



Voluntary National Survey for Monitoring of Progress in Asia and the Pacific towards the Implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Background

This voluntary national survey will provide information on progress regarding the implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development¹ and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Asia and the Pacific.² Results from the survey will be reported and discussed at the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023.

The ICPD Programme of Action provides an invaluable framework to guide Member States in enhancing the quality of life and well-being of every individual and promoting human development by underscoring the interrelationship between development policies and programmes, human rights, and economic and social development. At the 20-year Asia-Pacific regional review of the Programme of Action, in 2013, ESCAP member States adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. This Declaration serves as region-specific guidance on population and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the 2018 intergovernmental meeting for the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration, a monitoring framework was presented to ESCAP members and associated members to monitor progress in implementing the recommendations of both documents in the region. This framework was based on existing SDG indicators and targets to reduce the reporting burden on member States. The ESCAP Committee on Social Development, during its sixth session in 2020, endorsed the monitoring framework, noting that it would serve as an essential tool for voluntary, regular assessment and reporting of progress of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration.³

At the Committee session, several member States recognized existing data gaps and lack of capacity at the national level in collecting, generating and disseminating reliable sex- and age-disaggregated data. In preparation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023, ESCAP, with support from UNFPA, has developed a survey based on the monitoring framework to assist member States in collecting data and monitoring the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration. The survey is highly qualitative in nature, aiming to understand countries' progress and achievements in all priority action areas,

¹ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

² Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ ESCAP/CSD/2020/3.

along with key challenges and lessons learned. Additionally, ESCAP has compiled quantitative information on the SDG indicators identified in the monitoring framework and is providing this information to member States along with the survey. The data are sourced from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Suggestions for completing the Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey

The survey should be completed by countries, through their national focal points on population and development. The survey and attached monitoring framework⁴ are structured according to the priority actions identified in the Report of the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference.⁵ As the Programme of Action of ICPD is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that completion of the survey involves a consultative process with ministries and departments responsible for implementing the priority action areas and reporting the associated SDG indicators, and with the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders.

ESCAP is sending the survey to member States as a Word document and as a PDF document. Member States are invited to respond to it directly in the Word document. For the check boxes, please double click on them to insert a check mark.

The survey and associated documents can be downloaded from the ESCAP website at: www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference.

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by **31 March 2023**, by email, to: escap-sdd@un.org Please do not hesitate to contact **escap-sdd@un.org** should you have any questions.

I. Contact information

Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.

Country: Vietnam	
Ministry/Office/Agency: the Ministry of Planning and Investment, Foreign Economic Relations Department	
Name contact persons (First and Last): [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Title/Position: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Telephone: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

⁴ See ESCAP/CSD/2020/3 (see Annex IV).

⁵ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

Mailing address: the Ministry of Planning and Investment, 6B Hoang Dieu, Hanoi, Vietnam Webpage: https://www.mpi.gov.vn/en/Pages/default.aspx	
Please indicate whether the completed survey may be posted on the ESCAP public website of the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference.	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>

II. National coordination mechanism for implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

1.1	Is there a national coordination mechanism to support implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development? If “yes”, please provide information for the question below. If “no”, please skip section III below.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.2	Name of the coordination mechanism and website link if available: <i>Please elaborate:</i> The General Office for Population – Family Planning (GOPFP) is an organization under the Ministry of Health (MOH) which functions as advisory body to assist the Minister of Health in state management and law enforcement on population and family planning. Link: http://www.gopfp.gov.vn		
1.3	Year of establishment: <i>Please elaborate:</i> In 1961, the Government issued Decision No. 216/CP dated December 26, 1961 on guided childbirth for the people in the whole country, by the Prime Minister concurrently the head of the National Steering Committee until 1975. On April 11, 1984, the National Committee on Population and Birth Control was established by the decision of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam. The Committee supported the Council of Ministers in directing the planned population and birth control, presiding over the coordination between agencies and mass organizations in implementation of planned population and birth control throughout the country. Since 1997, the Government decided to make December 26 as Vietnam’s Population Day. In 2001, the National Committee on Population and Family Planning merged with the Committee on Child Care and Protection to form the Vietnam Commission for Population, Family and Children, a ministerial-level agency. In 2002, the Committee on Population - Family Planning was merged with the Committee on Child Care and Protection to form the Commission for Population, Family and Children. In 2007, the Committee on Population, Family and Children was dissolved, and the State management function on population and family planning was assigned to the Ministry of Health (MOH/GOPFP).		
1.4	What level does the coordination mechanism operate at:	<input type="checkbox"/> Prime minister or highest level of government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minister <input type="checkbox"/> Director <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Please elaborate:</i> 	

1.5	Are civil society organizations included as members of the coordination mechanism? Some social and professional organizations, such as Vietnam Family Planning Association (VINAFFPA), Vietnam Women Union, Vietnam Farmer Association and Vietnam Youth Union participate in this coordination mechanism.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.6	Does the coordination mechanism have formalized Terms of Agreement or other formal operating agreements? If “yes”, please elaborate on the functions of the coordination mechanism: The General Department of Population and Family Planning (GOPFP) was established to assist the Minister of Health in state management in the field of population and family planning, including population size, population structure and population quality, directing professional and technical activities on population and family planning nationwide. Link: BỘ Y TẾ/TỔNG CỤC DÂN SỐ - KHHGĐ, VIỆT NAM	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7	How often does the coordination mechanism meet? <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly <input type="checkbox"/> Ad-hoc, as needed <input type="checkbox"/> The committee has not yet met	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):	
1.8	Contact information, including mailing address, telephone/fax, email and website link for members of the coordination mechanism: please elaborate: Website: http://moh.gov.vn , BỘ Y TẾ/TỔNG CỤC DÂN SỐ - KHHGĐ, VIỆT NAM Email: [REDACTED] ĐT: [REDACTED] Fax: [REDACTED]		

III. Challenges and successes in achieving progress concerning priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

The following sections cover the 11 priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. Please answer the questions in regard to the specific priority area mentioned in the text. This is to help measure which priority areas are characterized by **challenges** and by **progress**, as well as identify any **achievements**, **good practices** and **lessons learned** that can be shared with other countries regarding specific areas.

A. Poverty eradication and employment

Overall policy environment		
1.A.	<p>Are any priority actions for poverty eradication and employment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate:</i> If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2021-2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: contents on poverty eradication and employment are included in this strategy.</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerating science, technology, innovation to considerably increase productivity, quality, efficiency, and competitiveness of the economy. - Developing human resources, education, and training to meet the demand on high quality human resources for the fourth industrial revolution and international integration. - Strengthening industrialization, modernization; promoting the restructuring of the economy associated with the reform of the growth model, improving productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness; developing digital economy and society. - Constructing and developing synchronous and modern strategic infrastructure systems, economic zones, ocean economy, use urban areas as dynamic force for regional development and strengthening rural development. - Developing socio-culture, implementing the social progress and justice, improving the people's material and spiritual life. - Strengthening resource management and environmental protection; proactively preventing, combating and limiting the impacts of natural disasters, and adapting to climate change <p>(e) its impact: Nationwide</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.A.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “poverty eradication and employment” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link check.</p> <p>National Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021-2030 (link: https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735)</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2021-2025</p> <p>(c) its main elements: similar to the national socio-economic development strategy for the period 2021-2030 (in 1A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerating science, technology, innovation to considerably increase productivity, quality, efficiency, and competitiveness of the economy. - Developing human resources, education, and training to meet the demand on high quality human resources for the fourth industrial revolution and international integration. - Strengthening industrialization, modernization; promoting the restructuring of the economy associated with the reform of the growth model, improving productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness; developing digital economy and society. - Constructing and developing synchronous and modern strategic infrastructure systems, economic zones, ocean economy, use urban areas as dynamic force for regional development and strengthening rural development. - Developing socio-culture, implementing the social progress and justice, improving the people's material and spiritual life. - Strengthening resource management and environmental protection; proactively preventing, combating and limiting the impacts of natural disasters, and adapting to climate change <p>(d) its impact: Nationwide</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>from 2018 to now, Vietnam has continued to effectively implement general poverty reduction mechanisms and policies to support the poor in a comprehensive manner. It gradually reduces and abolishes policies for full subsidy support and strengthens policies with repayment and with conditions attached to target, locations and time of beneficiaries, especially increased support policies for collectives (teams, groups, cooperatives). As a result, Vietnam has achieved impressive poverty reduction regardless of measurement methods. Vietnam’s multidimensional poverty rate tends to decrease sharply, from 9.2% in 2016 to 4.4% in 2021 and only 3.6% in 2022. The rate of multidimensional child poverty decreased from 19.1% in 2016 to 11.7% in 2020.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.A.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of poverty eradication and employment in the country since 2013? Please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</p> <p>Vietnam has continued to effectively implement poverty reduction mechanisms and policies to support the poor in a comprehensive manner. The government gradually reduces and abolishes policies for full subsidy support and strengthens policies with repayment and with conditions attached to target, locations and time of beneficiaries, especially increased support policies for collectives (teams, groups, cooperatives). As a result, Vietnam has achieved impressive poverty reduction regardless of the method measured. Vietnam's multidimensional poverty rate tends to decrease sharply, from 9.2% in 2016 to 4.4% in 2021 and only 3.6% in 2022. The rate of multidimensional child poverty decreased from 19.1% in 2016 to 11.7% in 2020. Participants and beneficiaries of social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance are constantly increasing. Indicators reflecting the level of access to basic living conditions have steadily increased and remained at a high level. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has not ended yet and negatively affects all aspects of social life; climate change, natural disasters, storms and floods make it difficult to activities. Interventions and programmes on poverty reduction faces many challenges and difficulties. The rate of poor households of ethnic minorities and social protection beneficiaries remains still high; poverty reduction results are not really sustainable, easy to fall back into poverty, the rich and poor gap between regions and population groups has not been narrowed which require comprehensive and synchronous policies to reduce inequality in the country.</p>			
4.A.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing poverty eradication and employment programmes that other countries may find useful? please elaborate and provide specific examples:</p> <p>The key role is played by the Government, including Ministries, Departments and provinces, who have directed and agreed to synchronously implement the plan under the Resolution No. 100/2015/QH13 of the National Assembly, through guiding circulars, and national and provincial action plans on poverty eradication. Political commitment by means of written directives with funding and implementation, monitoring of objectives and results, engagement of the people, especially the poor, ethnic minorities and disadvantaged people in the society has contributed to spectacular achievements in poverty eradication in Vietnam.</p> <p>Link: https://dcrd.gov.vn/bao-cai-ket-qua-thuc-hien-chuong-trinh-muc-tieu-quoc-gia-giam-ngheo-ben-vung-giai-doan-2016-2020-a290.html</p>			
Challenges				
<p>In implementing priority actions for poverty eradication and employment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>				
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:

5.A.	Lack of human resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The implementation of the poverty reduction target faces many challenges such as the uneven rate of poverty reduction, the unsustainable poverty reduction; the rich and poor gap between regions and population groups has not been narrowed, especially in the northern mountainous areas and the Central Highlands. In response to this situation, in 2021, the Government approved the new national program on socio-economic development in mountainous and ethnic minority areas in the 2021-2030 period. The Government of Vietnam approved the National Targeted Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the 2021-2025 period on January 18, 2022, which stipulates the human resources of Government agencies to implement the program. (Decision No. 90/QD-TTg dated January 18, 2022), and the National Targeted Program on New Rural Development in the 2016-2020 period.
6.A.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Government of Vietnam approved the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the 2021-2025 period on January 18, 2022 with a total budget of at least 75 trillion VND (3.3 billion USD) (Decision No. 90/QD-TTg dated January 18, 2022)

7.A.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Government of Vietnam approved the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the 2021-2025 period on January 18, 2022 with a total budget of at least 75 trillion VND (3.3 billion USD) (Decision No. 90/QD-TTg dated January 18, 2022)
8.A.	Lack of data on poverty eradication and employment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report: From the Last Mile to the Next Mile – 2022 Vietnam Poverty and Equity Assessment
9.A.	Lack of overall political support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.A.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.A.	Lack of international support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Government of Vietnam approved the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the 2021-2025 period on January 18, 2022 with a total budget of at least 75 trillion VND (3.3 billion USD) (Decision No. 90/QD-TTg dated January 18, 2022)
12.A.	Lack of development partner coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Government of Vietnam approved the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the 2021-2025 period on January 18, 2022 with a total budget of at least 75 trillion VND (3.3 billion USD) (Decision No. 90/QD-TTg dated January 18, 2022)
13.A.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Government of Vietnam approved the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the 2021-2025 period on January 18, 2022 with a total budget of at least 75 trillion VND (3.3 billion USD) (Decision No. 90/QD-TTg dated January 18, 2022)

14.A.	A bottom-up approach to poverty eradication and employment not followed (e.g., involvement of persons in the lowest wealth quintiles, the unemployed, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Government of Vietnam approved the National Targeted Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the 2021-2025 period on January 18, 2022 with a total budget of at least 75 trillion VND (3.3 billion USD) (Decision No. 90/QĐ-TTg dated January 18, 2022)
15.A.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. Floods and landslides and tropical storms in the Central Highlands and some provinces of the Central Highlands and the Mekong Delta
16.A.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of poverty eradication and employment programmes? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>The implementation of the poverty reduction target faces many challenges such as the uneven rate of poverty reduction, the unsustainable poverty reduction; the rich and poor gap between regions and population groups has not been narrowed, especially in the northern mountainous areas and the Central Highlands. Some specific poverty reduction policies are not suitable to the characteristics and conditions of each ethnic minority regions, so the efficiency is not high. The level of investment for poverty reduction is still low compared to actual needs. Many poor districts and communes in coastal and islandish areas have not yet escaped from a particularly difficult situation. The localities with rugged terrain have faced socio-economic difficulties and challenges in infrastructure, leading to a high percentage of poor households. In addition, there are still shortcomings and limitations in considering targets involved in compulsory social insurance, the level of support is still low, local authorities and employers have not well involved in social insurance, paid no attention to the rights of employees in social insurance; employees do not understand clearly about their rights and responsibilities against insurance and are not ready to participate due to low and unstable income, etc. Moreover, in many places, the one-time social insurance settlement rate is high, affecting workers’ ability to receive pensions in old age, creating a burden on the social security system in the future.</p>				
Lessons learned					

17.A.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of poverty eradication and employment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Policies on sustainable poverty reduction, social security, social protection; support for workers and people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic; overcoming consequences of natural disasters, stabilizing life after storms and floods; elderly work; children protection and care; gender equality, for the advancement of women is concerned and directed, etc. had contributed to the realization of social progress and justice, in harmony with economic development, social safety and order.</p>
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring	
18.A.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p></p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):</p> </div> </div>
19.A.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p></p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):</p> </div> </div>

B. Health

Overall policy environment

1.B.	<p>Are any priority actions for health included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate.</i> If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) <i>National Socio-economic development strategy 2021-2030 (i)</i> (link: https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phan-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735)</p> <p>National Strategy on protection, care and enhance of people’s health 2011-2020 with vision toward 2030 (ii) (approved in 2013, link: https://chinhphu.vn/default.aspx?pageid=27160&docid=165437)</p> <p>(b) <i>date or time frame of the strategy/plan:</i> For National Socio-economic development plan: it is for the period 2021-2030; for the National strategy on protection, care and enhance of people’s health: it is for the period 2013-2030.</p> <p>(c) <i>page number that references this action area:</i> For the Socio Econ Plan (Section 6 of the Strategic Solutions); For National Strategy on protection, care and enhance of people’s health 2011-2020 with vision toward 2030, the entire document is on health issues.</p> <p>(d) <i>main elements of the action area:</i> Health system strengthening, Universal Health Coverage, Primary Health Care, strengthening preventive medicines, improving quality of treatment services provision and rehabilitation, strengthening traditional medicines, improving sexual reproductive health and family planning, human resource development, science and technology in health care, innovation in financing and investment, development of pharmaceutical, vaccine, medical equipment/supplies industries, health information system, governance in health care, strengthening international collaboration.</p> <p>(d) <i>its impact:</i> nationwide</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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2.B.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “health” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on medical examination and treatment (issued on 9 Jan 2023) (link: https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/The-thao-Y-te/Luat-15-2023-QH15-kham-benh-chua-benh-372143.aspx) - Law on amendments of the law on health insurance (issued on 13 June 2014) (link: https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Bao-hiem/Luat-Bao-hiem-y-te-sua-doi-2014-238506.aspx) <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: <i>From the issuance date</i></p> <p>(c) its main elements: legal framework for the organization, provision and utilization of health services for people</p> <p>(d) its impact: nationwide</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.B.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of health in the country since 2013?</p> <p>Viet Nam has continued to develop national and sub-national policy framework to ensure universal health coverage and good health and well-being for all Vietnamese. The country reached 90.8% population covered by National Health Insurance in 2020, yet the rate of health insurance utilization remains relatively low (58.5% for women and 41.5% for men at district level). For the period 2011-2022, the number of health workers per 10,000 population is gradually increasing (49.5 in 2020)</p> <p>Key outstanding results includes MMR reduced from 54 in 2015 to 46/100,000 live birth in 2019. Rates of child under 1 and 5 mortalities, rate if injury and death due to traffic accidents, rate of new cases of TB, malaria per 100,000 people are in reducing trend. The new cases of HIV gradually reduced for the period 2010-2021 (on average 1.1% reduction annually). Coverage of full immunization among children reached 96.5% in 2020. However, the country had to face very high burden of morbidity and mortality of non-communicable diseases (NDC). In 2019, it is estimated 592,000 deaths due to NDCs accounting for 81.4% total deaths.</p>	
4.B.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing health programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong political and financial commitment of all sectors and advocacy/ community mobilization help the country reach coverage of health insurance over 90% in 2023. - During the Covid-19 period, the country applied available digital platforms to develop good quality App to monitor the Covid-19 cases and vaccination nationwide. With the assistance of technology, the Covid-19 vaccination rate reached coverage over 80% in a short period of time. 	
<i>Challenges</i>		

In implementing priority actions for health, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.B.	Lack of human resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of human resource for health occurs in some mountainous and ethnic minority region. The government has a special programme to build up and maintain human resource for these areas, including appoint a medical doctor working in a commune health clinics and special incentives for health workers to work in these regions.
6.B.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Although investment for health has increased over years, it is still limited for actual needs of the population, particularly for vulnerable population and for emerging issues. The government has policy to mobilize the support from private sector and the entire society to have additional resource for health, particularly in humanitarian situations.
7.B.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Capacity of the health network in ethnic minority regions and for emerging issues need to be further enhanced. The government support training to health providers and managers and provide regular monitoring and supervision to further improve their capacity.

8.B.	Lack of data on health, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of disaggregated data for vulnerable populations such as migrant workers, adolescents, people with disabilities is an issue. The government has been upgrading computerized, internet-based health information system at all levels which can help improve quality and availability of disaggregated data of vulnerable populations.
9.B.	Lack of overall political support related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.B.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.B.	Lack of international support related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	International development fundings for health care dramatically reduced when the country reached low middle income country status. The government continue to call the support from development partner and private sector and community to cover the budget gaps in health.
12.B.	Lack of development partner coordination related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It occurs in some projects which involves multiple development partner. The Ministry of Health established and co-chairs Health Partnership Group and other technical working groups with donors and stakeholders to improve coordination amongst programmes and projects

13.B.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It happens among vulnerable populations (ethnic minorities for instance) due to language barriers. The Ministry of Health and provincial departments of health implemented various health education programmes improve knowledge, attitude and practice of the vulnerable population.
14.B.	A bottom-up approach to health not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to health care, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Participation of beneficiaries in the development and planning of health care programme is compulsory required by the government policies. However, it is not feasible to mobilize active participation of far left behind population in this process in some situations. Through working closely with community-based organizations, active participation of vulnerable beneficiaries in health care planning can be further improved.
15.B.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. Floods and landslides and tropical storms in central high land and some provinces in central highland and Mekong Delta areas, particularly during the Covid-19 time negatively impacted to the delivery of health care programmes in some target areas.

16.B.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of health programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funding for some health programmes, particularly for vulnerable populations or in humanitarian situations. - Lack of funding and expertise to deal with emerging issues. - Fast track procurement of equipment and pharmaceuticals and medical supplies for the humanitarian and/or pandemic situations.
Lessons learned	
17.B.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of health not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>
	NA
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring	
18.B.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):NONE
19.B.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):NONE

3. Sexual Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Overall policy environment		
1.C.	<p>Are any priority actions for health included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: <i>National Socio-economic development strategy 2021-2030 (ii) (link: https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735).</i></p> <p>Population Strategy toward 2030 (link: https://datafiles.chinhphu.vn/cpp/files/vbpq/2019/11/1679.signed.pdf)</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2021-2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the National Socio Econ Plan (Section 6 of the Strategic Solutions covering issues of equity in health, maternal health, and some population related issues); - For Pop Strategy, the entire document is on SRH and population related issues. <p>(d) main elements of the action area: For the national population strategy, it covers: improve management and leadership at all levels on population and SRH; Communication and community mobilization; improving legal and policy mechanism on population; developing network and provision of good quality population services; improving scientific studies, information system and database on population; ensuring sufficient resources for population programmes; strengthening machinery structure and training capacity; Improving international cooperation.</p> <p>(e) its impact: nationwide</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.C.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: National Action Plan on SRH with focus on maternal and child health 2021-2025 with vision toward 2030 (link: https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/The-thao-Y-te/Quy-et-dinh-2779-OD-BYT-2021-Ke-hoach-hanh-dong-quoc-gia-ve-cham-soc-suc-khoe-sinh-san-476600.aspx).</p> <p>National Action Plan on Cervical cancer prevention for the period 2016-2025 (link: https://hethongphapluat.com/quyet-dinh-5240-qd-byt-nam-2016-ve-phe-duyet-tai-lieu-ke-hoach-hanh-dong-quoc-gia-ve-du-phong-va-kiem-soat-ung-thu-co-tu-cung-giai-doan-2016-2025-do-bo-y-te-ban-hanh.html).</p> <p>National programme on improving quality of family planning services toward 2030 (link: https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/The-thao-Y-te/Quy-et-dinh-1347-OD-BYT-2021-nang-cao-chat-luong-dich-vu-ke-hoach-hoa-gia-dinh-den-2030-465627.aspx)</p> <p>Plan on socialization of provision of contraceptives and family planning services in urban and rural areas for the period 2015-2020 (Proposal 818) (Link: https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/the-thao-y-te/quyet-dinh-818-qd-byt-2015-phuong-tien-tranh-thai-ke-hoach-hoa-gia-dinh-suc-khoe-sinh-san-2015-2020-268403.aspx)</p> <p>Plan on Strengthening the Plan on socialization of provision of contraceptives and family planning services in urban and rural areas toward 2030 (Proposal 718) (Link: http://chicucdanso.hatinh.gov.vn/ccds/portal/read/Trung-uong/archives/718q-byt.html)</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: from the issue date toward 2030</p> <p>(c) its main elements: situation analysis, objectives, targets, solutions and interventions, budget with timeframe. Key focuses are objective/target and solution for improving SRH including maternal health, family planning and cervical cancer, etc. for left behind populations.</p> <p>(d) its impact: nationwide</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.C.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the country since 2013? please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</p> <p>MMR is decreased by 46 per 100,000 live birth at national level, yet in remote ethnic minority regions, MMR is 3 times higher than the national average. MMR among some ethnic minority groups is 4 times higher than Kinh (the major group). Births attended by skilled birth attendants reached 98%. However, deliveries by skilled birth attendants amongst ethnic minority women are lower (86.4%). The modern contraceptive prevalent rate gradually increased during 2018-2021, from 66.5% in 2018 to 68.1% in 2021. However, unmet needs for modern family planning increased from 6.1% in 2014 to 10.1% in 2021. For unmarried sexually active women, unmet needs for modern family planning are higher, by 40.7%. Activities on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) is implemented, yet still limited in terms of coverage and comprehensiveness. To respond to specific needs of vulnerable population, in 2021 Ministry of Health approved a national programme on provision of SRH services for adolescents and young people with 7 strategic solutions including strengthening behavior change communication with key priorities for vulnerable adolescent and young people (ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, sexual minority groups).</p>			
4.C.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>The Ministry of Health developed national standards for sexual and reproductive health services including specific needs of vulnerable populations such as adolescents, people with disabilities, and elderly (approved in 2016). The guidelines also included emerging issues such as how to deliver SRH services without disruption during Covid-19 pandemic (approved in 2020). In addition, the ministry developed national guidelines on quality of family planning services at grass roots level (approved in 2021). The guideline is an important instrument for establishment and maintaining national quality standards for SRH services at all health facilities nationwide.</p>			
Challenges				
In implementing priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?				
[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]				
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:

5.C.	Lack of human resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of doctors and midwives are observed in some mountainous and remote areas. The government has human resource rotation to ensure skilled health workers available at priority locations. In addition, they have specific human resource policies to be applied in ethnic minority regions, such as village-based attendants for most remote mountainous regions.
6.C.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of financial resources are observed in mountainous and remote areas and for emerging issues, particularly in humanitarian situations. The government has resource mobilization policies to cover the gap of fundings, such as policies on socialization of health sector (i.e., privatization and community participation and contribution) while they gradually increase the funding for health care from national and sub-national resources.
7.C.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of capacity development for implementation of SRHR programmes are observed in mountainous and remote areas. The government has increased the funding for training health workers in these areas to fill this gap.

8.C.	Lack of data on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is a lack of data amongst vulnerable population and for emerging issues (such as reproductive health cancer). The ministry of health has developed electronic health book for each citizen. Once the system smoothly functions, SRHR data for selected vulnerable population can be further improved.
9.C.	Lack of overall political support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.C.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.C.	Lack of international support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There was very limited funding from international supports on SRHR when Vietnam reached the middle-income level. The government will continue to mobilize the resources from international donors to cover some gaps of funding for SRHR.
12.C.	Lack of development partner coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ministry of Health co-chairs Reproductive Health Affinity Group to coordinate SRHR related policies and programmes in Vietnam

13.C.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of public awareness and understanding of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights are seen in mountainous and remote areas and amongst vulnerable populations such as people with disabilities, migrant workers, adolescent and young people. The Ministry of Health developed national guidelines on SRH services which include specific sections on services for adolescents and people with disabilities. They also use digital platforms to develop smartphone App to deliver key SRHR information for relevant beneficiary groups.
14.C.	A bottom-up approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is difficult to involve some vulnerable groups (such as people with disabilities) to participate in the development of policies and programmes. The government has partnership with pro-disability organizations to facilitate their participation in the development of relevant policies and programmes.
15.C.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. Floods and landslides and tropical storms in central high land and some provinces in central highland and Mekong Delta areas
16.C.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> NA				
Lessons learned					

17.C.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide specific examples:</p> <p>Ethnic minorities account for 13.7% of the total population of Vietnam, with 54 different minority groups located mainly in remote mountainous and coastal regions. The socio-economic and health status of ethnic minorities is very low in comparison to the national average, especially for those minorities located in northern mountainous areas and the central highland provinces. In these locations, difficult geographic terrain combined with cultural barriers adversely influence women's access to social and health care services. At national level, the estimated national maternal mortality ratio is about 46 per 100,000 live births. In mountainous and remote regions, the ratio is about 2-3 times higher. Sexual and reproductive health care services for ethnic minority adolescents are limited. Under-utilization of health services in general and reproductive health services in particular has been observed in most ethnic minority regions. In these regions, due to difficult physical access and cultural barriers, the rate of home delivery still remains high. Challenging socio-economic conditions and language barriers means that most young boys and girls start working at an early age instead of going to school. As a result, the number of people, especially girls, who can complete secondary school is very low. Consequently, it is very difficult to find people from local communities with the right qualifications to enroll on formal midwifery training courses at medical school. To address this gap in human resources for sexual and reproductive health, the Ministry of Health developed and implemented special village-based attendants (VBAs) training programs for remote ethnic minority community. So far, the programme has trained over 2,000 VBAs, most of whom have returned home to serve their local communities. The government also approved national policies and programmes to facilitate the daily works of VBAs so that they can provide good quality SRH services for the most left behind communities. All these initiatives directly contributed to reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity in mountainous and ethnic minority regions.</p>																		
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>																			
18.C.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Capacity-building</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Advocacy and awareness raising</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Resource mobilization</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Engagement with high-level politicians</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>South-South cooperation</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Public-private partnerships</td></tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Data for monitoring and planning</td></tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): NONE</td></tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Capacity-building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and awareness raising	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resource mobilization	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with high-level politicians	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	South-South cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public-private partnerships	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data for monitoring and planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): NONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Capacity-building																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and awareness raising																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resource mobilization																		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with high-level politicians																		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	South-South cooperation																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public-private partnerships																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data for monitoring and planning																		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): NONE																		

19.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): NONE
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D. Education

Overall policy environment

1.D.	<p>Are any priority actions for education included in National Development Strategy or other development plans? Please elaborate. If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>Strategy name/link</p> <p>(a) National Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2021 – 2030). https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030</p> <p>- Law on Education 2019.</p> <p>- Decision No. 1373/QĐ-TTg approving the Education society scheme in the 2021 - 2030 period, dated July 30, 2012 https://vir.com.vn/vietnam-approves-education-society-scheme-in-2021-2030-amid-digital-transformation</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: from the date of release to 2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: 15</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority actions for education are included in part 6 of the National Socio-Economic Development Strategy in the 2021-2030 period. - The Law on Education 2019 provides a policy of free tuition for primary and secondary school students at public schools and tuition support for non-public schools, facilitating children, including poor children, access to educational services for the entire population. - Under the Education society scheme (2021 - 2030), all people have an equal education opportunity and access to an open, diversified, flexible, and modern education system. The scheme aims to have 100% of cities and provinces providing universal education for preschool children by 2030; 70% achieving universal primary school education; and 40% achieving universal education at the secondary junior school level. <p>In addition, the scheme targets that by 2030, 90% of universities will apply digital education and develop digital learning materials. Meanwhile, 80 per cent of secondary schools, continuing education facilities, and vocational training facilities, and others conduct management, teaching, and learning in the digital environment. The scheme sets a number of tasks and solutions to achieve these targets. They include increasing people’s awareness about lifelong learning and developing an education society in the context of the development of the digital economy and digital society.</p> <p>(e) Impact: There are currently no impact assessments for this area</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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2.D.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “education” since 2013? Please elaborate</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) Name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) The Ministry of Education and Training issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision No. 4834, dated December 17, 2019 approving the comprehensive sexuality education program (CSE); - Decision No. 777, dated February 22, 2021 approving the Teacher's Guide to comprehensive sex and sexuality teaching in the national education program for all grades; <p>(c) Date of implementation and time frame: From the date of approval</p> <p>(d) Main elements: The main contents of the International Guidelines on Sexuality Education 2018 have been adapted to the Vietnamese context;</p> <p>https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/ITGSE.pdf</p> <p>(e) Impact: There are currently no impact assessments for this area</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
Achievements and good practices		
3.D.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of education in the country since 2013?</p> <p>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education and training development policies on universal education coverage and illiteracy eradication; educational development in mountainous areas, island and regions of ethnic minorities and particularly difficult socio-economic conditions, creating equal and fair access to education for all target groups, including vulnerable groups in most localities. - Education and training continue to maintain positive results in 2022. Results in the mobilization of primary and secondary school-age children remain stable in 2022. The percentage of the population aged 15 or more participating in university, college, and intermediate pedagogical programs is 75%. The gender equality index in education and training in 2022 continues to remain at 0.99 (approximately 1), showing equality in access to education for both men and women. The rate of trained workers aged 15 or more increases slightly nationwide. - Currently, all schools are introduced to gender, anti-violence and abuse, HIV prevention related knowledge, but with no integrated subjects. - As reported by the Ministry of Education and Training, the percentage of qualified teachers in 2022 of preschool, primary, junior high and high school is 82%, 75%, 87% and 99.9%, respectively. This rate has increased significantly compared to 2021, at primary, secondary and high school levels in 2021 by 69.6%, 83.3% and 99.8% respectively. <p>(From <i>National Report on Sustainable Development Goals</i>)</p>	

4.D.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing education programs that other countries may find useful? Please elaborate and provide specific examples: - Decree No. 81/2021/ND-CP stipulating policies on tuition fee exemption, reduction, and financing for learning fees for students in particularly difficult villages and ethnic minority and mountainous areas, particularly difficult communes, coastal areas and islands.				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for education, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i>					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.D.	Lack of human resources dedicated to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of human resources dedicated to education in vocational training skills and CSE, life skills in remote and disadvantaged areas. Solutions: * On January 27, 2022: The Government approved the Program “Improving the quality of teaching ethnic minority languages in the general education program in the 2021 - 2030 period” The Ministry of Education and Training issued: * Decision No. 4834, dated December 17, 2019 approving the CSE program. * Decision No. 777, dated February 22, 2021 approving the Teacher's Guide to comprehensive sex and sexuality teaching in the national education program for all grades.

6.D.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The report on education activities and the implementation of the Government's education budget in 2022 shows that the estimated recurrent expenditure for the education sector in 2022 accounts for 15.45% of the total budget expenditure.</p> <p>This number is still lower than the minimum level specified in Resolution 37 of December 3, 2004 and Article 96 of the Law on Education.</p> <p>https://vietnamnet.vn/en/state-spending-on-education-far-below-target)</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and Training proposed the National Assembly to approve the allocation of 20% of the total budget expenditure to the education and training sector as per the Law on Education.</p>
7.D.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The training quality and effectiveness of many technical vocational education institutions are still low, not linked with the human resource needs of each sector and each locality; students and bachelors are still weak in foreign languages and soft skills such as industrial style, teamwork, start-up skills; vocational training for rural workers in some places is not really effective (<i>National Report on Sustainable Development Goals</i>)</p>

8.D.	Lack of data on education, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The quality of data collection in remote and disadvantaged areas due to frequent dropouts and inadequate attendance. Solution: The Project “Development of a digital Vietnamese knowledge system” has initially built a digital foundation in the fields of education, health, culture, tourism, etc. from 2018
9.D.	Lack of overall political support related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.D.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited at the local level Solution: At the national level, the Ministry of Education and Training signed an education-related cross-ministerial cooperation agreement; however, the implementation of the Circular at the local level is still limited, requiring the inter-sectoral coordination role of the provincial People's Committees
11.D.	Lack of international support related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	International support decreased as Vietnam became a middle-income country.
12.D.	Lack of development partner coordination related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is no effective mechanism for coordinating education-related development partners.
13.D.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In remote and ethnic minority areas, female students drop out of school early due to cultural norms such as child marriage or forced marriage.

14.D.	A bottom-up approach to education not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to education, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Educational programs are intended to apply for everyone, there are no ethnic minorities or disabled-specific programs. Solution: On January 27, 2022, the Government approved the Program “Improving the quality of teaching ethnic minority languages in the general education program in the 2021 - 2030 period”
15.D.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. Natural disasters, floods
16.D.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of education programs? Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</p> <p>The current stage of schools has not met the needs to attract children to school, especially in disadvantaged, poor, mountainous, border, islands and ethnic minorities areas. Children living in industrial zones, export processing zones and densely populated urban areas face many difficulties. Many children start school behind their peers, especially children in disadvantaged areas. The implementation of educational policies for children with disability is still difficult and inadequate because many disabled students currently do not have a Certificate of Disability, therefore are not entitled to social protection regimes and education support policies (From <i>National Report on Sustainable Development Goals</i>). Although the Ministry of Education and Training approved the comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) program, it is not suitable for disabled students, so the accessibility to general education and CSE of disabled students is still very limited.</p>				
Lessons learned					
17.D.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of education not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide specific examples: Since 2008, the Ministry of Education and Training has implemented programs to teach school-based ethnic languages in ethnic minority areas. Up to now, there have been 23 provinces and cities teaching ethnic languages in high schools. The number of schools teaching ethnic languages is constantly increasing. The quality of teaching and learning ethnic languages is guaranteed and improved, meeting educational goals and requirements, contributing to preservation and promotion of the voices of ethnic minorities. Teaching school-based ethnic languages has been making an important contribution to engaging students, reducing the dropout rate, and improving the learning quality. (https://moet.gov.vn/giaoducquocdan/giao-duc-dan-toc)</p>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					

18.D.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>)
19.D.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>)

E. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Overall policy environment		
1.E.	<p>Are any priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: 10-year socio-economic development plan in the 2021-2030 period. https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2021-2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: 20 and 42</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: develop services to support gender equality; raise gender awareness at all levels.</p> <p>(e) impact: promote socio-economic development to 2030, with a vision towards 2045.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.E.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Gender equality and women’s empowerment” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control passed by the XV National Assembly in 2022 (http://surl.li/gbyos)</p> <p>- National Strategy for Gender Equality in the 2021 - 2030 period (http://surl.li/gbypi)</p> <p>- National Program on Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence 2016 - 2020 (http://surl.li/gbyqc)</p> <p>- National Program on Prevention and Response to Gender-based violence in the 2021 - 2025 period (http://surl.li/gbypt)</p> <p>- National Program on Domestic Violence Prevention and Response towards 2020 (http://surl.li/gbynw)</p> <p>- National Program on Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in the new situation towards 2025 (http://surl.li/gbyqq)</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>- Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control: July 01, 2023;</p> <p>- National Strategy for Gender Equality in the 2021 - 2030 period: 2021-2030</p> <p>- National Program on Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence in the 2016 - 2020 period: 2016-2020</p> <p>- National Program on Prevention and Response to Gender-based violence in the 2021 - 2025 period: 2021-2025</p> <p>- National Program on Domestic Violence Prevention and Response towards 2020: 2014-2020</p> <p>- National Program on Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in the new situation towards 2025: 2022-2025</p> <p>(c) main elements: prevention and response to domestic violence/violence against women and girls</p> <p>(d) impact: eliminate violence against women and girls, promote gender equality</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.E.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment in the country since 2013? please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</p> <p>The Law on Gender Equality, promulgated in 2006, has been changing awareness and actions of the Party committees, authorities, cadres, civil servants and people on the implementation of gender equality. The system of legal documents and policies has been improved step by step to ensure the principle of gender equality into life. The implementation of gender equality in all fields has made positive changes, contributing to closing the gender gap, improving the role and position of women in the family and in society, creating favorable conditions to help women and men involve and enjoy equality in all aspects of political - economic - social life. The specific figures demonstrate (i) in terms of politics: the rate of women holding leadership positions at the central level is high with 15/30 ministries, departments and branches; (ii) regarding Labor: the rate of paid female workers is about 50% (Labor and Employment Census 2022); (iii) Gender-based violence: by 2022, 97% of victims of gender-based violence are provided with support services such as counseling, safe house, health, and legality; nearly 98% of perpetrators of violence are punished, 100% of victims of trafficking in human beings receive adequate assistance.</p>
4.E.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing gender equality and women's empowerment programmes that other countries may find useful? please elaborate and provide specific examples: Support service center for victims of gender-based violence.</p>

Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.E.	Lack of human resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	At the local level, gender equality and child protection work are assigned to one person in charge, resulting in no person in charge of gender equality. Promote the development of social work-related professions.
6.E.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no separate budget for gender equality, financial resources for gender equality and women's empowerment are often small, not meeting practical needs. Gender equality issues-based budgeting is enhanced
7.E.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hold training courses to build capacity for government officials at all levels
8.E.	Lack of data on gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop statistical indicators on gender equality, conduct the second national census on violence against women in 2019
9.E.	Lack of overall political support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.E.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.E.	Lack of international support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.E.	Lack of development partner coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Encourage cooperation with development partners and international organizations - Organize annual conferences with donors;

13.E.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.E.	A bottom-up approach to gender equality and women's empowerment not followed (e.g., involvement of women, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.E.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16.E.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment programmes? please elaborate and provide specific examples:</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming is provided in documents guiding the formulation and synthesis of 5-year socio-economic development plans in the 2016 - 2020 period and every year; however, the content and number of gender equality-specific indicators is still limited. The reason is that the content and number of integrated indicators must be very brief because the requirements for the planning documents that the Ministry of Planning and Investment submits for promulgation or promulgates⁶ within its authority are often very concise and directional; plan indicators usually must meet the following criteria: (i) belong to the national statistical indicator system, ensure the accuracy, synchronization and consistency of information and statistics nationwide, serving the monitoring, evaluation and plan development; (ii) ensure the information collection, continuous monitoring, periodical evaluation; fail to propose specialized and complex criteria, focus on research purposes; (iii) ensure feasibility, easy to understand, comparability with historical data; (iv) ensure close coherence, directly reflect the implementation of key tasks and solutions; (v) keep consistent with practice. In addition, there is also a lack of gender-disaggregated information and data, so even though the documents guiding plan development require a number of gender-disaggregated indicators, ministries, branches and localities also difficult to respond.</p>				

⁶ As reported, there are currently no mainstream gender equality guidelines that are included in the planning documents issued by the Ministry of Planning and Investment within its authority (such as those guiding the 5-year, annual plan), or documents advising and submitting to competent authorities for promulgation such as: Prime Minister (Directive on development of 5-year and annual plans), Government (Resolution on administration of 5-year and annual plans of the Government), National Assembly (Resolution of the National Assembly passing 5-year and annual plans).

Lessons learned		
17.E.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? please elaborate and provide specific examples:</p> <p>Gender bias is an issue that needs investment and strategies for long-term change to promote gender equality and women's empowerment; A synchronous and interdisciplinary coordination mechanism is needed because no single agency can deal with it in an effective manner.</p>	
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.E.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate): Gender-based violence and harmful practices
19.E.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):

F. Adolescents and young people

Overall policy environment

1.F.	<p>Are any priority actions for adolescents and young people included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) Name or link of the strategy/ plan: Vietnam strategy on youth development 2021-2030 (attached by Prime Minister’s Decision No 1331/QDD-TTg dated 24 July 2021) Link: <u>Quyết định số 1331/QĐ-TTg của Thủ tướng Chính phủ: Ban hành Chiến lược phát triển thanh niên Việt Nam giai đoạn 2021- 2030 (chinhphu.vn)</u></p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: Youth Law: until 2030 National socio-economic development plan: 21/7/2021</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: 19</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: The strategy stipulates 6 specific objectives and 20 key targets for a comprehensive youth development, in line with the development context of the country and of youth in the new period.</p> <p>(e) impact: The strategy aims at creating a generation of Vietnamese youth that is comprehensively developed, highly patriotic, in possession of a revolutionary morality, citizenship awareness and socialism ideology, education, professional skills and employment, civilized way of living, good health, life skills, the will to develop oneself, pro-activeness and innovation to master sciences and advanced technologies. Help engender a quality young workforce that meets the needs of the era of accelerating industrialization, modernization and international integration. Promote the youth’s roles and responsibilities in building and protecting the country. The strategy stipulates 6 specific objectives and 20 key targets including: propagate, disseminate and educate the law; provide counseling and legal support information for the youth; educate and improve knowledge and skills; create conditions for the youth to have equal opportunities to study, research and innovate; improve the quality of vocational training and create sustainable jobs for the youth; develop a quality young workforce; protect, care for and improve the health of the youth; improve the cultural and spiritual life of the youth; promote the youth’s roles in socio-economic development and national defense. The strategy is an important foundation for ministries, sectors and localities to propose competent authorities to issue policies and laws on youth in various areas; as well as create conditions for young people to participate in state and social management.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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2.F.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Adolescents and young people” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link:</p> <p>- 2020 Youth Law</p> <p>Link: 2020-07-08 (1) (chinhphu.vn) https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/van-hoa-xa-hoi/Luat-thanh-nien-so-57-2020-QH14-416260.aspx</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame:</p> <p>- Youth Law took effective from 01/01/2021</p> <p>(c) its main elements:</p> <p>- The 2020 Youth Law consists of 07 chapters and 41 Articles, stipulating the following contents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + The rights and obligations of young people towards the Fatherland, the State and society, family and young people themselves, providing orientation for young people in fostering and training. + Principles of ensuring the rights and obligations of young people and the State's policies towards young people. + Resources to implement the State's policies towards young people. + Youth’s Month, dialogue with young people. + State policies for young people (including policy frameworks and policies for specific youth group). + Responsibilities of youth organizations; National Fatherland Front; Social Organization; Economic Organizations; Educational Institutions, families. + Contents of state management of youth. <p>(d) its impact:</p> <p>The 2020 Youth Law has been applied nationwide, serving as a legal basis for ministries, sectors and localities to propose competent authorities to promulgate policies and laws on youth in various areas of social life, in line with the development context of the country and the development of young people in the new period.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Achievements and good practices				
3.F.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of adolescents and young people in the country since 2013? Please detail the achievements by giving specific examples and impacts: In implementing the 2020 Youth Law, the Ministry of Home Affairs has advised the Government to issue a Decree on youth dialogue; mechanisms, policies and measures to implement policies for young people from full 16 years old to under 18 years old. Effective: from March 1, 2021. Specific contents: - Principles for dialogue with young people; responsibility for organizing dialogues of authorities at all levels; the form, content and plan of dialogue with young people; - Principles for the implementation of mechanisms and policies for young people from full 16 years old to under 18 years old; - Mechanisms, policies and measures to implement policies for young people on: universalization of education; on cultural activities, physical training, sports, entertainment and recreation; training, counseling on career and job selection; equip themselves with knowledge and skills for self-protection of physical and mental health; priority is given to quick settlement of cases causing harm to physical and mental health and discovering, training and fostering talented young people. - Regulations on responsibilities of authorities at all levels; social and political organizations; vocational education institution in the implementation of youth law</p>			
4.F.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing adolescent and young people programmes that other countries may find useful? please elaborate and provide specific examples: Supplement, if any?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promulgating policies to attract and develop human resource from excellent graduates and young scientists (Decree No. 140/2017/ND-CP dated December 5, 2017 of the Government). - Successfully organising and implementing the Vietnam Youth Development Strategy for the 2011-2020 period, promulgating the Vietnam Youth Development Strategy for the 2021-2030 period. - Developing, completing and implementing proposals and projects to attract young intellectuals voluntarily to work in rural and mountainous development until 2020 (Decision No. 170/QĐ-TTg dated January 26, 2011 of The Prime Minister approving the pilot project of selecting 600 outstanding graduates from universities to take the position of Vice Chair of the People's Committees of communes in 62 poor districts; Decision No. 1758/QĐ-TTg dated 30 September 2013 of the Prime Minister approving the project on recruiting young intellectuals voluntarily to work in rural and mountainous communes in the period of 2013 - 2020) - In 2018, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) issued the National Indicators and Youth development index and disseminated them to ministries, sectors and localities to collect data and monitor youth development progress at all levels. 			
Challenges				
<p>In implementing priority actions for adolescents and young people, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>				
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:

5.F.	Lack of human resources dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>This issue needs to be considered and resolved in association with the implementation of organizational arrangements in state agencies to ensure effectiveness and efficiency.</p> <p>Lack of staff in charge of youth affairs at the provincial level (Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs)</p> <p>Solutions: MOHA's Decision No. 1641/ QD-TTg dated December 28, 2022 approving the Project "Capacity enhancement of the young leaders and civil servants, young managers, female leaders and managers of the local and overseas governments for the period 2023– 2025"</p>
6.F.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Vietnam is a low-middle-income country, so the state budget is still limited, and the mobilisation of legal resources, especially ODA from international organizations becomes more difficult.</p> <p>Limited budget allocation for adolescents and young people, especially for sexual reproductive health care for children and young women (National SGD Report)</p>

7.F.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Regularly foster and improve the capacity of the team responsible for implementing programs on adolescents and young people.</p> <p>Lack of capacity in providing comprehensive sexuality education and life skills and delivering SRH services for adolescents and young people.</p> <p>Solution: MOH's Decision on December 19, 2021 approved the Programme on improving sexual reproductive health for adolescents and young people for the period 2021-2025</p>
8.F.	Lack of data on adolescents and young people, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Currently, the Government is giving guidance to ministries, sectors and localities to strongly implement digital transformation solutions to build e-Government and digital government, which is an important basis for establishing a national data system on adolescents and youth.</p> <p>Data on adolescents and young people, especially disaggregated data, are insufficiently collected and have not been included in the national database systems.</p> <p>Solution: MOHA disseminates the National Indicators and the Youth Development Index and conducts training of ministries and provinces to collect data on youth development</p>
9.F.	Lack of overall political support related to adolescents and young people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

10.F.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>In order to overcome shortcomings and limitations in inter-sectoral coordination in addressing youth-related issues, the 2020 Youth Law clearly stipulates the responsibilities of the Government, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the People Council, and provincial People's Committees in performing the functions and tasks of state management of youth, as well as prescribes the responsibilities of relevant agencies and organizations (including: youth organizations, the Fatherland Front, social organizations, economic organizations, educational institutions and families) in coordinating to address problems related to youth and youth affairs.</p> <p>Limitations at the sub-national level coordination on adolescents and youth.</p> <p>Solution: At the national level, MOHA plays a coordinating role among ministries related to youth affairs. However, the inter-sectoral coordination on youth affairs is still limited at sub-national level, that requires the inter-sectoral coordination role of the Provincial People's Committees.</p>
11.F.	Lack of international support related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>A number of United Nations organizations have provided technical assistance programs and projects for the Government of Vietnam to realize youth development goals, but these programs and projects are still limited in both scale, scope, and budget. It is increasingly difficult to mobilise resources from international organizations to realize this goal.</p>

12.F.	Lack of development partner coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	International organizations in Vietnam including UNGAY need to strengthen and expand cooperation with government agencies to support and improve the effectiveness of youth development goals.
13.F.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community awareness and understanding of the importance of youth protection, health care, reproductive health and sexual health for youth and adolescents is still limited, especially in ethnic minority areas, areas with difficult socio-economic conditions and vulnerable youth groups, e.g. youth with disabilities, migrant youth.
14.F.	A bottom-up approach to adolescents and young people not followed (e.g., involvement of adolescents and young people, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Youth Union is also a forum for young people to participate in policy and law development. However, the proportion of young people participating in policy and law development remains low, nearly 40% of young people have never participated in the process of developing youth-related policies (Ministry of Home Affairs- 2019 National Youth Report).
15.F.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. Covid-19 negatively impacted on the implementation of community-based training and communication on adolescents and youth due to social distancing

16.F.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of adolescent and young people programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>- In 2022, the youth unemployment rate (from 15 to 24 years old) is estimated at 7.72%, of which the urban area is 9.7%; the rural area is 6.68%, declining by 8.48% compared to 2021. Thus, a portion of young people aged between 15 and 24 who have not yet either worked or attended school. A proportion of fresh graduates from colleges and universities still find it difficult to find jobs or take jobs unsuitable with their training levels. The demographic bonus has not been fully taken advantage of, which is regrettable. The government should have policies targeting this group to effectively promote young human resources and take advantage of the demographic bonus. (Country report on SDGs).</p> <p>- Communication activities on SRH have been effectively implemented. However, cultural cross-cutting issues such as child marriage especially in remote areas hasn't been effectively addressed. Disparities in access to information, communication and services for adolescents and young people, and SRH services between remote and delta areas remain a challenge for programs on adolescents and young people (Country SDG Report)</p> <p>The Youth Union is also a forum for young people to participate in policy and law development. However, the proportion of young people participating in policy and law development remains low, nearly 40% of young people have never participated in the process of developing youth-related policies (Ministry of Home Affairs- 2019 National Youth Report).</p>
Lessons learned	
17.F.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of adolescents and young people not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>- In order to facilitate young people's active participation in the development and monitoring process of the implementation of relevant policies and programs, the Prime Minister, Chairs of People's Committees at all levels are responsible for organizing dialogues with youth at least once a year (regulated in the 2020 Youth Law). The contents of dialogue include mechanisms, policies and laws for youth, activities of agencies and organizations related to youth's legitimate rights and interests, roles and responsibilities of young people in study and work as well as their involvement in national socio-economic development and the country protection and other proposals.</p> <p>Link: https://en.vietnamplus.vn/pm-to-hold-dialogue-with-young-people-in-march</p>
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring	

18.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

G. Ageing

Overall policy environment

<p>1.G.</p>	<p>Are any priority actions for ageing included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: National Social-Economic Strategy in the period 2021 – 2030. https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phan-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: This strategy is from 2021-2030.</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: Section 6.</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: Protecting, caring for and promoting the role of the elderly; Encouraging the elderly to participate in active economic and social activities; Actively building a friendly environment for the elderly; Ensuring that 100% of the elderly with health insurance can have their health managed, examined and treated, cared for at home, in the community, in care facilities; By 2030, about 60% of the people at retirement ages receiving pension, social insurance, and social retirement allowance.</p> <p>(d) its impact: Not yet available.</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: Population Strategy of Viet Nam to 2030 https://chinhphu.vn/?pageid=27160&docid=198399&tagid=6&type=1</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: It is from 2019 - 2030.</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: Objective 8 (Adapting to the ageing population, promoting health care for the elderly) Section 2 (Promoting the communication and advocacy on population) Section 4 (Developing the network and improving the quality of population services) Section 5 (Promoting scientific research, improving the system of population information and data) Section 8 (Enhancing international cooperation)</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: Raising awareness and responsibility of every citizen, family and the whole society in promoting the role and experience of the elderly, building a friendly environment for the elderly. Reviewing and finalizing policies & regimes concerning care for the elderly. Developing the care network for the elderly. Piloting model of care for the elderly. Monitoring and evaluating the elder care activities at the grassroots level. Strengthening the application of scientific achievements, transferring advanced biomedical technologies to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and health care of the elderly. Strengthening the cooperation and association with international agencies in the development of elderly care facilities</p> <p>(e) its impact: Nationwide (all localities in the country)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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2.G.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Ageing” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: (1) National Action Plan on the Elderly in the period 2021-2030 http://datafilesbk.chinhphu.vn/file-remote-v2/DownloadServlet?filePath=vbpq/2021/12/2156.signed_01.pdf (b) date of implementation and time frame: The Plan takes effect from the signing’s date of December 21, 2021 to 2030. (c) its main elements: the scope, objectives, tasks and solutions, budget, and responsible agencies. (d) its impact: Nationwide (all localities in the country)</p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.G.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of ageing in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>Viet Nam has made remarkable achievements concerning ageing and care for the elderly. Life expectancy increased over time. It was 73.2 years in 2014, increased to 73.7 years in 2023. Vietnamese older people live longer but are not necessarily healthier since many of them face chronic diseases, disabilities, and mental problems. These facts lead to an increase in healthcare cost, and require Vietnam to establish a long-term care system. Viet Nam also made impressive progress towards health insurance coverage for the elderly, which was at 95% in 2020, compared to 70% in 2016. Data, however, still showed that out-of-pocket spending remains high. Social protection greatly contributed improving the quality of lives of the older population. In 2022, nearly 90% of older people with difficulties received social assistance, and timely caring services.</p>	
4.G.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing programmes on ageing that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Intergenerational Self-Help Club (ISHC) is a community-based organization that was implemented in Viet Nam in 2016. Each club has 50-70 members at different ages. Each club is managed by a 2-year-term board of five people, of which two or three are older people. ISHCs all ensure the age structure of 70% elderly, 30% young people. Members are those with difficulties such as people with disabilities, living alone, and from low-income families. This type of clubs works on the principle of mutual support among members to improve the quality of life of the elderly. Currently, Vietnam has nearly 3,500 clubs with about 170 thousand members nationwide, of which 130,000 people are older people.</p> <p>ISHCs provide a great deal of support to the elderly. Their activities focus on raising awareness of and promoting healthy and active lifestyles, improving physical and mental health, proving homecare services, and supporting the economic development and self-reliance. The introduction of ISHCs allows identifying the local needs of the elderly, mobilizing different types of resources available to support its members.</p>	
<i>Challenges</i>		

In implementing priority actions for ageing, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.G.	Lack of human resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ Allocate more budget for building capacity for and recruiting personnel related to ageing such as social workers, health care staff, and social collaborators. + Encourage non-public institutes to become involved in the provision of services to the elderly such as the formation of intergenerational self-help groups and elderly care services companies.
6.G.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	+ Conduct fundraisings from international donors such as UN, DFAT, FCDO, and WB. + Enable the legal environment to attract more non-public organizations to provide care services for the elderly. + Promote public-private partnership in providing care services through the projects/programmes, including both local and international investors.

7.G.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Build capacity for social workers through formal and informal trainings. Along with that, training institutes providing social works courses are required to standardize the training programmes according to current regulations, then improve the training quality.</p> <p>+ Facilitate the development of training programmes on ageing and care for the elderly with financial and technical support from international organizations. For instance, the introduction of E-learning programme on the elderly care of between JHL (Vietnam) and Nozomi (Japan) with the support from MOLISA and MOH.</p> <p>+ Support development partners in implementing projects/programmes that provide care services to older people in the community, thereby contributing to improving the capacity of caregivers and care-managers at the grassroots level.</p>
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8.G.	Lack of data on ageing, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Closely work with statistical agencies such as the General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO) and Ministry of Health to collect, compile and disseminate data on ageing based on large-scale surveys such as censuses and annual Population Change and Family Planning Surveys.</p> <p>+ Put the scientific research forward as the priority of the social work sector in Vietnam.</p>
9.G.	Lack of overall political support related to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.G.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Promulgate legal documents that direct the inter-sector coordination in care of older people.</p> <p>+ Promote joint activities among line-ministries when addressing issues concerning ageing issues such as health care, long-term care, social health insurance, and occupation.</p> <p>+ Promote the cross-ministry cooperation to provide better care for the elderly. For instance, in 2018 MOLISA and MOH signed a cooperation agreement on people's health care 2018-2021.</p>
11.G.	Lack of international support related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Participate in international forums and events to draw attention to population ageing and the elderly care in Viet Nam.</p> <p>+ Seek for technical and financial support from international donors through programmes/projects such as UN, GIZ, and the World Bank.</p>

12.G.	Lack of development partner coordination related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ Promote the sharing of relevant information, joint activities among stakeholders on ageing and elderly care, including international donors, foreign government agencies, and civil society institutions.
13.G.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ Conduct advocacy activities with the involvement of not only public agencies such as GOPFP, MOH, MOLISA, and VTV but also non-public agencies such as UN agencies, international and local NGOs, and mass-media. + Promote the production of publications related to ageing in the different forms such as printed/electronic newspapers, monographs, and newsletters. + Use a variety of communication channels to reach the audience.
14.G.	A bottom-up approach to ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ Due to limited resources and the majority of the elderly living in rural areas, many older people were not consulted and/or did not raise their voices and concerns in the development of programmes and policies.

15.G.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ Promote the use of advanced technology to access to the elderly. For instance, in 2021, Telehealth was introduced nationwide that facilitated the care and treatment for the people, including older people. + Older people are the highly prioritized group for Covid- 19 vaccination and cash support to help reduce the vulnerability to COVID-19
16.G.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of programmes on ageing? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Viet Nam is one of most rapidly ageing countries in the world. It is projected that the country's transition from “population ageing to aged population”⁷ took just over 20 years, which is much shorter than other countries (it took 115 years for France, 85 years for Sweden, 69 years for the and United States). Viet Nam will enter the aged by 2036. The continuous increase in both absolute numbers and the percentage of those of advanced age (75 and above) raises concerns about the demand for care, health, and financial resources.</p> <p>Older people live longer but are not necessarily healthier. Many older people face chronic diseases, disabilities, and mental problems. These lead to an increase in healthcare cost, and require Vietnam to have a well-established long-term care system. Although 95% of the older population have social health insurance in 2020. Out-of-pocket spending remains high. Many seniors are living alone, that may lead to reduce the likelihood of older people’s needs being met. Only a small percentage of older people have pensions. Up to 35% older people are still working.</p>				
Lessons learned					
17.G.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of ageing not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Achieving universal coverage: Lessons from health insurance.</p> <p>In Viet Nam, social health insurance (SHI) has been a significant source of health expenditure for treatment and prevention, particularly for the elderly. SHI was launched in 1992 to cover specific health care in the public sector. Access to SHI for the elderly increased dramatically between 2010 and 2016, owing mostly to increases in participation in rural areas. SHI assisted older people in covering rising healthcare costs in the context of the majority of older persons living in low-income households. However, 5% of them still do not have SHI. This category consists of people aged 60 to 79 who live in cities that should be a highly prioritized group in the coming time.</p>				

⁷The population starts to age when people in 60-or-above age group account for 10% or those in the 65-or-above age group account for 7% of the total population. The population ages when people from or over 60 years old account for 20% or those from or over 65 years old account for 7% of the total population.

Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): Revise and update programmes/policies to prepare for and respond to population ageing with the application of the life-cycle approach.
19.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

H. International migration

Currently data on international migration is not available. We will report it once this data is available.

Overall policy environment		
1.H.	Are any priority actions for international migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? please elaborate If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan (c) page number that references this action area (d) main elements of the action area (e) its impact	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

2.H.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “International migration” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact: Nationwide (all localities in the country)</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Achievements and lessons learned					
3.H.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of international migration in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p>				
4.H.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing international migration programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>				
Challenges					
<p>In implementing priority actions for international migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? <i>please elaborate:</i>
5.H.	Lack of human resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.H.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.H.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.H.	Lack of data on international migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.H.	Lack of overall political support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.H.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.H.	Lack of international support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.H.	Lack of development partner coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.H.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

14.H.	A bottom-up approach to international migration not followed (e.g., involvement of international migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.H.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.H.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of international migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
17.H.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of international migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			
19.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

I. Urbanization and internal migration

Overall policy environment

1.I.	<p>Are any priority actions for urbanization and internal migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link National Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021 -2030 https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area Section III: Strategic objectives; and Section V: Directions, tasks and solutions for socio-economic development; Chapter 5: Developing infrastructure, regional economy, marine economy, taking urban areas as the driving force for regional development, speeding up the construction of new countryside</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: Urbanization rate by 2030: more than 50%</p> <p>(d) its impact: nationwide</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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2.I.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Urbanization and internal migration” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link National Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021-2025 (link: https://chinhphu.vn/cac-ke-hoach-5-nam/ke-hoach-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-5-nam-2021-2025-11933092)</p> <p>- In the past years, current policies and laws on urban development towards integration, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, improved resilience of cities to natural disasters, especially big and coastal cities shall be reviewed, revised and supplemented. On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 to direct throughout building a sustainable urban system in Vietnam. (https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/nghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335)</p> <p>- On November 11, 2022, the Government issued Resolution No. 148/NQ-CP on Vietnam’s urban planning, construction, management and sustainable development in Vietnam to 2030, with a vision towards 2045. The Government Office is assigned to organize the Resolution 2022 National Urban Conference chaired by the Prime Minister to disseminate the Resolution and Action Plan. (https://vanban.chinhphu.vn/?pageid=27160&docid=206848&classid=509)</p> <p>- The Ministry of Construction implemented Decision No. 438/QD-TTg dated March 25, 2021 of the Prime Minister approving the Scheme on Vietnam’s urban development in response to climate change in the 2021-2030 period, prepared and promulgated documents to urge the People's Committees of the provinces and centrally-run cities in the implementation of the Scheme (https://vanban.chinhphu.vn/default.aspx?pageid=27160&docid=202905).</p> <p>- Up to now, 42/45 provinces and centrally-run cities on the list of Scheme 438 have issued Action Plans; 58/63 provinces and cities have issued Action Plans or documents guiding urban implementation; Decision No. 910/QD-BXD dated October 18, 2022 on the implementation plan of the Project “Developing Vietnamese cities to respond to climate change in the 2021-2030 period”.</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: 2025</p> <p>(c) its main elements: 45%</p> <p>(d) its impact: urbanization rate: 41.7% in 2022</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.I.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of urbanization and internal migration in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to its report, by 2022, the Ministry of Public Security continues to strengthen the direction of state management of security and order, especially residence management and settlement of cases in the area, free migration in the Northwest, Central Highlands and Southwest regions, entry and exit management of Vietnamese citizens and foreigners, and effective performance for agreements on exchange of entry and exit information with foreign countries and partners. In addition, a “hotline” on exchanging information with diplomatic missions, immigration management agencies of countries are well-maintained in service of illegal entry and exit prevention. Continue to review, amend and supplement legal documents on entry, exit, transit and residence of foreigners in Vietnam in the direction of administrative procedures reformation and information technology application in management (Ministry of Public Security advises and promulgates 01 Decree, 02 Circulars: Decree No. 59/2022/ND-CP dated September 5, 2022 providing for electronic identification and authentication; Circular No. 08/2022/TT-BCA dated January 27, 2022 regulating the list of products exploiting and using information in the National population database; Circular No. 46/TT-BCA dated November 4, 2022 prescribing the connection and information sharing between the National population database and national databases, specialized databases and other information systems). Improve the efficiency of registration and residence management; grant and manage ID card, etc. especially the management of free migrants in border areas; fight and prevent illegal entry and exit activities of Vietnamese people. Build solutions to develop features for foreigners to Vietnam. Coordinate with the Border Gate Department - Border Guard Command, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Immigration Department to unify a number of solutions for foreigners’ management on VneID (e-identification application). - Urban planning and development capacity has improved in recent years. In particular, i) the institution on urban development management has been completed (Proposal to develop an adjustment law on urban management and development; on September 21, 2022, the National Assembly Standing Committee held a meeting to pass Resolution No. 26/2022/UBTVQH15 amending and supplementing a number of articles of Resolution No. 1210/2016/UBTVQH13 dated May 25, 2016 of the National Assembly Standing Committee on urban classification, etc.); ii) Develop a process for public engagement in urban planning and development projects; Urban management; iii) Issue policies to encourage the use of new, advanced and environmentally friendly building materials; new technology in housing construction with good quality, low cost; iv) Research energy saving solutions in residential areas, office buildings, green urban development services and solutions for rapid and sustainable urbanization; v) Review the implementation of regional and urban construction planning to ensure consistency and efficiency in coordination with the implementation of socio-economic sectoral planning. Improve the quality of planning and plan management at all levels. Develop sanctions and mechanisms to control the plan implementation.
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4.I.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing urbanization and internal migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>In 2022, according to the report of the Ministry of Construction, many policies and action plans have been issued to promote the achievement of goals such as i) Encourage economic sectors to involve in market mechanism-based housing development and renting to meet the needs of those who can afford it; supplement and complete mechanisms and policies in order to exploit and mobilize all domestic and foreign financial resources, ODA for housing development; ii) Support housing development to provide accommodation for social policy beneficiaries who have difficulty in housing but cannot afford to pay under the market mechanism; iii) Continue to reform administrative procedures, create favorable conditions for households and individuals to build their own houses as per regulations approved by competent authorities; iv) Accelerate the formulation, appraisal and approval of detailed planning to serve as a basis for the implementation of housing development projects and creating favorable conditions for households and individuals to build and renovate their houses in line with the planning; v) Research and implement programs to improve housing and infrastructure for residential areas that do not meet quality standards in urban areas; vi) Continue to implement the policy of preferential investment capital for housing development for low- and middle-incomers, eliminate temporary houses in urban area.</p>									
Challenges										
<p>In implementing priority actions for urbanization and internal migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>										
Challenges	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="767 999 831 1066">1</th> <th data-bbox="831 999 895 1066">2</th> <th data-bbox="895 999 959 1066">3</th> <th data-bbox="959 999 1533 1066">If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="156 1066 767 1617">5.I.</td> <td data-bbox="767 1066 831 1617">Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration</td> <td data-bbox="831 1066 895 1617"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="895 1066 959 1617"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="959 1066 1533 1617"> <input type="checkbox"/> On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development. https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/nghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335 </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:	5.I.	Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development. https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/nghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335
1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:							
5.I.	Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development. https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/nghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335						

6.I.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development.</p> <p>(https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/nghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335)</p>
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7.I.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development.</p> <p><i>(https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/nghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335)</i></p> <p>Urban planning and development capacity has improved in recent years. In particular, i) the institution on urban development management has been completed (Proposal to develop an adjustment law on urban management and development; on September 21, 2022, the National Assembly Standing Committee held a meeting to pass Resolution No. 26/2022/UBTVQH15 amending and supplementing a number of articles of Resolution No. 1210/2016/UBTVQH13 dated May 25, 2016 of the National Assembly Standing Committee on urban classification, etc.); ii) Develop a process for public engagement in urban planning and development projects; Urban management; iii) Issue policies to encourage the use of new, advanced and environmentally friendly building materials; new technology in housing construction with good quality, low cost; iv) Research energy saving solutions in residential areas, office buildings, green urban development services and solutions for rapid and sustainable urbanization; v) Review the implementation of regional and urban construction planning to ensure consistency and efficiency in coordination with the implementation of socio-economic sectoral planning. Improve the quality of planning and plan management at all levels. Develop sanctions and mechanisms to control the plan implementation.</p>
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8.I.	Lack of data on urbanization and internal migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development.</p> <p>(https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/nghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335)</p>
9.I.	Lack of overall political support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.I.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development.</p> <p>(https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/nghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335)</p> <p>The close involvement of the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in urban development. Up to now, 59/63 localities have approved the solid waste management planning; about 21/63 localities have approved the drainage planning.</p>

11.I.	Lack of international support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development. (https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/ngghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335)
12.I.	Lack of development partner coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development. (https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/ngghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335)
13.I.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On January 24, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 06-NQ/TW on planning, construction, management and sustainable development of urban areas in Vietnam until 2030, with a vision towards 2045 with a view that urban planning and infrastructure development of urban areas must be one step ahead and create the main resource for urban development. (https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/he-thong-van-ban/van-ban-cua-dang/ngghi-quyet-so-06-nqtw-ngay-24012022-cua-bo-chinh-tri-ve-quy-hoach-xay-dung-quan-ly-va-phat-trien-ben-vung-do-thi-viet-8335)
14.I.	A bottom-up approach to urbanization and internal migration not followed (e.g., involvement of urban migrants, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

15.I.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.</p> <p>- The Ministry of Construction implemented Decision No. 438/QĐ-TTg dated March 25, 2021 of the Prime Minister approving the Scheme on Vietnam’s urban development in response to climate change in the 2021-2030 period, prepared and promulgated documents to urge the People’s Committees of the provinces and centrally-run cities in the implementation of the Scheme</p>
16.I.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of urbanization and internal migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Lessons learned					
17.I.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of urbanization and internal migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			
19.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

J. Population and sustainable development

Overall policy environment

1.J.	<p>Are any priority actions for population and sustainable development included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: Socio-economic development strategy for 2021-2030 https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: Section 6</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area Improve people’s physical and mental health, strength, longevity and quality of life; Take care to develop in terms of quality, size and population structure, firmly maintain the replacement fertility rate, and bring the sex ratio at birth to the natural balance. Promote a reasonable population distribution; Care about maternal health; implement a nutritious diet, quickly reduce the rate of child shock. Shift the focus of the population policy from family planning to population and development; effectively take advantage of the golden population structure; adapt to aging population, promote health care for the elderly. Promote the development of sports activities. Build more facilities for people participating in physical activities; protect and develop the population of ethnic minorities of less than 10,000 people, especially ethnic minorities with a very small risk of decline in race; develop and exploit the national population database to ensure registration and management of 100% of the population. Renovate the management mechanism, build a fair, quality, efficient and international health system; implement universal health care coverage; provide public health service for over 95% of the population managed, monitored, cared for and protected. Effective management and use of natural resources; strengthen environmental protection; respond to climate change, prevent, control and mitigate natural disasters.</p> <p>(e) its impact: Nationwide (all localities in the country).</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.J.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Population and sustainable development” since 2013? <i>Please elaborate:</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: Vietnam’s Strategy for Population toward 2030 https://chinhphu.vn/?pageid=27160&docid=198399&tagid=6&type=1</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: 2019 - 2030</p> <p>(c) its main elements: Purpose and objectives, tasks and solutions, budget, organization of implementation and agency in charge</p> <p>(d) its impact: Nationwide</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.J.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of population and sustainable development in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>Over the past decades, the demographic transition in Vietnam has had a strong impact on the country's development. The sharp decline in mortality and fertility has led to rapid population aging in Vietnam. People live longer. The average life expectancy is 73.7 years in 2022. With the largest young population in history and a unique demographic dividend, it's an opportunity to drive socioeconomic growth and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This period helps the country improve its human resources. Having fewer children enhances women's health, increases their ability to participate in the workforce, and improves their social status. For example, in 2022, female leaders of ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and government agencies account for 46.6%. Vietnam has 46 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, lower than the national target set by 2025 of 48. Smaller household size helps families invest more in better food, more education for children. The rate of children attending primary school will reach 99% by 2022. Younger generation is provided with more knowledge about P&D. Content on global citizenship and sustainable development, including contents on climate change and disaster mitigation, adaptation, mitigation and early warning has been integrated into the elementary, secondary and high education curriculum in 2017. Climate change and natural restoration have become a top priority in development programs and policies in Vietnam such as Resolution 24/NQ-TW of the Central Executive Committee on active in response to climate change, improvement of natural resource management and environmental protection, the National Green Growth Strategy in the 2021 - 2030 period, with a vision towards 2050, and the National Climate Change Adaption Plan (NAP) in the 2021 - 2030 period, with a vision towards 2050. Vietnam has established a Statistical Working Group to monitor and supervise the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, composed of representatives from relevant ministries and other agencies, organizations in charge of implementing specific VSDGs.</p>
4.J.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing population and sustainable development programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>It is important that the joint efforts of all stakeholders play a key role in the formulation and implementation of population and sustainable development (P&SDP) programs in Vietnam. Besides the official family planning system under the Ministry of Health, ministries, branches and socio-political organizations participate in S&T with different roles. National television broadcasts programs that advocate the values of women and girls. The Ministry of Education and Training includes the contents of Population and Development in the training program. The Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs creates favorable conditions for women to participate in the job market. Media agencies help propagate to the people positive messages such as “investment in population is investment in development”. The involvement of all stakeholders has strongly contributed to driving P&SDP forward.</p>
Challenges	

In implementing priority actions for population and sustainable development, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.J.	Lack of human resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ Focus on building capacity for the current statistical system rather than quantity. + Develop annual recruitment plan.
6.J.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	+ Prioritize public investment in areas that are important to population and sustainable development. + Conduct fund-raising from domestic and international partners.
7.J.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ Build capacity for stakeholders with technical and financial support from international donors such as UN, DFAT, FCDO, and WB. + Encourage the private sector to participate in the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of population and sustainable development programs
8.J.	Lack of data on population and sustainable development, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+ Collaborate with national and international stakeholders to collect data sets on population and sustainable development, especially disaggregated data such as gender, education level.
9.J.	Lack of overall political support related to population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.J.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

11.J.	Lack of international support related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Participate in international forums to mobilize more external support for population and development programs.</p> <p>+ Facilitate the participation of different stakeholders such as civil society organizations.</p>
12.J.	Lack of development partner coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Promote relevant information sharing among population and sustainable development stakeholders, donors, government agencies and civil society organizations.</p> <p>+ Consolidate the network of development partners by promoting joint activities.</p>

13.J.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Work closely with state agencies such as VOA, VTV and non-state agencies such as United Nations agencies, international and local NGOs, mass organizations to enhance public understanding and knowledge base on population and sustainable development through advocacy campaigns such as World Population Day and Vietnam Population Day.</p> <p>+ Apply different types of advocacy activities to engage a wider audience such as audio/video clips, posters and documentaries.</p> <p>+ Promote educational communication activities on key emerging issues. For example, climate change, disaster mitigation and adaptation have been included in training materials for primary and secondary levels.</p>
14.J.	A bottom-up approach to population and sustainable development not followed (e.g., involvement of those most affected, or most marginalized populations, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.J.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.

16.J.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of population and sustainable development programmes? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Vietnam is considered one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Over the past decades, Vietnam has been suffered with sea level rise, saline soil and other natural hazards. As a result, these have negatively affected lives and livelihoods in Vietnam. Initial calculations suggest that Vietnam lost \$10 billion in 2020, or 3.2% of GDP, to climate change impact. Furthermore, climate change is a major health concern for vulnerable populations. For example, up to 60,000 deaths in Vietnam in 2016 were related to air pollution. As a developing country, Vietnam lacks both technical and financial resources for population and sustainable development programs.</p>																		
Lessons learned																			
17.J.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of population and sustainable development not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Viet Nam entered a period of a demographic window of opportunity since 2007 and will last until 2039. This period offers Viet Nam with a unique socio-economic development opportunity. Seizing this opportunity, the Government of Vietnam has made efforts to take advantage of opportunities from demographic changes to develop the country through policies and programs on education and vocational training, employment, gender equality, youth development, sexual and reproductive health, migration, including international migration. More efforts are needed to harness the potential of demographic dividend in two areas:</p> <p>+ First, the recently adopted Youth Law and Youth Strategy must be fully and effectively implemented and monitored at both national and local levels.</p> <p>+ Second, investment in education, technical skills training and promotion of the rights of women and young people need urgent attention.</p>																		
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring																			
18.J.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Capacity-building</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Advocacy and awareness raising</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Resource mobilization</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Engagement with high-level politicians</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>South-South cooperation</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Public-private partnerships</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Data for monitoring and planning</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Capacity-building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and awareness raising	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resource mobilization	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with high-level politicians	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	South-South cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public-private partnerships	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data for monitoring and planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Capacity-building																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and awareness raising																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resource mobilization																		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with high-level politicians																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	South-South cooperation																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public-private partnerships																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data for monitoring and planning																		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):																		

19.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
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K. Data and statistics

Overall policy environment		
1.K.	<p>Are any priority actions for data and statistics included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link National Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021 - 2030 https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2021 - 2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area...?</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: Build and develop national, regional and local data infrastructure in sync, synchronous and unified connection, creating a foundation for digital socio-economic development. Design, build and put into operation an integrated and interconnected system of large databases, especially data on population, health-care, education, insurance, businesses, and real estate; serve in a time and effective manner for socio-economic development and people's life.</p> <p>(e) its impact: Nationwide</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.K.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Data and statistics” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: Law on Statistics https://vanban.chinhphu.vn/default.aspx?pageid=27160&docid=183199</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: from 2016 to present</p> <p>(c) its main elements: General regulations; the state statistical information system; Collecting state statistical information; Statistical analysis and forecast, publication and publication of state statistical information; Research and apply statistical methods, information technology - communication and international cooperation in state statistics activities; Using statistical databases and state statistical information; state statistical organization; Statistical activities, using statistical information outside of state statistics; Terms of enforcement</p> <p>(d) its impact: nationwide</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
Achievements and good practices		

3.K.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of data and statistics in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>Please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>Over the past decade, the regulatory environment for statistics has been strengthened. Two legal documents have been promulgated, including (1) the Statistical Development Strategy in the 2011 - 2020 period, with a vision towards 2020, and (2) the Law on Statistics. In addition, the organization and human resources for statistical work have been improved step by step. The General Statistics Office (GSO), a national authority, is reasonably organized at the central level with 16 administrative units and 9 public service units; local statistical sub-departments are established in 63 provinces and 713 districts, with a total of more than 5,800 employees. The application of IT helps to collect and publish data in a timely and accurate manner. In 2019, Vietnam also issued a set of statistical indicators for sustainable development. This set includes 158 indicators. In addition, a Statistical Working Group has been established to monitor and supervise the implementation of the SDGs. Members of the Expert Group include representatives of relevant ministries and branches in charge of the implementation of Vietnam's Sustainable Development Goals.</p>
4.K.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing data and statistics programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>The Statistical Information Technology Infrastructure was initiated in 1996 with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. Currently, the current IT system has basically met the requirements of statistical work permitted by the Government of Vietnam (GoV) as well as other data users.</p> <p>Before 2008, traditional statistical methods (paper-based questionnaires, manual data entry and face-to-face interviews) dominated statistical activities. In the 2009 -2016 period, intelligent character recognition scanning technology was introduced into the data collection system. From 2017 to now, a number of surveys and censuses have applied electronic forms instead of paper ones, such as the 2019 Population and Housing Census and the 2021 Economic Census.</p> <p>The enhancement of IT application in statistical activities helps the General Statistics Office shorten the time of data collection, input and cleaning, and improve the accuracy of collected data. As a result, these findings and reports get published much sooner while saving budgets and other resources.</p>

Challenges

In implementing priority actions for data and statistics, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:

5.K.	Lack of human resources dedicated to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Apply new IT technologies in statistical activities, reduce the number of surveyors and supervisors and other steps such as CAPI, E-form, scan.</p> <p>+ Research new survey/census methods such as using administrative data for survey, census.</p> <p>+ Implement training strategies for capacity building of statisticians.</p> <p>+ Invite partners to participate in statistical activities such as a joint venture agreement between the General Statistics Office and VNPost on the use of VNPost's system for surveys and censuses.</p>
6.K.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Mobilize technical and financial support from international organizations such as UN, DFAT, FCDO, WB or from governments such as Italy, Japan, Denmark.</p> <p>+ Strengthen capacity to effectively use state budget allocated and closely monitor statistical activities.</p>

7.K.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Apply different forms of training to meet the training needs of professional statisticians such as instructor training, E-learning, on-site training, coaching and mentoring.</p> <p>+ Thanks to technical and financial support from international partners, the General Statistics Office has developed and standardized training manuals and manuals on data and statistics.</p> <p>+ More and more officials from ministries and branches are invited to participate in statistics training courses at home and abroad.</p>
8.K.	Lack of information for tracking of progress on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Build M&E tools to track progress on data and statistics.</p> <p>+ Raise awareness about data sharing and connectivity among decision makers, policymakers, suppliers and other stakeholders.</p>
9.K.	Lack of overall political support related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

10.K.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Engage the participation of ministries and sectors from the beginning of large-scale surveys conducted by the General Statistics Office such as the Ministry of Construction with the 2019 Census, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with the Census on rural, agriculture and fishery in 2016 and 2020.</p> <p>+ Establish a technical working group consisting of relevant ministries and branches in charge of elaborating the national indicators specified in the set of national sustainable development indicators.</p> <p>+ Develop a working mechanism on data sharing and connection between relevant agencies such as a tripartite cooperation mechanism between the General Statistics Office, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice on data linkage in birth declaration and transaction registration (2023); and regulations on coordination between the General Statistics Office and the Ministry of Science and Technology on statistics, data sharing and connection (2020)</p>
11.K.	Lack of international support related to data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

12.K.	Lack of development partner coordination related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Coordinate with international donors such as UN, DFAT, FCDO, WB to develop a statistical system both in terms of technical capacity and data quality.</p> <p>+ Facilitate the participation of various development partners in data and statistics, including international bodies such as the ILO, UNFPA and UNDP, and national institutes such as the National Economics University.</p>
13.K.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>+ Promulgate internal guidelines in the system of the General Statistics Office for awareness-raising of employees.</p> <p>+ Implement communication strategies on data and statistics with the support of international and domestic agencies such as advocacy campaigns before and after each Census.</p> <p>+ Regularly hold press conferences to announce Vietnam's quarterly socio-economic statistics</p>
14.K.	A bottom-up approach to data and statistics not followed (e.g., involvement of those collecting, disseminating and analyzing data and statistics.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

15.K.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency etc. + During the Covid 19 pandemic, the General Statistics Office promoted the working motto “Active in connecting and adapting, improving the statistical performance”. + Enhance IT applications to perform statistical activities such as CAPI, Webform. + Facilitate cross-ministerial coordination on data sharing and connection.
16.K.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of data and statistics programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>The data analysis capacity of government agencies remains limited. There is a large amount of data collected but not yet analyzed. Furthermore, statistical reports are more descriptive than data analysis and interpretation. With limited capacity, Vietnam does not have many medium and long-term statistical forecasts. Several key statistical aspects are analyzed but not always included in statistical production such as gender, ethnicity and age. In addition, some SDGs do not yet have a regular, established data source to monitor or examine trends and discrepancies. The General Statistics Office lacks both technical and financial resources that can be used to implement advanced survey methods for statistical activities such as application of administrative data and scanning technology.</p> <p>Regarding the quality and use of data: Statistics, information and reports on gender equality have not effectively supported the gender equality-related state management. Information on gender in many fields is still lacking and inconsistent. The data of the National Gender Statistical Indicators Set by a number of relevant ministries and branches lacks a number of detailed breakdowns as required, and the reporting regime has not yet been issued to other ministries and branches in line with Circular No. 10/2019/TT-BKHDT (GSO is expected to integrate the information to be collected for the Gender Statistical Indicators Set according to Circular No. 10/2019/TT-BKHDT into the national statistics reporting regime when amending the Government’s Decree No. 60/2018/ND-CP dated April 20, 2018 detailing the content of the national statistical reporting regime).</p>				
Lessons learned					

17.K.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of data and statistics not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>First, over the past decades, the timeliness and accuracy of published data has played an important role in the planning, implementation and monitoring of national policies and programs, as well as comparison between countries. However, national statistical work needs to be consistent with global statistical trends and facilitates capacity building for the Vietnamese statistical system.</p> <p>Second, Vietnam needs to develop a strategy to promote propaganda activities about the importance and significance of statistics. In addition, it is necessary to increase resources for statistical forecasting, promptly meet the needs of medium and long-term planning for socio-economic development.</p> <p>Third, statistical work needs the participation of all units in the statistical system as well as stakeholders. In particular, the strong political commitment of the leaders of the relevant agencies is very important in implementation so that statistical activities are carried out in the right direction and achieved the set objectives.</p> <p>Fourth, national statistics work should be carried out on the basis of mobilizing available resources, in which human resources for statistical work is vital. Besides, it is also necessary to mobilize technical and financial resources from different sources, especially the support of international organizations.</p> <p>Fifth, Vietnam needs to build a strong monitoring and evaluation system for the performance of statistics. This system includes the M&E Framework, M&E handbook on statistics and M&E personnel. The General Statistics Office will be the focal point, acting as the directing agency, presiding guideline, monitoring and evaluation for the strict and consistent implementation of the entire statistical system.</p>	
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>		
18.K.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="957 1153 1484 1568"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): </td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):		

19.K.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
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(B) Summary questions

<i>Extraneous influences</i>			
<i>Has the COVID-19 pandemic, or other national emergencies, disasters, or crises, resulted in:</i>			
2.1	Building in more resilience when developing population programmes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> No	<i>With lessons learned from Covid-19 and natural disasters (tropical storms, landslides, floods in disadvantaged regions, the government integrate and build resilience in health and population policies and programmes, for instance the new Population and Development Strategy 2021-2030)</i>
2.2	Increased prioritization (or mainstreaming) of population issues in policymaking?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> No	Population issues are integrated into the overall plans of other sectors
2.3	Diversion of funds or resources from population programmes to support other programmes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate: provide more details
<i>Priority areas for further action</i>			

2.4	<p>Please rank the priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development from highest to lowest priority in the country at the current point in time. Please use '1' as the highest priority and '11' the lowest priority.</p>	<p>10. Poverty eradication and employment 2. Health 3. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights 9. Education 5. Gender equality and women's empowerment 4. Adolescents and young people 6. Ageing 11. International migration 8. Urbanization and internal migration 1. Population and sustainable development 7. Data and statistics</p>
Additional comments		
2.5	<p>Are there any topics that are not covered in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have become critically significant in the country since 2013? For example: food security, climate change or digital transformation? According to the voluntary national review of sustainable development in 2023. Here are the topics that need to be supplemented and should be covered.</p> <p>(1) Vietnam is frequently exposed to climate change, sea level rise and extreme weather events. Vietnam has been making efforts to promptly and effectively respond to climate change and natural disasters through consolidating relevant laws and strategies and policies and implementing international commitments, especially net zero emissions by 2050 and to promote central and local ministries to actively participate in the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change. The report also recommends: Vietnam should prioritize a green and circular economy, disaster resilience and climate change adaptation under its zero-emissions commitment.</p> <p>https://chinhphu.vn/?pageid=27160&docid=206254&tagid=6&type=1 https://baochinhphu.vn/kien-toan-thanh-vien-uy-ban-quoc-gia-ve-chuyen-doi-so-102230228171252838.htm</p> <p>(2) Digital transformation issues should include: In Vietnam, according to the report of voluntary national review on sustainable development, under the influence of the industrial revolution 4.0 and the ongoing rapid digital transformation, this group of workers is at risk of unemployment due to failure to meet requirements. In particular, social distancing measures due to Covid 19 are an opportunity to promote Vietnam's digital transformation. By 2021, over 99% of the population has mobile coverage and over 85% has a mobile phone.</p>	
2.6	<p>Are there any other lessons learned, achievements, challenges or needs that can be shared in regard to priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asia and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have not already been addressed in this survey?</p> <p><i>please elaborate:</i> NONE</p>	

(C) Overall achievements/challenges in population and development

The Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference will be held from 16 to 18 November 2023. The intergovernmental meeting will coincide with the 60-year commemoration of the first Asian Population Conference, which was held from 10 to 20 December 1963 in New Delhi, India, the 30-year regional review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in

Asia and the Pacific, and the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. It will also mark the half-way point in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

<i>With the above in mind, please share the country's biggest achievement and challenge in the area of population and development:</i>	
3.1	<p>Over the last 60 years (since the first Population Conference)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Achievement please elaborate:</i> The health, population and family planning program in Vietnam originated in the 1960s. The Law on Protection of People's Health in 1989, had its own chapter on Family Planning, and a Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Children and Family Planning, chaired by the Prime Minister, and then a Deputy Prime Minister in charge. Over the years, the legal policy system on population, health and family planning has been perfected towards international integration. All political systems at all levels participate in directing and implementing through 10-year strategies and 5-year national target programs, within the framework of an overall strategy for socio-economic development. In 1999, Vietnam was awarded by the United Nations in recognition of its achievements in the implementation of population and family planning work. Vietnam identifies population as human and human beings is the center of sustainable development, in order to realize the goal of "rich people, strong country, democracy, justice and civilization". <i>Challenge please elaborate:</i> The country had to face difficulties and negative consequences of the wars and natural disasters which affected to the achievement of population programmes.
3.2	<p>Over the last 30 years (since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Achievement please elaborate:</i> Despite having been paid special attention from the Party and State, the legal corridor on mechanisms and policies for population work in general and resource mobilization for population and development in particular, population work still faces with many challenges. The State budget for population work is still limited, failing to meet the need of "ensure sufficient resources to meet the requirements of comprehensive implementation of population work" as stated in Resolution 21-NQ/TW, a separate source of investment for population work is unavailable. The target of the population policy is more, but the funding is mainly covered by the local budget. Many population-related programs and projects have been promulgated by the Prime Minister, but there is no funding for implementation. Funding from the central budget is increasingly limited. Besides, ODA capital for population work has sharply decreased because Vietnam has become a middle-income country. <i>Challenge please elaborate:</i> Lack of financial support from the international development partners when the country reached the level of middle income in 2010. It is difficult to implement programmes and interventions in remote and ethnic minority regions as well as for some vulnerable population groups.
3.3	<p>Over the last 7 years since adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Achievement please elaborate:</i> The Party, State and Government pay special attention to population work. Determined in the Sixth Conference of the 12th Party Central Committee (2017) on population work in the new situation, it continued to affirm: "Population is the most important factor in the cause of national construction and defense. Population work is a strategic task, both urgent and long-term, and the cause of the entire Party and people.

	<p>In 2023, Vietnam conducted a voluntary national review of 17 SDGs, the second. The review overview shows that Vietnam has made significant progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including in the areas of population, health (reproductive health and family planning, adolescent health), education. The achievements in poverty reduction, supply of clean water and sanitation, reduction of inequality, creation of equity and strong institutions are particularly impressive. The country is on track to reach most of its goals by 2030.</p> <p>The approval of the government on the new Population and Development Strategy for the period 2021-2030. The new strategy is the national shift from health focus to broad and comprehensive aspects of population and development in line with global and national SDGs</p> <p>b. Challenge <i>please elaborate</i>: In the context of the world's unpredictable developments, fierce geopolitical conflicts, serious consequences caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the risk of climate change and environmental pollution impacts, the implementation of strategies for economic, social, health, and education development reveals shortcomings. Difficulties and challenges are still unresolved obstacles for the implementation of policies at the lower level, including lack of human and financial resources. The 2023 Voluntary National Review report also pointed out that, at the current rate of development, Vietnam needs to accelerate progress in improving health and wellbeing, providing quality education, promoting gender equality, speeding up economic growth and decent jobs, creating sustainable communities and cities, etc. The SDG standard-based data availability has significantly improved, but Vietnam will have to put more effort into prioritizing data collection in the near future, including gender equality data (this data is quite difficult to collect).</p> <p>Lack of national and sub-national budget to deliver the population programmes, particularly during and after the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>
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THANK YOU!