

UNITED NATIONS – VIET NAM

UN ONE PLAN (2012-16)

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

RESOURCE MAPPING COMPONENT

Final Report

November 8, 2012

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AEF	Aid Effectiveness Forum
AFD	Agence française de développement
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AusAid	Australian Agency for International Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (German Development Service)
DFID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partner
EU	European Union
EU IDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EU TPMA	European Thematic Program on Migration and Asylum
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoV	Government of Vietnam
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institution
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGOs	International non-governmental organizations
InWent	German Capacity Building International
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISP	International Support Group
ITC	International Trade Centre
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
KEXIM	Export-Import Bank of Korea
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KTF	Korean Trust Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MIC	Middle Income Country
MIC	Middle-income country
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OP	UN One Plan for Viet Nam
OPF	UN One Plan Fund (2012-16)
OPFMAC	UN One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee
PFM	Public financial management
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
RCO	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
RMAP	UN Resource Mobilization Action Plan (2012-16)
RMS	UN Resource Mobilization Strategy (2012-16)
RMWG	UN Resource Mobilization Working Group

SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011-2015)
SEDS	Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2011-2020)
SPG	Sector Partnership Group
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN-RMWG	United Nations Resource Mobilization Working Group
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USG	United States Government
VBF	Vietnam Business Forum
VDR	Vietnam Development Report
WHO	World Health Organization

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The findings and options described herein are based on interviews within the United Nations Country Team, supplemented by desktop research. Appreciation is extended to all UN representatives who so generously shared their time, perspectives, and suggestions.

The focus of this report is on mapping opportunities for new development partnerships and finance, and is designed as an input into the formulation of the *UN Resource Mobilization Strategy* to support the implementation of the United Nations One Plan for Viet Nam (2012-16).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Aligned with the Government of Viet Nam's (GOV) overall strategic priorities and goals, the UN One Plan (2012-2016) commits the UN to work with the GoV and the people of Viet Nam to ensure a balance between economic, human and sustainable development objectives. Under the One Plan, the UN will direct its efforts to supporting the GoV to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, access to quality essential services and social protection, and enhanced governance and participation.
2. Achievement of the focal areas and outcomes in the One Plan is partially determined by the ability to mobilize sufficient financial resources to invest in their pursuit. In the wake of the global financial crisis in 2007-2008, and subsequent fiscal constraints still being felt across a range of OECD economies, official development assistance (ODA) is changing both globally and in Viet Nam. With few exceptions, OECD governments have been unable to ring-fence their ODA budgets from the effects of the global economic crisis. At the same time, Viet Nam's attainment of middle-income status has compelled many ODA partners to reassess their financial portfolios. Consequently, a scaling down, or outright cessation, of ODA is expected by a number of development partners over the next three to five years. The type of funding Viet Nam receives from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) is also slated to become less concessionary, resulting in less grant-based assistance. As Viet Nam's development partners transition to other forms of assistance, such as trade and commercial co-operation, resource mobilization efforts by GoV and the UN must adapt to changing circumstances.
3. Designed as a companion document to the One Plan 2012-2016, the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy for Viet Nam will set out the context for resource mobilization, establish benchmarks and indicators for resource mobilization and individual agency contributions, and outline responsibilities, guiding principles, and mechanisms for fund-raising, accountability, and reporting arrangements. The overall aim of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy is to assist the UN System Agencies in Viet Nam, both resident and non-resident, to work together more efficiently and effectively under the framework of Delivering As One (DaO) to achieve the focal priorities and outcomes articulated in the UN One Plan.
4. Preparation of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy entails three phases. *Phase 1* comprises a resource mapping exercise to: i) take stock of existing resource gaps; ii) update financial profiles under the One Plan for each UN agency; iii) take inventory of current resource mobilization efforts; and, iv) catalogue emerging development finance opportunities. *Phase 2* entails consultations with UN partners and coordination within the UN Country Team to identify joint activities and follow-up efforts for inclusion in the UN Resource Mobilization Action Plan (RMAP). *Phase 3* involves finalization and dissemination of the Resource Mobilization Strategy (RMS) and Action Plan (RMAP).
5. This report consolidates the findings of *Phase 1*, highlighting key issues emerging from semi-structured interviews with approximately twenty-seven representatives of 17 UN Agencies. The report summarizes the resource mobilization efforts currently underway and profiles a number of opportunities to help close the resource gap in the UN One Plan.

6. In the nine-month period from January 2012 to September 2012, the overall One Plan resource gap of US\$306,728,570 has been reduced by US\$31,533,556¹. This reduction has been accomplished before the first year anniversary of the One Plan's implementation. This positive trend underscores the continual investment of staff time and effort by UN Agencies to mobilize resources to support the delivery of their core mandates.

7. Not only are UN Agencies already equipped with a variety of approaches to mobilize resources, such as engaging emerging development partners, Global Funds, and other sources, they are also proactively exploring new channels of development finance for Viet Nam. Many respondents spoke of the opportunities for new alliances with and among UN Agencies that are being pursued in alignment with the core values of the One Plan and key principles for Delivering as One. The mapping exercise reveals that approximately 44 distinct sources of development finance are actively being explored by the 17 UN Agencies, either in-country and/or through head or regional offices.

8. During the interviews, a number of suggestions were made by respondents to inform the preparation of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy. First, a plurality of approaches should be pursued simultaneously. Too rigid an approach to targeting funding sources was characterized by a number of respondents as potentially high-risk, particularly if it contributes to an erosion of overall partnerships. Second, emerging development partners should be engaged based on consensus within the UNCT, articulation of a clear strategy, and agreement on core thematic areas to be pursued with them. Third, transparent criteria should be circulated among UN Agencies articulating the process and circumstances for financial earmarking below outcome level in the UN One Plan. Finally, a number of specific recommendations are also put forward in **Section 4.4** to inform the development of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy and Resource Mobilization Action Plan.

¹The actual resource gap reduction is likely higher as submissions from two UN Agencies are still pending as part of the mapping exercise and potential donor contributions to the One Plan Fund are not reflected in the report.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Viet Nam's Development Context

Viet Nam has achieved remarkable development progress over the last 25 years, reducing poverty at an unprecedented rate. Viet Nam has increasingly integrated into the world economy, achieving rapid growth and making steady progress towards achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Viet Nam's success is reflected in markedly improved social indicators, having eradicated extreme poverty and hunger and made impressive improvements in maternal health. Viet Nam cut child mortality rates by half between 1990 and 2007 and is expected to achieve universal primary school enrolment soon.

Viet Nam ranks 128 out of 187 countries on the United Nations 2011 Human Development Index (HDI), based partially on the persistence of poverty among key population groups such as ethnic minorities. Ensuring inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, coupled with steady improvements to social well-being and reduced vulnerability to economic and natural shocks, will remain core priorities going forward as Viet Nam seeks to consolidate its middle-income country (MIC) status.

Setting the foundations in place for future economic growth will require continued investment in policy reform, modern institutions, comprehensive social protection systems, and enhanced participation of citizens. Navigating Viet Nam's complex economic, demographic, and social issues will require best-practice, high quality policy advice, not only about how best to respond to the challenges associated with middle-income status, but also about how to chart a course for continued prosperity.

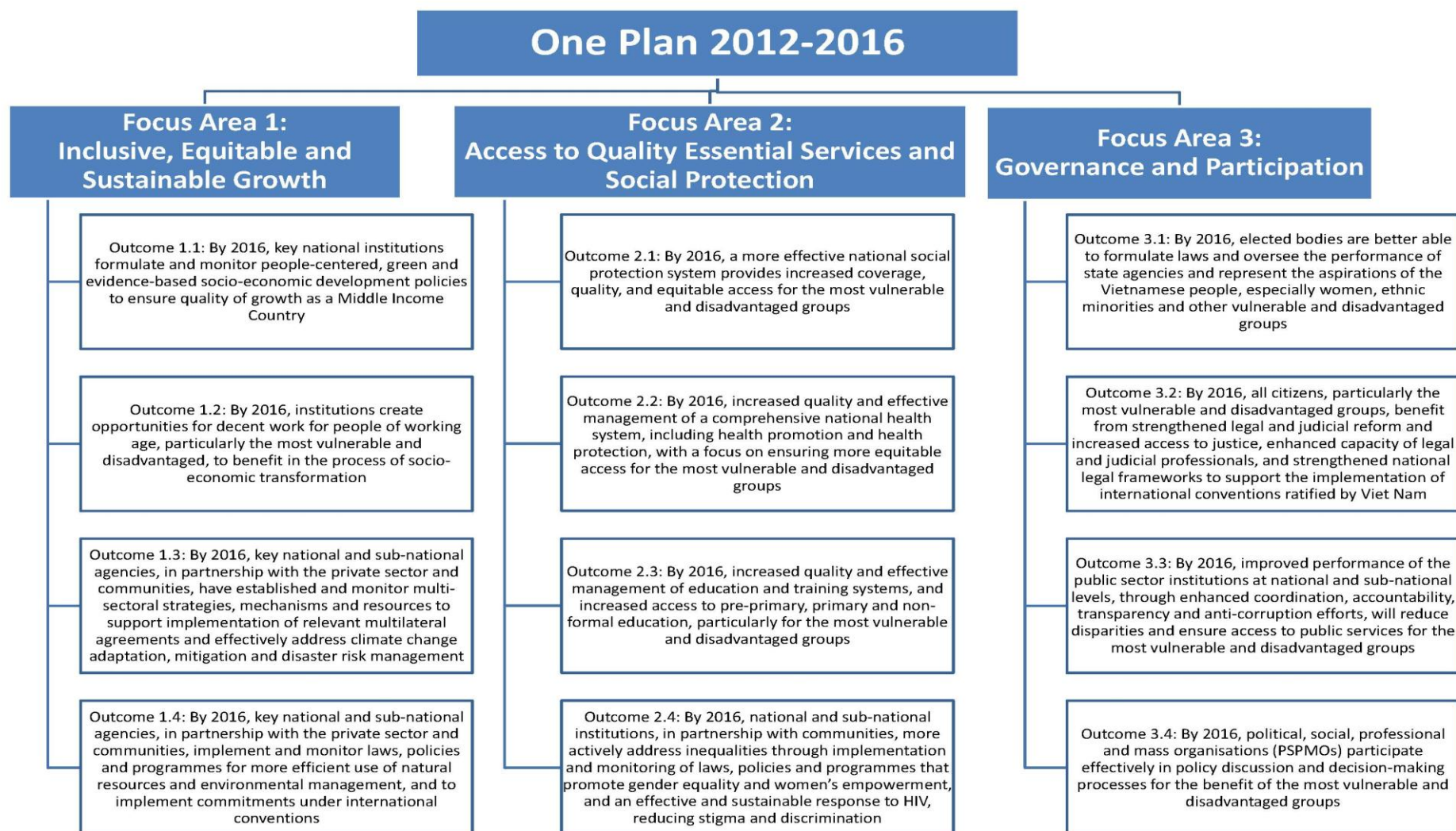
1.2 Government of Viet Nam Development Priorities

The Government of Viet Nam (GoV) has strong ownership of its development agenda and consistently demonstrates an effective use of development assistance. The Socio-Economic Development Strategy (SEDS), 2011-2020, gives attention to structural reforms, environmental sustainability, social equity, and emerging issues of macroeconomic stability. It defines three "breakthrough areas": (i) promoting human resources/skills development (particularly skills for modern industry and innovation), (ii) improving market institutions, and (iii) infrastructure development. The overall goal is for Viet Nam to lay the foundations for a modern, industrialized society by 2020. The Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011-2015) expands upon the objectives of the SEDS by identifying the specific measures and resources that are needed for its implementation.

1.3 UN One Plan (2012-16)

Aligned with the GoV's overall strategic priorities and goals, the UN One Plan (2012-2016) commits the UN to work with the GoV and the people of Viet Nam to ensure a balance between economic, human and sustainable development objectives. Under the One Plan, the UN will direct its efforts to supporting the GoV to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth, access to quality essential services and social protection, and enhanced governance and participation. These three focus areas form the overall programming and resource framework for the One Plan, as outlined in **Table 1**.

Table 1: One Plan Focus Areas and Outcomes (2012-2016)



Achievement of the focus areas and outcomes in the One Plan is partially determined by the ability to mobilize sufficient financial resources to invest in their pursuit. UN System Agencies in Viet Nam will advance the development and implementation of activities in support of the focus areas and outcomes by providing technical assistance, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, and staff support. UN agencies may also provide programme development, monitoring and evaluation, and training services. Under the One Plan, this support may be provided to non-governmental (and political, social, professional and mass organizations) agencies as agreed within the framework of individual work plans and project documents.

1.4 Trends in Development Assistance

As a lower middle-income country, expectations and requirements for UN support in Viet Nam are changing. The UN is consolidating its ability to provide the highest quality technical advice on short notice, and is meeting the expectations of both the GoV and other UN partners that the UN increasingly function as a cohesive unit with well-defined leadership and management, a joint pool of resources, and a joint commitment to clear objectives.

In the wake of the global financial crisis in 2007-2008, and subsequent recessionary and fiscal constraints still being felt across a range of OECD economies and governments, official development assistance (ODA) is changing both globally and in Viet Nam². With few exceptions, OECD governments have been unable to ring-fence their ODA budgets from the effects of the global economic crisis. At the same time, Viet Nam's attainment of middle-income status has compelled many ODA partners to reassess their financial portfolios. Consequently, scaling down, or outright cessation, of ODA is expected by a number of development partners over the next five years³. Moreover, the type of funding Viet Nam receives from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) is slated to become less concessional, resulting in less grant-based assistance. As Viet Nam's development partners transition to other forms of assistance, such as trade and commercial co-operation, resource mobilization efforts by GoV and the UN must adapt to changing circumstances.

In one of the few evaluations commissioned on the topic, SIDA, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark jointly examined in five countries experiences from the exit of traditional development partners. Their synthesis report found that donor exits, exit strategies, and good exit practices do not receive sufficient attention and are often a neglected part of donor cooperation — yet the number of exits is increasing and will continue as development partners concentrate their aid programs in fewer countries and sectors. While exits by bilateral agencies often entail an increase in funding to multilateral agencies and the UN, this shift is temporary in nature and often marked by a desire to earmark funds in areas where the bilateral agency has legacy programming. In the end, this temporary spike in multilateral funding comes to an end as resources are permanently diverted to other priority countries.

²The OECD reports that net ODA from 23 major donors totalled \$133.5 billion in 2011, a fall of 2.7% in real terms from 2010. The 2011 total actually exceeds the 2010 figure of \$128.5 billion, but it is lower with inflation and currency fluctuations taken into account. This is the first decline, aside from years of exceptional debt relief, since 1997. This could be a new normal. The OECD projects that, after a bump in 2012, worldwide aid will “stagnate” in the coming years. Source: OECD news release “Development: Aid to developing countries falls because of global recession”, April 4, 2012.

³To date, the following development partners have announced the phase out of their bilateral development assistance programs by 2015: Spain, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

SECTION 2: UN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

2.1 Purpose of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy for Viet Nam

Designed as a companion document to the One Plan 2012-2016, the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy for Viet Nam sets out the context for resource mobilization, establishes benchmarks and indicators for resource mobilization and individual agency contributions, and outlines responsibilities, guiding principles, and mechanisms for fund-raising, accountability, and reporting arrangements. The overall aim of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy is to assist the UN System Agencies in Viet Nam, both resident and non-resident, to work together more efficiently and effectively under the framework of Delivering As One (DaO) to achieve the focal priorities and outcomes articulated in the UN One Plan.

The Resource Mobilization Strategy will answer the following key questions:

- a. What does the UNCT need in terms of resources for the One Plan (2012-16)?
- b. What can the UNCT expect to mobilize in terms of resources (core and non-core funding)?
- c. How are UN System Agencies currently engaging in resource mobilization efforts?
- d. What new and innovative development finance opportunities might be explored to cover the resource gap?
- e. What next steps are needed to operationalize the Resource Mobilization Strategy?

Preparation of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy entails three phases. *Phase 1* is a resource mapping exercise to: i) take stock of existing resource gaps; ii) update financial profiles under the One Plan for each UN agency; iii) take inventory of current resource mobilization efforts; and, iv) catalogue emerging development finance opportunities. *Phase 2* entails consultations with UN partners and coordination within the UN Country Team to identify joint activities and follow-up efforts for inclusion in the UN Resource Mobilization Action Plan (RMAP). *Phase 3* involves finalization and dissemination of the Resource Mobilization Strategy (RMS) and Resource Mobilization Action Plan (RMAP).

2.2 One Plan Budget Framework (2012-16)

The overall budget for the One Plan 2012-2016 is US\$ 480 million. The UN One Budgetary Framework for Viet Nam includes the following sources of funding:

- a. **Regular Resources:** Funding stream that comes from a more predictable annual/biannual pledging or assessed contributions from member countries (especially in the case of Funds and Programmes, whose core budget envelopes are decided upon for the whole programming cycle by their governing bodies). Because of its established nature and predictable frequency (although amounts may vary from time to time), this can be indicated with greater degree of predictability over the whole programming cycle. Assessed funding from the different Specialized Agencies follows different budgetary cycles and their availability is dictated by the respective appropriation mechanisms as determined by governing bodies. Indications in these cases are tentative at best.

b. Other Resources: Earmarked non-core/extra budgetary resources are less predictable and depend on resource mobilization efforts both at global and country levels. However, these types of earmarked resources (at global level, these are sometimes referred to as “thematic” funds) do not offer flexibility to UN system agencies or the UN Country Team to deploy the resources elsewhere. Resources from cost-sharing agreements with governments or donors for projects (not included in above categories) will also be included in the projection.

c. Resources to be Mobilized: The Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) projection takes into account resources that are already secured, as well as resources that are firmly pledged and/or in the hard pipeline. The areas for which mobilization effort will be launched collectively will be included in the CBF/Annual CBF as the “funding gap”. The development of the Annual CBF will capture the actual receipt of funds and any change of status in pledges of specific result areas. The Annual CBF will also capture the divergence between the timing of receipt of core/assessed and noncore/extra budgetary funds against what was articulated at the planning stage of the CBF. In case of situations where a funding gap arises due to non-receipt of the anticipated funds, the UN Country Team can establish a resource mobilization strategy to meet the gaps or use its own discretion to allocate resources from alternative sources like donor trust funds.

Annex 1 presents the detailed overview of the budget framework supporting the One Plan focus areas and outcomes.

2.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Interview respondents highlighted the need to reinforce a common understanding about roles and responsibilities. Accordingly, this sub-section proposes the following description for inclusion in the Resource Mobilization Strategy and Action Plan.

The One Plan is managed and implemented in accordance with the principles contained in the Hanoi Core Statement. The GoV Aid Coordinating Agencies, the Resident Coordinator and the Heads of Participating UN System Agencies will guide the overall implementation of the One Plan. The management and implementation of the One Plan will promote and support:

- Government ownership of development policies, strategies and programs
- alignment to national Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) and related plans and programmes, and to national systems and procedures,
- harmonization and simplification of planning and management arrangements for UN-supported programme and projects in Viet Nam,
- management for results, through the use of the One Plan 2012-2016 Results Matrix,
- mutual accountability through the joint GoV and UN reviews of One Plan progress.

Within the UN, the Resident Coordinator is defined in the “Memorandum of Understanding on the One Leader Resident Coordinator in Viet Nam”, which clearly specifies her/his role, functions, authority and responsibilities, in line with the UNDG Management and Accountability Framework for the Resident Coordinator System. The following principles are incorporated in the MOU:

- The One Leader Resident Coordinator has the authority to give guidance on the One Plan,

- While consensus is sought in the allocation process, the One Leader is the ultimate decision maker on the allocation of funds from the One Plan Fund in line with guidance and related decisions to be made by the One Plan Steering Committee, with due process and a rationale for these decisions to be documented,
- The One Leader Resident Coordinator acts as One Voice on behalf of the UN Country Team.

In the context of “Delivery as One” Initiative, the Resident Coordinator’s Office in Viet Nam is responsible for, inter alia, support to the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team in the following areas:

- implementation of the global UN reform agenda
- UN coordination for results
- resource mobilization via the One Plan Fund

Annex II outlines the Guiding Principles agreed by development partners to support to the UN One Plan in Viet Nam.

SECTION 3: RESOURCE MAPPING EXERCISE

3.1 Objectives of the Resource Mapping Exercise

The objective of the resource mapping exercise, representing *Phase 1* of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy, is to take stock of key development finance opportunities in an effort to close the resource gap in the UN One Plan 2012-2016 for Viet Nam. As an input into the formulation of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy, information collected during the mapping exercise will also be used to inform key issues for inclusion in the strategy and subsequent action plan.

3.2 Methodology

The mapping exercise relied on key informant interviews with representatives from all 17 UN resident and non-resident agencies in Viet Nam, as outlined in **Annex III**. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in accordance with the interview guide presented in **Annex IV**.

In addition, a desk review of existing reports, strategies and other relevant documents was conducted to complement the findings from the semi-structured interviews.

Section 4 presents key findings based on an analysis of the interview responses, finance trends, emerging opportunities and the evolving landscape for development finance in Viet Nam. Based on inputs gleaned during the interviews, Section 3 also includes a number of recommendations respecting the core contents for inclusion in the Resource Mobilization Strategy for Viet Nam. While reliance on informal interviews encouraged open sharing of information, a key limitation of the mapping exercise is its static representation of existing efforts. To enable continuous monitoring of the resource mapping process, this report is formatted for ease of updating.

3.3 Key Information Requirements and Data Format

For each of the identified funding opportunities, the following information was targeted: a) total ODA to Viet Nam; b) priority focus areas for Viet Nam; c) funding cycle and country cooperation framework for Vietnam; d) total contribution to the UN in Viet Nam, including One Plan Fund and Agency-level finance; e) possibility to provide un-earmarked funding, locally and globally, and f) determination of UN One Fund support provided in other countries. Information sources are assembled for ease of reference under **Annex V**.

To facilitate the presentation of data, a template for *Resource Mapping Profiles* was prepared to capture essential information. **Table 2** outlines the core data fields and clustering of information contained in the profiles, completed versions of which are contained in **Annex VI**. As additional development finance opportunities emerge, new *Resource Mapping Profiles* can be prepared for quick reference.

SECTION 4: OBSERVATIONS AND KEY FINDINGS

4.1 Status of Resource Mobilization

The overall budget for the One Plan 2012-2016, as indicated in **Table 3**, is US\$480,232,770, inclusive of US\$107,549,500 in regular resources - core or assessed resources (secured), US\$65,954,700 in other resources (secured) - non-core or extra-budgetary/earmarked and un-earmarked funds from all sources. The total resource gap as of December 2011 was US\$306,728,570, or 64% of the total estimated five-year budget for the One Plan. Across the 17 UN Agencies, the resource gap tabulated in December 2011 ranged from 32% to 100%.

Favourably, in the nine-month period from January 2012 to September 2012, the overall One Plan resource gap has been reduced by approximately US\$31 million (see **Table 4**)⁴. Notably, this reduction has been accomplished before the first year anniversary of the One Plan's implementation. This positive trend underscores the continual investment of staff time and effort by UN Agencies to mobilize resources to support the delivery of their core mandates. **Table 5** indicates sources of new funds either fully secured, or nearly secured, by each UN Agency from the period December 2011 to September 2012. Except where indicated in Table 5, most key informants did not specify during the interviews the OP outcome targeted by the newly secured and/or nearly secured financing.

Notwithstanding the positive trend to date, there remains a significant resource gap in the budgetary framework for the One Plan. Using the current rate of reduction observed up to September, 2012, resource mobilization efforts over the remaining One Plan period need to more than double in order to make a significant impact on the current projected budget deficit. Based on current projections, a fully funded One Plan would require mobilization of approximately US\$68.7 million per annum over the next four years. In an environment of economic restraint in many countries, this challenge prompts the UN in Viet Nam to diversify its development partnerships.

⁴The actual reduction in the resource gap is likely slightly higher as submissions from two UN Agencies were not available at the time of writing and, importantly, donor contributions to the One Plan Fund are not reflected in the table.

Table 2: Template for Resource Mapping Profile

Type: Bilateral / IFI / Multilateral / Private Sector /

Development Partner:	insert name of agency/organization		Associated Subsidiaries:	insert name of subsidiary or affiliated sub-agencies or organizations
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	insert US\$ x/year	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	x / 10	
Focal Themes/Sectors: overview of key priority areas for development finance in Vietnam.				
Geographic Concentration:	list geographic focus in VN, if applicable.	Principal Finance Instruments:	list major finance windows, programs, and/or instruments used by the organization and accessible to UN	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: describe key features of country assistance strategy, program development and funding cycles.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam:	list existing contribution to UN OPF	Contribution to UN One Fund in other countries:	list existing/planned contribution to UN OPF outside Vietnam.	
Development Finance Opportunities: describe finance opportunities (clustered by: earmarked/un-earmarked; theme/sector; status of secured finance)				
Information Sources/References: list websites, key documents, and contact details of organization.				

UN One Plan Framework (2012-16): Resource Mapping Profile

Table 3: UN One Plan Budget Framework (2012-16)

UN Agency	Regular Resources (secured) A	% of total OP Budget	Other Resources (secured) B	% of total OP Budget	Resources to be Mobilized (OPF) C	% of total OP Budget	Resources to be Mobilized (non-OPF) D	% of total OP Budget	One Plan Framework Budget (2012-16) (=A+B+C+D) E	Total Resource Gap (2012- 16) (=C+D) F	%of total OP Budget
FAO	3,300,000	9%	7,550,000	20%	11,060,000	30%	14,980,000	41%	36,890,000	26,040,000	71%
IFAD	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1,000,000	100%	1,000,000	1,000,000	100%
ILO	1,500,000	4%	6,240,000	18%	10,180,000	30%	16,040,000	47%	33,960,000	26,220,000	77%
IOM	557,500	10%	880,000	16%	1,647,500	30%	2,415,000	44%	5,500,000	4,062,500	74%
ITC	630,000	17%	380,000	10%	1,090,000	30%	1,540,000	42%	3,640,000	2,630,000	72%
UN Women	3,150,000	38%	1,450,000	17%	2,480,000	30%	1,250,000	15%	8,330,000	3,730,000	45%
UNAIDS	575,000	10%	475,000	8%	1,800,000	30%	3,150,000	53%	6,000,000	4,950,000	83%
UNDP	44,165,000	31%	15,800,000	11%	38,715,001	28%	41,679,999	30%	140,360,000	80,395,000	57%
UNEP	311,000	2%	8,290,000	49%	705,000	4%	7,500,000	45%	16,806,000	8,205,000	49%
UNESCO	1,290,000	12%	400,000	4%	3,149,000	30%	5,658,070	54%	10,497,070	8,807,070	84%
UNFPA	22,500,000	68%	0	0%	9,930,000	30%	670,000	2%	33,100,000	10,600,000	32%
UN HABITAT	1,621,000	19%	500,000	6%	2,524,800	30%	3,770,200	45%	8,416,000	6,295,000	75%
UNICEF	18,050,000	23%	7,000,000	9%	24,015,000	30%	30,985,000	39%	80,050,000	55,000,000	69%
UNIDO	600,000	2%	6,016,000	20%	8,300,000	28%	14,800,000	50%	29,716,000	23,100,000	78%
UNODC	0	0%	2,023,700	14%	4,338,000	30%	8,096,000	56%	14,457,700	12,434,000	86%
UNV	0	0%	120,000	8%	468,000	30%	972,000	62%	1,560,000	1,440,000	92%
WHO	9,300,000	19%	8,830,000	18%	14,985,000	30%	16,835,000	34%	49,950,000	31,820,000	64%
OP Budget	107,549,500		65,954,700		135,387,301		171,341,269		480,232,770	306,728,570	64%

Table 4: Reduction in One Plan Resource Gap (January, 2012 to September, 2012)

UN Agency	Regular Resources (secured) A	% of total OP Budget	Other Resources (secured) B	% of total OP Budget	Resources to be Mobilized (OPF) C	% of total OP Budget	Resources to be Mobilized (non-OPF) D	% of total OP Budget	One Plan Framework Budget (2012-16) (=A+B+C+D) E	Total Resource Gap (2012-16) (=C+D) F	% of total OP Budget	Reduction in Resource Gap
FAO	3,300,000	9%	12,369,000	34%	9,660,000	26%	11,561,000	31%	36,890,000	21,221,000	58%	-13%
IFAD	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1,000,000	0	0%	-100%
ILO	1,500,000	4%	6,240,000	18%	10,180,000	30%	16,040,000	47%	33,960,000	26,220,000	77%	
IOM	557,500	10%	880,000	16%	1,647,500	30%	2,415,000	44%	5,500,000	4,062,500	74%	
ITC	630,000	17%	830,000	23%	1,090,000	30%	1,090,000	30%	3,640,000	2,180,000	60%	-12%
UN Women	3,150,000	38%	1,460,000	18%	2,480,000	30%	1,240,000	15%	8,330,000	3,720,000	45%	-0.9%
UNAIDS	575,000	10%	1,837,131	31%	1,800,000	30%	1,787,869	30%	6,000,000	3,587,869	60%	-23%
UNDP	44,165,000	31%	17,800,000	13%	38,715,001	28%	39,679,999	28%	140,360,000	78,395,000	56%	-1%
UNEP	311,000	2%	8,290,000	49%	705,000	4%	7,500,000	45%	16,806,000	8,205,000	49%	
UNESCO	1,290,000	13%	460,800	5%	3,149,000	32%	5,021,045	51%	9,920,845	8,170,045	82%	-2%
UNFPA	22,500,000	68%	0	0%	9,930,000	30%	670,000	2%	33,100,000	10,600,000	32%	
UN HABITAT	1,621,000	19%	800,000	10%	2,524,800	30%	3,470,200	41%	8,416,000	5,995,000	71%	-4%
UNICEF	18,050,000	23%	7,000,000	9%	24,015,000	30%	30,985,000	39%	80,050,000	55,000,000	69%	
UNIDO	600,000	2%	13,616,000	46%	8,300,000	28%	7,200,000	24%	29,716,000	15,500,000	52%	-26%
UNODC	0	0%	3,979,100	28%	4,338,000	30%	6,140,600	42%	14,457,700	10,478,600	72%	-14%
UNV	0	0%	420,000	27%	468,000	30%	672,000	43%	1,560,000	1,140,000	73%	-19%
WHO	9,300,000	19%	20,000,000	40%	14,885,000	30%	5,835,000	12%	50,020,000	20,720,000	41%	-23%
OP Budget	107,549,500		95,982,031		133,887,301		141,307,713		480,232,770	275,195,014	57.3%	

Estimates based on personal interviews conducted in September 2012. Verification is required.

**OP Gap
Reduction(to Sept.
2012): 31,533,556***

Notes: Red figures in main section of Table indicate downward adjustment in resource gap.

* This estimate does not include contributions to the One Plan Fund projected at US\$34.5 million as of November 2012.

Table 5: Secured / Nearly Secured Resources (December 2011 to August 2012)*

		Secured / Nearly Secured Resources	Remarks
1	FAO	\$4.8 million from: <i>Unspecified</i>	High likelihood of receiving IFAD co-financing (amount to be determined). UN REDD+ financing likely to FAO technical assistance.
2	IFAD	\$23 million from: Regular resources (secured)	Concessional loan agency, with small grants facility. Vietnam portfolio profiled at \$43 million for 2012-2016.
3	ILO		
4	IOM	No change since December 2011.	Operates on project-basis, without firm budgetary allocation beyond core costs.
5	ITC	\$450,000 nearly secured from: unspecified: \$100,000 Viet-Trade (via unspecified donor): \$350,000	Additional finance for 2012 nearing final confirmation. Confident of closing its resource gap for 2012-16.
6	UN Women	\$10,000 from: Australia	
7	UNAIDS	\$1.36 million from: PEPFAR: \$1 million (2012-14) EU Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights: \$362,131 (2013-14)	Phasing down of PEPFAR to present key challenge to close resource gap.
8	UNDP	\$2 million from: Global Environment Facility (GEF)	
9	UNEP		
10	UNESCO	\$637,025 from: Unspecified	Subject to severe shortfall in budgetary contribution by USG.
11	UNFPA	no changes.	
12	UNHABITAT	\$300,000 from: Republic of Korea	
13	UNICEF	no changes.	
14	UNIDO	\$7.6 million, from: Italy: \$300,000 (2012-13) Germany: \$200,000 (2012-13) Switzerland: \$2.5 million (2012-16) Global Environment Facility (GEF): \$3.5 million (2013-16) GEF-Regional: \$1 million (2013-16)	Confident of closing its resource gap for 2012-16.
15	UNODC	\$1.955 million nearly secured from: European Commission	Joint application with IOM submitted to EU.
16	UNV	\$300,000 from: Belgium	Written submission cited an increase of US\$130,000 to overall OP budget, bringing total OP budget to US\$1,690,000 for UNV.
17	WHO	\$11.17 million from: voluntary contributions from HQ and regional office (sourced from USAID, EU, CIDA, Bloomberg, Gates Foundation, GAVI, UNAIDS and CDC).	

* All figures in US\$.

4.2 Expanding Development Partnerships

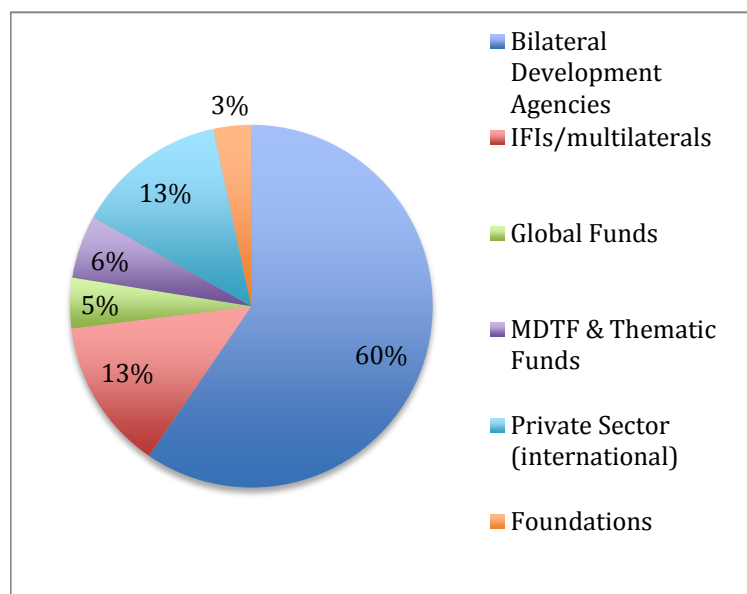
Not only are UN Agencies already equipped with a variety of approaches to mobilize resources, such as engaging UN Thematic Trust Funds, Global Funds, and other sources, they are also proactively exploring new channels of development finance for Viet Nam.

Many respondents spoke of the opportunities for new alliances with and among UN Agencies that are being pursued in alignment with the core values and Joint Programming Principles contained in the One Plan and Delivering as One commitment. While many cited the scope to further improve inter-agency coordination and joint delivery, **Table 6** presents a synopsis of the program and financial collaboration being pursued either through joint resource mobilization and/or joint program implementation between UN Agencies.

Respondents also confirmed during the interviews that most UN Agencies are exploring a number of new development partnerships under the One Plan. **Tables 7a to 7c** consolidate the number of development partnerships currently being pursued, as self-reported by UN Agencies. These are partnerships where development finance is either nearly secured, still under negotiation, or is being actively targeted by UN agencies⁵. Insufficient data was provided during interviews to specify with precision the volume of financial assistance being sought. Follow-up queries will be necessary to secure this information.

Note that these new partnerships may also target existing development partners who are already providing substantial financial resources to the UN in Viet Nam, either directly or through contributions to Global Funds, and/or Regional Programs. Respondents often noted the historical partnerships with selected development partners that continue to be a welcome source of multi-year finance for many UN Agencies.

Box 1: Targeted Resource Opportunities (by category)



⁵Cases where a UN Agency has sought but not been successful in securing funding from a particular partner in 2012, either through a competitive bid and/or grant application, are not included in the Tables.

Table 6: One Plan Program and Financial Collaboration between UN Agencies

UN Agencies		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		FAO	IFAD	ILO	IOM	ITC	UN Women	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UN Habitat	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNODC	UNV	WHO
1	FAO		X			X			X				X		X			
2	IFAD	X		X														
3	ILO		X		X	X							X		X			
4	IOM			X			X		X									
5	ITC	X		X					X						X			
6	UN Women				X			X				X		X				
7	UNAIDS						X				X			X				X
8	UNDP	X				X				X					X			
9	UNEP								X						X			
10	UNESCO							X					X					
11	UNFPA						X						X	X			X	
12	UN Habitat	X		X							X	X			X			
13	UNICEF						X	X				X						
14	UNIDO	X		X		X			X	X			X					X
15	UNODC				X													
16	UNV	X					X		X			X		X				
17	WHO							X							X			

Table 7a: Summary of Targeted Development Partners for Viet Nam One Plan (by UN Agency)

Targeted Development Partner (by type)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Sum
		FAO	IFAD	ILO	IOM	ITC	UN Women	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UN Habitat	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNODC	UNV	WHO	
Bilateral Partners																			
1	Australia				*	*	*							*				*	5
2	Austria														*				1
3	Belgium																*		1
4	Canada																	*	1
5	Denmark												*						1
6	Finland					*													1
7	France				*		*								*				3
8	Germany		*		*	*	*						*		*				6
9	Italy	*					*								*				3
10	Japan	*					*		*					*				*	5
11	Luxembourg		*						*									*	3
12	Malaysia													*					1
13	Netherlands	*																	1
14	Norway					*			*						*				3
15	Rep. of Korea						*			*			*	*	*		*		6
16	Spain											*					*		2
17	Switzerland					*									*				2
18	UK						*	*	*									*	4
19	US				*	*	*	*										*	4

Notes: Blue* denotes pre-existing long-term development partnership. OFP Donors in Viet Nam are typically approached by corporate and/or regional offices of UN Agencies.

Table 7b: Summary of Targeted Development Partners (by UN Agency)

Targeted Development Partner (by type)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Sum
		FAO	IFAD	ILO	IOM	ITC	UN Women	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UN Habitat	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNODC	UNV	WHO	
International Financial Institutions and Multilaterals																			
1	World Bank		*															*	2
2	ADB				*														1
3	EU				*			*	*	*					*	*			6
4	EU IDHR				*			*											2
5	EU TPMA				*														1
Global Funds																			
1	Global Environment Facility (GEF)								*	*					*				3
2	GAVI																	*	1
Global and Regional Thematic Funds																			
1	FAO India-Brazil-South Africa Trust Fund	*																	1
2	FAO Regional TA/Technical Cooperation Programs	*																	1
3	TF for Reproductive Health & Commodities											*							1
4	Cities Alliance												*						1
5	UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)				*														1

Notes: Blue * denotes pre-existing long-term development partnership. OFP Donors in Viet Nam are typically approached by corporate and/or regional offices of UN Agencies.

Table 7c: Summary of Targeted Development Partners (by UN Agency)

Targeted Development Partner (by type)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Sum
		FAO	IFAD	ILO	IOM	ITC	UN Women	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UN Habitat	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNODC	UNV	WHO	
International Private Sector⁶																			
1	Israeli Private Sector (diary, food safety)	*																	1
2	MAC Cosmetics (AIDS Fund)							*										*	2
3	Panasonic										*								1
4	Microsoft										*								1
5	Intel										*	*							2
6	Samsung										*								1
7	Asiana Airlines										*								1
8	UPS											*							1
9	Coca-Cola												*						1
10	Nestle		*																1
Foundations																			
1	Bill and Melinda Gates																	*	1
2	Nippon																	*	1
3	Bloomberg																	*	1

Notes: Blue * denotes pre-existing long-term development partnership. OFP Donors in Viet Nam are typically approached by corporate and/or regional offices of UN Agencies.

⁶Engagement with the private sector is typically driven by corporate and/or regional offices of various UN Agencies.

UN Agencies are targeting opportunities aimed at a variety of potential sources at any given time. The mapping exercise reveals that approximately 44 distinct sources of development finance are actively being explored by the 17 UN Agencies, either in-country and/or through head or regional offices⁷. Inclusive of cases where more than one UN Agency is targeting the same potential funding source, the total number of active opportunities being pursued by all UN Agencies operating in Viet Nam is 89.

Based on self-reporting by UN Agencies, the top four targets for bilateral development assistance are: Australia, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea. The European Union is by far the most targeted multilateral organization for new funding opportunities. Intel and MAC Cosmetics were the two private sector organizations most frequently cited during the interviews.

A review of the findings confirms the ongoing reliance by UN Viet Nam on traditional sources of finance, especially bilateral development assistance agencies, which represent 60% of the total number of targeted opportunities. IFIs and multilaterals, especially the European Union, represent 13% of targeted sources. The international private sector, typically engaged by corporate headquarters and/or regional offices, also represents 13% of targeted sources for the One Plan in Viet Nam. This finding is perhaps part of two broader trends: expanded partnerships with the international private sector, often initiated by head and/or regional offices of UN Agencies, and steady reliance on head and/or regional offices to finance country programs. UN Global and Thematic Funds, Global Funds, and private foundations represent other targeted sources of finance, at 6%, 5%, and 3% respectively.

4.3 Emerging Opportunities to Support the One Plan

Notable by their absence from the list of targeted development partners are a number of emerging (or non-traditional) development partners such as Brazil, China, Ireland, India, Turkey, UAE, Saudi Arabia, as well as a number of other development finance opportunities. The need to develop coherent strategies at country-level to engage these emerging development partners was cited during a number of interviews.

Respondents most often cited climate change finance as the largest pool of potential new funding for the One Plan. Owing to Viet Nam's commitment to address climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as its acute vulnerability to its effects, the country is well positioned to access the increasing volume of financial resources being assembled to tackle this issue. Accordingly, **Annex VI** includes a comprehensive list of Global Funds for climate change.

Many respondents noted that Viet Nam's transition to lower middle-income status argues for strong national ownership and leadership by the Government of Viet Nam. A number of UN Agencies welcome receipt from GoV of its in-kind contributions, either at the national or sub-national levels. Although many UN Agencies cited the challenges of seeking increased cash contributions from GoV to One Plan programming, they also underscored that the timing is appropriate to begin to explore with GoV the feasibility of augmenting its cash contribution to the One Plan.

⁷The actual volume is likely higher as submissions from four UN Agencies are still pending as part of the mapping exercise.

Additionally, expanding Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP), as well as direct private sector and individual donations, should be subject to coordinated follow-up by the UNCT. Increasingly, governments are putting in place incentives, or compulsory requirements, for companies to spend 1% to 2% of their profits on corporate social-responsibility projects. Exploring this area with GoV represents a potentially new, albeit modest, source of development finance for the One Plan.

Philanthropic foundations have made important contributions to development, particularly in agriculture, family planning and infectious diseases control. The most effective interventions have been long-term investments that were based on vision and sound scientific understanding, and were well integrated with local capacities. Foundations' total expenditure on developmental activities is now about \$3 billion annually, mostly from large U.S. foundations. Foundations are increasingly involved in public-private partnerships whose activities range from crop and disease research to improving infrastructure, especially water supply. They have also evolved innovative approaches to building democratic life in developing countries.

The UN has a strong role to play in working with GoV to nurture "philanthropy for development", both among high net-worth individuals as well as the general public in Viet Nam. According to the 2011 World Giving Index, a global monitor of philanthropic giving, of the nine countries in Southeast Asia, two are placed in the top ten globally (Thailand and Lao People's Democratic Republic). Viet Nam is ranked lowest in the region, 125th out of 153 surveyed countries worldwide (see **Table 8**). Advancing development philanthropy in Viet Nam will require a multi-pronged approach, a clear strategy, and a coalition of committed partners to help align external philanthropic resources with Viet Nam's agendas, as well as to cultivate indigenous resources that support the country's own priorities. Constructively using the convening power of the UN to assist to mobilize high net-worth Vietnamese nationals and expatriates presents another opportunity to diversify sources of development finance in Viet Nam. Putting in place positive incentives for private philanthropy, such as tax deductibility of donations, will require increased advocacy with GoV. Partially in anticipation of the increasing need to diversify resource sources, some UN Agencies are also exploring adoption of the UNICEF model of National Committees for local fundraising (e.g., UNEP).

Table 8: World Giving Index (WGI), Ranking and Percentage for Southeast Asia



Table 10: World Giving Index ranking, percentage scores and percentage change for the countries in South Eastern Asia, 2011

	2011 World Giving Index ranking	2011 World Giving Index % score	% giving money	% volunteering time	% helping a stranger	2010 World Giving Index ranking	% point score change
Thailand	9	51	85	17	50	25	8
Lao People's Democratic Republic *	10	50	64	32	53	11	0
Myanmar *	29	43	36	40	52	22	0
Philippines	32	42	28	41	57	50	6
Indonesia	49	37	72	13	25	50	1
Cambodia	62	34	54	10	39	142	18
Malaysia	87	29	37	20	30	76	-1
Singapore	91	28	41	11	33	91	2
Vietnam	125	22	23	12	31	138	4

* Data has not been updated since the World Giving Index 2010

4.4 Recommendations for the UN One Plan Resource Mobilization Strategy for Viet Nam

Synthesizing the comments received during the interviews, some general directions and issues were raised to inform the preparation of the UN Resource Mobilization Strategy.

- i) A plurality of approaches should be pursued simultaneously. Rigid approaches to selective targeting were characterized by a number of respondents as potentially high-risk, particularly if it contributes to erosion in the breadth of overall partnerships. Resource mobilization for the implementation of the UN One Plan in Viet Nam should be guided by a multi-pronged strategy aimed at the UN's existing, emerging and potential new development partners. The UNCT should continue to target different sources of funding, such as Global Trust Funds, Global and Regional Thematic Funds, Global/Regional Pools, Development Agency-specific Parallel Fund Mechanisms, while also exploring new sources of development finance, such as emerging development partners, the private sector, individual philanthropy, foundations, and GoV.
- ii) UNCT should maintain and expand active development partner relationships and alliances. UNCT should seek to deepen relations with traditional development partners that provide the bulk of contributions to Viet Nam. However, focus should be extended to a selected number of bilateral development partners, in order to ensure a strategic approach, and to ensure adequate monitoring of resource mobilization prospects.
- iii) Emerging development partners should be engaged based on consensus within the UNCT, articulation of a clear strategy, and agreement on core thematic areas to be pursued with them.
- iv) To support implementation of the One Plan in a resource constrained environment, and to reflect longstanding relationships among selected UN Agencies and development partners, especially where development partners are unable to contribute multi-year un-earmarked resources to the One Plan Fund⁸, transparent criteria should be circulated among UN Agencies articulating the process and circumstances for any earmarking below outcome level on an exceptional basis.
- v) A key to the Resource Mobilization Strategy will be to capitalize on the credibility and comparative advantage of the UN in Viet Nam and its key role in a number of areas: (a) in policy level and decision-making fora; (b) as a strong technical partner in discussions with bilateral and government development actors; (c) in successfully advocating for core UN values and the MDGs to be placed at the centre of the development agenda; and (d) in the ability of the UN system to demonstrate evidence from programmes that can be taken to scale at the national level.
- vi) A core component of the Resource Mobilization Strategy should be ongoing analysis of the resource mobilization environment, close monitoring of development partner interests and new opportunities, and efficient management of incoming contributions. Focus should continue to be placed on the "rolling" nature of the resource mobilization

⁸Development partners currently contributing to the One Plan Fund are Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Ireland, Rep. of Korea, Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

with a longer term (multi-year) perspective, so as to ensure the availability of minimum levels of funding at the onset of each calendar year and to have contributions that can be carried over several years. The Resource Mobilization Strategy should be based on the premise of full alignment with GoV and sub-national plans, priorities and programming cycles, as well as the core principles of UN Reform, harmonization, and alignment.

In addition to these general directions, an analysis of the interviews points to a number of specific issues and recommendations concerning the preparation of the Resource Mobilization Strategy. These issues, and where applicable some associated recommendations, are presented in **Table 9**, clustered under broad themes.

Table 9: Issues and Recommendations for the Formulation of the UN One Plan Resource Mobilization Strategy

Thematic Area		Issues and Recommendations
A	Organizational Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Resource Mobilization Working Group (RMWG) would benefit from support from a technical-level RM Taskforce (RMTF) composed of representatives from a number of selected UN Agencies, and empowered by designation from the Resident Coordinator. The taskforce should be assigned a clear mandate and expected deliverables, with members assigned specific roles and responsibilities. • The Resident Coordinator Office should provide core support to the RMWG and RM Taskforce, augmenting its capacity as required (either through UNV TA, or other sources of suitably qualified professionals). • Upon completion of the Resource Mobilization Strategy, the Taskforce should develop a concise Action Plan to guide its implementation.
B	GoV Ownership and Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCO should develop an engagement plan to support GoV ownership of and leadership for assisting the UNCT to mobilize resources for the One Plan. The plan should contain a clear methodology for a phased approach to how the UNCT and GoV can jointly mobilize resources. • The engagement plan should identify key activities, incentives, communication messages, and practical approaches to mobilize GoV action for resource mobilization, e.g., convening joint meetings with development partners, engaging private sector, co-hosting philanthropic events targeting high net worth individuals.
C	Coordination of Resource Mobilization among UN Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several UN Agencies have, or are developing, resource mobilization strategies, either nationally and/or via regional or head offices (e.g., UN Women, UNICEF, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA). A limited number of UN Agencies also have dedicated RM Officers (e.g., UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA) who should be engaged during the formulation process for the Resource Mobilization Strategy. • Several respondents welcomed an opportunity for joint discussions about the challenges of resource mobilization. Formulation of the Resource Mobilization Strategy presents a timely rationale to convene an internal consultation session among UN Agencies, potentially linked to the creation of the RM Taskforce. • Data collection should involve assembling the resource mobilization strategies of all UN Agencies operating in Viet Nam, in order to strengthen consistency and coherence of the One Plan Resource Mobilization Strategy.

Thematic Area		Issues and Recommendations
D	Operationalizing “Delivering as One” (DaO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some respondents suggested that the One Plan supports “programming as one” but not necessarily “delivering or implementing as one”. Many respondents indicated that the degree of “joint delivery” is uneven, characterizing DaO as a process of “ticking the boxes” without appreciable changes in organizational behaviour. Additional guidance to promote adherence to DaO should be considered, including dissemination of successful case studies, and/or elaboration of core characteristics of DaO in evidence in Viet Nam and/or other countries. Many respondents suggested that the Resource Mobilization Strategy indicate the boundaries applicable to “mobilizing resources as one”. Accordingly, the RM Strategy should contain a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities to assuage real or perceived concerns that the One Plan may erode maneuverability of UN Agencies to secure financing. Conduct briefing and distribute reference materials on DaO to incoming UN Agency head and staff.
E	One Plan Fund and One Plan Fund Mobilization and Allocation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For some UN Agencies, OPF budgetary ceilings are so low that they are questioning whether the transaction costs continue to warrant the time and effort involved in formulating an application. UN Agencies rely on approval of DPOs, delays in which affect timeline with OPF applications and funding. OPF MAC criteria privilege integration of cross-cutting issues, some of which are not well embedded in the core mandates of some specialized UN Agencies. Some UN Agencies recommended targeting those development partners that have a modest diplomatic presence in Viet Nam, thereby characterizing their possible support to the OPF as a mean to increase their representational and/or programmatic footprint. There is an uneven level of effort invested by UN Agencies in the OPF MAC process; some Agencies invest key staff time and resources towards proposal development, while others see OPF as an entitlement. UN Agencies should avoid disproportionate “asks” based on existing gaps. OPF MAC should examine and prioritize gaps in 3 Focus Areas and 12 Outcomes under OP where un-earmarked resources can be targeted. OPF MAC should develop, or increase awareness of its, weighted formula to remove what is perceived as the “arbitrary nature” of resource allocation under the OPF.

Thematic Area		Issues and Recommendations
F	Emerging Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anecdotal evidence from respondents suggests that emerging development partners prefer to earmark funds, undermining the preference for open, un-earmarked contributions to the OPF. The Resource Mobilization Strategy should provide guidance on this seeming contradiction: how to simultaneously target emerging donors without compromising adherence to the principles of the OPF.
G	Engaging Domestic Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For many UN Agencies, the Vietnamese private sector is not considered a high priority target for resource mobilization; their contributions are often deemed too short-term, too limited in scope of activities, and with high transition costs. The Vietnamese private sector represents considerable “co-branding” risks in terms of eroding the hard-earned reputation of UN Agencies. Accordingly, the RM Strategy and/or action plan should outline the preferred characteristics for private sector partnerships in Viet Nam. Efforts to engage private sector should target existing participants in the UN Global Compact who have agreed to align their operations with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption(see www.unglobalcompact.org)
H	Global Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Global Funds having a limited number of designated/accredited Implementation and/or Supervisory Partners, such as the GEF, there is competition among UN Agencies in Viet Nam that access the same global funds. The RM Strategy and/or Action Plan should commit UNCT to lead negotiations with GoV (or specific ministries/agencies) on a division of labour exercise to reduce competition among collaborating agencies, and clarify roles and expectations concerning, for example, funds management, delivery, staff outputs.
I	Targeted Outreach and Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calibrate outreach and communication efforts based on target audiences. A modular “UN Viet Nam Kit” should be developed to support the Resource Mobilization Strategy, together with a portfolio of generic proposals for target development partners aimed at critical gap areas. The kit could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A general briefing booklet, which provides an overview of the socio-economic context in Viet Nam, progress against the MDGs, and a brief description of the work and programmes of the UN Agencies that make up the composition of the UN system in the country, key facts and figures on the 3 Focus Areas and 12 Outcomes. A series of facts sheets on critical gap areas for joint resource mobilization. Fact sheets would be structured around the Focus Areas and Outcomes of the One Plan. Regular (semi-annual) progress reports on implementation of the One Plan, and associated strategies and action plans, to keep development partners updated in the rollout of the One Plan. Update UN Viet Nam website to include information on Resource Mobilization Strategy, and outreach tools described above.

Thematic Area		Issues and Recommendations
J	Resource Mobilization Tools and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include in the RM Action Plan a short description of the One Plan Resource Mobilization Tracking System, outlining the clear steps for periodic monitoring (semi-annual and annual) of efforts to close the One Plan resource gap, categorized by Focus Area and Outcome. The tracking system will inform approaches to contingency planning in order to adjust programming to available resources. • Describe how UN Agencies should inform the RCO on the amount mobilized and the planned allocation of those resources to ensure the UNCT at all times has an accurate overview of the available and required resources. • Review what type of funding the various UN Agencies receive from their headquarters in support of country level activities (central ‘core’ allocations, thematic funding, and other cost-sharing arrangements at HQ level). This will summarize how and when funding decisions are made at HQ in support of country-level activities. • UNCT member agencies should keep the Resident Coordinator fully informed of all bilateral relationships they are developing at the regional and global levels, and the UNCT will work to ensure that all contacts for resource mobilisation carried out at the country level are done in close consultation with the Resident Coordinator. This approach will encourage complementarity and coordination in new approaches to development partners at the country level, and will avoid duplication, overlap and inconsistency of approach.

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ANNEX I: One Plan Focus Areas, Outcomes and Resource Framework (2012-2016)

Focus Areas and Outcomes	Indicative Budget (US\$)			
	Regular Resources (secured)	Other Resources (secured)	Resources to be Mobilized	Total
Focus Area One: Inclusive, Equitable and Sustainable Growth				
Outcome 1.1: Key national institutions formulate and monitor people-centred, green and evidenced-based socio-economic development policies to ensure quality of growth as a middle-income country.	18,055,000	2,520,000	37,555,040	58,130,040
Outcome 1.2: Institutions create opportunities for decent work for people of working age, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, to benefit in the process of socio-economic transformation.	1,892,500	10,696,000	25,167,500	37,756,000
Outcome 1.3: Key national and sub-national agencies, in partnership with private sector and communities, have established and monitor multi-sectoral strategies, mechanisms and resources to support implementation of relevant international conventions, and effectively address climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management.	5,897,500	7,660,000	43,207,500	56,765,000
Outcome 1.4: Key national and sub-national agencies, in partnership with the private sector and communities, implement and monitor laws, policies and programmes for more efficient use of natural resources and environmental management, and to implement commitments under international conventions.	3,766,000	20,860,000	20,740,000	45,366,000
Focus Area One (sub-total):	29,611,000	41,736,000	126,670,040	19,8017,040
Focal Area Two: Access to Quality Essential Social Services and Social Protection				
Outcome 2.1: A more effective national social protection system provides increased coverage, quality, and equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.	7,962,500	3,300,000	25,402,500	36,665,000
Outcome 2.2: Increased quality and effective management of a comprehensive national health system, including health promotion and health protection, with a focus on ensuring more equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.	22,621,000	12,856,700	69,614,000	105,091,700
Outcome 2.3: Increased quality and effective management of education and training systems, and increased access to pre-primary, and continuing education, particularly for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.	3,400,000	2,000,000	13,122,000	18,522,000
Outcome 2.4: National and sub-national institutions, in partnership with communities, more actively address inequalities through implementation and monitoring of laws, policies, and programmes that promote gender equality and women's empowerment, and an effective and sustainable response to HIV, reducing stigma and discrimination.	9,780,000	692,000	16,120,000	26,592,000
Focus Area One (sub-total):	43,763,500	18,848,700	124,258,500	186,870,700
Focal Area Three: Governance and Participation				
Outcome 3.1: Elected bodies are better able to formulate laws and oversee the performance of State agencies and represent the aspirations of the Vietnamese people, especially women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.	3,480,000	650,000	4,575,000	8,705,000
Outcome 3.2: All citizens, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, benefit from strengthened legal and judicial reform and increased access to justice, enhanced capacity of legal and judicial professionals, and strengthened national legal frameworks to support the implementation of international conventions ratified by Viet Nam.	12,445,000	3,260,000	24,780,000	40,485,000
Outcome 3.3: Improved performance of the public sector institutions at national and sub-national levels, through enhanced coordination, accountability, transparency and anti-corruption efforts, will reduce disparities and ensure access to public services for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.	17,680,000	1,350,000	16,685,030	35,715,030
Outcome 3.4: Political, social, professional and mass organizations participate effectively in policy discussion and decision-making processes for the benefit of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.	570,000	110,000	9,760,000	10,440,000
Focus Area One (sub-total):	34,175,000	5,370,000	55,800,030	95,345,030
Total One Plan (2012-16):	107,549,500	65,954,700	306,728,570	480,232,770

ANNEX II: Guiding Principles for Supporting UN One Plan

Development partners in Viet Nam have agreed a set of principles to guide their engagement in and support to the implementation of the One Plan 2012-16, and overall UN reform. The overall aim of the voluntary principles is to galvanize the commitment of development partners in Viet Nam to the UN's efforts toward "Delivering as One". One of the primary changes in behaviour elicited by the guiding principles is how development partners fund the UN in Viet Nam. Beside voluntary and core funding mechanisms at UN Headquarter level, donors should seek to provide in an effective and efficient manner, predictable, un-earmarked funding to One UN Plan 2012-2016.

Rationale and key guiding principles for development partners to support the One Plan are:

1. Recognizing the importance of adequate and predictable funding to sustain UN reform and focus attention on development results at the country level, development partners will encourage the government and the UN Country Team to mobilize national and international resources for programmes under the One Plan 2012-2016 in an agreed, coordinated and transparent manner. Donors will seek to promote multi-annual funding instruments that support rational prioritization and funding predictability, in line with best practice in global UN reform.
2. Development Partners recognize the need for the UN and the government to continue to prioritize UN support in order to most effectively and efficiently respond to government needs in a strategic manner in the implementation of the One Plan 2012-2016. Development Partners will work together with the government and the UN Country Team to improve the monitoring and evaluation system for the One Plan 2012-2016 to ensure that the UN delivers and captures development and policy influencing results, and that the One Plan 2012-2016 remains relevant to the needs of Vietnam.
3. Development Partners undertake to disseminate the lessons learned from the Delivering as One Initiative in Vietnam and to realize opportunities to advocate for UN reform at an international level.
4. The One Plan Fund is the vehicle for development partners to pool resources at the country level to support the realization of the One Plan 2012-2016 objectives, and new initiatives responding to emerging needs within the context of the One Plan 2012-2016.
5. Development partner support for the One Plan needs to be sufficient to demonstrate continued support to the reform process and to make it work. There must be a solid basis for prioritization and resource allocation during the implementation of the One Plan 2012-2016. Discretionary funding at country level is essential to this process.
6. The level of additional development assistance funds available should be made known to Government and the UN Country Team as early as possible to allow the One Plan Steering Committee and the One Plan Fund Mobilization and Resource Allocation Committee to make decisions based on a realistic understanding of resources available.
7. Development partners in Vietnam can also support the One UN Initiative without funding it:

- i) Development partners will continue to promote innovative behavioural change and engagement to make the UN reform process work in Vietnam;
 - ii) The development partners will actively engage in the tripartite dialogue in the One Plan Steering Committee, jointly led by the Government and the UN, that will conduct periodic reviews of the implementation of the One Plan 2012-2016, and which will consist of a 'three-tier' stocktaking of progress and results achieved;
 - iii) The development partner co-chairs of the informal UN donor group in Vietnam will act as lead development partner on UN reform drawing on other development partners who volunteer to participate in the "Friends of the (Co-) Chairs" group;
 - iv) Development partners, or their representatives through the UN Informal Donor Group, will provide guidance and oversight to all aspects of Delivering as One in the Tripartite National Taskforce (TNTF);
 - v) Development partners will implement a division of labour in relation to policy engagement and monitoring of the results matrix and outcome areas.
8. Given the above, development partners have agreed to endorse a set of funding principles to govern their support to the One Plan as follows:
- i) Development partners will seek to promote multi-annual funding instruments that support rational prioritization and funding predictability, in line with best practice in global UN reform.
 - ii) Where development partners agree to fund UN activities in Viet Nam, they will fund only activities within the One Plan 2012-2016;
 - iii) Development partners will provide un-earmarked funding through the One Plan Fund as much as possible;
 - iv) Some donors may want to ear-mark to a specific One Plan Focus or Outcome area as guided by their national multilateral policies and country-level strategic priorities. This will be acceptable providing that it does not undermine the overall funding plan;
 - v) Development partners will avoid making additional bilateral contributions to UN agencies in Viet Nam unless such contributions are intended to fund activities that GoV and the UN explicitly have agreed fall outside the scope of the One UN Plan, such as emergency response;
 - vi) Development partners will report to the RCO any bilateral fundraising discussions with UN agencies and programmes;
 - vii) When preparing the release of the next tranche of funds, the development partner group will take into account: the One UN annual report results, results frameworks and achievements year on year in the outcome areas, results of the reform process.
 - viii) The development partner financing framework should seek to even-out the availability of funds throughout the One Plan period

Overall, these guiding principles underscore the broad-based support of development partners toward the One Plan in Viet Nam. To complement this invaluable support, as well as to deepen the UN's partnerships in the context of a changing landscape for development assistance in Viet Nam, the Resource Mobilization Strategy will look towards diversifying the UN's resource mobilization efforts, including mapping of new opportunities for development finance in Viet Nam.

ANNEX III: LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS

ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	POSITION
FAO	Yuriko Shoji Ken Shimizu	Representative Operations Coordinator
IFAD	Henning Pedersen	Country Director
ILO	GyorgySziraczki	Director
IOM	Florian Forster	Chief of Mission
ITC	GovindVenuprasad	Senior Trade Promotion Officer
Resident Coordinator's Office	Pratibha Mehta Peter Reeh Louise Nylin Ingrid Fitzgerald	Resident Coordinator UN Reform Specialist Coordination Specialist Policy Specialist
UN Women	Suzette Mitchell	Country Representative
UNAIDS	Chris Fontaine	Country Director, a.i. / Partnerships Advisor
UNDP	BakhodirBurkanov	Deputy Country Director
UNEP	Jonathan Gilman	Regional Coordinator
UNESCO	Katherine Muller-Marin Duong BichHanh	Representative Culture Program Coordinator
UNFPA	Bruce Campbell	Representative
UNHABITAT	Nguyen Quang Phan Van Ngoc Bui Thu Hien Pham Thi Ngoc Bich	Manager Deputy Manager Project Coordinator Finance and Administration Office
UNICEF	LottaSylwander	Representative
UNIDO	Patrick Gilabert	Representative
UNODC	ZhuldyzAkisheva	Country Manager
UNV	Tran Thi Kim Chung	Program Assistant
WHO	Takeshi Kasai Wu Guogao	Representative External Relations Officer

ANNEX IV: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Guide for Semi-Structured Interviews:

According to the One Plan 2012-16 Budgetary Framework, of the total planned budget for your agency of \$___ million, your agency has secured _____% of funds from regular UN resources, _____% of secured from other resources, and _____% of resources still to be mobilized under the OPF and _____% of resources still to be mobilized from non-OPF sources. In total, your agency has a total finance gap of \$___ m (or _____%) based on the figure in the 2012-16 OPF.

Q1: The figures cited are based on December 2011 estimates. If additional resources have been (or soon will be) secured for your agency, is it possible for your office to send me these updated figures?

Q2: Securing development finance is always a challenge, perhaps more so in today's international setting. What potential sources of finance is your agency currently pursuing, with whom, and how far along are you in discussions?

Q3: Does your agency have a resource mobilization strategy for non-OPF resources (either national or global)?

Q4: Are there new or non-traditional finance opportunities that your agency is targeting, including perhaps other UN agencies or thematic trust funds?

Q5: Which sources of finance have historically proven reliable for your agency? How would you characterize the reliability of these sources in the years ahead?

Q6: From your agency's perspective, what considerations should be factored into the preparation of the UN's Resource Mobilization strategy?

Q7: Has your agency undertaken any prioritization exercise, as a contingency in case the One Plan Fund is not fully funded?

Q8: In the context of both Viet Nam's status as a lower middle-income country, and in an environment of reduced ODA resources, how does your Agency prioritize Viet Nam regarding internal resource allocation?

Q8: Another other comments and/or suggestions?

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- B. IFIs / Multilateral Organizations**
- C. Global Funds**
- D. Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTF)**
- E. Foundations**
- F. Emerging Development Partners**
- G. Private Sector**
- H. Thematic / Regional Funds**

A. Bilateral Development Partners

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam

1	Australia	http://www.ausaid.gov.au/countries/eastasia/vietnam/Pages/home.aspx http://www.ausaid.gov.au/Publications/Documents/strat-approach-vietnam-2010-15.pdf http://www.ausaid.gov.au/Publications/Pages/vietnam-appr-2011.aspx http://www.dfat.gov.au/direct_aid_program/International Forest Carbon Initiative http://www.ausaid.gov.au/countries/eastasia/greatermekong/Pages/mekong-water-resources.aspx http://www.haarp-online.org http://aci.gov.au/country/vietnam
2	Austria	http://www.bmeia.gv.at/vn/botschaft/hanoi.html http://www.entwicklung.at/development-policy/facts figures/en/ http://www.vietnamembassy-austria.org/en/nr070521165956/news object view?newsPath=vnemb.vn/cn vakv/euro/nr040819110911/ns071129101631 http://talkvietnam.com/2012/06/vietnam-and-austria-foster-multilateral-cooperation/#.UGu4VGcnjMB http://www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/Evaluation Paris Declaration Final Report Dec 2010.pdf
3	Belgium	http://www.tradingeconomics.com/vietnam/net-bilateral-aid-flows-from-dac-donors-austria-us-dollar-wb-data.html http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/binaries/icp vietnam 2011-2015 tcm312-158641.pdf http://diplomatie.belgium.be/en/policy/development cooperation/countries/partner countries/vietnam/
4	Canada	http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/JUD-217143241-QWY http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/NAT-31281841-GFQ http://www.tradecommissioner.gc.ca/eng/market-report-resources.jsp?oid=852&cid=539 http://www.tradecommissioner.gc.ca/eng/funding/home.jsp
5	Denmark	http://vietnam.um.dk/en/~media/Vietnam/Documents/Content%20Danish/Fact%20Sheet%20-%20Denmark.ashx
6	Finland	http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=15373&contentlan=2&culture=en-US
7	France	http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/pays/asie/geo-asie/vietnam/afd-vietnam/contribution-objectifs-developpement-vietnam http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/pays/asie/geo-asie/vietnam/afd-vietnam/mot-du-directeur http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/Colonne-droite/Cooperation-francaise-VA.pdf http://www.afd.fr/webdav/site/afd/shared/PUBLICATIONS/Colonne-droite/Rapport-annuel-AFD-VA.pdf http://www.ambafrance-vn.org/IMG/pdf/DCP EN 2006.pdf
8	Germany	http://www.hanoi.diplo.de/Vertretung/hanoi/vi/05/Entwicklungspolitische Zusammenarbeit/EZ-Verhandlungen Dez11 vn.html http://www.gdc-vietnam.org/cooperation-priorities.html http://www.gdc-vietnam.org/index.html
9	Ireland	http://www.embassyofireland.vn/uploads/documents/Hanoi%20EM/docs/irish%20aid%20country%20strategy%20paper%202011-2015%20(english).pdf

10	Italy	http://www.ambhanoi.esteri.it/Ambasciata Hanoi/Menu/I rapporti bilaterali/Cooperazione allo sviluppo/Attivit%C3%A0/ http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgc/documentazione/Report/2010-01-01_BrochureODAActivitiesVietnamIntro.pdf
11	Japan	http://www.gbs.com.vn/index.php/vi/hoidap/dangkykinhdoanh/741-japan-commits-jpy1485bln-oda-for-vietnam-in-2012 http://vccinews.com/news_detail.asp?news_id=26921 http://www.jica.go.jp/vietnam/english/office/others/pdf/brochure_04_02_en.pdf http://www.vn.emb-japan.go.jp/vn/about.html
12	Luxembourg	http://www.lux-development.lu/publication/VIE_en_light.pdf http://www.google.com.vn/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=5&sqi=2&ved=0CDsQFjAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mae.lu%2Ffr%2Fcontent%2Fdownload%2F27934%2F204399%2Fversion%2F1%2Ffile%2FPIC%2BIII%2BVietnam%2B2011-2015.pdf&ei=4xtpUPbcM6-ViQeWuYDYDw&usg=AFQjCNGmkQP5khRLJUUpjZ89g7yXtHhA
13	Netherlands	http://www.hollandinvietnam.org/key-topics/development-cooperation.html
14	Norway	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/donor/00187 http://www.norway.org.vn/Global/SiteFolders/webhan/TheVietnamStrategy1.pdf http://www.norad.no/en/countries/asia-and-oceania/vietnam
15	Republic of Korea	http://www.koica.go.kr/upload/pr/annual/2010annual_e.pdf http://www.koica.go.kr/upload/pr/annual/20anniversary_eng.pdf
16	Spain	http://www.aecid.es/en/donde-cooperamos/asia-europaoriental/ http://www.maec.es/en/MenuPpal/CooperacionInternacional/Paginas/Cooperacion%20espaola.aspx http://www.maec.es/es/MenuPpal/CooperacionInternacional/Publicacionesydocumentacion/Documents/Plan%20Director%202009-2012.pdf http://www.maec.es/es/MenuPpal/CooperacionInternacional/Publicacionesydocumentacion/Documents/2012%20PACI.pdf (page 58) http://www.maec.es/en/MenuPpal/CooperacionInternacional/Planificacion/Paginas/planificacion_cooperacion.aspx
17	Sweden	http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/09/40/06/4409ef7c.pdf http://www.sida.se/English/Countries-and-regions/Asia/Vietnam/ http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Thong-bao-hieu-luc-cua-Hiep-dinh-hop-tac-phat-trien-giai-doan-2012-2013-vb147123.aspx http://www.swedenabroad.com/en-GB/Embassies/Hanoi/Development-Cooperation/Development-Co-operation-with-Vietnam/
18	Switzerland	http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Countries/Southeast Asia http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Countries/Southeast Asia/Mekong_Vietnam_Laos_Cambodia_Myanmar http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/mekong/ http://www.oecd.org/development/peerreviewsofdacmembers/44021195.pdf
19	UK	http://www.dfid.gov.uk/vietnam International Climate Fund http://www.dfid.gov.uk/where-we-work/asia-east--pacific/vietnam/?tab=2 http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/download/fulltext/4311011ec040.pdf?expires=1349165530&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=C3E023E92FFE010A48CD7D5F56F2AFC8 http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/op/vietnam-2011.pdf

20	US	http://vietnam.usembassy.gov/usassistance.html http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R40208.pdf
21	Vietnam	http://oda.mpi.gov.vn/english/ODAINVietnam/tabid/240/language/en-US/Default.aspx

B. IFIs / Multilateral Organizations

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam

1	Asian Development Bank	http://www.adb.org/countries/viet-nam/strategy http://www.adb.org/documents/viet-nam-country-partnership-strategy-2012-2015?ref=countries/viet-nam/documents http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/ http://www.adb.org/documents/adb-annual-report-2011
2	BRICS Development Bank	http://www.firstpost.com/economy/brics-development-bank-may-be-launched-in-sa-next-year-358364.html http://www.chinausfocus.com/finance-economy/will-a-common-development-bank-benefit-the-brics/
3	CGIAR	http://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/5224/CGIAR-SRF-March_2011_BROCHURE.pdf?sequence=1 http://www.cgiar.org/partnerships/ CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security; CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems http://www.cgiarfund.org/sites/cgiarfund.org/files/Documents/PDF/fc6_presentation_peer_review_team_2012_cgiar_budget_Analysis.pdf
4	EU	http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vietnam/index_en.htm http://eeas.europa.eu/vietnam/csp/07_13_en.pdf http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/vietnam/projects/list_of_projects/projects_en.htm http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/eidhr_en.htm Global Climate Change Alliance Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/dci/migration_en.htm http://development.donoratlas.eu/Global-Trends.aspx http://www.euredd.efi.int/portal/home/country_information/vietnam/#.UGLEELTV1A4
5	World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/vietnam/overview http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/region_ext_content/regions/east+asia+and+the+pacific/countries/vietnam http://www.miga.org/projects/advsearchresults.cfm?srch=s&hctry=234c&hcountrcode=VN http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41170.pdf Clean Technology Fund Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Forest Investment Program Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Low Income Countries Strategic Climate Fund

C. Global Funds

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam

1	Adaptation Fund	www.adaptation-fund.org http://www.adaptation-fund.org/documents http://www.adaptation-fund.org/sites/default/files/REVISED%20INSTRUCTIONS%20FOR%20PREPARING%20A%20REQUEST%20FOR%20PROJECT%20FUNDING.pdf
2	Cities Alliance Catalytic Fund	http://www.citiesalliance.org http://www.citiesalliance.org/ca_newsletters/newsletter_news/141
3	Climate Investment Funds	http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cifnet/?q=country/vietnam http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cifnet/sites/default/files/Vietnam%20CTF%20Investment%20Plan%20-%20Endorsed.pdf http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funds-and-programs http://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/5
4	GAVI Alliance	http://www.gavialliance.org http://www.gavialliance.org/country/vietnam/ http://www.gavialliance.org/support/apply/
5	GEF	http://www.thegef.org/gef/trust_funds GEF Trust Fund - Climate Change focal area (GEF 4) GEF Trust Fund - Climate Change focal area (GEF 5) Special Climate Change Fund Strategic Priority on Adaptation
6	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	http://www.gainhealth.org http://www.gainhealth.org/sites/www.gainhealth.org/files/About%20GAIN%20Fact%20Sheet%20March%202012_v2_LR.pdf
7	Global Fund	http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/ http://portfolio.theglobalfund.org/en/Country/Index/VTN
8	Green Climate Fund	http://gcfund.net/about-the-fund/mandate-and-governance.html http://www.climatefundupdate.org/listing/green-climate-fund
9	Global Partnership for Education	http://www.globalpartnership.org http://www.globalpartnership.org/media/Misc./program_development_grant_guidelines_final.pdf http://www.globalpartnership.org/media/docs/finance_and_funding/0912_Program_Implementation_Grant_Guidelines.pdf
10	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	http://www.multilateralfund.org/default.aspx

D. Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTF)

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam

1	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction (GFDRR)	http://www.gfdrr.org/gfdrr/dr_risk_fin http://www.gfdrr.org/docs/Track-II_CallforProposals-Guidelines-Stage1_2Application.pdf http://www.gfdrr.org/docs/Snapshots_Vietnam.pdf
2	Global Food Safety Multi- Donor Trust Fund	http://fscf-ptin.apec.org/docs/events/public-information-meeting-on-establishing-global-food-safety-multi-donor-trust-fund/Vision%20GFS-MDTF.pdf http://fscf-ptin.apec.org
3	Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund	http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRM00
4	Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the Extractive Industries	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTOGMC/EXTTEXTINDTRAINI/0,,contentMDK:21665712~menuPK:3634790~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:3634715,00.html http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEXTINDTRAINI/Resources/MDTF_Selection_Guidelines.pdf http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEXTINDTRAINI/Resources/overview_wb_mdtf_eiti_ta_work.pdf
5	UN Civil Society Trust Fund	http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CSF00
6	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	http://www.unwomen.org/how-we-work/un-trust-fund/ http://www.unwomen.org/how-we-work/un-trust-fund/application-guidelines/ http://www.unwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/UNTrustFund_Brochure_en.pdf

E. Foundations

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam		
1	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Pages/home.aspx
2	David and Lucile Packard Foundation	http://www.packard.org/grants/?RootCatID=3&CategoryID=3 http://www.packard.org/grants/
3	Rockefeller Foundation	http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org
4	Skoll Foundation	http://www.skollfoundation.org
5	William J. Clinton Foundation	http://www.clintonfoundation.org
6	Other references	http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidstatistics/22272860.pdf http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wess/wess_current/2012wess_overview_en.pdf

F. Emerging Development Partners

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam

1	Brazil	http://en.vietnamplus.vn/Home/Brazil-seeks-comprehensive-partnership-with-Vietnam/20127/27186.vnplus http://www.globality-gmu.net/archives/2726 http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/6295.pdf http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/college-social-sciences/government-society/idd/research/aid-data/workshop-31-10-11/jennifer-constantine.pdf
2	China	http://english.eximbank.gov.cn/annual/2011.shtml# http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-04/21/c_13839683.htm http://www.cgdev.org/files/13953_file_Chinese_aid.pdf
3	India	http://www.itec.mea.gov.in http://www.edc2020.eu/fileadmin/publications/EDC2020_Policy_Brief_No_16_-_Indian_Development_Cooperation_Key_Traits_and_Prospects.pdf http://www.itec.mea.gov.in/Application%20form%20ITEC-SCAAP.pdf
4	Kuwait	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (Kuwait Fund) www.kuwait-fund.org
5	OPEC Fund for International Development	http://www.ofid.org
6	South Africa	http://www.dfa.gov.za
7	Turkey	http://www.tika.gov.tr http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey_s-development-cooperation.en.mfa http://www.ecocci.com/DC/PDF/19.04.201017_34Presentation%20of%20TIKA.pdf
8	Russia	http://www.economy.gov.ru/wps/wcm/connect/economylib4/en/home/about/stucture/depAsiaAfrica/ http://en.rcicd.org/national-strategies-on-development-assistance/russia/ http://en.rcicd.org/news/russia-international-development-agency/
9	Saudi Arabia	www.sfd.gov.sa http://www.sfd.gov.sa/cs/groups/public/documents/document/mdaw/mtiy/%7Eedisp/121-document-122120.pdf https://www.sfd.gov.sa/cs/groups/public/documents/document/mdaw/mtqx/~edisp/121-document-141975.pdf http://www1.minfin.ru/en/financial_affairs/Dev_Assis/concept_rus/
10	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	www.adfd.ae http://www.adfd.ae/about/CoreBusinessActivities/default.aspx
11	Venezuela	Banco de DesarrolloEconomico y Social de Venezuela (BANDES) www.bandes.gov.ve

G. Private Sector

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam

1	MAC Cosmetics (AIDS Fund)	http://www.macaidsfund.org
2	Panasonic Foundation	http://panasonic.net/citizenship/index.html http://panasonic.net/citizenship/solution/index.html
3	Microsoft Alumni Foundation	http://www.microsoftalumni.org/Home.aspx
4	Intel Foundation	http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/corporate-responsibility/intel-foundation.html http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/corporate-responsibility/intel-international-grants.html
5	Samsung Foundation	http://www.samsungfoundation.org/html/eng/index.asp
6	UPS Foundation	http://www.community.ups.com/UPS+Foundation
7	FedEx Foundation	http://about.van.fedex.com/philanthropy

H. Thematic / Regional Funds

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam

1	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/forest-carbon-partnership-facility
2	Global Climate Change Alliance	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/global-climate-change-allianc
3	Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/geeref
4	International Climate Fund	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/international-climate-fund
5	International Climate Initiative	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/international-climate-initiative
6	International Forest Carbon Initiative	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/ifci
7	Japan's Fast Start Finance - private sources	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/hatoyama-Initiative
8	Japan's Fast Start Finance - public sources	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/hatoyama-Initiative
9	MDG Achievement Fund – Environment and Climate Change thematic window UN-REDD Programme	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/mdg-achievement-fund
10	MDG Achievement Fund – Environment and Climate Change thematic window	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/mdg-achievement-fund
11	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/norway-s-international-climate-and-forest-initiative
12	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/pilot-program-for-climate-resilience

ANNEX VI: RESOURCE MAPPING PROFILES

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- A. Bilateral Development Partners**
- B. IFIs / Multilateral Organizations**
- C. Global Funds**
- D. Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTF)**
- E. Foundations**
- F. Emerging Development Partners**
- G. Private Sector**
- H. Thematic / Regional Funds**

A. Bilateral Development Partners

Sources of Development Finance for UN One Plan in Viet Nam

1	Australia	16	Switzerland
2	Austria	17	UK
3	Belgium	18	US
4	Canada		
5	Denmark		
6	Finland		
7	France		
8	Germany		
9	Italy		
10	Japan		
11	Luxembourg		
12	Netherlands		
13	Norway		
14	Rep. of Korea		
15	Spain		

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:		Australia		Associated Subsidiaries:	Ausaid
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:		US\$ 150 million/year, of which \$116 million is bilateral, \$24.7 is regional, and \$9.6 managed by other Australian departments.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	7 / 10	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Three core areas are: 1. Human resource development: scholarship program will build on a strong record of more than 35 years of investment in improving the credentials of Vietnam’s workforce. Scholarships are most effective in countries, like Vietnam, with a thirst for ideas and information. The scholarship program will focus its support on the three strategic priority areas. This will be complemented by investments to build closer partnerships between Vietnamese and Australian public and private institutions to facilitate knowledge exchange and long-term linkages. 2. Economic integration: assist Vietnam to find innovative solutions to finance and construct the hard infrastructure necessary for strong regional economic integration. In addition to supporting improvement of Vietnam’s major transport corridors, Australia will continue to assist in upgrading rural transport infrastructure (canals, rural roads and bridges) that connect farms to markets to improve the incomes of the rural poor. Australia’s hard’ infrastructure investments will be complemented by support for soft infrastructure policy and institutional reform to maximise employment, reduce poverty and thereby help Vietnam further integrate with the global economy. In the area of trade this means support for evidence-based policy and legal/regulatory reforms in areas that will improve Vietnam’s competitiveness and productivity, supporting its ongoing transition to a market economy. 3. Environmental sustainability: covers water and sanitation, climate change, and agricultural research.					
Geographic Concentration:		thematic orientation covers entire country.	Principal Finance Instruments:	Direct Aid Program	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The Vietnam country strategy has five strategic objectives: improving the quality of Vietnam’s human resources; developing better transport infrastructure and policy to support economic integration; increasing rural access to clean water and sanitation; advancing climate change adaptation and mitigation; and, developing more sustainable and resilient systems in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.					
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(to Dec. 2011):		US\$ 3.6 million	Other Contributions to UN One Fund(to Dec. 2011):	US\$12 million Pakistan.	
Development Finance Opportunities: Direct Aid Program; Community-based Climate Change Grants; Australian Mekong Water Resources Program; Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR); - see Annex III for more information on these programs.					
Information Sources/References: Ausaid, 8 Dao Tan Street Ba Dinh District Hanoi, tel: 84-4 831 7755					

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Austria		Associated Subsidiaries:	Austrian Development Cooperation
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	> Top 20	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Austrian official development aid (ODA) is one kind of credit for export assistance. The beneficiaries are required to buy equipment from Austria through Austrian banks. Austria has committed to helping Viet Nam in three main areas: railway, medical and education. In 1995, the two countries agreed to form a joint committee with a view to promoting the bilateral cooperation in economics, trade and investment. There have been, so far, 6 rounds of meeting of this joint committee. The Austrian Development Co-operation (ADC) concentrates on a limited number of areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• eradicating poverty• providing basic social needs• the equal distribution of available resources and means of production• reducing discrimination• the promoting sustainable economic growth and environmental awareness• building up democratic structures. Educational cooperation, the main focus of the Austrian Development Cooperation, has the objective to strengthen staff and institutional capacities not only at the educational sector but also at other major sectors significant to the development of these countries (e.g., tourism and hospitality).The range of programs varies from scholarship programs for specialized post-graduate training and research to support for setting up scientific cooperation and building network.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, multilateral assistance, scholarships	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: responsive request for proposals (for scholarships).				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	none.	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$684,225 Cape Verde; US\$1.2 million Albania	
Development Finance Opportunities: Cooperationbetween Viet Nam and Austria will be strengthened at multilateral forums and international organizations, especially the United Nations, according to recent media coverage of Austrian relations with Viet Nam.				
Information Sources/References: Austrian Embassy, Prime Center Building, 53 QuangTrung, 8 th Floor, Hai BaTrung District, Ha Noi, Viet Nam; t: (+84/4) 3 943 3050; hanoi-ob@bmeia.gv.at				

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Belgium	Associated Subsidiaries:	Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC).
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$77.3 million for 2011-2015	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	8 / 10
<p>Focal Themes/Sectors:The Global objective of the Indicative Cooperation Program (ICP) is to “Contribute to the socio-economic development of Viet Nam through institutional capacity development to support the implementation of the SEDP 2011-2015”, focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A continuation in the sector of Water and Sanitation linked to Urbanization and Climate Change in 3 provinces. The long term result is strengthened capacity of GoV to provide effective governance to ensure that threats of rapid urbanization and climate change are properly mitigated through a multidisciplinary approach in water and sanitation. • A consolidation of current programmes to support “good Governance” in areas of Public Administration - the long-term result is strengthened institutional capacity of Government at the national, provincial and local level to provide effective governance (i.e. to promote, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate sustainable development) based on a sustained planning reform process. • Legal, technical and financial support to scientific and technology SMEs, with a preference for green technology • A Facility for capacity funding - an important scholarship programme will be set up. The global objective of this programme is to respond to Viet Nam’s need for quality human resource to achieve sustainable growth as indicated in Viet Nam SEDP 2011-2015. • Delegated Cooperation regarding transversal themes, including ‘anti-corruption’, the Governance consolidation strategy; • Cross-cutting issues: Environment/Climate Change and Gender/Women’s Empowerment. 			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, technical assistance.
<p>Summary of Program & Funding Cycle:The 2011-2015 cooperation programme between Belgium and Vietnam, with a budget of US\$77 million, aims at assisting Viet Nam’s socio-economic development, more specifically in the areas of water and sanitation, and governance. The cooperation programme is fully in line with the socio-economic 2011-2015 Development Plan of Viet Nam. Guided by the aid effectiveness agenda, cooperation focuses on only two sectors and a limited number of geographical areas. About 30 million euros is allocated to a water and sanitation programme in the framework of climate change adaptation and mitigation in three provinces (NinhThuan, BinhThuan and Ha Tinh). The capacities of local governments will be strengthened to ensure that threats of rapid urbanisation and climate change are properly mitigated. In the sector of Governance, it is expected that more donors will join a multi-donor trust fund to capitalise on the donor experiences in the field, and ensure a roll-out of the planning reform to all provinces in Viet Nam. Via delegated cooperation to the United Nations in Viet Nam, Belgium joins the Government of Viet Nam in its efforts to strengthen governance. To address the issue of lacking qualified human resources in Viet Nam, Belgium has tripled the funding of its scholarship programme to 12 million euros in the form of a Capacity Building Facility.</p>			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	unknown.	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	None.
<p>Development Finance Opportunities:Grant, technical assistance, co-financing. Local delegated cooperation (3 million euros).</p>			
<p>Information Sources/References: Embassy of Belgium, 9th floor Hanoi Towers - Office Building, 49 Hai Ba Trung Street, HoanKiem District</p>			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Canada		Associated Subsidiaries:	CIDA
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 47.5 million/year, of which \$16 million is multilateral support	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:16/ 20	16 / 20	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)
<p>• Focal Themes/Sectors: Two themes: 1)Food security: increasing agricultural productivity, especially at the provincial level, by supporting technical assistance and other services to farmers and government agencies in order to improve production and harvesting techniques, food safety, and quality, 2) Economic growth: supporting legal and policy reforms, as well as institutional changes needed for market-driven growth, and on strengthening rural small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development. CIDA also focuses on enhancing skills for employment by improving access to and management of the technical and vocational education system. Cross-cutting themes are Increasing <u>environmental sustainability</u>; promoting <u>equality between women and men</u>; and helping to strengthen <u>governance</u> institutions and practices. Additionally, CIDA’s Southeast Asia Regional Program focuses on:</p> <p>1) stimulating sustainable economic growth by reducing the risks of natural disasters. This includes supporting innovative approaches by or through ASEAN to improve the region's ability to mitigate and respond to the trans-boundary elements of natural disasters and hazards, helping ASEAN launch a regional legal framework for multilateral cooperation and collaboration in disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>2) strengthening human rights by helping ASEAN strengthen its recently established human rights mechanism.</p>				
Geographic Concentration:	member of G4 group in Vietnam	Principal Finance Instruments:	CIDA: bilateral, multilateral, humanitarian DFAIT: Industrial Cooperation Program	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Country Development Program Framework (CDPF) outlines key priorities in food security and economic growth. Initiatives are identified on rolling basis.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(to Dec. 2011):	\$1.5 million. Renewed contribution under negotiation.	Other Contributions to UN One Fund(to Dec. 2011):	US\$19 million Mozambique; US\$11.2 million Tanzania.	
Development Finance Opportunities: Initiatives identified on rolling basis, in accordance with annual program/project pipeline planning.				
Information Sources/References: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/JUD-217143241-QWY http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/NAT-31281841-GFO http://www.tradecommissioner.gc.ca/eng/market-report-resources.jsp?oid=852&cid=539 http://www.tradecommissioner.gc.ca/eng/funding/home.jsp				
Embassy of Canada, 31 Hung Vuong, Hanoi, Vietnam, tel.: +84 (4) 3734 5000				

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Denmark	Associated Subsidiaries:	DANIDA
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 43 million/year	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	2 / 10
<p>Focal Themes/Sectors:The overall objective of the cooperation between Denmark and Viet Nam has been to contribute to poverty reduction. The goal is being pursued through support to sustainable development with the private sector as the driving force (support to agriculture and rural development, the fisheries sector, the business sector, environment, climate, and water and sanitation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meanwhile, Denmark supports a range of activities in the areas of good governance and human rights (economic, administrative and judicial reforms, support to human rights centres, and anti-corruption activities). • As Vietnam continues to combine high economic growth with marked poverty reduction and now has reached MIC status, the traditional sector programme support will gradually be phased out while future development cooperation is expected to continue within judicial and administrative reforms, anti-corruption, climate change, business instruments, research cooperation, and cultural cooperation. <p>http://vietnam.um.dk/en/danida-en/</p>			
Geographic Concentration:	national but focus on DakLak, Dien Bien, and Lai Chau	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, multilateral assistance, technical assistance.
<p>Summary of Program & Funding Cycle:During the period 2011-2015, the partnership between Vietnam and Denmark has been moving from traditional development aid cooperation to commercial-based partnership. In November 2011, Denmark signed a joint declaration with the government of Vietnam aimed at building a strategic partnership in the areas of climate change, environment, energy and green growth. This entails the continued support to the development and implementation of strategies, programs and action plans of Vietnam in the field of climate change, environment, energy and green growth. Denmark and Vietnam agree to encourage the use of Danish expertise and technology within renewable energy, water, energy efficiency, pro-environmental technology, and low pollution oil and gas extraction.</p>			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	none	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	none.
<p>Development Finance Opportunities:grants, multilateral assistance, technical assistance.</p>			
<p>Information Sources/References: The Embassy of Denmark, 19 Dien Bien Phu, Ba Dinh District, Ha Noi, http://vietnam.um.dk/en/danida-en/</p>			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Finland	Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$18 million/year (2010)	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	5 / 10
Focal Themes/Sectors: Finland’s Development Policy emphasizes the following four dimensions: 1. A democratic and accountable society that promotes human rights: support the establishment of well-functioning and democratic public institutions. They form the cornerstone of a democratic state. Finnish approach underlines civil society’s freedom of operation and fight against corruption. Finland pays special attention to human rights violations in conflicts. 2. An inclusive green economy that promotes employment: support an enabling environment that promotes investment, entrepreneurship, responsible business activities and decent work. This goal is pursued by promoting public and private as well as civil society partnerships. An inclusive green economy that reduces inequality and economic policy that strives for justice open up opportunities for participation in society, for employment and for access to social protection. It is important to strengthen partner countries’ tax systems and public financial management. 3. Sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment: development policy supports sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection and natural diversity. Finland aims at a global food security. Finland is also committed to climate change financing and helps the developing countries in adapting to climate change. 4. Human development: supports children’s and young people’s right to education, strengthens education and health care systems, and promotes youth employment. In the health care sector, Finland concentrates, among other things, on the improvement of sexual and reproductive rights and on health and maternity health.			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, concessional credits, Fund for local cooperation and Institutional Collaboration, Innovation Partnership Programme (IPP)
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: In 2010, Finland’s support was EUR 14 million with water and sanitation, forests, information society development and rural development in the mountainous areas as the focal areas of cooperation (Development Cooperation plan for Vietnam 2009-2011).In the forest sector, Finland continued to support the Trust Fund for Forests (TFF) and technical support to the development of forest data systems.The second phase of the Water and Sanitation Programme for Small Towns (WSPST) was started. The project seeks to support the development of a demand-driven and consumer-based water and waste water management system in four small cities.Finland’s support to the poor regions in Vietnam is channeled via a national poverty reduction programme for mountainous areas. Information society development in Vietnam is supported by means of an Innovation Partnership Programme. In addition, Finland has participated in the launch of inter-institutional cooperation projects and the planning of a regional energy project.Finland has also actively contributed to EU cooperation and the cooperation between the group of like-minded countries (14 bilateral donors). Finland chaired this group in 2010. Furthermore, Finland continued to support the Delivering as One initiative of the UN, concessional credits projects, and funds for local cooperation projects. http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=15373&contentlan=2&culture=en-US			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	US\$ 5,175,585	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$5.5 million Tanzania; US\$39,240 Albania
Development Finance Opportunities: grants, concessional credits, Fund for local cooperation and Institutional Collaboration, Innovation Partnership Programme (IPP)			
Information Sources/References: Embassy of Denmark, Central Building, 31 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, Vietnam, tel.+84-4-3826 6788, email: sanomat.han@formin.fi			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	France	Associated Subsidiaries:	French Development Agency / Agencefrancaise de developpement (AFD)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 130.5 million(2011)	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	11 / 20
<p>Focal Themes/Sectors:AFD targets 100 million euros of annual commitments in loans. The financing is in the form of “untied aid” and is open to international bidding.AFD’s action within the framework of the 2011 - 2015 National Socio-Economic Development Plan is based on 4 cornerstones for this period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and modernize financial, banking and non-banking sectors. AFD wishes to contribute to sector reforms and capacity building/best practices/ governance programs for financial, banking and non-banking institutions. This includes microfinance institutions via sector programs such as the Financial Sector Development Program Loan (FSPL) and the SME Development Program Loan. The Hanoi Agency strives to meet financial institutions’ demand for a wide range of long-term financial instruments in order to meet market requirements. Requests for environmental investments in the form of “green” credit lines receive specific attention. • To support decentralization and local authorities. The three priority sectors to support the decentralization and devolution process for investment decisions are: environmental infrastructure, health and education facilities. This policy is applied via the allocation of financing and municipal investment funds. • To adapt urban infrastructure and public market services. AFD operates to provide a sustainable improved water supply and sanitation to cities, striving to promote a balanced energy market in order to support sustainable growth. Operations also focus on modernizing and adapting to changing transportation flows (urban public transport, regional rail transport corridors, support for institutional reforms). • To promote a new dynamic in rural economies. Vietnam's entrance in the WTO created a profound structural change in the traditional system of rural production. It has also accelerated the mutation of the present economy into a competitive agricultural industry with high added value and improved quality. Although these changes have contributed to the reduction of poverty by increasing revenue for some farmers, for others it has also led to migration and increased. AFD consequently gives priority to 3 areas for operations: to support changes by providing targeted technical assistance, to increase added value for production and the diversification of activities in rural areas and, finally, to strengthen socio-economic infrastructure. 			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	loans, grants, subsidies
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: In 2012,AFD will conduct a review of their current activities and formulate their strategic and operational outlook for the coming years.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	US\$ 13,040	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	None
Development Finance Opportunities: AFD has had 1,380 million euros of cumulative commitments to Viet Nam and An annual target of 100 million euros is committed in concessional loans			
Information Sources/References: AgenceFrancaise de Developpement, 6-8 rue Ton That Thiep - BP 137, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi; t: (84 4) 3823 67 64/65, afdhanoi@afd.fr			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Germany	Associated Subsidiaries:	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ, DED, InWEnt
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$371 million for 2012 and 2013.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	14 / 15
Focal Themes/Sectors: Viet Nam has been one of the most important partners for Germany and this cooperation has been fostered through the establishment of strategic partnership focused on three main areas: Sustainable economic development and vocational training; Environmental Policy, Natural Resources and Urban Development; and Health. Moreover, Germany will continue the development of support programmes and projects on environment protection and climate change such as climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. This focus supported by Germany will enable the future development of Viet Nam to become environment friendly, sustainable, and natural resource protective. In the area of “Sustainable economic development and vocational training”, Germany will support Viet Nam in reforming the areas of vocational training as well as improving pilot training centers in linking with enterprises. In the area of Health, health care support projects at provincial level will play a top role. The objective to provide access to quality health care at provincial levels and at the needs of poor people and people under hardship.			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, technical assistance, multilateral assistance, scholarships, vocational training, trade-related technical assistance.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: unknown.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	none.	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	none.
Development Finance Opportunities: grants, technical assistance, multilateral assistance, scholarships, training.			
Information Sources/References: German Embassy, 29 Tran Phu, Hanoi, Tel: +84 4 38 45 38 36, wz-1@hano.auswaertiges-amt.de; GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH, GIZ Office, 6th Floor, Hanoi Towers, 49 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi, tel: +84 4 39 34 49 51, giz-vietnam@giz.de			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Ireland	Associated Subsidiaries:	Irish Aid
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$14 million/year US\$70.9 million for 2011-2015.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Ireland’s strategy aims to make a solid contribution to poverty reduction focusing on marginal populations and knowledge exchange. It builds upon the experience and successes of Irish Aid since it started work in Vietnam.Irish Aid will contribute to two outcomes over the CSP period: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poverty reduced among the most marginalized groups• Economic growth is more inclusive and resilient to shocks Three objectives will shape our work over the CSP period: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To improve local ability to plan and adapt public investment resources to the needs of marginalized groups• To strengthen policy formulation and delivery at central government level in addressing poverty and marginalization• To strengthen the capacity of central government, research agencies and private sector in economic management			
Geographic Concentration:	national	PrincipalFinance Instruments:	grants, technical assistance, training, scholarships
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The Embassy of Ireland in Hanoi has an annualbusiness plan focusing on its four principalfunctions: trade promotion; delivery of the bilateraldevelopment cooperation programme; consularassistance and cultural promotion.The Embassy is accredited to Lao People’sDemocratic Republic and the Kingdom ofCambodia and manages Irish Aid funding in theregion of €0.5 million per year in each of the twocountries.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	US\$5.6 million	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$6.9 million Tanzania
Development Finance Opportunities:grants, technical assistance, training, scholarships			
Information Sources/References: Embassy of Ireland, Floor 8, Tower B, Vincom Centre, 191 Ba Trieu St., Hai Ba Trung Dist., Hanoi, t +84-4-3974-3291, irishembassyhanoi@dfanet.ie, www.embassyofireland.vn			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Italy	Associated Subsidiaries:	UTL (Development Cooperation Office – Hanoi)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 17 million planned and operational.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	13 / 14 on Priority 2 list.
Focal Themes/Sectors: Italian Development Cooperation while pursuing protection of human life and enhancement of human dignity aims at consolidating relations between peoples by favouring economic and social development. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) is the institution responsible for development cooperation, which is executed, in accordance with Law 49 of 1987, through the General Directorate for Development Cooperation (DGCS). Development Cooperation Offices (UTLs) form the network of decentralized offices of the DGCS and are located within the Embassies of Italy in the main beneficiary countries of Italian ODA.The DGCS has adopted all international and EU guidelines for development cooperation and aid effectiveness, in particular those recommended by the conferences in Rome (2003), Paris (2005) and Accra (2008), and has elaborated its strategic workplan for 2009 - 2011 and the National Programme for Aid Effectiveness, where three year interventions plans have been formulated for beneficiary countries of Italian ODA.			
Geographic Concentration:	national.	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, multilateral assistance, technical assistance, vocational training
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Vietnam is a Priority 2 country, meaning that it is as important as Priority 1, but if funds are limited Italy will not be able to support these countries. Situation in country is more appropriate for multilateral aid, and thus will use multi-bilateral channel.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	none	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	none.
Development Finance Opportunities: Italian ODA in Vietnam, grants or soft loans, is delivered through the financing or the co-financing of bilateral activities. These initiatives are executed by Italian companies, institutions and NGOs or are devolved to UN agencies or directly implemented by the UTL in Hanoi.			
Information Sources/References: Embassy of Italy, 9 Le PhungHieu, HoanKiem, Ha Noi, tel.: + 84 4 38256256, fax: + 84 4 38267602, e-mail: ambasciata.hanoi@esteri.it			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Japan		Associated Subsidiaries:	JICA
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 1.9 billion/year	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	5 / 10	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Japan's ODA for Vietnam focuses on four key areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promotion of Economic Growth and Strengthening of International Competitiveness:JICA will provide various support activities including soft skills with the focus on formulating and executing economic policies and mechanisms, human resources development for economic sectors, and on the other end with the focus on construction and operation of infrastructure for economic industries. Specifically, assistance will be provided to Vietnam in the reform of state-owned enterprises, development of medium and small enterprises with supporting industries, development of urban, and improvement of transport infrastructure and stable supply of electricity.• Improvement of Social Living Conditions and Corrections of Disparities: Assistance will be provided in improving social services such as in health care and education; developing the rural areas through capacity building for farmers' organizations; building rural infrastructure such as rural roads, safe water supply systems, irrigation systems, and developing local handicrafts. In addition, to cope with natural disasters such as typhoons, floods, etc., in the recent years, assistance has been provided also instrengthening capacity in natural disaster research and prevention based on Japan's experience.• Environmental Conservation: Cooperation activities will be carried out aiming at improving water drainage, waste water treatment, solid waste treatment in urban areas together with afforestation, forest management, and water resourcesmanagement.• Strengthening of institutional reform:transformation to a market economy, decentralization, and strengthening of the legal system and administration capacity.				
Geographic Concentration:	Economic centres: Hanoi, HCMC, Da Nang Poor areas: North mountainous area, Central Highlands and MekongRiver Delta.		PrincipalFinance Instruments:	Technical Cooperation,ODA Loans and Grant Aid
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: <i>describe key features of country assistance strategy, program development and funding cycles.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technical cooperation projects have been conducted through the dispatch of Japanese experts to developingcountries, where they work with counterpart agencies to provide technical guidance, and acceptance of trainingparticipants for technical knowledge and skill training.• ODA loans - long-term yen loans are provided to Viet Nam with preferential and low interest rates for needing assistance in priority areas including support in the purchase of equipment and construction of infrastructure, power,transport, improvement of water environment in urban areas, rural development, development of small and medium-sizedenterprises, and tertiary and post-graduate education, etc• Funds from Grant Aid are provided without repayment obligation to Viet Nam. Grand Aidis provided to support the improvement of basic human needs such as health care services.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	none	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	none	
Development Finance Opportunities: JICA provides bilateral aid in the form of Technical Cooperation, Japanese ODA Loans and Grant Aid (this excludes Grant Aid which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to directly implement for the necessity of diplomatic policy.				
Information Sources/References: The Embassy of Japan, 27 LieuGiai, Ba Đình district, Ha Noi, t: +84-4-3846-3000				

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Luxembourg		Associated Subsidiaries:	Lux-Development
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$12.8 million/year US\$66 million for 2011-2015	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	3 / 10	
Focal Themes/Sectors: In the coming period 2011-2015, the development cooperation of Luxembourg to Viet Nam will focus on three priority following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rural and local development - a high priority to reduce the social and economic gaps between rural and urban populations by achieving improved and sustainable capacities at provincial, district and commune levels for improved service delivery. The ICP concentrates its efforts in two geographic target areas, Cao Bang and BacKan provinces in the North and ThuaThien Hue province in the center. While adopting a pro-poor approach aimed at improved service delivery capacities, the ICP will pay increased attention to climate change in ThuaThien Hue province, which threatens to exacerbate the scope and threats of natural disasters.• Support to health sector - The ICT focuses its assistance in the three main areas: strengthening country ownership, building more effective and inclusive partnerships for development, and delivering and accounting for development results.• Vocational training and human resource development - the focus will be on hotel and hospitality industry; formal education, finance and banking. The overall development objective is to increase the adaptability of current and future generations to the profound and rapid economic transformation in Viet Nam and to combine access and inclusiveness with relevance and quality of the vocational education and training system				
Geographic Concentration:	National: health sector, tourism & hospitality, financial reform, human resource development, institutional strengthening North: Cao Bang and BacKan Centre: ThuaThien Hue		Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, technical assistance, multilateral assistance
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) 2011-2015 is a second consolidation programme with a stronger geographic and sector concentration, pro-poor and aligned on the 2011-2015 NSEDP. The ICP targets poverty reduction through support to social sectors and, responding to the needs of a middle income country, to key economic areas through institutional capacity building and human resource development in the banking and finance sector and the hospitality and tourism industry. The ICP is building on the experiences of the past and strengthening the cooperation in the sectors where a successful cooperation already exists, namely in health, education through human resources, rural development and local governance.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$1 million	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$1.7 million Cape Verde	
Development Finance Opportunities: Support of Luxembourg to Viet Nam is through bilateral cooperation, delegated cooperation, Programme Support, Multilateral Cooperation, Luxembourg NGOs working in Vietnam, Humanitarian Assistance.				
Information Sources/References: Lux-Development Regional Office Vietnam/Laos, Unit 1402, PACIFIC Place, 83-B Ly Thuong Kiet Hanoi, tel.+84 4 3946 1401/1402				

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:		Netherlands		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:		US\$ 44 million /year (2010 figure)	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	17 / 20	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Assistance to Viet Nam is supported through bilateral cooperation, multilateral funds, co-financing of Dutch international NGOs and working with the private sector. The Embassy currently places a strong focus on facilitating private sector partnerships between the Netherlands and Viet Nam. The traditional development assistance as such is being phased out. Bilateral cooperation with Vietnam: The Netherlands has been a donor to Vietnam for two decades, focusing on water and climate change, forestry, agriculture, health care, hiv/aids, governance and higher education. These sectors represent key areas of Dutch expertise and economic potential into which Vietnam wishes to tap for its next phase of sustainable economic development. Multilateral cooperation: Owing partly to reductions in the budget for development cooperation, the government has made a critical assessment of the value added by these organisations. This will affect the size of the contribution they receive. Key multilateral institutions active in Vietnam, including World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP and UNICEF will remain central to Dutch international development efforts. Co-financing through Dutch international NGOs: Civil society has always been an important channel of Dutch development policy. The policy aims to support poor countries and poor people improving their living conditions, to reduce their vulnerability, and to offer opportunities for development.					
Geographic Concentration:		national	Principal Finance Instruments:		multilateral assistance, grants, technical cooperation, commercial cooperation.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Bilateral assistance is now in transition towards economic cooperation based on mutual interests beyond ODA. A facility linking different instruments for partner-led cooperation is available for three years, including both ODA and non-ODA funds. Support will focus on key sectors of economic cooperation, including agriculture, water and climate change, maritime development (shipbuilding and port development), energy and logistics, plus finance as cross-cutting sector.					
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):		US\$4.1 million	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):		US\$10.6 million Tanzania; US\$690,075 Uruguay; US\$7.8 million Pakistan; US\$6.6 million Mozambique; US\$1.1 million Cape Verde; US\$3.8 million Albania
Development Finance Opportunities: The following financial instruments and programmes are open to Vietnam: The Centre for Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries (CBI) contributes to the equitable economic development of selected developing countries by providing export marketing and management support to their SME exporters and Business Support Organisations with the purpose of increasing exports to Europe. The Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO) is the international development bank of the Netherlands that invests risk capital in companies and financial institutions in developing countries. With an investment portfolio of EUR 4,2 billion, FMO is one of the largest bilateral private sector development banks worldwide. During 2009, FMO committed over EUR 30 million in several projects in Vietnam, including waste management and port development. Government-to-Government (G2G) is designed to facilitate co-operation between governmental institutions in emerging markets and their Dutch counterpart. The programme aims at fostering bilateral relations and government-to-government co-operation in Vietnam through transfer and exchange of knowledge and experience. G2G is administered by the the Dutch Agency for International Business and Cooperation (NL EVD International). Match Making Facilities (MMF) matches interested Dutch and Vietnamese companies with the aim to stimulate sustainable business relationships that both strengthen the Vietnamese private sector and foster joint investment in Vietnam . The programme is executed by the Dutch Agency for International Business and Cooperation (NL EVD International). Netherlands Management Training Program (NMTP) provides opportunity for managers and entrepreneurs from Vietnam to get acquainted with Dutch businesses through a traineeship of five weeks in a Dutch company in the Netherlands. The programme is implemented by the Dutch Agency for International Business and Cooperation (NL EVD International).					

↳ [Netherlands Fellowship Programme](#) (NFP) aims to help alleviate qualitative and quantitative shortages of skilled manpower within a wide range of governmental, private sector and non-governmental organizations. The programme offers fellowships to mid-career professionals to improve their capacity to contribute to the development of their employing organizations. The programme is implemented by the Netherlands Organisation for Cooperation in Higher Education (NUFFIC).

The ↳ [Netherlands Initiative for Capacity Development in Higher Education](#) (NICHE) aims at strengthening institutional capacity in developing countries for providing post-secondary education and training. In Vietnam the programme is currently in development. The programme is implemented by the Netherlands Organisation for Cooperation in Higher Education (NUFFIC).

The ↳ [Netherlands Programme for the Institutional Strengthening of Post-secondary Education and Training Capacity](#) (NPT) aims to strengthen the capacity of post-secondary education and training organizations in a selected number of countries. Since 2005, around EUR 14 million has been invested in projects in Vietnam in prioritized sectors of Dutch-Vietnamese bilateral cooperation: water, health, forestry and biodiversity, and higher education. The programme is implemented by the Netherlands Organisation for Cooperation in Higher Education (NUFFIC).

The ↳ [Facility for Infrastructure Development](#) (ORIO) contributes to the development, implementation (construction and/or renovation), operation and maintenance of public infrastructure in developing countries. In Vietnam, ORIO focuses on water (water supply and sanitation, water purification and integral water resource management), social services (health care, education) and energy (energy generation). The programme is administered by the Dutch Agency for International Business and Cooperation (NL EVD International).

↳ [Partners for International Business](#) (PIB) is a new facility available to Dutch companies. With this new facility, the Dutch government aims to have a close partnership with Dutch companies. The purpose of this facility is to support the structural positioning of clusters of Dutch companies, especially in the Dutch top sectors on promising foreign markets.

The ↳ [Public Private Partnership Facility](#) (PPP) is a program of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Development Cooperation. The program is aimed at improving water security, water safety and food security and private sector development in developing countries.

↳ [Partners for Water](#) is a grant facility uniting forces to strengthen the position of the Dutch water sector (public sector, private sector, knowledge institutes and NGOs) and contribute to solutions for world water issues. The program facilitates exchange of knowledge through missions, events, feasibility studies and stimulates pilot projects in the fields of water & climate, food & ecosystems, water & sanitation, water & safety and water governance.

The ↳ [Private Sector Investment program](#) (PSI) supports private sector development in Vietnam by supporting initiatives of the business communities of the Netherlands and Vietnam in setting up joint innovative pilot projects making use of international and local know-how, goods and services. The programme is administered by the Dutch Agency for International Business and Cooperation (NL EVD International).

The ↳ [Netherlands Senior Experts](#) (PUM) contributes to private sector development in Vietnam by sending Dutch senior experts in various fields to assist small and medium sizes enterprises for a period of approximately two weeks in solving bottlenecks for the further development of the company.

Information Sources/References: Netherlands Embassy in Hanoi, Daeha Office Tower, 6th floor 360, Kim Ma Street, Ba Dinh, Hanoi; ph: +84 (0)4 - 3831 56 50.

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Norway	Associated Subsidiaries:	NORAD
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$35 million/ year (2011)	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	>top 20
<p>Focal Themes/Sectors: Bilateral development cooperation programme focuses on, governance issues, fisheries, the environment and climate change, and women's rights and gender equality. Norway will base its Vietnam policy on areas where both countries have a particular interest in cooperation, and it will seek to promote Norwegian business interests, specialist expertise and values including environment, climate, and sustainable development, and efforts to strengthen human rights (including employee rights). Cooperation will be strengthened with Vietnam in order to contribute to building a world community firmly rooted in the UN, and based on respect for human rights, solidarity, equitable distribution and sustainable development. Priority areas as identified in the Norwegian Government's Vietnam Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded economic cooperation • Strengthened cooperation on democracy and human rights • Greater emphasis on technical cooperation • Increased cooperation on international issues 			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, multilateral assistance, technical cooperation, trade-related technical assistance
<p>Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: According to the Norwegian Government's Vietnam Strategy, Norwegian bilateral support to Vietnam will be reduced so that continued collaboration will increasingly be based on active support via the UN system and professional, institutional cooperation.</p>			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$ 5.3 million	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$1.4 million Cape Verde; US\$4.5 million Mozambique; US\$42 million Pakistan; US\$1.8 million Uruguay; US\$13.6 million Tanzania
<p>Development Finance Opportunities: Norway makes voluntary un-earmarked Core contributions to the UN agencies at the Headquarter level and is among the largest donors to the UN. Norway has also provided substantial support to the global Expanded Funding Window mechanism (EFW).</p>			
<p>Information Sources/References: Royal Norwegian Embassy, 10th Floor, Block B, Vincom City Towers, 191 Ba Trieu Street, Hanoi, tel: +84 4 3974 8900, emb.hanoi@mfa.no</p>			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Republic of Korea	Associated Subsidiaries:	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) Export-Import Bank of Korea
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 27,961,000 / year 2010	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	2 / 5 (in Asia)
Focal Themes/Sectors: Vietnam, as Korea’s first recipient country under the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS), a set of basic guidelines for ODA, has been highly thought of in the international community such as in terms of governance and ‘country ownership’.KOICA’s assistance to Vietnam is primarily focused on the health and education sectors. Assistance in the health sector includes projects for establishing drinking water supply systems to achieve the “increased access to safe drinking water” of the MDGs, and on “improving healthcare service through the establishment of a basic health and medical facilities.” Assistance in the education sector has been concentrated on vocational training programs.			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grant, scholarships, loans.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: After Korea's membership to OECD DAC in November 2009, KOICA made full-fledged efforts to increase scale and quality of grant aid cooperation in step with the Korean government's policy direction to advance ODA, confirmed through the enforcement of the Framework Act on International Development Cooperation (July 2010), and establishment of Korea's ODA Improvement Plan (October 2010), and basic framework (December 2010). The Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) that integrates loans and grants is now being devised by KOICA in collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office, the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and of Strategy and Finance, and the Export-Import Bank of Korea and it is expected to be ready in 2012.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	none	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	none
Development Finance Opportunities: Initiatives are identified on a rolling basis.			
Information Sources/References: Embassy of South Korea, Daeha Business Center, 4th Fl, 360 Kim Ma Str., Ha Noi, Vietnam; t:+84-4-831-5110 or +84-4-831-5116; korembviet@mofat.go.kr /KOICA, 7th/F, Daeha Business Center, 360 Kim Ma St. Ba Dinh District, Hanoi, Vietnam, t: 84-4-3831-6911, 84-4-3831-6912			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Spain	Associated Subsidiaries:	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$4.7 million/ year	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	> Top 20
Focal Themes/Sectors: Key areas for development assistance in Viet Nam are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sustainability, including climate change and habitat • Gender issues in development • Economic growth and poverty reduction 			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	MDG Achievement Fund (closure in June 2013) ;Expanded Funding Window
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Spanish only, see: http://www.maec.es/SiteCollectionDocuments/Cooperaci%C3%B3n%20espa%C3%B1ola/Publicaciones/DEP_vietnam.pdf			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$ 8 million	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$6 million Tanzania; US\$7.8 million Uruguay; US\$12 million Pakistan; US\$12 million Mozambique, US\$6 million Cape Verde
Development Finance Opportunities: Spain has announced the gradual phase-out of its ODA program in Viet Nam by 2015.			
Information Sources/References: AECID Viet Nam, No. 18, Ngo Van So Street, HoanKiem District, Hanoi; t: +84-43 9287600			

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	Sweden		Associated Subsidiaries:	SIDA - Swedish International Development Agency
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$79 million for 2009-2013, including support for phased out cooperation	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	10 / 10	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Two strategic thematic areas focus Sweden’s cooperation agenda: environment and democracy. The goals are (i) to strengthen capacity for the management of a sustainable use of natural resources and the environment, and increased awareness and capacity to cope with the impact of climate change, (ii) support a pluralistic society in which individual citizens can exercise their rights and claim accountability.Support to an emerging civil society other non-governmental actors is also an important complement to Swedish cooperation with public authorities.During the strategy period, Sweden’s regular development cooperation with Vietnam is to be phased out via a selective cooperation. The overall goal of both the phase-out and the selective cooperation is enhanced democratic governance, greater respect for human rights and environmentally sustainable development. Key areas of cooperation during the strategy period, therefore, are human rights and democracy, and environment and climate change.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	PrincipalFinance Instruments:	grants, multilateral assistance, technical cooperation, scholarships	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Priority is to be given to the democracy/human rights and environment/climate areas. Initiatives will also be considered in other areas of mutual interest where opportunities for partner-driven cooperation are present. A clearly defined, well integrated gender equality perspective is to be supported and encouraged in all activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Democracy and human rights - a pluralistic society in which individual citizens can exercisetheir rights and claim accountability.• Environment and climate change - Strengthened capacity for the management of a sustainable use of natural resources and the environment, and increased awareness and capacity to cope with the impact of climatechange.• Other areas - Partner-driven cooperation is to be considered in other areas of clear mutual interest to Sweden and Vietnam where the potential exists for self-supporting relations and where Sweden has relevant experience and expertise.				
Agreement on Development Cooperation 2012-2013 <p>Following the rapid progress and development of Vietnam, the Swedish Government has decided that the existing regular development cooperation with Vietnam will be phased out during 2009-2013. During this phasing out period Selective Cooperation will be introduced.</p>				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	US\$ 1,269,00	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$638,000 Mozambique; US\$6.1 million Tanzania	
Development Finance Opportunities: Regular development cooperation will be phased out during the strategy period. The annual volume of the phase-out will be approximately SEK155 million for 2009, SEK 85 million for 2010 and SEK 15 million for 2011, which amounts to approximately SEK 255 for the period as a whole. For two years 2012 and 2013, indicative volume for selective cooperation will be SEK 75 million each.				
Information Sources/References: Embassy of Sweden, 2 Nui Truc, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi, Vietnam; ph: +84 4 3726 04 00; ambassaden.hanoi@foreign.ministry.se				

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:		Switzerland		Associated Subsidiaries:	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:		US\$ 25 million/year	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	6 / 10	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Swiss development cooperation in Vietnam is based on a collaboration between the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), which belongs to the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, and the State Secretariat For Economic Affairs (SECO), which is part of the Federal Department of Economy. Swiss assistance to the Mekong region comprises four major areas of cooperation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rural development and sustainable use of resources: Promotion of participatory methods for sustainable forest and agricultural land use; strengthening of the capacity of local agrarian institutions, extension services and grassroots organizations; development of mountain regions through the imparting of agricultural knowledge, and support of small familial farms.• Good governance: Strengthening participatory measures, the legal system and the rule of law; contributing to reforms in public administration, Parliament and the management of public finances; training administrative staff. Support in drawing up national development strategies, implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Building up the institutional and organisational capacities of local partners. Job creation and vocational training; improving vocational training and the job market and mutual recognition of qualifications and the rights of migrant workers.• Economic development with emphasis on private sector support (SECO Programme): Strengthening the private economic sector, the basic infrastructure and of national, regional and international trade. Much emphasis is placed on creating the basic preconditions which allow the poor social strata to survive in the rapidly growing free enterprise economy.					
Geographic Concentration:		thematic orientation covers entire country.	Principal Finance Instruments:	Two windows: Economic Cooperation and Development (SECO) and bilateral development cooperation (SDC)	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: 2007-2011 Swiss Cooperation Strategy in the Mekong Region completed. SECO Vietnam Country Strategy (2009-2012) nearing completion. SECO will assume larger role from 2012 forward, focusing on three main themes: 1. The strengthening of macroeconomic framework conditions and financial sector infrastructure as the basis for continued sustainable economic growth; 2. The promotion and internationalization of the private sector (especially of small and medium-sized enterprises) will also be achieved through simpler access to funding, as well as by strengthening the regulatory framework conditions and simplifying administrative procedures; 3. The promotion of a sustainable trade policy will be closely reconciled with previous support for Vietnam during WTO accession negotiations and the implementation of WTO rules.					
Contribution to UN One Fund in Viet Nam (to Dec. 2011):		\$581,000. Renewed contribution under negotiation.		Other Contributions to UN One Fund (to Dec. 2011):	\$960,000 Pakistan; \$3.1 million Tanzania.
Development Finance Opportunities: SECO selectively supports infrastructure projects, with a focus on those demonstrating sound practices in environmental protection, such as wastewater management and the use of renewable energy sources. The funding of infrastructure investment costs is complemented by policy advice, capacity building and institutional strengthening of public service providers. Infrastructure projects contribute to SECO's "transversal theme" of reducing environmental impacts, addressing climate change and promoting use of renewable energy sources. Initiatives are identified on rolling basis.					
Information Sources/References: Swiss Development Cooperation, tel: (84) (4) 3934 6627, info@sdc.net.					

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	UK		Associated Subsidiaries:	DfId - Department for International Development
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$106 million for 2011-2015	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	17 / 20	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The UK will conclude its MDG programmes in Vietnam by 2013/14 and refocus on the three priority areas of wealth creation, governance and climate change. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support achievement of the MDGs, particularly those that Vietnam is struggling with (HIV/AIDS, sanitation) as well as primary education in remote areas. We will support Vietnam to address chronic poverty and protect poverty gains made to date.• Step up wealth creation programmes by supporting Vietnam to benefit from global trade agreements and achieve a growth path that is more private sector led. Focus on market development and fosters business-led projects for the poorest, and support regulatory reform in order to improve Vietnam's competitiveness.• Enhance support on governance and accountability. Support key accountability institutions like civil society and the National Assembly.• Address challenges for women and girls by: creating jobs, raising minimum incomes and pensions (social protection), and providing access to education. Support policy reforms (through UN) to enhance women's empowerment and reduce violence against women.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, multilateral assistance, technical assistance, scholarships.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: DFID's presence in Vietnam in the last five years (2011-2016) is ensured to leave a strong legacy in MDG terms, and to put in place the key mechanisms to address increasingly complex issues of governance, wealth creation, and climate change. DFID will exit after seeing through the Development Partnership Arrangement until 2016. The Government and other partners are well aware that DFID's financial envelopes are being reduced gradually. DFID is managing our programme finance tightly to fit the allocated spending profile across the five years. Importantly, DFID is prioritizing change management through communications, staff consultation, and staff support and training. DFID Vietnam's structure, design and means to deliver are evolving as they prepare for graduation in 2016.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$6.7 million	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	US\$27 million Tanzania; US\$3.2 million Pakistan; US\$97,000 Mozambique;	
Development Finance Opportunities: DFID Vietnam has phased out of budget support and begun to narrow down to Technical Cooperation. DFID will also phase out of financial aid when the MDG programmes and Beyond World Trade Organisation, a key technical assistance programme to promote economic reforms end in 2013/2014. Technical Cooperation will be used for engagements with the Government and NGOs on anti-corruption, climate change and accountability. Technical Cooperation will be the main instrument for DFID in the last three years before exit. DFID staff will get involved more deeply in policy dialogue, influencing and networking with wide ranging partners.				
Information Sources/References: DFID Vietnam, British Embassy, 7th Floor, Central Building, 31 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi; tel :+84 4 3936 0555; dfidvietnam@dfid.gov.uk				

Type: Bilateral

Development Partner:	United States	Associated Subsidiaries:	USAID
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 107.7 million	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	> Top 20
Focal Themes/Sectors: As part of its efforts to support development in Vietnam, USAID invests in health, economic growth, and support to vulnerable populations. These are the main areas of activity that are outlined in-depth within this section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avian and Pandemic Influenza • Economic Growth: help strengthen the country's emerging market-driven economy. USAID provides technical assistance to support commitments under the U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement, which has brought a surge in investment and trade and full accession into the World Trade Organization. USAID carries out activities to support an enhanced business environment through legal and regulatory reform, competitiveness, consumer protection, infrastructure financing, agricultural development, and information and communications technology (ICT) access for rural communities. • HIV/AIDS - Under PEPFAR, USAID works in collaboration with and through the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the national, provincial, and district levels in support of goals identified in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. • Support to Vulnerable Populations - focus on services for persons with disabilities, the disadvantaged and ethnic minority groups in the Central Highlands, Vietnamese affected by disaster, and victims of human trafficking • Environmental Remediation - providing assistance in the environmental remediation of dioxin and for health activities in the city of Da Nang. • Regional USAID Programs in Vietnam - USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) oversees a broad portfolio of programs addressing numerous regional and transnational issues, such as responsible use of natural resources, improved access to clean water, reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, preventing human and wildlife trafficking, facilitating trade and economic development, improving governance, and resolving political conflict. • Emerging Pandemic Threats Program 			
Geographic Concentration:	national.	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, multilateral assistance, technical cooperation, scholarships.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: see http://vietnam.usembassy.gov/usassistance.html			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	none	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	none
Development Finance Opportunities: collaborative programming in areas of mutual interest in UN One Plan.			
Information Sources/References: USAID, 15/F Tung Shing Building 2, Ngo Quyen Street, Hanoi, Vietnam;t: (84-4) 3935-1260; usaidvietnam@usaid.gov			

B. IFIs / Multilateral Organizations

Resource Mapping for the UN One Plan in Viet Nam	
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|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Asian Development Bank |
| 2 | BRICS Development Bank |
| 3 | CGIAR |
| 4 | EU |
| 5 | World Bank |

Type: IFI

Development Partner:	Asian Development Bank		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	2013-2015: a. \$8 million/year for technical assistance. b. \$2.6 billion from ordinary capital resources. c. \$1.2 billion from concessional Asian Development Fund.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	1 / 48, including co-financing 3 / 48, excluding co-financing	
Focal Themes/Sectors: ADB's country partnership strategy (CPS), 2012–2015, for Viet Nam focuses on promoting inclusive and sustainable growth, and economic efficiency. The 2012–2015 CPS focuses support on six core sectors: agriculture and natural resources; education; energy; finance; transport; and water supply and other municipal infrastructure. It will continue to support structural and policy reforms including state-owned enterprise (SOE) reforms, promote inclusive growth by targeting disadvantaged regions, and strengthen the government's ability to address environmental and climate change challenges. ADB's support for infrastructure, rural development, and education will help enhance the poor's economic opportunities and access to services				
Geographic Concentration:	thematic orientation covers entire country.	Principal Finance Instruments:	Multi-donor Funds: Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility; Water Financing Partnership Facility; Carbon Market Initiative; Financial Sector Development Partnership Fund; Urban Financing Partnership Facility.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for 2012-2015 in operation. As of 31 March 2012, the ongoing portfolio comprised 59 loans and 48 TA projects in the net amount of \$7.1 billion.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: ADF Grant Disbursements are a major instrument of concessional financing that has supported equitable and sustainable development in the region since 1973. Funded by ADB's member countries, it offers loans at very low interest rates as well as grants to help reduce poverty in ADB's poorest borrowing countries. By the end of 2010, ADB was administering 37 trust funds to finance activities in various sectors or for specific themes, including poverty reduction, governance, gender and development, managing for development results, HIV/AIDS, water, energy, education, information and communication technology, and trade and finance.				
Information Sources/References: ADB, Unit 701 - 706, Sun Red River Building 23 Phan Chu Trinh Street HoanKiem District, Hanoi, tel: + 84 4 3933 1374. See Annex III for sources and references.				

Type: IFI

Development Partner:	BRIC Development Bank		Associated Subsidiaries:	to be determined
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The proposed BRICS Development Bank could be launched in South Africa in 2013 during a summit of the countries making up the five-nation bloc (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). Infrastructure investment like to emerge as key focal theme. The BRICS bank will promote growth and investment in its member states and other emerging markets, and will be a strong voice in the lobbying for the reform of international financial institutions.				
Geographic Concentration:	unknown	Principal Finance Instruments:	unknown	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: unknown				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: unknown				
Information Sources/References:				

Type: Multilateral

Development Partner:	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)		Associated Subsidiaries:	Biodiversity International, CIFOR, CIAT, IFPRI, IITA, IRRI, IWMI, ICRAF, WorldFish Center
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Of the 15 Research Centres in the CGIAR Consortium, a number have supported programs in Viet Nam, e.g., Biodiversity International; Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); International Water Management Institute (IWMI); International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI); World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF); and WorldFish Center. Focal themes include: integrated agroecological systems for the humid tropics; harnessing the development potential of aquatic agricultural systems for the poor and vulnerable; promoting agriculture for improved nutrition and health; and Climate change and food security.				
Geographic Concentration:	Global and regional	Principal Finance Instruments:	Joint finance agreements, technical assistance, fund flow-through.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The Research Centers, CGIAR Research Programs, and networks throughout the system help partners develop the skills and knowledge they need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take part effectively in global agricultural research programs;• Build and support international research networks; and• Develop effective partnerships with civil society organizations and private sector entities.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security; CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry; CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems; CGIAR Research Program on Integrated Systems for the Humid Tropics; CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems.				
Information Sources/References: www.cgiar.org . See Annex III for information sources and references.				

Type: Multilateral

Development Partner:	European Union		Associated Subsidiaries:	European Union Delegation to Vietnam
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	2011-2013: US\$ 185 million, or US\$ 61 million/year	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	outside of Top 15 recipients	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Under the European Union Strategy Paper (2007-2013), it will concentrate development cooperation on: (i) support for Vietnam’s Socioeconomic Development Plan, and (ii) support for the health sector. Other support will include trade-related assistance and to support to the EC-Vietnam strategic dialogue, including support to activities identified in the EC-Vietnam sub-group on “Co-operation in institution building, administrative reform, governance and human rights”. Democracy, good governance and human rights, including the rights of ethnic minorities/indigenous peoples, gender, HIV/AIDS, and environment are treated as cross-cutting themes to be mainstreamed in all the sectors covered by the SP.				
Geographic Concentration:	coverage throughout country.	Principal Finance Instruments:	EU Thematic Cooperation; EU Regional Programs (Energy and climate change; Sustainable forestry programmes; The SWITCH Asia Programme ; Regional health hazard programme); Migration and Asylum Thematic Programme	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The EU Project Cycle Management (PCM) guidelines follow a standard cycle of identification, formulation, implementation, evaluation and audit. Development finance opportunities are identified in accordance with the CPS and Regional Thematic priorities on a revolving basis in conjunction with the GoV.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: EU Thematic Cooperation; EU Regional Program (Energy and climate change; Sustainable forestry programmes; The SWITCH Asia Programme ; Regional health hazard programme; Migration and Asylum Thematic Programme; EU REDD Facility. Competitive Grant and Supplier Selection through EuropeAid’s procurement notices and Development & Cooperation Grant Awards. Annex III contains hyperlinks for more information about these programmes.				
Information Sources/References: Delegation of the European Union to Vietnam, 17th - 18th floor, Pacific Place Office Building 83B Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi, tel: +844 3941 0099				

Type: IFI

Development Partner:	World Bank Group		Associated Subsidiaries:	IDA, IBRD, IFC, MIGA
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	2012-2014: US\$ 4.2 billion IDA US\$770 million IBRD	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	10 / 10, IBRD 4 / 10, IDA	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Under its Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) the World Bank will support investments and policies organized into a strategic framework of three pillars and three cross-cutting themes. The pillars are: (i) strengthening Vietnam's <i>competitiveness</i> in the regional and global economy, (ii) increasing the <i>sustainability</i> of its development, and (iii) broadening access to <i>opportunity</i> . Key cross-cutting themes are (i) strengthening <i>governance</i> , (ii) supporting <i>gender</i> equity, and (iii) improving <i>resilience</i> in the face of external economic shocks, natural hazards and the impact of <i>climate change</i> . IFC mobilizes financing for private businesses, including small and medium enterprises, with strong growth potential. IFC supports Vietnam's efforts to attract international investors to vital sectors such as infrastructure, renewable energy, and microfinance. MIGA's promotes foreign direct investment in Vietnam by to attracting investors and private insurers into difficult operating environments.				
Geographic Concentration:	thematic orientation covers entire country.	Principal Finance Instruments:	Development Policy Operations (DPOs); Recipient Executed Trust Funds (RETFs); Institutional Development Fund grants (IDFs); IDA grants.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The CPS identifies the broad intervention areas negotiated between the World Bank and GoV, leading to the project preparation phase (feasibility studies, technical design, consultation, safeguard requirements, management arrangements), followed by appraisal (confirmation of expected project outcomes, intended beneficiaries, evaluation tools for monitoring progress, conditions for effectiveness). Project Appraisal Document (for investment lending) or the Program Document (for development policy lending), along with other financial and legal documents, are submitted to the Bank's Board of Executive Directors for consideration and approval. Project implementation, completion and evaluation follow.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: UN application to World Bank administered multi-donor trust funds (see Section D of Annex IV); outsourcing of World Bank programs, projects and/or activities to UN (specialized) agencies; cost-sharing of joint studies.				
Information Sources/References: World Bank, 63 Ly Thai To, Hanoi, tel: +844 3934-6600, http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/vietnam				

C. Global Funds

Resource Mapping for the UN One Plan in Viet Nam

- 1 Adaptation Fund
- 2 Cities Alliance Catalytic Fund
- 3 Climate Investment Funds
- 4 GAVI Alliance
- 5 GEF
- 6 Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
- 7 Global Fund
- 8 Green Climate Fund
- 9 Global Partnership for Education
- 10 Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Adaptation Fund		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	responsive fund. Programs/projects range from US\$2 to US\$10 million	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	responsive fund	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Adaptation Fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Over the past two years, the fund has dedicated more than US\$165 million to increase climate resilience in 25 countries around the world. The Adaptation Fund is supervised and managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). The Board is composed of 16 members and 16 alternates and holds periodic meetings throughout the year. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides secretariat services to the AFB and the World Bank serves as trustee of the Adaptation Fund, both on an interim basis. A review of these institutional arrangements began in 2011 and is expected to be finalized by the end of 2012.				
Geographic Concentration:	Vietnam is eligible.	Principal Finance Instruments:	program and project grants: see http://www.adaptation-fund.org/page/apply-for-funding	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Parties seeking financial resources from the Adaptation Fund <i>must</i> submit their project and programme proposals directly through accredited National, Regional, or Multilateral Implementing Entities . Proposals require endorsement by the Designated Authorities of the country in which the project or programme would take place. The Adaptation Fund Board accepts and considers project and programme proposals throughout the year on a rolling basis. <i>The submission deadline for the 19th Board meeting is October 8, 2012.</i>				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: Accredited UN organizations are: UNDP, IFAD, UNESCO, and UNEP.				
Information Sources/References: National accredited body: Mr. Tran Hong Ha, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, no. 83 Nguyen Chi Thanh St. Hanoi, tel: +84 4 38 34 46 66, e-mail: thha@monre.gov.vn or icd-monre@monre.gov.vn				

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Cities Alliance		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	responsive fund.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	responsive fund.	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Cities Alliance is a global partnership for urban poverty reduction and the promotion of the role of cities in sustainable development. The Cities Alliance was created in 1999 when 10 donor governments joined the World Bank, UN-HABITAT and the major international associations of local authorities to form a new partnership aimed at focusing on two key issues: the growth of slums and the management of cities where slum growth was taking place. The Cities Alliance’s overall strategic objectives are to support cities in providing effective local government, an active citizenship and an economy characterized by both public and private investment. The Cities Alliance seeks to realize this goal by: Developing and/or enhancing national policy frameworks to address urban development needs; Developing and implementing local inclusive strategies and plans; Strengthening the capacity of cities to provide improved services to the urban poor; Developing mechanisms to engage citizens in city or urban governance				
Cities Alliance’s support to cities, local and national governments generally falls within three broad categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citywide and nationwide slum upgrading programmes• City development strategies• National policies on urban development and local government				
Geographic Concentration:		Principal Finance Instruments:	list major finance windows, programs, and/or instruments used by the organization and accessible to UN	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The Cities Alliance partnership works through four business lines: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Country/Regional Programmes are longer-term, programmatic approaches to addressing the specific urban development needs of a selected country or region, normally in the context of rapid urbanisation and the growth of urban poverty• Catalytic Fund (CATF) grants are provided to support urban policies that catalyse transformation process towards inclusive cities as well as activities that enhance learning and innovation.• Knowledge and Learning programmes are flexible, multi-year instruments between Cities Alliance members and partners that are focused on sharing knowledge and lessons learned on specific issues (for example, cities and climate change or municipal finance).• Communications and Advocacy activities promote Cities Alliance’s key messages on urban development in order to influence policies and behaviour that contribute to the vision of sustainable cities without slums.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: Call for Proposals are expected to be issued in the fourth quarter of 2013. See http://www.citiesalliance.org/CATF_FAQ .				
Information Sources/References: Cities Alliance Secretariat: CATF@citiesalliance.org .				

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Climate Investment Fund		Associated Subsidiaries:	Clean Technology Fund (CTF)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$250 million from 2010 to 2020.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)
Forest Investment Program (FIP)				
Focal Themes/Sectors: The CIF are comprised of two Trust Funds, each with a specific scope and objective and its own governance structure.				
The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) promotes investments to initiate a shift towards clean technologies. The CTF seeks to fill a gap in the international architecture for development finance available at more concessional rates than standard terms used by the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and at a scale necessary to help provide incentives to developing countries to integrate nationally appropriate mitigation actions into sustainable development plans and investment decisions. Through the CTF, countries, the MDBs, and other partners agree upon country investment plans for programs that contribute to the demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies with significant potential for greenhouse gas emissions savings.				
The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) serves as an overarching fund to support targeted programs with dedicated funding to pilot new approaches with potential for scaled-up, transformational action aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response.				
Geographic Concentration:	list geographic focus in VN, if applicable.	Principal Finance Instruments:	list major finance windows, programs, and/or instruments used by the organization and accessible to UN	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: This Clean Technology Fund Investment Plan for Vietnam proposes CTF co-financing of \$250 million to support Vietnam’s goals of reducing national energy consumption relative to business as usual projections by 5-8 percent by 2015, with renewable energy accounting for 5% of total power generating capacity by 2020, and expanding public transport to a 50 percent share of passenger-kilometers travelled by 2020. Specifically, the Investment Plan proposes CTF co-financing for industrial energy efficiency, ESCO-led energy efficiency programs, initial capitalization of Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Funds, transmission system modernization, direct investment and risk-sharing facility for private sector renewable energy development, and enhancement to urban rail systems in Hanoi and Ho Ch Minh City. The CTF investments will mobilize financing of about \$3.195 billion from the government, multilateral financiers, carbon finance and private sector.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: The Vietnam CTF Investment Plan will use \$250 million in CTF co-financing for industrial energy efficiency, energy efficiency programs led by energy service companies (ESCOs), initial capitalization of Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Funds, direct investment and a risk-sharing facility for private sector renewable energy development, and enhancements to urban rail systems in Hanoi and Ho Ch Minh City. CTF offers parallel financing instrument to relevant UN One Plan outcomes.				
Information Sources/References: Ms. Tran Thi Minh Ha Director General Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment minhhatran@fpt.vn				

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) Alliance	Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 131.5 million from 2001-2016	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	
Focal Themes/Sectors: In January 2000, with global immunisation rates stagnating, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) was launched to fund vaccines for children in the world's 70 poorest countries. Its mission: to save children's lives and protect people's health by increasing access to immunisation in the world's poorest countries. In Vietnam, the GAVI Alliance focuses on Health System Strengthening (HSS), HepB mono (NVS), Immunisation Services Support (ISS), Injection Safety Support (INS), Measles (NVS), Penta (NVS), Vaccine Introduction Grants.			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Five key instruments: 1) New and underused vaccines support; 2) Immunisation services support; 3) Health Systems Funding Platform; 4) Health system strengthening support; and 5) Civil society organisation support. Proposals based on fixed application process (see below).			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
Development Finance Opportunities: The application process and corresponding timeline is summarised below: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early June: Online application form is launched for submission of NVS applications• 31 August: Application submission deadline• 8-19 October: GAVI Independent Review Committee meeting to review NVS applications• Early December: GAVI Board to consider and decide on IRC recommendations.			
Information Sources/References: GAVI Alliance Secretariat Washington DC Office, tel: +1 202 478 1050, info@gavialliance.org			

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Global Environment Facility (GEF)		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	GEF 5 Allocation: US\$ 27.5 million	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	responsive fund	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The GEF unites 182 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. Today the GEF is the largest public funder of projects to improve the global environment. An independently operating financial organization, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. Since 1991, the GEF has achieved a strong track record with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, providing \$10.5 billion in grants and leveraging \$51 billion in co-financing for over 2,700 projects in over 165 countries. Through its Small Grants Programme (SGP), the GEF has also made more than 14,000 small grants directly to civil society and community based organizations, totaling \$634 million. The GEF also serves as financial mechanism for the following conventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)• Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)• UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) The GEF, although not linked formally to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer (MP), supports implementation of the Protocol in countries with economies in transition.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	Under the STAR (System for Transparent Allocation of Resources), the GEF allocates indicative envelopes of resources to eligible countries during the GEF-5 period based on indicators reflecting country performance and country potential to achieve global environmental benefits. Instruments include: GEF Trust Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: STAR covers three focal areas: biodiversity (BD), climate change (CC), and land degradation (LD). Other funding windows include: Small Grants Program (http://www.thegef.org/gef/sgp); Country Support Program (http://www.thegef.org/gef/CSP). Depending on the scale of financing support, the project cycle contains specific requirements, as described in http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_cycle and in http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_types .				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam:	n/a	Contribution to UN One Fund in other countries:	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: The GEF is a steady source of finance for accredited bodies such as FAO, IFAD, UNEP, UNIDO, and UNDP.				
Information Sources/References: Dr. Hong Ha TRAN, Deputy Minister Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), 83 Nguyen Chi Thanh Street Hanoi, tel: + 84 4 383 44066 , e-mail: thha@monre.gov.vn, lengoctuan@gmail.com				

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) is an alliance driven by the vision of a world without malnutrition. Created in 2002 at a Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Children, GAIN supports public-private partnerships to increase access to the missing nutrients in diets necessary for people, communities and economies to be stronger and healthier. In less than a decade, GAIN has been able to scale its operations by investing in and working alongside more than 600 companies in more than 30 countries, reaching over 610 million people with nutritionally enhanced food products. Half of the beneficiaries are women and children. GAIN's goal is to reach 1.5 billion people with fortified foods that have sustainable nutritional impact.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	Five key program windows (click hyperlinks): National Food Fortification; National Fortification Alliances; Premix Facility; Salt Iodization; Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition; and Innovative Finance.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: responsive fund negotiated in partnership with GAIN partners.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: GAIN has partnered with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to launch a fund, the IFC-GAIN Nutrition Trust, which encourages local businesses to develop new products, distribution channels and marketing approaches. These products are aimed at improving the nutrition of infants and young children in low-income families.				
Information Sources/References: GAIN, Rue de Vermont 37-39, CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland, tel: +41 22 749 1850				

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Global Fund (for Aid, Tuberculosis and Malaria)		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 203 million from 2002 to 2012.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Global Fund is a unique, public-private partnership and international financing institution dedicated to attracting and disbursing additional resources to prevent and treat HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria. This partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and affected communities represents an innovative approach to international health financing. The Global Fund’s model is based on the concepts of country ownership and performance-based funding, which means that people in countries implement their own programs based on their priorities and the Global Fund provides financing on the condition that verifiable results are achieved.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants to Principal Recipients (i.e., Vietnamese government ministries)	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Based on calls for proposals, the Global Fund provides grants in support of technically sound and cost-effective interventions for the prevention of infection and the treatment, care and support of persons infected and directly affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The National Strategy Application (NSA) is a new funding approach from the Global Fund. It was designed to further facilitate alignment of Global Fund financing with country priorities within the framework of a country’s national strategy – such as the national HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis or malaria strategy. Global Fund grant architecture is the “Single Stream of Funding per Principal Recipient per disease or cross-cutting health systems strengthening program” or “SSF”. Under this system the Global Fund will maintain one funding agreement for each Principal Recipient per component, which will then be amended each time additional funding in the same component is approved and at the time of Periodic Review. Single Streams of Funding have fixed Periodic Review and financial commitment cycles of up to three years, called Implementation Periods, with the opportunity to add new funding to the single stream with each successful Round.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: As part of the new Global Fund grant architecture, before the end of each Implementation Period, Single Streams of Funding (SSF) are required to undergo a Periodic Review. The purpose of Periodic Reviews is to (1) determine the Additional Financial Commitment amount for each Single Stream of Funding; and (2) define a performance rating and recommendation category, identifying conditions/ management actions for the next Implementation Period.				
Information Sources/References: GOV Admin Focal Point Address: 7th floor, 14 Lang Ha street, Ba Dinh District Hanoi, Viet Nam Tel: +84.4.62732195, Email: trinhlinh1984@gmail.com				

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Green Climate Fund		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	to be determined	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	to be determined	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was adopted as a financial mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the end of 2011. It aims to make an ambitious contribution to attaining the mitigation and adaptation goals of the international community. Over time it is expected to become the main multilateral financing mechanism to support climate action in developing countries. The Green Climate Fund was designated as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention. Arrangements will be concluded between the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Fund to ensure that it is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the COP. The Fund is governed and supervised by a Board that will have full responsibility for funding decisions and will receive the guidance of the COP. The Fund will establish an independent Secretariat . The Fund will have a Trustee with administrative competence to manage the financial assets of the Fund.				
Geographic Concentration:	to be determined.	Principal Finance Instruments:	to be determined.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The board of the GCF met for the first time in August 2012 and its modalities will be agreed throughout 2012 with a goal of making the fund operational by early 2014.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: The board of the GCF met for the first time in August 2012 and its modalities will be agreed throughout 2012 with a goal of making the fund operational by early 2014.				
Information Sources/References: Interim Secretariat of the Green Climate Fund, Bonn, Germany, tel: +49 228 815-1371 Email: isecretariat@gcfund.net				

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Global Partnership for Education		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$84.6 million for 2012-2014.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	Top 12.	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Established in 2002, the Global Partnership for Education is comprised of 46 developing countries, and over 30 bilateral, regional, and international agencies, development banks, the private sector, teachers, and local and global civil society groups. The Global Partnership aims at: 1) technical support on the development and implementation of education plans; 2) support to strengthen sector coordination and dialogue among the Government, donor partners and the civil society; 3) strategic information on global good practices, and opportunities to exchange with other countries on education policy and practice; and 4) financial support for activities to develop an education plan and to support its implementation.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	The Global Partnership provides 3 types of grants to support its developing country partners' education goals and objectives: Education Plan Development Grant , Program Development Grant , and Program Implementation Grant .	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The Global Partnership for Education Fund ('GPE Fund') finances all Partnership's activities: Technical support and the development and implementation of education plans in developing countries;Dissemination of knowledge and best practices in education at the global and regional levels;Financing of the Secretariat's operations.Once a partner country Government has determined it wishes to apply for a Global Partnership Program Implementation Grant, the Local Education Group should nominate a Supervising Entity, or a Managing Entity in exceptional cases, for the Program Implementation Grant. Any bilateral or multilateral agency represented in one of the constituencies of the Global Partnership Board of Directors3 can act as Supervising Entity or Managing Entity for the Program Implementation Grant provided it can fulfill this role satisfactorily. The Supervising Entity of the Program Implementation Grant receives grant funds and transfers the funds to the Government to implement activities required to meet the goals and objectives of the Education Plan.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: The Global Partnership provides 3 types of grants to support its developing country partners' education goals and objectives: Education Plan Development Grant , Program Development Grant , and Program Implementation Grant . Grants support includes:Technical support to prepare or revise a sound education plan; Implementation of an education plan; Development of a program to support the implementation of an Education Plan; Costs associated with direct grant supervision.				
Information Sources/References: http://www.globalpartnership.org . See hyperlinks above.				

Type: Global Fund

Development Partner:	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown
Focal Themes/Sectors: The work the Multilateral Fund finances on the ground in developing countries is carried out by four implementing agencies, which have contractual agreements with the Executive Committee: the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the World Bank.			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	Grants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Mandates for the • The World Bank, which disburses almost half of the total funding, concentrates on large-scale phase-out and investment projects at plant and country levels. • UNDP organises demonstration and investment projects, technical assistance and feasibility studies. • UNIDO prepares and appraises investment project proposals and implements phase-out schedules at plant level. • UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP/DTIE) carries out no investment projects, but rather helps to establish the infrastructure within which projects can proceed. This includes carrying out institutional strengthening activities (such as establishing National Ozone Units within each country) facilitating regional networks, and helping to prepare country programmes, especially for low-volume-consuming countries. UNEP/DTIE also provides clearing-house functions, and produces a range of training materials. In 2002 it initiated its Compliance Assistance Programme geared towards achieving total phase-out, and decentralised most of its resources to the regional level, facilitating direct support to developing countries. <p>UNEP receives the smallest portion of the Fund's budget, 5%. The remainder of the Fund's resources are split amongst UNDP, with 30% of the Fund's budget, UNIDO, with 20%, and the World Bank, with 45%. In practice they play similar roles in implementing ODS phase-out, though each have developed specific areas of strength.</p>			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	list existing contribution to UN OPF	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	list existing/planned contribution to UN OPF outside Vietnam.
Development Finance Opportunities: The Parties to the Montreal Protocol decided that contributing Parties could use up to 20 percent of their annual contribution to carry out activities with developing countries on a bilateral basis. As of January 2012, 12 contributing Parties engage in a range of bilateral activities such as training, technical assistance and the introduction of ozone-friendlier technologies.			
Information Sources/References: http://www.multilateralfund.org/default.aspx			

D. Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTF)⁹

Resource Mapping for the UN One Plan in Viet Nam	
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|---|--|
| 1 | Global Facility for Disaster Reduction (GFDRR) |
| 2 | Global Food Safety Multi- Donor Trust Fund |
| 3 | Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund |
| 4 | Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the Extractive Industries |
| 5 | UN Civil Society Trust Fund |
| 6 | UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women |

⁹As an IDA-blend country, Viet Nam is not eligible for a number of Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTF) aimed at IDA-only countries. Its MIC status also decreases its access to global funds such as the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>), and the \$1.2 billion Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (<http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/>).

Type: Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs)

Type: Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDBs)				
Development Partner:	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	14/20	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Established in 2006, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a partnership of 41 countries and 8 international organizations committed to helping developing countries reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate change. The partnership’s mission is to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) in country development strategies by supporting a country-led and managed implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) . GFDRR’s Partnership Charter , revised in April 2010, sets its original mission, rationale, and governance structure. GFDRR is promoting innovative and cost-effective local solutions to disaster risk reduction that can have high impact, including programs that catalyze the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and Country Assistance Strategies, increase South-South cooperation and mainstream disaster risk reduction in development financing.				
Geographic Concentration:	national.	Principal Finance Instruments:	see below.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: GFDRR has three main business lines to achieve its development objectives at the global, regional and country levels. Track I: Global and Regional Partnerships • Track II: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Development Track III: Sustainable Recovery Six initiatives that complement the three tracks and Climate Change Adaption (CCA) programs are (click on hyperlinks): The Economics of Disaster Risk Reduction ; GFDRR Labs • Disaster Risk Financing & Insurance ; Strengthening Weather and Climate Information and Decision-Support Systems (WCIDS) ; Capacity Development ; Gender .				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: Technical Assistance Fund The TA Fund is a global fund that is established through contributions of GFDRR partners into a multi-donor trust fund. Grants are awarded to implementing partners through grant agreements. Callable Fund The Callable Fund is a fund-in-readiness to be activated when disaster strikes. This multi-donor trust fund provides an innovative approach in that donors enter into an agreement <i>ex ante</i> a natural disaster with the World Bank to support the Callable Fund; however, actual funds are mobilized <i>ex post</i> a natural disaster through a Call for Funds.				
Information Sources/References: fghesquiere@worldbank.org , GFDRR Secretariat, World Bank, Washington.				

Type: Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs)

Development Partner:	Global Food Safety Multi- Donor Trust Fund (GFSTF)		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown	
Focal Themes/Sectors: In late 2011, public and private sector members announced the creation of the Global Food Safety Fund, established to expand knowledge and understanding for effective food safety management around the world. The announcement was made during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meetings in Honolulu. The fund, which was made possible by an initial pledge of \$1 million from the private sector, including Mars, Inc. and the Waters Corporation, as well as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will be managed by the World Bank. Member organizations plan to grow the fund to \$15 million to \$20 million over the next 10 years. The fund will be based on a three-part model pioneered by the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum involving government, industry and academia partners to focus on supporting broad global food safety efforts through three main pillars: <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Developing, testing and validating programs in APEC that will result in customizable training modules for roll out to developing countries in Africa, South Asia, East Asia and Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean and the Middle East;2. Addressing high priority food hazards, contaminants and pathogens; and3. Strengthening analytics and metrics, including laboratory competency and the evaluation of the performance of food safety systems.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	to be determined.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Global Food Safety MDTF will act as: a vehicle for awareness raising on the importance of food safety capacity building; a source for policy and economic analysis on the efficacy, costs and benefits of potential interventions in food safety systems with respect to desired outcomes, and requirements for robust investments in food safety systems as well as mitigation that targets specific high priority risks; a point of coordination among food safety experts, capacity building providers, and those in need of capacity building; a source for identifying best practices in capacity building program and investments in food safety, including metrics as well as monitoring and evaluation systems that can inform the design of new programs; and a vehicle to mobilize public and private funding to develop, coordinate, and deploy capacity building and analysis.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: Three program pillars are envisaged for financial support by the GFSTF: Pillar One: The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) Pillar Two: High Priority Food Hazards Pillar Three: Strengthening Analytics and Metrics				
Information Sources/References: World Bank, Department of Rural Development, Washington.				

Type: Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs)

Development Partner:	UN Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	n/a	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	n/a	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The overall objective of the undg-hrm is to further strengthen system-wide coherence, collaboration and support for UNRCs and the UNCTs on human rights mainstreaming. In contributing to the overall objective, the undg-hrm will focus on four primary components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promoting a coordinated and coherent UN system-wide approach towards the integration of human rights principles and international standards into UN operational activities for development;• Providing coherent support for Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams in mainstreaming human rights;• Developing a coherent UN-system wide approach, through cooperation and collaboration among UN agencies, to providing support towards strengthening national human rights protection systems at the request of governments; and• Contributing to the integration of human rights issues in the overall undg advocacy on development agenda and global issues.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grant.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Activities in the undg-hrm workplan supported by this MDTF will be implemented by Participating UN Organizations utilizing existing and relevant agency or agency/programme/project infrastructures (including relevant oversight bodies), at global, regional and national levels, including through the joint programming modalities. The undg-hrm Steering Committee, supported by its Secretariat, coordinates the implementation of all activities under the MDTF to ensure its timely delivery and compliance with the overall workplan and objectives. The Steering Committee will develop detailed criteria and procedures for approval of project proposals to be supported under the MDTF, in line with the overall objectives.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: One of the main objectives of the undg-hrm is to support UN Resident Coordinators in their strategic leadership of the UNCTs in mainstreaming human rights at country level and relationships with national authorities. When activities are implemented at country level at the request of UNCTs, the UN Resident Coordinators will provide ongoing oversight to the programmes at the national level, ensuring the Participating UN Organizations are meeting their obligations. The UN Resident Coordinators are entrusted with supporting the overall programme design, ongoing programmatic oversight of the undg-hrm activities and UN coordination.				
Information Sources/References: MrBisratAklilu, Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), Bureau of Management, United Nations Development Programme, Telephone: +1 212 906 6880; E-mail:bisrat.aklilu@undp.org				

Type: Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs)

Development Partner:	Multi-donor Trust Fund for Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$38 million globally	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The global Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) , promotes and supports improved governance in resource-rich countries through the full publication and verification of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas, and mining. To support the Bank's work with the EITI, a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) was created. Through the MDTF, the World Bank Group supports the global Initiative by administering the funds to provide technical and financial assistance to countries implementing or considering implementing the EITI. The support has further included: making EITI advisers and consultants available to governments to assist them in implementation; sharing international best practices; and providing grants to governments to help support EITI implementation. As a separate fiduciary instrument between donors and the World Bank, the MDTF is not a part of the EITI Board or Secretariat as such but coordinates its work to support the goals of the EITI and further mutual goals, and a Memorandum of Understanding is in process between the World Bank and the EITI Secretariat and Board to guide the relationship.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The EITI multi-donor trust fund provides countries with grant resources to implement the EITI principles of revenue transparency. As a voluntary association of stakeholders with shared goals, the global EITI structure comprises resource-rich developing countries, donors, international and national resource companies, and civil society. The Bank and other Multilateral Development Banks have committed to supporting the EITI as a global initiative in the context of their strategies for governance and extractive industry sector reforms.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: Co-financing of technical assistance, studies, and program expenses. In implementing the outreach strategy, the WB/MDTF work is guided by the MDTF "Selection Guidelines" which give priority to MDTF support for EITI TA which meet the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• post-conflict situations - countries interested in EITI and which are in post-conflict or fragile situations• degree of capacity gaps in the country and among stakeholders to implement EITI• strength of ownership and political commitment - and engagement with civil society and industry• poverty impact - likelihood of positive results and impact from successful EITI implementation• potential to increase the reach and spread of EITI to new areas				
Information Sources/References: http://eiti.org and MDTF-EITI: http://eiti.org/about/mdtf				

Type: Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs)

Development Partner:	UN Civil Society Fund		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	to be determined.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	responsive fund	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The purpose of the proposed UN Civil Society Fund is to strengthen a process of collaboration between the UN and civil society at the country level from a vantage point of partners. This Fund is designed to help realise this potential by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promoting the existence of an enabling environment, including support to the establishment of regulatory frameworks for CSOs.• Supporting the civil society sector to establish their own collaborative frameworks, such as national platforms, federations and/or other apex institutions.• Capacity-development support to civil society structures, especially apex institutions, to facilitate their management capability, good governance, public accountability and transparency.• Develop UN's capacity for partnerships with civil society. The UNCSF will provide the UN System at the country level with the resources necessary to work systematically with civil society. Such efforts will be complemented by a consultative mechanism, which ensures that the UN Country Team (UNCT), composed of Participating UN Organizations, has access to the best national advice on civil society issues. A National Civil Society Consultative Group (NCSCG) will therefore complement the capacity of the UNCTs.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	responsive grant.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: The overall approach of the Fund will be to elicit proposals from the country level, for which grant funding will be provided. There will be no funding for regional or global initiatives. The Fund is not intended to support UN activities in isolation from civil society, nor vice versa, since strengthened partnerships is the overall objective. Such collaboration will also include national authorities, in keeping with national ownership of development processes. A Proposal submitted for UNCSF funding will need to be endorsed by the UN Resident Coordinator and by the country level National Civil Society Consultative Group (NCSCG) which will be established in each participating country.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: The Participating UN Organizations at the country level will be eligible to submit a proposal - either a Joint Programme jointly developed by Participating UN Organizations or a project to be implemented by a single Participating UN Organization to the UN Civil Society Steering Committee (UNCSSC); on either occasion, proposals are to have been developed by the Participating UN Organization in consultation with the civil society beneficiary organizations/partners.				
Information Sources/References: Mr Bisrat Aklilu, Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), Bureau of Management, United Nations Development Programme, Telephone: +1 212 906 6880; E-mail: bisrat.aklilu@undp.org				

Type: Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs)

Development Partner:	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 60 million globally. US\$18.6 million Asia/Pacific	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The UN Trust Fund is a leading global grant-making mechanism exclusively dedicated to addressing violence against women and girls in all its forms. It supports effective initiatives that demonstrate that violence against women and girls can be systematically addressed, reduced and, with persistence, eliminated. To date, the UN Trust Fund has delivered more than USD 78 million to 339 initiatives in 127 countries and territories. the UN Trust Fund works with non-governmental organizations, governments and UN country teams to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevent violence against women and girls by empowering groups especially at risk of violence, including adolescent girls and indigenous or ethnic minority women, and engaging strategic groups such as youth, men and boys, and traditional and faith-based leaders in prevention efforts;• Expand the access of women and girl survivors of violence to services including legal assistance, psychosocial counseling, health care, and building the capacity of service providers to respond effectively to the needs of women and girls affected by violence;• Strengthen the implementation of laws, policies and action plans on violence against women and girls through data collection and analysis, building capacities of service providers and strengthening institutions to become more effective, transparent and accountable in addressing violence against women.				
Geographic Concentration:	global	Principal Finance Instruments:	responsive grants.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: In 2010, the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women issued its 16th Call for Proposals to support the implementation of laws, policies and action plans on ending violence against women and girls in January 2012. The 17 th Call for Proposals is pending. See http://www.unwomen.org/how-we-work/un-trust-fund/application-guidelines/				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: Application to 17 th Call for Proposals from UN TFEVAW tentatively scheduled for 1 st quarter of 2013.				
Information Sources/References: Ms. MeryemAslan, Chief, UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, tel: +1 917 484 8008, email: meryem.aslan@unwomen.org				

E. Foundations

Resource Mapping for the UN One Plan in Viet Nam

- 1** Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- 2** David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- 3** Skoll Foundation
- 4** William J. Clinton Foundation

Type: Foundations

Development Partner:	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Global Development Program explores the best opportunities to help the world’s poorest people lift themselves out of hunger and poverty focusing on: Agricultural Development; Financial Services for the Poor; Water, Sanitation & Hygiene; Policy and Advocacy; and Emergency Response.				
The Global Health Program aims to harness advances in science and technology to save lives in developing countries by focusing on developing ways to fight and prevent enteric and diarrheal diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and neglected and other infectious diseases. We also work on integrated health solutions for family planning, nutrition, maternal, neonatal and child health, tobacco control and vaccine-preventable diseases.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants: program, co-financing, scholarships, innovation	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Regular call for proposals through Open Letters of Interest – LOI. (see http://www.gatesfoundation.org/grantseeker/Pages/overview.aspx).				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: Upcoming LOI: Global Health Request for LOI: TB Vaccine Accelerator Request for LOI: Governors’ Immunization Leadership Challenge Request for LOI: New Biomarkers for HIV Incidence Measurement. Global Health (click on hyperlinks below) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diarrhea and Enteric Diseases• Family Planning• HIV/AIDS• Malaria• Maternal, Newborn, & Child Health• Neglected Diseases• Nutrition• Pneumonia & Flu• Polio• Tuberculosis• Vaccine-Preventable Diseases				
Information Sources/References: BMGF, 500 Fifth Avenue North, Seattle, WA 98102, tel: (206) 709-3100, info@gatesfoundation.org				

Type: Multi-Donor Development Trust Funds (MDTFs)

Development Partner:	David and Lucile Packard Foundation		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$234 million/year globally.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	responsive grants.	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Population and Reproductive Health program funds innovative work that addresses population growth and promotes positive reproductive health. Our goals are to slow population growth rates in high-fertility areas, and to ensure individual reproductive health and rights in order to improve the quality of life for more people. Packard prioritize women, girls, and young people because of the disproportionate impact of poor reproductive health on their lives. ClimateWorks Foundation supports public policies that prevent dangerous climate change and promote global prosperity. Through its support of ClimateWorks, the Packard Foundation joins other international foundations and nonprofits in advancing innovative policies to prevent the planet from warming. Under global agriculture, Packard focuses on Biofuels Policy and Markets(global focus) portfolio aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote globally harmonized sustainability standards• Strengthen the inclusion of sustainability criteria in government policies, and• Promote corporate adoption of sustainability criteria.				
Geographic Concentration:	global program in health, climate change	Principal Finance Instruments:	responsive grants	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: responsive grant applications in accordance with program priorities (see http://www.packard.org/grants)				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: responsive grant applications in accordance with program priorities (see http://www.packard.org/grants).				
Information Sources/References: The David and Lucile Packard Foundation 343 Second Street, Los Altos, California 94022 USA Tel (650) 948-7658				

Type: Foundations

Development Partner:	Skoll Foundation		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$450 million globally	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	responsive grants	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Skoll Foundation is a leading foundation in the field of social entrepreneurship, advances innovations and entrepreneurship that (click on hyperlinks): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrest or slow deforestation using policy, market and community-driven mechanisms • Enhance a person's ability to improve her or his economic well-being and personal dignity through opportunity • Harness aid to be more accountable, transparent and solutions-oriented, for lasting development • Enable access to and ensure use of reliable, affordable and appropriate healthcare in disadvantaged populations • Address issues of sustainable productivity not beneficiary by beneficiary, but system wide • Lay the foundation for stabilization and prosperity • Harness the capital and consumer markets that drive change by considering all costs and opportunities • Transform the way water is managed and provided, long-term, for both people and agriculture 				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	responsive grants	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Responsive award granting based on priority areas (see				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: Skoll Foundation a source of parallel and co-finance for relevant UN One Plan activities. Deadlines for the 2014 Skoll Awards in late 2012.				
Information Sources/References: Skoll Foundation, 250 University Ave, Suite 200, Palo Alto, CA 94301, USA, tel: 650 331 1031, info@skollfoundation.org.				

Type: Foundations

Development Partner:	Clinton Foundation	Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$202 million globally	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	responsive grants.
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Clinton Foundation mission is to improve global health, strengthen economies, promote healthier childhoods, and protect the environment by fostering partnerships among businesses, governments, nongovernmental organizations, and private citizens. Programs focus on: global health, economic inequality, childhood obesity, and climate change. In Asia-Pacific, the Foundation focuses on strengthening health systems and expanding access to lifesaving treatments; protecting some of the world's largest forests; and helping cities and national governments implement green technologies.			
Geographic Concentration:	global	Principal Finance Instruments:	responsive grants.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: see links below for program-specific funding opportunities.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
Development Finance Opportunities: The Clinton Foundation supports a number of initiatives, a sample of which relevant to Southeast Asia follow: http://www.clintonfoundation.org/main/our-work/by-topic/global-health.html http://www.clintonfoundation.org/main/our-work/by-topic/economic-inequality.html http://www.clintonfoundation.org/main/our-work/by-topic/childhood-obesity.html http://www.clintonfoundation.org/main/our-work/by-topic/climate-change.html http://www.clintonfoundation.org/main/our-work/by-initiative/clinton-climate-initiative/programs/c40-cci-cities/expanding-climate-change-knowledge.html http://www.clintonfoundation.org/main/our-work/by-initiative/clinton-climate-initiative/programs/forestry/forest-conservation-and-restoration.html			
Information Sources/References: William J. Clinton Foundation, 77 Water Street New York, New York, NY 10005			

F. Emerging Development Partners

Resource Mapping for the UN One Plan in Viet Nam

- 1** Brazil
- 2** China
- 3** India
- 4** Kuwait
- 5** OPEC Fund for International Development
- 6** South Africa
- 7** Turkey
- 8** Russia
- 9** Saudi Arabia
- 10** Venezuela
- 11** UAE

Type: Emerging Development Partner

Development Partner:	Brazil	Associated Subsidiaries:	ABC – Brazilian Cooperation Agency
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 1 billion/year globally.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.
Focal Themes/Sectors: Brazilian development cooperation activities are coordinated by the <i>Agência Brasileira de Cooperação</i> (ABC–Brazilian Cooperation Agency). Originally established in 1987 to coordinate incoming development assistance, the mandate of ABC has expanded over the last decade to include coordination of out-flowing technical assistance, which is now its major activity. In mid-2012, Brazil and Vietnam signed an Agreement on Technical Cooperation outlining their respective priorities for South-South collaboration. Cost-sharing as part of trilateral cooperation replaced pure grant arrangements. Brazil is willing to share with GoV its own experience in transitioning from ODA to gradually more non-concessional financing and partnership arrangements. In Vietnam, SIDA has supported trilateral arrangements with Brazil and Vietnam. Brazil is active in vocational and technical training, ethanol and power production, agriculture, rice production, and food security. Brazil's technical cooperation – the transfer of knowledge, technologies and skills to promote development – is dominated by support for agriculture, health and education, which accounts for half of technical cooperation.			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	technical assistance through South-South Cooperation.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Brazil formal policy is to respond to requests originating in Vietnam. Brazil does not conduct independent analyses of national development plans, restricting its decision-making analyses to an assessment of whether or not the project requested by Vietnam will work. Project origination does not take place by ABC; instead it acts as a matchmaker between the requestor and an organ of the Brazilian state with expertise in the program area. Projects are not contracted out to independent consultants and NGOs.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
Development Finance Opportunities: Brazil represents a viable source for parallel or co-financing of technical assistance in areas of mutual interest under the UN One Plan.			
Information Sources/References: http://www.abc.gov.br/ABC_por/WebForms/default.aspx#			

Type: Emerging Development Partner

Development Partner:	China	Associated Subsidiaries:	China Development Cooperation Bank Export-Import Bank of China
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.
Focal Themes/Sectors: The 2011 White Paper on China's Foreign Aid classifies its aid activities into eight categories: complete projects; goods and materials; technical cooperation; human resource development cooperation; medical teams sent abroad; emergency humanitarian aid; volunteer programs in foreign countries; and debt relief. China's foreign aid projects are oriented to agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, public facilities, education, and medical and health care, with the focus on improving recipient countries' industrial and agricultural productivity, laying a solid foundation for their economic and social development, and improving basic education and health care. In recent years, coping with climate change has become a new area in China's foreign aid.			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	concessional loans administered by the Ministry of Commerce through its Department of Aid to Foreign Countries; grants; trade finance, transport finance, import/buyers credits, strategic lines of credit
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Details concerning program/project formulation are weak, however in its White Paper on Foreign Aid, China committed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involving recipient countries more deeply in project design; • enhancing the quality of foreign aid and projects; • improving the pertinence and effectiveness of foreign aid; • joining forces with others in foreign aid; • increasing the proportion of grant aid (around 40% to date); • giving more to heavily indebted countries, LDCs and SIDS (in 2009, 39.7% of China's foreign aid went to LDCs); and • strengthening international cooperation and exchanges and learning from good practices 			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
Development Finance Opportunities: PRC aid is provided largely in the form of concessional loans administered by the China Eximbank focusing on trade finance, concessional loans, transport finance, import/buyers credits, strategic lines of credit. Chinese aid falls into the category of South-South Cooperation. Foreign aid is provided in three forms: grants and interest-free loans (through state finances) and concessional loans administered through China EXIM Bank.			
Information Sources/References: Export-Import Bank of China, No.30, FuXingMenNei Street, XiCheng District, Beijing 100031, P.R. China, tel:(8610)8357 9988			

Type: Emerging Development Partner

Development Partner:	India		Associated Subsidiaries:	Ministry of Finance Indian Export-Import Bank Ministry of External Affairs (Technical Cooperation Division)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) is the flagship programme of the Indian Government's technical cooperation effort, not only because of its magnitude and wide geographical coverage but also for innovative forms of technical cooperation in which it has assisted. It is about cooperation and partnership for mutual benefit. It is response-oriented and addresses the needs of developing countries. India assists ITEC partner countries, on the basis of mutually agreed projects, to establish useful infrastructure facilities with technology and skills appropriate to their resources and needs. Through project assistance, India also demonstrates the skills, technologies and human resource capabilities, which it has acquired in the course of its own development. A number of bilateral projects are undertaken, notably in the fields of Archaeological conservation, information and communication technology (ICT), small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and agriculture.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	study tours, project co-financing, disaster relief, feasibility studies, technical assistance and training, purchase subsidies, lines of credit, travel costs	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: India's development cooperation is implemented by various ministries and institutions with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) as the leading ministry. The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme has the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training (civilian and defence) in India of nominees from ITEC partner countries;• Projects and project related activities such as feasibility studies and consultancy services;• Deputation of Indian experts abroad;• Study Tours;• Gifting/Donation of equipment at the request of ITEC partner countries; and• Aid for Disaster Relief.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
Development Finance Opportunities: Project and training programmes are demand-driven and subjects selected are of interest to developing countries for their working professionals on a wide and diverse range of skills and disciplines. The courses have been divided into seven broad categories for easy identification. Government Courses, IT and Telecommunication, Management, SME/Rural Development, Specialized Courses, Technical Courses, Environment and Renewable Energy Courses.				
Information Sources/References: Joint Secretary Technical Cooperation Division Ministry of External Affairs Government of India Akbar Bhawan, Chanakyapuri New Delhi- 110021, India, tel: +91-11-2467 4703, 2688 8783, 2467 4729, itec.tc@mea.gov.in http://itec.mea.gov.in				

Type: Emerging Development Partner

Development Partner:	Kuwait	Associated Subsidiaries:	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (Kuwait Fund)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$54 million globally	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.
Focal Themes/Sectors: The Kuwait Fund extends Loans on concessionary term to finance development projects in the developing countries. The Fund also provides technical assistance to finance the costs of the feasibility studies of projects, as well as the training of nationals of the borrowing countries. In addition, the Fund subscribes in the capital of international and regional development institutions. The Fund's operations are focused primarily on the sectors of agriculture and irrigation, transport and communications, energy, industry, water and sewage.			
Geographic Concentration:	global	Principal Finance Instruments:	see below.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: see http://www.kuwait-fund.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=18&Itemid=68 Forms of Assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct loans or the provision of guarantees.• Joint or parallel financing with other international, regional or national development finance institutions.• Making of grants-in-aid to finance technical, economic and financial studies whether in relation to projects financed by the Fund or otherwise. Such studies may be of such types as pre-investment surveys, studies for the identification of• investment opportunities and projects, feasibility studies, project preparation, sectoral studies and the like.• Advisory services in relation to technical, financial, economic and legal aspects of projects or programmes or development policies, or in relation to institution building in the field of development.• Subscription to the capital, or contribution to the resources of development finance institutions.• Subscription to the capital of eligible developmental enterprises.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
Development Finance Opportunities: The Fund may extend its assistance to different types of entities which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central and provincial governments, public utilities and other public corporations.• Development institutions, whether international, regional or national and, in particular, development finance institutions.• Corporate entities that undertake projects which are jointly owned by a number of developing countries as well as mixed or private enterprises that enjoy corporate personality, and are of a developmental nature and not merely oriented towards making of profit. Such enterprises must be either under the control of one or more developing country or have the nationality of any such country.			
Information Sources/References: Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Mirqab Mubarak Al-Kabeer St., Kuwait City, P.O. Box 2921 Safat 13030			

Type: Emerging Development Partners

Development Partner:	OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)		Associated Subsidiaries:	
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$183 million since 2001	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.	
Focal Themes/Sectors: The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) is the development finance institution established by the Member States of OPEC in 1976 as a collective channel of aid to the developing countries. OFID works in cooperation with developing country partners and the international donor community to stimulate economic growth and alleviate poverty in all disadvantaged regions of the world. It does this by providing financing to build essential infrastructure, strengthen social services delivery and promote productivity, competitiveness and trade. OFID’s work is people-centered, focusing on projects that meet basic needs - such as food, energy, clean water and sanitation, healthcare and education – with the aim of encouraging self-reliance and inspiring hope for the future. Focus areas are: energy, transportation, financial management, water and sanitation, agriculture, industry, health, education, and telecommunications.				
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	lending to public sector, private sector, trade finance, technical assistance.	
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Public sector lending represents the majority of OFID’s operations, accounting for over two-thirds of total, cumulative commitments. Resources allocated to this window are structured in the form of three-year lending programs, which divide the available funds among a list of priority countries. Eligible countries are selected on the basis of per capita GNI (dollar value of a country’s final income in a year, divided by its population) and other objective indicators. The low-income nations are the traditional focus of the window and continue to be so, even as OFID has broadened its scope to include more middle-income partners. Lending terms are highly concessional, with low interest rates and long repayment periods. All projects are co-financed with the recipient government and often with other donors, including the regional development banks and, in particular, the bilateral and multilateral development agencies of OPEC Member States. Programs are identified in collaboration with eligible countries, including Vietnam.				
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam(up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development Finance Opportunities: By extending low-interest financial assistance in the form of loans for development projects and programs, balance of payments support and trade financing.• By participating in the financing of private sector activities in developing countries.• By providing grants in support of technical assistance, food aid, research and similar activities, and humanitarian emergency relief. By contributing to the resources of other development institutions whose work benefits developing countries.				
Information Sources/References: The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), Parkring 8, A-1010 Vienna, Austria, P.O. Box 995, A-1011 Vienna, Austria tel: +43-1-515 64-0				

Type: Emerging Development Partner

Development Partner:	South Africa	Associated Subsidiaries:	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown
Focal Themes/Sectors: South Africa and Vietnam enjoy trade, economic, national defence and security ties, as well as cooperation in environmental protection, science, technology and judicial reform. South African underlines the triangular cooperation between Vietnam, South Africa and other African nations, confirming its interest to work with Vietnam to expand cooperation in aquaculture, health care, and education.			
Geographic Concentration:	unknown	Principal Finance Instruments:	unknown.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: South Africa operates on a demand-driven approach to grants, technical assistance, and South-South cooperation involving Vietnam.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
Development Finance Opportunities: The South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation, and a number of other Government Departments, participate in deliberations with their counterparts from Vietnam, notably Environmental Affairs; Justice and Constitutional Development and Water Affairs. Opportunities exist for co-financing, parallel financing in areas of joint interest in the UN One Plan.			
Information Sources/References: DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION, OR Tambo Building 460 Soutpansberg Road Rietondale Pretoria, tel: + 27 12 351 1000.			

Type: Emerging Development Partner

Development Partner:	Turkey	Associated Subsidiaries:	Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$966 million globally	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	
Focal Themes/Sectors: Turkey's development cooperation projects mainly focus on the development of social infrastructure sector. The main reason behind this concentration can be attributed to Turkey's demand-driven aid policy to respond to recipient countries to deliver aid in sub-sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation, administrative and civil infrastructure. South-South cooperation forms an important aspect of Turkish development cooperation.			
Geographic Concentration:	national	Principal Finance Instruments:	unknown.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: see http://www.tika.gov.tr			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
Development Finance Opportunities: South-South cooperation, technical assistance, and grant assistance.			
Information Sources/References: TIKA, Atatürk Bulvarı No:15Ulus/ANKARA Tel : 0 (312) 508 10 00, info@tika.gov.tr			

Type: Emerging Development Partner

Development Partner:	Russia	Associated Subsidiaries:	Russian Agency for International Development (in process)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	unknown	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown
Focal Themes/Sectors: Russia's development assistance policy pursues the following goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To influence global processes with a view to establishing a stable, fair and democratic world order based on the universally acknowledged international law and partnership relations between countries; To eliminate poverty and ensure sustainable economic development in developing and post-conflict countries; To manage the consequences of humanitarian, natural, environmental, and industrial disasters and other emergencies; To foster democratic processes, development of market-oriented economies, and observance of human rights in recipient countries; To develop political, economic, educational, social, cultural, and academia relations with other countries and international associations; To create a belt of good neighborliness along the Russian national borders; to prevent the occurrence and facilitate the elimination of the focal points of tension and conflict, as well as sources of drug trafficking, international terrorism and crime, primarily in the regions neighboring the Russian Federation; To develop trade and economic cooperation between Russia and its partner countries; To encourage the integration of the recipient countries' national markets and the Russian capital, commodity, services and labor markets; and To strengthen the credibility of Russia and promote an unbiased attitude to the Russian Federation in the international community. 			
Geographic Concentration:	global	Principal Finance Instruments:	concessional loans, equity finance, grants, technical assistance.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: Russia's development assistance activities are planned for a 3-year period parallel to the preparation of a medium-term financial plan. Russia's development assistance has been dispersed through a number of ministries, primarily the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Education & Science, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry for Emergency Situations (known externally as EMERCOM).			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
Development Finance Opportunities: In its engagement for international development cooperation Russia focuses on such priority areas as fighting energy poverty, strengthening national health and social protection systems, and education support provision, strengthening national systems to fight international terrorism, strengthening and enhancing efficiency of public administration systems, recipient countries' institutional systems development as a basis for social sphere national infrastructure development, widening transboundary trade, improving trade conditions, and environmental protection, solving transboundary ecological problems, stimulating economic activity in recipient countries, enhancing industrial development and innovations and democratic society institutions development support provision, including human rights protection, war conflicts peaceful resolution support. Russia's development assistance is primarily channelled through multilateral programmes (e.g., UNDP), but it has also begun to (re)develop channels of bilateral aid, including debt relief and lines of credit (in 2010, Russia provided \$472 million in ODA according to the Ministry of Finance).			
Information Sources/References: http://en.rcicd.org/national-strategies-on-development-assistance/russia/ and http://en.rcicd.org/news/russia-international-development-agency/			

Type: Emerging Development Partner

Development Partner:	Saudi Arabia	Associated Subsidiaries:	Saudi Fund for Development
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$ 8.6 billion globally. US\$ 97 million to Vietnam to date.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	unknown.
Focal Themes/Sectors: The basic objectives of the Saudi Fund for Development are to participate in financing of development projects in developing countries through granting of loans to said countries and to encourage national non-crude-oil exports by providing finance and insurance in support of such exports. Focal sectors include: transport and communications, agriculture, energy, education, health, water and sanitation, housing and urban development, industry and mining.			
Geographic Concentration:	global	Principal Finance Instruments:	concessional loans, lines of credit, grants, and technical assistance.
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: unknown from website research.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
Development Finance Opportunities: For reference, see http://www.sfd.gov.sa/cs/groups/public/documents/document/mdaw/mtiy/%7Eedisp/121-document-122120.pdf			
Information Sources/References: SFD, PO Box 50483, Riyadh 11523, tel: +966 1 2794000, www.sfd.gov.sa			

Type: Emerging Development Partner

Development Partner:	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Associated Subsidiaries:	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)
Total Development Finance/Year in VN:	US\$3.8 billion globally.	Rank of Viet Nam as Recipient:	n/a
Focal Themes/Sectors: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) was established on July 15, 1971, as a leading national entity to provide development aid to developing countries in the form of concessionary loans and administering grants on behalf of the Abu Dhabi government. The aim is to finance development projects in order to support efforts to achieve economic and social development in developing countries. ADFD also makes investments in order to encourage the private sector in the recipient countries to play an essential role in accelerating the economic development process.			
Geographic Concentration:	global	Principal Finance Instruments:	grants, equity, concessional loans
Summary of Program & Funding Cycle: unknown based on website search.			
Contribution to UN One Fund in Vietnam (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a	Other UN One Fund Contributions (up to Dec. 2011):	n/a
<p>Development Finance Opportunities:</p> <p>A. Development funding</p> <p>The Fund is providing development funding to the developing countries all around the world to finance development projects affecting various vital sectors such as: infrastructure, agriculture, transportation, renewable energy, electricity and other development sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concessionary Loans <p>ADFD provides the developing countries with the financial aid in form of concessionary loans with long-term low interest rates. Accordingly, ADFD's mission is to help in reducing poverty by financing development projects. The fund's foundation in choosing the funded projects depends on the role of it in developing and supporting various economic sectors that affects the sustainable development in those countries. The fund studies all the projects before funding by evaluating it technically and economically to ensure their effectiveness</p> <p>B. Investments</p> <p>ADFD's investments concentrate on utilize the available liquidity in order to achieve reasonable profits that enable the Fund to continue its development mission and expanding in provision financial resources to the developing countries, the contribution in direct investments will lead to develop the economic growth and create jobs in the beneficiaries countries. In addition, these contributions have essential role in strengthen the financial resources of the Fund and maintain the strength of its capital. Investment activity is divided into two parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equities (direct investment) <p>Establish investment companies, contribute to the capital of existing companies in order to achieve reasonable profits and assist in achieving the development in countries in which companies are established</p>			
Information Sources/References: ABFD, Bainuna St., P.O.Box 814 Al-Bateen Area, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, tel: +971 2 6677100, info@adfd.ae			

G. Private Sector

Resource Mapping for the UN One Plan in Viet Nam			
1	MAC Cosmetics (AIDS Fund)	MAC Cosmetics (AIDS Fund)	http://www.macaidsfund.org
2	Panasonic	Panasonic Foundation	http://panasonic.net/citizenship/index.html
3	Microsoft	Microsoft Alumni Foundation	http://panasonic.net/citizenship/solution/index.html
4	Intel	Intel Foundation	http://www.microsoftalumni.org/Home.aspx
			http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/corporate-responsibility/intel-foundation.html
			http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/corporate-responsibility/intel-international-grants.html
5	Samsung	Samsung Foundation	http://www.samsungfoundation.org/html/eng/index.asp
6	Asiana Airlines	UPS Foundation	http://www.community.ups.com/UPS+Foundation
7	UPS	FedEx Foundation	http://about.van.fedex.com/philanthropy

(click on [hyperlink](#) above for profile of each private sector fund)

H. Thematic / Regional Funds

Resource Mapping for the UN One Plan in Viet Nam

- 1 [Adaptation Fund](#)
- 2 [Forest Carbon Partnership Facility](#)
- 3 [Global Climate Change Alliance](#)
- 4 [Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund](#)
- 5 [International Climate Fund](#)
- 6 [International Climate Initiative](#)
- 7 [International Forest Carbon Initiative](#)
- 8 [Japan's Fast Start Finance - private sources](#)
- 9 [Japan's Fast Start Finance - public sources](#)
- 10 [MDG Achievement Fund – Environment and Climate Change thematic window](#)
- 11 [Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative](#)
- 12 [Pilot Program for Climate Resilience](#)

(click on [hyperlink](#) above for profile of each thematic/regional fund)

ANNEX VII: CD OF REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Accompanying this report is a CD containing reference files used during its preparation.