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VIET NAM
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
(WASH)SECTORAL AND OR+ (THEMATIC) REPORT
January – December 2018

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C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BFHI	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
CLTS	Community-led total sanitation
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSD	Child Survival and Development
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DOET	Department of Education and Training
DOH	Department of Health
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAPRO	East Asia and Pacific Regional Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHD	Global Handwashing Day
GSO	General Statistic Office
HWTS	Household Water Treatment and Storage
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program (WHO/UNICEF)
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MIC	Middle Income Country
MICS	Multi Indicator Cluster Survey
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOH	Ministry of Health
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	Ministry of Investment and Planning
NCERWASS	National Centre of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
OD	open defecation
ODF	“Open Defecation Free”
OSP	One UN Strategic Plan

PCERWASS	Provincial Centre of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
PME	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of UNICEF
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
TWG	Technical Working group
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VHLSS	Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey
VIHEMA	Vietnam Agency of Health Environment Management
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WQT	Water Quality Testing

D. Executive Summary

1. Current situation

Universal access to clean, safe drinking water and improved sanitation continue as priorities for the Government of Viet Nam. While 91.9 per cent and 86.8 per cent of the total population (in 2016) have access to basic drinking water and basic sanitation services respectively, the challenge remains in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6.1 and 6.2 of sustainably and safely managed water and sanitation services for all with focus on quality of services. With its 40-year experience and strengths in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), UNICEF has comparative advantages over all other international organizations to support the government on WASH. UNICEF Viet Nam supports concerned ministries, i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Health (MOH) and Ministry of Construction (MOC), to address critical issues in water supply, water quality, sanitation and hygiene.

Traditionally, UNICEF has taken the role of connecting Viet Nam to international forums, particularly those relating to issues on child survival and development and WASH, as well as by facilitating the sharing of the Vietnamese experience worldwide. With its partnerships and global cooperation network, UNICEF is supporting Viet Nam with international good practices especially in the field on behaviour change on WASH practices.

2. Results

During the year of reporting, UNICEF provided technical assistance in WASH policy development at national level, and piloting policy implementation in remote areas of four provinces (Dien Bien, Gia Lai, Kon Tum and An Giang). UNICEF and national partners deployed communication tools on drinking water safety, household water treatment and storage, community-led total sanitation (CLTS), and school-led total sanitation and WASH in schools under the Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) programme.

Mutual Accountability Mechanism supported: Viet Nam is a member of the Standing Committee of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) for the three- year period from 2017-2020. In 2018, SWA nominated Viet Nam to be one of the first twelve countries in the world to implement the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, initiated by SWA. The participating Government were Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Construction (MOC), Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). Under UNICEF's coordination, the MOC was agreed amongst the ministries to take up the focal point role. UNICEF supported for the government to participate in regional and global technical discussion and formulating the priorities and plan to adopt the MAM.

“Open Defecation Free” national and provincial plans developed and finalized: UNICEF provided technical support to develop and finalize the National “Open Defecation Free” (ODF) plan and provincial plan in 62 provinces. These plans are pending for approval from the Ministry of Construction and Provincial authorities. UNICEF supported for the direct implementation of these plan in villages as demonstration models for national-wide scale up. 100 villages were certified “Open Defecation Free” (ODF) status, reached out to 200,000 people. Under the theme of the Community Led Total

Sanitation (CLTS), an addition of 125 villages reached the ODF status, benefited 250,000 people. The recent Evaluation of WASH programme during the 2012-2016 cycle noted that “Open Defecation Free” has been emerging as a new social norm. This serves as an important ground for the operationalization of the ODF plan at all levels.

Drinking water safety, sanitation and hygiene enhanced: through provision of supplies and improved infrastructure in the poorest villages at household and in school levels. In 2018, approximately 3,000 households in 6 communes and 60 schools of UNICEF supported provinces benefited from upgraded WASH facilities, ceramic water filters and hand washing and hygiene promotion activities. In addition, 18,000 children now practice healthy WASH behaviours and enjoy a cleaner school environment.

WASH IECD supported: During the current Country Programme cycle 2017-2021, UNICEF Viet Nam’s strategy on WASH focuses on promoting sustainable WASH services in favour of integrated early childhood development (IECD). This is a key agreed priority in the One UN Strategic Plan (OSP). Sustainable WASH will contribute to several OSP outputs and sustainable development goals to support risk resilience and climate change adaptation, apart from supporting the priority Output 1.2 of the Country Programme.

Handwashing with Soap practices enhanced: UNICEF supported for the organization of the celebration of the Global Hand Washing Day (GHD). This event was attended by 1,000 children and 50 provincial leaders and teachers in UNICEF focused provinces. This event raised the awareness amongst the children, who are the behaviour change driver in their school, family and community. This event not only benefited the attended children but also kick off the spill over effect that helps improving the HWS behaviour of a larger population.

WASH in school implemented: UNICEF continued the support the renovation of school WASH facilities in 40 schools in An Giang. With UNICEF’s support, the awareness of HWS enhanced amongst the students. The quality of drinking water was also improved by using the ceramic filter.

Ceramic filter production expanded: Through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), the selected ceramic filter producer expanded and improved production to be able to increase sales during the year 2018, making low-cost ceramic filters available in the market.

The WASH programme evaluation completed: The key findings and recommendation was shared with stakeholder to serve as evidences for programme development and policy discussion.

Challenges

Despite considerable progress in increasing coverage of sanitation over recent years, disparities in access to hygiene and sanitation remain a social challenge. In rural areas, access to an improved sanitation facility is 78 per cent, with 6 per cent of the population practicing open defecation (OD). The Central Highlands region and the Northern mountainous regions (the poorest regions in Viet Nam) have particularly high prevalence of open defecation. In addition, 2 in 5 households in the Mekong Delta use hanging latrines that releases excreta directly to the water bodies. Thus over 12 million people discharge their excreta into their immediate vicinity – 6 million defecating in open fields and another 6 million in bodies of water. A recent study by the World Bank reveals that only 13 per cent of the population wash their hands with soap at key moments, and this rate is even lower among ethnic minority groups.

The lack of access to water and sanitation and poor hygiene practices contribute to high rates of diarrhoea, pneumonia and parasitic infections. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are responsible for 10 per cent and 12 per cent of under-five child mortality respectively. One-third of children's deaths in Viet Nam is attributed to malnutrition which is closely linked with frequent incidences of diarrhoea and nematode infections (WHO, 2012).

Since recognized as a middle-income country, the flow of ODA to Vietnam has reduced significantly. The WASH sector has experienced withdrawal of several traditional donors. Consequently, there are significant gaps and challenges in funding vertical WASH programmes.

3. Future plan

To achieve SDG target 6, a recent evaluation of UNICEF's WASH programme shows that Viet Nam still needs much more investment in the WASH sector in both direct interventions for improved facilities for quality services and in capacity development. Hence UNICEF and other donors' support are needed to improve local capacity in WASH, but also to leverage Vietnam's investments in the WASH sector. This will assist Government to fulfil its commitment to the realization of the 2025 ODF Plan and of the 2030 Sanitation and Water (SWA) for all plan, contributing to the implementation of the National Action Plan for 2030 SDG agenda. UNICEF's planned support to capacity building, policy development, partnership and coordination is in line with Government commitment towards attainment of SWA targets and national development priorities.

E. Strategic Context of 2018

Viet Nam's economy in 2018 proved resilient with a gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of around 7 per cent (the highest growth since 2008, making Viet Nam one of the world's fastest growing economies), and real wage gains and job growth. The budget deficit has narrowed down slightly to 4 per cent of GDP in 2018, down from 4.3 per cent in 2017. However, 71 per cent of the budget was spent on recurrent expenditure (given the large wage bill and debt services) leaving little space for public investment. Foreign direct investment continues to be strong.

Poverty measured at the General Statistics Office (GSO)-World Bank national poverty line declined by almost 4 percentage points since 2014, to 9.8 per cent in 2016. Notably, poverty among ethnic minorities declined by 13 per cent, representing the largest drop in poverty among ethnic minorities in the past decade. Progress was also observed in non-income dimensions, from increases in enrolment in early childhood education and post-secondary education, to access to improved water and sanitation.

Viet Nam has attained significant progress with respect to improving rural WASH facilities over the last decade with improved hygienic water at 91 per cent, improved sanitation facilities at 78 per cent and open defecation (OD) at 5.8 per cent. However, progress in sanitation and hygiene is very slow and disparities remain, based on geographical location, ethnicity and social status. The highest prevalence of OD is in Central Highlands (21.9 per cent) and the Northern Mountainous Region (12.9 per cent) – both home to many ethnic minority groups. Disparities across ethnic groups are discernible with 26.8 per cent of ethnic minority groups defecating in the open against 2.4 per cent amongst the Kinh/Hoa ethnic majority households.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 revealed another detrimental sanitation practice, namely that 36.5 per cent of households in the Mekong River Delta use hanging latrines that directly release excreta into water bodies, affecting over 12 million people, including 3.6 million children. In total, an average of approximately six million people are defecating in open fields, with another six million defecating directly into bodies of water. According to MARD, in 2018 rural coverage for hygienic drinking water supply was 88.5 per cent against a national coverage of 95 per cent. Notwithstanding this accomplishment, the 2018 MARD annual report revealed that more than 49 per cent of rural water supply sources does not meet the national quality standard.

Higher rates of unsafe child faeces disposal were also noted with similar disparities based on ethnicity. Generally, 57.7 per cent of mothers and caregivers disposed under-two children's excreta hygienically by either dropping or rinsing into a latrine or by training their children to use a latrine. Comparatively only 27.5 per cent of ethnic minority households disposed children's faeces safely against the 63.9 per cent Kinh/Hoa counterparts.

Awareness and application of hygiene practices are low. In Viet Nam, 86.3 per cent of households have access to a specific hand washing facilities with the presence of water and cleansing agent or soap, with the lowest coverage being in the Northern Mountainous region at 75.5 per cent, followed by Mekong Delta at 80.9 per cent and the Central Highlands at 81.4 per cent¹. Accessibility to specific hand washing facilities with preferred cleansing agents was highest amongst the richest quintile (97.7 per cent) while amongst the poorest quintile it stood at 65.6 per cent. Nonetheless, hygienic standards lagged behind, as evidenced by a UNICEF supported study that revealed poor hand washing practices, a basic necessity for child survival. In the study, only 23.8 per cent of mothers reportedly practiced hand washing principles at the recommended critical times². The following critical practices were revealed: only 36.2 per cent of mothers often washed their hands with soap and water after defecating, 14.9 per cent after cleaning the bottom of their children and after disposing children's excreta, 22.8 per cent before eating, and 19 per cent before and after preparing food³. A recent observatory study by the World Bank further revealed that only 13 per cent of mothers or caregivers complied with hand washing practices with soap at key moments. An impact evaluation revealed similar trends with even lower rates among poor households and ethnic minority groups⁴.

Leading causes of child morbidity and mortality are attributable to diarrhoea, pneumonia and parasitic infections with lack of access to water and sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices being major predisposing factors to such high rates. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are responsible for 10 per cent and 12 per cent of under-five child mortality respectively. A third of child mortality in Viet Nam is attributed to malnutrition as a link with frequent incidences of diarrhoea and nematode infections⁵.

In 2018, the Government of Vietnam adopted targets of SDG6.1 and 6.2 of WASH and already produced Viet Nam's progress report against SDG targets, in which target 6.1 and 6.2 were included. A 2017 Prime Minister's Decision on an action plan for SDG achievements started its implementation

¹ Having a specific place with water and soap/ cleansing materials is a proxy-indicator representing enabling environment for hand-washing behavior and is relatively easy to monitor as against observing hand-washing.

² Hands washing at critical times include: after defecation, after cleaning the bottom of a child, before feeding a child or before eating, etc.

³ MOH, 2010

⁴ WSP (2014) Impact Evaluation on hand washing with soap Vietnam

⁵ WHO, 2012

in 2018, in which there is a shifting focal role of rural sanitation management from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Construction. This unfortunately slowed down UNICEF and MOH joint effort to finalize the National ODF Plan.

With support from Government through the National Targeted Program of New Rural Development (NTP), and development partners, the coverage with rural hygienic water supply increased from 86.2 per cent in 2017 to 88.5 per cent in 2018, while that for rural hygienic sanitation increased from 69.6 per cent in 2017 to 73.4 per cent in 2018, according to MARD and MOH reports.

Following the Prime Minister's approval of the National Program of Water Safety Plan in 2016 and the Government's commitment to turn Viet Nam into an ODF country by 2025, water quality and ODF have become priorities of not only the Government, but also the International community, for which all partners worked jointly and allocated resources. Partnership between rural water supply and sanitation has been able to gather many sector partners through its various forums such as the sanitation working group, the sustainable water working group and the Global SWA partnership, where all participating members work together for the achievement of SDG 6.

However, a big challenge of the sector has been limited resources from the State and other stakeholders to financially support water and sanitation. Since the beginning of 2017, there has been no existing national program for rural water supply and sanitation and at the same time there have been budget cuts for the sector from development partners, including from UNICEF, the World Health Organisation (WHO), the World Bank and other international NGOs.

F. Results in the Outcome Area

A number of important outputs were achieved during the reporting period. With UNICEF's advocacy, Viet Nam, in its capacity as a Standing Committee member of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), agreed to be one of the first twelve pioneer countries to implement the Mutual Accountability Mechanism, initiated in 2018 by SWA. The mechanism supports the enhancement of sector coordination for joint planning, monitoring progress made by each agreed partner toward the acceleration of the achievement of SDG 6.

With technical support from UNICEF, MOH completed finalization of the National Action Plan of "Open Defecation Free (ODF) and all 62 provincial ODF plans, which are being appraised by the Ministry of Construction, the leading Government agency as assigned by the Prime Minister to manage sanitation issues of the SDGs.

In 2018, UNICEF support enabled An Giang province to organize the Global Handwashing Day (GHD) event to promote hand washing with soap and hygienic sanitation usage. A total of 1,000 lower secondary and primary school children and 50 leaders and teachers from various sectors such as National Center for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (NCERWASS), Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education and Training (DOET), Center of Preventive Medicine (CPM) and Center of Communication for Health and Education (CHE) participated in the event, which was covered by a wide range of media, including National and An Giang TV stations and An Giang print media outlets. Prior to the GHD, UNICEF supported a creative initiative of educating children about hand washing with soap. An artist came to work with the children

in creating meaningful and beautiful wall paintings of hand washing with soap in the lower secondary school, where the official event was organized. During the event, the children were very proud to show their creative painting products. It is expected that children's hand washing behaviour will improve, and hence contribute to improved health and nutritional status of children and adults in the community.

There was continued development of ceramic filter production in the piloted site in An Giang thanks to the special partnership between MARD, the private sector, international NGOs and UNICEF for increasing access to clean drinking water for disadvantaged populations. The producer was able to supply more than 4,000 quality pieces of the filters to two IECD provinces of An Giang and Dien Bien, and to three Damrey typhoon affected provinces of Thua Thien Hue, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen. The producer worked directly with the international experts to improve the shape of the filters, which look much nicer than the original ones. Hopefully, with the improved aesthetic appearance, the producer will increase its sale rapidly in the coming years, targeting the low-income population.

12,000 children including 5,880 girls in 40 schools and 18,000 community people benefitted from WASH interventions, through the promotion of Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS), Open Defecation Free (ODF) and school WASH renovations, which continued in IECD provinces and An Giang. Furthermore, approximately 15,300 school pupils (7,490 girls included) are enjoying safe drinking water during the school days through provision of ceramic filters to 60 schools of An Giang and Dien Bien. During the reporting year, 100 new villages were verified and certified as ODF villages and 125 other villages went through CLTS triggering sessions. New ODF villages have benefited 200,000 people in the communities.

Capacity Building for Humanitarian Response: In late 2017, Typhoon Damrey caused fatalities and affected the lives of approximately four million people, including one million children and two million women. Total economic damage and loss was estimated at US \$332.8 million. Utilising Central Emergency Response Funds, UNICEF implemented a WASH project with 99,780 beneficiaries, including 43,231 children and 56,549 adults. Building on the lessons learned of this experience and following successful UNICEF advocacy, the government has established a "WASH in emergency working group" led by government and co-chaired by UNICEF, which ensures more responsive and coordinated actions taken jointly whenever such emergencies happen.

With technical support from UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) and Global WASH Cluster, a Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) training course was organized for 30 national and 3 sub-national Government participants. The course was combined theory in class and practice in the field, ensuring the Government counterparts' RNA capacity improved. At the end of the training, all participants were confident to say that they all would be able to do RNA well if and when an emergency occurred.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): A nation-wide systematic assessment of Viet Nam's capacity of DRR, preparedness and response were conducted. The objective was to assess the capacity gaps and seek to answer why children and vulnerable people are severely affected by disasters and to provide recommendations to close these gaps including those severely affecting children such as drought, saltwater intrusion and water scarcity and sanitation. A child-centred disaster risk assessment was conducted. The intervention provides a methodology to map and assess all kinds of vulnerabilities and

risks children face, including water and sanitation. At sub-national level in Ninh Thuan, a number of cross-sectoral interventions involving all concerned sector and WASH were conducted.

4. Results Assessment Framework

Indicators	2017	2018
Rural Hygienic Water Supply coverage	86.2%	88.5%
Rural Hygienic sanitation coverage	69.6%	73.4%
<i>Sources: MARD and MOH annual reports</i>		

Despite limited funding resources available compared with the planned, UNICEF was able to attain encouraging achievements in WASH in 2018. Achievements of 2018 targets included the finalization of the national ODF and 62 provincial ODF plans, WASH promotion in 60 schools of An Giang and Dien Bien and ceramic filter promotion in provinces. CLTS triggering was initiated in 125 villages, benefiting 250,000 people and 100 villages were certified with ODF status, which cover a population of 200,000 people. However, some targets, especially WASH targets in the three IECD provinces, were not achieved, as implementation has not been fully completed due to shortage of funds.

G. Financial Analysis

Effectiveness: The majority of planned 2018 WASH activities were completed. The planned amount for WASH activities for period 2017-2021 is USD 3,965,000. The 2018 planned budget for the planned activities of the year was USD **1,540,298** while the available and expenditure amount was only **1,257,731** for 2018 (it should be noted that most of the funded amount was for WASH in emergencies). In fact, some 2018 planned WASH activities could not be started due to funding shortfalls. Hence, the achievements against the expected results were not fully met. Most of the funds were used for WASH in schools and WASH promotion in communities for the achievements of ODF status, increased WASH in school and clean drinking water coverage, and improved hand washing practices in the hard to reach communities. Additional funds were allocated for improved enabling environment for WASH such as development of national and provincial ODF plans of action, and guidelines for implementation of the national water safety plan program.

Efficiency: The evaluation of the WASH programme 2012-2016 shows that the causal pathways between inputs of the WASH programme to outcomes and impact still hold. The government's commitment to continuing investment in WASH, especially in behaviour change and in sanitation, social norms and behaviour change will take a long time to achieve, thus continued support from UNICEF and partners and development of sustainable approaches is critical.

Equity: In light of decreasing resources for the WASH sector from development partners overall, and UNICEF in particular, there is a need for flexible thematic funds to enable the Country Office to fulfil its commitment to scale up sanitation and improve water quality in disadvantaged and hard to reach communities. Such inputs would enable UNICEF to leverage Government's resources and commitment to achievement of "Open Defecation Free" in Viet Nam by 2025 and improved water and sanitation for all by 2030.

**Table 1: Planned budget for the thematic sector:
Thematic Sector 6: WASH - Viet Nam
Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2018 (in US Dollar)**

Intermediate Results	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
24-01 Water	RR	9,020
	ORR	206,362
	ORE	1,208,425
24-02 Sanitation	RR	63,336
	ORR	53,155
Total Budget		1,540,298

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources - Regular (*add ORE: Other Resources - Emergency, if applicable*)

² Planned budget for ORR (*and ORE, if applicable*) does not include estimated recovery cost.

**Table 2: Country-level Thematic contributions to thematic pool
Thematic Pool 6: WASH**

Thematic Contributions Received for Thematic Pool 6 by UNICEF Vietnam in 2018 (in US Dollars)

Donors	Grant Number*	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
The United States Fund for UNICEF	SC1499030140	196,000	186,667
Total		196,000	186,667

*N.B. According to IATI grant numbers must be listed in reports. For a complete list of the grant numbers for the Thematic contributions received, look at the accompanying excel document *2017 Non-Humanitarian Thematic Reports due by Business Area and grant number*, and verify using ZGMVREPTRACKOVERDUE report in VISION, as explained on page 6.

**Table 3: Expenditures in the thematic Sector
Thematic Sector 6: WASH Vietnam
2018 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)**

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
24-01 Water	986,741	168,505	7,365	1,162,611
24-02 Sanitation		43,403	51,717	95,120
Total	986,741	211,908	59,082	1,257,731

Table 4: Thematic expenses by Results Area**Thematic Sector 6: WASH Vietnam****2018 Expenditures by Results Area (in US Dollars)**

Programme Areas	Expense
24-01 Water	62,092
24-02 Sanitation	43,403
Total	105,495

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes**Thematic Sector 6: WASH****Vietnam****2018 Expenditures by Specific Intervention Codes (in US Dollars)**

Specific Intervention Codes	Total Utilized (US\$)
24-01-01 WASH - Enabling environment (policies/strategies, coordination, regulation, financing, planning-monitoring-review, sector capacity development and professionalization)	1,122,792
24-01-99 Technical assistance - Water	28,693
24-02-05 Sanitation - eliminating open defecation in peri-urban and urban communities	65,301
26-06-01 Parliamentary engagement for policy advocacy	7,021
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	33,924
Grand Total	1,257,731

Table 6: Planned budget for 2019**Thematic Pool Area 6: WASH****Vietnam****Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2019**

Intermediate Result	Funding Type	Planned Budget ¹	Funded Budget ¹	Shortfall ²
24-01 Water	RR	9,049	7,294	1,755
	ORR	207,036	166,879	40,157
	ORE	1,212,372	977,219	235,153
24-02 Sanitation	RR	63,543	51,218	12,325
	ORR	53,328	42,985	10,343
Sub-total Regular Resources		75,592	58,512	14,080

Intermediate Result	Funding Type	Planned Budget ¹	Funded Budget ¹	Shortfall ²
Sub-total Other Resources - Regular		1,472,736	1,187,083	285,683
Total for 2019		1,545,328	1,245,595	299,733

¹ Planned and Funded budget for ORR (*and ORE, if applicable*) excludes recovery cost. RR plan is based on total RR approved for the Country Programme duration

² Other Resources shortfall represents ORR funding required for the achievements of results in 2019.

H. Future Work Plan

The focus for 2019 is accelerating implementation of on-going and committed activities. Such activities will encompass promotion of WASH in schools, promotion of ceramic filters and finalization of the guidelines for implementation of the national program of water safety plan. To boost access to safe drinking water through expansion of ceramic filter, production will be promoted through advocating for the establishment of an additional production site in one of the Northern Provinces. Additionally, promotion of alternative methods of household water treatment and safe storage and ODF promotion in UNICEF's three focus provinces will be strengthened, and efforts will be directed at accelerating the approval of ODF plans for launching and implementation. Partnership and coordination among sector partners will be enhanced for the achievement of SDG target 6.

I. Expression of Thanks

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to all the donors who have generously contributed towards WASH funding for Viet Nam, which enabled UNICEF to achieve annual programme results. Thematic WASH funding is extremely important to Viet Nam within the context of low level of other funding resources for WASH and will continue to enable us to support Viet Nam's efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

J. Annexes: Human Interest Stories and Donor Feedback Form

1. Human Interest Story 1: **Clean hands, good health**
<https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/stories/clean-hands-good-health>
2. Human Interest Story 2: **Small change, big impact**
<https://www.unicef.org/vietnam/stories/small-change-big-impact>



for every child

UNICEF Viet Nam

Add: Green One UN House, 304 Kim Mã, Ba Đình, Hà Nội

Tel: (+84 4) 3850 0100 / **Fax:** (+84 4) 3726 5520

Email: hanoi.registry@unicef.org

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