



# Proposal

## Support the Second National Study on Violence against Women and Girls (2017-2019)

### BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

<b>Project Title</b>	Support the Second National Study on Violence against Women and Girls in Viet Nam
<b>Objective of the Project</b>	To support the Second National Study on Violence against Women and Girls in Viet Nam
<b>Funding Agency</b>	<b>Australian Embassy in Vietnam</b>
<b>Managing Agent</b>	<b>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Viet Nam</b> Address: Green One United Nations House 304 Kim Ma Street, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi Tel.: (84-4) 3850 0330 Fax: (84-4) 3726 5520 Website: <a href="http://vietnam.unfpa.org">http://vietnam.unfpa.org</a>
<b>National Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Department for Gender Equality of Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)</b>  a) Address: 12 Ngo Quyen Street, Hoan Kiem district, Ha Noi, Viet Nam b) Phone number: +84-4-3939.3144 - Fax number: +84-4-38269.551
<b>Co-Implementing Partner</b>	<b>General Statistic Office in Vietnam</b> a) Address: Building A9, Com Vong Str., Dich Vong Hau Ward, Cau Giay Dist., Hanoi, Vietnam b) Phone number: +84 (4) 3754 0421 (ext. 11) Fax number: +84 (4) 3793 0297
<b>Estimated project duration</b>	24 months (2017-2019)
<b>Project location</b>	Nationwide survey in Viet Nam, across all 6 eco-geographical regions of Vietnam and rural / urban areas, including purposive sampling of Lao Cai and Son La provinces
<b>Total project budget</b>	USD 700 000, of which USD 450,000 funded by Australia Embassy and USD 250,000 co-financed by UNFPA
<b>Contact persons</b>	<b>Ms. Astrid Bant, Representative of UNFPA Viet Nam</b> Email: <a href="mailto:bant@unfpa.org">bant@unfpa.org</a> Tel: (84-4) 3850 0320 and/or Ms. Phan Thi Thu Hien, Gender Specialist, Gender Team Leader Email: <a href="mailto:phan@unfpa.org">phan@unfpa.org</a> Tel.: (+84-4) 3850 0330 Mobile: (+84) 123 6022 787
<b>Date of submission</b>	July 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2017

## **1. Background and rationale**

Gender equality is not only a stand-alone right, but also a powerful driver for economic growth and social development. Gender inequality is a result of unequal power distribution between women and men, and girls and boys, exacerbated by ongoing discrimination, weakness in laws, policies and institutions, and social relations that normalize inequality. Empowering women and girls is one of the best ways to foster economic growth and to achieve security. International experience provides strong evidence that gender equality, and economic growth and development, are mutually reinforcing and significantly correlated. Hence, promoting gender equality is smart economics and the right thing to do.

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a serious human rights violation and has harmful socio-economic consequences. For example, violence, or fear of violence, restricts women's lives and opportunities. It limits women's social and economic participation and can have a lifelong impact on women and their children. It creates significant strain on national economies with escalating costs in health care, social services, policing and the justice system. This violence takes many forms, including violence in the home, sexual abuse of girls in school, sexual harassment in the workplace and on the street, child marriage and trafficking in women and girls. VAWG and the lack of economic and social empowerment of women are therefore connected and mutually reinforcing. The evidence from research around the world shows that gender inequality is the root cause of VAWG.

Viet Nam has made good progress on its gender equality targets under Millennium Development Goal 3. The national legal framework for gender equality and women's empowerment has been strengthened. However, prevalence of VAWG remains high and poorly addressed.

In 2009-2010, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported the General Statistics Office (GSO) to conduct the first *National study on domestic violence against women* (2010). This survey showed that about 58 per cent of ever-married women aged 18-60 reported that they had experienced some form of violence (physical, sexual and/or emotional) at least once in their lifetimes by their intimate partners (mainly current or former husbands), and of those, 87 per cent never sought help from any formal service or authority. Government and civil society organizations have used these results in numerous speeches, documents and strategies, and have officially put VAWG on the political agenda for discussion and action in Viet Nam. The results have also informed what was originally a UNFPA initiative, the "Stop Violence against Women" campaign, and is now an annual mainstay that unites government, civil society and development partners in the struggle against VAW in Viet Nam.

It is now important to conduct a second study to take stock of developments over the past eight years, to inform the next phase of concerted effort, and to design a more effective response to address bottlenecks and emerging issues. This study will also help provide data to measure changes in VAWG, identify sustained gaps and challenges in the country after ten years of government effort to respond, and provide key Sustainable Development Goal

indicators regarding VAWG in Viet Nam. The lack of reliable data is a major obstacle for developing policies, programs, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and tracking of accountability to address VAWG. At present, data on VAWG in Viet Nam are fragmented, collected mostly on a case-basis, and by their nature unable to inform questions of national prevalence and the impact of national strategies and investments. They are also unable to summon the attention of policy and decision makers in the way a repeated national survey will do.

The Vietnam Government has long recongnized the importance of addressing data gaps. Therefore, strengthening national database system on GBV is included as one key indicator under the National Strategic Programme to develop of the social service system of Government (2016-2020). It is also a key indicator in the National Thematic Programme (NTP) on GBV prevention and response (2016-2020). MOLISA is a State Leading Agency to implement those programmes. To provide inputs for national database on GBV and to measure changes after 10 years of implementing the Law on Domestic Violence and the Gender Equality Law, MOLISA looks for support to conduct the national survey on VAW. However, although the Government has approved the NTP, no budget is allocated for collecting data on VAWG. Thus MOLISA proposed the Second National Survey on VAWG under the PIP of MOLISA and UNFPA. MOLISA also expects the survey could be extended to collect data on other forms of GBV outside of family setting. In meetings between MOLISA, UNFPA with GSO, GSO commits to conduct the survey on VAW if MOLISA could raise fund for the survey. MOLISA has thus requested that UNFPA, as the leading UN agency on VAWG in Viet Nam, provide support to conduct this study.

This proposal outlines the study objectives, study design and research methodology, deliverables, participating partners, organization and management, communication strategy regarding study results, study plan and an estimated budget.

## **2. The objectives of the proposed project**

The contribution from DFAT aims to support the Second National Study on Violence against Women and Girls in Viet Nam. The second national study will have similar objectives to the first study, with the following extensions:

- (1) To estimate the prevalence, frequencies and forms of gender-based violence against women and girls aged 15 to 60(this includes data to monitor relevant SGD indicators, in particular indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2.);
- (2) To assess the extent to which VAWG is associated with a range of health and socio-economic outcomes;
- (3) To identify factors that may either protect or put women and girls at risk of gender-based violence;
- (4) To document and compare strategies and services women and girls use to deal with gender-based violence, perceptions of VAWG, and the extent to which women and girls understand their legal rights;

- (5) To provide estimates of economic costs of VAWG at the household, regional and national levels;
- (6) To identify any changes in the VAWG situation in Viet Nam during the period 2010-2018.

By comparison, the second study will be broader than the first. As violence against women and girls prevents them from achieving social and economic equality, this survey will explore the important economic and social consequences of VAWG. In the previous study, the primary focus was on health consequences. Therefore, while data on prevalence, frequency, types of violence, as well as risks and protective factors, will continue to be collected for the purpose of comparison with the first survey, the new study will collect additional data that can be analyzed to provide estimates of the economic costs of VAWG at household and individual levels, which can also be aggregated at regional and national levels (the survey sample will be designed to be nationally representative). In addition, VAWG will be explored beyond the issue of domestic violence (which was the focus of the first study) to include its manifestations in other community settings such as, schools, health care facilities, and workplaces.

The results of the study will not only inform the Government of Viet Nam for policy development and programming but also contribute to the measurement of the prevalence of violence against women in Asia-Pacific region.

### **3. Study design and research methodology**

The study will consist of a quantitative component (a population-based survey) and a qualitative component (in-depth interviews and focus group discussions) to provide comprehensive information on the conditions surrounding VAWG, as well as gaps and challenges in addressing the issues in Viet Nam.

#### ***Quantitative component of the study***

The quantitative survey will replicate the methodology developed in the first national study, originally drawn from the *WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence* (2005). Specifically, the second survey will be a cross-sectional, nationwide, household survey in design, with a sample of women aged 15-60, representing all six economic-geographical regions of Viet Nam. These respondents will come from households that will be selected in a multi-stage cluster sampling strategy with enumeration areas (EA) and list of households drawn from the annual *Population changes and family planning survey (PCS)*, the latest one was conducted on 1 April 2017.<sup>1</sup> With a defined 95 per cent confidence level, the PCS's sample design will allow for reliable estimates of key indicators on violence against women and girls for the six economic-geographical regions, for urban and rural areas, for Kinh and non-Kinh populations, and for the entire country. If the data permit, estimates representative for some largest ethnic minorities will also be produced.

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<sup>1</sup> The sample size of the PCS is 7640 EAs, accounting for 1.7 per cent of the total households in Viet Nam.

In addition to the selection of EAs based on the sampling frame of the PCS 2017, a relevant number of EAs, proportional to number of households in the two provinces of Son La and Lao Cai, will be included in the sampling frame of the second survey. The purpose of including these two provinces is to provide baseline data on VAWG for intervention projects supported by the Australian Government, the key donor for this study, on the economic empowerment of local women. Therefore, the sampling frame will be designed to have separate representation for these provinces as well.<sup>2</sup>

Different from the previous survey sample, which includes women aged 18-60, the second survey sample will be extended to cover women aged 15-60. The minimum age of 15 is justified because this could be particularly relevant for the monitoring of the SDG indicators and for comparability at international level. Besides, the second survey aims to address violence against women and girls, thus including those under 18 will provide more information than the previous survey.<sup>3</sup>

The sample will be drawn from all women in this age group regardless of their marital status, including those who never had a partner and those who are dating or cohabiting. It should be noted that the sample will not include male perpetrators because of ethical issues. The survey questionnaire, adapted from the questionnaire of the previous survey, with additional questions (especially on the history of violence in a woman's life cycle and the costs of VAWG), will document all forms of violence (physical, emotional, sexual and economic) by different perpetrators at different stages of women's lives up to the age of 60, including information on violence against women and girls that happened even before they were 15 years old, and in different contexts, including family, schools, work and public places, as well as other settings.

### ***Qualitative component of the study***

The qualitative component will be undertaken at a later stage of the study, when preliminary results of the quantitative data analysis are available. The objective of the qualitative research is to gather supplemental knowledge to fill in information gaps that cannot be explained by quantitative data alone, and to triangulate or validate the quantitative findings. In order to define the scope and focus of the qualitative component, a number of steps need to be taken, including a desk review of existing VAWG literature, review feedback from field workers, preliminary findings from the survey of quantitative components and discussions of possible areas and topics for further investigation. Qualitative data collection will be conducted (through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions) with a diversified sample of victims and male perpetrators of VAWG and members of communities where VAWG takes place, key informants from government agencies, institutions, mass and civil society organizations, as well as service providers. Data collection tools will be adapted from the generic WHO guides. Sites for data collection will be different from those participating in the

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<sup>2</sup> There may be cases in which some selected EAs, based on the sampling of the PCS 2017, will also be located in Son La and Lao Cai. This means that Son La and Lao Cai will be oversampled, and thus, the weights of the EAs in these 2 provinces will be adjusted accordingly to ensure unbiased results for the Northern Midlands and Mountain region.

<sup>3</sup> Interviews of respondents aged under 18 will require approval of parents or care givers.

quantitative component, for ethical and confidentiality reasons, and should be in provinces having projects or programmes on VAWG in order to identify and select among local victims. These sites should also allow representations of the North, the Center, and the South, as well as rural and urban areas in Viet Nam.

### ***Economic costs of VAWG***

As presented earlier, an important area of the study inquiry is the economic cost of VAWG at individual and household levels, which can also be aggregated at regional and national levels. The concept of cost is complex and may take on different meanings across contexts and disciplines. In the economic sense, costs are the value of resources foregone as a result of a particular action or state of affairs. Likewise, ‘opportunity cost’ implies a counterfactual argument of what would have been if it had not been for an action or situation. In measuring the economic cost of VAWG, the term “direct costs” refers to costs associated with the provision of a range of facilities, resources and services to a woman or girl as a result of her being subject to violence. Examples are the costs of crisis services, accommodation services, legal services, income support and health and medical services. It may also include the cost of replacing damaged or lost household items, replacing school uniforms and equipment when children change schools, etc. Indirect costs, including opportunity costs, refer to income lost or forgone because of the impact of violence and the costs of opportunities which the participant has lost as a result of being in or leaving a violent relationship. Examples of this would be loss of employment and promotion opportunities, decreased productivity, lower earnings, lost school days, lowered quality of life, etc.

The second national study will consider both types of economic costs of VAWG, namely the direct and indirect costs. Specific questions on violence-related costs will be included in the questionnaires to collect data that allow reliable estimates which can be aggregated to GDP figures. Prominent experts on costing, national and/or international, will be recruited to develop this part of the study. Although there are non-monetary costs such as behavioral impacts, health impacts or inter-generational transmission of violence, this study does not consider such aspects due to the lack of applicability of existing methodologies to developing countries. The study will therefore focus only on monetary costs at individual and household levels to aggregate them for regional and national economic impacts.

### ***Ethical considerations***

Because of the sensitivity of the subject, the *Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women*<sup>4</sup> will be strictly applied to both components of the study.

## **4. Deliverables**

Over the course of two years, the project will produce the following deliverables:

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<sup>4</sup> *Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women.* Geneva, World Health Organization, 2001.

1. A study report that presents the combined findings of quantitative and qualitative components will be available in both English and Vietnamese as product of MOLISA and GSO for nationwide dissemination. The report will also be available on GSO's and MOLISA's website.
2. A unique data set collected from the national survey will be made available and accessible to concerned organizations or individuals for further analysis and use when needed, with a specific application procedure.<sup>5</sup>
3. Fact sheets and policy briefs derived from the study results, for the purpose of advocacy, aimed at eliminating VAWG. This will be sent to key government offices, national stakeholders, as well as international actors working on VAWG in Viet Nam.
4. A national dissemination workshop will be held at the end of the project to present research findings and to disseminate the reports. Participants will include representatives of ministries, the National Assembly, academia, mass organizations, media, civil society and international organizations.

## **5. Management and implementation structure**

DFAT's contribution in this proposal will be treated as a part of the UNFPA and the Government Country Programme for 2017-2021 to support the Viet Nam Government to collect data on VAWG, which contributes to the generation of baseline data for monitoring and reporting on SDG 5.2. The second national study is one key activity in the Biannual Work Plan of 2017-2018 of the UNFPA-supported project to the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) under the UNFPA Country Programme 2017-2021. MOLISA is the State Leading Agency responsible for the implementation of the Gender Equality Law and for addressing gender based violence against women. MOLISA is the key data user and will coordinate all relevant Government agencies and stakeholders to ensure Government ownership. MOLISA will disseminate the study results and advocate for data use.

With strong technical assistance of UNFPA, the survey will be implemented by the General Statistic Office (GSO), the Government Agency responsible for conducting census and key national population-based surveys. GSO has extensive expertise and experience in conducting national survey, census, particularly data collection and analysis on VAW (GSO conducted the first national study on domestic violence in 2010). It has a strong national network of local statistical offices with trained field workers. Within the GSO, the Social and Environmental Statistics Department will be the key agency responsible for the survey, in collaboration with the Population and Labour Statistics Department.

For the qualitative component, the research will be undertaken by a local research institute with rich experience in qualitative studies of gender equality and gender-based violence (to be identified and recruited later by UNFPA and the Australian Embassy in Viet Nam).

UNFPA Vietnam is a leading UN agency, which has supported GSO conducting census and different household surveys in Vietnam for last 40 years. UNFPA also deeply involved in technically supporting GSO to conduct the first national study on domestic violence in 2010.

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<sup>5</sup> As discussed for the first survey it is strongly recommended to have a policy and application procedure to ensure proper use, analysis, acknowledgements of ownership, ethical authorship etc.

For this project, UNFPA will be (i) responsible for providing technical assistance, and for the overall coordination of the study; (ii) recruit national and international consultants/experts to technically support the study; (iii) liaising with relevant participating UN Organizations and facilitating communications with relevant stakeholders and the media to ensure the study to be conducted as planned, and the results of the study will be advocated for use.

At regional level, UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO) is supporting countries in the Asia-Pacific region in measuring violence against women. Therefore, UNFPA APRO will work closely with UNFPA in Vietnam to provide technical assistance and support the GSO in conducting the survey, including study design, tool development, data analysis, and report writing. The involvement of UNFPA-APRO will assure a linkage of this study with the regional project on “kNOwVAWdata” funded by DFAT to UNFPA-APRO. This study will therefore contribute to knowledge sharing and communication as well as raising awareness on VAW prevalence data in the region.

The Economic and Development Cooperation Unit of the Australian Embassy, the donor for the study, will be involved to make sure the participation of the Embassy in all relevant public and advocacy events to advocate for data ownership and data use. As the elimination of VAWG is part of the five-year development cooperation programme between Viet Nam and Australia, data and findings of the study will also be used for planning, monitoring and evaluation of this programme, particularly for interventions in Lao Cai and Son La provinces.

For the overall organization and management of the study, a National Steering Committee will be established to take on overall responsibility for the study. The Committee will be led by leaders of MOLISA and GSO. Members will include Directors, Deputy Directors and experts of the GSO Social and Environmental Statistics Department, GSO Population and Labour Statistics Department, MOLISA Gender Equality Department, MOCST Family Department, Maternal and Child Health Department of Ministry of Health, leaders of Central Communist Party, and leader of PCSA.

A Technical Advisory Board for the study will be established. The Board will have members who are technical experts in related fields (statistics, gender particularly gender-based violence, costing, child research), officers of the Economic and Development Cooperation Unit of the Australian Embassy, and UNFPA specialists. The experts from WHO and UNFPA at regional and HQ will also be involved to provide technical support and guidance for the research.

## **6. Study communication and advocacy, and follow-up research**

As mentioned in the previous section, and given the keen interests of government, data and evidence generated by this study will be extensively used by relevant line ministries, such as MOLISA and MOCST, as well as other stakeholders, like the Communist Party and women’s rights organizations. Use of the previous study shows important subsequent actions, including the incorporation of VAWG indicators in National Strategy of Gender Equality during the period 2011-2020, the development of the National Action Plan on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control up to 2020, the introduction of guidance and handbooks to integrate domestic violence prevention in the actions of the Communist Party and the Women’s Union,



etc. The revision of the Gender Equality Law, a policy to stop violence in schools, work on economic empowerment of women, and the essential services package for VAW survivors, to name only a few areas, will benefit from the evidence that the follow-up survey will generate. In addition, UNFPA will take the advantage of its convening role to collaborate with the government, other UN Agencies and development partners to launch a series of policy advocacy and outreach activities on VAWG, with the new data. It should be noted that at the international and global level, the data have relevance for monitoring specific SDG indicators under Goal 5. A Communication and Advocacy (C&A) Plan to advocate for moving from data to action will be developed from the inception of the study. This will allow for the most effective dissemination and advocate for use of the newly generated data, including further in-depth analyses of the data by relevant stakeholders. It is also important to develop a mechanism for key partners (MOLISA, GSO and MOCST) to take ownership of the data. To that end, a plan will be developed outlining how these partners will be engaged, and how they will use the study findings and raw data to address VAWG. Besides these key partners, other audiences for the study will include: the Parliamentary Committee for Social Affairs (PCSA), which is responsible for the appraisal and endorsement of policies and legislations regarding gender equality; the elected members of the Assembly working on gender equality; the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Security; Vietnamese Women's Union and the National Committee for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam; the Vietnam Fatherland Front; research institutes; civil society organizations; mass media; UN agencies and other development partners.

When the results of the study are available, UNFPA will discuss with all relevant stakeholders on data utilization. Following are some key actions that will be followed up by UNFPA after the result of the study is released:

- Discuss among key stakeholders to develop a plan of how data should be utilized to enhance actions to address domestic violence and gender-based violence;
- Conduct further analysis of the raw data to maximize data use, and explore in-depth different issues of VAWG;
- Continue disseminate the study results at both central and local levels to advocate for data use to improve policies and programmes aimed at preventing gender-based violence;
- MOCST, MOLISA, GSO and other relevant agencies to develop policy briefs and IEC materials for different target audience using findings from the study:
  - MOCST as Stage Managing Agency on Domestic Violence Law and GSO will further analyze and publish a set of data related to domestic violence against women to support the development of improved programmes to address domestic violence;
  - MOLISA and GSO to develop a data package on violence against women to address wider gender-based violence issues;
  - MOH and GSO to develop data package for health sector.

It should be noted that the implementation of the C&A Plan, as well as follow-up activities, such as further, in-depth research and outreach, will not be included in this proposal. UNFPA will develop a separate proposal to raise funds for these activities by the end of the study.

## **7. Plan for reporting and project visibility**

There will be an official launch to kick-start the project involving all stakeholders and the donor. UNFPA Viet Nam will be responsible for reporting to DFAT. Progress of the project will be reported twice annually to DFAT detailing progress of activities and results achieved in relation to project's objectives, project constraints and challenges and how they are mitigated. An interim financial report will also be developed and submitted. Joint field monitoring and reviews with DFAT staff will be organized. Good practices will be documented and shared both nationally and internationally. An assigned Programme Specialist of UNFPA Country Office will lead and guide the process. Visibility of UNFPA and key partners as well as the DFAT-Australian Embassy will be ensured in several events, such as the project launch, or via media.

## **8. Main mechanisms of managing financial resources**

This project will be treated as part of UNFPA-funded project to MOLISA for 2017-2021. Therefore, it will comply with the UN's operating guidelines and financial management procedures, particularly the HPPMG and the UN-EU Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT). These documents are the main reference documents for financial and administrative management rules and regulations for implementing the Hanoi Core Statement on Aid Effectiveness, simplifying the project management system, reducing intermediary money management and transfer steps, while matching the typical characteristics of the project (many units participating in the project and most of them have their own bank accounts). At the same time, the project also complies with Vietnamese Government's current regulations on financial management for non-refundable ODA.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established at MOLISA. It will open a bank account at a commercial bank and has its own stamp to receive grants from UNFPA, and be responsible for the project's accounting and financial management. The account will be used to receive and use UNFPA's financial support. The account at the State Treasury will be used to receive and use counterpart funding of the project. The PMU will be responsible for receiving funds, managing finance, keeping records/vouchers, and settling financial transactions with donors in accordance with the current regulations of the Government and at the request of donors.

The invoices/vouchers of the project activities will be recorded to the PMU and the project will fulfil tax and other financial obligations in accordance with the Government's current regulations as well as the Government's commitments towards the donors.

The fund recipients will report on the receipt or use of funds to the PMU periodically or upon request.

## **9. Work plan**

Given that the methodology and the capacity to roll out the national survey were already transferred to the GSO in the first survey (2009-2010), we estimate that the second survey

could begin in early 2018 and the results could be made available for dissemination by early 2019.

Within this proposed time frame, the following activities will be tentatively carried out as per the calendar below:

Activities	2017				2018												2019		
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch workshop</li> <li>- Develop detailed technical outline of study, detailed survey plan, survey design and tool development</li> <li>- Sampling and pretest tools</li> <li>- Training of trainers (ToT), training of field workers</li> </ul>																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field work and data collection</li> </ul>																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data entry, processing and data check</li> </ul>																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data analysis</li> <li>- Qualitative study</li> <li>- Report writing (both quantitative and qualitative)</li> </ul>																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report publishing</li> <li>- Dissemination workshop</li> </ul>																			

## **10. Estimated Budget**

Regarding financial requirements, it is estimated that 700,000 USD will be needed for both the quantitative and qualitative components of the second study. Of this budget, 250,000 USD will be funded by UNFPA and 450,000 USD will be from the Australian Embassy in Viet Nam. A tentative budget allocation is presented in the table below:

### **Budget allocation**

<b>Order</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Research and Technical Cost</b>	<b>70,000</b>
	Develop detailed survey plan and research outline	
	Sampling	
	Questionnaire and survey manuals	
	Data analysis and report writing	
<b>2</b>	<b>Training and Field Work</b>	<b>445,000</b>
	Pretest of questionnaires	
	Training for supervisors and field workers	
	Pilot test	
	Data Collection	
<b>3</b>	<b>Data Processing</b>	<b>25,000</b>
	Data entry and data check	
	Data processing	
<b>4</b>	<b>Workshop Cost and advocate for data use</b>	<b>74,000</b>
	Launch workshop	
	Dissemination workshop	
	Printings, publication of survey report on key findings	
<b>5</b>	<b>Contingency (bank charges, unexpected costs)</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Administrative Cost</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Total survey cost</b>	<b>664,000</b>
	<b>UNFPA Overhead cost (8 per cent)</b>	<b>36,000</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>700,000</b>

*Note:* \* All the costs are estimated for both quantitative and qualitative components of the study.  
 \*\* All the costs are estimated, including most effective expenses for technical meetings, documents, materials and stationary needed to conduct the relevant work.  
 \*\*\* UNFPA overhead cost is calculated as 8 per cent of 450,000 USD