**Appendix 1**

**DISSEMINATION OF THE COVENANT PROVISIONS AND VIETNAMESE LAWS ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS**

In 2015, Viet Nam adopted the Project on “Strengthening the dissemination of the basic contents of the Covenant and the laws of Viet Nam on civil and political rights for officials, civil servants and the public for the 2015-2020 period”. In order to implement the Project, Vietnamese agencies and localities have performed the following activities:

- Draft and disseminate the documents on the overview of the Covenant on civil and political rights;

- Mainstream the dissemination of the basic contents of the Covenant with the dissemination of the laws in general for the people, focusing on strengthening the dissemination via the press, websites and electronic portals, local radio broadcasting system; organizing legal research contests, including laws on civil and political rights.

- Conduct training for the legal reppoteurs, public officers and other public employees via periodic legal trainning courses, and annual training courses for civil servants.

Additionally, in line with their assigned mandates, Ministries and competent agencies adopted annual action plans on dissemination of the contents of the Covenant to their officers and employees.

**Implementation of the Project “Strengthening the Dissemination of the Basic Contents of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Laws of Viet Nam on Civil and Political Rights for Officials, Civil Servants and the Public for the 2015-2020 period”**

| **No.** | **Activities** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **End of June, 2018** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | **Survey** | Survey and evaluation on the current demand for dissemination of the Covenant provisions and Vietenamese laws on civil, political rights at the communes, wards and towns. |  |  |  |
| 2. | **Materials** | * Specilized editions on “Overview of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”; and on Human Rights under the 2013 Constitution;
* Specilized editions on “Basic Rights and Obligations of Citizens in civil and political fields under the 2013 Constitution”; 12 acts for dissemination of civil and political rights
 | * 168 quizzes and situations on civil and political rights;
* 10 local radio broadcasting programmes on 10 civil and political rights;
* 15 brochures on the understanding of civil and politcal rights.
 | * 300 Q&As on law of family and marriage, children and newly adopted legal documents;
* Handbook on the laws on civil and political rights for legal dissemination at detention centers and rehabilitation facilities.
 | * 6 acts about laws on civil and political rights for the legal dissemination on local radio broadcasting system.
 |
| 3. | **Trainning courses** |  | * 01 course on dissemination of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and basic contents of the 2015 Civil Code for local public officers, legal rappoteurs and mediators and trusted individual in the communities in Gia Loc district, Hai Duong Provine
* 01 training course on legal dissemination and mediation services for mediators in Lam Binh district, Tuyen Quang Province
 | * 02 trainning courses on laws on civil and political rights for district-level legal rappoteurs and representatives of Departments of Justice in the Nothern region and the Southern region of Viet Nam (organized in Lao Cai Province and Binh Dinh Province respectively);
* 02 trainning courses for public officers and inmates in Thu Duc detention center (Binh Thuan Province) and for teachers and students in rehabilitation facility No.4 (Dong Nai Province)
 |  |
| 4. | **Dissemination via the Press** | Dissemination via Viet Nam Law Magazine: 30 news pieces and 10 articles;Dissemiation via Viet Nam News Agency: 15 news pieces and 10 articles. | * Dissemination in Viet Nam Law Magazine;
* 39 legal Q&As on civil and political rights published in newspapers.
 |  |  |

**Appendix 2**

**A. Results on implementing the indicators of the National Strategy on Gender Equality in 2011-2020**

| **Objectives/Indicators** | **Rate** | **Period** | **2011 - 2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective No.1: To intensify women’s participation in managerial and leadership positions to gradually narrow the gender gaps in politics**  |
| Indicator 1: Elected female deputies to the National Assembly and People’s Councils at all levels | ≥ 30% | 2011 – 2016 term | - Elected female deputies to the National Assembly: 24.1%.- Elected female deputies to the People’s Councils at the provincial level: 25.17%.- Elected female deputies to the People’s Councils at district level: 24.62%.- Elected female deputies to the People’s Councils at the ward level: 21.71%. |  |  |
| >35% | 2016-2020 term |  | - Elected female deputies to the National Assembly: 26.72% (132/494); in 2017: 27.1% (132/487).- Elected female deputies to the People’s Councils at province level: 26.54%.- Elected female deputies to the People’s Councils at district level: 27.85%.- Elected female deputies to the People’s Councils at ward level: 26.59%. |  |
| Indicatior 2: Female leaders at ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government agencies and people’s committees at all levels | >95% | 2020 | * Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government agencies: 50%[[1]](#footnote-1).
 | - Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government agencies: 40%. | * Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government agencies: 43%.
* People’s Committees at province level: 6%.
* People’s Committees at district level: 10%.
* People’s Committees at ward level: 11%.
 |  |
| Indicator 3: State agencies, socio-political organizations having over 30% of their staff and employees being women will have women holding key leadership positions.  | 100% | 2020 | - | - | Survey in State agencies:- At central level: 53%.- At Provincial level: 38%.- At district level: 60%.- At ward level: 48%. |  |
| **Objective 2: Narrow the gender gaps in the economic, labour and employment domains; increase access of rural poor women and ethnic minority women to economic resources and labour markets** |
| Indicator 1: To ensure the total number of new jobs generated for each gender (male and female) | ≥40% | Annual | 48% | 48% | 48% |  |
| Indicator 2: Rate of female entrepreneurs to reach 30% in 2015 and 35% or higher in 2020 | ≥35% | 2020 | 24.9%[[2]](#footnote-2) | 31.6% | 27.8% |  |
| Indicator 3: Rate of technically and vocationally trained rural female workers under the age of 45  | 50% | 2020 | - | 15% | 15.1% |  |
| Indicator 4: Rate of women in poor rural areas, ethnic minority regions having the need to access preferential loans from employment and poverty reduction programs and official credit sources. | 100% | 2020 | - | No data due to the difficulties in assessment of needs |
| **Objective 3: Raise the quality of female human resources, gradually ensure equal participation in education and training between men and women** |
| Indicator 1: Rate of literate women between the age of 15-60 in 14 remote, ethnic minority and socio-economically disadvantaged provinces and rate of literate ethnic minority people  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Indicator 1a: Rate of literate women between the age of 15-60* | As high as that of men at 98% | 2020 | - | - | 97.35% 97.05% among women | Based on Decision No. 800/QD-TTg |
| *Indicator 1b: Rate of literate women between the age of 15-60 in 14 remote, ethnic minority and socio-economically disadvantaged provinces*  | 94% | 2020 | - |
| *Indicator 1c: Rate of literate ethnic minority people*  | 90% | 2020 | - | 92.56% |
| Indicator 2: Rate of women holding master, doctorate degree  |  |  |  | - Rate of persons holding master, doctorate degree nationwide: 35%.- Rate of women holding master, doctorate degree: 28%.- Rate of men holding master, doctorate degree: 43%. | - Rate of persons holding master, doctorate degree nationwide: 37%.- Rate of women holding master, doctorate degree: 31%.- Rate of men holding master, doctorate degree: 43%. |  |
| *Indicator 2a: Percentage of women holding master degree* | 50% | 2020 | - In colleges and universities, percentage of women holding master degree: 55.1%.- In vocational high schools, percentage of women holding master degree: 39.9%.- In high schools, rate of women holding master degree: 66.2%.- In secondary schools, rate of women holding master degree: 70.8%.*(statistics available for the education sector only)* | 43% | Statistics based on 5-year cycle population survey  |
| *Indicator 2b: Percentage of women holding doctorate degree* | 25% | 2020 | - In colleges and universities, percentage of women holding doctorate degree: 36.4%.- In vocational high schools, percentage of women holding doctorate degree: 19.4%. - In high schools, rate of women holding master degree: 60%.- In secondary schools, rate of women holding master degree: 70%.*(statistics available for the education sector only)* | 21% | Statistics based on 5-year cycle population survey |
| **Objective 4: Ensure gender equality in terms of access to and enjoyment of health care services** |
| Indicator 1: Sex ratio at birth | ≤115/100 | 2020 | 112.2[[3]](#footnote-3) | 112.2 | 112.1 |  |
| Indicator 2: Maternal mortality rates related to maternity | ≤52/100,000 | 2020 | 58.3/100,000[[4]](#footnote-4) | 58/100,000 | 57/100,000 |  |
| Indicator 3: Percentage of pregnant women having access to health care services and prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission | 50% | 2020 | - | 55.7% | 59.8% |  |
| Indicator 4: Rate of abortion/ born-alive infants | ≤25/100 | 2020 | 17/100[[5]](#footnote-5) | 14/100 | 16.3/100 |  |
| **Objective 5: Ensure the gender equality in culture and communication fields**  |
| Indicator 1: Reduce the number of cultural and information publications containing gender stereotypes | 80% | 2020 | - | Replaced by indicator in Decision No. 800/QĐ-TTg: “Strive to have at least 2 coomunication products on gender equality on the grassroots communication system at communes, wards and towns by 2020.” | Information and data collection remained limited. |
| Indicator 2: Percentage of radio broadcasting stations and televisions at central and local levels having specialized sessions/ projects on raising the awareness of gender equality. | 100% | 2020 | 100% | 100% | 100% |  |
| **Objective 6: Ensure gender equality in family life, gradually eliminate gender-based violence** |
| Indicator 1: reduce the gap in time spent on housework between women and men  | 1.5  | 2020 | - | 1.78  | 1.62 | According to the joint report of Ministry of Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs and ActionAid. |
| *Indicator 2a: Percentage of identified victims of domestic violence who receive legal consultant and medical care and support from supporting centers for victims of domestic violence.*  | 50% | 2020 | 16,208 victims of domestic violence receiving consultance, support and care.  | 18,104 victims going to supporting centers for victims of domestic violence | 14,972 victims going to supporting centers for victims of domestic violence |  |
| *Indicator 2b: Percentage of perpetrators of domestic violence receiving advice from consulting centers for domestic violence prevention* | 85% | 2020 | 53.8% | 49.7% | 46.33% |  |
| Indicator 3: Percentage of human-trafficking victims, who returned via tranfer, rescue and by themselves, enjoying community support and re-integration services | 100% | 2020 | > 90% | 100% | 100% |  |
| **Objective 7: Enhance the capacity of state management on gender equality** |
| Indicator 1: Percentages of draft legal normative documents having content related to gender equality or risks of gender inequality, and gender-based discrimination | 100% | 2020 | - | No statistics available due to lack of high quality human resource and finance.  |
| Indicator 2: Percentage of members of the Drafting Boards of legal normative documents identified as having content related to gender equality issues, gender inequality or gender-based discrimination, gender training, analysis and mainstreaming | 100% | 2020 | Approximately the targeted rate | Most of public officers have received training on gender issues, gender analysis and gender mainstreaming. |
| Indicator 3: Percentage of the central provinces and cities adequately staffed for gender equality tasks and having a team of coordinators and volunteers working on gender equality and empower of women | 100% | 2020 | - | Nationwide: 1,089At provincial level: 143At district level: 946*(no statistics available yet for the commune level)* | Nationwide: 13,007At provincial level: 504At district level: 1,931.At commune level: 12,784. |  |
| Indicator 4: Percentage of public officers and civil servants working on gender equality and advancement of women at all levels and in all sectors having received at least one training. | 100% | 2020 | 100% | 100% | 100% |  |

**B. Applied measures for implementation of legal provisions on non-discrimination against persons with disabilities**

**1. Overview**

| **No.** | **Applied measures** | **Results** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Raising public awareness on persons with disabilities (via various forms, especially via conferences, vocational seminars, ceremonies, direct communication activities, social mobilization at special events on persons with disabilities, contests on policies related to persons with disabilities).[[6]](#footnote-6) | Between 2008 and 2016, Vietnamese publishers issued 112 publications with 410,784 prints in order to raise the awareness on persons with disabilities. The publications are focused on key issues such as: Legal framework for persons with disablities; policies and mechanisms for persons with disabilities; raising the awareness of people on human rights, freedoms, equality, non-discrimination, including equal rights for persons with disabilities; vocational training materials for persons with disabilities. |
| 2 | Verify and issue disabilities certification for persons with disabilities [[7]](#footnote-7) | In 2017, 1,311,758 persons with disabilities received Certification on disabilities. By September 2018, the number of issued certifications has increased by 10% compared to 2017. |
| 3 | Social care and supporting to improve living conditions[[8]](#footnote-8) | * Between 2011 and 2016, the number of persons with disabilities who received monthly social welfare increased 1.6 times from 576,000 persons in 2011 to 896,600 persons in 2016.
* In 2017, 912,327 persons with severe or extreme disabilities and hundreds of thousands of households and individuals received monthly social welfares for taking care of social protection beneficiaries in the community.
* Social welfare, including social welfare for persons with disabilities continued to increase: Standard level of social welfare in 2018 has increased more than four times compared to 2005; social welfare for caretakers in social centers whose beneficiaries include persons with disabilities has increased from twice to four times compared to the standard subsidy level.
 |
| 4 | Health, rehabilitation, health care(Medical assistance, medical care for persons with disabilities is carried out via early detection, early intervention, orthopedic rehabilitation and supporting equipments such as wheelchairs, prosthetics, hearing aids, and crutches, etc.) | * The community-based rehabilitation program has been implemented in 51 provinces and cities with 337 districts and 4,604 communes nationwide.
* 912,327 people with severe disabilities have been granted health insurance cards and over 170,000 people with minor disabilities from poor, near-poor, and social policy beneficiaries households are provided with health insurance cards or supported to buy health insurance, thus creating favorable conditions for persons with disabilities to access medical care and health care.
 |
| 5 | Education for children with disabilities(Strengthening the instruction, guidance, inspection and supervision of the implementation of the educational mandate for persons with disabilities, thus promoting the effective implementation of policies on supporting education for persons with disabilities in localities; supplement and completing the database on education for persons with disabilities in the National Education Management Information System (EMIS) and the universal education software; publishing the educational materials for teachers at undergraduate levels, supporting materials for education of children with disabilities) | *See Table 1 below* |
| 6 | Vocational training and employment[[9]](#footnote-9)  | The number of persons with disabilities in working age accounts for 60% of persons with disabilities nationwide, among whom 30% were people with working capacity (equivalent to 1.3 million people). The number of persons with disabilities aged 13 and over who have received vocational training is estimated at about 10%. The number of persons with disabilities in working age who need vocational training is 1.2 million. |
| 7 | Ensuring the social accessibility of persons with disabilities*[[10]](#footnote-10)* |  |
| *a) Access to information and communication* | * Viet Nam enacted National standards on telecommunication products and services to support persons with disabilities. According to report, 60% of the total electronic portals of state agencies have basic accessibility features to support persons with disabilities access to and use information and communications technology (various functions performed such as captions, text resize, etc.)
* Viet Nam enacted management system for producing online products for persons with disabilities; instructions for the design of mobile applications using information and communication technology and other applications for increasing the awareness of persons with disabilities.
 |
| *b) Access to public transportation and facilities* |  |
| - Access to road, rail and in-land water transportation | * persons with disabilities participating in public transportation will enjoy transportation/services fee reduction/exemption ranging from 25% to 100%; 219,204 rounds of persons with disabilities have received transportation/services fee reduction/exemption.
* Viet Nam has 323 buses that incorporate accessibility features to support persons with disabilities. 6 out of 63 cities and provinces have regulations on the ratio of vehicles meeting accessibility standards.
* Regarding transportation infrastructures, to date 30% of the total 457 coach stations in Viet Nam has accessibility features to support persons with disabilities to access and use; 70% of the total 350 bus stops has been upgraded and become more convenient for person with disabilities.
 |
| - Access to air transportation | The airports and airlines always care and support people with disability using air transportation/ services: giving 15% transportation fee reduction for persons with disabilities participating in domestic flights; investing professional equipments for persons with disabilities (accessible toilets, priority seats, ramps for wheelchair users… in arrival and departure areas) |
| - Access to facilities | In Viet Nam, 22.6% of healthcare facilities; 20.8% of educational facilities; 13.2% of galleries and exhibition centers; 11.3% of convention centers and office buildings; 5.7% of supermarkets; 3.8% of stadiums, post offices, railway stations, border gates; 7.5% of elders nursing homes, retirement clubs and 2% of banks meet the accessibility requirements for persons with disabilities. |
| *b) Legal Aid[[11]](#footnote-11)* | * The dissemination and communication on legal aid for persons with disabilities has been carried out in various forms (such as flyers, media reports on legal aid policies ...). In the years 2016 and 2017, the Ministry of Justice has issued 85,000 leaflets, including leaflets for dissemination and communication on the right to legal aid and other rights of persons with disabilities.
* Details on legal aid activities for persons with disabilities: See Table 2
 |
| 8 | International cooperation[[12]](#footnote-12) | Statistics have shown that in 2017, Viet Nam received more than 2.23 million USD from international NGOs’ fund (Cartias, USAID, Abills Fund, etc.) for persons with disabilities. |

**2. Some concrete outcomes**

*a. Education for children with disabilities*

**Table 1 – Education for children with disabilities**

***Education centers for teachers specialised in children with disabilities***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Centers for Supporting integration education in provinces and comunes  | 17 |
| Center for education of children with disabilities | 7 |
| Centers for specialized education and integration education  | 97 |
| Colleges and universities have faculty for training teachers of children with disabilities.  | 5 |

***Number of children with disabilities receiving education 2016-2017***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Integrated school | Specialized school |
| High school level | 1,603 | - |
| Secondary school level | 15,305 | 962 |
| Preschool level | 9,243 |

*b. Legal aid for persons with disabilities*

**Table 2: Legal Aids for persons with disabilities**

 *Unit: case*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **Year****Form** | **2016[[13]](#footnote-13)** | **2017[[14]](#footnote-14)** |
| Legal consultation  | 990 | 1,506 |
| Participation in legal proceedings | 284 | 350 |
| Representation outside the proceedings | 22 | 19 |
| Other forms of legal aid[[15]](#footnote-15) | 15 | 23 |

**Appendix 3**

**RESULTS OF IMPROVING POLICIES, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE AND THE NUMBER OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY**

**I. Results of policies implementation and activities to reduce maternal mortality rate**

***1. Applied measures***

| **No.** | **Applied measures** | **Results** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | To improve policies and legal framework  | * Various normative legal documents have been adopted in order to ensure the equal treatment in health care services in general and especifically in reproductive health care services.
* Various National Strategies have been adopted and handbooks published to guide the interventions for the improvement of the health of mothers and children and reduction of maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate, such as the Strategy to Protect and Improve People’s Heath, the Strategy on Population/Reproductive Health; the National Strategy on Nutrition for 2011-2020; the Project to improve Vietnamese People’s Physical Strength and Stature; the National Safe Motherhood Plan, etc.
 |
| **2** | To consolidate and strengthen the reproductive health care network from the central to the provinces, districts and communes, especially remote and ethnic minority areas in order to improve accessibility (including access to quality services and information) and quality of health services | * 95% of communes in Viet Nam have midwives or obstetric assistant, a network of ethnic minority midwives and a network of nutrition collaborators.
* Communal Health Centers that provide maternity services can provide emergency obstetric care and neonatal resuscitation.
* Hospitals in mountainous provinces located far away from the center of the province can perform basic obstetric emergency and dispatch neonatal unit for emergency neonatal resuscitation and neonatal care.
 |
| **3** | To raise the awareness of local administrative authorities and the communities on reproductive heath care  | In mountainous and disadvantaged provinces, there are networks of ethnic minority midwives to carry out the task of communication, education and promotion of health care, persuading mothers to give birth at a medical facilities, detecting pregnancy risks for timely referral, supporting home-birth cases.  |
| **4** | To diversify and develop reproductive healthcare services towards diversified healthcare for the people. | *See 2.* |

***2. Concrete outcomes***

Thanks to the above-mentioned measures, the reproductive healthcare network in Viet Nam has been strengthened and developed. The country’s reproductive healthcare system has made many progresses and gained global acknowledgement as a bright spot in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. Viet Nam's reproductive health indicators are equal or better than other countries with the same income level.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **2016** | **2017** | **Objectives in 2020** |
| Maternal mortality rate/100,000 alive infants (MMR) | 58 | - | 52 |
| Percentage of pregnant women receiving at least 3 medical visits during 3 stages of pregnancy (%) | 89.5 | 90.6 | 92 |
| + Percentage of Maternal women receive 4 medical visits during 3 stages of pregnancy (%) | 56.4 | 64.7 | 85 |
| Percentage of pregnant women fully immunized against Tetanus (%) | 95.1 | 95.0 | 98.0 |
| Percentage of women receiving support of midwife during delivery (%) | 98.2 | 98.6 | ≥ 98.0 |
| Percentage of mothers and infants receiving healthcare after delivery (%) | 94.2 | 95.5 | 95.0 |

***Indicators on reporductive healthcare for pregnant women***

***Indicators on infant mortality rate***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **1990** | **2016** |
| Infant mortality rate (IMR) (‰) | 44.4 | 14.5 |
| Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) (‰) | 58.0 | 21.8 |
| Infant mortality in Viet Nam (‰) | 10.0 |

**II. Results of policies implementation and activities to reduce teenage pregnancy**

***1. Some applied measures***

Reproductive health/ sexual health for adolescents/youth aged 10-24 is one of the priorities of reproductive healthcare. The main solutions implemented include:

- Stepping up education, communication and advocacy to create a favorable environment for reproductive health and sexual healthcare for adolescents and youth; raise awareness among families, society, teachers, parents, and young people about reproductive healthcare for adolescents and youth; focus on communication and dissemination through the youth union system at school and in the community (peer-to-peer education); mainstream sexual education, reproductive health, sexual health, and life skills education into the content of some subjects as well as extracurricular activities.

- Develop policies and interventions to improve sexual and reproductive health for adolescents and youth based on evidence from researches. Viet Nam has undertaken researches on reproductive and sexual health in adolescents and youth, such as the Vietnam Youth Survey and Assessment in 2003 and 2008, which served as a basis for the development of the National Plan to protect and enhance the health of adolescents and youth until 2020. In 2015, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, Vietnam has conducted research on reproductive health, adolescents’ and youths’ sexual health. Vietnam is in the process of developing National Plan for the next period.

- Expand the network of reproductive health care services for adolescents and youth, ensuring friendliness, privacy and confidentiality, including comprehensive Abortion Care services.

***2. Archived results***

In Vietnam, abortion and menstrual extraction can be performed at public medical centers and private health care facilities. According to the data in Table 2 below, abortion and menstrual extraction rates were reduced to 0.1% in 2013 - the lowest percentage since 2001.

**Table 1: Percentage of abortion and menstrual extraction in the 2010 – 2016 period**

*Unit: %*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Nationwide** |
| 2001 | 1.3 |
| 2002 | 1.1 |
| 2003 | 1.7 |
| 2004 | 1.2 |
| 2005 | 1.0 |
| 2006 | 1.1 |
| 2007 | 0.7 |
| 2008 | 1.0 |
| 2010 | 0.8 |
| 2011 | 0.6 |
| 2012 | 0.5 |
| 2013 | 0.3 |
| 2015 | 0.4 |
| 2016 | 0.3 |

**Table 2: Percentage of teenage pregnancy and abortion in the 2010 – 2017 period**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Indicator** | **2010-2013** | **2013-2017** |
| 1 | Percentage of teenage pregnancy/ total pregnant women (%) | 3.0 | ~2.5 |
| 2 | Percentage of teenage abortions / total abortions | ~2% |

**Appendix 4**

**ACTIVITIES AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

| **No.** | **Applied measures** **(2016-2018)** | **Results** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Information and eduction on prevention and combating trafficking in persons | * 3,000 reports, news stories and 01 documentary on the prevention and combat of human trafficking have been broadcast on the mass media. Many newspapers have issued bulletins and columns against human trafficking in order to provide information and provide people with skills to deal with situations related to human trafficking.
* Build and put into use 02 sets of materials and organize inter-sectoral training courses on the prevention and combat of human trafficking and protection of victims in the course of investigation, prosecution and trial of cases of human trafficking in conformity with the newly promulgated legal documents.
* 04 training courses for procurators, 02 training courses for officials in charge of local border guard units have been organised on the prevention and combat against human trafficking.
* Develop and disseminate materials on the prevention and combating of human trafficking, especially among women and children in border areas in order to raise awareness and alertness about the tricks used by human-trafficking criminals; organize border communication and education events and community communication activities across the country;
* Build and maintain over 1,200 clubs to provide information, knowledge and practical skills for women, including information, knowledge and skills to prevent human trafficking.
* At the local levels, more than 145,000 community-based communication events have been organised gathering over 9 million participants; more than 3,200 intensive training courses have been conducted, and over 100,000 sets of materials of different kinds have been disseminated. Vocational training have been provided for over 2,000 people.
 |
| **2** | Receiving information, investigation, prosecution and trials |  |
|  | *The Project: Hotline on Anti-Trafficking in Persons (launched in 2013); National Commission for the Protection of Children* | * The anti-trafficking hotline has received nearly 6,000 calls to provide information related to victims of trafficking and suspected trafficking, among which, 500 calls were from countries like China, Malaysia, and Taiwan, etc.
* Vietnamese diplomatic missions have also set up citizen protection hotline in order to receive information in service of citizen protection activities, including information for timely detection and investigation of human trafficking cases.
 |
|  | *Investigation, Prosecution and Trials* | Table 1 |
| **3** | Supporting victims of human trafficking | * Taking into account the needs and demands of human-trafficking victims, 50% of the victims have been provided with allowances, vocational training, job creation, medical examination and treatment and access to concessional loans so that they can establish a stable life and re-integrate into the community.
* Establish and maintain 343 anti-trafficking clubs in 17 provinces with 9,540 members.
* Develop and pilot a Handbook on referral and community re-integration for victims of human trafficking; develop a uniform model for data collection on support for human trafficking victims in provinces and cities.
* Review and evaluate the current situation of services and facilities to support trafficked victims in provinces and cities
 |

**Table 1: Data on investigation, prosecution and trials of human trafficking offenses**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Case** | **Suspect/accused/offender** | **Victim** |
| Detection | 868 | 1,140 | 2,355 |
| Prosecution | 490 | 946 | - |
| Number of received cases | 378 | 710 | - |
| Trial | 361 | 681 | - |

1. Fugures by the end of Feburary, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. According to 2014 Survey on Labour and Employment [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Statistics in 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Approximate data in 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Approximated figures in 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *See:* paragraphs 46-50 CRPD/C/VNM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *See:* paragraph 35 CRPD/C/VNM/1 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. See: paragraph 36 CRP/C/VNM/1 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *See:* paragraph 79 CRPD/C/VNM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. *See:* paragraphs 5-65 CRPD/C/VNM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. *See:* paragraph 82 CRPD/C/VNM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. *See:* paragraphs 229-234 CRPD/C/VNM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Figures by the end of Octorber, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. As reported by 47/63 provinces, cities [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Including recommendations on the implementation of law, law-related activities, participation in the process of settling complaints and administrative procedures of legal aid beneficiaries. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)