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**Country programme document for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
(2022-2026)**

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I. UNDP within the Cooperation Framework

1. With more than three decades of uninterrupted economic growth, Viet Nam has made impressive advances towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (the Goals) and improving the quality of life for millions of people. Multidimensional poverty has fallen from 8.23 per cent in 2016 to 4.8 per cent in 2019, with another 5.6 per cent of the population categorized as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty. For the first time in 2019, Viet Nam moved into the high human development category, ranking 117 out of 189 countries, with a Human Development Index value of 0.704.¹

2. Despite significant gains, income, gender, regional and urban-rural inequalities persist. The Gini coefficient was at 0.373 in 2020.² Poverty rates in the Northern Midlands, mountains and the Central Highlands, where most ethnic minority people live, are between 14.4 and 11 per cent, considerably higher than the national average of 4.8 per cent.³ Viet Nam is among the top 10 countries⁴ most affected by natural disasters. Its dependence on fossil fuels and degradation of its environment and biodiversity undermine opportunities for sustainable economic development.

3. The gender development index has improved to 0.997, and Viet Nam is ranked 65th globally,⁵ but challenges persist. Women made up 30 per cent of representatives at the 15th National Assembly (June 2021), compared to the target of 35 per cent set in 2018 by Party Resolution 26-NQ/TW. Women make up 60 per cent of the agricultural labour force.⁶ Between 2011 and 2020, over 90 per cent of victims of trafficking were women, and 80 per cent belonged to ethnic minority groups.⁷ The prevalence of disability among women is approximately 1.5 times higher than among men.⁸

4. Those most at risk of being left behind include ethnic minority groups, especially women, poor and near-poor people living in disaster-prone areas; youth and marginalized populations, including people affected by HIV; persons with disability; sexual and gender minorities; and migrants. Nationwide, 47 percent of Vietnamese households have access to the Internet, but this proportion falls to 15 percent among ethnic minority households and 16 per cent among persons with disability.⁹ COVID-19 has pushed already vulnerable people into transient poverty.¹⁰ If not addressed promptly, this could lead to chronic poverty and growing inequalities.

5. UNDP will provide thought leadership on issues core to the achievement of the Goals, Paris Agreement and human development based on a jointly developed theory of change underpinning the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which contributes to Viet Nam's Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2021-2030) and Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025).

6. As co-lead of the ethnic minorities working group, UNDP will work with United Nations organizations and other partners to facilitate monitoring of socioeconomic indicators on leaving no one behind and to promote policy dialogue. As technical lead on integrated national financing framework initiatives to operationalize the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, UNDP will work with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

¹ UNDP, Human Development Report 2020.

² Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey 2020.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Global Climate Risk Index 2021.

⁵ UNDP, Human Development Report 2020

⁶ United Nations and Oxfam Viet Nam, Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaption and Disaster Risk Reduction in Viet Nam, 2017.

⁷ Ministry of Public Security, 2021.

⁸ National Survey on Persons with Disabilities, 2016.

⁹ Ministry of Information and Communication, 2020/

¹⁰ UN Assessment of social and economic impact of COVID-19 in Viet Nam, 2020.

and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to enhance investments for inclusive, green, environment-friendly growth. UNDP will work with the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Population Fund and UNICEF on promoting a more inclusive, gender-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system and application of multidimensional poverty measurements.

7. As co-chair of working groups on nationally determined contribution and climate change, energy efficiency and enterprises' roles in disaster risk reduction, UNDP will coordinate contributions of partners. UNDP is leading a collaboration with the World Health Organization on the climate-health nexus to better understand and address the impact of climate change on the health sector. Working with UNEP, UNDP leads on development of forest-free practices and promotion of green commodities. UNDP is the technical lead for the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Along with UNICEF, it leads a joint initiative on access to justice, while also supporting the United Nations' advisory function in public administration and anti-corruption.

8. UNDP will foster a green and inclusive economic rebound from COVID-19, ensuring growth within planetary boundaries. To help future-proof Viet Nam and aid its achievement of upper-middle-income status by 2035, UNDP will support the government to fast track its digital transformation objectives for the 'fourth industrial revolution' in a way that ensures that no one is left behind, drawing on complementarities with United Nations partners.

9. The 2020 independent country programme evaluation documented strong evidence of UNDP's position as a trusted development partner. The government has adopted UNDP-supported strategies to reduce multidimensional poverty, focusing on employment generation for vulnerable groups. Significant contributions were made to the design and implementation of an improved and comprehensive social protection system. UNDP has demonstrated the use of development solutions to reduce the impact of humanitarian crises, for example, through climate-resilient housing, which withstood the 2020 typhoons. To aid implementation of new anti-corruption legal provisions, UNDP has supported the government to improve institutional accountability and engaged with partners for better downstream monitoring.

10. Based on the evaluation's recommendations, this country programme will continue to focus on promoting synergies across projects to enhance UNDP's contribution to improvements at policy level and real change on the ground. Along with providing capacity support to the government, UNDP will develop a coherent strategy to engage on governance reform to improve accountability mechanisms and strengthen gender responses across outcome areas.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. This country programme document is based on wide-ranging national consultations. It derives from and contributes to the Goals and the UNSDCF (2022-2026). It is directly aligned to Viet Nam's national plans and the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2026). The UNSDCF outcome areas are (i) inclusive social development (ii) climate change resilience and sustainability, (iii) shared prosperity and (iv) governance and participation.

12. UNDP's programme aims to support the government to accelerate achievement of the Goals, guided by the UNDP Strategic Plan's three outcomes as discussed below. It is enhanced by the three enablers: strategic innovation, digitalization and development financing. Based on its comparative advantage and global institutional capacities, UNDP will contribute to UNSDCF outcome areas ii, iii and iv.

13. Consolidating the results of and lessons learned from past programmes, UNDP will support government with capacities for anticipatory, adaptive and agile (triple AAA¹¹) responses to complex and emerging challenges by: (a) evidence gathering and analysis to address new forms of multidimensional poverty, keeping nature and environment at the heart of economic development; (b) inclusive, human-centric digitalization and innovation; (c) reframing policy choices and enabling shifts to address systemic gaps; (d) testing and scaling up successful implementation models; and (e) developing platforms to improve fiscal planning and mobilization of resources.

14. The 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review underlined the importance of collaboration among United Nations entities to deliver integrated solutions. Accordingly, UNDP will contribute to the governance architecture of the UNSDCF, working jointly towards financing for the 2030 Agenda, improving data on the Goals, reducing gender-based violence, advancing the rights of persons with disability and improving disaster response and preparedness. Along with partner United Nations organizations, UNDP will provide the evidence, tools, methodologies, policy expertise and innovative solutions to accelerate the achievement of UNSDCF outcomes.

15. Across outcome areas, UNDP will support the government's commitment to international integration, augmenting capacities to derive benefits from South-South and triangular cooperation through policy research, international exchange and partnerships that empower local actors, transform systems and leverage digitalization. Towards this end, UNDP will leverage the Global Policy Network and extensive country-to-country sharing through the Accelerator Labs Network.

Outcome area 1: Shared prosperity through sustainable economic transformation

16. The theory of change underpinning interventions supporting outcome area 1 is that *if* domestic firms achieve higher value addition, scale and competitiveness; *if* policies for generating more productive and sustainable employment-through development of domestic firms, including micro, medium-size and small enterprises, especially in rural areas and through economic empowerment of women, are made effective; *if* enhanced development investments and policies facilitate the adoption of modern, green technologies and digital tools for an inclusive transition to the fourth industrial revolution; *then* progress will be made towards reducing multidimensional poverty, eradicating hunger and achieving inclusive, sustainable economic transformation based on innovation, entrepreneurship, enhanced productivity and competitiveness. (This will contribute to achievement of Goals 5, 8-10, 12 and 17; signature solutions 1 and 6 will be applied.)

17. To promote higher productivity and competitiveness of domestic firms as a means of avoiding the middle-income trap and achieving more inclusive growth, UNDP will support realization of the innovation priorities of the country's Socio-Economic Development Plan. These include enhancing investment in research and development, applying new technologies and improving connections with domestic firms in domestic and global value chains. Under government leadership, evidence-based policy options will be provided for improving the national innovation system and initiating new entrepreneurial state approaches. UNDP will support the development feasible options and mechanisms to promote integrated, outcome-oriented financing to achieve national targets and to enhance capacity to monitor progress.

18. Systemic changes are needed to prevent low-middle income households — especially migrant workers in the informal sector — from falling back into poverty in the aftermath of COVID-19.¹² UNDP will contribute to making social assistance programmes inclusive and responsive to gender issues and shocks, through evidence-based policy advice based on its international experience. Support will be provided for better targeting using the

¹¹ UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2026.

¹² UNDP, Viet Nam Rapid Assessment, 2021.

vulnerability approach, and for transparent management and timely delivery of cash transfers for social protection through nationwide application of digital tools.

19. Reducing multidimensional poverty in ethnic minority areas at a rate double the national average is a priority in Viet Nam's strategy for leaving no one behind. UNDP will support national targeted programmes in designing regulatory frameworks and guidelines especially tailored for women in ethnic minority areas, assisting them to test new solutions and scale up successful ones. These will include e-commerce and e-payment experiments to maximize engagement of ethnic minority women in value chains. UNDP will test incentive structures that encourage social impact businesses to operate competitively, especially in the post-pandemic context. Multi-stakeholder engagement platforms will be established to support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, especially those run by members of disadvantaged groups, to strengthen market linkages. This will improve their capacity to generate more productive and sustainable employment especially for the most vulnerable.

Outcome area 2: Climate change, disaster resilience and environmental sustainability

20. The theory of change underpinning interventions under outcome area 2 is that *if* gender-responsive and inclusive disaster resilience and climate change adaptation are enhanced, *if* low carbon development and climate change mitigation are accelerated, *if* environmental pollution is reduced, *if* biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management are strengthened, and *if* green recovery from COVID-19 and green production and consumption practices are applied widely, *then* the integrity of natural ecosystems will be restored and better managed for planetary health and the achievement of sustainable development. This will contribute to achievement of Goals 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15; signature solutions 1, 2, 4 and 5 will be applied.

21. Based on UNDP's comparative advantage in addressing integrated sustainability and the poverty-environment and climate-health linkages, UNDP will contribute to enhancing climate and environment governance; reducing poverty and vulnerability; and responding to climate and disaster-related risks, persistent organic pollutants, degradation of biodiversity and ecosystems, desertification, land degradation, plastics and ocean pollution and adverse health impacts. UNDP will empower poor and vulnerable people, especially women and ethnic minorities, to improve their resilience and access livelihood opportunities. UNDP support will increase institutional capacities for planning that reflects climate and disaster risk and for application of nature-based solutions, climate-resilient agricultural practices, tools to manage climate and disaster risks, and adaptive measures in the health sector; and to ensure resilience in housing and infrastructure development.

22. UNDP will contribute to improving capacities and policies on disaster risk management and resilient recovery from events resulting from natural and human causes as well as epidemics. The emphasis will be on measures to protect rights, especially for vulnerable groups. To improve monitoring of progress in developing capabilities, UNDP will support countrywide capacity assessment using the government's provincial disaster management indicators. UNDP will enhance collaboration with the private sector on disaster risk reduction by establishing business networks for resilience and introduction of risk transfer solutions, such as insurance.

23. UNDP will support the government, the private sector (particularly micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) across outcomes 1 and 2 and financial institutions to design and implement low-carbon development, circular economy and environmental protection. The aim is to work together to achieve green growth and targets in the nationally determined contribution. In support of a more decarbonized economy, resources will be deployed to develop and implement energy-efficient business models, expanding use of clean and renewable energy. UNDP will demonstrate scalable solutions for deforestation-free cash crops, green agriculture supply chains, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and de-risked low carbon investments for industrial processes. To meet the transparency

requirements of the Paris Agreement, UNDP will support partners to strengthen systems and build capacities and tools to measure and report on emissions, mitigation, adaptation and climate financing.

24. The emphasis on a green recovery from COVID-19 will include developing sustainable production and consumption strategies by raising awareness and applying science and technology, including through the principles of circular economy. New product designs will be developed for certain industrial sectors to reduce waste, particularly marine plastic, and the use of hazardous chemicals. UNDP will work with new and existing partners to promote solutions and practices that are people centred, gender responsive and sustainable in natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and community-based tourism. A landscape approach will be applied for conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Using its comparative advantages, UNDP will explore sustainable financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation, especially for protected area management.

25. Across outcomes, considering the possibilities of increasing risk accumulation, UNDP will introduce the following approaches: (a) corrective risk management to address and reduce existing and identified risks, (b) prospective risk management to avoid the accumulation of new risks and (c) compensatory risk management to strengthen resilience. These strategies will also contribute to implementation of the national adaptation plan, national strategy on climate change 2021-2050 and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Outcome area 3: Governance and access to justice

26. The theory of change underpinning interventions under outcome 3 is that *if* institutions become more innovative, responsive and transparent; *if* opportunities for participation are enhanced, especially for women, youth and vulnerable groups; *if* the rule of law, access to justice and access to information are further strengthened; *if* gender equality improves at all levels; *if* programmes and laws for protecting the rights of vulnerable groups are implemented to ensure no one is left behind; *if* increases in digitalization increase equitable access to services; *if* triple AAA governance approaches are applied to prevent and respond to complexities and uncertainties; *then* Viet Nam can move closer to being a modern, just, safe and inclusive society based on improved governance and sustained peace. This will contribute to Goals 5, 10 and 16; signature solutions 2, 3 and 6 will be applied.

27. Equitable access to justice will be strengthened by reinforcing legal aid services at the local level that are gender sensitive and disability inclusive, and by enhancing capacities of justice institutions. UNDP will support better implementation of Viet Nam's international human rights commitments by improving domestic laws and monitoring the implementation process more effectively. Strategies for legal empowerment of poor and disadvantaged people will be explored to ensure that access to justice improves the effectiveness of strategies for reduction of poverty and elimination of discrimination and gender-based violence. People-centred approaches will be adopted for digitalization of services, including in the justice sector. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms will be supported in partnership with relevant agencies and organizations, an important tool to reduce court caseloads.

28. Mechanisms to improve transparency, public engagement and accountability, including through participation of women and other vulnerable groups, will be strengthened in partnership with the government, Fatherland Front,¹³ mass organizations and academia. This will include building on the Accelerator Labs' work to identify local innovators who can create user-centric and citizen-centric solutions. Citizen satisfaction with government performance will be assessed by state agencies

¹³ A voluntary union of political organizations, socio-political organizations, social organizations and individuals representing all classes, social strata, ethnic groups, religions and overseas Vietnamese.

and the provincial governance and public administration performance index (PAPI), which has successfully evolved over the years. In addition, UNDP will design a governance innovation portfolio to support institutions to achieve national targets by 2025, supporting the work of all three outcome areas.

29. UNDP will strengthen capacities of national institutions to lead and manage mine action functions to further reduce the impact of explosive ordnance on communities. UNDP will support inclusive and resilient local development and safe livelihoods with an emphasis on local governance planning and implementation of regulatory frameworks based on international best practices. UNDP will promote triple AAA governance approaches that anticipate trends, adapt solutions to local conditions and respond with agility to improve human security, sustain peace and prepare for future crises. This will contribute to all three outcome areas.

30. UNDP will support implementation of the country's national strategy on gender equality (2021-2030), promoting women's leadership and participation. Investments in capacity-building to address gender inequality and discrimination will reduce the risk of losing previous development gains. To address human trafficking and safe migration, UNDP will work with partners to improve legal and policy frameworks, develop a stronger evidence base and strengthen regional cooperation. To ensure conformity with international commitments on disability issues, UNDP will support a participatory process for developing Viet Nam's legal frameworks.

III. Programme and risk management

31. This country programme document outlines UNDP's 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 country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

32. The programme will primarily be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

33. As recommended in the 2020 evaluation, the country office will invest in results-based management systems to better monitor and evaluate the programme and undertake course correction. UNDP will undertake initiatives to ensure programme quality, efficiency and effectiveness in the pursuit of development results, while minimizing risks and pursuing opportunities to maximize benefits to target groups, especially women and youth.

34. To mitigate risks of disasters and post-pandemic uncertainties, UNDP will develop a business continuity strategy and establish thresholds to trigger programme adjustments, including reallocation of resources. The risk of declining resources requires close monitoring. Accordingly, UNDP will work with government and other partners on the principle of mutual accountability to achieve the Goals by building institutional resilience and dynamic capacities to adapt to uncertainties and disruptions. Innovative programming instruments, such as the engagement facility, development services and joint programming instruments, will be deployed in addition to standard development projects.

35. The programme's contingency planning will help to adjust to changes in circumstances, such as social and environmental issues and reduced funding, by modifying the theory of change, maximizing synergies, fine-tuning development interventions and

selecting implementing modalities for rapid response. Consistent with the demands of this country programme, the country office will review its business processes to improve efficiency, sustainability and cost effectiveness, including a staffing structure with appropriate capacities.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

36. Based on evaluation recommendations, the monitoring and evaluation system will focus on outcome-level results. Project monitoring will take place frequently throughout the programme cycle, capturing changes at system and ground levels. Project-level performance indicators will be strategically defined, and frequent independent performance monitoring will be conducted. UNDP will adopt an issue-based portfolio approach, addressing issues from a systems perspective leveraging linkages across interventions and outcomes, through a mix of short-, medium- and long-term strategies.

37. In alignment with the UNSDCF and Viet Nam's development goals, UNDP will use national data sources for reporting on results. To facilitate data collection and analysis for monitoring the country programme, the UNSDCF and the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP will support efforts to strengthen national statistical systems and reinforce results-based processes along with United Nations partners.

38. The theory of change and the results and resources framework will be adjusted as needed based on regular assessment of UNDP's achievements and the political economy of the country. Third party evaluations, conducted as per corporate guidelines, will inform programme design and implementation.

39. Adopting a whole-of-office approach, at least 15 per cent of the budget will be invested in gender interventions and in advancing the gender seal initiative. The gender marker will be used to monitor expenditure and improve planning.¹⁴ Three per cent of the budget will be earmarked for monitoring, quality assurance and communication of results. Monitoring will adopt inclusive means for real-time decision-making. Accessibility-related costs will be allocated to support persons with disability.

40. A multi-year research agenda will produce policy briefs, discussion papers and periodic reports, including reports on the Goals jointly developed with partners. A knowledge management strategy will be implemented to promote a culture of creating, sharing and leveraging knowledge for informed programming, communication and decision-making. A communication strategy will be implemented to advocate for the Goals and promote policy dialogue, including through regional and international thought leadership.

¹⁴ UNDP, Gender Equality Strategy, 2018-2021.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Viet Nam (2022-2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Improving and raising the quality of socialist-oriented market economy institutions, and addressing more effectively the relationship between the State, the market and the society				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Outcome 1 – By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will contribute to and benefit equitably from a more sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive economic transformation based on innovation, entrepreneurship, enhanced productivity, competitiveness and decent work				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
Cooperation framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source, frequency of data collection	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners	Estimated cost (USD)
<p>Indicator 1.1: GDP per capita Baseline: \$3,521 Target: Sustained annual growth rate of 4%-4.5%</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Proportion of vulnerable employment by sex (modified Goal 8.3.1) Baseline: 54.1% Target: Decreasing about 1% per year</p> <p>Indicator 1.3: Unemployment rate Baseline: 2.48% Target: <3%</p> <p>Indicator 1.4: Labour productivity Baseline: \$5,081 Target: Annual growth rate of 6.5%</p> <p>Indicator 1.5: Human Development Index Baseline: 0.704 (2019) Target: >0.7</p> <p>Indicator 1.6: Multidimensional poverty rate Baseline: 4.5% Target: Decrease of 1%-1.5% per year</p>	<p>General Statistics Office</p> <p>Human Development Report, UNDP (annual)</p> <p>Labour force survey (annual)</p> <p>Socio-Economic Report (annual)</p> <p>Human Development Report, UNDP (annual)</p> <p>General Statistics Office</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Next-generation mechanisms to enable vulnerable groups, in particular poor people, ethnic minority women and people with disability, to create and access sustainable jobs and improved livelihoods</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of regulatory frameworks that facilitate women from ethnic minorities to develop innovative livelihood opportunities Baseline: 3 Target: 5 Data source: Government reports on national targeted programmes</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of functional multi-stakeholder platforms for stronger market linkages and capacities of micro, small and medium-size enterprises Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Data source: Government reports on national targeted programmes</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of innovative solutions tested and applied to incentivize sustainable social impact businesses Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Data source: Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)</p> <p>Output 1.2: Evidence-based policy options for sustainable, inclusive and gender-responsive economic transformation agenda and its financing</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of mechanisms available to promote outcome-oriented financing and enhanced monitoring of public investment effectiveness towards achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goal targets Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Data source: Joint United Nations programme reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of reports of government-led national reviews of Sustainable Development Goal implementation (refer IRRF 1.1.3) Baseline: 3 Target: 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Assembly agencies MPI Ministry of Finance Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) Ministry of Justice Provinces, ethnic minority women businesses, private enterprises, multi-partner platforms. ILO United Nations Industrial Development Organization International Organization for Migration (IOM) UNICEF UN Women UNEP Research institutions, Fulbright University Embassy of Canada Sustainable Development Goals Fund 	<p>Regular: \$1,800,000</p> <p>Other: \$16,088,340</p>

		<p><i>Data source:</i> Government reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of policy options to accelerate productivity and competitiveness of domestic firms <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 3 <i>Data source:</i> Government reports</p> <p>Output 1.3: Inclusive, gender-responsive and shock-responsive social protection systems expanded</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Number of social assistance programmes that apply digital self-registration, verification and management for improving transparency, accountability and timeliness of service delivery (refer IRRF 1.2.1) <i>Baseline:</i> 5 provincial programmes <i>Target:</i> At least 2 programmes digitized nationwide <i>Data source:</i> MOLISA</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: Proportion of social assistance beneficiaries who receive cash transfers through digital means <i>Baseline:</i> 3% <i>Target:</i> 50% (disaggregated by gender) <i>Data source:</i> MOLISA</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3: Number of innovative, shock-responsive and inclusive solutions for reforming social assistance policy and programme frameworks adopted <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 2 <i>Data source:</i> MOLISA</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Effectively manage and use natural resources; enhance environmental protection and response to climate change; prevent, combat and mitigate natural disasters				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Outcome 2 – People in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from and contribute to a safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam’s effective mitigation and adaptation to climate change; disaster risk reduction and resilience building; promotion of circular economy; provision of clean and renewable energy; and sustainable management of natural resources				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk				
<p>Indicator 2.1: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emitted <i>Baseline:</i> 528.4 million tonnes <i>Target:</i> 673.3 million tonnes</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Forest area as a proportion of total land area <i>Baseline:</i> 41.89% <i>Target:</i> Baseline maintained</p>	<p>Government reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) (annual)</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Innovative and resilience-building solutions introduced to reduce risks from disasters and climate change and health impacts for vulnerable people</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of women and men benefiting from UNDP’s support in the areas of disaster, climate and health <i>Baseline:</i> 120,689 <i>Target:</i> 768,500 (disaggregated by gender) <i>Data source:</i> Government reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Provincial disaster management index</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assembly • MARD • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) • MPI • Ministry of Transport • Ministry of Construction • 20 provincial peoples’ committees 	<p>Regular: \$4,628,000</p> <p>Other: \$60,216,185</p>

<p>Indicator 2.3: Hectares of marine protected areas and special use forest <i>Baseline:</i> Marine protected areas: 213,000 hectares Special use forest: 2.17 million hectares <i>Target:</i> Marine protected areas: 270,271 hectares Special use forest: 2,462,652 hectares</p> <p>Indicator 2.4: Number of deaths, missing persons and injuries attributed to disasters per 100,000 population <i>Baseline:</i> 357 deaths, 876 injuries <i>Target:</i> <250 deaths and injuries</p> <p>Indicator 2.5: Renewable energy share of total final energy consumption <i>Baseline:</i> 25% <i>Target:</i> 28%</p>	<p>MONRE, MARD (annual)</p> <p>Department of Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (annual)</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Trade (annual)</p>	<p><i>Baseline:</i> To be established¹⁵ <i>Target:</i> Score improved by an average 20-point increase in index score across the provinces <i>Data source:</i> Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: Number of insurance products for rural and urban infrastructure (housing, health, education and businesses) against disaster impact <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 2 <i>Data source:</i> Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>Output 2.2: Policies and solutions designed and implemented for transformation to low-carbon development, circular economy and environmental protection</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent reduction from UNDP-assisted interventions (including renewable energy, energy efficiency, forestry, agriculture) <i>Baseline:</i> 2,187,602 tonnes of CO2 equivalent <i>Target:</i> 3,187,602 tonnes of CO2 equivalent <i>Data source:</i> MONRE</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of UNDP-assisted businesses that demonstrate green production and reduction of environmental pollution <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 50 <i>Data source:</i> Ministry of Industry and Trade, MoNRE</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: Number of industrial sectors in which alternative product design is demonstrated for preventing the use of hazardous chemical additives and persistent organic pollutants <i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 5 <i>Data source:</i> Ministry of Industry and Trade</p> <p>Output 2.3: Gender-responsive, sustainable and innovative solutions and practices in natural resources, biodiversity conservation and nature-based tourism adopted</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of hectares of forest and marine protected areas restored, created or under improved sustainable management practices supported by UNDP (refer IRRF 4.1.2) <i>Baseline:</i> Number of hectares of forests: 200,000 Number of hectares of marine protected areas: 8,600 <i>Target:</i> Number of hectares of forests: 1,000,000 Number of hectares of marine protected areas: 15,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viet Nam Association for Small and Medium Enterprises • Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry • UN Women • World Health Organization • UNEP • IOM • European Union • Norwegian Embassy • Asian Development Bank • German Agency for International Cooperation • International Finance Corporation • Global Environment Facility • Green Climate Fund 	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY: Continue building the rule of law, socialist, developmental state of integrity and action; intensify the anti-corruption fight, practice thrift and avoid wastefulness; create breakthroughs in administrative reform				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Outcome 3 – By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to a more just, safe and inclusive society based on improved governance, more responsive institutions, strengthened rule of law and the protection of and respect for human rights, gender equality and freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination in line with Viet Nam's international commitments				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
<p>Indicator 4.1: Proportion of female deputies in National Assembly <i>Baseline:</i> 30.26% <i>Target:</i> More than 30%</p> <p>Indicator 4.6: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience with public services <i>Baseline:</i> 84.45% <i>Target:</i> 86%</p> <p>Indicator 4.7: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by a public official, during previous 12 months <i>Baseline:</i> Bribe for land use right certificates: 27% <i>Target:</i> <20%</p>	<p>National Assembly</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>PAPI</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Rule of law institutions and systems strengthened, and implementation of laws monitored to expand access to justice and freedom from discrimination, with a focus on vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Extent to which government officials and other stakeholders have the knowledge and skills on UN human rights reporting methodology (refer IRRF 2.2.1) <i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 4 <i>Data source:</i> Self-assessment reports <i>Rating scale:</i> 1 = Not adequate (25%-50%) 2 = Partial (50%-75%) 3 = Moderate (75%-90%) 4 = Largely/mostly (90% and above)</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Extent of implementation of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights <i>Baseline:</i> 1 <i>Target:</i> 5 <i>Data source:</i> Office of the Government, Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assembly agencies • Ministry of Justice • Ministry of Defense • Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) • Ministry of Public Security • Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs • Government Inspectorate • UNICEF • United Nations Population Fund • United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime • United Nations Volunteers 	<p>Regular: \$3,250,000</p> <p>Other: \$35,082,475</p>

¹⁵ The first provincial capacity assessment is planned for 2021.

<p>Indicator 4.8: Corruption Perception Index <i>Baseline:</i> Score 36/100 <i>Target:</i> Score between 50 and 59</p> <p>Indicator 4.11: Number of new and revised laws/policies on protecting the rights of persons with disability supported by the United Nations <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 3</p>	<p>Transparency International</p> <p>National Council on Disability</p>	<p><i>Rating scale:</i> 1 = Identification of gaps in alignment with UN responsible business principles 2 = Assessment of level of implementation 3 = Action plans available to address implementation gaps 4 = National action plan enacted by the government 5 = Implementation mechanisms initiated</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: Number of measures and solutions for enhanced access to legal aid (refer IRRF 2.2.3) <i>Baseline:</i> 4 <i>Target:</i> 6 <i>Data source:</i> Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Output 3.2: Improved mechanisms for promoting transparency, public participation, integrity, adaptability and accountability, including participation of women and other vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Proportion of citizens with access to information on land use rights certification procedures from e-government portal <i>Baseline:</i> 1.5% <i>Target:</i> 10% (disaggregated by gender) <i>Data source:</i> PAPI</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of national and subnational institutions with capacities to accelerate innovation for promoting citizen participation (refer IRRF 2.3.2) <i>Baseline:</i> 7 <i>Target:</i> 16 <i>Data source:</i> Government reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Number of evidence-based policy recommendations to improve transparency, public integrity and accountability systems accepted by government <i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 8 <i>Data source:</i> Government reports</p> <p>Output 3.3: Gender-responsive, risk-informed and anticipatory capacities supported to improve human security, respond to future crises and sustain peace</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: Extent to which national and subnational institutions have the capacities to reduce the impact of explosive ordnance contamination <i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 4 <i>Data source:</i> National mine action authorities <i>Rating scale:</i> 1 = Not adequate (25%-50%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union • Norwegian Embassy • Embassy of United Kingdom • Korean International Cooperation Agency • Australian Embassy • Fatherland Front • Women's Union • National Economics University 	
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