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UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

United Nations Population Fund

Country programme document for Viet Nam

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	\$20.7 million: \$10.3 million from regular resources and \$10.4 million through co-financing modalities or other resources
Programme period:	5 years (2027-2031)
Cycle of assistance:	Eleventh
Category:	Tier III
Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2027-2031

I. Programme rationale

1. Since the Doi Moi (“Renewal”) of 1986, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has transitioned from a poor nation to a lower-middle-income country. The National Congress (2026-2031) declared a new “era of national rise” as part of meeting goals to achieve upper-middle-income status by 2030 and developed economy status by 2045. The Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Viet Nam integrates demographic dynamics into national productivity and social protection goals to ensure no one is left behind.

2. With a population of 102 million, Viet Nam is navigating a “golden dividend” of 21 million youth while simultaneously undergoing one of the world’s fastest ageing transitions. The population aged over 60 years reached 14.2 per cent in 2024 (approximately 14.3 million) and is projected to hit 20.9 per cent by 2034, with the transition from an ‘ageing’ to an ‘aged’ status occurring within just 23 years. The speed of this shift is raising policy concerns due to inadequate health and care services for older persons, increasing the burdens on women – who make up 74 per cent of caregivers – and the fact that 90 per cent of older persons are cared for at home with insufficient gender-responsive care, particularly for elderly women who constitute 80 per cent of the population aged 80 and above. Fertility decline is increasingly evident – especially in urban areas where high living costs, housing constraints, work-life imbalance and limited childcare hinder people from having their desired number of children – challenging the assumption that young people are choosing not to have children. At the same time, opportunities are emerging to adapt to these demographic shifts through a Government Master Plan on the care economy and a potential “silver economy” strategy.

3. Despite significant progress at the national level, achieving the four interconnected UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes remains unfinished. The national maternal mortality ratio has fallen to 48 per 100,000 live births; however, severe disparities persist, with the maternal mortality two to three times higher among ethnic minority communities (100-150 per 100,000 births) due to barriers in accessing obstetric care, a lack of normalising antenatal care and the effects of social norms, including a preference for home birth. While national family planning indicators show only a 10 per cent unmet need, this increases to 40 per cent among unmarried youth and migrants, and is heightened when geographical disparities are factored in. Furthermore, only 25.5 per cent of adolescents meet their contraceptive needs with modern methods. Cervical cancer is the sixth most common cancer in women in Viet Nam, with over 4,000 new cases and 2,400 deaths recorded each year. The cervical screening rate is just 28 per cent, and the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination coverage (of women aged 15-24 years) is low (12 per cent). These gaps are estimated to lead to nearly 220,000 deaths by 2070 without intervention, despite the return on investment of every \$1 yielding \$8-\$20 in economic and social benefits. Disparities in reaching the Strategic Plan outcomes are pronounced among marginalised populations, including ethnic minorities, LGBTQI+ individuals, persons with disabilities and migrants.

4. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains systemic, with nearly two-thirds of women experiencing it in their lifetime, with a higher prevalence in rural and ethnic communities. Rural women face higher rates of physical or sexual violence (34.1 per cent rural versus 27.8 per cent urban), controlling behaviour (28.1 per cent versus 25.6 per cent) and recent emotional violence (20.9 per cent versus 16 per cent). Nearly half of survivors remain silent and 90 per cent do not seek help, reflecting the significant barriers, such as harmful norms, stigma and fear of reporting. GBV results in annual economic losses of 1.8 per cent of the gross domestic product, constraining the country’s growth. Services and case management remain insufficiently inclusive of LGBTQI+ individuals and do not adequately address technology-facilitated GBV or risks of re-traumatization due to fragmented systems that overlook marginalized groups. While domestic violence is covered under the 2022 Domestic Violence Prevention and Control Law, GBV is only partially addressed in the Gender Equality Law, while technology-facilitated GBV is not included in any law or policy document. At the same time, the sex ratio at birth remains imbalanced at 111.4 boys per 100 girls, reflecting ‘son preference’, and child marriage is increasing at 14.6 per cent (4.6 million girls), with much higher rates among ethnic minorities (Hmong 57.7 per cent; Khmer 32.2 per cent; Tay and Muong 35.5 per cent). Opportunities exist to support the Government in amending key legislation, including the Gender Equality Law, the Law on Family and Marriage and the development of a Gender Affirmation Law.

5. As of March 2026, female leadership at the central level in Viet Nam includes 21 members of the 14th Party Central Committee (10.5 per cent of total members) and three members of the nineteen-strong Politburo and Secretariat. The proportion of female National Assembly members in the 15th tenure reached 30.3 per cent, marking the highest rate in 45 years. However, the Common Country Analysis identified that whereas 78.6 per cent of men participate in the labour force, it is 69.1 per cent for women, who are also overrepresented in low-paying sectors and

earn 7-11 per cent less than men. Approximately 40 per cent of older persons remain economically active yet most are engaged in vulnerable forms of work. The multidimensional poverty rate declined from 5.3 per cent in 2019 to 1.3 per cent in 2025; however, progress has been uneven across population groups, and it remains at 12.2 per cent among ethnic minority communities, who face disparities compounded by socio-economic development gaps, language barriers, limited access to digital health platforms and geographic isolation in disaster-prone areas. Young people from ethnic minorities, migrants, LGBTQI+ individuals and those living with disabilities also face exclusion due to stigma and structural barriers. While approximately 7 per cent of Viet Nam's population lives with a disability, only 8 per cent of primary healthcare facilities are designed to meet their specific needs. This lack of accessibility has resulted in a critical disparity, with the utilization of sexual and reproductive health services among this vulnerable group falling to nearly zero. The new country programme will, therefore, prioritise these specific furthest-behind groups, particularly those with intersectional identities, in relation to rights and choices.

6. Viet Nam has made strong progress in strengthening data systems and analytical capacity to inform responses to the demographic transition, including through civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) improvements, surveys and tools such as National Transfer Accounts; however, important gaps remain in the integration, disaggregation and use of data to address inequalities – particularly for older persons, women and marginalised groups. While data availability is improving, its systematic use in policy design, financing decisions and subnational planning remains uneven, and administrative systems are not yet fully aligned or interoperable. Moving forward, Viet Nam has a strong opportunity to advance toward a register-based census by effectively leveraging existing digital databases – including the CRVS system and population registers – while strengthening data integration, inter-operability, quality and governance frameworks to enable more timely, cost-effective and continuous production of population statistics as well as embedding demographic analysis and foresight into national and sectoral planning. These efforts aim to align with the Party's directions, guided by Resolution No. 57-NQ/TW on breakthroughs in science and technology development, innovation and national digital transformation, as well as other legal frameworks such as the Law on Data and the amended Law on Statistics. Older and marginalized populations are particularly vulnerable to climate impacts, and Viet Nam is considered one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change. With a long coastline of 3,260 km, the country is highly exposed to rising sea levels, typhoons, floods and climate-induced disasters. Climate change disproportionately affects populations in vulnerable situations, including older persons, persons with disabilities, adolescents and youth, ethnic minority communities, LGBTQI+ individuals and migrants. In recent years, typhoons and floods have repeatedly damaged the infrastructure and disrupted health and GBV services, underscoring the need for stronger integration of disaster risk reduction and resilience building into planning and investment, not least because climate change is a risk multiplier, threatening the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and increasing the risks of GBV and disruption to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services to the 70 per cent of the population living in the most-at-risk regions, with over 60 million living in the Mekong Delta, the Red River Delta and the central coastal regions.

7. The evaluation of the previous country programme demonstrated the comparative advantage of UNFPA in advocacy for policy making, supporting institution-building, law implementation and evidence generation. The programme contributed to key policy outcomes, including the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control (DVPC) (2022) and the Law on Population (2025), as well as the removal of the two-child policy and supporting expansion of integrated GBV services through One-Stop Service Centres. Strategic analytical work, including on the National Transfer Accounts, highlighted the importance and relevance of demographic shifts – while, in leveraging its first GAVI-funded agreement, UNFPA costing and advocacy for the HPV vaccination rollout informed the National Action Plan on Cervical Cancer Prevention. However, the programme also experienced programmatic challenges, particularly where new Official Development Assistance (ODA) regulations restricted government approvals, leading to delays for several implementation partners or requiring the country office to undertake full implementation. Challenges to civic space also shifted the burden of implementation to UNFPA. A key lesson learned was the need for proactive budget advocacy to transition to nationally owned, sustainably financed, digitally enabled health, protection and population data systems aligned with future revisions to ODA laws. Leveraging innovative financing mechanisms to support domestic resource mobilisation will be key for the new country programme.

8. UNFPA is positioned within the United Nations country team (UNCT) as a normative leader and custodian of population data, GBV prevention and response, as well as efforts to leave no one behind, with a focus on rights-based SRH for marginalised groups. Its value proposition lies in linking demographic intelligence with human rights; as ODA declines globally, UNFPA will act as a strategic catalyst through: (a) policy advice and advocacy for demographic-responsive legal frameworks and national ICPD commitments; (b) strengthened national data systems to track indicators related to 'leaving no one behind'; and (c) partnerships leveraging domestic and private financing to advance the SDGs and international commitments. Addressing root causes of inequality and advancing gender-

transformative change are essential to Viet Nam's goal of achieving very high human development while ensuring no one is left behind.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. The new country programme, designed through extensive consultations with the Government and national and international stakeholders, including civil society and marginalized groups, supports the effective implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Viet Nam Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and the Socio-Economic Development Plan, 2026-2030. Aligned with the long-term development goals of the 14th Party Congress (2026), the programme supports Viet Nam's transition to high-income status by 2045, with an increased focus on demographic shifts and leaving no one behind. The programme is aligned with the outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2027-2031 and the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2026-2029, to accelerate progress on meeting the unmet need for family planning, ending preventable maternal deaths, ending gender-based violence and harmful practices, and adapting to demographic change through evidence and rights-based policies. It is also aligned with national priorities set out in the Socio-Economic Development Plan and the sectoral action plans for 2026-2030. Furthermore, the programme aims to advance the achievement of national ICPD Programme of Action voluntary commitments and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as supporting Viet Nam in achieving relevant international commitments.

10. The country programme recognizes the achievements made during the last cycle, including new laws on population, the amended law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control, the progress made on key SDG indicators and new party resolutions, including on digital transformation, international integration, health and private-sector development. The programme focuses on areas of UNFPA comparative advantage to secure the highest impacts for the Government and the people of Viet Nam, aligned with the national pillars for independence, freedom and happiness.

11. The programme contributes to the Socio-Economic Development Strategy by (a) focusing on equitable access to high-quality health and gender-responsive social services; (b) supporting life-cycle approaches to social protection; (c) enhancing preparedness for rapid population ageing; (d) strengthening data-driven institutions and the use of disaggregated data; (e) eliminating gender-based violence and harmful practices; and (f) reducing disparities among those furthest left behind, including ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities and migrants. The programme supports a proactive response to demographic transitions to ensure no one is left behind, promoting integrated, evidence-based and rights-based approaches that address the interlinkages between sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), population ageing, GBV prevention and response, and the needs of marginalised groups. It integrates disaster risk reduction, climate resilience, anticipatory action and humanitarian preparedness across all interventions to reduce vulnerability, strengthen resilience and ensure the continuity of essential services across the humanitarian-development-peace continuum. Strategic partnerships with the Government (including the Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority) and United Nations agencies (through the Disaster Risk Management Team) are strengthened for joint policy advocacy and resource mobilization, including through access to mechanisms such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response Window and the United Nations in Viet Nam Pooled Fund. In the context of declining ODA and Viet Nam's continued growth, the programme will shift from direct service delivery to upstream, evidence-based advocacy for policy making, institution-building and law implementation, working through implementing partners. It supports high-quality evidence generation – leveraging digital transformation and innovative financing – to advance the ICPD agenda and promote the application of best practices to sustain long-term development gains.

12. The programme will promote South-South and triangular cooperation – particularly within ASEAN – to exchange knowledge and best practices in areas where Viet Nam has made strong progress, including maternal mortality reduction, National Transfer Accounts, civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) and implementation of regional commitments on ending violence against women and girls and supporting disability inclusion. Strategic partnerships with government institutions (including the National Assembly, line ministries and provincial authorities), mass organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs), community-based organisations, organisations of persons with disabilities, the private sector, international financial institutions, social enterprises, academia, think tanks and the media will be strengthened to advance the ICPD agenda and SDG commitments. Resource mobilisation will be diversified through private-sector and philanthropic partnerships, increased domestic financing, and innovative mechanisms, such as blended finance, results-based financing and public-private partnerships, to support the demographic transition while sustaining SRHR and GBV services. UNFPA will collaborate closely with United

Nations agencies – including UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNESCO, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and WHO – and the Resident Coordinator's Office to promote synergies that reduce inequalities for marginalised groups. A strategic communications plan will further support advocacy and engagement with national and local stakeholders.

13. The programme will deliver three outputs aligned to two key UNSDCF outcomes: 1 (on inclusive human development), and 4 (on good governance and the rule of law).

A. Output 1. Strengthened data-driven, human rights-based, gender-responsive national and subnational policies to respond to demographic transitions, in particular the ageing population

14. This output, aligned with UNSDCF Outcomes 1 and 4, aims to strengthen evidence-based laws, policies, strategies, plans and financing mechanisms, at national and subnational levels, to effectively respond to demographic transitions, in particular Viet Nam's rapidly ageing population. This output aims to realize the national commitments on the SDGs and ICPD Programme of Action.

15. This will be achieved through: (a) evidence-based advocacy, communication and technical support for the development of the Law on Older Persons, national strategies on the care economy and 'silver economy', national target programmes on health care, population and development, national master plans on community-based healthcare and strengthening integrated care for older persons in communities through intergenerational self-help clubs and sectoral socio-economic development plans (at national and subnational levels) to strengthen human capital development and respond to ageing; (b) advocacy and technical support to develop an open data ecosystem, strengthen administrative databases including promotion of data protections, sharing and access protocols among data holders and users in connection with the National Data Centre; enhance population data generation and utilisation, focusing on a register-based census, alignment of administrative data systems (such as CRVS) with international standards, supporting the evaluation of implementation of youth and gender-related national indicators and targets, use of administrative and survey data to unpack disparities and inequities (including for older persons), support SDG monitoring and inform evidence based policy making; (c) support for foresight, National Transfer Accounts (and national time transfer accounts), economic projections and demographic resilience reviews, application of digital technology, artificial intelligence and big data in demographic analysis and population forecasting, advocating their use in national and sectoral development plans to prepare for demographic transition, coupled with policy responses that draw on demographic scenarios and align with health, education and socio-economic development policies; (d) technical support to the Steering Committee on Population and Development to monitor implementation of laws and policies related to ageing and strengthen intersectoral collaboration at national and subnational levels; and (e) support to innovative financing mechanisms to increase domestic investment for demographic transition adaptation, including the implementation of gender-responsive budgeting and gender mainstreaming in resource allocation, long-term integrated care systems, social assistance and other services for older persons.

B. Output 2. Strengthened legal and policy frameworks to address GBV and harmful practices, including monitoring and financing of prevention and response systems across the humanitarian and development continuum

16. This output, aligned with UNSDCF Outcome 4, aims to strengthen evidence-based and inclusive legal and policy frameworks on GBV and harmful practices as well as national and subnational capacities to prevent GBV and harmful practices, and to provide a multisectoral GBV response across the humanitarian-development continuum.

17. The programme will provide: (a) technical advice and global expertise to strengthen evidence on GBV including the third National Study on Violence Against Women and evidence and research on technology-facilitated GBV to inform the development of legal frameworks; (b) advocacy for policies to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment and GBV (including technology-facilitated GBV) services into national climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and plans as well as other related strategies and plans on ageing, such as the care economy and silver economy; (c) policy advocacy on including technology-facilitated GBV into revisions of existing GBV related policies; (d) advocacy in support of laws and policies, including the Gender Equality Law, the Gender Affirmation Law and the Law on Marriage and Family, taking account of the ICPD commitments and the latest evidence to address existing equality gaps for vulnerable or marginalised groups; (e) technical support and tailored advocacy to strengthen provincial multisectoral coordination to prevent and respond to GBV and harmful practices across the humanitarian and development continuum, including information management, capacity-building of provincial partners, and budgeting and monitoring for comprehensive survivor-centred responses; (f) technical support

for designing and implementing evidence-based programmes on prevention of GBV and harmful practices with the engagement of women, girls, men and boys, as well as marginalised groups, especially those furthest left behind; (g) strengthened partnerships with the private sector to advocate for robust corporate policies on sexual harassment prevention in the workplace and application of ‘safety-by-design’ principles to prevent online abuse; and (h) support for investment cases and economic analyses to provide the evidence base for innovative gender-transformative and age-responsive financing options for GBV prevention and a survivor-centred response.

C. Output 3. Strengthened national and subnational policy environment and financing to protect sexual and reproductive health and rights and choices for women, young people and marginalized groups across the humanitarian and development continuum

18. This output, aligned with UNSDCF Outcomes 1 and 4, aims to strengthen laws, policies, strategies and plans to ensure the most marginalised and vulnerable groups are not left behind. It aims to realise Viet Nam’s commitments to equality and support the national growth targets through human capital development. This includes helping Viet Nam meet its commitments to ending preventable maternal deaths, cervical cancer prevention and advocacy for universal access to high-quality SRH services for marginalised groups.

19. The programme will: (a) advocate for laws, policies and plans to eliminate cervical cancer through delivery of a national rollout of HPV vaccinations and an increase in cervical cancer screening, supported by digitalised data systems, cost-effectiveness tools and innovative financing, including through private-sector partners; (b) advocate for costed and evidence-based policies to reduce maternal mortality in ethnic minority communities, including by using CRVS tools to establish accurate estimates; (c) pursue evidence-based advocacy for a rights-based approach to health inequities, including amendment of the Health Insurance Law to address gaps in cervical cancer screening, family planning services for unmarried youth and infertility treatment; (d) offer technical advice to develop investment cases and economic analyses on innovative financing options to implement laws and policies, in particular the national target programmes on health, population and development and policies on the immunisation programme and SRHR for youth; and (e) advocate for increased domestic investment for SRHR across the life course, particularly for youth, ethnic minorities and marginalized populations, such as LGBTQI+ individuals, migrant workers and persons with disabilities.

III. Programme and risk management

20. UNFPA and the Government, through the Ministry of Finance as the coordinating agency, will be jointly accountable for the management of the programme, and will plan, monitor and evaluate implementation using a results-based management and accountability framework, in accordance with UNFPA guidelines and procedures and government policies and regulations.

21. UNFPA will contribute to UNSDCF coordination mechanisms by actively participating in and chairing (on a rotational basis) the United Nations results groups, thematic groups and working groups, to ensure the effective coordination of UNSDCF implementation, monitoring and reporting. The country programme will leverage complementarities and synergies with United Nations organisations and support joint programmes, maximising the benefits of a ‘delivering as one’ approach in programming and business operations, including through the United Nations House, a common back office and other established support services, to achieve the collective UNSDCF results in a more cost-efficient manner.

22. Building on its long-standing presence in the country – for over half a century – UNFPA will partner with the Government, other national institutions and CSOs in programme implementation, in line with the comparative advantage and technical competency of UNFPA, as well as in supporting the principles of national ownership and mutual accountability. The country office will champion the shift from largely direct execution to implementation through partners and ensure the highest level of in-country technical, programmatic and management expertise, meeting international standards to deliver this shift. This will be complemented by specialized support mobilized from the Regional Office and UNFPA headquarters, as needed.

23. As Viet Nam transitions towards its goal of high-middle-income status and beyond, UNFPA will evolve its partnership model from that of traditional aid to a strategic financing and technical advisory approach. This involves increased integration of UNFPA-supported programmes in national target programmes, rigorous exploration of resource mobilization from non-traditional partners, including private-sector entities, and blended financing to meet the agreed outcomes. The programme will prioritise South-South and triangular cooperation, positioning Viet Nam as

a regional hub for ASEAN-wide learning on population shifts, such as ageing, and digital census methodologies. Furthermore, joint programming with other United Nations agencies through the SDG Fund and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund will be expanded to address complex, cross-cutting challenges, including gender-based violence and climate-resilient social services for marginalized groups.

24. To ensure the highest standards of technical excellence and timely delivery of results within a complex domestic regulatory environment, UNFPA will adopt a flexible, results-oriented implementation strategy. While the implementing partner modality remains a fundamental pillar of national ownership, UNFPA will strategically adapt direct implementation modalities for upstream policy advocacy, high-level technical advisory and South-South cooperation as well as, where necessary, project implementation, to overcome regulatory or bureaucratic challenges. This approach allows UNFPA to function as a strategic technical partner, providing agile support to national counterparts as they navigate the complexities of international cooperation frameworks. By leveraging direct implementation modalities, UNFPA ensures that technical interventions are delivered with the speed, depth and precision required to meet the goals of the programme and align with UNFPA policies and procedures and the Government's priorities.

25. UNFPA will regularly evaluate potential risks to the programme and implement a risk mitigation plan. Potential risks include: (a) global economic downturn or global crises, impacting supply chains or funding for the programme; (b) geopolitical risks that could affect the broader political landscape, particularly regarding support for international cooperation or multilateralism; (c) outbreaks of epidemics, disrupting the achievement of programme outcomes; and (d) weakening global commitments to gender equality, support for marginalised groups, SRHR or the UNFPA mandate more broadly; and (e) the potential risks associated with digitalisation, including cybersecurity, data safety and personal information security. To mitigate these risks, UNFPA will enhance partnerships and advocacy, strengthen innovative financing, adopt digital technologies to enhance cost-efficiency, and support joint initiatives across the UNCT. UNFPA will adopt a strategic and adaptive approach to sustain inclusive participation through partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders, supporting evidence-based advocacy and creating safe and constructive platforms for dialogue, while enhancing the capacity of civil society actors to engage effectively in policy processes and service delivery within existing regulatory frameworks. Recognising that Viet Nam is highly susceptible to climate-induced disasters and public health emergencies, the programme will integrate contingency planning into all core activities.

26. The risk mitigation plan also takes into account domestic challenges to the programme, including complex ODA administrative procedures and restrictions, shifting fiscal priorities towards other sectors, evolving partnership regulations and data security challenges in a rapidly digitalising landscape. UNFPA will mitigate these risks by utilizing direct implementation to support upstream policy to streamline delivery, providing technical assistance to line ministries and decision-makers to ensure procedural alignment, leveraging evidence-based investment cases and data diplomacy to integrate social priorities into national development programmes and establishing robust ethics frameworks to protect digital information. By continuously building political will and being part of United Nations system-wide financing facilities, UNFPA aims to minimize negative programmatic or operational impacts and ensure continuity of critical services and programme delivery.

27. This country programme document outlines UNFPA contributions to national results 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 UNFPA programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

28. The monitoring and evaluation framework is the joint responsibility of UNFPA and the Government, closely tracking programmatic progress, ensuring the accountability of programme resources and promoting adaptive learning and knowledge management. Results-based management will be applied to the planning, monitoring and reporting of the programme, using a well-defined results framework. A programme monitoring and tracking tool will be developed and implemented throughout the programme cycle. Field monitoring visits and quarterly technical meetings will be held with relevant implementing partners. Where possible, innovative monitoring and evaluation activities will be explored, such as online visits, digital consultations and real-time data management for expected results.

29. Annual programme reviews will take place with the participation of stakeholders to critically assess the programme's contribution to UNSDCF and UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes and national development priorities,

based on data and evidence from the national statistical system. An independent country programme evaluation will be conducted in the penultimate year, ensuring a transparent and participatory process, in line with UNFPA evaluation policy and guidelines. The cost of the evaluation is built into the proposed programme. UNFPA will implement a digital-first results management strategy, drawing on real-time data management, digital platforms and disaggregated data, and championing national statistical integration, adaptive learning, such as midterm reviews, and evidence-generation through strategic partnerships.

30. UNFPA will provide data on its contributions to the UNSDCF outcomes and will be an active partner for joint monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDCF through results groups and monitoring and evaluation groups. Together with other United Nations agencies, UNFPA will promote an adaptive results-based management culture towards a robust United Nations monitoring and evaluation framework for Viet Nam and support national institutions for national SDG monitoring and voluntary national reporting. UNFPA will continue to be a learning organisation, utilising its accumulated knowledge and lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation activities to strategically shape policy support, advisory services and programme design and implementation over the next cycle.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR VIET NAM (2027-2031)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Promote cultural and social development, implement social progress and equity and constantly improve people's material and spiritual life. By 2030, Viet Nam aims to achieve upper-middle income status and transition into a developed, high-income country by 2045, with a focus on rapid and sustainable growth, underpinned by advancements in science, technology, innovation and digital transformation.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 1 (inclusive human development): By 2031, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, are healthier, better educated and skilled, and protected through their life course through improved access to inclusive, equitable, quality and gender-responsive social services and systems.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 4 (good governance and rule of law): By 2031, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from and contribute to a more just, safe and inclusive society based on good governance, more responsive institutions, strengthened rule of law and the protection and promotion of human rights, gender equality and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, in line with Viet Nam's international commitments.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S): 4. By 2029, adaptation to demographic change has strengthened the resilience of societies for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices.				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcome indicator(s):</u> National budget allocations (including for health, social protection and infrastructure) are informed by population projections <i>Baseline: No; Target: Yes (2031)</i>	<u>Output 1.</u> Strengthened data-driven, human rights-based, gender-responsive national and subnational policies to respond to demographic transitions, in particular the ageing population.	- Number of approved laws, strategies, policies or national and subnational plans that address demographic shifts, including the demographic dividend and the ageing population <i>Baseline: 3 (2025); Target: 7 (2031)</i> - Number of studies on demographic shifts and megatrends, demographic-economic projections and foresight analyses to shape evidence-based policies, development plans, guidelines and action plans <i>Baseline: 4 (2025); Target: 8 (2031)</i> - Number of interoperable government data-sharing platforms that provide disaggregated data (on location, sex, age, disability, migration status and ethnicity) for planning and monitoring of policies, plans and programmes <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 2 (2031)</i> - Number of financing models developed and adopted by the Government to address the needs of populations during demographic shifts <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 2 (2031)</i>	National Assembly, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Ethnic and Religious Affairs, National Statistics Office, Viet Nam Population Authority, research institutions, province authorities, mass organizations, CSOs, community-based organizations	\$6.5 million (4 million from regular resources and \$2.5 million from other resources)
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Promote cultural and social development, implement social progress and equity and constantly improve people's material and spiritual life. By 2030, Vietnam aims to achieve upper-middle income status and transition into a developed, high-income country by 2045, with a focus on rapid and sustainable growth, underpinned by advancements in science, technology, innovation and digital transformation.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME(S): 4 (good governance and rule of law): By 2031, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from and contribute to a more just, safe, and inclusive society based on good governance, more responsive institutions, strengthened rule of law, and the protection and promotion of human rights, gender equality, and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, in line with Viet Nam's international commitments.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 3. By 2029, the reduction in gender-based violence and harmful practices has accelerated. 4. By 2029, adaptation to				

demographic change has strengthened the resilience of societies for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcome indicator(s):</u> Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years or older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence <i>Baseline: 63% (2019); Target: 50% (2031)</i>	<u>Output 2.</u> Strengthened legal and policy frameworks to address GBV and harmful practices, including monitoring and financing of prevention and response systems across the humanitarian and development continuum.	- Number of approved laws, national and subnational strategies, policies, guidelines and action plans to address gender equality, GBV (including technology-facilitated GBV) and harmful practices across the development and humanitarian continuum. <i>Baseline: 11 (2025); Target: 16 (2031)</i> - Number of studies and economic analyses on GBV (and technology-facilitated GBV), gender equality and harmful practices used to inform evidence-based strategies, laws, policies and action plans <i>Baseline: 15 (2025); Target: 17 (2031)</i> - Number of multisector coordination mechanisms to prevent and respond to GBV (and technology-facilitated GBV) across the development and humanitarian continuum, operational at provincial level <i>Baseline: 2 (2025); Target 5 (2031)</i>	National Assembly, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, provincial authorities, mass organizations, CSOs, UN-Women, UNICEF, donors (Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Korea International Cooperation Agency) and the private sector	\$6.9 million (\$2.5 million from regular resources and \$4.4 million from other resources)
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Promote cultural and social development, implement social progress and equity and constantly improve people's material and spiritual life. By 2030 Vietnam aims to achieve upper-middle income status and transition into a developed, high-income country by 2045, with a focus on rapid and sustainable growth, underpinned by advancements in science, technology, innovation and digital transformation.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 1 (inclusive human development): By 2031, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, are healthier, better educated and skilled, and protected through their life course through improved access to inclusive, equitable, quality and gender-responsive social services and systems. 4 (good governance and rule of law): By 2031, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from and contribute to a more just, safe, and inclusive society based on good governance, more responsive institutions, strengthened rule of law, and the protection and promotion of human rights, gender equality, and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination, in line with Viet Nam's international commitments.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S): 2. By 2029, the reduction of preventable maternal deaths has accelerated. 4. By 2029, adaptation to demographic change has strengthened the resilience of societies for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices.				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>UNSDCF Outcome indicators:</u> - Maternal mortality ratio <i>Baseline: 42 per 100,000 live births (2025); Target: 38 per 100,000 live births (2031)</i> <u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan Outcome indicator(s):</u> - Unmet need for modern family planning among ethnic minorities in target communes in remote ethnic minority	<u>Output 3.</u> Strengthened national and subnational policy environment and financing to protect sexual and reproductive health and rights and choices for women, young people and marginalized groups across the humanitarian	- Number of approved national policies or plans to eliminate cervical cancer through cancer screening and HPV vaccinations <i>Baseline: 1 (2026); Target: 2 (2031)</i> - Number of policies and guidelines that integrate provision of maternal health and family planning services at the primary health care level in ethnic minority provinces <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 3 (2031)</i> - Number of public-private co-financing models developed and adopted by the Government to implement national plans to	National Assembly, line Ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Finance, provincial authorities, mass organisations, CSOs, WHO, UNICEF, Gavi,	\$6.8 million (\$3.3 million from regular resources and \$3.5 million from other resources)

regions <i>Baseline: 24.9% (2025); Target: 10% (2031)</i> ● Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel in target communes in remote ethnic minority regions <i>Baseline: 63.2% (2025); Target: 75% (2031)</i>	and development continuum.	address the SRHR of marginalised people and youth <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 2 (2031)</i> ● Availability of a national guideline addressing the SRHR needs of persons with disabilities <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes (2031)</i>	Management and Sustainable Development Institute (MSD), philanthropies, the private sector.	
Programme coordination and assistance				\$0.5 million from regular resources