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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Viet Nam

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Viet Nam is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$17,405,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$52,700,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2022 to December 2026.

* [E/ICEF/2022/1](#).



Programme rationale

1. The UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2022–December 2026 marks a critical opportunity as Viet Nam enters its five-year Socioeconomic Development Plan (SEDP 2021–2025), positions itself to rebound from the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, accelerates human capital development and responds to the growing threat of climate change and natural disasters.

2. The population of Viet Nam is estimated at 96 million,¹ approximately one third of whom are urban and 23.8 per cent of whom are children under the age of 18 years. As one of the most dynamic emerging countries in Asia, Viet Nam has, over the past 30 years, achieved remarkable socioeconomic progress. Reforms have stimulated an economic transformation that has propelled the country into lower-middle-income status. The common country analysis confirmed strong progress across several Sustainable Development Goals, including the lifting of over 45 million people out of poverty between 2002 and 2018. However, too many have been left out of this rapid ascent into a modern, connected economy, while inequalities have grown and deepened as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, requiring specific, sustained investments to better deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Such investments are urgently needed to address the impacts of accelerating climate change, natural disasters, pandemics, environmental degradation and pollution on children's rights, health and well-being, education and protection. Viet Nam is one of the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, ranked sixth by the Global Climate Risk Index in 2020.

4. The 2019 Gender Programmatic Review called for structural and social-norm changes to address the drivers of gender inequality. These span the life course, starting with an extremely imbalanced sex ratio at birth (111.5 boys per 100 girls). Adolescent pregnancy and early marriage rates remain high, especially among ethnic minorities. The impact of COVID-19 has been acutely experienced by women and girls, from livelihood losses to a 50 per cent increase in gender-based violence² to school dropout. Girls remaining in school are underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, the arts and mathematics (STEAM) subjects and career paths.

5. Health outcomes have improved markedly over the past decade. However, there are significant disparities in child mortality, particularly among ethnic minorities. Rural under-5 mortality rates are twice as high as in urban areas (25.1 versus 12.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).³ The impacts of climate change and pollution on child and maternal health remain under-researched, with limited policy and public-health interventions available.

6. The 2019 General Nutrition Survey revealed significant progress in child nutrition. However, stunting rates remain high (19.6 per cent) and disparities persist among ethnic minorities (38 per cent). Maternal nutrition and complementary feeding practices are inadequate (the minimum dietary diversity score among children 6 to 23 months is only 28 per cent in the central highlands), limiting progress in malnutrition reduction. Viet Nam faces a triple burden of malnutrition, notably undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity. Nineteen per cent of children and adolescents are overweight or obese, a rate that has more than doubled in 10 years. The prevalence in urban areas is 26.8 per cent.

¹ Population census, 2019.

² Viet Nam Women's Union, 2020

³ Common country analysis, 2021.

7. Access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) has advanced.⁴ However, disparities remain: 74 per cent (almost 48 million) of rural people do not have access to piped water (compared with 15 per cent in urban areas),⁵ 16 million people are without hygienic latrines and 7.7 million students do not have adequate WASH facilities in school. Gaps remain in handwashing with soap and safe menstrual hygiene management, with ethnic minorities and those in mountainous areas lagging behind. Open defecation practices persist in many rural areas, contributing to increased child morbidity and stunting.

8. Over 7 per cent of the population has a disability, and many people with disabilities face discriminatory attitudes and barriers in realizing their rights and accessing social services. Findings from the National Survey on People with Disabilities (2016) indicate that only 2.5 per cent of children with disabilities access rehabilitation services.

9. Improved access to education is evident from the increase in preschool net enrolment rates nationwide (from 72.7 per cent in 2011 to 77.3 per cent in 2019).⁶ However, access to free, high-quality preschool education is limited for vulnerable groups, including children with disabilities and those living in industrial zones and ethnic minority areas. At the primary and lower secondary levels, an average of 8 per cent of children are out of school. This number is considerably higher for ethnic minorities, with rates increasing at the upper-secondary level. The number of trained teachers with technical skills in inclusive education is limited, hindering children with disabilities from attending mainstream education.

10. Distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the stark digital divide. In remote areas, 67 per cent of schoolchildren lack online education opportunities and 93 per cent of teachers in remote areas are not using digital technology in class.⁷ Employers struggle to identify graduates with essential and transferable skills. For the approximately 2 million children diverted out of upper-secondary education into technical and vocational training, the quality and relevance of their education remains a concern.

11. Studies confirm that climate change, natural disasters, pandemics and environmental pollution are also factors hampering children's cognitive performance and learning outcomes, in addition to threatening the achievement of other child rights.

12. Many forms of violence against children continue, and are underreported and often shrouded in silence. Violent discipline by parents is widely accepted and experienced by 68.4 per cent of children aged 1 to 14 years.⁸ Approximately 4.4 per cent of women in Viet Nam experienced sexual violence before the age of 15, with most cases unreported.⁹ Violent discipline and sexual abuse, including in boarding schools, threaten children's safety and well-being. Online child abuse and exploitation is a growing threat and research shows that children have limited skills to protect themselves. The 2018 National Child Labour Survey showed that 5.3 per cent of children aged 5 to 17 years were engaged in child labour, over half of them in hazardous conditions.

13. Concerns for children deprived of their family environment and limited community-based alternative care have been expressed by the Committee on the

⁴ Population census, 2019.

⁵ World Health Organization/UNICEF, 2020.

⁶ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and common country analysis, 2021.

⁷ UNICEF study, 2020.

⁸ Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS 5), 2014.

⁹ United Nations Population Fund, 2020.

Rights of the Child.¹⁰ An estimated 156,000 children are without parental care and 33,000 live in institutions and reform schools, posing a serious threat to their physical and psychological development and leaving them vulnerable to trafficking and other exploitation.

14. The number of minors in conflict with the law decreased by more than 60 per cent from 2006 to 2018.¹¹ Despite national policies that discourage the imprisonment of children under the age of 18 years, 70 per cent of convicted children receive custodial sentences.

15. Multidimensional child poverty remains significant (14.5 per cent), with disparities between rural and urban areas (18.6 versus 5 per cent) and among ethnic minorities (46.4 versus 6.8 per cent for the country as a whole).¹² The social protection system in Viet Nam remains fragmented, with gaps in coverage. Ten per cent of children and less than 1 per cent of those under the age of 36 months have access to cash transfer schemes, hampering efforts to shelter children from shocks and chronic deprivation. Only 0.04 per cent of the annual gross domestic product is allocated for regular cash support to children.¹³

16. Adolescent mental health is a pressing concern and has been amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 8 and 29 per cent of children and adolescents suffer from mental health issues. Those over 15 years of age and girls are more likely to experience such issues.¹⁴ Drug abuse by adolescents is increasing, impacting their physical and mental health. The participation of children and young people in local and national decision-making remains limited due to the lack of effective platforms for meaningful participation.

17. A key lesson of the 2017–2021 country programme is that while UNICEF has succeeded in supporting the Government to adopt more inclusive laws and policies, UNICEF programmes have not sufficiently narrowed equity gaps for the most vulnerable children, notably ethnic minorities, children with disabilities and migrants. Recent evaluations have found that widespread discrimination, language barriers and rigid regulations prevent many children and families from fully benefiting from social services.¹⁵ The new country programme will introduce breakthrough solutions that can achieve impact at scale in addressing these challenges for the most vulnerable children.

18. The COVID-19 pandemic and frequent natural disasters have exposed new challenges to the realization of children's rights and demand the strengthening of coherence between humanitarian and development work. The socioeconomic impact of the pandemic has made it even more critical for stakeholders to close the digital divide, address adolescent mental health, strengthen social protection and address violence against women and children. Child-sensitive climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction are also urgently needed. The new country programme will embrace these challenges through innovative and risk-informed programming and expanded, strategic partnerships.

¹⁰ Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2012.

¹¹ Ministry of Justice, 2020.

¹² United Nations Development Programme, 2021.

¹³ UNICEF, 2017.

¹⁴ UNICEF, 2018.

¹⁵ Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Training, 2020.

Programme priorities and partnerships

19. The vision of the country programme is to support the acceleration of the realization of child rights to ensure that no child is left behind. With equity at its core, it advances the inclusion of the most disadvantaged and marginalized populations, especially ethnic minorities. This work will contribute to the country's Socioeconomic Development Strategy (2021–2030) and Socioeconomic Development Plan (2021–2025) and the National Action Plan for Children 2021–2030, which prioritize equitable social and human development and adaptation to climate change.

20. The UNICEF country programme will contribute to the four outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF): inclusive social development; climate change response, disaster resilience and environmental sustainability; shared prosperity through economic transformation; and governance and access to justice. The country programme is strongly aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and will contribute to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

21. The programme will prioritize four components: every child and adolescent survives, thrives and lives in a safe and green environment; every child and adolescent learns and acquires skills; every child and adolescent is protected from violence, exploitation and abuse; and every child and adolescent benefits from child-sensitive policies and budgets. The programme effectiveness component includes communication and public advocacy, communication for behavior and social-norm change, knowledge generation, monitoring and evaluation and technology for development. Climate change response, adolescent participation and empowerment, and gender equality are integrated across sectoral components. Programming at the subnational level will focus on disadvantaged regions with large ethnic-minority populations in the Northern Mountains, the Central Highlands and the Mekong River Delta as well as in major cities.

22. The overarching theory of change of the country programme is as follows: if policies, budgets and plans prioritize children's rights and are gender-responsive; if social service systems are inclusive and accountable to provide high-quality, climate-resilient, innovative social services for children, adolescents and women; if communities, families, children and adolescents are positively engaged in decision-making and promote positive social norms; and if the private sector respects and supports children's rights and integrates them into their activities, then children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, will be empowered, healthier, better educated and safer. The underlying assumption is that the Government will continue to prioritize and dedicate the required resources to children's issues. The key risk is that the negative impacts of climate change, natural disasters and COVID-19 may constrain the Government's fiscal and human resource capacity, impeding its ability to fully implement children's rights.

23. The change strategies to be pursued across all programme components are (a) data and evidence generation; (b) strategic policy advocacy; (c) innovation and digital transformation; and (d) communication for behaviour and social-norm change. These will be complemented by expanding partnerships, including with the private sector, and creating an enabling environment for child and adolescent participation.

24. Drawing on the Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025 and the 2019 country-level Gender Programmatic Review, the country programme will prioritize gender-transformative learning and skills, prevention and response to gender-based violence and targeted results for adolescent girls.

25. Risk-informed programming will ensure that climate change, natural disasters, environmental degradation and pandemic emergencies are anticipated with relevant programming. This will involve building child-sensitive, climate-resilient social services and capacity for effective disaster risk reduction and humanitarian responses.

26. UNICEF will work with other United Nations agencies and development partners to advance coherent programming and partnerships. UNICEF will further strengthen its cooperation with the National Assembly to support its law-making agenda and oversight functions with regard to children's rights. Partnerships with academic and government training institutions, government management bodies on children, the Committee on Ethnic Affairs, mass organizations, youth- and child-led organizations and disabled people's organizations will foster the engagement of children and adolescents, combat discrimination and give voice and agency to those at risk of being left behind.

27. The country programme will leverage the potential of the private sector to advance children's rights through public-private and shared-value partnerships that promote family-friendly business policies and the protection of young workers. Business expertise, technologies and solutions for children will be promoted across all outcomes.

Every child and adolescent survives, thrives and lives in a safe and green environment

28. Through an integrated early childhood development approach, UNICEF will support systems strengthening in health, nutrition and WASH to improve the quality and coverage of services, particularly in mountainous and ethnic minority areas. The programme will improve the capacity of the health system to formulate policies and budgets and provide technology-enabled, gender-responsive maternal and child-health services, including to address HIV/AIDS, while transforming negative social norms and enhancing healthy behaviours. UNICEF will support the strengthening of early detection and referral services for children with disabilities, as well as those with mental-health needs. The focus will be on generating evidence on and building capacity to address the impact of climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation on children's health and advocating for child-focused, climate-resilient policies and solutions. Through behaviour change campaigns among the public and business, UNICEF will seek reductions in pollution and increased government attention to mitigate its impact on children and women.

29. UNICEF will support the health system's capacity to respond to COVID-19 and ensure the equitable delivery of vaccines, including for children. Communications will play a critical role in helping children to stay safe during the pandemic and building trust in vaccination.

30. UNICEF will address the triple burden of malnutrition by improving the capacity of the nutrition system to further reduce child malnutrition, including stunting in its all forms in children under the age of 5 years, prioritizing the most disadvantaged populations, including through improved policies, intersectoral coordination and targeted national programmes. Advocacy for sustained funding for maternal and early childhood nutrition will be prioritized. Partnerships with nutrition stakeholders, including the private sector, will focus on addressing overweight and obesity among adolescents and promoting healthy eating habits.

31. The WASH element will be focused on developing sustainable and equitable access to climate-resilient, safely managed water and sanitation services. UNICEF will develop risk-informed programmes and advocate for increased public financing

of affordable water and sanitation supply. It will promote innovative partnerships, including with the private sector, for climate-resilient WASH solutions. UNICEF support will enhance partners' capacity for social and behaviour change communication, targeting key hygiene behaviours.

32. The programme will also focus on child-sensitive climate, disaster risk reduction and environmental protection policies, plans and financing. UNICEF will advocate for a child focus in the revised Law on Environmental Protection and the Nationally Determined Contribution of Viet Nam, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including through the participation of children and adolescents in policymaking.

Every child and adolescent learns and acquires skills

33. UNICEF will focus on enhancing the capacity of the education system to deliver inclusive and gender-responsive learning and skills. The organization will support the Government and broker partnerships to scale up the integration of digital literacy into the education and vocational training systems, including online safety, creativity and transferrable skills. In line with the Reimagine Education initiative and the Digital Public Goods Alliance, the programme will improve access to connectivity, devices and affordable data and content and to platforms and initiatives that facilitate child and adolescent learning, engagement and entrepreneurship, especially for vulnerable groups.

34. UNICEF will work to strengthen the education system to create conducive and safe learning environments that promote gender equality, mental health and the participation of children and adolescents. Gender-transformative learning and skills will be prioritized, starting from social emotional learning in the early years, through to ensuring that girls have equal opportunities to excel in STEAM subjects and gain skills to broaden employment opportunities. UNICEF will advocate for policies that promote mother tongue-based bilingual education for children from ethnic minority communities and address access barriers for children with disabilities and migrant children. Technical assistance to national partners will be provided to address bullying and school violence and promote positive discipline.

35. The education programme will demonstrate a holistic approach to clean, green and resilient education systems by promoting innovative, sustainable and climate-smart solutions at scale while ensuring the continuity of education during emergencies. UNICEF will influence the development of a comprehensive curriculum on climate change and the environment, providing children and adolescents with opportunities to take climate action in their communities. UNICEF will continue to support the monitoring and reporting of learning results and the integration of climate data into the education management information system and will advocate for policies that ensure equitable education financing.

Every child and adolescent is protected from violence, exploitation and abuse

36. The child protection component will focus on enhancing the capacity of the Government to formulate, coordinate, finance and implement evidence-based child protection laws and policies to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation and unnecessary family separation. UNICEF advocacy will target the National Assembly to amend the Child Law, including the age of the child, as well as the Penal Code. It will support the development of policies and plans around social work and childcare system reform and a comprehensive justice-for-minors law and will advocate for adequate financing for child protection at the national and subnational levels. UNICEF will support the Government to generate evidence and measures on violence against children, including its gender dimensions; online

protection; children in institutional care; and alternatives to detention, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

37. UNICEF will support the strengthening of the social service workforce for child protection across social welfare, health, education and mass organizations to provide accessible, inclusive, gender-responsive prevention and response services, including mental-health and psychosocial support. Priority will be given to the digitization of case management; coordinated responses to child abuse, violence and exploitation; and improved gatekeeping and community-based alternative-care services. UNICEF will also help to develop the capacity of the child protection system to respond to the impact of climate change and emergency situations.

38. With UNICEF advocacy and technical support, justice institutions and law enforcement authorities will have enhanced capacity to implement child-friendly and gender-responsive procedures and provide coordinated services for increased access to justice for children and adolescents in contact with the law. Emphasis will be placed on the roll-out and capacity-building of family and juvenile courts, child legal support organizations and allied professionals to handle cases involving children. The programme will promote legal aid, restorative justice, diversion and alternatives to detention for children in conflict with the law as well as support services for children who are victims and/or witnesses.

39. UNICEF will equip parents, communities, children and adolescents and work with the private sector to promote nurturing family environments and positive social norms, behaviours and practices. UNICEF will enable the scale-up of the holistic parenting programme, which promotes positive discipline, equitable gender norms and child development. Priority will be on remote areas with ethnic minority populations and on urban migrant workers through partnerships with business. The programme will also empower children and adolescents to practice safe behaviours online and offline.

Every child and adolescent benefits from child-sensitive policies and budgets

40. The social policy component will be focused on strategic advocacy for the realization of children's rights through equitable policies, plans and budgets. It will enhance the institutional capacity of the Government, the National Assembly and key stakeholders, including the business sector, to implement children's rights. UNICEF will advocate for the rights of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children, for example through influencing national targeted programmes, including on ethnic minorities. The component will generate evidence and facilitate regular policy dialogues on multidimensional child poverty and State budget allocation and utilization and support the National Assembly and non-governmental organizations to monitor social spending on children. It will strengthen the private sector's capacity to implement and support children's rights, including through partnerships with the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and foreign chambers of commerce.

41. To address multidimensional poverty, persistent inequities and the social and economic impacts of COVID-19 and the climate crisis, UNICEF will support the strengthening of the national social protection system to be more inclusive, equitable, gender- and child-sensitive and shock-responsive. Through evidence-based advocacy and the sharing of best practices, the programme will strategically advocate for a universal child grant and provide technical support for the expansion of cash transfers and child benefits for greater numbers of the most vulnerable children, leveraging the planned digital transformation for timely and effective responses by the social protection system in the case of emergencies.

42. UNICEF will work to strengthen the capacity of local governments in selected provinces and cities to formulate and implement effective plans and budgets for children. The organization will partner with the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs, the Youth Union, child and youth-led organizations and social enterprises to create innovative and sustainable digital platforms that promote the meaningful participation and civic engagement of children and adolescents.

Programme effectiveness

43. The programme effectiveness component will ensure that the country programme is efficiently designed, managed and coordinated, with innovation and technologies for development to achieve high-quality results. The component includes cross-cutting support for planning, monitoring and evaluation as well as for improved capacity for supply, logistics and other operational support, including for efficient emergency preparedness and response.

44. In partnership with the Government, the National Assembly, the private sector, other United Nations agencies, non-governmental partners, the media, youth networks and influencers, UNICEF will further strengthen the effectiveness and reach of its communications and communication for development approaches. UNICEF will harness the power of online and digital media to promote public engagement on key issues impacting children, including in emergencies and in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

45. UNICEF will expand partnerships with and support from the private sector to advance the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Viet Nam.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Every child and adolescent survives, thrives and lives in a safe and green environment	2 440	15 700	18 140
Every child and adolescent learns and acquires skills	2 040	14 931	16 971
Every child and adolescent is protected from violence, exploitation and abuse	2 040	12 425	14 465
Every child and adolescent benefits from child-sensitive policies and budgets	4 816	3 737	8 553
Programme effectiveness	6 069	5 907	11 976
Total	17 405	52 700	70 105

Programme and risk management

46. The country programme responds directly to the development priorities identified by the Government. As part of the UNSDCF, the UNICEF programme is governed by a steering committee made up of Government entities and United Nations agencies, including UNICEF. This regular forum, as set out in the UNSDCF, provides strategic direction to the cooperation.

47. Key programme risks are related to natural disasters, climate change and pandemics and to managing a mutually accountable and effective partnership with the Government. To mitigate risks from natural disasters and climate change, UNICEF will regularly analyse and synthesize national administrative data and early warning systems. For risk-based partnership management, fund transfers and activity implementation will be monitored according to the principles of the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

48. The middle-income status of Viet Nam poses the risk of a further reduction in official development assistance. Given the immense challenges that remain, UNICEF will advocate for partnerships and innovative financing mechanisms to prioritize Viet Nam, gradually increasing public and private contributions for programmes for children.

49. The present CPD outlines the UNICEF contributions to national results and the UNSDCF outcomes and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

50. UNICEF will support national efforts to monitor and report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments of Viet Nam. The General Statistics Office and sectoral ministries will be assisted to incorporate improved methods and internationally standardized instruments for data collection and analysis related to children, adolescents and women, especially the most vulnerable groups. UNICEF will collaborate with other United Nations and multilateral organizations to strengthen the national monitoring and statistical system, including through technical support to key national surveys and joint monitoring and reviews to track progress towards UNSDCF outcomes.

51. The country programme outcome indicators will be monitored using the Government-led monitoring framework on the Sustainable Development Goals, with data from national surveys. Sectoral administrative data, including for health, education and child protection, will be strengthened with digital and innovative approaches supported by UNICEF.

52. UNICEF will formulate an adaptive and agile programming process with annual reviews to ensure timely and continuous improvement. The country programme will be evaluated in 2026. Thematic evaluations, some country-led, of key programme components will be conducted to inform national priorities, learning and accountability.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Viet Nam – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2022–December 2026

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 6, 7, 12, 19, 23, 24, 26–30, 34, 37, 39, 40, 42</p> <p>National priorities: National Socioeconomic Development Plan 2021–2025; Sustainable Development Goals 1–6, 10, 13, 16, 17</p>
<p>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF: Inclusive social development; climate change response, disaster resilience and environmental sustainability; shared prosperity through economic transformation; and governance and access to justice.</p> <p>Outcome indicators measuring change that reflect UNICEF contribution: Essential basic services: maternal and child health, water, sanitation and hygiene, malnutrition (stunting and obesity); schools with relevant infrastructure, digital learning, access for students with disabilities; multidimensional child poverty; social protection, child participation, reduction of violence against children and access to justice; and climate resilience</p>
<p>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5</p>

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
<p>Outcome 1: Inclusive social development</p> <p>Outcome 2: Climate change response, disaster resilience and environmental sustainability</p>	<p>1. Pregnant women, children and adolescents have equitable, quality health care and immunization, access to safe water and sanitation, adequate nutrition and mental health support services, live in safe and green environments and have the skills to practice healthy behaviours.</p>	<p>1. Infant mortality rate (Viet Nam Sustainable Development Goal List (VSDG) 3.1.5)</p> <p>B (2019):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National: 14‰ - Male: 15.8‰ - Female: 12‰ <p>- Ethnic minority (EM): 22.13‰</p> <p>T (2025): National: 12.5‰</p> <p>2. Proportion of rural population using safely managed water. (VSDG 6.1.2)</p> <p>B (2021): 51%</p> <p>T (2026): 60%</p>	<p>Annual population change survey, ethnic minority survey</p>	<p>1.1 The health-care and health promotion systems are strengthened to improve equitable maternal and child health services, including vaccination, mental health support services, climate resilience and preparedness and response to</p>	<p>Ministry of Health (MOH), National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), General Statistics Office (GSO), Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Committee for</p>	2 440	15 700	18 140

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		<p>3. Proportion of rural population using safely managed sanitation (VSDG 6.2.1)</p> <p>B (2021): 75.2% T (2026): 85%</p>	VHLSS	<p>COVID-19 and other health emergencies.</p> <p>1.2. The Government and nutrition stakeholders have enhanced capacity to formulate policies and budgets, ensure coordination and provide services to address under-5 child malnutrition in its all forms, with priority given to the most disadvantaged areas, obesity among adolescents, and the promotion of healthy eating habits.</p> <p>1.3. The Government and partners have increased capacity to deliver evidence-based, quality, inclusive, gender-responsive and climate resilient water, sanitation</p>	<p>Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA), Viet Nam Women's Union, private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), subnational governments, World Health Organization, World Bank</p>			
	<p>4. Prevalence of stunting among children under the age of 5 (VSDG 2.2.1)</p> <p>B (2021): National: 19.6% EM: 32% T (2026): National: < 17% EM: < 28%</p>	National nutrition survey (NNS)						
	<p>5. Prevalence of overweight and obesity among children aged 5 to 18 years</p> <p>B (2021): 19% T (2026): No increase</p>	NNS						

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				and hygiene services and to promote personal hygiene practices in communities and institutions. 1.4. Elected bodies and other institutions responsible for ensuring a safe and green environment for children have increased capacity to generate evidence, develop and implement child-sensitive and gender-responsive policies, strategies and plans at the national and subnational levels to mitigate the impact of climate change on children.				
Outcome 1: Inclusive social development	2. Children and adolescents, especially vulnerable girls and boys, have equitable access to	1. School completion rate (VSDG 4.1.4) B (2018): Lower-secondary: General: 84% Female: 83.8 %	MOET reports	2.1. The education system has enhanced capacity to deliver	National Assembly, MOET, MOLISA, provincial Governments, NGOs, academia,	2 040	14 931	16 971

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	inclusive, quality learning and digital and transferable skills development and opportunities for participation in a clean, green and safe environment.	EM: 81% T (2025): Lower-secondary: General: 87% Female: 87% EM: 83%		inclusive and gender-responsive learning and skills, including digital and transferable skills, for children from early childhood to adolescence. 2.2. The education system creates conducive and safe learning environments for children and adolescents, with respect for diversity for children and adolescents, which promote mental health and enable their participation and civic engagement. 2.3. The education system has improved capacity to strengthen policies, planning, monitoring and financing for gender-transformative, innovative and	Private sector, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), World Bank			
		2. Proportion of schools/education facilities with access to: (a) electricity (b) Internet (c) computers for pedagogical purposes (d) disability-friendly infrastructure (VSDG 4.8.1) Pre-primary education: B (2018): (a) electricity: 97% (b) Internet:10% (c) computers:10% (d) disability-friendly infrastructure: 5% T (2025): (a) 99% (b) 20% (c) 20% (d) 9% Lower-secondary: B (2018): (a) electricity: 90% (b) Internet: 90% (c) computers: 90%(d) disability-friendly infrastructure: 50% T (2025): (a) 100% (b) 100% (c) 95% (d) 65%	MOET reports					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				<p>inclusive learning opportunities for all.</p> <p>2.4. The capacities of the Government and partners are strengthened to ensure a safe, clean, green and resilient education system, including through the adoption of innovative, sustainable and climate-smart solutions at scale and enabling children's awareness and engagement on climate action.</p>				
Outcome 4: Governance and access to justice	3. Children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable girls and boys, are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and unnecessary family separation, through inclusive and effective child protection, child-care and justice	1. Percentage of children (those detected as having experienced violence) reached by health, social welfare and justice services B (2020): 89% T (2026): 100%	MOLISA report	3.1. Legislators, authorities at the national and subnational levels and key non-State actors have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate, allocate adequate budget to and implement evidence-based	National Assembly, MOLISA, Ministry of Justice (MOJ), MOH, Ministry of Public Security (MPS), Supreme People's Court, MOET, GSO, Ministry of Information and Communication, Women's Union, UNFPA, UN-Women,	2 040	12 425	14 465
		2. Proportion of children in family-based care out of total number of children in all forms of formal alternative care B (2021): 74%	MOLISA report					

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
	systems, empowerment with knowledge and skills against harmful social norms practices, and improved mental health and psychosocial support.	T (2026): 80%		<p>child protection laws and policies to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and unnecessary family separation.</p> <p>3.2 A trained child protection workforce across the social welfare, health and education sectors and mass organizations provides accessible, inclusive, high-quality child- and gender-responsive prevention and response services, including mental health and psychosocial support.</p> <p>3.3 Justice institutions and law enforcement authorities have enhanced capacity to implement</p>	International Labour Organization, World Bank, private sector			

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				<p>inclusive, child-friendly and gender-responsive procedures and provide coordinated services for increased access to justice for children and adolescents in contact with the law.</p> <p>3.4 Children, adolescents, families, communities and the private sector are equipped and empowered to address negative social norms and harmful practices and promote nurturing family environments.</p>				
<p>Outcome 1: Inclusive social development</p> <p>Outcome 3: Shared prosperity through economic transformation</p>	4. Children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from evidence based, equitable, climate-resilient, environmentally sensitive and participatory	<p>1. Multidimensional child poverty rate. (VSDG 1.1.3)</p> <p>B (2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National: 14.5% - Urban: 5% - Rural: 18.6% - Kinh/Hoa: 6.8% - EM: 46.4% - Children with disabilities: 43% <p>T (2024):</p>	GSO report	4.1. Government, elected bodies and other stakeholders, including the business sector, have the institutional capacity to realize	National Assembly, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), MOLISA, MOJ, MOH, MOET, GSO, MARD, CEMA, Youth Union, provincial	4 816	3 737	8 553

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	policy, planning and public expenditure and an expanded child-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system.	<p>- National: 1%–1.5% year-on-year decrease</p> <p>- For disaggregated indicators: TBC by Government</p> <p>2. The Government's laws, sub-laws and policies are more child-sensitive and climate-resilient in alignment with international standards/normative frameworks (e.g. child-sensitive social protection policies, the age of the child, etc.)</p> <p>B (2021): (a) Decree No. 20 on social assistance with limited coverage for children, especially those aged 0 to 3 years (b) The age of the child is under 16 years in the Child Law</p> <p>T (2026): (a) Decree No. 20 and/or law on social assistance amended to reflect expanded coverage for children and child-sensitive social protection intervention (b) The age of the child amended to under 18 years</p> <p>3. Proportion of children aged 11 to 16 years participating in initiatives to promote children's rights</p> <p>B (2021): 20% T (2026): 30%</p>		<p>children's rights through equitable policies, plans and budgets and enhanced opportunities for child and adolescent participation.</p> <p>4.2. The national social protection system, informed by multidimensional child poverty and climate vulnerability analysis, is strengthened and expanded to ensure inclusive, equitable, child-sensitive and shock-responsive support.</p> <p>4.3. Local governments in selected provinces and cities have enhanced capacity to formulate, budget and implement effective plans for children and</p>	Governments, NGOs, international financial institutions, United Nations agencies			

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<p>4. Local governments (including municipalities) with implemented child-focused and climate-sensitive plans and budgets that reflect child priorities, including those of the most vulnerable children</p> <p>B (2020): 0 T (2026): Five cities and provinces</p>	Provincial reports	establish innovative platforms to enable the participation of children and adolescents in decision-making.				
	5. UNICEF programmes are effectively planned, coordinated, monitored, and implemented and well-resourced, including in emergencies, through strong communications and social-norm change, operations	<p>1. Percentage of management and programme priority indicators meeting UNICEF scorecard benchmarks</p> <p>B: (2021) 100% T: (2026) 100%</p>	UNICEF scorecard	<p>5.1 Programme management, coordination and innovation.</p> <p>5.2 Planning, monitoring and evaluation, data and knowledge management.</p> <p>5.3 Communication and public advocacy.</p>		6 069	5 907	11 976
		<p>2. Percentage of evaluation recommendations implemented</p> <p>B: (2022) 0% T: (2026) 100%</p>	UNICEF scorecard					

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
	and partnerships, including with the private sector.	3. Number of persons reached (annual average) by UNICEF digital media on child rights issues B: (current CPD annual average) 37 million T: (2026) 50 million	Social media platforms	5.4 Partnerships and communication for social norms and behavioural change. 5.5 Public-private sector partnerships for resource mobilization and results for children.				
Total resources						17 405	52 700	70 105