# VIET NAM COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2012-2016

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## Main challenges

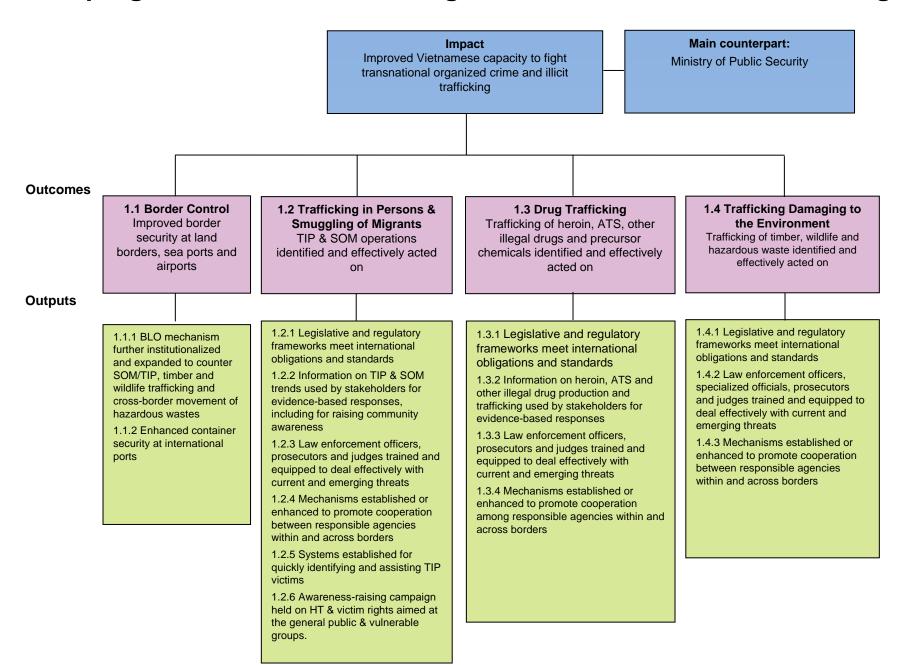
- Achieved rapid economic growth and dramatically reduced poverty rates, Viet Nam faces significant challenges:
- the need to strengthen the rule of law;
- access to services;
- organized crime activities including illicit trafficking, smuggling and counterfeiting;
- the criminal justice system is under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

#### Overall structure and scope of **Impact** Improved Vietnamese capacity to the Country Programme prevent and respond to drugs and crime threats **Sub-programmes** Sub-programme 5: Sub-programme 1: Sub-programme 2: Sub-programme 3: Sub-programme 4: **Drug Demand** Corruption and **Criminal Justice** Transnational Terrorism **Organized Crime** Reduction and Money Laundering Prevention **HIV/AIDS** and Illicit Trafficking **Outcomes** 1.1 Improved border 3.1 Rule-of-law 4.1. Criminal justice 5.1 More effective 2.1 Corrupt policies and treatment and care security practices identified based counterof drug users / and investigated by terrorism measures practices address 1.2 Trafficking in dependents state agency are established and the needs of women persons & implemented and children in 5.2 Universal smuggling of 2.2 Money contact with the law, access goals migrants operations laundering activities especially the most achieved among identified and identified and disadvantaged and **UNODC** target effectively acted on effectively acted on vulnerable ones populations and criminal assets 1.3 Trafficking of recovered heroin, ATS, other drugs and precursors chemicals identified and effectively acted on 1.4 Trafficking of timber, wildlife and hazardous wastes identified and effectively acted on

## 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

#### **Impact**

Enhanced criminal justice system response to vulnerable groups

#### Main counterpart

Ministry of Public Security

#### **Outcome**

## 4.1 Women and children in contact with the law

Criminal justice policies and practices address the needs of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones

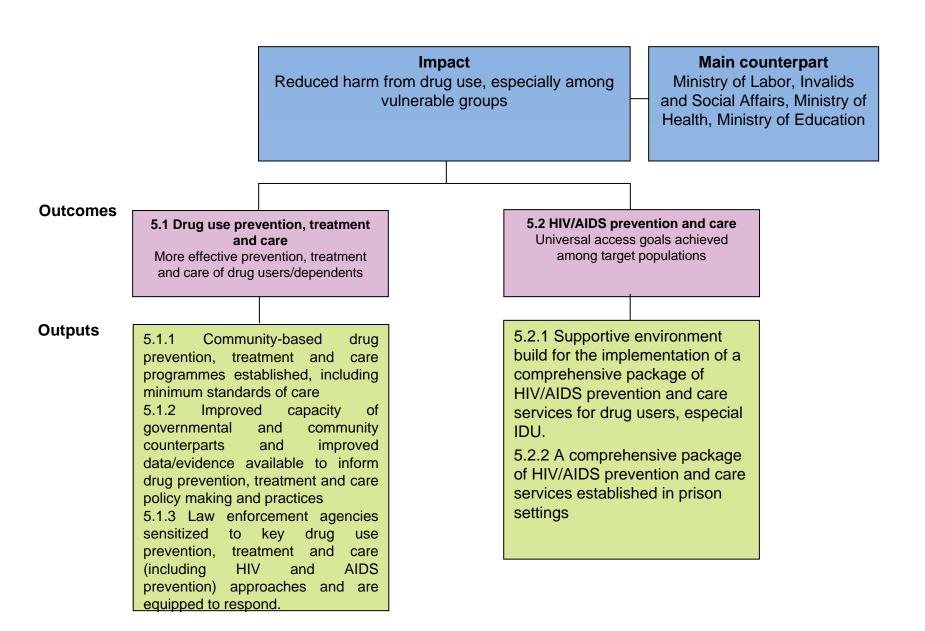
#### **Outputs**

- 4.1.1 Information generated and used to assist in the design and implementation of evidence-based responses to the needs of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones
- 4.1.2 Legislative frameworks and regulations meet international standards and norms with respect to protection of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones
- 4.1.3 Law enforcement and criminal justice officials as well as staff of other agencies are trained and equipped to support the needs of women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones
- 4.1.4 Public awareness is raised on protection of rights and access to justice for women and children in contact with the law, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged ones

## **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