funds from one institutional donor or INGO in addition to the funds from NCA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audited accounts
<p>2.3 Expected result: Partners are a part of and actively use referrals of PLHIV to complementary services offered by the government or other organisations.</p>	<p>2.3 Indicators 2 years after start: 2.3.1. Partners know how to and actively refer PLHIV to complementary services in accordance with their health situation. 2.3.2. Other institutions and organizations refer PLHIV to NCA's partners and their services. 2.3.3. 70% of all AIDS patients in the areas covered by NCA's partners can access hospital treatment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of referral system. • Documentation of referrals. • Interviews of AIDS patients. • Meeting minutes

<p>2.4 Expected result: Partners address issues of concern directly with the relevant local authorities.</p>	<p>2.4 Indicators 3 years after start: 2.4.1. Partners meet minimum twice a year with relevant health authorities to exchange information and to share concerns and experiences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans • Progress reports • Meeting minutes • Interviews
<p>2.5 Expected result: Partners participate in advocacy networks that aim to influence the sustainability of donors' and authorities' programs and policies.</p>	<p>2.5 Indicators 5 years after start: 2.5.1. Representatives from partners participate in meetings with government health authorities and other organizations on new HIV and AIDS policies and programs. 2.5.2. Partners cooperate with each other through among others interfaith cooperation, and with other organizations in their program areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Meeting minutes • Interviews
<p>3. Specific Objective: <i>Children and youth are equipped with basic life skills as a part of their involvement with Football For All.</i></p>	<p>Indicator 3 years after start: • <i>80% of all children and youth demonstrate increased knowledge about the life skills issues addressed by the Football Clubs supported by Football for All.</i></p>	<p>Source of Verification</p>
<p>3.1 Expected result: Football For All includes life skills activities that raise children's and youth's awareness of various health and social issues. (Potential issues include consequences of alcohol and drug abuse, unprotected sex and HIV and AIDS, and the importance of inclusion and equal treatment of others e.g. girls, HIV-positive, disabled and ethnic minority groups.)</p>	<p>3.1 Indicators 2 years after start: 3.1.1. A concept has been developed and implemented in 2008. 3.1.2. Instructors from Football For All and football club leaders have been trained on life skills. 3.1.3. 100% of all Football Clubs supported by Football For All include life skills education in their activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept • Training program • Plans • Documentation of activities • Interviews of children and youth.

Assumptions:

- Relevant government authorities and agencies on a national level such as V26 (responsible for prison security), Vietnam Administration for AIDS Control (VAAC) and the central Fatherland Front as well as on a provincial and local level e.g. People's Committees approve NCA's efforts in scaling up its HIV and AIDS programs.
- NCA's program work with local FBOs receives sufficient approval and support from the Buddhist Associations and the Catholic Dioceses.

- Local FBOs understand the challenges from HIV and AIDS and their role in facing them, and they are open to addressing issues related to sexuality and to inter-faith cooperation.
- Local Women's Unions actively support the transfer of rights and responsibilities for developing HIV and AIDS programs to PLHIV.
- The development of partners' accountable and transparent use of funds progress well.
- There is an agreement with Football For All and its partner, the Department of Education and Training, on a Life Skills concept for children and Youth and how to implement it.
- Funding is available.

Links between partners and program objectives

NCA Vietnam will, depending on the beneficiary group, sign agreements with the organizations mentioned below as core partners. For Faith-Based Organizations these agreements may be with provincial Buddhist Associations and Catholic Dioceses or in particular cases individual religious orders, churches and pagodas. It should be noted that the Fatherland Front (FF) is mentioned as a strategic partner below, although it is also partly an implementing partner first of all on capacity building.

Partner	Type of organ.	Geographic focus	Intervention
<i>CORE PARTNERS</i>			<i>Intervention from NCA:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Help Groups of PLHIV 	Grassroots organization	Haiphong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize management structure for project management and networks of caregivers. • Provide capacity building. • Support with initial service delivery. • Help connect with duty bearers • Access to complementary services. • Support with advocacy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's/ Youth Unions 	Mass-organization	Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize networks of communicators and peer educators. • Capacity building of ethnic women.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Union 	Mass-organization	Haiphong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize management structure for representative project management and networks of communicators and caregivers. • Provide capacity building. • Support with initial service delivery. • Access to complementary services.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith-Based Organizations 	Religious (mass-) organization	Hue, Danang Haiphong, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho, An Giang, Quang Ninh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize management structure and networks of communicators and caregivers. • Provide capacity building. • Support with initial service delivery. • Help connect with other duty bearers. • Access to complementary services. • Support with advocacy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison managers 	Government organization	Hue, Quang Ninh, Haiphong, Haiduong, Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize networks of communicators and caregivers. • Provide capacity building. • Support with initial service delivery. • Access to complementary services. • Support with advocacy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Football Clubs • Department of Education & Training 	Grassroots org. Government organization	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri, Haiphong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on life-skills education.

<u>RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS</u>			<i>Support from resource organizations:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIDS Prevention Center and other prevention and health-related agencies 	Government agencies	All NCA project sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation on providing training • Information sharing. • Advocacy on specific issues.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norwegian Football Association (NFA) 	Civil-society and sports organization	Hue, Quang Tri, Haiphong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept development and implementation of life-skills education
<u>STRATEGIC ALLIANCES</u>			<i>Cooperation areas - strategic alliances:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Football For All (FFA) in Vietnam 	NGO	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri, Haiphong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership for implementation of concept together with football activities supported by NFA.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial and central Fatherland Fronts • Vietnam Administration of AIDS Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Umbrella for mass-organizations – Government agency under Ministry of Health 	Hue, Danang Haiphong, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho, An Giang, Quang Ninh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government legitimacy • Advocacy on specific issues to other parts of the government structure • Advice on program design • Organization of training.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V26 • Ministry of Health 	Government agencies	Hue, Quang Ninh, Haiphong, Haiduong, Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government legitimacy • Advocacy on specific issues to other parts of the government structure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID • PEPFAR partners • UNICEF • UNAIDS 	Government organization, UN organizations and INGOs	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation on providing training. • Advice on program design. • Coordination of activities. • Advocacy on specific issues. • Networking and sharing of information

6.3 Enable a life free from violence and exploitation for both women and men

Overall goal: Women and men are living in dignity free from violence, exploitation and oppression with authorities recognizing and contributing to protecting their rights.

Promote gender equity – reduce domestic violence

<p>1. Specific Objective: <i>Both women and men are aware of issues related to gender equity, have information about CEDAW and relevant laws, and are willing to discuss and reflect on these issues.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Participants of the program are willing to speak about problems related to gender issues and domestic violence.</i> • <i>90% of the men participating in the clubs share housework with their wives.</i> 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observations at meetings • Interviews of husbands and wives.
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<p>1.1 Expected result: Training has been conducted on various issues related to gender and domestic violence and relevant material has been distributed.</p>	<p>Indicators 3 years after start: 1.1.1. 60% of all adults in the villages covered by the program have participated in one or more of its activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant lists for training programs
<p>1.2 Meeting places (clubs) have been set up, where both men and women can learn and share experiences on gender and domestic violence.</p>	<p>1.2 Indicators 2 years after start: 1.2.1. There exists at least 1 club for women and 1 club for men in each village participating in the program. Victims and perpetrators account for around 50% of the members. 1.2.2. Monthly meetings for learning and sharing takes place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of clubs • Meeting protocol
<p>2. Specific Objective: <i>Local authorities and relevant agencies are aware of gender issues, CEDAW, relevant laws and Gender Empowerment Assessment methodology (GEA) and contribute to protect and assist victims.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>At least one representative from all relevant authorities and agencies have received information on these topics.</i> • <i>Women's rights are taken into consideration in 90% of all domestic violence cases registered by the police.</i> • <i>Local authorities, relevant agencies and mass-organizations involve actively in providing assistance to victims.</i> 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants lists from trainings and workshops • Registered cases by police • Review of court cases • Interviews with victims
<p>2.1 Expected result: Meetings and workshops have been organized with local authorities and relevant agencies to raise their awareness on domestic violence.</p>	<p>2.1 Indicators 3 years after start: 2.1.1. Representatives from local authorities and all relevant agencies have participated at all meetings and workshops they have been invited to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of participants
<p>2.2 Expected result: A gender committee, consisting of members from the Peoples Committee, the police, the justice system and mass organizations, has been established in each district participating in the program.</p>	<p>2.2 Indicators 2 years after start: 2.2.1. All members participate in minimum two meetings a year. 2.2.2. Between 40% and 60% of the members of the district gender committee are women and minimum one-third at a commune level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of members • Meeting minutes
<p>2.3 Expected result: Activities, involving both authorities and villagers, have been implemented to offer victims assistance.</p>	<p>2.3 Indicators 3 years after start: 2.3.1. Rapid intervention teams exist in every commune covered by the program and intervene in all known serious cases of domestic violence. 2.3.2. 60% of victims and their families have received qualified counselling. 2.3.3. Two pilot shelters for victims have been set up.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of rapid intervention teams • Reports from intervention teams • Progress reports • Interviews • Observations

Strengthening vulnerable migrants – combating trafficking: This program area is linked to the program on migration under Participation and Accountable Governance

<p>3. Specific Objective: <i>Women and men understand the nature of migration, and hence can take informed decisions and are prepared to deal with possible situations that violate their rights.</i></p>	<p>Indicator after intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of the adult women and men, who have received information have the knowledge to take informed decisions on issues related to migration. 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple questionnaire after workshop Interviews
<p>3.1 Expected result: Particularly women, but also men have received information about relevant social support services, laws and potential dangers by migration.</p>	<p>3.1 Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <p>3.1.1. 50% of families (women, men and children above 11 years old) have received balanced information about migration at their original villages.</p> <p>3.1.2. A peer education system for distribution of information functions at two destinations for migrants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training programs Information material Progress reports Interviews Observations
<p>4. Specific Objective: <i>Local authorities and stakeholders take part in finding and implementing solutions that protect vulnerable migrants' rights and assists victims.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of the Village Heads, the Commune People's Committees and Employment Counselling Service Centers are willing to discuss measures to reduce the risk of labour exploitation and trafficking. 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews Meeting minutes
<p>4.1 Expected result: Village heads, and representatives from the People's Committees on commune and district level have received information about migration, which helps them take more informed decisions on the topic.</p>	<p>4.1 Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <p>4.1.1. Representatives from all People's Committees and Employment Counselling Service Centres covered by the program, have participated at workshops and study tours on migration and trafficking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of participants Workshop and study tour programs
<p>4.2 Expected result: Program networks have been established and function at the original villages for out-migration and at selected migrants' destinations.</p>	<p>4.2 Indicators 2 years after start:</p> <p>4.2.1. A cooperation has been established between NCA, DOLISA (Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs) and the local Women's Union at the original village and on provincial level.</p> <p>4.2.2. A cooperation has been established with NCA Laos, the Vietnamese consulate and Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports Cooperation agreements Action plans Meeting minutes

<p>5 Specific Objective: <i>Vulnerable migrants at destination have knowledge about local laws and regulations and have access to basic health services and education.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>50% of identified migrants, who have stayed at the destination for longer than 6 months have basic knowledge about local laws and regulations, HIV and AIDS and how to access basic health services.</i> 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews
<p>5.1 Expected result: Peer-education networks have been established to provide information on health issues (incl. HIV and AIDS) and local laws and regulations.</p>	<p>5.1 Indicators 1 year after start:</p> <p>5.1.1. Peer-education networks at each project site exist and function.</p> <p>5.1.2. A team of peer-educators at each project site has been trained on local laws and regulations and health issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of networks. • Progress reports • Evaluation report • Training programs • Interviews • Observation.
<p>5.2 Expected result: Migrants have access to a centre providing information on health issues and after-school classes to children.</p>	<p>5.2 Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <p>5.2.1. A centre providing information on health issues and after-school classes to children exists at one project site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Observation • Evaluation report
<p>6 Specific Objective: <i>Returning trafficking victims have access to basic services to rebuild their lives.</i></p>	<p>Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>50% of the trafficking victims assisted have been able to restart their lives in Vietnam.</i> 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews
<p>6.1 Expected result: A pilot for services to returning trafficking victims from Thua Thien Hue province has been established in close cooperation with local authorities and mass-organizations.</p>	<p>6.1 Indicators 3 years after start:</p> <p>6.1.1. There are services available that offer counselling and employment support to returning trafficking victims.</p> <p>6.1.2. Trafficking victims have access to a safe house and health services in Hue City.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports • Evaluation report • Interviews • Observation.

Assumptions:

- Local authorities both at the departure and arrival points for the migrants support the project.
- Local People's Committees and Employment Counselling at departure communities are open-minded and cooperative.
- People engaged in outreach and peer-education activities have time and are interested in cooperating.
- The work does not represent any danger for staff.
- Funds are available.

Links between partners and program objectives

Although the projects for migration/trafficking are still to be set up, the most likely structure at the original village is a Board of Management, particularly if the intervention is combined with a larger community development activity. A central partner will however, as for the other gender-based program, be the Women's Union.

Partner	Type of organ.	Geographic focus	Intervention
<i>CORE PARTNERS</i>			<i>Intervention from NCA:</i>
• Women's Union	Mass-organization	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize clubs for men and women, intervention teams, gender committees • Provide capacity building. • Support advocacy.
• Farmer Association	Mass-organization	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize clubs for men. • Provide capacity building.
• Board of Management	Representative organization	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize in order to ensure participative project management. • Capacity building. • Support advocacy.
<i>RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS</i>			<i>Support from resource organizations:</i>
• Judicial system incl. police	Government organization	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police participation in intervention teams • Cooperation on providing training.
• RCGAD	Government organization	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation on providing training • Advocacy on specific issues.
<i>STRATEGIC ALLIANCES</i>			
• People's Committees	Government organization	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backing of project • Advocacy on specific issues and on sustainability.
• Gender Committees	Representative organization	Thua Thien Hue, Quang Tri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on specific issues • Coordination of activities • Mobilization of government resources and attention
• UNIFEM • UNIAP • ILO • IOM	UN and international organizations	National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and information exchange • Advocacy on specific issues.
• AFESIP	NGO	Vietnam and Laos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation on program. • Networking
• NCA Laos	NGO	Laos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation on program.

7.0 Rationale for Choice of Partners, Resource Organisations, and Strategic Alliances

In order to implement its programs NCA Vietnam will work with core partners, resource organizations and strategic alliances. The standard set-up for core partners for most programs will be a Board of Management or a Coordination Board.

Secure living standards through participation and accountable governance

For the community development and emergency preparedness projects, the Boards of Management will consist of representatives from the Commune People's Committees, local mass-organizations such as the Women's Unions and Farmers Associations, and most importantly the local people themselves. They will link rights holders to duty bearers i.e. local authorities will be responsible for organizing participative planning processes and for supervising and supporting the implementation of activities. In addition Self-Help Groups will be established in order to give the poorest and most vulnerable right-holders greater chances for empowerment.

An important resource organization will be the Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (HUAF). They have carried out several research and consultancy projects in the past on

resource management among others in the Tam Giang Lagoon and will assist with both program design and capacity building. The various departments of the People's Committees at a provincial level; Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Fishery (DOF) Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) and Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) will both be resource and strategic partners. On the one hand they will, depending on relevance and competence, provide trainers for capacity building. On the other hand, their involvement will be strategic as they are responsible for implementing relevant laws and policies, and thus have power to contribute to finding solutions to local peoples' concerns. Another important strategic alliance will be the district People's Committees to support efforts in bringing people's concerns up to a higher level e.g. the provincial People's Committee. Finally the projects will aim to coordinate program implementation and advocacy work with other NGOs working in the same districts and on the same issues.

Resource organizations for the emergency preparedness projects will be Red Cross and Church World Services. Strategic alliances for access to information, coordination and joint advocacy will be the governmental Flood and Storm Control Committees, the Disaster Mitigation Working Group of international NGOs and Church World Services as an ACT member.

Build sustainability in Vietnam's HIV and AIDS programming

The core partner for each of the HIV and AIDS projects will depend on which is the most effective in reaching the right holders. For Self-Help Groups of People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and ethnic women the partner will be local Women's Unions. The latter has a tradition and a delegated role by the state to carry out social work on a local level. They are also responsible for advocating women's rights within the government structure. However, as the Self-Help Groups develop their own capacity, the aim will be to ensure that they have a stronger partnership role, although the cooperation with the local Women's Union may continue as a resource and strategic partner.

Another core partner is Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs). Together these organizations represent a great potential for reaching people with messages on prevention and reduced stigmatization of PLHIV, for building networks of caregivers, and in the long-term for mobilizing both human and financial resources for social work. Altogether they represent some 22 million believers including approximately 10 million Buddhists, around 6 million Catholics and over 2 million Cao Dai. Other official, but slightly smaller faiths, are the Pure Land Buddhist Home-Practice Association with over 1,5 million members, Hoa Hao with around 1,2 million, the Protestants with nearly 1 million, and finally the Muslims and Tu An Hieu Nghia, both with less than 100,000 registered followers²⁸.

Regardless of whether the partner is FBOs, Self-Help Groups or Women's Unions, the aim will be to establish Boards of Management or Coordination Boards, where also PLHIV are members in addition to the partners' representatives. A special case will be the projects in prisons, where the only partner possible is the prison management.

Information, coordination and capacity building activities for the HIV and AIDS projects will be facilitated by the following resource organizations: AIDS Prevention Centers, Prevention and Health Departments, Information, Education and Communication Centers and local clinics and hospitals. These partners may also from time to time function as strategic partners for advocacy on particular issues. Other strategic partners for information sharing and advocacy are INGOs working in the same areas and on the same issues, and finally the Vietnam Administration for AIDS Control (VAAC) and the Central Fatherland Front. The latter is particularly important for gaining government legitimacy for working with FBOs on social issues.

²⁸ Source: The Socialist Republic of Vietnam 2006, Religion and Policies regarding Religions in Vietnam, pages 87-90

Enable a life free from violence and exploitation for both women and men

The two key core partners will be the Women's Unions and Farmers Associations or Fishing Unions. Both have extensive networks stretching down to the grassroots level and upwards to various parts of the government structure. As representatives of particular groups, they are usually good at mobilizing the people they represent for a particular cause or project. Although the Farmers Association is first of all a core partner, it is also a strategic partner for reaching men with information on gender and domestic violence.

Resource organizations will be the Research Center on Gender and Development (RCGAD) and competent capacity builders on relevant laws within the Judicial system. Strategic alliances will be sought with the People's Committees on commune, district and provincial levels in order to secure legitimacy and the long-term sustainability of the projects. With time the newly established and NAV supported Gender Committees will also develop into strategic partners with the help of NCA's capacity building efforts. Other alliances will be formed with NCA Laos with regard to Vietnamese women working in the country, and other INGOs and UN organizations such as UNIFEM, UNIAP and IOM. The latter organizations are also resource organizations with their knowledge on gender, CEDAW, trafficking and migration.

7.1 Capacity of NCA Partners

The structure of Boards of Management, composed of people from a grassroots level, implies that initial capacity building is a prerequisite. Most of its members, particularly rights holders, have a low level of education, and have traditionally had a very limited participation in issues concerning the development of their communities. However, as the headline for the thematic focus Participation and Accountable Governance indicates, capacity building of the core partners forms a vital part of the aim to develop greater empowerment and self-determination for the poorest and most vulnerable groups and communities.

Capacity building of the partners for the HIV and AIDS programs, including prison managers, is equally important. This concerns both project management skills as well as knowledge on HIV and AIDS related issues. In many parts of Vietnam, the role of Faith-Based Organizations as providers of community and social services is currently being reintroduced implying that these partners in most cases have a very low capacity. Women's Unions on the other hand have a long experience with social work, but need continued capacity building on how to involve PLHIV in project activities and leadership.

Among the strengths of local women's unions is their ability to work with and mobilize local women. In general they also have a good understanding of gender related issues, but so far they have not been able to break the taboos surrounding for example domestic violence. Also their counselling skills are in general weak. The same is valid for the Farmers' Associations for whom gender issues is a new topic. The understanding of gender issues is also weak among members of the People Committees and the justice system. A consequence of this is weak law implementation and a bias against women in court rulings.

7.2 Partnership Strategy

NCA Vietnam's partnership strategy is whenever possible to select partners that are close to the people assisted on a grassroots level. This has the following three advantages: Firstly it encourages more participation from the people themselves in decisions on how funds should be spent, and hence a better contextual link between local needs and expenditures. Secondly, a more representative participation in planning, implementation and evaluation secures better transparency and accountability on a local level. Thirdly,

this strategy in itself contributes to local civil society capacity building. In other words these three advantages will result in a greater contribution to participation and accountable governance than if NCA Vietnam only focused on partners on for example the provincial or national level.

For these reasons, NCA Vietnam will continue its current partnership strategy of using mainly implementation partners with a representative selection of members from the local community or mass-organizations that are known to have a strong community focus. Experience has shown that Boards of Management can be a very viable strategy for giving poor and vulnerable people a voice while at the same time engaging local duty bearers.

In 2007 NCA Vietnam had more than 10 core partners who received funds for the implementation of programs on a local level. Although NCA plans to scale up activities in 2008 and 2009, the number of core partners will not be increased significantly. This means NCA Vietnam will use the same type of partners in several of its locations, and whenever possible use the same partner for two different projects. For example an existing core partner may implement the pilot program on emergency preparedness in a project site where NCA Vietnam is already present.

Projects where the number of partners, but not types of partners will increase include the FBO-program on HIV and AIDS, the resource management project in the Lagoon, the project on domestic violence, the self-help groups for PLHIV and the projects related to migration. The higher number of partners for all these projects is due to an expansion to new geographic areas including on a commune and district level. (For more information on partners and locations please see the next section 7.3: Overview of partners.)

In order to scale-up the HIV and AIDS programs, NCA Vietnam will strengthen its partnerships with Faith-Based Organizations in the new project sites of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Danang in 2007 as well as Quang Ninh, Can Tho and An Giang in 2008 and 2009. This program will also necessitate a closer cooperation with the central Fatherland Front and its branches in 8 provinces. Important strategic partners for this program will be the Vietnam Administration for AIDS Control (VAAC) as well as the donor USAID and its partners under the Presidents Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). For the HIV and AIDS programs in prisons, NCA will seek to establish a good dialogue and cooperation with national prison authorities and agencies connected to the Ministry of Health. This strategy is also vital in securing an acceptance for a further expansion and the future sustainability of the HIV and AIDS programs in prisons.

NCA will continue to cooperate with the Women's Union and the Farmer's Associations as the core partners for the domestic violence projects. For the projects on migration and trafficking, NCA Vietnam will either cooperate with the local Women's Unions or use the model of Boards of Management at the original communes involving the Village Heads, commune People's Committee, mass-organizations and representatives from the affected families. Further it will set up new strategic partnerships with international NGOs and UN organizations. These will be important for coordinating activities particularly related to interventions at migrants' destinations and for support for returnees.

A new resource partner for potentially all thematic themes is the Ministry and Departments of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA/DOLISA). This department is responsible for provision of social services and for issues related to migration and trafficking.

7.3 Overview of partners

For an overview of partners see also sections 6.1 to 6.3 on the specific thematic focus areas and in particular the sub-sections on the links between partners and program objectives from page 13.

NCA's history, relationship and strategy with the different categories of partners are as follows:

Partner	Program area and locations	First start	Strategy	Type of agreement
<u>CORE PARTNERS</u>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board of Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1994 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue, possibly also implement for the migration program under participation and accountable governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership agreement. <i>Fund transfer</i> according to agreed budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's Union (first partnership in 1994 for integrated rural develop. prog. (IRDP)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS, Haiphong, Quang Tri Gender-Based Violence, TT Hue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1995 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase cooperation for Gender-Based violence. Possibly decrease for HIV and AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership agreement. <i>Fund transfer</i> according to agreed budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS, Quang Tri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibly decrease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership agreement. <i>Fund transfer</i> according to agreed budget.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer Association (first partnership in 1994 for IRDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender-Based Violence, TT Hue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase cooperation for domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership agreement. <i>Fund transfer</i> according to agreed budget.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prison managers (first partnership in Haiphong 2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS, Quangninh, Haiphong, Haiduong, Hue, Quang Tri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation with some prisons may be phased-out, while new prison are added. Maintain between 8 and 10 prisons in the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-signed partner-ship agreement with the relevant AIDS Center or agency in the province. Fund transfer to the latter in accordance with agreement.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-Help Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS, Haiphong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation with some Self-Help Groups may be phased-out, while new groups are added. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership agreement with a General Board of Management, which includes the Women's Union. <i>Fund transfer</i> according to agreed budget.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faith-Based Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS, Angiang, Cantho, Danang, Hanoi, Haiphong, HCMC, Hue, Quangninh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1996 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing as a consequence of the USAID-funded program on FBOs and HIV and AIDS. Traditional partners are the Buddhist Association and Catholic Diocese in Hue (1996) and Haiphong (2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership agreement. <i>Fund transfer</i> according to agreed budget.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central and Provincial Fatherland Fronts (contact since 2006 national conference on HIV and AIDS in Hue) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS, Angiang, Cantho, Danang, Hanoi, Haiphong, HCMC, Hue, Quangninh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing with new project sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership agreements for capacity building of FBOs. <i>Fund transfers</i> according to agreed budgets. A strategic alliance as well as core partner for implem.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Football Clubs organized by Sub-Departments of Education and Training (SoET), Women's Unions or General Boards of Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS, TT Hue (SoET), Quang Tri (WU) and Haiphong (GboM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing depending on the development of the life-skills concept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership agreement through Football For All in Vietnam. <i>Fund transfer</i> according to agreed budget.
Partner	Program area and locations	First start	Strategy	Type of agreement
<u>RESOURCE PARTNERS</u>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing depending on whether program expansion to new communes is possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant agreement for training. <i>Fund transfer</i> according to agreed budget.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Department of Fishery, Department of Natural Resources and Environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1994 2005 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on exact activity plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No partnership agreement. Sometimes used as paid facilitators for training.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue, Quang Tri Gender-Based Violence, TT Hue, Quang Tri 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible new resource partner as of 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No partnership agreement. Will probably be used as paid facilitators for some capacity building activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red Cross 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewed cooperation. NCA had a cooperation with the Red Cross in 2003. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No partnership agreement. Will probably be used as paid facilitators for some capacity building activities.

• Flood and Storm Control Committees	• Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue		• New partner for emergency preparedness and disaster response.	• No agreement. Contact for coordination and advice.
• Church World Services	• Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue		• New partner for 2008/2009 for emergency preparedness and disaster response	• Memorandum of Understanding outlining the basics for a joint cooperation.
• Provincial Administration for AIDS control (PAAC) or other related health agencies	• HIV and AIDS, all NCA project sites	• 1996	• Increasing with the number of new HIV and AIDS projects and locations.	• Partnership agreement for the prison project. <i>Fund transfer</i> according to agreed budget. Sometimes used as paid facilitators for other projects.
• Judicial system incl. police	• Gender-based violence, TT Hue, Quang Tri	• 2005	• Increasing with the number of new locations.	• No agreement. Cooperation on interventions. Sometimes used as facilitators for training.
• Research Center on Gender and Development	• Gender-based violence, national		• Will increase some with more locations for the domestic violence project	• Consultant agreement for training either directly with NCA or core partner.
Partner	Program area and locations	First start	Strategy	Type of agreement
<u>STRATEGIC ALLIANCES</u>				
• People's Committees (PC) on district and provincial level	• All program areas and locations	• 1994	• Will increase with the number of projects and locations.	• No agreement. Local partners must obtain the project approval from the local PC.
• Gender Committees	• Gender-Based Violence, TT Hue, Quang Tri	• 2006	• Will increase with the number of new domestic violence projects.	• No agreement. Support of their activities through core partner.
• Disaster Mitigation Working Group (first contact for the Xangsane storm)	• Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue	• 2006	• New partner on a national level	• No agreement. Coordination of activities particularly in case of major disasters.
• People's Aid Coordinating Committee (PACCOM)	• Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue	1993	• Partner on a national level in case of major disasters. • Government agency responsible for issuing working permits, therefore contract since 1993.	• Agreements are made on a case to case basis for disaster response.

• Church World Services	• Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue		• New partner for 2008/2009 for emergency preparedness and disaster response	• Memorandum of Understanding outlining the basics for a joint cooperation.
• Football for All in Vietnam	• Participation and accountable governance, TT Hue, Haiphong, Quang Tri	• 2003	• Increasing with new project sites and activities	• Memorandum of Understanding outlining the basics for a joint cooperation.
• Central and Provincial Fatherland Fronts	• HIV and AIDS, Angiang, Cantho, Danang, Hanoi, Haiphong, HCMC, Hue, Quangninh	• 2006	• Increasing with new project sites	• Partnership agreements for capacity building of FBOs. <i>Fund transfers</i> according to agreed budgets.
• Vietnam Administration for AIDS Control (first contact 2001)	• HIV and AIDS, national		• New partner, although contact already exist with VAAC.	• No agreement. Will be used as a paid facilitator for some training topics.
• PEPFAR partners	• HIV and AIDS, national	• Dec. 2006	• New potential partners: PACT, Population Services International and FHI (cooperation on SHGs)	• No agreements. Cooperation on capacity building. Sharing of experineces.
• UNICEF • UNIAP • IOM	• HIV and AIDS, national • Gender-based violence, national	• 2006 • 2006	• NCA will possibly increase its cooperation with UNICEF and UNIAP depending on their interest and areas of cooperation. • IOM is a new potential partner	• No agreements. Cooperation on capacity building. Sharing experiences • Joint assessments, surveys, exchange of information with UNIAP provided on a mutual basis.
• NCA Laos (Regional partner for capacity building of staff)	• Gender-based violence		• New partner for the program on migration and trafficking.	• Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation on project.

8.0 NCA Contributions

NCA's contribution is first and foremost the building of local capacity on participatory project management throughout all phases of the project cycle and on specific issues related to the three thematic focus areas. The aim is to build sustainability in terms of partners' capacity to make, carry out and maintain own initiatives.

When implementing its programs, NCA Vietnam will seek to foster local acceptance for an approach that integrates elements from other thematic focus areas. This implies for example:

- Combining programs on informing local people on their rights as migrants with community development projects at their original villages.

- Taking a gender-sensitive approach for all programs by ensuring that both women's and men's needs are taken into consideration for the HIV and AIDS and community development programs. It also implies involving men in programs primarily directed towards women e.g. domestic violence and some of the HIV and AIDS programs.
- Including HIV and AIDS information in program components on community development and Gender-Based Violence.

NCA will also work with a conflict sensitive approach. This implies a focus on engaging duty-bearers and right-holders in finding solutions rather than encouraging confrontation. It will also encourage partners to focus on the poorest and most vulnerable groups in the society regardless of their gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, health status or religion. This way NCA Vietnam hopes to contribute to increased understanding between groups, reduced stigmatization and discrimination and more cooperation for example between religious groups. For the latter NCA will also seek to foster interfaith cooperation through its FBO-program on HIV and AIDS as well as building a dialogue between the faiths and the government authorities on FBOs' role in social work.

A critical point for ensuring the sustainability of all programs will be to work with government authorities on the following issues:

- Providing space for social organizations such as FBOs to engage in social work.
- Future government support for e.g. HIV prevention and care in prisons.
- Improved effectiveness and coordination of major HIV and AIDS health and prevention interventions as well as interventions related to migration, trafficking, natural resource management, environment and disaster relief.

As a part of providing space for social organizations, NCA will support the building of networks for exchange of information and experiences among its partners and other organizations working on similar issues. To facilitate this NCA will assist in organizing study tours and meeting places for discussion, learning and sharing also with government agencies and its NCA sister organizations in Burma, Thailand and Laos.

At the same time as increasing the capacity of partners, NCA will continue to develop the organization and the knowledge and skills of its staff. To cater for an expansion of both programmes and geographic areas, NCA will formalize the division of the organization clearly into program areas. As there is a strong link between the projects under participation and accountable governance and gender-based violence, and in order to utilize human resources more effectively, these two areas will be combined under the one and same national coordinator. The program area of HIV and AIDS will remain as today under one national coordinator responsible for all projects.

During 2008 and 2009 NCA Vietnam will focus particularly on strengthening the knowledge and skills of its around 20 full-time and part-time program (including Football For All in Vietnam) and 7 administrative full-time and part-time staff²⁹. This will include both new project areas (emergency preparedness, migration and trafficking issues) and will focus on the following general areas; monitoring & evaluation, proposal and reporting skills in English, gender-assessment and programming, code of conduct, and communications and advocacy work. In addition, NCA will prioritise improvement of human resource development and administration, the development of a security plan, as well as leadership and management skills.

A last priority will be to maintain good contact and dialogue with NCA Vietnam's donors. As per September 2007, these include NCA's own donors, NORAD, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Football Association, Family Health International and

²⁹ Figures as planned for 2008 and 2009.

PEPFAR/USAID. In addition to the obligatory reporting NCA will organize regular meetings with the representatives of the institutional donors in Vietnam. NCA will also aim to build a strategic partnership with the Norwegian Embassy for its programs under Gender-Based Violence.

9.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

Each year partners will deliver three periodical reports in addition to the monthly monitoring of progress by NCA staff. The basis for all monitoring and evaluation activities will be the annual action plan and the agreed detailed budgets. In addition, partners and rights holders will take part in the annual internal participatory reviews. External evaluations planned include:

Year	Thematic Focus	What
2007	• Participation and governance	• Mid-term review of the Lagoon project.
	• HIV and AIDS	• Needs assessment FBO project on HIV and AIDS
2008	• Participation and governance	• Final evaluation of the Ta Trach project
	• HIV and AIDS	• Mid-term review of the FBO project on HIV and AIDS
		• External evaluation prison project.
		• Evaluation Self-Help Groups (Mothers & Wives).
2009	• Participation and governance	• External evaluation of pilot on emergency preparedness and disaster response.
	• HIV and AIDS	• Final evaluation of the FBO project on HIV and AIDS
	• Gender-Based Violence	• External evaluation of domestic violence project.
		• External evaluation of pilot migration/trafficking

10.0 Assessments

10.1 Assessment of relevance of program in relation to national plans and priorities

The overall objective of the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS) of Vietnam is to “...bring Vietnam out of the state of underdevelopment, significantly improve the people’s material, cultural and spiritual life; and lay the foundations for transforming the country into a modern industrialized country by 2020”³⁰. This strategy also lists a number of development objectives with relevance or consequences for the Vietnam country program. Other key documents are the National Program for the Promotion of Foreign Non-Governmental Organization Assistance for 2006 to 2010³¹, national plans on women, trafficking, HIV and AIDS and emergency preparedness, and provincial plans from the Peoples’ Committee and their departments. All the programs proposed above are covered by at least one of these plans.

Secure living standards through participation and accountable governance

The NCA projects are covered by several of the objectives of the CPRGS. Among these are the aims to:

- Reduce the incident of poverty by two fifths according to international standards and by three fifths by national standards from 2000 to 2010 (objective 1).
- Ensure that 85% of the rural population has access to clean and safe water by 2010 (objective 2).
- Increase the rate of children attending primary school to 99% and junior secondary school to 90% by 2010 (objective 4).

³⁰ Source: Socialist Republic of Vietnam 2003, The Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy - CPRGS; page 36

³¹ Source: Socialist Republic of Vietnam 2006, The National Program for the Promotion of Foreign Non-Governmental Organization Assistance 2006-2010.

- Improve the access of the poor to basic social services, production services and centers (objective 10).
- Develop a strategy for natural disaster relief and prevention (objective 10).
- Ensure grassroots democracy (objective12).

Similar objectives including involvement of INGOs in emergency preparedness and disaster relief are echoed in the National Program on INGO assistance. This specifies further as priorities:

- *"Support to small-scale aquaculture, promoting community participation in the management of coastal fisheries resources, environmental protection and diseases control."* (p. 4)
- *"Natural resources management: encouraging projects on improving the efficiency of sustainable use of such resources as land, water, air, forests."* (p. 6)
- *"Building models for integrated rural development... increasing non-agricultural income."* (p. 5)

NCA Vietnam's two current projects under participation and accountable governance are also included in the 2005-2010 plan for Thua Thien Hue province. The project in Ta Trach concerns restoring livelihoods for resettled people, and the project in the Tam Giang Lagoon focuses on sustainable resource management and livelihoods.

In addition the second national strategy on disaster preparedness and mitigation calls for NGOs to work with the government to implement project activities towards disaster mitigation³².

Build sustainability in Vietnam's HIV and AIDS programming

Objective 6 in the CPRGS states the aim to contain the rate of HIV transmission. In the National Plan for INGO assistance this is expanded to also include *"...support to and treatment of people living with HIV and AIDS..."* In addition it calls for assistance to education for orphans.

The project activities suggested under the thematic focus area HIV and AIDS are also covered by the National Strategy on HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control in Vietnam till 2010³³. This document sets ambitious targets for both prevention and treatment (p. 36). It calls for the central Fatherland Front to mobilize its member mass-organizations (p. 39) and for the integration of HIV and AIDS messages into sports and cultural activities (p. 40). It emphasizes the importance of promoting the initiative of local communities, and for improving their capabilities to respond to the challenge from the disease (p. 45). In line with this, the plan encourages specifically *"...religious, charity and humanitarian organizations to form palliative care centers for full-blown AIDS patients..."* (p. 49) as well as *"...the formation of clubs... self-help and self-care groups of HIV and AIDS-infected people* (p. 50). The plan also recognizes HIV-positive prisoners' right to health care services (p. 50). Further it mentions women, particularly women at reproductive age, female sex workers and poor women in rural areas, as prioritised groups for prevention activities (p. 60). HIV-infected and -affected children is another prioritised group for care (p. 61) and for life-skills education (p. 62).

³² Source: Government of Vietnam 2001, Second National Strategy and Action Plan for Disaster Mitigation and Management in Vietnam.

³³ Source: Socialist Republic of Vietnam 2004, National Strategy on HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control in Vietnam till 2010 with a vision to 2020.

Enable a life free from violence and exploitation for both women and men

The CPRGS includes an explicit reference to domestic violence. In objective 11 it states the aim to "*reduce the vulnerability of women in family violence*". The National Plan for the Advancement of Women in Vietnam by the Year 2000³⁴ makes several strong statements on the protection of women's rights. Amongst others it states in article 5.1 an aim to "*Protect Women's rights, interests and dignity*". It further distributes responsibilities to various government agencies for protecting women from violence and exploitation. These are amongst others the National Committee for the Advancement of Women, the Women's Union, the Ministry of Justice and the People's Supreme Court.

However, the CPRGS includes no direct reference to migration or trafficking, although target 1 indicates a socio-economic policy, which will depend on labour moving away from the countryside and the agricultural sector. By 2010 the aim is to increase the industry and services' share of the total labour force to respectively 23-24% and 26-27%. This implies that minimum 5 and more likely 10 million workers will move during the period 2006-2010.

Anti-trafficking of women and children is mentioned specifically as a priority in the National Program on INGO assistance. Also this area has its own national plan i.e. Vietnam's National Plan of Action Combating Crimes of Trafficking in Children and Women. This plan calls for education and communication at community level on prevention as well as the return and support of victims of trafficking. While the former is under the responsibility of the Women's Unions, the latter is the task of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs³⁵.

It should be noted that for all thematic focus areas, NCA Vietnam will complement the government efforts, and address areas not so effectively attended to. The national programs have many limitations in terms of finance, human resources, methodology and approaches. NCA can play a particularly important role in relation to the latter with its grassroots approach and focus on capacity building of both rightholders and duty bearers on a local level. It can support vulnerable people and victims towards a life without discrimination and stigmatisation. Finally NCA is not only looking at the economic impacts, but also at the social and cultural consequences for a country at the beginning of a huge transformation.

10.2 Assessment of relevance in relation to Norwegian development objectives

NCA Vietnam's programs fall under NORAD's thematic priorities of HIV and AIDS and human rights. In addition it touches on environmental issues through its focus on natural resource management for certain community development programs under Participation and Accountable Governance. This is also one of NORAD's three priority areas mentioned in the "Strategy Towards 2010"³⁶

With regard to HIV and AIDS, NCA works particularly with vulnerable groups such as women, children, youth and migrants. NCA's approach is holistic as it addresses prevention and care as well as stigmatisation and discrimination as integral program components of both.

NCA Vietnam focuses on people's rights in all its programs. Its participatory approach to community development is a contribution towards what NORAD calls right-based development³⁷. Particularly the poorest and most vulnerable groups are encouraged and

³⁴ Source: Government of Vietnam 1997, National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Vietnam by the Year 2000

³⁵ Source: Nguyen Van Minh, Combating the trafficking in women and children in Vietnam through the impacts of labour and employment policies; page 2

³⁶ Source: NORAD 2006, Strategy towards 2010; page 10

³⁷ Source: Website NORAD May 2004, Rights-based development

empowered through capacity building to participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of community development projects together with representatives from the local authorities and mass-organizations. This way NCA Vietnam seeks not to exclude the most marginalized nor the local government authorities from the different phases of its projects. Instead it seeks to encourage government authorities through dialogues with right holders, to fulfil their obligations towards local communities and people.

This is also relevant for NCA's projects directed first and foremost towards women. Through its new projects related to migration and trafficking, its community development projects under participation and accountable governance, as well as its projects addressing HIV and AIDS and domestic violence, NCA covers several of the Norwegian government's priorities as outlined in the Action Plan for Women's Rights and Gender Equality³⁸. The key priorities addressed by these projects are sexual and reproductive health and rights and violence against women. In addition to this, NCA's focus on the participation of both women and men in project decision-making, income-generating activities, and the development of organizational competence, means that the work is also contributing to Vietnamese women's political and economic empowerment.

Through its work with HIV-positive prisoners and gender-based violence, NCA Vietnam is making a practical contribution towards the human rights dialogue between Norway and Vietnam. Some of the key issues for this dialogue are conditions in prisons, trafficking, and violence against women and children³⁹. While the two other topics are already addressed through current NCA programs, the new country program on migration will contribute to prevent and tackle issues related to trafficking. This issue has also a direct relevance to "The Norwegian Government's Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking 2006-2009" and in particular measure no. 33 on helping "*...transit countries and countries of origin to implement international agreements through...project activities and transfer of expertise*"⁴⁰.

NCA Vietnam's thematic focus areas also coincide with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' main priorities for development assistance to Asia as expressed in the 2007 budget. These include amongst others human rights, women and gender equality, good governance and sustainable development. More specifically it mentions activities to combat trafficking of women and children, and activities that promote gender equality and women's development, both of which are addressed through NCA's programs on Gender-Based Violence. It also highlights activities specific to Vietnam, including the improvement of people's access to public services and information on their rights; topics of high priority for the projects targeting resettled people and migrants⁴¹.

10.3 Assessment of Risks

The most important risks are mentioned under chapter 6 Program Objectives per Thematic Focus Area. A general risk is that the positive, but gradual opening up towards more involvement of organizations such as Faith-Based Organizations in social work, is reversed. If this should happen one can also expect more obstacles for the implementation of programs, which are considered controversial by the government authorities.

³⁸ Source: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007-2009, Action Plan for Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation.

³⁹ Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007, Vietnam and Norway in dialogue about human rights

⁴⁰ Source: Ministry of Justice and the Police 2006, Stop Human Trafficking; The Norwegian Government's Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking 2006-2009.

⁴¹ Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2006, Budget for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for 2007; pages 110-111 and 116-117

10.4 Assessment of Sustainability

NCA's programs in all three thematic areas are designed in a manner that aims toward sustainability in terms of structures, human resources and knowledge. The Boards of Management, Coordination Boards and Self-Help Groups all aim at maximum local participation in planning, implementation and evaluation. The intention is that after program end, particularly the Self-Help Groups will continue their community activities and their relations with local government authorities.

In addition to these structures NCA applies for some projects a 'field staff system'. These are people who usually are selected from the partners or the local people. The field staff carries out various tasks related to assisting with capacity building, participative planning and evaluation, and monitoring and reporting on progress. As field staff are not employees of NCA, they are encouraged to continue working as resource persons for the partners and their local communities after program end.

A particular strength of the NCA programs is the involvement of mass-organizations responsible for specific interest groups. The Women's Union is responsible for all issues related to women, and this ensures that the projects continue even after NCA completes their activities. The same is valid for the emergency preparedness and community development projects. The relief teams, the Farmers' Associations and the Fishing Unions all have a self-interest in continuing activities after project end.

By involving local government authorities from the beginning, the hope is that they will support local people in their advocacy efforts to solve issues and concerns. The involvement of local government authorities will also hopefully facilitate the aim of making the projects more sustainable. By recognizing for example the consequences of domestic violence, district People's Committees will be encouraged to include gender issues into their socio-economic development plan.

However, local governments often face limitations with respect to their ability to advocate for more funds from the provincial and central governments. Funding of activities particularly with regard to continuous needs such as care and treatment of AIDS patients both in communities and prisons, and reintegration of trafficking victims will continue to be a concern. Efforts to help partners access both foreign institutional donors and domestic private donors are therefore vital for ensuring long-term sustainability for this kind of programs.

11. Budget Estimates for 2007-2009

Year	2007	2008 (estimates)	2009 (estimates)
Amount (NOK)	9 million	11 million	12 million

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