Vietnam
Joined: January 2014

Highlights

- The new Government Decree 100/2014/NDCP on the Marketing and Use of Nutrition Products for Young Children was a critical milestone for the country to ensure that children have access to the best possible nutrition in their first two years of life.
- The Government has developed the Operational guideline for social marketing of nutrition products and is scaling up their social marketing approach.
- Extension of maternity leave to six months has been successfully included in the approved Labour Code Amendment. The promotion of the rights of female workers is also included in the Labour Code and is being complemented with a guiding decree on implementation of the rights.

Under five stunting: 19.4%
Low-birth weight: -
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding: 17.0%
Under five wasting: 5.7%
Under five overweight: 4.6%
Women Anaemia 15-49 years: 14.1%

*data sources detailed in Annex 1

*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker
The EES acts as the Common Results Framework (CRF) by which all supporting stakeholders are aligning their nutrition efforts behind. Roles and responsibilities of each line ministry are well defined in the EES and it is operationalised with a five year Eutrition Eational Plan of Action developed by the MoH. The Eational Action Plan on Eutrition and /nfant and zoung Child Feeding is nutrition sensitive and implementation of the EES has been integrated into the plan. These MoH action plans on nutrition and young child feeding are decentralised to the provincial level. Vietnam is exploring the feasibility of including regional nutrition strategies, which align with the NNS, into these regional plans.

The Nutrition Cluster Group is the multi-stakeholder platform which engages with key representatives from across sectors and external to the government. In principle, every six weeks, participants from various ministries including Health, Agriculture and Disaster Risk Management, institutes, universities, United Nations (UN) agencies, civil society, donors and global initiatives convene to work towards an agreed set of objectives and priorities. These meetings are co-chaired by the Director of the National Institute of Nutrition and the UNICEF Head of Nutrition.

The Provincial Plan of Action 2013-2016 on Integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and Nutrition is being implemented by the MoH at commune and district levels. A periodical exercise to monitor the implementation of nutrition policies on an annual basis is conducted by the Government. The Eational Eutrition Programme of the E/E created a formal Eational Eutrition Surveillance System to track the implementation process of the EES; however, there are no clear tools to track cross-sector collaboration. A midterm review of the EES is in process and the result will feed into the adjustment of the plan annually based on performance and priorities.

Although, the NNS has not been costed, the NNS acts as a legal foundation for the government to approve and allocate yearly budget for nutrition, especially for the health sector (nutrition-specific programs). Resources for implementation are mobilised and allocated as part of their alignment with the NNS.

Nutrition-specific spending in the public budget is tracked and reported annually, however, nutrition-sensitive programmes have proven to be difficult to track and monitor. Some funds are provided by other external stakeholders including UN agencies and donors at national and/or sub-national levels. Tracking and reporting of external funds has proven difficult to track and monitor.