

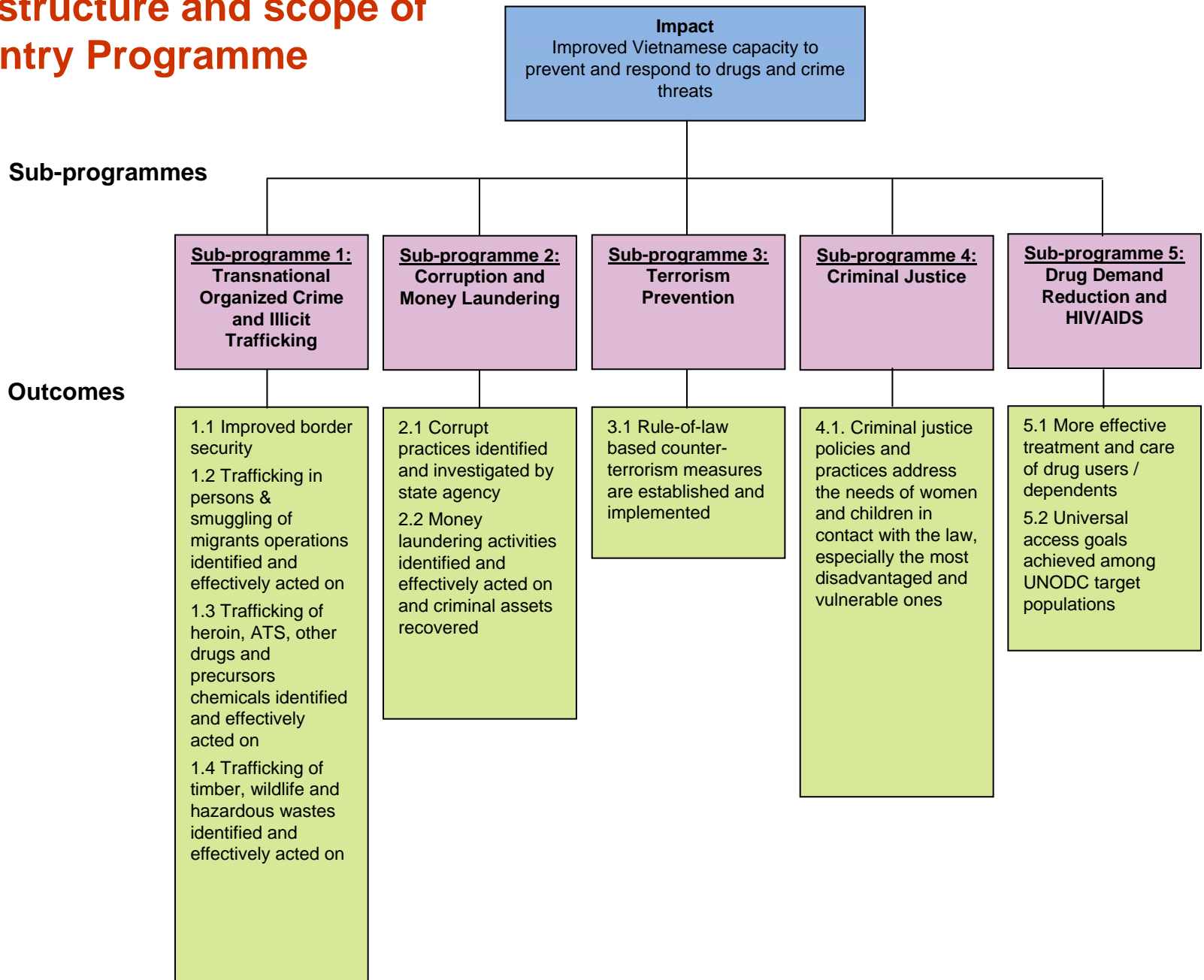
**VIET NAM
COUNTRY PROGRAMME
2012-2016**

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Main challenges

- Achieved rapid economic growth and dramatically reduced poverty rates, Viet Nam faces significant challenges:
 - the need to strengthen the rule of law;
 - access to services;
 - organized crime activities including illicit trafficking, smuggling and counterfeiting;
 - the criminal justice system is under strain;
 - drug dependence treatment practices and facilities;
 - HIV/AIDS affected among populations.

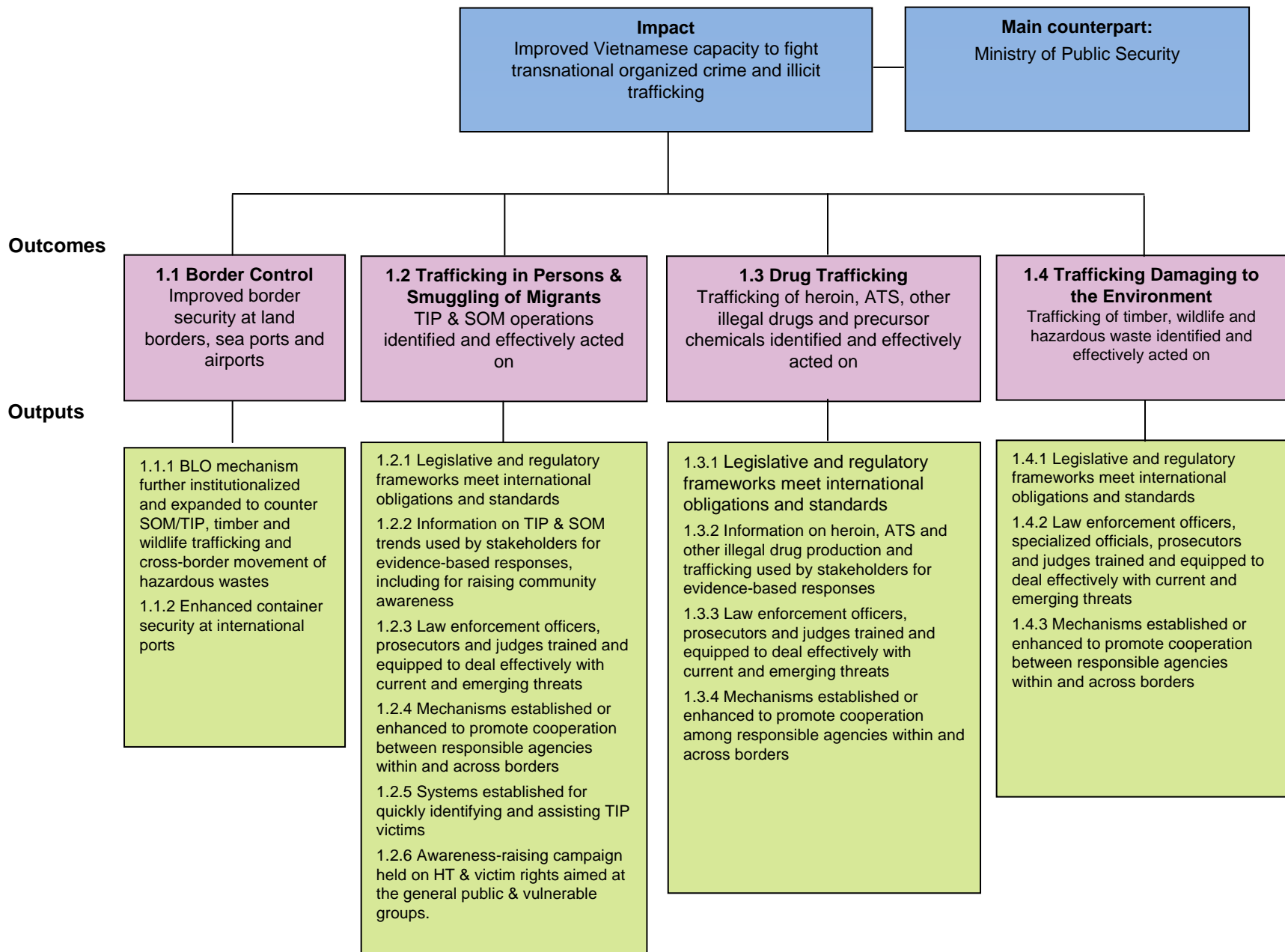
Overall structure and scope of the Country Programme



Challenges of transnational organized crimes and illicit trafficking

- ✓ Rapid economic and social change has provided opportunities for transnational organized crime.
- ✓ Being increasingly vulnerable to the threat of precursor chemical diversion and local illicit drug production.
- ✓ Being primarily a source country - and to a lesser extent a destination country - of trafficking in men, women and children for forced prostitution and labour exploitation.
- ✓ Being a transit and destination country for wild trafficking, African elephant ivory, tigers, and rhinoceros horn.

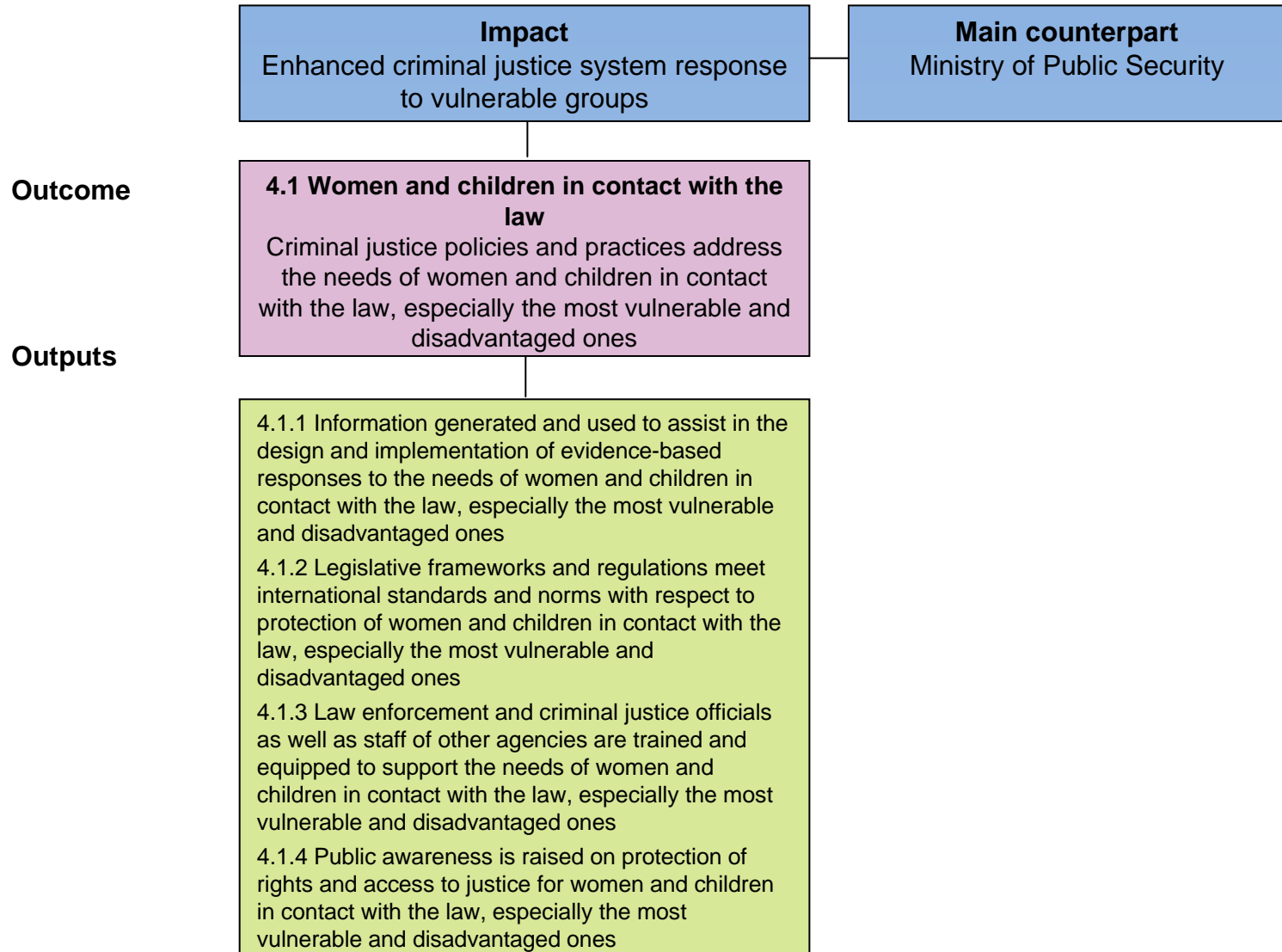
Sub-program 1. Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking



Challenges of criminal justice

- ✓ Justice systems need to respond in a sensitive and effective way.
- ✓ Domestic violence is a complex issue in Viet Nam.
- ✓ The law enforcement and justice sectors still have limited understanding of the concept of domestic violence and the criminal nature of the act.
- ✓ Special attention should also be paid to sexual violence against women and children.
- ✓ Many existing prison facilities were designed primarily for male prisoners and there are no gender-specific health care services and hygienic facilities and materials.
- ✓ Lack of reliable and systematic information on the situation of children in conflict with the law.
- ✓ Limited capacity of key criminal justice actors to appropriately deal with this issue.
- ✓ Lack of appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration services

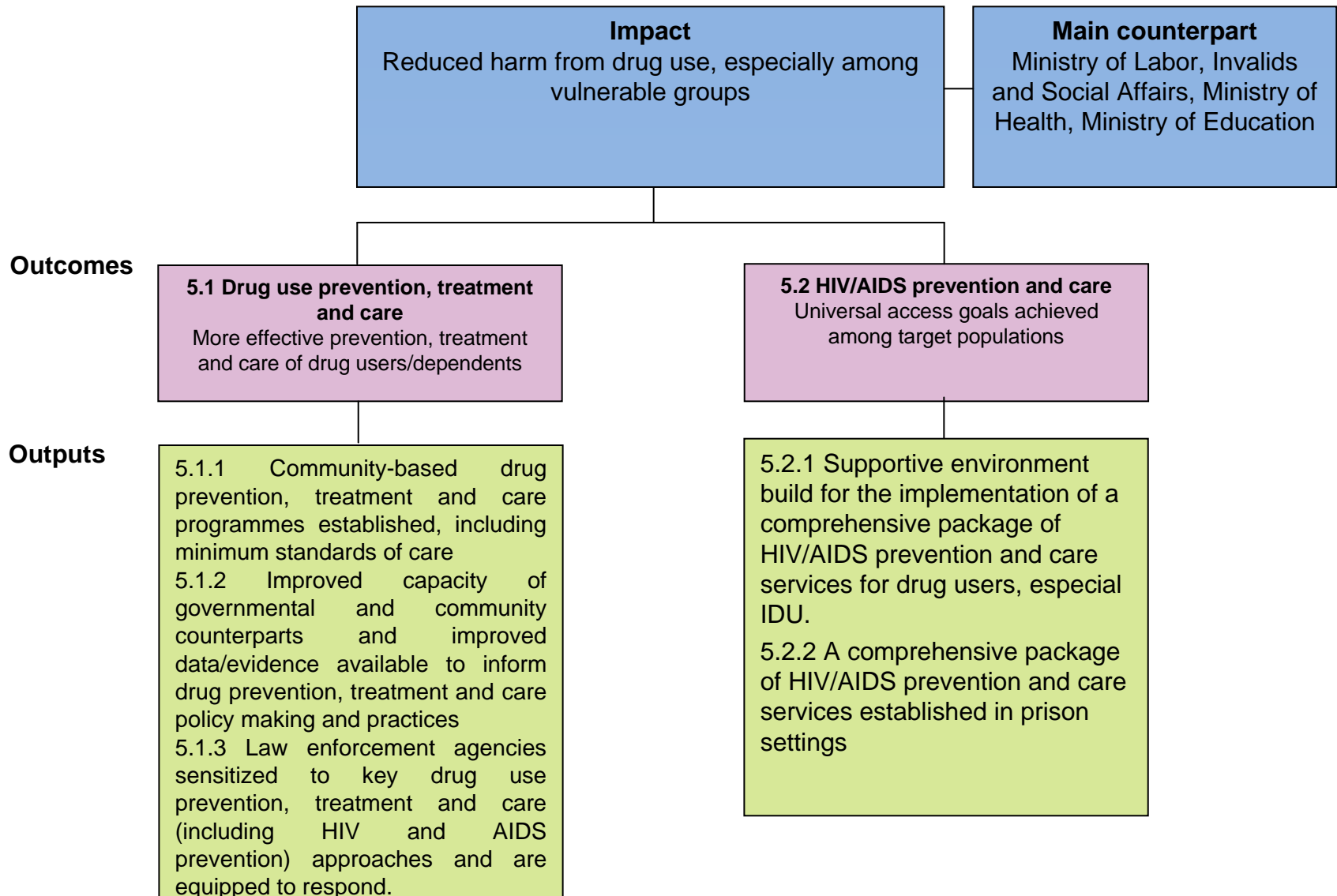
Sub-program 4. Criminal Justice



Challenges of Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS

- ✓ Primary drug of choice is heroin.
- ✓ Use of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) has been increasing in major cities and urban areas.
- ✓ New types of drugs have emerged.
- ✓ 158,141 registered drug users nationwide.
- ✓ Clinical care and evidence-based drug dependence treatment remains rudimentary.
- ✓ Injecting drug use is widespread and account for half of all reported cases of HIV infection.
- ✓ HIV prevention, treatment and care services and drug dependence treatment in prisons and other custodial settings is largely non-existent.

Sub-program 5. Drug Demand Reduction and HIV/AIDS



Alignment with the One UN Plan

Focus Area 1 : Inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth

- Outcome 1.3 : Environment protection, prevention and control of wildlife trafficking

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

- Outcome 2.1 : Social protection including child protection
- Outcome 2.2 : Health protection, ensuring equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups
- Outcome 2.4 : Combating gender-based violence

Focus Area 3 : Enhanced governance and participation

- Outcome 3.2 : Governance, rule of law, access to justice, criminal justice response to illicit trafficking Outcome 3.3 : Anti-corruption and money laundering