



Project Information Document/ Identification/Concept Stage (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 13-Feb-2020 | Report No: PIDC196848



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)	Environmental and Social Risk Classification	Project Name
P171511		Low	Vietnam Time Use Survey Production
Region	Country	Date PID Prepared	Estimated Date of Approval
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Vietnam	13-Feb-2020	
Financing Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	
Investment Project Financing	Government of Vietnam	General Statistics Office (GSO), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)	

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PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	0.54
Total Financing	0.52
Financing Gap	0.02

DETAILS

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Trust Funds	0.52
AusAID-World Bank Strategic Partnership in Vietnam	0.52

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Vietnam is a remarkable success story of rapid growth, poverty reduction and shared prosperity. Beginning with the launch of the Doi Moi reforms in the late 1980s, Vietnam sustained rapid economic growth rates that catapulted the country from the bottom ranks of poor nations to the lower middle-income status in one generation. With GDP growth averaging 5.5 percent annually, real per capita GDP more than tripled between 1990 and 2017, and more than 43 million people were lifted out of poverty, using the national poverty line.



The poverty rate in 2016 was 9.8 percent, and extreme poverty – measured by the \$1.9 per day international poverty line - has been nearly eliminated. Unlike other fast-growing economies, Vietnam has not experienced major increases in income inequality, with its income Gini coefficient (0.35 in 2016) remaining substantially lower than China, Indonesia and Thailand. The country achieved widely shared prosperity. Since 2010, the average consumption of the bottom 40 percent of the consumption distribution grew 5.6 percent annually, continuing a trend from the past two decades. Social indicators greatly improved too, underpinned by wider access to basic services including broad access to primary education, health care, and vital infrastructure such as paved roads, electricity, piped water, and sanitation.

Past success naturally led to ambitious goals for the future. The Socio- Economic Development Plan (SEDP) for 2016 – 2020 aims to achieve a per capita GDP of US\$ 3,141 - 3,261 by 2020. This translates into 6.5 - 7 percent annual growth, which the country is on track to achieve. The SEDP also lays out an ambitious agenda for inclusion and service delivery which provides for continued drop in the poverty rate by 1.3-1.5 percent point per year, expanding health insurance coverage to 80 percent of the population and reducing child malnutrition rates to below 10 percent.

The poverty agenda in Vietnam is now substantially distinct from the broader agenda around shared prosperity and delivery of social services. The poverty reduction agenda now largely revolves around the need to close the gap in poverty and living conditions among marginalized groups, more remote populations, and, particularly, ethnic minorities, which constitute only 14 percent of the population, but 73 percent of the poor. The prosperity agenda on the other hand, rests in large part on implementing reforms to boost productivity, move up the global value chains and create more modern jobs. In addition, there is a broader agenda around the sustainability of broadly inclusive public service delivery in a context of the rapidly aging population and the rise of the middle class. Gender inclusiveness is an important consideration in all these aspects, as it contributes to both economic development and greater social inclusion.

Vietnam has so far made progress in some aspects of improving gender equality in education, health, voice and economic empowerment. Primary and junior secondary school net enrolment rates are practically the same for boys and girls, and now more female students attend school than males at the upper secondary and tertiary education levels. From 1990 to 2015, maternal mortality fell from 233 to 58.3 deaths per 100,000 live births and infant mortality dropped from 44 deaths per 1000 live births to 15, with no difference between boy and girl infants. There has been an upward trend in the share of women in wage work. Women now account for more than 65 per cent of the total labor force employed by the FDI sector. At 78 percent labor force participation of women is very high.

But Vietnam still faces many persistent challenges on gender equality. It has one of the most skewed sex ratio at birth in the world with boy births outnumbering girl births by 114 to 100. Gender based violence is a serious problem. Thirty-two percent of ever-married women reported that they had suffered physical or sexual violence from their husbands at some time in their lives. There are still significant challenges to women's economic empowerment too, even though participation rates are relatively high. At 22 percent, the share of women in unpaid family work in 2016 is double that of men. Only one in four managers or leaders is a woman, instead, women are disproportionately represented in the low-paying "service and sales"



occupation groups. Women earn close to 13 percent less than men for the same work, while women's primary role in household chores and care work constitutes a considerable brake on women's labor participation and returns to livelihoods. All these differences are much larger and persistent between ethnic minorities men and women.

The traditional role of women as care givers in Vietnam partly drives the significant gaps in many factors influencing women's labor market outcomes. The disproportionate representation of women in low paying occupations is less driven by their aspirations while they are young (in fact, girls aspire for higher paying jobs), but more so by women's selection of jobs that provide a better work-life balance when they become adults (World Bank, 2018). This association holds even after controlling for education and occupation selection driven by gender identity. Thus, women's demanding work on household chores influences their labor market decisions, compounding traditional discrimination and contributing to poorer labor market outcomes for women in comparison to men.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Lack of gender disaggregated data has hampered government's efforts to monitor gender gaps. A set of national gender development indicators was approved by the Prime Minister in 2011. Out of 105 indicators, 67 could not be disaggregated by gender and 25 were completely missing. Among the later were time use based indicators. The GSO is now working on a new set of National Statistical Indicators for Gender Development (NSIGD), and plans to drop indicators where data will not be available. It is therefore important to expand the availability of gender disaggregated data for computing important indicators and keep them in the revised NSIGD.

Availability of gender disaggregated time use data is a key gap requiring immediate attention. It is important to keep indicators that measure the burden imposed by household chores on women not only for valuing women's contributions in the households, but also understanding how public policies affecting women's use of time (e.g. child care provision) can reduce gender gaps in labor market outcomes and promote equity. The role of women in domestic work and gaps between men and women differs significantly between ethnic groups, rural and urban areas, by demographic profile of the households and time (season) of the year. Time use data disaggregated by gender, age group, rural/urban location, ethnicity and region is needed to get a complete picture on how women's role in household chores and care work influences labor market decisions; identify services that can reduce time spent on unpaid work and; how public policy can shape these outcomes.

General Statistics Office (GSO) has a comprehensive survey program but none of the surveys adequately captures intra-household time allocation. The biennial Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey (VHLSS) and the quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS) record hours worked in various occupation. Both do not capture the hours spend on domestic chores. ActionAid conducted a proper time use survey in 2015. This was limited geographically and has a small sample size of less than 900 people. In addition, its data are not part of official



statistics since the GSO was not involved in the survey. The GSO is now considering including a time use survey in its own survey program in the near future.

The GSO is deemed generally capable - with its 6,000 staff complement at the central, provincial and district level as years of collecting data - but remains weak on some methodological aspects. The Statistical Capacity Indicator (SCI) score portrays the capacity of a country's statistical system based on a diagnostic framework assessing the following areas: methodology; data sources; and periodicity and timeliness. Among these, Vietnam scores highest on data sources (100) and lowest on methodology (60). An indication of this is their limited capacity to implement a time use survey, not having implemented one before. The GSO therefore requested support to develop and test time use survey methodologies and implement a nationally representative time use survey in Vietnam.

This grant supports the GSO to implement a nationally representative time use survey. At the same time, the World Bank shall provide technical assistance on methodology through a Bank executed ASA. Both are funded from the Gender Pillar of the Second Australia Bank Partnership (ABP II) Trust Fund. The national time use survey will fill an existing data void, generate disaggregated official statistics for the NSIGD and crucially, build the capacity for the GSO to implement time use surveys as part of its survey program.

In addition to revealing gendered patterns of paid and unpaid work and care, a Time Use Survey offers data that is valuable for policy and planning in key areas including human capital development, economic productivity, health, city planning, transport and infrastructure. A TUS yields data on population-wide patterns of time with family, exercise, eating and sleeping which signals a country's well-being and burden of disease trajectory, and is also relevant for sports and culture planning. It highlights labour force issues such as rates of temporary or casual employment, and structural impediments to improved household income; and it can highlight occupational segregation and ceilings for certain populations on account of hours of paid and unpaid work to maintain their livelihoods. A TUS provides data on time spent commuting, the number of trips and the forms preferred by social groups, which is useful for ensuring that transport sector planning meets economic and social needs. This can also be informative for estimating pollution exposure through traffic fumes. A first TUS also provides a baseline for tracing the impact of new labour market and social policies such as parental leave for fathers. (UNECE. (2013).

The World Bank has been a key partner to the GSO on statistical capacity building, and past efforts have paid off. In 2009, the GSO received a TFSCB grant (TFSCB 095152 - Statistical Development Strategy). With support from the grant, Vietnam's National Strategy for the Development of Statistics was developed and approved, providing the framework for the coherent development of the national statistics system. This was followed up by the TFSCB 013722 in 2013 that aimed to improve dissemination of Vietnam's national statistics. Another TFSCB grant is awaiting implementation – this time to modernize statistics production in Vietnam. The support from the World Bank, other development partners and most importantly the GSO's own commitment have significantly improved Vietnam's statistical capacity. This grant is a continuation of this partnership.



Relationship to CPF

The Vietnam Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for the 2018-2022 period has three focus areas: (1) Enable inclusive growth and private sector participation; (2) Invest in people and knowledge; (3) Enhance environmental sustainability and resilience. Governance is a cross-cutting area. This project directly contributes to CPF Objective 5 under Focus Area 1, which aims to “broaden economic participation of ethnic minorities, women and vulnerable groups”. Through increasing the availability and use of gender disaggregated data, this project will contribute to sharing knowledge and strengthening policies and programs that address emerging challenges to women’s economic empowerment. Providing gender disaggregated time use data improves knowledge on how demanding work on household chores influences their labor market decisions. This strengthens advocacy for policies to improve labor market outcomes for women. Additionally, women’s domestic burden is amplified among ethnic minorities, a target group of CPF objective 5, also aligned to one of the five strategic shifts under the current CPF. The project indirectly contributes to other objectives of the CPF too, by providing the necessary data to factor the gender impact of different project designs in terms of how they affect the intra-household distribution of work.

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C. Project Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The overall development objective of this project is to (i) increase the availability and use of gender disaggregated statistics and (ii) build the GSO’s capacity to implement a time use survey in its own survey program in future years.

Key Results

The PDO results of the grant are as follows:

1. Successful completion, publication and launch of a nationally representative time use survey implemented by the GSO.
2. The number of gender disaggregated time use indicators reported in the NSIGD using the time use survey data.
3. Number of policy, strategies and advocacy documents citing the time use report or making use of the time use data within 24 months of completion of the survey.
4. Number of users downloading time use survey reports or indicators within 12 months of publication of the report.

D. Preliminary Description



Activities/Components

The project will have three components, namely (i) Survey preparation and data collection, (ii) Data analysis and dissemination and (iii) Project management. Activities to be financed under each component are described in detail below.

Component 1: Survey preparation and data collection

1. This component finances the costs for fieldwork preparation and data collection. The main activities include (i) household listing and sampling, (ii) preparing the survey plan, (iii) finalizing questionnaires and survey manuals based on drafts produced under the BETF TA activity, (iv) TOT of GSO core staff by the international experts, (v) enumerator training, (vi) data entry software programming and data entry, with the aim of optimizing use of tablets in the data collection process, (vii) data enumeration, and (viii) quality control and field supervision activities.
2. The entire survey preparation and data collection process is anticipated to take place over three months in the last quarter of FY 19. The TOT will be led by the World Bank team to build the capacity of about 15 core GSO staff. GSO staff will then lead training of enumerators, software programming, field work planning and supervision. They will take primary responsibility over the management and implementation of the survey, with the World Bank team providing the necessary supervision support.
3. While not exhaustive, envisaged costs the project shall pay for under this component include (i) training costs for enumerators, team leaders and supervisors, (ii) DSA and travelling allowances for enumerators, team leaders and supervisors (iii) fees for enumerators, field guides and translators, (iv) consultancies for IT services, (v) laptop hiring fees and/or purchase of tablets, modems and battery packs, (vi) transportation costs, including car hire for field work and airfares for travel to and from Hanoi for survey personnel (vii) communication costs – including internet data costs, sim cards and server maintenance, (viii) stationery and printing costs and (ix) incentives for respondents. The government shall pay any remuneration and salary allowances or bonuses for GSO personnel in connection to this activity.

Component 2: Data Analysis and Dissemination

1. Both the data and reports from the survey will be made available to the public. This component therefore covers data analysis, reporting and dissemination activities for both the data and the report. Its main activities are (i) data cleaning, anonymization and metadata documentation, (ii) data analysis and survey report writing, (iii) report consultations and dissemination events. The consultations and dissemination events shall be organized in Hanoi. Social media will be exploited to maximize the audience for the reports. The GSO will write the report with technical assistance from the World Bank, provided under the abovementioned BETF.
2. The project will thus finance the following expenses (i) consultancies for data anonymization and documentation as well as report writing, (ii) printing and publication costs including editing and translation and (iii) technical consultations and dissemination workshops.



Component 3. Project Management.

1. This component will finance a professional audit of the project and the operating costs — i.e. reasonable costs of goods and services required for day-to-day coordination, administration, and supervision of project activities by the implementing agency. This includes project coordination, procurement and financial management.

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Environmental and Social Standards Relevance

E. Relevant Standards

ESS Standards		Relevance
ESS 1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2	Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
ESS 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 4	Community Health and Safety	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 7	Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Relevant
ESS 8	Cultural Heritage	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 9	Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

Legal Operational Policies

Safeguard Policies	Triggered	Explanation (Optional)
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No	The project will not be implemented on any international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No	No part of the project activities will be implemented in a disputed area, so the policy is not triggered.

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The environmental risk rating is Low. The project does not involve any physical infrastructure improvements or works of any kind or any analytical, advisory or other activities which could have or lead to downstream physical, social or environmental impacts. The collection, analysis, storage and sharing of anonymized data are expected to result in negligible environmental risks and impacts. The social risk rating is Low. No physical



works are proposed and the project does not involve analytical, advisory or other activities which could have or lead to downstream social impacts. Rather, the project will support data collection and analysis that could have significant social benefits. Currently, ESS1, ESS2, ESS7 and ESS10 are relevant.

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Contact : Obert Pimhidzai Title : Senior Economist
Telephone No : 5777+8379 / Email :

Contact : Helle Buchhave Title : Senior Social Development Spec
Telephone No : 202-458-7817 Email :

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower : Government of Vietnam

Implementing Agencies

Implementing Agency : General Statistics Office (GSO), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)

Contact : Van Luu Vinh Title : Director of International Cooperation
Telephone No : 02437343785 Email : luuvinh.gso@gmail.com
Department

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>