

REPORT
OF THE
MID-TERM REVIEW
OF THE
KOREA VIETNAM MINE ACTION PROJECT

30 November 2019

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 In 2014, the Government of Korea announced its intention to provide financial assistance for the remediation of landmines and explosive remnants of war in Vietnam. Following a number of feasibility studies undertaken by KOICA, it was decided to implement the project through UNDP. A UNDP project document was then developed and signed by the Ministry of Defence, VNMAC and UNDP on 1 February 2018.

1.2 The project has five components, which are capacity strengthening of VNMAC (and to a lesser degree MOLISA), and then survey and clearance, risk education, victim assistance and information management activities in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces (with the understanding that these components in the provinces would have some effect on national policy). The value of the project is US\$20 million from KOICA, matched by US\$10 million in-kind from the Vietnamese Government. The project duration is officially from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020.

1.3 One of the conditions of the project was to undertake a mid-term evaluation in the latter half of 2019. The Joint Project Coordination Committee (JPCC) meeting in March 2019 decided that the mid-term review would take place in the second half of 2019. Terms of reference for a Mid-Term Review (MTR) were developed and an international consultant and a national consultant were engaged. The MTR was conducted during the period 16 September to 30 November 2019 and a debrief was conducted for all involved partners at VNMAC in Hanoi on 7 November. This final report presents the detailed findings of the MTR.

1.4 Overall, the KVMAP is a significant project in the Vietnam mine action sector, due to it introducing two new actors into mine action in Vietnam (KOICA and UNDP), the dollar value of the project and the full range of mine action pillars that the project covers.

1.5 The project got off to a slow start, but this is understandable. UNDP were engaged to implement the project at relatively short notice, and then it took time to establish the management structure of the project and to reach agreement between UNDP and VNMAC on the way forward. Significant expenditure did not start until the second quarter of 2018 and field work until September 2018, but by the end of that year the project was up to full speed.

1.6 The KVMAP project document was based on a number of assumptions. As the project progresses and new data has been collected in certain areas, the situation has become clearer and the project has adjusted. Also, VNMAC is a relatively new organization and while it has made progress since it was formed in 2014, additional capacity needs within VNMAC continually evolve.

1.7 With regards to progress of the main components of the project, good initial work has been done in terms of capacity building for VNMAC. This has included training of staff, providing advice and most significantly undertaking a capacity self-assessment exercise with VNMAC staff. The self-assessment document will form the basis of future capacity strengthening work for VNMAC. Survey and clearance work is underway in the two target provinces and VNMAC is confident of achieving the clearance targets. MRE activities have included undertaking a Knowledge-Attitude-Practices survey and implementing awareness activities. Data gathering to determine the number of UXO victims in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh has been undertaken and a newly developed software package utilized to allow the registration of persons with disabilities. Finally, information management

support has been provided to VNMAC and data base support provided to the sub-project offices in the two provinces.

1.8 There are a wide range of external factors that impact on the project, but which KVMAP has only limited ability to influence. The most significant of these is the Government of Vietnam regulatory framework for mine action. The mine action sector is guided by Program 504 at the national policy level. However, the National Steering Committee (NSC) of Program 504 on Mine Action was recently merged with NSC 33 on Toxic Chemicals to form NSC 701. At the national, political level, the priority activity has been to establish NSC 701 and also to form an operational coordinating body for the toxic chemical side (similar to VNMAC). In addition, it took time for a new Decree to be issued and now circular(s) to support the Decree are being drafted. All of these factors have had an influence on VNMAC, who are not yet fulfilling their mandate to coordinate all mine action activities in Vietnam.

1.9 In addition to the analysis of some of the key factors influencing the project, the MTR also recommends a number of areas where KVMAP could make an increased contribution, and these include gender consideration, strengthening the links between mine action and development (and the SDGs), assisting the provinces with enhanced coordination for mine action and encouraging the timely release of data by VNMAC.

1.10 The MTR has made a number of recommendations on the way ahead for the second half of the project. The most pressing of these is that the project is underspent, and it will not be able to meaningfully disburse all funds by the end of 2020. There is a strong case for a no cost adjustment to the duration of the project to four years, 2018 – 2021, for three reasons; the underspending, concerns with quality if clearance targets are rushed, and because there is much to be done on the capacity strengthening side with VNMAC (which takes time, and would even go beyond the adjusted project period of four years).

1.11 Other recommendations relate to re-setting project targets if the project duration is adjusted, strengthening gender and development aspects, harmonizing national standards and encouraging the timely release of data. Finally, the MTR observed good relations between all the project partners, as well as with external partners, and that the project was being well managed by UNDP.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 As a result of many years of war, the land and people of Vietnam are severely affected by landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). Many people have died or been injured as a result of accidents involving ERW, land has been rendered unavailable for safe use and the socio-economic development of the country have been hindered. The People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) has conducted clearance work over the past 40 years, but during the past 10 years, the Government of Vietnam (GoV) has taken additional structural measures to address the issue. These include establishing a national mine action programme (initially known as Program 504) and establishing the Vietnamese Mine Action Centre (VNMAC). A number of international donors have provided financial and technical assistance to Vietnam, but this has primarily been focussed on International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) working in several provinces in the central region, mostly in Quang Tri province.

2.2 Following the visit of the President of Korea to Vietnam in 2014, Korea announced that the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) would provide financial assistance for ERW remediation in Vietnam. KOICA undertook a number of feasibility studies and then after discussion with the Vietnamese Government and other partners, decided to implement its assistance through UNDP. An agreement on the implementation of the project was subsequently signed between KOICA and UNDP on 28 December 2017. A UNDP project document was then developed and signed by the Ministry of Defence, VNMAC and UNDP on 1 February 2018. The project has five components, which are capacity strengthening of VNMAC (and to a lesser degree MOLISA), and then survey and clearance, risk education, victim assistance and information management activities in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces. The value of the project is US\$20 million from KOICA, matched by US\$10 million in-kind from the Vietnamese Government. The project duration is officially from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020.

2.3 One of the conditions of the project was to undertake a mid-term evaluation in the latter half of 2019. Terms of reference for a Mid-Term Review (MTR) were developed and two consultants were engaged to undertake the MTR. They were an international consultant, Mr Ian Mansfield and a national consultant, Mr Nguyen Xuan Nguyen. The CVs of the two consultants are at Annex A, the Terms of Reference for the MTR are at Annex B and a Glossary of Terms is at Annex C. The aim of the MTR was to analyse the results and performance of the project to date, identify key constraints and challenges, and make recommendations for the future. The MTR was conducted during the period 16 September to 30 November 2019 and a debrief was conducted for all involved partners at VNMAC in Hanoi on 7 November. This final report presents the detailed findings of the MTR.

2.4 The Review team would like to thank UNDP Hanoi for their excellent support in making the necessary arrangements to support the conduct of the MTR, including travel bookings (which involved numerous changes due to a typhoon), scheduling appointments and general administration. The team would also like to thank all the people they interviewed for making time available to meet, and for expressing their views on KVMAP.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Project team developed Terms of Reference for the MTR in July 2019 and the two consultants (Mr Ian Mansfield and Nguyen Xuan Nguyen) were engaged by UNDP in September 2019. The consultants subsequently developed a Workplan for the MTR (see Annex D) which was approved by UNDP. The Workplan methodology was based on document review, interviews with key partners, a field visit and analysis of data. The period of the MTR was from 16 September to 30 November 2019, with a mission to Hanoi for Mr Mansfield during 27 October to 8 November 2019.

3.2 Home based document review was initially undertaken during the period 16 to 25 September, and then on an ongoing basis during the MTR. Almost 60 documents were reviewed or noted by the MTR team and the list of documents is at Annex E. The documents considered were in Vietnamese or English, or both.

3.3 Interviews with key partners were conducted. These were either face-to face interviews in Hanoi and Quang Binh province, skype calls or email exchanges. The interviewees ranged from

government officials, VNMAC staff, donor representatives, UNDP officials, experts from INGOs, local NGOs and project staff. Over 40 individuals were interviewed during the conduct of the MTR and a list of them is at Annex F.

3.4 Originally it was planned to undertake a three day field visit to Binh Dinh and Quang Binh provinces from 30 October to 1 November. However, due to a typhoon hitting the central coast of Vietnam, these had to be cancelled (one during mid-flight). A one day visit to Quang Binh province was subsequently undertaken on 5 November, and the MTR team met with provincial government officials (the PPC), observed survey and clearance work being undertaken by the VNMAC/MoD deminers and visited a school that was implementing risk education programmes.

3.5 A debrief in the form of a power point presentation was given by the MTR team at the VNMAC offices in Hanoi on the afternoon of Thursday, 7 November. Representatives from VNMAC, MOLISA, UNDP and project staff attended. A copy of the notes from the discussion period is attached at Annex G. Following the debrief, further analysis of documents and the notes from interviews were undertaken, resulting in this final report which was submitted to UNDP Hanoi on 30 November.

4. ANALYSIS OF CURRENT STATUS OF PROJECT

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 The Project Document titled 'Korea-Vietnam Mine Action Project' (KVMAP) was signed on 1 February 2018 by MoD, VNMAC and UNDP¹. The project document was based in part on the 2nd Feasibility Study of the KOICA Project for Demining and UXO Clearance in Vietnam². Due to a general lack of data about all things mine action in Vietnam, the Feasibility Study contained many assumptions, and some of these assumptions flowed over into the UNDP Project Document. A consequence of that was the 3-year Results Framework was not developed until sometime after the project document was signed. Also, some of the assumptions have proved to be false and the project has adapted accordingly (i.e. deleting the idea of establishing a regional data base in Da Nang). A workplan and budget were produced for 2018, and again in 2019 (and which are still current). An annual report for 2018 was produced, and also quarterly progress reports have been regularly completed during 2018 and 2019.

4.1.2 Overall, the project got off to a slow start, but this understandable. UNDP were engaged to implement the project at relatively short notice, and then it took time to establish the management structure of the project and to reach agreement between UNDP and VNMAC on the way forward. Significant expenditure did not start until the second quarter of 2018, although some training commenced in mid-2018 on project management for VNMAC staff and refresher training for survey and clearance teams on non-technical survey, technical survey, clearance, information management and quality management. Field work did not commence until September 2018, but by the end of that year the project was up to full speed.

¹ Korea-Vietnam Mine Action Project – UNDP Number 00098770 dated 1 February 2018

² KOICA Project for Demining and UXO Clearance in Vietnam – Report of the 2nd Feasibility Study – June 2016

4.1.3 During the review, the MTR team observed that there were good relations between the various partners. Obviously there were differences in opinion and approaches at the start of the project, but with the development of the Project Handbook and good communications between UNDP and VNMAC many issues were resolved. There also appears to be very good cooperation between KVMAP and the various international organizations working in Vietnam. This is partly due to the fact that they are all well-funded so there is no competition for donor resources between them, but more importantly they all have a common desire to assist Vietnam tackle the landmine and ERW issue.

4.1.4 The project has five main components, and they are capacity strengthening of VNMAC (and to a lesser degree MOLISA), and then survey and clearance, risk education, victim assistance and information management activities in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces, with the understanding that these components in the provinces would have some effect on national policy. This section of the MTR report will now analyse the progress of each component, plus look at budget and project management issues. The analysis will not repeat all aspects of progress in detail, as this information is contained in the quarterly and annual reports. Rather, it will look at key achievements and what the implications have been, or will be, for the project.

4.2 Capacity Development

4.2.1 One of the key objectives of the project is to ‘enhance the capacity of public administration of Mine Action through capacity building of the VNMAC and MOLISA for sector-wide planning and prioritization, plus monitoring and evaluation’. The 2018 workplan included activities to conduct a capacity assessment of VNMAC and MOLISA, and to conduct training. Training on project management for project staff from both the UNDP and VNMAC sides was undertaken during 2018, and a large number of people were trained in survey and clearance, non-technical survey, technical survey, clearance and IM, MRE and mine victims data collection.

4.2.2 The 2019 workplan again mentions the need for a capacity assessment of VNMAC and MOLISA. It had been decided not to conduct the capacity assessment of VNMAC in 2018 for a number of reasons. Throughout that year the focus was on instituting the necessary management arrangements for the project and providing the initial training for the project staff. Momentum came at the end of 2018 when the programme components had been agreed and also that the Decree 18 was about to be approved, granting VNMAC more of a role in the mine action sector. In early 2019, UNDP engaged a consultant, Mr Terry Jones, to undertake a capacity assessment of VNMAC and MOLISA, by using a self-assessment methodology. This exercise appears to have been very successful, and because it was undertaken by VNMAC staff themselves, it has more chance of being implemented than if imposed from outside. The report dated May 2019 makes a number of important recommendations that can guide the capacity building part of the KVMAP project for the rest of the current project period and beyond. For example, the report suggest that once the accompanying circular(s) of the new Decree of 2018 are approved, VNMAC will need assistance in preparing range of major documents, such as; a National Mine Action Plan 2021 – 2025, a National Mine Action Strategy, improved planning and prioritization systems, a resource mobilization strategy, a quality management system and the harmonization of standards. All these activities are areas where UNDP traditionally has strong experience at the global level, and UNDP can also facilitate other partners like the GICHD to assist in these areas.

4.2.3 With regards to the capacity assessment for MOLISA, the report states that ‘some meetings were held but no self-assessment exercise was undertaken, given both the well-developed institutional setup for social protection and assistance led by MOLISA for VA, and the MRE experience of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), as well as the limited scale of mine action interventions, which are integrated into the national systems. In the meetings there were no new needs articulated beyond the support already provided or expected from KVMAP in the two provinces and at the national level’. However, the report does note that VNMAC and MOLISA could work together on formulating a national strategy for VA and MRE, the tracking of VA needs and the reporting of new accidents.

4.2.4 Overall, there appears to have been good progress with the capacity building part of the project. Capacity building takes time, but many people interviewed felt that there had been positive signs within VNMAC for change. VNMAC should release Capacity Assessment document and hold discussions with UNDP about how to implement the recommendations. Capacity building support is one of the strengths of UNDP, and this topic should be given priority in the second half of the project (and beyond, if there is to be a Phase II of the project).

4.3 Survey and Clearance

4.3.1 The combined target for survey and clearance in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces is 20,000 hectares surveyed and 8,000 hectares cleared³. A total of 23 survey teams and 45 clearance teams have been mobilized and equipped in the two provinces. About 2/3rd of the teams are in Binh Dinh province, with the other 1/3rd in Quang Binh. KVMAP is the only survey and clearance operator in Binh Dinh, while a number of international operators work in Quang Binh. The progress figures for 2018 and 2019, as of July 2019, are shown in Table 1.

Year	Survey (ha)	Clearance (ha)
2018	4,794	0
2019	7,361	1,117
2020		
Totals to date	12,155	1,117

Table 1. Survey and Clearance progress figures 2018 and 2019

4.3.2 The reason there was no clearance activity in 2018, is that it took time to make the necessary arrangements with the MoD to assign the clearance teams to VNMAC/KVMAP and to provide them with training and equipment. The training of the VNMAC survey and clearance teams also took time, as it involved introducing new methodology for them, such as the internationally recognized processes of non-technical survey, technical survey and then clearance. The figures in Table 1 are at July 2019 and are the latest published figures. Based on this rate of progress the survey target could be achieved by the end of 2020, but the clearance target would not be met. However, during interviews with VNMAC, the MTR team was informed that the clearance rate had gone up considerably and that they would achieve close to 5,000 hectares in 2019, and then could convert

³ Note: 1 hectare (ha) equals 10,000 square metres

survey teams to clearance teams in 2020 to achieve the clearance target. An assessment of the likelihood of this being achieved could be made once the next set of progress figures are verified and published.

4.3.3 The concern of the MTR team is that the quality of work may suffer if VNMAC rush to meet clearance targets, or that low priority tasks are selected just to keep the numbers up. The annual report of 2018 states that ‘a prioritization system for survey and clearance based on humanitarian and development priorities has been used to identify target areas in both provinces’. However, given the short duration of the field visit, the MTR team was unable to make an assessment of the task selection and priority setting system. VNMAC officials said that they meet with local authorities to discuss local socio-economic plans and the selection of tasks. However, other respondents expressed concern that the provincial authorities did not always make their land use planning data available. The decision-making criteria for the prioritization process should be published and made clear to all, and a process put in place where the VNMAC and the provincial authorities regularly meet to review the criteria and to decide new priorities.

4.3.4 The quality management side of the project has been strengthened with the appointment of a quality management adviser in February 2019, and who is based in the provinces. In the past there have been numerous workshops held for VNMAC by various actors on the issue of quality management. Within VNMAC management, there is an understanding of the need for a good quality management system, but there is still a lot of work to be done before effective systems are implemented (as was identified in the capacity assessment exercise). Some of it is dependent on the approval of the circular(s) as they will define specific responsibilities e.g. responsibility for the accreditation of organizations, post clearance inspections etc. The particular issue of standards also needs attention. VNMAC apply their own QCVN regulations for clearance, which are military based and quite prescriptive. There are some national mine action standards (TCVN) which are used as a guide. There was quite some reference to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)⁴ but in this regard there appeared to be some misunderstanding. This issue will be addressed further in Section 5 as it has wider implications than just survey and clearance.

4.3.5 Some of the VNMAC staff interviewed did not feel that a one year project extension was necessary when it came to survey and clearance targets, because as mentioned, they felt the existing targets could be met. They were also reluctant to discuss the idea that if the project was extended, then new and higher targets could be set for the fourth year of the project. It was not clear why. It may have been that they did not want to appear not to be able to achieve the targets, or maybe the arrangement with the MoD to assign survey and demining teams to the project is time bound, and would be difficult to change.

4.4 Mine Risk Education

4.4.1 The target of the MRE component of the project is that people in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces are aware of the remaining risk of UXO and mines, and to reduce the number of new accidents. In 2018, a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey was undertaken in the target provinces, and the results of this were used to formulate a more targeted approach. Train the

⁴ <https://www.mineactionstandards.org/>

trainer courses have been conducted for provincial and district organizations, and MRE messages have been broadcast on TV and radio.

4.4.2 Due to the low number of new casualties each year (reported by the Landmine Monitor to be 14 in all of Vietnam in 2017)⁵ there is little justification for expanding the MRE component of the project. The preliminary data collected by KVMAP as part of the VA assessment, indicate that there has been a maximum of one new casualty each year in Quang Binh in recent years. In Quang Binh, a total of 16 casualties were recorded from 2010 to 2018. However, there were zero casualties in 2014, 2015 and 2016, with one in 2017 and one again in 2018. In Binh Dinh, there were a total of eight new casualties from 2010 to 2019 with the numbers for the last few years as; 2014 one casualty, 2017 one casualty and 2015, 2016 and 2018 zero new casualties. By way of comparison, in Quang Tri province (widely regarded as the most ERW contaminated province in Vietnam) they have gone from 22 casualties in 2008 to zero in 2018. Project RENEW attribute this not only to the ongoing clearance work, but also due to effective and ongoing MRE campaigns. KVMAP should carefully study this data from the past eight years to see if it gives any reason for small changes in the MRE approach, for example by targeting specific at-risk groups such as scrap metal dealers.

4.4.3 The MRE activities listed in the KVMAP workplan for 2019 remain valid. The KAP survey conducted in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces found that children were the least aware of landmines and ERW and had the lowest understanding of safe behaviour, which makes the engagement by the project with schools important. The KAP survey also found that television was the preferred method of receiving information by the general public, so this type of activity should continue. It would be useful for the project to conduct a follow-up KAP survey in 2020 (or 2021 if the project duration is adjusted) to measure the results of the project interventions in comparison with the baseline established in the first KAP.

4.4.4 At the global level, there is a wealth of knowledge, experience and information on MRE. Most recently, UNMAS conducted a review of MRE practices over the past years and found that raising awareness was one part of the solution, but changing people's behaviour was more effective in reducing accidents. UNMAS also noted that MRE materials should be specific to weapon type, community practice, gender, and cultural norms. The GICHD has started a project to look at the state of risk education with regards to explosive ordnance, and have formed an Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Advisory Group (EORE AG) with the purpose of raising the global profile of risk education and identifying ways of improving its effectiveness, efficiency, and integration into other sectors. Launched in May 2019, the EORE AG is co-chaired by UNICEF and a rotating NGO representative – currently MAG – and the GICHD serves as its secretariat in addition to being a core member. The GICHD will also help implement the groups' workplan by taking the lead on certain activities. This work is of direct relevance to Vietnam and the KVMAP should engage with the GICHD to determine how they could assist in Vietnam, particularly with regards to 'innovation' in EORE.

⁵ Landmine Monitor Report 2019 – Vietnam – Casualties. Note that the Landmine Monitor Report 2019 was released on 25 November 2019 and it provides some updated figures on Vietnam in the report summary. However, the country report for Vietnam still contains the same information as in 2018.

4.5 Victim Assistance

4.5.1 On the issue of casualty numbers, the Landmine Monitor states 'Of the 14 casualties recorded in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 2017, three occurred in Quang Tri province, four in Kon Tom provinces, and seven in Khanh Hoa province. All casualties but one in 2017 occurred as a result of dismantling ERW, mainly for use as scrap metal. The remaining incident was caused by an unexploded sub-munition during farming'.⁶ The report notes that the only systematic collection of casualty data occurs in Quang Tri province, but there does appear to be a downward trend in Vietnam overall. The implication of this for KVMAP is that there has not been a significant number of new victims in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh for some years, so the number of beneficiaries of the project will remain a relatively fixed number of victims, being those caused by historical incidents.

4.5.2 The target of the victim assistance element of KVMAP is that mine and UXO victims in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces are properly supported. During 2018, the project focussed on training 349 provincial, district and communal social workers on disability registration and field data collection. Field data collection was completed by July 2019 and a data base of people with disabilities (PwDs) and UXO victims was established in the two provinces. Policies for PwDs and UXO victims were also developed. The data collection was the most important activity to date and it found that there were fewer victims of mines and UXO in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh than previously thought, which will have an impact on future planning. In Quang Binh about 30,000 PwDs were identified, of which 4,400 were UXO victims. In Binh Dinh, 43,000 PwDs were identified, of which 4,500 were UXO victims. As mentioned earlier, from 2010 to 2018 there were only 24 new victims in total (16 in Quang Binh and 8 in Binh Dinh) caused by ERW.

4.5.3 A software package to track ERW victims was originally developed by the International Centre (formerly VVAF) with funding from the US. KVMAP upgraded the software and ensured it went from a pilot in a few places (International Centre piloted in eight districts of four provinces; and is now using it in 12 districts of eight provinces) to being used in two entire provinces, and thereby helping to promote it for use throughout the entire country. In addition, KVMAP supported the 'case management' part of the software to move from only registration to actual casework. The introduction of the newly developed software package enabled the printing of certificates for PwDs, which allowed them to claim government benefits.

4.5.4 Many of the victim assistance activities are implemented through MOLISA. The representatives of MOLISA expressed some frustration to the MTR team about the slowness of activities and payments from UNDP. The MTR team did not have enough time to go into every detail of this claim, but it is clearly an issue that needs to be looked at in the second part of the project. The 2019 workplan lists 22 activities for VA, which is significantly more than the other sectors. This looks disproportionate, particularly given the level of funding for victim assistance.

4.5.5 A number of people interviewed felt that KVMAP should expand and provide services to all PwDs in the two provinces. This is far beyond the scope of the project and is not supported. However, for the policies and tools like the software package, these could easily be shared at the provincial level through DOLISA for the benefit of all PwDs, as it would be at no cost to the project

⁶ Landmine Monitor Report 2019 – Vietnam - Casualties

and would help to standardize the provincial approach to assisting PwDs. However, this should not extend to KVMAP providing actual services to all PwDs.

4.6 Information Management

4.6.1 The goal of the information management (IM) component of KVMAP is that processes and procedures function effectively and efficiently and are fully integrated with the national Information Management Systems. The goal also includes that managers and decision makers have access to the required information for improved policy making, and that the public information website is sustainable within VNMAC and ready to operate independently post-project. In terms of supporting VNMAC strengthen its IM capacities; the KVMAP project is working closely with the efforts of Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) to build the national mine action information system. There appears to be good cooperation in this regard and no evidence of duplication. IM regulations for KVMAP have been issued and training has been conducted for staff from VNMAC and in the provinces, as well as survey and clearance teams. The VNMAC website is only partly developed and needs more work to finalize it and to then become self-sustaining.

4.6.2 At the province level, work should continue to develop the information management system for survey and clearance and MRE, through collecting field data for the provincial site management units, for uploading to the VNMAC data base. With regards to Quang Binh province, NPA and MAG advised that they will be funded from 2020 by the US to support the establishment of a Quang Binh Mine Action Centre and Information Management Unit (IMU). This has been agreed by the provincial authorities. MAG is keen to ensure that a sustainable model is developed in Quang Binh. Although the KVMAP IM activities in Quang Binh are only focussed at the project level, the MTR team believe that it is essential that KVMAP stay involved with the new NPA and MAG initiative and support them. KVMAP personnel were invited and attended a planning meeting about the creation of the QBMAC held in Quang Binh on 4 October 2019. The meeting involved provincial officials and INGOs, and KVMAP should remain engaged in this process. The lessons learned in this process could then be applied by KVMAP in Binh Dinh province, where there are no other mine action operators present.

4.6.3 The MTR team assess that IM is one area that the project could focus on in the second half of the project. Technology is continually changing and improving, and IM activities are relatively cheap and quick to implement. The obvious partner for KVMAP in this regard is the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) as they develop and provide the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). KVMAP should also continue to work closely with NPA on information management, and possibilities may arise to use local companies on smaller activities. The question about the release of data will be addressed in section 5.

4.7 Budget and Disbursement

4.7.1 The budget for the project was US\$20 million from KOICA and US\$10 million in-kind contribution for the GoV. However, KOICA had purchased three vehicles prior to UNDP being engaged and held some funds for monitoring purposes, so the actual amount of funding provided by KOICA was US\$19,827,000. Table 2 shows the budget for each year and the disbursements to date.

Year	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual Disbursements
2018	5,152,473	2,835,466	2,816,887
2019	7,603,536	5,883,200	6,000,000 (Estimated)
2020	6,595,477	(to be confirmed, but \$11,108,334 remains)	
Total	19,827,000	19,827,000	

Table 2. KVMAP budget and Disbursements 2018 -2020 (all figures US \$)

4.7.2 As can be seen in the Table 2, the project is underspent. By the end of 2019, after two years of the project period, only about half the funds will have been spent. As mentioned earlier, this is due to the fact that the project was not signed until February 2018 and then it took time to establish the project management structure and develop procedures, and also to start activities in the provinces (where most of the money is spent). The project has been operating at full capacity throughout 2019 and it is estimated that US6 million will be disbursed for the year. It will not be possible for the project to meaningfully spend over US11 million in 2020, which leads to a discussion on project duration.

4.8 Project Duration

4.8.1 During the initial feasibility studies undertaken by KOICA, a five year project period was envisaged, with the first year including time for detailed project design. However, when UNDP was chosen as the implementing partner, a three year project period was agreed upon, that is 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020. The MTR team is of the strong view that the project duration should be adjusted by one year until 31 December 2021. This is due to a number of reasons, including that the project is underspent, concerns over the quality of survey and clearance work if it is rushed just to meet targets, and implementing the capacity building activities identified in the Capacity Assessment will take time (and even beyond this current project period).

4.9 Project Management

4.9.1 The project appears to be well managed by UNDP and VNMAC. This is the first International, operational project for VNMAC working across all sectors of mine action. It is also the first time that UNDP has worked with the MoD and VNMAC. UNDP brings with it international experience and processes in mine action from over 40 countries, with a solid background in project management. When the project was designed it was based on a number of assumptions, but after 18 months there is a better understanding of the situation and the role of each of the partners. The project suffers from the normal 'clash of standard procedures' that occurs when two different organizations work together on a joint project, but where each organization has their own standard set of rules and procedures.

4.9.2 At US\$20 million of donor funding, KVMAP is a big project – it is the biggest KOICA funded activity in Vietnam and the second biggest project for UNDP. The Landmine Monitor states that donor funding for mine action in Vietnam has averaged US\$10 million per year since 2013 (not

including the KOICA funding).⁷ Even if KVMAP extends to four years, it would average US\$5 million per year, equal to half of all other donor funding each year.

4.9.3 An appropriate and effective management structure has been put in place. The most senior body is the Joint Project Coordinating Committee (JPCC), consisting (on paper) of the KOICA Country Director, the MoD Vice Minister, the VNMAC General Director and the UNDP Resident Representative. In reality, the MoD has delegated their responsibility to VNMAC and has not attended JPCC meetings in the past. The MTR assesses that the MoD were originally made a member of the JPCC for good reason, and that they bring a different perspective and set of responsibilities to the JPCC, in addition to the important role of VNMAC. It would be benefit the management of KVMAP if the MoD attended JPCC meetings in their own right.

4.9.4 The agreement states that the JPCC should meet twice per year, and it has done that in 2018 and 2019. Some people interviewed felt that the JPCC should meet more often, as they felt there were project delays while waiting for JPCC decisions. The MTR review team feel this is unrealistic given the nature of the group and the seniority of attendees. However, there is scope in the project document for the JPCC to consider issues and agree on them via remote meetings or email exchange⁸. It may be useful for the JPCC to utilize ad hoc remote meetings in the future if necessary.

4.9.5 The day to day management of the project is exercised by the Joint Project Management Unit (JPMU) which consists of representatives from VNMAC and UNDP, with a representative provided by each side for each of the key areas. The JPMU is co-chaired by the UNDP National Project Manager and one of the VNMAC Deputy Directors. During 2018 the project management staff were hired and trained, and tools like the Project Handbook were developed. The JPMU generally meets on a weekly basis and minutes of meetings are kept.

5. ASSESSMENT OF CONTEXT

5.1 Significance of KVMAP in the Vietnam Mine Action Sector

5.1.1 As mentioned before, the KVMAP is a significant project in the Vietnamese mine action sector. In dollar terms, the KOICA contribution is only second to the USA in donor contributions to mine action in Vietnam, and the scope of the project is wider than any other, covering all aspects of mine action. While NPA are providing some capacity building support to VNMAC (particularly in the area of information management), this is a role more traditionally played by UNDP. Through this project, there is scope for UNDP to provide a broader range of capacity development support to VNMAC.

5.1.2 A few comments were made in the context of survey and clearance, that the amount of hectares surveyed or cleared under the KVMAP was small compared to what the MoD was doing throughout the rest of the country. This may be true in terms of numbers, but the KVMAP has provided a valuable opportunity for VNMAC (and the MoD) to have survey and clearance teams

⁷ Landmine Monitor Report 2019 – Vietnam – Support for Mine Action

⁸ 'JPCC meetings can be undertaken when deemed necessary by the JPCC, at least twice a year. Meetings may be carried out on an exceptional basis virtually when in-person meetings are not possible'. KVMAP Project Document, page 15

trained, equipped and organized more along the lines of international best practice (including NTS, TS, quality management and prioritization) for humanitarian mine action. In that sense it is more of a pilot project, where the MOD may be able to draw on this experience and apply it on a wider basis throughout Vietnam. This may be an important factor if Vietnam gets to the stage of wishing to send mine clearance teams on United Nations peacekeeping operations. Any mine clearance teams working for a United Nations peacekeeping mission have to be assessed by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to ensure that they are compliant with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

5.2 Factors external to KVMAP

5.2.1 There are a wide range of external factors that impact on the KVMAP, but which KVMAP has only limited ability to influence. The most significant of these is the Government of Vietnam regulatory framework for mine action. The mine action sector is guided by Program 504 at the national policy level. However, the National Steering Committee (NSC) of Program 504 on Mine Action was recently merged with NSC 33 on Toxic Chemicals to form NSC 701. At the national, political level, the priority activity in 2019 has been to establish NSC 701 and also to form an operational coordinating body for the toxic chemical side (similar to VNMAC). A new body, National Action Centre for Toxic Chemicals and Environmental Treatment (NACCET) has just been approved in November 2019.

5.2.2 VNMAC was formed under Program 504 in 2014, with the role to coordinate mine action in Vietnam. However, the necessary law was not passed until 2019 with the approval of Decree 18⁹. For a Decree to be implemented various circulars need to be developed and these are currently under process. It takes a considerable amount of time for these documents to be approved, which has had the effect of causing delay in VNMAC assuming its full coordinating role. The range and pace of capacity building support that KVMAP can provide to VNMAC is limited by these external decisions. However, a number of people interviewed for the MTR and who have been around Vietnam for a long time, say that they can see some progress, particularly in the understanding and attitude of senior GoV and VNMAC officials with regards to mine action.

5.2.3 Another external factor influencing the project is the role of the provinces. All 63 provinces in Vietnam are said to be UXO-affected, so there is an important opportunity for KVMAP in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh to assist with establishing models of provincial level coordination that could apply throughout the country. While it was beyond the scope of the MTR to examine the workings of the Vietnamese government, it is clear that the provincial authorities have a certain amount of autonomy and control over activities in their province. The remit of the KVMAP at the current time only relates to information management at the provincial level, but there is scope to do more. Using information management as an entry point, KVMAP could assist the provinces with advice and training on planning and prioritization, quality management, reporting etc. with the aim of helping them to eventually move toward the creation of provincial mine action centres, linked to VNMAC. It is understood that the US has funded NPA to undertake some data base work in Quang Binh province, in coordination with MAG who are looking to help establish a provincial coordination

⁹ Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam – DECREE – On Management and Implementation of Mine Action Activities – Number 18/2019/ND-CP dated 1 February 2019

mechanism. The KVMAP should continue to keep abreast of this activity and assist where appropriate.

5.2.4 Another reason why it has been difficult to engage the provincial authorities for this project is that the provinces were not fully engaged in selection of the sites for survey and clearance during the project formulation. The selection was conducted solely by the VNMAC and Provincial Military Command. This explains the lack of connection of how surveyed/cleared land has been and will be used to support local socio-economic development. This can be a good lesson learned if another phase will be developed.

5.2.5 Also at the provincial level is the case of Quang Tri. This province has a provincial mine action centre (QT MAC) and it has received a lot of international support directly from donors, particularly through INGOs. In some way it is a parallel process to what is happening at the national level, and many people interviewed felt that the model is not sustainable, as it is almost entirely dependent on international donor support. VNMAC said that until the Decree and circulars are finalized they have no control over QTMAC, and do not receive any information from them. However, there are valuable lessons being learned in Quang Tri at the operational level, such as survey processes, MRE campaigns, information management, etc, that would be useful to be shared among the wider mine action community. KVMAP have used the QTMAC as an example in the past and collaborated with them on information management activities. However, UNDP and VNMAC should ensure that they continue to keep fully up-to-date with activities in Quang Tri and engage with them as much as possible.

5.3 Mine Action Partnership Group

5.3.1 The Mine Action Partnership Group (MAPG) was formed in October 2016 and was intended to enhance cooperation between the GoV and international partners. It met once in March 2017, but no further meetings have been held, due to institutional arrangements in the GoV which are still being worked out. This is disappointing, as the MAPG was intended to be a forum where all donors to mine action in Vietnam could discuss issues across the whole mine action sector at the national level. Whenever possible, UNDP in particular, should quietly encourage the MAPG (or some other sector wide, government – donor forum on mine action) to meet on a regular basis.

5.4 Landmine Working Group

5.4.1 The Landmine Working Group (LWG) is an informal meeting of the INGOs working in mine action in Vietnam that come together to share experiences. Membership includes NPA, MAG, Peacetreeces, DDG, IC, etc. as well as observers from the GoV. At its last meeting on 8 April 2019, one of the Deputy Directors of VNMAC co-chaired the LWG meetings. KVMAP representatives have attended the LWG meetings since the start of the project, which is important, as it is a useful forum to coordinate with INGO partners and to avoid duplication of effort.

5.5 Access to data

5.5.1 A common concern raised by almost all people interviewed was the difficulty in accessing accurate data in Vietnam. The MTR team cannot identify any particular documents that need to be sourced, but rather the concerns were more about the general culture and attitude towards data sharing within Vietnam. The Landmine Monitor (which is widely regarded as the most authoritative

global source of information) has this to say about Vietnam: ‘On a national level, data remains a considerable challenge’. It went on to say ‘With the exception of Quang Tri, Vietnamese provinces with active mine action programmes do not have data bases, so operators maintain their own’.¹⁰

5.5.2 Because VNMAC is part of the MoD, they follow the military lead on military secrecy and security with regards to data. VNMAC do not easily release information such as historical records, results of surveys, clearance figures, etc. VNMAC is well along the track of setting up an information management unit (IMU) intended to be the national mine action data base, and to combine information from all other data bases. NPA have an ongoing project to develop the data base and information management systems with VNMAC, and they plan to move from the development phase to the implementation phase next year. This, along with the approval of the circular may ease the situation a little. KVMAP should continue to ensure that all data collected through the project is readily made available in the public arena and also encourage VNMAC to be more open with releasing data from past surveys and other mine action activities.

5.6 Gender

5.6.1 Gender considerations are now an important factor in mine action programmes around the world. Gender does not just mean using female deminers, but rather it relates to making sure that the views and needs of women, men, boys and girls are taken into account when designing projects and setting priorities. For example, non-technical surveys should ensure that data collectors include both men and women, and that when gathering information they obtain it from all members of the community. MRE programmes should take into account gender-specific attitudes and behaviour towards risk, and victim assistance projects should be gender sensitive. The setting of clearance priorities should take into account gender considerations, and employment prospects should be available in mine action projects for both men and women. The Vietnam National Mine Action Plan 2010 – 2025 does not mention the importance of gender mainstreaming or offer an explanation how mine action activities can contribute to gender equality.

5.6.2 The Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP – now part of the GICHD) undertook a gender review of mine action in Vietnam in June 2015 and prepared a report titled ‘Gender and Diversity in Mine Action Baseline Report: Vietnam’¹¹. The review focussed mainly on Quang Tri province, but it did look at gender at the national level. Obviously the KVMAP project had not started at that time, but the report contains valuable information and advice that is still relevant today, and it could be used by KVMAP to strengthen the gender aspects of the project.

5.6.3 The report gives a good explanation on gender and mine action. It says ‘Gender influences the exposure to landmines and ERW and the risk of becoming a victim, the ability to access medical and psychological services, long term socio-economic reintegration, mine risk education (MRE) and awareness and to get employed in mine action. Women, girls, boys and men are affected differently by landmines and ERW and therefore need to be assisted in different ways.

¹⁰ Landmine Monitor 2019 – Vietnam – Information Management

¹¹ Gender and Diversity in Mine Action Baseline Report; Vietnam – Gender and Mine Action Programme (GMAP) June 2015

Due to their gender specific mobility patterns, roles and responsibilities, women, girls, boys and men often hold different information on areas that are contaminated, or suspected of being contaminated in their communities. If not all groups are consulted during information gathering activities, vital and life-saving information may be lost. In areas such as victim assistance and RE, gender determines the access to and impact of activities and services, where females often face more restrictions compared to males. Gender based discrimination sometimes mean that women can be hard to reach when implementing surveys. As a result, this means that their priorities – frequently the priorities of their children and of basic community survival – can be excluded. There is growing awareness within the mine action sector that including a gender perspective in its policies, procedures and activities will make interventions more accurate, inclusive and effective.’

5.6.4 The GMAP report made a number of recommendations about incorporating gender considerations into the different aspects of mine action programmes, such as coordination, contracting, QM, priority setting, MRE, VA and land release. The report also noted that within Vietnam, MOLISA was the overall national focal point for all gender issues, and that they had established an office to coordinate activities. The report’s recommendations on coordination are listed below, as they have relevance to KVMAP. They are;

Ensure more systematic involvement of the MOLISA Gender Equality Department in the Vietnam National Mine Action Centre (VNMAC) governance structure. Identified areas of support where the Gender Equality Department could add value include:

- Review and revision of the Vietnam National Mine Action Standards from a gender and diversity perspective.
- Review and revision of the National Mine Action Plan for the period 2010-2025 from a gender and diversity perspective.
- Coordination of training on gender analysis to inform priority setting at the Provincial level
- Integration of gender and mine action considerations into rural development plans and provincial level gender equality action plans.
- Development of indicators and mechanisms to ensure that the outputs and outcomes from mine action activities contribute to the achievement of the specific objectives set in the National Plan on Gender Equality.

5.6.5 The KVMAP project document has the ‘Gender Marker 2’ which, according to UNDP’s Monitoring and Evaluation framework, means gender equality is a significant objective of the Project. The Results Framework for the project does not include any gender-related activities or targets, nor do the workplans for 2018 and 2019 (except for one reference to women in para 2.3.3.5 in the 2019 workplan). However, from looking at the relevant reports, the needs of women and men have been taken into account in the various MRE and VA activities undertaken so far by KVMAP. The KAP study looked at the attitudes and behaviour of men and women, and the data gathering of UXO victims collected information disaggregated by sex and age. Gender is another aspect that should be considered in the second half of the project. If KVMAP is extended for one more year and the results framework is revised, this would provide an excellent opportunity to review the project from a gender perspective. KVMAP could seek the assistance of GMAP to assist with this if necessary. The

United Nations have recently re-issued 'Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes' and they provide useful checklists for reviewing gender considerations in mine action projects.¹²

5.7 Linking Mine Action to Development

5.7.1 In general, the mine action sector around the world has been very good at measuring outputs, such as hectares surveyed or cleared, people given MRE training, victims assisted, etc. The sector has also tried to measure and present outcomes, with mixed success, and has rarely been able to demonstrate impact. This is due to many factors, but mainly because mine action practitioners are not development experts, economists, agriculturalists, etc. It is the role of other government ministries, or organizations like UNDP or the GICHD to be able to bridge this gap and link the activities together.

5.7.2 Clearly, Vietnam has moved beyond the humanitarian emergency phase of the mine action programme lifecycle, and is into the development phase (and even the residual risk phase in some cases e.g. Quang Tri). Due to the short time of the field visit, the MTR team was not able to form an opinion on the priority setting process for the selection of survey and clearance sites, whether intended land use and future development needs were taken into account. A number of people expressed frustration that the provinces were not good at making land use planning data available for mine action planning purposes.

5.7.3 The project document does link the work of the project to broader development planning, such as the SEPD 2016 -2020 Priority 8 – enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of state management agencies, the 2017 – 2020 One UN Strategic Plan Outcome 4.1 on strengthening accountable institutions and the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018 -2021 Output 1.2.1 about strengthening capacities at national and sub-national levels to promote inclusive local economic development and deliver basic services. These issues were touched on in the annual project report 2018.

5.7.4 In 2017, UNDP New York and the GICHD published a booklet titled 'Leaving No One Behind – Mine Action and the Sustainable Development Goals'¹³. The study found that mine action contributed to the achievement of 16 of the 17 SDGs, and gave examples for each. The study encouraged mine affected countries to try to capture the contribution of mine action to sustainable development explicitly in national SDG frameworks by developing the most appropriate national response – national goals, targets and indicators – where appropriate. The GICHD and UNDP have initiated some pilot studies in Bosnia and Jordan to further this work. There is an opportunity in the second half of the project to strengthen the link between the project and the assistance it can provide to the achievement of the SDGs in Vietnam. KVMAP could also contact UNDP HQ and the GICHD to see if there are possibilities to include a pilot project in Vietnam. It is also interesting to note that both Cambodia and Laos have added a local SDG 18 to the list, specifically dealing with addressing landmines and UXO. However, there is also a risk that this leads to mine action being seen as a separate issue, instead of trying to capture the contribution of mine action to achieve the SDGs. A recommendation on this is considered to be outside the scope of the current review.

¹² <https://unmas.org/en/gender-guidelines-mine-action-programmes>

¹³ Leaving No One Behind: Mine Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, GICHD-UNDP, Geneva 2017

5.8 Regional and South – South cooperation

5.8.1 Unfortunately, Vietnam is not alone in tackling the scourge of landmines and ERW left behind after conflict. It's near neighbours such as Laos and Cambodia, along with Myanmar and Thailand; all suffer from the same problem. The national mine clearance programme in Cambodia has been going since 1992 and in Laos since 1997. While it is understood that there have been various exchanges, workshops and study tours in the past, KVMAP should always be on the lookout for good opportunities at the regional level to share experiences and exchange information.

5.8.2 The MTR team is aware of the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre based in Phnom Penh, but has no knowledge of its working. However, on checking the website¹⁴ one of their aims is to assist ASEAN member's states in research and knowledge sharing, and since 2018 have held some regional workshops and have more training workshops planned. Vietnam is listed as co-chair of the ARMAC Steering Committee, represented by the Vietnam Ambassador to Cambodia. Vietnam has attended a number of ARMAC events, including VNMAC and UNDP attending a risk education workshop held in Hanoi in mid-2019. It is worthwhile for KVMAP to establish a relationship with ARMAC and encourage participation by VNMAC staff at relevant events.

5.8.3 KOICA recently launched its 'Peace Village' programme in Seoul, which aims to link mine action to rural development and provide assistance for victims in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar. KOICA plan to follow-up the launch with regular, annual meetings. The link here between KOICA and UNDP (and the KVMAP) is obvious, and full use of this platform should be made by both partners in Vietnam, and in the other involved countries.

5.8.4 With regards to South – South cooperation, around the world there are over 40 countries with a national mine action programme. Most of these are civilian based organizations, but countries like Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen and Thailand have based their mine action programmes on the military. The most successful of these has been Jordan, who recently declared that they had cleared all known minefields in their country. Although the MTR cannot identify any specific need or reason for Vietnam and Jordan to engage at this moment, it is worth remembering that there are other countries with a military-based mine action programmes and where there are possible lessons to be shared.

5.9 Donor Aspects

5.9.1 Mine action in Vietnam receives reasonable donor support. On a global list of recipient countries, the Landmine Monitor Report 2019 report ranks Vietnam as the 9th largest recipient country in 2018 (at US\$15 million) out of a total of 47 countries. Around five donors have contributed an average of US\$10 million per year between 2013 and 2017 (and this does not include the KOICA funding for KVMAP, as this started in 2018). The Landmine Monitor Report 2019¹⁵ report only provides detailed donor figures for the year 2017 and they are shown below in Table 3.

¹⁴ <https://aseanmineaction.org/>

¹⁵ Landmine Monitor 2019

Donor	Sector	Amount US\$
US	Various	12,500,000
Japan	Clearance	636,363
Norway	Clearance	241,657
Ireland	Clearance and risk education	226,020
United Kingdom	Clearance and risk education	174,127
Total		13,778,167

Table 3. Donor contributions to mine action in Vietnam in 2017

5.9.2 As can be seen in the table, the US is by far the largest donor to mine action in Vietnam. With the introduction of the KOICA funded KVMAP project at an average of US\$5 million per year (if the project duration adjusts to four years), Korea has quickly become the second largest donor.

5.9.3 The Landmine Monitor also tracks national contributions and this is what it said about Vietnam. ‘In 2017, as in previous years, Vietnam did not report national contributions to mine action, but it was reported in the media that Vietnam was spending US\$30 million per year on mine clearance work. The lack of transparency and legislative oversight makes tracking government expenditures for mine action difficult.’¹⁶ This situation is disappointing, because Vietnam clearly has contributed a significant amount of its own resources to mine action over the years, and it is now providing US\$10 million of in-kind support to KVMAP. UNDP and KOICA should encourage Vietnam to announce its own national contributions to mine action, as this encourages donors when they see national commitment. As the GoV contribution to KVMAP is well documented and published, this could be a good place for the Government to begin.

5.9.4 On the question of donor visibility, there does not seem to be any cause for concern. The contribution of Korea is reflected in the title of the project, and the KOICA logo is displayed on all relevant correspondence and documents. In the field, the various display boards and briefing notes also displayed the KOICA logo. In fact, in the provinces, people working for the project referred to it as the ‘KOICA project’ and not the KVMAP project.

5.10 International Conventions

5.10.1 There are a number of international conventions dealing with landmines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war. The most relevant for Vietnam at present are the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). In addition to banning particular weapon types, both these conventions have provisions relating to support for the victims of the weapon. However, within the mine action sector, the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is seen as the overarching convention to deal with all people with disabilities, regardless of how the disability was incurred. Vietnam is not a member of the APMBC or the CCM, but did ratify the CRPD in 2015.

5.10.2 The KVMAP project document states that the project will “strategically contribute to ... support progress towards implementation and ratification of key relevant global conventions,

¹⁶ Landmine Monitor 2019 – Vietnam – Support for Mine Action

including inputs for periodic reports under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) as well as efforts towards ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (the Mine Ban Treaty) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).”

5.10.3 The issue of conventions was not included in the MTR TOR, nor did MTR team did not meet with senior GoV officials at the policy making level (such as the Chair of Program 701, or anyone from MFA or MoD), so was not able to form an opinion about the current thinking of the GoV with respect to these conventions. Over the years, the Landmine Monitor has listed past contact and meetings between GoV officials and representatives of the Conventions.

5.10.4 For the APMBC, Vietnam has stated that they consider anti-personnel landmines as legitimate weapons of self-defence and have cited border security concerns as reasons for not joining the APMBC.¹⁷ On the CCM, GoV officials have often stated that they are studying the CCM, but little progress has been made. Vietnam has stated that it supports the conventions humanitarian objectives but cannot consider joining until it is confident that it can meet the conventions obligations, particularly with regards to clearing all cluster munitions within 10 years.¹⁸

5.10.5 The MTR can only make the observation that Vietnam may benefit from joining the CCM, particularly in the area of increased donor support (as this has clearly been the case in Laos). UNDP could continue to assist facilitate consideration of the conventions by the GoV, by providing information and facilitating visit’s and arranging meetings with convention officials as required.

5.11 Standards

5.11.1 As mentioned in Section 4, there appeared to be some misunderstanding among some respondents about the role and application of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) in a national mine action programme. IMAS have three main applications. First they are issued as a guide to the whole mine action community to explain the approved quality of work required in a mine action programme. Second, they are a framework for the development of national mine action standards (NMAS), which can more accurately reflect specific local realities and circumstances in a given country. NMAS should take the IMAS into account; however, they will not necessarily follow the IMAS in every respect. NMAS will differ from country to country depending on the local situation. Third, where the United Nations or some other recognized international body assumes the responsibilities and functions of a national mine action authority, the IMAS may be applied directly as the national standards until NMAS are developed. IMAS can also be the legal basis for developing contracts between donors and implementing organizations.

5.11.2 Clearly, the Vietnam national mine action programme falls into the second category. At present the QCVN are too detailed and technical to be considered adequate national standards, and they only apply to survey and clearance. Work needs to be undertaken to harmonize the QCVN and existing national standards (TCVN), using IMAS as guide. Standards also need to be developed across all aspects of mine action, that is survey and clearance, MRE, VA, etc. The GICHD produced a

¹⁷ Landmine Monitor Report, 2008, page 1,050

¹⁸ Vietnam News Agency, 12 March 2014

publication titled 'A Guide to National Mine Action Standards'¹⁹ which is a useful tool for drafting national standards and they also conduct training courses on this topic. The development of national standards is a long and detailed process which could take many years to complete. The KVMAP should assist in this process as part of its capacity building assessment support to VNMAC.

5.11.3 The only time that IMAS would need to be fully applied is if Vietnam decides to contribute mine clearance troops to a UN peacekeeping mission. All mine clearance organizations working with peacekeeping missions are assessed by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) before they are accepted, and must be IMAS compliant. Cambodia currently has mine clearance operators assigned to the UN in Southern Sudan, so advice could be sought from them (although in Cambodia, the local UNDP mine action project did not play any role in preparing the Cambodian peacekeepers). UNDP Vietnam in particular, and possibly KV-MAP, could play a role in assisting Vietnam in this regard if the situation does arise. This would include designing a training module based on the experience of other countries, or from scratch if need be.

6. KEY FINDINGS

6.1 The KVMAP is a significant project in the Vietnam mine action sector, due to it introducing two new actors into mine action in Vietnam (KOICA and UNDP), the financial value of the project and the full range of mine action pillars that the project covers.

6.2 The project took some time to get started in 2018 (which is understandable) but it is now running at full speed. The project is on track to meet most of the activity targets, but there are questions about clearance targets and VA, and much more could be done in capacity building and information management.

6.3 The project is underspent and it will not be able to meaningfully disburse all funds by the end of 2020. There is a strong case for a one year, no cost adjustment to the project duration to the end of 2021 for three reasons; the underspend, concerns with quality if clearance targets are rushed, and because there is much to be done on the capacity strengthening side with VNMAC (which takes time, and would even go beyond an extended project period).

6.4 The KVMAP project document was based on a number of assumptions. As the project progresses and new data has been collected in certain areas, the situation has become clearer. If the project is adjusted by one year, it will be an ideal time to re-set targets based on new data, the extra time available and the experience gained to date.

6.5 There are a range of external factors that affect KVMAP and its ability to achieve targets. At the government policy level in Vietnam, the mine action sector continues to evolve. Programme 504 was well understood, but since it has merged with the toxic chemical Program 33 to become NSC 701, there is a need for some clarity on the way ahead. Decree 18 clarifies the role of VNMAC as the national coordinating body for mine action, but now the circular(s) must be approved before VNMAC can confidently start to exercise its mandate.

¹⁹ A Guide to Developing National Mine Action Standards (NMAP) – GICHD, 2016

6.6 VNMAC is a relatively new organization and it has made some progress since 2014. However, they are not yet fulfilling their mandate to coordinate all mine action activities in Vietnam. This has been partly due to them being focussed on their own organization and field work, but mainly due to the time it took for Decree 18 and the circular(s) to be approved. With regards to capacity building of VNMAC, the most significant activity has been the self-assessment exercise undertaken in May 2019.

6.7 The provincial governments in Vietnam appear to exercise a substantial level of autonomy. The mine action model of Quang Tri province has seemingly developed quite independently and is impressive in many ways. However, it is totally reliant on donor funding and is not sustainable in the longer term. There is an opportunity for KVMAP to help develop realistic and sustainable coordination elements in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces. This is particularly the case in Quang Binh province where MAG and NPA are about to start a process of assisting the provincial government establish a mine action centre.

6.8 Although the project has taken gender into account in the MRE and VA components, the overall KVMAP does not have strong gender considerations. Guidance is available in the gender assessment of mine action in Vietnam that was undertaken by GMAP in 2016. If the project duration is adjusted, the gender considerations should be strengthened in the subsequent annual workplans.

6.9 With regards to quality management, KVMAP has taken steps to introduce good quality management systems and has appointed a quality management adviser for the provinces. However, for VNMAC, it is an ongoing process to design and implement quality management across VNMAC. In particular, there is a need for the harmonization of standards, and this is a long process but one where KVMAP can assist, through its capacity building component.

6.10 The concerns about the secrecy of data and the lack of timely release of information are sector wide, and broader than just KVMAP. The lack of accurate, timely and updated data hinders all aspects of the sector, like planning, priority setting, reporting, resources mobilisation, etc. However, through its own example and work, KVMAP has the opportunity to encourage VNMAC and other government agencies to release data on a timely basis. In particular, VNMAC should upload and release the data on survey and clearance in a timelier manner. In addition to using the VNMAC website, this data could also be announced at LWG meetings and published in annual reports etc.

6.11 Mine action as a sector has struggled with measuring outcomes and impact, and the case in Vietnam is no different. However, KVMAP has clear linkages to the relevant and broader development planning documents and projects in Vietnam, although the reporting on outcomes could be strengthened through post-clearance inspections, case studies etc. UNDP has provided leadership and guidance through its work on linking mine action to the SDGs, and this can be utilized by KVMAP.

6.12 Because the MAPG has not met since 2017, there is no formal mechanism for mine action donors in Vietnam to coordinate with the GoV or each other. UNDP should encourage the MAPG to meet, and in the meantime investigate whether there are other ways that donor coordination could be undertaken, like through informal meetings, joint donor visits to the field, sharing of reports etc.

6.13 The project is well managed by UNDP and the governance structures are appropriate and relevant. Proper procedures are in place for administration, finance and procurement. Operational reporting has been accurate and on-time.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

High Priority

7.1 The project is underspent, so UNDP and KVMAP (in consultation with KOICA) should agree as soon as possible, to approve a one year, no cost adjustment of the project duration until 31 December 2021. This should be done before the end of 2019, so that KVMAP can confidently plan for the next two years. If the project is adjusted, then the results framework and the project targets will need to be re-set.

7.2 Assuming that the project is adjusted, KVMAP will need to re-set the results framework and project targets. Some key points for each component could include;

1. For the capacity development of VNMAC, the self-assessment report of May 2019 should form the basis of new activities. VNMAC should release the self-assessment document and then a detailed capacity development plan should be developed by KVMAP for VNMAC. This should include activities such as the development of; a National Mine Action Plan 2021 – 2025, a National Mine Action Strategy, improved planning and prioritization systems, a resource mobilization strategy, a quality management system and the harmonization of standards.
2. New targets should be set for survey and clearance for the additional year. These should be based on confirmed past performance and the assessed need in the provinces. Clarification should be sought by VNMAC from the MoD about the availability of the teams assigned to the project post-December 2020, to continue to work during 2021. The decision making criteria for the prioritization process should be published by VNMAC and be clear to all. A process should be put in place by VNMAC where VNMAC and provincial authorities regularly meet to review the criteria and to decide new priorities.
3. MRE assistance activities should be ongoing at the current level with the existing partners. MRE should continue to be targeted at those groups identified in the KAP survey. KVMAP should carefully study the victim data from the past eight years to see if it gives any reason for small changes in the MRE approach, for example by targeting specific at-risk groups. The KVMAP should engage with the GICHD about participation in the EORE project.
4. The VA policies and processes developed by KVMAP should be made available province wide and to all PwDs, but the delivery of services should remain focussed on landmine and ERW victims. UNDP should review the administrative arrangements of the project with MOLISA, to reduce any misunderstandings and to ensure timely payment for activities completed. KVMAP should review the number of VA activities listed in the workplan, as they look disproportionate to the rest of the project and the budget for the VA component.
5. Information management support provided to VNMAC by KVMAP should continue to work in cooperation with the NPA project to establish the VNMAC IMU, and it could be increased as that project, moves to the implementation phase. The development of the VNMAC

website should be finalized. At the province level, work should continue on establishing the sub-project offices information management systems.

Medium Priority

7.3 KVMAP should look at strengthening its involvement with provincial coordination of mine action in the two target provinces. Using information management as an entry point, KVMAP could assist the provinces with advice and training on planning and prioritization, quality management, reporting etc. with the aim of helping to eventually move toward the creation of provincial mine action centres, linked to VNMAC. The initial focus should be on Quang Binh where KVMAP should continue to work in cooperation with MAG and NPA to support the development of a sustainable provincial mine action centre. Lessons from this experience could then be applied in Binh Dinh.

7.4 As part of its capacity building support to VNMAC, KVMAP should seek external assistance from the GICHD and other relevant partners, and then establish a timetable to assist VNMAC harmonize the various standards currently being applied, into an agreed set of Vietnamese National Mine Action Standards.

7.5 The gender considerations in the project should be strengthened; using the guidance available (such as ensuring that gender is taken into account in surveys, priority setting, ensuring opportunities for equal employment, etc.) and then including gender aspects in project reports.

7.6 KVMAP should strengthen the link between mine action and development, by applying prioritisation, utilizing tools such as post clearance inspections, case studies etc. and then reporting against broader national development documents. KVMAP should also utilize the guidance given in the study on Mine Action and the SDGs, and investigate whether Vietnam could be considered by UNDP and GICHD as a pilot project in this regard.

Lower Priority or Ongoing

7.7 At the senior management level, UNDP, along with VNMAC should actively encourage the MoD to take up their role as a co-chair on the JPCC.

7.8 UNDP should encourage the MAPG to meet on a regular basis. In the meantime, UNDP should look at informal ways for donors to coordinate their mine action work in Vietnam.

7.9 KVMAP should encourage VNMAC to be more open and transparent with the release of data. The rationale is that the information on landmine and ERW contamination is all historical and it does not affect current national security or military activities. Transparency of data will help with resources mobilisation.

7.10 KVMAP should be on the lookout for good opportunities at the regional and global level to share experiences and exchange information. This could include through bilateral exchanges in the region, with the recently formed ASEAN ARMAC, through the KOICA 'Peace Village' program or with other countries that have based their mine action programme on the military.

7.11 UNDP should encourage Vietnam to announce and report its own national contribution to mine action to donors and the Landmine Monitor.

7.12 UNDP should continue to assist and facilitate consideration of relevant international conventions, particularly the CCM, by the GoV, by providing information and facilitating visits and arranging meetings with convention officials as required.

7.13 Some activities in KVMAP, like capacity building, MRE, VA and information management are ongoing requirements in Vietnam and will still be needed after the life of the current project. Even if the project period is adjusted until the end of 2021, discussions should start between UNDP, VNMAC and KOICA about a possible Phase II for the project. The focus of Phase II should be on capacity building for VNMAC, support to the provinces to better coordinate their mine action work, gender and strengthening the links between mine action and development.

End

8. ANNEXES:

- A. CONSULTANT CVs
- B. MTR TERMS OF REFERENCE
- C. GLOSSARY AND ABRREVIATIONS
- D. EVALUATION WORK PLAN
- E. LIST OF LITERATURE AND DOCUMENTS REVIEWED
- F. LIST OF PERSONS CONSULTED
- G. MINUTES OF MTR DEBRIEF 7 NOVEMBER 2019

ANNEX A: CVs of INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT and NATIONAL CONSULTANT

1. INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT – MR IAN MANSFIELD

Ian W. Mansfield AM CSC

24 Buderim Avenue, Alexandra Headland, Queensland, 4572, Australia

Home Tel: 07 5477 7667 Mobile : 0418 304 100

E-mail: ian.w.mansfield@gmail.com

WORK EXPERIENCE:

Consultant – June 2011 to present.

I am currently working as a consultant specializing in development issues, post conflict recovery, humanitarian relief and landmine action. Some examples of my recent consulting activities are listed below.

Throughout 2017 and 2018, I was engaged on a part-time consultancy basis by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to assist the Government of the Solomon Islands to develop legislation, a national strategy and national standards, to help them better address the threat of UXO contamination left over from WWII. During 2016 and 2017, I undertook a series of visits to Tajikistan on a UNDP consultancy, in order to assess and guide the government's efforts to clear the remaining landmines and UXO in Tajikistan. In 2015, I undertook a major review and assessment for UNDP New York, with the aim of better defining UNDP's ongoing global role in mine action. In 2014, I undertook an assessment mission and provided planning advice to the government of Kiribati (in the Pacific) to develop a national UXO policy. In late 2013, I was a member of an evaluation team that undertook an assessment for UNDP Vietnam titled 'Strategic Options for the Mobilization of Financial Resources and Strengthening Partnerships for Vietnam's UXO Programme 2011'.

In 2011, I undertook a major mid-term review of the Australian 'Mine Action Strategy 2010 – 2014' for the Australian government aid agency. I have also undertaken assessments and written books and documents on mine action for the GICHD on a regular basis. Since 2012, I have worked on a part-time basis as the Secretariat of the informal donor group – the Mine Action Support Group (MASG), which includes arranging a mine action donor meeting in Geneva and New York each year. This work as the MASG Secretariat is currently ongoing.

Deputy Director / Head of Operations, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) - July 2002 to May 2011

In this post I was responsible for policy formulation and strategic planning within the Centre, as well as for all operational, technical and research activities. I was also responsible for analyzing existing

and potential areas of work for the Centre, along with managing ongoing evaluation, assessment and consultancy activities.

During my nine years at the GICHD, I was directly involved with all aspects of the senior management of the Centre – which has an annual budget of around AUD\$13 million and 50 staff (www.gichd.org). I directly oversaw the change to a more structured performance based strategic planning and reporting process. My operational tasks involved regular travel and contact with government ministers and national authorities of developing countries, senior officials of United Nations agencies, NGO's, etc. to formulate development and assistance programs. I liaised with donor organizations, and negotiated funding arrangements with a wide range of government agencies. I was responsible for the quality of all publications and reports produced by the Centre, and regularly spoke at international conferences dealing with development, International Humanitarian Law and disarmament issues. During my time at the GICHD I was a member of a number of Councils or Boards of other international organizations, and for a number of years was an honorary Ambassador for ACTIONAID Australia. In June 2010 I was made a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) in the Queens' Birthday Honours List.

Team Leader (D1 level), Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP headquarters, New York
– July 1998 to June 2002

During my four years in this post I contributed to the development of a number of major policy issues, such as the UNDP policy on Crisis Prevention and Recovery and the UN policies on mine action. I was also a member of the UN Inter-Agency Coordination group. I regularly liaised with other UN agencies and international organizations on a range of issues, including the implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. I wrote the UNDP policy on mine action and was responsible for providing advice and support to the Regional Bureaux and UNDP country offices on the establishment of integrated, national mine action programmes.

The number of countries receiving UNDP mine action assistance rose from four to 12 during my tenure. I liaised regularly with donors on all aspects of the funding of UNDP supported programs, which totaled over US\$60 million in 2001. In addition, I established a management training course with a British university, and set up a south-south exchange program.

Program Manager, UN Mine Action Centre, Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina – March to June 1998

Program Management Adviser, UNDP, Vientiane, Laos – January 1996 to March 1998

Program Manager, UN Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan – January 1992 to December 1995

Service with the Australian Army – January 1971 to July 1994.

During my military career I worked in a variety of command, field, training and headquarters jobs. My final posting was the Commanding Officer of the Australian Army Training Team in Pakistan where I had national command responsibilities, and doubled in a United Nations appointment. I was awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross (CSC) in the 1993 Australia Day Honours list for my

performance in this post. During my military career I undertook postings in most states of Australia, as well as Canada, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and the USA.

EDUCATION: Master of Business Administration, Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Army Command and Staff College, RMC Duntroon.

In 2016, I published a book titled 'Stepping into a Minefield' which was a personal account of my 20 years' experience working with the United Nations and other agencies in the mine action sector.

COUNTRY EXPERIENCE: I have lived and worked in the following countries: Afghanistan, Canada, Bosnia, Laos, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Switzerland, and the USA. I have also travelled widely on mission to much of Asia (including Cambodia and Vietnam), Africa and Eastern Europe.

(Correct as at 22 July 2019)

2. NATIONAL CONSULTANT - MR NGUYEN XUAN NGUYEN

NAME: NGUYEN XUAN NGUYEN Address: 101 Yen Phu Street, Tay Ho district City, Region/State, Province, Postal Code: Ha Noi, Country: Viet Nam Telephone, Facsimile and other numbers: 0983975049 Internet Address: nguyentmnew@gmail.com Sex Male; Date of Birth 06 March 1955; Nationality: Viet Nam; Other Citizenship: no; Marital Status: Marriage. Company associated with (if applicable, include company name, contact person and phone number)

SUMMARY OF EXPERTISE; Field(s) of expertise: - Women participation in local development planning, monitoring - Banking service for the poor and ethnic minority - Micro credit scheme for poor women - Promotion local NGO for farmer women empowerment, participation and innovation in rice production - International NGOs for local organization capacity building - Public administrative reform - Project monitoring and evaluation - Financing for environment protection and biodiversity - Training for local organization capacity building; Public service capacity building, public and business result-based planning.

LANGUAGES; Language Reading Speaking Writing Vietnamese (mother tongue) 1 1 1 English 1 2 2 Russia 1 4 4 Indicate competence on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 - excellent; 5 - basic)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT WORK EXPERIENCE - Central Highland Poverty Reduction Project 2014-2019, WB-MARD. The project focuses to support 130 poorest communes in Central Highlands for improving livelihoods, poverty reduction through infrastructure investment and technical assistance with climate change adaption capacity building. National Expert on Project Monitoring and Social Economic Impact Evaluation. Main duty: conducted survey on local institutional arrangement for livelihood improvement. Daily rate 2,000,000 VND; June – August 2017. Contact Mr. Pham Dung, phamdinhdung@yahoo.com;

Review financing for biodiversity conservation in Viet Nam. Biodiversity Conservation Agency, MONRE. August 2014 – April 2015 (3 months). Team Leader. Main task: Evaluate Financing for Biodiversity Conservation; Analysis financial sources and financial structure for biodiversity

conservation in 2008-2014; Estimate financial needs and gaps for implementing Viet Nam National Biodiversity Strategy 2014-2020 and vision to 2030. Contact person: Ms. Hoang Nhan, hoangnhan.bca@gmail.com; Vice Director VEA, MONRE; Mr. Nguyen Ba Tu, Division of Genetic Resources and Bio-safety Management Biodiversity, Conservation Agency - Vietnam Environment Administration, MONRE. Add: Room B213 - 10 Ton That Thuyet str, Cau Giay dist, Hanoi, Vietnam; Tel: 04.3795.6868 ext 3117; Mobile: 0932.79.66.68; Email: tunguyen1003@gmail.com, tunguyen1003@vea.gov.vn.

Quality and Safety Enhancement of Agricultural Products and Biogas Development Project. Invest Consulting Company (INCO) – MARD – ADB. National consultant on institution and project M&E. March –August 2014. Main task: develop monitoring plan, support for making monitoring indicators, conduct field survey. Daily rate VND 3 millions. Contact person: Mr. Le Chi Cuong, vice director, 24/61 Thai Ha Street, Dong Da district, Ha Noi; tel 04 5373262; lechicuong1969@gmail.com; Ms. Phuong Linh, program support, incoproject@gmail.com;

The Appraisal of Upgrading the Rainfall, Storm and Lightning Detection Capabilities of National Hydro-Meteorological Service. FCG International Ltd., Osmontie 34, FI-00610 Helsinki, Finland. 15 working days in March-April 2014. National consultant on local context, economic analysis and mission coordinator. Main task: prepare and follow up mission plan, keep contact with local partner, collect related information, provide local social economic and institutional context analysis for the mission report. Daily rate 200 EURO. Contact person: Ms. Marjeta Rezarta, Project Manager, Proactive Programmes, FCG International Ltd, Osmontie 34, P.O.Box 950, FI-00601 Helsinki, Finland Mobile: +358 504395615; Fax: +358 10 409 4453; Skype: rezarta.marjeta; Email: rezarta.marjeta@fcg.fi.

Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project: GMS-FBP Vietnam GEF CEO Endorsement Document: Integrating Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Forest Management in Central Annamite Landscapes. TA-7459 REG; August – December 2013. Project design mission focused on improving forest management capacity in core and buffer zone of 7 Protected areas in 3 provinces Quang Nam, Thua Thien Hue and Quang Tri in central Viet Nam. 3-month SFM/REDD+ and Payment for Environment Services (PES) Specialist support in developing PES/ PFES and SFM models. Daily rate USD150. Contact: Mr. Malcolm Jansen, team leader, mjansen217@verizon.net; Ms. Bui Hoa Binh, MONRE's Project Coordinator, binhhoabui@yahoo.com;

Project The Third rural finance project – Final term Socio-economic Impact Assessment Review" Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV) – Transaction Center III. WB – MKE; August 2013 – September 2014. 1-month national consultant on rural financial survey design and assessment. Daily rate USD105. Contact: Ms. Tran Ngoc Diep, Program Officer, diep.tran@mekongconomics.com; Mekong Economics, 9B Ngo Yen The | Nguyen Thai Hoc str., Dong Da District, Hanoi, Vietnam; Tel: (84 4) 3759 0009 | Fax: (84 4) 3747 5959 | Mobile: (84) 9013052428, www.mekongconomics.com; - Sustainable Business Development and Environmental Protection Study. Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development (VBCSD)- VCCI. December 2011. Mrs. Phan Thi Mai Hien, Coordinator, 4th floor, VCCI Building, 9 Dao Duy Anh Street, Ha Noi, Vietnam, tel 84 4 35772700; mobile 84 904220623; hienptm@vcci.com.vn; www.vbcscd.vn; - Farmer Led Agriculture Innovation for Resilience (FLAIR) Program; Oxfam

America – Plant Protection Department MARD. Program in 6 provinces Yen Bai, Phu Tho, Thai Nguyen, Ha Noi, Nghe An, Ha Tinh in Viet Nam to agriculture innovation adoption, community capacity development, increase natural protection, climate change mitigation. 2011-2012. National consultant on program coordination, community capacity building, communication. Mr. Linh Pham, Program Monitoring Officer, LPham@OxfamAmerica.org; Mrs. Le Minh, Country Representative, Oxfam America; 22 Le Dai Hanh Street, Hanoi, VIETNAM ; T: + 84 4 3945 4406 (ext: 117) | F: + 84 4 3945 4405 | M: +84 904 333 998; www.oxfamamerica.org; http://vietnamsri.wordpress.com; leminh@OxfamAmerica.org; Mr. Ngo Tien Dung, ipmppd@fpt.vn;

Good Governance and Public Administration (GOPA). Support for Public Administration Reform in 5 provinces Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong. DANIDA – MCaD. 2005-2014. Consultant on outcome-based PAR planning, promoting participation, Daily rate VND3 millions. Contact Mr. Nguyen Khac Hung, Director, Management

Capacity Development MCaD Joined Stock Company; Mobile: 0914773377/ 0903253392 ; Email khachung.mcad@gmail.com - The Innovation Partnership Programme(IPP) to strengthen the National Innovation System (NIS) of Vietnam. MFA of Finland and MOST of Viet Nam. MTR mission. May-June 2011. National Consultant on Program M&E. Daily rate 150 EURO. Contact Ms Marja Laine, Project Director, FCG Finnish Consulting Group Ltd, Osmontie 34, P.O.Box 950, FI-00601 Helsinki Tel. +358 10 409 4429, Mobile: +358 40 837 8153 Fax. +358 10 409 4453, www.fcg.fi; Marja.Laine@fcg.fi; Mr. Robert (Bob) Stephen, team leader, bobday@nonzero-sum.net;. Mr. KUUKASJÄRVI Lauri Juhani, team member, lauri.kuu@phnet.fi;

Public Administrative Reform PAR Project in Ninh Binh province. September – December 2010. Norway Embassy to Vietnam. Consultant on developing PAR M&E indicators. The task is to work with local partners to develop M&E indicators for local development, poverty alleviation and governance. Contact persons Hung Vu Thanh vuthanhung@hotmail.com; Vân Đình Ngọc vandinhngoc@gmail.com;

Assessment of Participatory in new planning process at district level in Cao Bang province. Department of Internal Affairs and DPI of Cao Bang province. Support to PAR project in Cao Bang province. SPAR-CB 2007-2010 funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). October 2010.

Gendered Market Selection and Mapping for Oxfam Interventions in Lao Cai province. Oxfam Hong Kong. Team leader. Conducted survey, training and focus group discussion on target commodity selection and commodity development potential that support women and the poor for their livelihood improvement. June – July 2010. Contact Mr. Nguyen Quang Dong, NQDong@oxfam.org.uk; tel 84 4 39454362 (ext. 119).

Support program evaluation missions in Vietnam. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. BAASTAL company and Finnish Embassy. May-June 2010. Daily rate US\$180. Coordinate program operation in Hanoi and provinces: contact local organization, interpreting, arrange meetings, provide information on national context. Ms. Isalyne Coûteaux, isalyne.couteaux@baastel.com; - “Further development of the joint OHK-OGB Livelihoods Program in Dak Glong district, Dak Nong province, Vietnam”. April-June 2010. Team leader. The in-depth analysis of selected 5 sub-sectors which aims at helping poor and women farmers analyse their livelihood strategies based on i) their available

resources, ii) market potentials and iii) disaster risks, and designing relevant supports that address practical and institutional constraints in order to enhance their livelihood outcomes, prove their negotiating power in the family (particularly for women) and market, and enhance their capacity to cope with disasters. Contact Ms. Nguyen Thanh Ha; hant@ohk.org.vn; mobile 0912078517;

UN SYSTEM EXPERIENCE - Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN); National Expert on Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review (PIR). Main duty: to deliver the PIR including specific recommendations for improvements in the institutional framework, as well as identification of policy areas where BIOFIN can provide strategic inputs. 60 working days in April – December 2017. Daily rate 140 USD. Contact: Mr. Dao Khanh TUNG, Program Analysis, UNDP Viet Nam, 304 Kim Ma Street, Ha Noi. email dao.khanh.tung@undp.org; tel (+84 4) 38500184; mobile +84 904 040 372. - Financing Review of Vietnam's Protected Area System. UNDP Vietnam. Team leader. Conduct survey on financing of protected areas in Viet Nam; Conduct data analysis for GEF Financing Scorecard; prepare report on Financing for Protected areas in Viet Nam. 90 working days in March-June 2014. Contact persons: Daily rate VND 4 millions. Ms. Do Thi Huyen, Program Coordinator, UNDP Viet Nam, do.thi.huyen@undp.org;

UNIVERSITY DEGREES

Kyungpook National University, Korea; Crop Production Technology Management and Policy. June-July, 1997. - Training Center; Ministry of Planning and Investment; Hanoi; National Accounting System Analysis. July – August 1994. - MA in Development Economics; Williams College, Massachusetts, United States America; August 1992 - June 1993. - Doctoral Degree in Economics. National Economic University, Hanoi. 1986-1988.

PUBLICATIONS There are 15 Publications including . - The Impact of Economic Reform on the Community Development in Rural Area. Sociology Review, No.4 (60), 1997, Sociology Institute, National Center for Sociology and Humanity. - Public Participation in Policy Formulation in Vietnam: A Brief Introduction. Nguyen Xuan Nguyen. East Asia Brief, AEAS, 2008.6.1 page 79-87, ISSN 1738-9631. 2008, Seoul Korea. - Promoting Grassroots Democracy in Ninh Binh province – Practice and experience. Public Administration Reform Project. Ninh Binh and Norway. 2010 - Simple and Effective - System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and Agriculture Innovations; License. 403-2011/CXB46-34/LD, Hanoi, 2011. - Practice and Key Learning from Public Administration Reform Planning and Implementation at the Provincial Level. DKKHXB-CXB No. 173-2013/171-271/LD, and Decision 440QDLK/LD 15 August 2013. Hanoi, 2013. Co-Authors.

I hereby certify that the above information on my CV is correct to the best of my knowledge.
Hanoi, 22 August 2019 Signature

Nguyen Xuan Nguyen

ANNEX B: MTR TERMS OF REFERENCE



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

TERMS OF REFERENCE

(draft 11 July)

SERVICE: National Consultant for Project Mid-Term Review (MTR)

PROJECT: Korea – Vietnam Mine Action Project

POST LEVEL: Senior Specialist

CONTRACT TYPE: Individual Contract (IC)

DUTY STATION: Vietnam (mainly in Ha Noi with field visits to Quang Binh and Binh Dinh)

EXPECTED DURATION: Approximately 25 days within the period of 1 Sep to 15 Oct 2019

I. BACKGROUND

As a result of many years of war, the land and people of Vietnam are severely affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance (hereinafter called Explosive Remnants of War or ERW). According to the results of the project named "Vietnam National Explosive Remnants of War Contamination Surveying and Mapping" from 2010-2014, all 63/63 provinces/cities across the country was contaminated with ERW. According to the Government of Vietnam, the total area of contamination is 6.13 million ha, accounting for 18.82% of the country's area. In order to support the ERW removal efforts in Vietnam, the Korea-Vietnam Mine Action Project (KV-MAP) was developed and founded on the close collaboration between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The main purpose of the Project is to strengthen the capacities of VNMAC and other responsible parties to further improve the contribution of mine action activities for human development in contaminated areas, especially in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces.

The project is structured around 4 main components, namely survey and clearance, information management, mine risk education and victim assistance.

1. Survey and Clearance

Conducting survey to identify the Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs), recording these findings in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and undertaking the clearance of the CHAs; training on new techniques and technology is included.

2. Information Management

Improving available information for the UXO/mine action sector to support informed policy making and task prioritization; establishing Coordination Offices and Database Centers for Mine Action under VNMAC in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces; training staff and providing technical hardware and assistance for information management of mine action.

3. Mine Risk Education

Developing strategic plan for Mine Risk Education; conducting mine risk knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey; organizing workshops for relevant stakeholders to share best practices for risk education; training relevant professionals and other persons engaged in risk education; delivering Mine Risk Education via radio and TV broadcasting, public events and communication materials.

4. Victim Assistance

Collecting data on UXO/mine victims in the Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces and registering them in locally developed software; providing medical, livelihood and rehabilitation services, as well as skills and vocational training and job placement for identified survivors of UXO or mine accidents; establishing and institutionalizing the Victim Assistance support model in related national laws and policies.

The Project is also strategically contributing to:

Policy Development and Sector Coordination

The Project will support the VNMAC in fulfilling its central role of policy development and sector coordination. This support will include technical advice on how best to design and communicate a process for task prioritization and how to ensure quality management of survey and clearance activities.

The Project will further support VNMAC to implement the policy directions for the UXO/mine action sector and the coordination among all stakeholders.

Capacity Building of Local Staff

The overall aim of this cooperation between the Government of Vietnam and KOICA/UNDP is to further strengthen and support the institutional capacity of VNMAC to fulfil its role as coordination entity for the UXO/mine action sector in Vietnam, as well as the MOLISA as the main institution responsible for victim assistance. By further strengthening the capacity of these key institutions, the project will significantly improve national capacity to address the long-term humanitarian and development challenges caused by the threat of UXO and mines. This will be done through provision of technical advice to guide and support relevant staff in all aspects of planning, implementation, quality assurance and financial management needed for the project.

The Project has the duration of 3 years from 1 Feb 2018 to 31 December 2020, but UNDP is expecting a positive decision on an ongoing request for an extension till 31 December 2021. A Mid-Term Review (MTR) for the KV-MAP is therefore planned in 2019 to assess progress against outputs and identify appropriate recommendations for the project to reach its objectives in terms of the achievement, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project so far. The MTR also looks at early signs of potential impact and sustainability of results. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for mid-course adjustment of the project as needed.

The KV-MAP is looking to hire a qualified and experienced national consultant to be a member of the mid-term review team and to work under the supervision of the international consultant (also recruited by UNDP).

II. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF MTR WORK

The objectives of the MTR are to analyze results and performance of the project to date, identifying key constraints and challenges, early signs of potential impact of the project interventions and proposing corrective actions, potential project re-programing and future strategies and directions, if needed, for project implementation from late 2019 onward.

The anticipated scope of work includes, but is not necessarily limited to, assessing the followings:

- The relevance of project design, scope and priorities, including an analysis of the validity of objectives, project components, implementation arrangements, and management set-up from 2016, with focus on the period of October 2017 to date when UNDP was directly involved as the implementing partner, and project achievement against expected results defined in the project document and annual workplans;
- An in-depth review of the implementation of various project components with a view to identifying the level of achievement of the planned project outputs, the contribution to institutional development and sustainable human capacities and; in cases of not effective achievement, and analysis of the underlying reasons with recommendations for improvements, specifically assessing:
 - project management (i.e. arrangement and mechanism, procurement, etc.) in achieving the expected results;
 - project components, including cross-cutting issues of increasing the profile of mine action efforts in Vietnam and gender mainstreaming, as well as application of UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.
 - monitoring, evaluation and risk management through M&E framework and implementation for quality assurance.
 - project communication strategy to ensure project visibility to donors, partners and the public.

- current project management and technical advisory structure and staffing to meet project requirement.
 - factors beyond UNDP's control that influence the project environment and aimed outcome and conduct risk analysis.
 - the level of participation of stakeholders in the achievement of the desired outcome, as well as the effectiveness of such participation.
- Assessment of the early potential impact of project interventions. Possible gaps/ weakness in the current project design and possible interventions and measures that could be continued to support the government partners in the future.
 - Recommendations for future direction, strategies and areas of project focus as per the findings including an outline workplan for the remaining years of the project agreed by all stakeholders.
 - General lessons learned and best practices that can be considered in the planning and design of future technical support activities for the government partners and donor's coordination and harmonization in the area of mine action.

Apart from that, project's mid-term results should be rated in the following aspects:

Relevance: Evaluate the logics and unity of the process in planning and designing the activities for supporting VNMAC, MOLISA and the two provinces.

Efficiency: Evaluate the efficiency of the project implementation, the quality of the results achieved and the time/political/other constraints.

Effectiveness: Conduct an assessment management decision vis-à-vis the cost effectiveness; and to which extend the project outputs are on track to be effectively achieved.

Impact: Evaluate any early indications of the potential impact of the project, as well as its contribution to the SDGs.

Sustainability: Assess the likelihood of results becoming sustainable with specific focus on national capacity and ownership over the process.

III. METHODOLOGY

This mid-term evaluation will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group's Norms & Standards, UNDP Evaluation Guidelines and UNDP Evaluation Policy. Please refer to the following links

<http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/1914>

<http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guidance.shtml#handbook>

<http://web.undp.org/evaluation/policy.shtml>

It is proposed that the MTE will be a participatory exercise considering the views and suggestions of a wide range of stakeholders within and outside the context of the project. Stakeholders' ownership of the findings, recommendations and follow up actions is seen as one of the key factors for ensuring commitment to project implementation in the later stage. The evaluation methodology is based on the following activities:

- Propose a detailed work plan, methodology, approach and interview questionnaires
- Collect relevant documents with support from JPMU
- Conduct a desk review of collected documents
- Conduct in depth interviews with key counterparts at central level and local level to understand the reasons for identified gaps in relevance and efficiency as well as to document initial impact and lessons learnt of the project
- Prepare the draft report to seek comments from different stakeholders such as KOICA, VNMAC, MOLISA, PPCs, UNDP, etc.
- Present the key findings and recommendations in a workshop to validate the draft report
- Finalization and submission of report

IV. EXPECTED DELIVERABLES:

The National Consultant will support the team leader in the production of the MTR report, analyzing results and performance of the project to date, identifying key constraints and challenges, early signs of potential impact of the project interventions and proposing corrective actions, potential project re-programming and future strategies and directions, if needed, for project implementation from late 2019 onward.

More specifically, deliverables are:

1. A MTR report which include: (1) Executive Summary (max 3 pages), (2) Introduction, (3) Methodology, (4) Analysis of the current status of the Project with regard to key components, outcomes, outputs, and implementation strategies, (5) Assessment of the context (political, donors' supports in the sector etc.) for the ongoing project implementation, (6) Key findings, early indications of best practices and lessons learned, (7) Conclusions and recommendations reflecting the most likely scenarios for the implementation of the Project in the remaining years; and (8) Annexes

Main text excluding annexes should be a maximum 50 pages.

2. There should be a minimum of the following annexes:
 - a. Evaluation consultant's ToR/short CV;
 - b. Terms of Reference of the review;

- c. Glossary and Abbreviations;
 - d. List of persons/organizations consulted;
 - e. List of literature/documentation consulted;
 - f. Evaluation work plan executed;
 - g. Problems and adjustments table; and
 - h. Findings synthesis table with performance rating.
3. Extract lessons learned and best practices that can be considered in the planning and design of future projects supporting Mine Action sector in Vietnam.
 4. Debriefing(s) to KOICA, MOD, Office 701, VNMAC, UNDP, MOLISA, JPMU, and other relevant stakeholders.

V. ASSIGNMENT ROLE AND DURATION, DUTY STATION AND EXPECTED PLACES OF ASSIGNMENT AND TRAVEL

The national consultant will have a duration of up to 25 days, **within 1 September and 15 October 2019**. The expert will work mainly in Vietnam (Hanoi, with field trips to Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces).

The role and tasks of the national consultant: The national consultant will work under the guidance and direction of the international consultant and is expected to:

- Compile and review key resources, including those that are available in Vietnamese only, and provide summary findings to the team leader for inclusion in the MTR report;
- Provide analysis, other input and assistance as relevant to the team leader to ensure the relevance of the MTR to the Vietnamese context, including contributing to the draft MTR;
- Conduct consultations with stakeholders and key informants if relevant and as agreed with the team leader; summarize information which could be obtained in Vietnamese only during interviews.
- As a resource person throughout the process, discuss trends and findings with the team leader to enrich and complete the analysis;
- Be responsible to provide her/his technical expertise as requested by the team leader to deliver the expected deliverables of the MTR as below:

Event	Time allocation	Key Deliverables/Outputs	Review and Approvals required
Detailed proposal of methodology, work plan and related research tools (home based)	3 days	Detailed Plan submitted	UNDP Chief Technical Advisor and JPMU Project Manager
Desk-review and questionnaires (home based)	5 days	Questionnaires set	UNDP Chief Technical Advisor and JPMU Project Manager
In depth interviews (Meetings in Hanoi: UNDP, KOICA, VNMAC, MOLISA and other key stakeholders...)	3 days	Set of data and information collected from fieldwork	UNDP Chief Technical Advisor and JPMU Project Manager
Field visits, interviews with partners, and key stakeholders in projects' provinces	3 days	Set of data and information collected from fieldwork	
Draft report and validation workshop/briefing with VNMAC, MOLISA, KOICA, UNDP and key stakeholders	6 days	Draft report with initial findings consulted with key stakeholders	UNDP Chief Technical Advisor and JPMU Project Manager
Finalization and submission of report (home based)	5 days	Final evaluation ready for circulation	UNDP Assistant Resident Representative and Project Deputy Directors
Total number of days	25 days		

While in Hanoi, the MTR team will be based at the UNDP Office. The KVMAP JPMU will facilitate the work of the MTR team before and during its stay in Vietnam, including preparing a schedule of meetings and interviews, producing the necessary background information for the evaluation process.

VI. REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

Educations: At least advanced university degree i.e. Master Degree in the field of social science and other relevant fields of study

Experience:

- At least 5 years of programme/project management and policy formulation experience in mine action and/or related field.
- Proven record of leading complex programmatic evaluations, including Mine Action/UXO programmes.)
- Demonstrable in-depth understanding of Results-Based Management, gender equality, capacity building and strategic planning;
- Demonstrated experience with UNDP and/or other multilateral/bilateral development assistance agencies in similar assignments is an advantage;

Language requirement: Fluency in English and Vietnamese both oral and written is a requirement.

VII. PROVISION OF MONITORING AND QUALITY/PROGRESS CONTROL:

- The national consultant will work directly under supervision of the MTR team leader; strategic guidance from the UNDP Chief Technical Advisor on Mine Action; Deputy General Director of VNMAC and GPT Unit Head; and in close collaboration with the UNDP M&E Officer and UNDP Programme Analyst on Mine Action.
- JPMU is the supporting unit responsible for progress control of the deliverables

VIII. DOCUMENTS for KV-MAP project:

- Key Project Documents
- Minutes of JPCC meetings
- Workplans for 2018-2020 and details for 2018 and 2019
- Annual and quarterly progress project reports
- JPMU meeting minutes
- Field trip/technical reports
- Audit report
- Relevant documents on other donors' programmes

IX. REVIEW TIME REQUIRED AND PAYMENT TERMS:

Payment instalments for the national consultant will be settled according to the completion milestones of key deliverables as below:

- First installment of 30% of the contract value upon receiving and acceptance of the detailed proposal of methodology, work plan and related research tools.
- Second/last payment of 70% of the contract value upon receiving and acceptance of the final report.

All deliverables will have to be approved by required approval levels in Session V

X. CONSULTANCY RATE AND REQUIRED SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION:

“2017 EU-UNDP Guidelines for Financing Local Costs in Development Cooperation with Viet Nam” will be applied for national consultancy rate. The travel cost (flight ticket, terminal fee, accommodation...) for 1 trip to Quang Binh and 1 trip to Binh Dinh will be covered directly by UNDP according to UNDP travel rules/regulations.

Interested candidate must submit the following documents/information to demonstrate the required qualifications:

- Letter of Interest: explaining why he/she is the most suitable candidate for the work and brief proposal on how they will approach and conduct the work, especially as a team member under direct supervision of the team leader;
- 3 samples of relevant reports or research that he/she leads or participates/contributes. In case of participation/contribution, it is necessary to specify what are the contributions;
- CV, including past experiences with similar type of work with names of three references.

XI. TECHNICAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

Technical Evaluation Criteria	Obtainable Score
1. At least advanced university degree i.e. Master Degree in the field of social science and other relevant fields of study	15
2. At least 5 years of programme/project management and policy formulation experience in mine action and/or related field.	15
3. Proven record of leading complex programmatic evaluations, including Mine Action/UXO programmes.)	15

4. Demonstrable in-depth understanding of Results-Based Management, gender equality, capacity building and strategic planning;	30
5. Demonstrated experience with UNDP and/or other multilateral/bilateral development assistance agencies in similar assignments is an advantage;	15
6. Fluency in English and Vietnamese both oral and written is a requirement.	10
Total score	100

ANNEX C: GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARMAC	ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DOLISA	Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GMAP	Gender and Mine Action Programme
GoV	Government of Vietnam
HMA	Humanitarian Mine Action
IC	International Centre
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMS	Information Management System
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IM	Information Management
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IT	Information Technology
JPCC	Joint Project Coordination Committee
JPMU	Joint Project Management Unit
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (survey)
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
KVMAP	Korea Vietnam Mine Action Project
LWG	Landmine Working Group
MA	Mine Action
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MAPG	Mine Action Partnership Group
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MRE	Mine Risk Education

MTR	Mid-Term Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
NMAP	National Mine Action Plan
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
NPA	Norwegian Peoples Aid
NSC	National Steering Committee
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QM	Quality Management
QTMAC	Quang Tri Mine Action Centre
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PwDs	People with Disabilities
QCVN	National Technical Regulations (Vietnam)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDP	Social Economic Development Plans
S&C	Survey and Clearance
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
US	United States
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance
VBMAC	Vietnam Bomb and Mine Action Centre
VNMAC	Vietnam Mine Action Centre

ANNEX D: EVALUATION WORKPLAN

**MID-TERM REVIEW
OF THE UNDP
“KOREA – VIETNAM MINE ACTION PROJECT”
1 FEBRUARY 2018 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020**

WORKPLAN

Revision 1

Ian Mansfield

Mine Action Consultant

22 October 2019

Contents:

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. Work and Time Plan

Annexes:

1. Terms of Reference
2. Draft cover letter to informants
3. Draft questions to be asked
4. Contents of final report

1. Introduction

On 1 February 2018, UNDP signed a project with the Government of Vietnam to help address the problem of landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) throughout Vietnam. The funding for the project was provided by the Republic of Korea. The project title is the 'Korea-Vietnam Mine Action Project' (KV-MAP) and the current dates for the three year project are from 1 February 2018 to 31 December 2020. As per the project document, a mid-term review (MTR) was scheduled to be undertaken near the mid-point of the project. In line with this requirement, an international consultant, Mr Ian Mansfield, has been engaged to undertake the MTR. A national consultant, Mr Nguyen Xuan Nguyen has also been engaged as part of the MTR review team.

The objectives of the MTR are to analyze results and performance of the project to date, identify key constraints and challenges, record early signs of potential impact of the project interventions; and propose corrective actions, potential project re-programing and future strategies and directions, if needed, for project implementation from late 2019 onward.

The aim of this Workplan is to outline how the international consultant will conduct the review. The consultant will report to the Chief Technical Adviser of the KV-MAP.

2. Methodology

The MTR will be conducted in five parts;

- Part 1 – Desk review of relevant documents
- Part 2 - Interviews and consultations with key partners in Hanoi and specified regional areas
- Part 3 – Field visit to mine action operations in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces
- Part 4 – Review and analysis of the findings, and then a presentation to a workshop in Hanoi, comprised of key partners.
- Part 5 – Finalization and submission of report

A detailed description of each Part follows;

Part 1 – Desk Review

The desk review will include a review of general documents related to Vietnam, UNDP and mine action, and specific project related documents. Specific documents to be reviewed include;

- National Mine Action Program 2010 -2025, or Program 504
- Decree 18
- Socio-Economic Development Plan 2016 -2020
- 2017 - 2021 One Strategic Plan
- Report of the 2nd Feasibility Study
- UNDP Prodoc – Korea Vietnam Mine Action Project
- Project workplans for 2018 and 2019
- Annual and quarterly project progress reports

- JPMU meeting minutes
- Any other relevant document

Part 2 - Interviews and consultations with key partners in Hanoi and specified regional areas

This will include sending a questionnaire to selected key partners, and holding email exchanges or Skype calls with others, prior to the consultant's mission to Vietnam, and then holding face-to-face meetings in Hanoi as required.

The list of people to be consulted will include;

- UNDP Hanoi – Country Director
- UNDP Hanoi - Head of Governance and KV-MAP team
- VNMAC – Director, key VN staff and international adviser (Mr Ed Rowe)
- MOLISA
- MoD
- MPI
- KOICA
- Development Partners – Embassies of US, Norway, UK, Ireland, Korea, Australia (as required)
- Mine Action INGOs – NPA, MAG, CRS, VVAF, Peacetreets (as required)
- Field trip – provincial officials
- Relevant individuals;
 - Ms Chung, KOICA, former Deputy
 - Mr David Hewitson, Mr Ted Paterson, Ms Thao Griffiths, Ms Thu Ha (Feasibility study #2)
 - Ms Oksana Leshchenko – Crisis Bureau, UNDP New York

Part 3 - Field visit to operations in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces

The consultant, along with the CTA and national consultant, will travel to Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces to observe the field aspects of the project. The visit will involve site visits, attending provincial mine action offices and meeting with local government officials, bomb disposal teams, and representatives of mine action INGOs. The date and times for the field visit are to be confirmed, but it is anticipated to spend one working day in each province (which includes travel time).

Part 4 - Review and analysis of the findings, and then a debriefing in Hanoi, comprised of key partners

Once the interviews and field visit have been completed, the consultant will review and analyse the data collected, and start to formulate conclusions and recommendations for the MTR. The draft findings will then be presented to a briefing consisting of key partners. It is proposed to hold the briefing near the end of the consultant's mission to Hanoi. The briefing would be open to all interested parties, but should contain representatives from the following organizations as a minimum;

- UNDP
- VNMAC
- MOLISA

- KOICA
- JPMU
- KV-MAP project team

Part 5 - Finalization and submission of report

Based on the findings of the MTR and the feedback from the workshop, the consultant will finalize the MTR report and submit it to UNDP Hanoi.

Duration of Project

The current duration of the UNDP project is for three years, from January 2018 until December 2020. However, given a number of factors, including the short time frame UNDP was given to initiate the project, the MTR will look at whether a no-cost time extension is required and/or feasible. This will be based on the progress of capacity development within VNMAC, the progress of field work in the two provinces and the rate of expenditure of the project.

Gender

Although the gender aspects of the mine action and the KV-MAP project were not mentioned in the TORs for the MTR, they will be considered by the reviewer. Aspects such as the collection and storage of data disaggregated by sex and age will be addressed, along with the gender aspects of priority setting and an assessment of the opportunities for women and men to be employed by the various mine action organizations involved with the KV-MAP project.

The Five Components of the Project

The project has five distinct components. They are;

1. Institutional Capacity Development of VNMAC and MOLISA
2. Survey and Clearance
3. Risk Education
4. Victim Assistance
5. Information Management

The Project Document, the Results Framework and the 2019 Budget and Workplan 2019 outline the Output Targets and Activities expected to be achieved by the project. The MTR will use these documents as the basis for the MTR and assess progress against all these criteria, including the following aspects:

Capacity Development. The review will look at the institutional capacity of VNMAC to manage and coordinate the UXO sector in Vietnam, the capacity of MOLISA to oversee the VA sector and the project management capacity of both VNMAC and MOLISA. It will do this by looking at the progress made against the outputs targets in the Results Framework. The review will also look at the information management procedures and processes within VNMAC and MOLISA.

Survey and Clearance. The MTR will examine the progress of NTS, TS and clearance activities in the two provinces of Quang BINH and Binh Dinh. This will be done by examining progress reports in IMSMA for NTS, TS and clearance activities. It will also examine QM reports and compare actual outputs against predicted outputs.

Mine Risk Education. The review will look at MRE activities that have been conducted in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces. This will include looking at the number of MRE programmes that have been activated or implemented and the number of plans approved for application in other localities. The MTR will also try to determine the effectiveness of the campaigns that have been conducted.

Victim Assistance. The aim of the project is to improve the quality of life of mine/UXO survivors and their families in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces. The MTR will look at the number of survivors in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh who have benefitted from the project and have enhanced mobility, are earning an income or are engaging in other livelihoods programmes. The MTR will also consider if tracking systems for survivors have improved.

In addition to these five project components the MTR will review some of the project and financial management aspects of the project. As VNMAC is new to working with UNDP, aspects of the implementation of the project compares with the UNDP project handbook.

3. Work and Time Plan

The dates for undertaking the MTR is as follows (note: dates may change depending on unforeseen circumstances or changes to in-country travel plans)

- Part 1 - Desk Review; 16 September – 4 October 2019
- Part 2 - Interviews and consultations; 21 October to 8 November 2019 (includes mission to Hanoi during period 28 October to 8 November)
- Part 3 - Field Visit to Quang Binh and Binh Dinh; 30 October to 1 November 2019
- Part 4 - Analysis and workshop; it is proposed to hold the debriefing in Hanoi on the afternoon of Thursday, 7 November at UNDP offices (tbc)
- Part 5 - Finalize and submit report; 11 to 30 November 2019

End

22 October 2019

ANNEX A – Terms of Reference

Not attached.

ANNEX B - Draft cover letter to informants

UNDP HANOI

Date

Dear Colleagues,

I am writing to you in the context of the ongoing efforts to reduce the threat from landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In February 2018, UNDP signed a three year partnership project with the Government of Vietnam to help better coordinate mine action activities at the national level, as well as to undertake ERW-related activities in two provinces. The funding for the project was provided by the Republic of Korea.

The project is titled the 'Korea – Vietnam Mine Action Project' (KV-MAP) and the project dates are from 1 February 2018 to 31 December 2020. I am pleased to advise you that UNDP Hanoi will now conduct a mid-term review (MTR) of the project. In this regard, we have hired an international consultant, Mr Ian Mansfield, to undertake the review. The consultant will help us analyse the performance of the project to date and make recommendations for the future.

Mr Mansfield plans to undertake a series of consultations and interviews during October and early November 2019. We would be grateful for your cooperation and input to the review when you are contacted.

Best regards,

(Name)

(Title)

UNDP Hanoi

ANNEX C – Questionnaires

General Questionnaire

1. Name and contact details of respondent.
2. Are you familiar with the Korea – Vietnam Mine Action Project (KV-MAP)?
3. If yes, what has been your involvement?
4. The KV-MAP has two main aims – the first is to strengthen the institutional capacities of VNMAC (and to a lesser extent MOLISA), and the second is to undertake survey and clearance, MRE and VA activities in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces.
5. With regards to the first aim, can you provide any examples or evidence where the project has helped strengthen the capacity of VNMAC (or MOLISA)? Can you describe these?
6. In your opinion, are there any gaps in capacity within VNMAC that this project could help address, or any other activities the KV-MAP could initiate in this regard?
7. Do you have any other general comment about strengthening the institutional capacity of VNMAC, MOLISA or any other relevant part of the Government of Vietnam?
8. What do you think about the range of activities undertaken – survey and clearance, mine risk education and victim assistance?
9. One of the major constraints with mine action seems to be the lack of accurate and detailed information about the scope and scale of the mine and ERW problem in Vietnam. What steps are being taken to address this, and what else needs to be done?
10. Looking at the bigger picture, do you believe that this project contributes to the overall Vietnam National Mine Action Program (Program 504)? If yes, can you provide examples of how?
11. Do you think that the KV-MAP contributes to UNDPs role in Vietnam, and also to the achievement of the SDGs?
12. Is there any other observation or comment you would like to make about the KV-MAP project?

Thank you for your time.

Specific Questionnaire for Capacity Building

1. How do you assess the capacity of VNMAC and MOLISA to manage large scale, donor funded projects like this KV-MAP project?
2. Are the current legal framework and regulations related to mine action adequate, and if not how could they be improved?

3. What training activities, fora, workshops are you aware of, and how successful do you believe they have been?
4. What additional training activities or activities would assist with the capacity development of VNMAC and MOLISA?
5. What are the main challenges for developing and sustaining a national mine action data base, based on IMSMA?
6. Has the development of the VNMAC been effective, and in what ways could it be improved?

Specific Questionnaire for Survey and Clearance

1. Is their adequate baseline data for survey and clearance activities in Quang Binh and Binh Dinh provinces?
2. What is the progress of NTS, TS and clearance activities in QB and BD provinces?
3. Is the prioritization system for NTS, TS and clearance adequate? If not, how could it be improved?
4. Are the training regimes in place adequate for the task?
5. Are the regulations, national standards and SOPs appropriate, and if not, how could they be improved?
6. Is the equipment purchased by the project adequate for the job?
7. What is the cost of operations, such as cost per square metre or cost per item found and destroyed?

Specific Questionnaire for Risk Education

1. Has a KAPB survey been undertaken, and are the results being used to design MRE projects?
2. What is the number of MRE programmes that have been implemented and what is the number of beneficiaries reached?
3. What is the assessed benefit and impact of the MRE programmes?
4. Can these programmes be sustained?

Specific Questionnaire for Victim Assistance

1. What projects have specifically been implemented to support victims of UXO accidents?

2. How effective have they been?
3. Has a baseline survey on mine and UXO victims been undertaken in QB and BD provinces?
4. How can the mine action VA projects be better integrated into the broader disability sector?

Specific Questionnaire for Information Management

1. What is the current set-up for national level information management within Vietnam?
2. Is the national data base managed by VNMAC and the victim data base managed by MOLISA up-to-date, accurate and with information available to all relevant partners?
3. Is there adequate technical support available to Vietnam to manage and maintain these data bases?
4. Are relevant reports able to be generated by these data bases?
5. What aspects of information management be improved?

ANNEX D - Contents of final report

Executive Summary

Introduction

Methodology

Analysis of the Current Status of the Project

Assessment of the Context

Key Finding, Indications of Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Conclusions

Recommendations

Annexes

ANNEX E: LIST OF LITERATURE AND DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

Project documents

Folder 9 Octo 2019.

1. Pre-project documents
 - Record of discussion Korea Vietnam Mine Action Project. Project TOR with 4 objectives as 1.i. collect information for policy-making in mine action, project budget allocation. 12 June 2016
 - Report of the 2nd Feasibility study . June 2016, Good policy analysis
 - VB KOIKA va BQP (TOR in Vietnamese)
2. Project's Key documents
 - 2.1 Pro-doc Handbook
 - o Results framework. has 2 outputs, 6 targets and indicators.
 - o Project Handbook in E, page 7 UNDP joins project from 2/2/2018 as Implementing Agency.
 - o Project Handbook in V. July 2018.
 - o Báo cáo phát hiện thực tế của Nexia STT về Rà xét chi phí dự án from 4/2018 to 9/2019.
 - o **Project document** of MOD/UNDP/KOIKA on Nov. 2017. start 1/2018 end 12/2020.
 - o Văn kiện dự án / project document in V.
 - 2.2 List of equipment
 - 2.3 RRF, M&E
 - 2.4 Communication plan in E and V.
3. Project workplans.
 - 2019 workplan – activities and budget
 - Procurement plan 2018-2020
 - 2018 workplan
 - Project implementation plan June 2016. but 1 year delay. budget KOIKA USD 20 million, VN USD 12.2 million.
4. Project reports.
 - 4.1. Quarter Annual report
 - 2018 annual report. lack effective coordination between UNDP and other partners
 - Progress report Q1 2019. Capacity self report?
 - Progress report Q2 2018

- Progress report Q2 2019
- Progress Q3 2019
- Progress Q1 2018
- 4.2. S&C training report:
 - Danh sách tập huấn
 - Agenda training on software Quality Management system QMS
 - Training report
- 4.3. IM training
- 4.4. Mine Risk Education MRE, Victime assistance VA Training

5.JPCC Meetings minutes in V and E

- 23.5.2018
- 20-3-2019

1. JPMU meetings minutes.
2. Relevant legal and social political documents

Govern ment decision	Name of policy	Brief Note
2010 VN Communist Party	Social economic developmen t strategy for 2011- 2020	9 October 2019 new development strategy for 2021-2030 and orientation to 2045? and 2021-2025 development plan
21 April 2010 QĐ 504/QĐ- TTg	National action program on overcoming the	<p>1.Target: Mobilize internal and international resources to minimize and eradicate impact of mine for social economic development, and help mine victims</p> <p>2.Tasks in 2010-2015: Complete survey, mapping of contamination of bombs, mines and explosive objects nationwide Develop National Technical Code on demining</p>

<p>In E</p>	<p>consequences of mines and ERW after the war in 2010-2025 period (called Program 504)</p> <p>Phê duyệt Chương trình Hành động quốc gia khắc phục hậu quả bom mìn sau chiến tranh giai đoạn 2010 – 2025</p>	<p>Set up Information center on demining progress Demining on 200,000 hectare in 6 surveyed provinces, and 300,000 hectare in other provinces Conduct Mine accidents education based on 2002 survey Providing assistance to victims and resettlement for people in landmine / UXO contaminated areas Information dissemination on landmines / UXO leftover in Vietnam in order to mobilize sponsor and support the Program\ Task in 2016-2025 Demining on 800,000 hectare Continue Information dissemination, education and activities 3, List of 6 projects in 2010-2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey, mapping of contamination of bombs, mines and explosive objects nationwide, 2010-2013. MOD. - Develop National Technical Code on demining. 2010-2011. MOD - Set up Information center on demining progress and capacity building. 2010-2015. MOD - Demining projects. 2010-2025. Demining on 1.3 million hectare equal 20% of contamination of bombs, mines and explosive objects. MOD and MOLISA - Conduct Mine accidents education/ information. 2011-2025. MOLISA - Providing assistance to victims. 2011-2015. MOLISA <p>4. Financing: from government budget, donations</p> <p>5. Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate this program into national and local social economic development plans - Develop coordinated management system for fund allocation - Develop policy for international donation for thí program - Have education strategy - Develop Human resource for managers and technical staff - Encourage the participation of agencies in plaining, montoring and evaluation of program efficiency/efectivness <p>6. Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish State Steering Committee of National action program on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war - Ministry of Defence (MOD): Develop 5 year and annual plan for program implementation; Conduct given projects; make human resource development policy; Conduct program M&E to report to Prime Minister - Ministry of Labor-Invalid and Social Affair (MOLISA). develop inormation strategy on the consequences of
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		<p>landmines and UXO left over from the war; Realize given projects; draft annual budget estimation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI). Priority mobilize ODA for implementing 504 program projects; Develop ODA management policy; - Ministry of Finance (MOF). Develop policy on ODA mobilization, allocation, management, ODA and national sources coordination; Develop financial management mechanism for 504 program; - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). participate in ODA mobilization for 504 program - Vietnam Union of Friendship Organizations (VUFO). Organize activities on NGO donation mobilization for 504 program; Coordinate with MOLISA to conduct education on mining impact prevention - Province People's Committee (PPC). define projects on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war; Integrate them into province social development plans; allocate local budget to implement the projects. <p>http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/chinhphu/noidungchuongtrinhquocgiakhac?docid=720&substract=&strutsAction=ViewDetailAction.do</p>
<p>22 Decemb er 2010 QD 2338/Q Đ-TTg</p> <p>5 April 2012 QD 386/QĐ-TTg</p>	<p>Establish Steering Committee of 504 program</p> <p>Thành lập Ban Chỉ đạo Nhà nước về Chương trình hành động quốc gia khắc phục hậu quả bom mìn sau chiến tranh (gọi tắt là Ban Chỉ đạo</p>	<p>Member of State Steering Committee of National action program on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war)called SC 504 program)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head: Prime Minister. 2. Deputy heads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOD Minister - Standing vice head; - MONISA Minister . 3. Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOD Vice Minister; - Molisa Vice Minister; - MPI Vice Minister; - MOF Vice Minister; - MONRE Vice Minister; - MOFA Vice Minter; - Vice Chief of Staff of Vietnam People's Army - Vice Chairman of the General Department of Politics of the Vietnam People's Army; - Chairman of Vietnam Union of Friendship Organizations (VUFO). . - Vice Minister Ministry of Internal Security ; - Vice Chairman ò Government Office ; - Vice Minister of Ministry of Information and Communication .

	<p>504) Bổ sung Ủy viên Ban chỉ đạo Nhà nước về Chương trình hành động quốc gia khắc phục hậu quả bom mìn sau chiến tranh</p>	<p>Task of SC 504 program.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and comment to Prime Minister on fund mobilization for 504 program implementation.in Vietnam and participating in demining activities abroad in consistent with signed Agreements between Vietnam and other countries 2. Support Prime Minister in developing plan and implementing 504 program; Coordinate with other ministries and provinces in implementing 5 year plam, annual plan and projects in 504 program/ <p>Operation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SC has Standing Office SO located within MOD. The member of SO mostly are from MOD approved by the head of SC 2. Operating budget for SC is allocated in MOD budget. 3. Working regulation ò SC is approved by the Head of SC.. 4. the Head of SC uses the seal of Prime Minister; <p>Quyết định 386/QĐ-TTg http://www.vnmac.gov.vn/ban-chi-dao-504</p>
<p>1 June 2012 651/ QĐ – TTg</p>	<p>Phê duyệt KH Hành động QG về khắc phục hậu quả ...</p>	<p>Approval National Action Plan on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war to 2015 and orientation to 2020</p>
<p>13 May 2013 QĐ 738/QĐ- TTg</p>	<p>Plan for National action program on overcoming the consequenc es of mines and ERW after the war upto 2015</p>	<p>Total program fund need in 2013-2025: 14.000 billion VND (USD 608 million); exchange rate VND23.000=USD1.0), in which 49% domestic investment,., 51% international donation. In 2013-2015: 7750 billion VND (USD 336 million), in which 54% domestic, and 46% international fund. within 10 projects as.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support mine victims in 10 provinces. VND500 billion (USD 21 million). Update commune health centers. MOLISA 2. Information for 504 program donation. VND100 billion (USD 4 million). MOLISA, MOD 3. Education on mine prevention. VND147 billion (USD 6 million). MOLISA 4. Demining plan for social economic development on 500.000 hectare, VND 12500 billion (USD 54 million).MOD, MOLISA 5. Mine mapping. VND 280 billion (USD 12 million). MOD (excluding 6 provinces supported by Foreign Affair

	<p>Thủ tướng Chính phủ phê duyệt Kế hoạch thực hiện CT HQQG KPHQBM SCT giai đoạn đến 2015</p>	<p>Ministry, USD)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. National Standard Code on demining. VND 0.8 billion (USD 0.3 million). MOD 7. Information Center building. VND 3 billion (USD 1,3 million). MOD 8. Training Center for Demining ở VN MAC. VND 310 billion (USD 13million). MOD 9. Capacity building on management, coordination, operation, research ion demining. VND 150 billion (USD 6 billion). MOD 10. Making policy on mining coordination. VND 4 billion (USD 1.5 million). MOD <p>https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/van-hoa-xa-hoi/quyet-dinh-738-qd-ttg-nam-2013-ke-hoach-thuc-hien-chuong-trinh-khac-phuc-hau-qua-186803.aspx</p>
<p>4 March 2014, QD 319/QD-TTg In V</p>	<p>Establishing VN MAC Thành lập Trung tâm hành động bom mìn quốc gia Việt Nam</p>	<p>-VNMAC is under the supervision of Prime Minister -MOD is assigned to manage VNMAC for operating and coordinating in realizing National action program on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war (called Program 504) -VNMAC has 7 tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lead and coordinate with other agencies to draft policy, target, and long, middle and short-term plans on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war; and follow these plans implementation 2. Being a focal agency for international corporation and donoation for overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war 3. Organise advocacy propaganda for donation and capacity building activities on capacity buiding for parties participating in overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war; 4. Leading role in managing information system on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war 5. Develop and conduct M&E plan on Program 504 implementation, report to Prime Minister. 6. Coordinate the implementation of projects on demining, supporting mine / UXO survivors , education on mine / UXO accident prevention 7. Coordinate and guide social organizations participating in overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war <p>-MOD defines the structure and staff of VNMAC http://www.vnmac.gov.vn/vnmac</p>

<p>12 January 2016 Decision 03/2016/ TT-BQP</p> <p>In V</p>	<p>Functions, responsibility and task coordination of VN MAC</p> <p>Quy định chức năng, nhiệm vụ, quyền hạn và mối quan hệ công tác của Trung tâm Hành động bom mìn quốc gia Việt Nam</p>	<p>3. Intitutional Legal Status. VN MAC is under the supervision of Prime Ministry, managed by MOD. VN MAC há on financial account, funded by government budget, MOD budget and other donations.</p> <p>4. Function. Providing comments/ advices to Prime Ministry, MOD and Standing Office of Steering Committee SO SC for National action program on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war in Viet Nam (called Program 504) in leading, guiding for 504 program implementation; Coordinating activities of 504 program.</p> <p>5. Responsibility of VNMAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Play leading role in draft policy, projects, long middle and short term plans on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war in Vietnam. - Lead other ministries and provinces in implementing 504 program projects, Monitoring their progress. - Participate with other agencies in making policy relating to overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war in Vietnam - Comments to SO SC 504 program on international coordination and fund mobilization for 504 program - Has leading role in capacity building for partners in overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war in Vietnam; Provide advices to Prime Minister on priotising projects and activities in 504 program - Conduct develop database on overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war in Vietnam; Monitor and evaluate progress of projects in 504 program; participate in research study relating to 504 program. - Coordinate and guide domestic and international partners participating in overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war in Vietnam - Manage and sustain website of 504 program - Recruit staff, specialists, consultants in consistent of government and MOD regulations - Manage provided assets, equipments in consistent of government and MOD regulations - Follow the progress, and Propose the awards or fine partners/ individuals relating to of overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war in Vietnam; - Keep VN MAC be strong organization <p>6. Deal with other agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obey leadership of Prime Minister - Obey leadership, guide and order of MOD Minister, and Head of SO SC 504 program - Obey leadership and guide on military administrative of Commander Engineer (Bộ Tư lệnh Công binh) - Coordinate with other military agencies in consistent with their technical guidance - Follow the professional technical guidance of government agencies relating to overcoming the consequences
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		<p>of mines and ERW after the war in Vietnam;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with local authority, domestic and international organizations in overcoming the consequences of mines and ERW after the war in Vietnam; <p>7. This decision is in force from 01 March 2016.</p> <p>http://baochinhphu.vn/Hoat-dong-Bo-nganh/Chuc-nang-nhiem-vu-cua-Trung-tam-Hanh-dong-bom-min-quoc-gia/248773.vgp Bản in - Cơ sở dữ liệu quốc gia về văn bản pháp luật vbpl.vn > boquocphong > Pages > vbpg-print</p>
<p>11 April 2017, QĐ 213/QĐ-BCĐ504</p> <p>In V</p>	<p>Plan for National action plan to implement 504 program in 2016-2020</p> <p>TTg phê duyệt Kế hoạch thực hiện CT HĐQG KPHQBM SCT giai đoạn 2016-2020</p>	<p>Estimated fund VND 6880 billion (USD 290 million), 48.4% domestic fund, 51.6% international fund.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building Office for VN MAC. 2016-2017. VND 413 billion (USD million). 2. Operation of Information Center. Equipment, training, software. 2016-2017. VND 250 billion 3. Demining on 200.000 hectare along border line. VND5155 billion 4. Support mine victims. VND10 billion for capacity buiding for social officers; VND 284 billion for database of mine victim, equipment for1000 victims, livelihood training for 5000 victims; Update 50 commune health centers and 1 orthopedic center. VND 80 billion. 5. Education on mine prevention. VND100 billion 6. R&D. Identify mine contamination area VND420 billion, Capacity building for R&D center demining equipment VND 50 billion; Buidling capacity for demining management and coordination VND 80 billion; 7. Information dissemination on mine remaining and sequences to mobilize finance for 504 program. VND19 billion. <p>https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Van-hoa-Xa-hoi/Quyet-dinh-213-QD-BCD504-2017-thuc-hien-khac-phuc-hau-qua-bom-min-sau-chien-tranh-2016-2020-369127.aspx</p>
<p>24 May 2017</p> <p>QD 701/QĐ-</p>	<p>(called SC 701)</p> <p>Thành lập Ban chỉ đạo</p>	<p>Establishing National Steering Committee on overcoming the consequences of mines and toxic chemical after the war in VN (called SC 701), based on State Coordination Committee for 504 program and National Coordination Committee on overcoming the consequences toxic chemicals in VN</p> <p>Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chair: Prime Minister

<p>TTg In V</p>	<p>Khắc phục hậu quả bom mìn và chất độc hóa học sau chiến tranh ở VN In V</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 Vice chairms: Ministers of MOD, MONRE, MOLISA and Government Office - 12 Members: Vice ministers of Ministry of Defence MOD, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment MONRE, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs MOLISA, Ministry of Science and Technoloty MOST, Ministry of Foreign Affairs MOFA, Ministry of Health MOH, Ministry of Security MOS; Ministry of Planning and Investment MPI, Ministry of Finance MOF, Ministry of Information and Communication MOIC, Ministry of Justice MOJ, Vietnam Union of Friendship Organizations VUFO. <p>Task: there are given 5 tasks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study and comment to Prime Minister the important, inter-sector issues, and mobilizing internal and international resources for overcoming the consequences of mines and toxic chemical after the war in VN. - Support Prime Minister in developing 5 years and annual plan to implement program 504, National action plan, Coordinate with other ministries and provinces in implementing approved program and plans. - Support Prime Minister to request ministries and provinces in implementing inter-sectors issues in overcoming the consequences of mines and toxic chemicals after the war in VN - Prepare progress reports - Take other tasks assigned by Prime Minister. <p>Standing Office of VN SC MTC: locate in MOD, headed by MOD vice minister – member ò VN CC MTC Operationg budget of VN SC MTX is balanced by state budget, allocated within ammual current budget of MOD, and used for meetings, workshops, research, field visits,of VN SC MTX.</p>
<p>13 Sep 2017 QD 730/QD BCD KP BM HH</p>	<p>Regulation of National SC on</p>	<p>Regulation of National SC on overcoming the consequences of mines and toxic chemical after the war in VN</p>
<p>9 Oct 2018 QD 406/QD-BCDKP</p>	<p>Approval Working Program of National Steering Committee</p>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landmines Clearance 50.000 ha per year - Check 100% persons and their relatives who affected by dioxin to provide asistnce’ Build 1 health center for dioxin affected victims - improve communication to mobilize fund for mine action activities <p>Policy making. 6 policies</p>

<p>BMHH</p> <p>Ban chỉ đạo QG Khắc phục hậu quả bom mìn và chất độc HH</p> <p>In V</p>	<p>on overcoming the consequences of mines and toxic chemical after the war in VN in 2018-2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government issues policy Management and implementation of mine action activities; and MOD has Guideline to implement - SC 701. Review and issue all policy relating to program 504 on mine action and 651 on toxic chemical clearance - VNMAC. Review national standard and standard operation procedure on mine survey and clearance - MOLISA. review and amend policy on victim assistance - MOH. complete national technical standard on environment relating to mine and toxic chemical - MOD. Rename the Technology Center for Environment treatment of Chemical Command into National Action Center for chemical and environment treatment under 701 SC. <p>Mine/ chemical clearance: 13 tasks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SC 701. Publish VN Mine Contaminated Map - VNMAC. implement Korea-Vietnam Mine action project in Quang Binh, Binh Dinh province <p>Victime assistance. 5 tasks</p> <p>Education, Communication. 17 tasks</p>
<p>1 Feb. 2019</p> <p>18/ 2019/ ND – CP</p> <p>In E and V</p>	<p>Management and implementation of mine action activities</p>	<p>Scope of mine actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non technical survey, NT, Technical survey TS, collect data, - Clearance ERW/landmines - Risk education - Victim assistance - Training and research on issue concerning mine actions <p>Portfolio of mine action: independent mine action and special mine action projects (in nationalhistorical sites, in important area for national security and defence, relating toxic chemical, component of other investment projects, mine action assigned by MOD)</p> <p>VN bomb and Mine Action Assistance Fund. Managed by MILOSA, aims to awareness raising, fund mobilizing and victim assistance. Funding for landmines risk education, support NTS and TS, clearance, orthopedic and rehabilitation services, emergency support for victims, resettlement, reintegration into community,</p> <p>Standard and Standard Operation Procedure SOP</p> <p>Develop, appraise and approval mine action programs and plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Province and national mine action programs: approved by PM or MOD - Province and national mine action plans: approved by PM or MOD

- Mine action projects: funded by ODA shall be in mine action plan, program. 100 ha of contaminated area shall be independent projects – not a component of other project
- MOD appraise Technical exclusion plan and cost estimation of projects
- PM approves ODA projects, MOD approves project funded by state budget, PPC approves project in province budget

Article 21. Information collected from NTS/ TS activities shall be sent to National Mine Action Center
 Information on clearance is sent to whom???

ERW/landmines Risk education and advocacy. is Korea=VN project follow this ???

Victims: who provides assistance?

MOD shall instruct the management, publishing, provision, exploitation and utilization of mine action data and information. Need MOD decision???

Article 31. VN National Mine Action Center

Article 33. Scope of international cooperation on mine action. 4 areas as training/ technology transfer/ exchange information, clearance, humanitarian aid. Korea VN mine project is limited within this regulation?

Article 35 Mandates of organization:

- **Government.** state administration managing on policy on mine action/ monitor progress, provide technical capacity certification, research, training on human resources, manage information,
- **MOD.** Manage activities NTS, TS, clearance, focal point of international cooperation....
- **MOLISA:** decide on risk education and victim assistance strategies; implement assigned projects/ update data on victims to send to National Mine Action center/ Manage VN bomb and mine assistance fund/ VN association for supporting UXO/mine action efforts.
- **MPI.** policy on ODA, Mobilize and allocate ODA
- **Ministry of Public Security.** develop plan on community security and safety in case of mines accidents
- **MOFA.** recommendations on international coordination and support to mine action/ participate treaties
- **MOF.** comment on ODA management, allocate budget for 5 year, annual plans of mine action, guidance
- **MOConstruction.** decide issuing of SOP and norm relating to NTS, TS and clearance
- **MOH.** administration manage of health care for victims, decide manage upgrading commune/ district medical stations ensure first aid for victims
- **PPC,** state administration of area under mine activities, provide local mine activity to VNMAC.

Article 47. National Steering Committee on mine action and toxic chemicals headed by PM; MOD is Standing Board, VNMAC under direction of PM and managed by MOD is coordination mine action activities.

		Inforce from 20 March 2019 Korea project shall follow this policy?
19 August 2019 6 th Draft Circular of MOD In E	Implementing government decree 18/2019/ND-CP	Is Korea project supports in this policy making process?
12 Nov 2010 TT 121/2012/TT – BQP In V and E	Quy chuẩn kỹ thuật quốc gia về rà phá bom mìn QCVN 01.2012/ BQP	National Technical Regulation 01.2012/ BQP on Mine Action Survey area : 5 persons commune PPC, Military, Security, Mapping, Statistical officers Survey team: team leader, 1 vice head team, 1 medican, 10 members. Clearance: Land team 25 members; Sea team 30 members Equipmenta
13 June 2017 BQP 6594/VP -TH In V	Develop Mine Survey Procedure to define contaminate area Kết quả thực hiện Dự án XD quy trình kỹ	Project conducted by Technical Consultancy and Quality Control Center of VNMAC, approved by MOD 1780/QĐ-BQP 11 May 2016. Objectives: Develop procedure to apply national wide; Test in 2 communes in Thua Thien Hue province Plan: 5 day training for Information management 5 day training for survey team Test in 2 communes Budget 106.400 USD including 80.000 USD from DFID UK, USA/ NPA Norways Clearance deep: 30cm Project completed Procedure is continued to complete within VNMAC. Not apply national wide.

	thuật xác định khu vực ô nhiễm bom mìn	

8. Other documents

- 8.1. Capacity assessment has 2 reports. Capacity and Need assessment report by USD project in 12/2016. and VN Mine Action Capacity assessment final report by KC MAP 31/5/2019.
- video clips

9. MTE Working schedule

ANNEX F: LIST OF PERSONS CONSULTED

KVMAP - MTR

List of people met: Vietnamese

In English	In Vietnamese
<p>VNMAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Nguyen Hanh Phuc, Deputy General Director VNMAC, Vice Chief Office 701 - Mr. Nguyen Van Nghiep, Deputy General Director VNMAC - Mr. Nguyen Van Ngo, Head of Survey & Clearance Division, KVMAP - Mr. Nguyen Trong Hung, Coordination Planning Unit VNMAC , Head of Planning and Coordinating Division, KVMAP - Mr. Nguyen Duc Thinh, Finance Unit VNMAC, Finance Officer of Planning and Coordinating Division, KVMAP - Mr. Nguyen Linh Giang, Head of Database Center VNMAC, Head of IM unit KVMAP - Mr. Nguyen Huu Thanh, Vice Head Coordination Planning VNMAC, Head of MRE KVMAP Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Chung, International Cooperation Unit VNMAC <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Bui Phuong Tra, Programme Analyst, Governance and Participation - Mr. Tran Quang Lam, Project Manager, KVMAP - Ms. Dinh Le Quan, S&C Component Manager, KVMAP - Ms. Nguyen Thanh Van, VA & MRE Component Manager, KVMAP <p>NGO</p>	<p>VNMAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ông Nguyễn Hạnh Phúc, Phó Tổng Giám đốc VNMAC, Phó Chánh Văn phòng 701 - Ông Nguyễn Văn Nghiệp, Phó Tổng Giám đốc VNMAC - Ông Nguyễn Văn Ngộ, Trưởng phòng Khảo sát và Rà phá, Dự án KVMAP - Ông Nguyễn Trọng Hùng, Phòng Kế hoạch Điều phối VNMAC, Trưởng phòng Kế hoạch và Điều phối Dự án KVMAP - Ông Nguyễn Đức Thịnh, Phòng Tài chính VNMAC, cán bộ tài chính phòng Kế hoạch và Điều phối Dự án KVMAP - Ông Nguyễn Linh Giang, Giám đốc Trung tâm cơ sở dữ liệu VNMAC, Trưởng phòng thông tin KVMAP - Ông Nguyễn Hữu Thành, Phó phòng KH Điều phối VNMAC, Trưởng phòng Giáo dục phòng tránh tai nạn bom mìn MRE KVMAP - Ông Nguyễn Ngọc Chung, Phòng Quan hệ đối ngoại VNMAC <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bà Bùi Phương Trà, chuyên gia Phân tích Chương trình, Quản trị và Tham dự - Ông Trần Quang Lâm, Quản đốc Dự án KVMAP - Bà Nguyễn Thanh Vân, Quản lý Hợp phần GDNCBM và HTNN Dự án KVMAP - Bà Đinh Lê Quân, Quản lý Hợp phần Khảo sát – Rà phá Dự án KVMAP

- Ms. Ta Thi Yen, Programmer, CRS
- Ms. Thu Ha, Mine Action Program, International Center
- Mr. Nguyen Duc Tuan, former Vice Chief of Engineering Command, Independent expert on Mine S-C policy and technical

Province

- Mr. Nguyen Tuan Thanh, Vice Chair PPC Binh Dinh province
- Mr. Lê Duc Nam, Vice Head of DMC Binh Dinh province
- Mr. Nguyen Van Hung, Head of engineering unit of DMC, Binh Dinh province
- Mr. Pham Huu Quang, Assistant engineering unit ở DMC, Binh Dinh province
- Mr. Nguyen Duc Thang, Head of International Cooperation Unit, DOFA, Binh Dinh province
- Mr. Nguyen Cong Vinh, Vice chair Quy Nhơn city
- Mr. Nguyen Xuan Phong, Vice chair Hoài An district
- Mr. Truong De, Vice chair Hoài Nhơn district
- Mr. Phan Dinh Hoa, Vice director DOLISA
- Mr. Phan Thanh Liem, Vice director, DOConstruction
- Mr. Liem, Vice director, DOET
- Teachers of Secondary School, Phuoc My commune, Quy Nhơn city
- Mr. Nguyen Thai Tuan, Head, and members of Clearance Team No.19, Ha Tay village, An Tuong Tay commune, Hoài An district, Binh Dinh province
- Mr. Vu Tuan Anh, Head, and members of Survey Team, An Son village, Hoài Châu commune, Hoài Nhơn district, Binh Dinh province
- Mr. Le Canh Hong, Head of SPMU Binh Dinh province
- Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Anh, QC officer, SPMU Binh Dinh province
- Mr. Ly Thanh Binh, IM Officer, SPMU Binh Dinh province

NGO

- Bà Tạ Thị Yến, Cán bộ chương trình, tổ chức CRS
- Bà Thu Hà, Chương trình hành động bom mìn, Trung tâm Quốc Tế
- Ông Nguyễn Đức Tuấn, nguyên Phó Tư lệnh công binh, Tư vấn độc lập về chính sách và kỹ thuật khảo sát rà phá bom mìn

Province

- Ông Nguyễn Tuấn Thanh, Phó Chủ tịch UBND tỉnh Bình Định
- Ông Lê Đức Năm, Phó Tham mưu trưởng, Bộ chỉ huy quân sự tỉnh Bình Định
- Ông Nguyễn Văn Hùng, chủ nhiệm công binh, Bộ chỉ huy quân sự tỉnh Bình Định
- Ông Phạm Hữu Quang, trợ lý công binh, Bộ chỉ huy quân sự tỉnh Bình Định
- Ông Nguyễn Đức Thắng, Trưởng phòng Hợp tác quốc tế, Sở Ngoại Vụ tỉnh Bình Định
- Ông Nguyễn Công Vinh, Phó Chủ tịch TP Quy Nhơn
- Ông Nguyễn Xuân Phong, Phó Chủ tịch huyện Hoài Ân
- Ông Trương Đề, Phó Chủ tịch huyện Hoài Nhơn
- Ông Phan Đình Hòa, Phó Giám đốc Sở Lao động Thương Binh Xã hội
- Ông Phan Thanh Liêm, Phó giám đốc Sở Xây dựng
- Ông Liêm, Phó giám đốc Sở Giáo dục Đào Tạo
- Các giáo viên Trường Phổ thông cơ sở xã Phước Mỹ, TP Quy Nhơn
- Ông Nguyễn Thái Tuấn, đội trưởng, và các thành viên Đội rà phá bom mìn số 19, thôn Hà Tây, xã Ân Tường Tây, huyện Hoài Ân, tỉnh Bình Định
- Ông Vũ Tuấn Anh, đội trưởng và các thành viên Đội Khảo sát bom mìn, thôn An Sơn, xã Hoài Châu, huyện Hoài Nhơn, tỉnh Bình Định
- Ông Lê Cảnh Hồng, chỉ huy Ban quản lý công trường tỉnh Bình Định
- Ông Nguyễn Ngọc Anh, cán bộ quản lý chất lượng, Ban quản lý công trường tỉnh Bình Định
- Ông Lý Thanh Bình, cán bộ quản lý thông tin, Ban quản lý công trường tỉnh Bình Định

List of people met or consulted: International

International staff of Un Agencies, Donors and INGOs	
<p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Caitlin Weissen, Country Director, UNDP Hanoi • Ms Sitara Syed, Deputy UNDP Country Director • Ms Catherin Phoung, ARR, Governance and Participation • Mr Nils Christensen, CTA Mine Action <p>Donors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Jung-Myung Cho, Deputy Country Director, KOICA • Ms Hoang Hanh Nguyen, ODA Specialist, KOICA • Mr Drew Basil, Political Military Officer, US Embassy, Hanoi • Mr Truong Tien Nguyen, UXO Political Specialist, US Embassy, Hanoi • Mr Justin Baguley, Counsellor, Economic and Development Cooperation, Australian Embassy, Hanoi • Mr Geary Cox, East Asia and Pacific, PM/WRA, State Department • Mr Rob Buck, Mine Action, UK DfID 	

INGOs

- Mr Jan Erik Stoa, Country Director, NPA Vietnam
- Mr Ed Rowe, Technical Adviser, VNMAC, NPA Vietnam
- Mr Faiz Paktian, Capacity Development Adviser, NPA Oslo
- Ms Helene Kuperman, Country Director, MAG
- Mr. Chuck Searcy, International Adviser, Review Project

Other organizations

- Mr David Hewitson, Fenix, UK
- Mr Ted Paterson, Consultant, Canada
- Mr Phil Bean, Adviser, PM/WRA, US State Department
- Ms Thao Griffiths, Ministry of Commerce
- Ms Arianna Calza Bini, GMAP, Geneva
- Mr Rob White, GICHD

ANNEX G: MINUTES OF MTR DEBRIEF 7 NOVEMBER 2019



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Vietnam – Korea Mine Action Project

KVMAP Mid-Term Review Debrief

Time: 15:00 – 17:00, Thursday, 07th November 2019

Venue: VNMAC, Thach That, Hanoi

MEETING MINUTES

I. Evaluation team's presentation on KVMAP Mid-term review debrief

II. Discussion

Mr. Nguyen Van Hoi – Director of Social Assistance Department, MOLISA

I agree with the evaluation of the team including project progress, budget disbursement, findings, recommendations.

I would like to propose that the meetings between representatives of UNDP, VNMAC and MOLISA who are in charge of decision making shall be more regularly. It will help to fix problems in time, especially in project management procedure. For example the payment for software company who has helped to collect information of 80,000 war victims in two provinces has not been made.

The small number of recently new mine victims is successful of project.

Increasing scope and target of VA could be considered because many war victims facing difficult in health care, education and livelihood. There is no discrimination between war and mine victims in the agreement between KOICA and MOD.

Some activities like capacity building, VA or setup hotline could be implemented in advance before completing victim database.

MTR report may have one part to discuss on the sustainability of project

Ms. Cho Jung Myung – KOICA Deputy Country Director

The debriefing is objective and helpful. It is comprehensive and constructive assessment. There is good collaboration among partners. It integrates with our view on project.

We need updated evidence on progress of S&C area. Could we clear 3000 hectare in 2020 when there is 5000 hectare cleared in 2018-2019.

We need to discuss more on the sustainability of project; how project connects with other mine activities?

Tomorrow in Seoul KOICA will have Opening Ceremony on improving cooperation with Cambodia-Laos-Mianma-Thailand and Vietnam to build peaceful community. I think Vietnam is good standard sample for future project.

The new vision and new project will be funded. It is important to know that what Vietnam wants to do more in next phase of project?

Independent team may be recruited to define this issue.

Ms. Caitlin Wiesen – UNDP Resident Representative

The findings on quality of S&C for sustainability of project is important because it integrates mine action with livelihood when people could live in safe land. Quality of S&C shall be improved.

We may consider to expand targeted victims, but recent victims are prioritized to help to reintegrate into society.

JGCC has two meetings per year is reasonable. But need to have more regularly meetings of experts in project management with improved participation of PPC.

Gender issue shall be more specific.

The MTR report may provide more on international experience and future project reflection.

How Vietnam will participate in South-South cooperation is interesting issue to discuss as it will take the chair of ASEAN and be the non-permanent member of UN Security Council in 2020.

Ms. Sitara Syed – UNDP Deputy Resident Representative

Capacity development is long term progress.

How could make it more meaningful is interesting to discuss in the report.

Mr. Nguyen Van Ngo – VNMAC Head of Survey & Clearance Division

I agree with MTE team debriefing. I and Mr. Nghiep have discussed with MTR Team.

By 25 October 2019, there are 14,500 hectare has surveyed and 2100 hectare has completed clearance.

The extend project for one year more is not necessary because more S&C teams have been mobilized. Now we have 23 survey teams and 53 clearance teams.

It is expected that all survey area will be completed by April 2020, then survey teams will move to clearance teams to complete clearance by August 2020.

To ensure S&C quality, each team keeps working on 0.3 hectare per day.

Mr. Nguyen Hanh Phuc – VNMAC Vice Director

The evaluation is objective, large scope and covers all project's components. The findings are correct.

Information sharing of VNMAC is still limited.

In coming time, VNMAC will focus to: (i) complete legal framework for MA in Vietnam approaching to international standard. (ii) Complete cooperation system and procedure between VNMAC and provinces, and (iii) adjust organizational structure of VNMAC that helps VNMAC to develop development plan to and beyond 2025.

VNMAC prefer to work with KOICA, UNDP and other international agencies to improve its working efficiency.

After MTR, project will have adjustment to accelerate progress.

III. Conclusion

The assessment of MTR Team is objective, comprehensive and correct.

MTR report may need to address more on project reflection, highlights priority issues

Thank you KOICA for its increasing involvement in regional MA.

All project components have slow progress and have problems to fix. In this capacity building is main cause of project's weakness.

JPCC will have meetings to discuss on (a) capacity building based on national development policy (for VNMAC); (b) Project management and (c) project implementation.

