

DPA indicators progress update June 2012

Summarized by the UK Department for International Development in Vietnam

AREAS	INDICATORS	REPORTED PROGRESS	
Education	Percentage of 20% poorest students completing primary education in 36 SEQAP supported provinces (gender disaggregated)	maintaining its data management system.	
	Average Fundamental School Quality Level (FSQL) input index score increases	Data not available, as MOET has delayed the District FSQL Audit for 2011	
HIV/AIDS	Prevalence of HIV among pregnant women as a proxy for the prevalence of HIV among the general population	HIV prevalence among pregnant women is 0.2%	
	Number of most-at-risk populations (injecting drug users, female sex workers and men who have sex with men) being reached by harm reduction programmes	42,785 injecting drug users reached every month and 33,862 female sex workers reached every month. Not all provinces report on numbers of Men having Sex with Men reached, so we don't currently have this figure.	



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Rural water and Sanitation	Number of additional households in rural areas with access to an improved sanitation facility as a result of DFID support in 2011	11,322 additional households in rural areas had hygienic latrines in 2011 with DFID support
	DFID support in 2011 Number of additional households in rural areas having clean water as a result of DFID support in 2011	8,854 additional households had clean water in 2011 with DFID support
Poverty	Poverty gap index for ethnic minority groups decreases	It decreased from 2006 to 2008. However 2010 data is not compatible so no basis to judge in detail. Suggest to change this indicator to "poverty rate among ethnic minority decreases"
Wealth Creation	Private sector investment share increases	Private investment share decreased from 36.1% in 2010 to 35.2% in 2011 due to tightening monetary policies. However the absolute amount increased by 3.3%. (Ministry of Planning and Investment's report, General Statistics Office website)
	Income of the 20% poorest population increases	Income of the 20% poorest population increased by 7.7% per annum from 2008 to 2010 (Vietnam Household Living Standard Surveys, 2008 & 2010)



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	Law and regulations passed or revised and implemented to support recognition of Vietnam as a market economy by major trading partners (US, EU)	No specific new laws or regulations passed in 2011 for Market Economy Status (MES) recognition. But information on MES has been improved, resulting in Japan (a major trading partner), Belarus and South Africa's recognition of Vietnam as a ME. EU and US made positive feedback on progress towards MES.
		(Beyond WTO Project Annual Review by DFID, January 2012)
	Global competitiveness index for Vietnam increases	Global competitiveness index in 2011, compared with 2010, decreases from 4.27 point to 4.24 point, ranking decreases from 59 to 65. This reflects the macro-economic challenges Vietnam faced in 2011.
	Wage employment among women increases	Women wage employment increased from 25% to 27.5% of the work force from 2007 to 2009 (Quoted in Vietnam Country Gender Analysis, 2011)



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Climate Change	Actions implemented to integrate low carbon growth in national and sector strategies and plans such as energy use, agricultural development, national and provincial development plans	(Decision 2139/QD-TTg dated 5 December 2011), which includes provisions for low-carbon growth.	
	Actions implemented to promote other mitigation and adaptation in investment projects in agriculture, coastal areas management and other relevant areas.	Ministries are also developing action plans, which include climate change adaptation and mitigation projects. However, most of these projects seem to be stand-alone projects, rather than integration of adaptation and mitigation into development investments. (Government's reports and announcements)	



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Human Rights	Progress made in implementing Universal Periodical Review commitments, including ratifying and respecting key human rights instruments.	(i) Overall Vietnam has actively engaged with the UPR recommendations including by hosting visits by UN Special Rapporteurs and Independent Experts. However there remain areas where Vietnam does not yet meet its 2009 commitments; for example regarding signature and ratification of the Convention Against Torture and Cruel and Degrading Treatment. (ii) The UK's assessment of the human rights situation in Vietnam in 2012 remains broadly unchanged from our assessment in 2011 – i.e. that there has been "no discernible improvement". While the UK's 2012 Annual Report on Human Rights will be published in April 2013 our quarterly reports (https://fcohrdreport.readandcomment.com/human-rights-in-countries-of-concern/vietnam/quarterly-updates-vietnam/?showall=1) provide the most up-to-date information and assessment during the interim period. [While the Government of Vietnam does not fully share in these assessments we have jointly agreed to continue to prioritise on-going dialogue on this issue in our bilateral contacts]. (iii) The UK looks forward to Vietnam's positive engagement in the next UPR review which is scheduled to take place during the 18th UPR Working Group session in January 2014. The UK also looks forward to assisting Vietnam in its preparation and follow up for the UPR.



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Governance	Governance Worldwide Governance Indicators for Vietnam improve	No significant change in indictors between 2009-2010.		
		Governance Indicator	Year	Percentile Rank (0-100)
		V	2010	7.6
		Voice and Accountability	2009	8.1
		Political Stability/Absonage of Violence	2010	51.9
	Political Stability/Absence of Violence	2009	53.6	
		Government Effectiveness	2010	44.0
			2009	45.5
		Regulatory Quality	2010	29.2
			2009	29.7
		Rule of Law	2010	37.0
			2009	41.2
		Control of Corruption	2010	32.5
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		Source: http://info.worldbank.org/governance/w	<u>/gi/inde</u>	x.asp



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Anti- Corruption	Anti-Corruption Strategy to 2020, including	The overall trend in both areas has been observed as making stable progress in the year. The Government has developed a new Monitoring & Evaluation system, reviewed and evaluated the implementation of UNCAC. At the moment, the Government is making efforts to enhance better implementation of the anti-corruption law.