

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2023 ON
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

(Summary report)





MAIN MESSAGES



Since the first VNR in 2018, Viet Nam has experienced **a difficult context** in progressing towards the SDGs due to the COVID-19 prolonged impacts, increased food and fuel prices, external financial instability, and worsening impacts of natural disasters and climate changes. Despite the challenging context, Viet Nam continued to make **strong commitments** to the 2030 Agenda that was institutionalized in the National Action Plan. All 17 SDGs have been **mainstreamed in socio-economic development** strategies, plans, and sectoral policies at national and local levels. The whole **political system and society** have strived to accomplish the SDGs to **Leave No One Behind**.

Viet Nam has made **remarkable progress towards SDG 1, SDG 6, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16 and SDG 17**. Continuing to be on track for **SDG 1**, the multidimensional poverty rate declined from 9.2% to 4.3% between 2016 - 2022. Important achievements were evident for **SDG 6** with 98.3% of households using improved water sources in 2022 (from 93.4% in 2016). Expanded investments in infrastructures, export-oriented industrialization and enabling environment for innovation of enterprises contributed to progress in **SDG 9**. Continued progress was made for **SDG 10** through job creation, expansion of social protection coverage, and enhanced support for vulnerable groups, especially in coping with the COVID-19 negative impacts. Improvements were made for **SDG 16**, with the rate of population and organizations showing their satisfaction with public services increased from 80.9% to 87.2% between 2017 - 2021. After approximately three decades of global and regional integration, being a pro-active and responsible member of the international community, Viet Nam has secured solid improvements under **SDG 17**. Viet Nam needs to maintain the pace of progress and achieved attainments of these SDGs.

For the remaining SDGs, **Viet Nam has made important progress**. **SDG 3** continues to be improved with reduction of child mortality and 92.04% of the population having health insurance in 2022. For **SDG 4**, the rate of transition from primary to lower secondary schools was 99.9% and the percentage of students graduating from lower secondary schools was 98.1% in 2022. Regarding **SDG 7**, the percentage of households with access to electricity was 99.5% in 2022. Viet Nam stands out for fast recovery from COVID-19 pandemic with the GDP growth rate of 8.02% in 2022 while maintaining a low unemployment rate (**SDG 8**). The country progressed towards **SDG 11** with the percentage of population living in temporary houses declining from 2.6% to 0.9% between 2016 - 2022. Viet Nam continues to advance **SDG 13** through the Net Zero commitment that has been integrated into relevant policies.

However, **Viet Nam still faces multiple challenges** and therefore **needs to accelerate** the SDG implementation further. In particular, Viet Nam will prioritize addressing malnutrition among ethnic minority children (**SDG 2**). Extra efforts will be put into improving health and well-being, the expansion of essential healthcare services for all people, especially for vulnerable populations such as the older people and ethnic minorities (**SDG 3**). Viet Nam will also advance **SDG 4** toward equitable access to quality education, especially for vulnerable groups. Combating harmful social norms on gender and gender-biased sex selection will be the key to accelerate **SDG 5**. Increasing renewable energy and boosting energy efficiency will be the focus for **SDG 7**. Viet Nam will continue to prioritize inclusive growth, decent jobs, and enhance labour productivity to further progress **SDG 8**. In addition, Viet Nam will make extra efforts in addressing environmental issues in both urban and rural areas (**SDG 11**); promoting sustainable consumption and production (**SDG 12**); mobilizing resources for disaster risk management and climate change mitigation and adaptation (**SDG 13**); preserving life below water (**SDG 14**); protecting biodiversity and improving ecosystem services (**SDG 15**).

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To successfully implement the 2030 Agenda **in the remaining halfway**, Viet Nam will: (1) Prioritize investments in **human capital, science and technology, innovation**; upgrade **infrastructures** to improve productivity, develop a green and circular economy, and build up resilience against natural disasters and **climate change**; (2) Enhance socialism-oriented **market institutions**, foster **public administration reform** and promote the participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making process; (3) Further reform the social protection system to strengthen resilience of communities and support for vulnerable groups; (4) **Stabilize macroeconomic fundamentals**, continue the COVID-19 recovery support, **mobilize and enhance efficient use of financial resources** for sustainable development; (5) Improve **data availability** to enhance the monitoring of SDG progress; (6) Engage all stakeholders and **collaborate with all partners to achieve the SDGs for all by 2030**.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Introduction

Viet Nam supports the 2030 Agenda and commits to gather all the necessary resources, mobilize all ministries, agencies, localities, organizations, communities, and the people to successfully implement this Agenda and each and every Sustainable Development Goal. Five years after the first report, this second Voluntary National Review (VNR) was developed to present the results of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs implementation in Viet Nam; to further analyse the progress, the difficulties and challenges; and to share its experiences with the international community.

Methodology and process of developing VNR

The VNR has been scientifically developed based on a combination of different methods: (i) Review national and international reports on sustainable development; (ii) Collect data on the sustainable development indicators from official statistics sources of the General Statistics Office and ministries, sectors, and agencies; data of international organizations and social organizations, and non-governmental organizations, etc.; (iii) Widely consult and engage with all the stakeholders who have provided inputs to the VNR. In particular, Viet Nam's VNR 2023 integrates the assessment of SDG implementation progress based on the methodology of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).

The VNR development process has extensively engaged the entire political system, ministries, agencies, socio-political organizations such as women and youth unions, socio-professional organizations, social organizations, domestic and international NGOs, development partners, United Nations organizations in Viet Nam, business representatives, research institutes, and scientists.

Data for reporting on the VSDG indicators were collected from official statistics sources, international organizations, and surveys of relevant agencies and organizations for the period from 2010-2022. Data analysis was mainly conducted for the period 2015-2022, and results were compared with those of the first VNR reporting period.

Policies and supporting environment

In fulfilling the commitments with the international community, in May 2017, Viet Nam promulgated the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (NAP 2030). After 5 years, Viet Nam has made significant institutional and policy improvement for implementation of the SDGs in Viet Nam.

General policies for implementation of the SDGs in Viet Nam have been issued in synergy with the Resolutions and Directives of the Government and the Prime Minister on sustainable development in order to promote and make the implementation of the SDGs a regular task accompanied by periodical reporting. Viet Nam has issued the Roadmap for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, the Set of Statistical Indicators for Sustainable Development of Viet Nam and relevant guidelines. There have been 17 out of 22 ministries and agencies and 51 out of 63 provinces and centrally affiliated cities promulgated their Action Plans to implement the 2030 Agenda.

The National Socio-Economic Development Strategy for the period 2021-2030 has fully integrated 17 SDGs into its directions, tasks, and solutions. This could be considered the vital foundation for the SDGs to be implemented substantively, effectively, and in close relations with the national strategic development goals and targets.

Policies across sectors/ fields have comprehensively integrated the SDGs, better mainstreamed the disadvantaged groups such as the poor, ethnic minorities, children, and women to ensure the “Leave no one behind” principle, and at the same time oriented towards the global goals/ commitments on protection of the environment, natural resources, biodiversity and climate change adaptation in the process of national development.

Viet Nam has engaged its entire political system and the whole society in the implementation of the SDGs and has carried out regular and periodical monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. Viet Nam has made significant efforts to improve the efficiency in mobilization, use and management of the development finance, in order to successfully implement the SDGs.

Progress of SDG implementation

Goal 1: Viet Nam has been effectively implemented the general poverty reduction mechanisms and policies to comprehensively support the poor, gradually reducing and abolishing the subsidy policies, increase repayable supports with binding conditions on beneficiaries, geographical locations and benefiting time, especially increase support policies to collectives (groups, teams, cooperatives). As a result, Viet Nam has achieved impressive poverty reduction impact regardless of the measurement methods. Viet Nam’s multidimensional poverty rate tends to decrease sharply, from 9.2% in 2016 to 4.3% in 2022. The multidimensional poverty rate among children declined from 19.1% in 2016 to 11.7% in 2020. The number of contributors and beneficiaries of social insurance (SI), health insurance (HI) and unemployment insurance (UI) is constantly going up. The indicators reflecting the level of access to basic services show steady improvement and remain at elevated levels. However, the COVID-19’s aftermath continues to negatively impact all aspects of social life. Climate change, natural disasters, storms, and floods are creating numerous challenges and difficulties to the poverty reduction work. The proportion of poor households is still high among ethnic minorities and beneficiaries of social protection groups; poverty reduction results are not really sustainable; the poverty gaps between different regions and population groups have not been narrowed which require the regulation of a comprehensive and synchronous system of policies.

Goal 2: Since 2018, in addition to the expansion of the implementation of national target programs on poverty reduction that contributing to hunger eradication nationwide, Viet Nam has continued to carry out activities to develop green, safe and responsible agriculture; promote food safety, and ensure nutrition security. The malnutrition rates in all forms (stunting, underweight, and wasting) among children under 5 years of age tends to go down on national scale. Labour productivity in agriculture has been improved, and per capita income in rural areas tends to rise gradually over the years. However, the rate of stunting children in ethnic minority areas is still high (approximately 32% of ethnic minority children under 5 years old suffering from stunting). Moreover, among more than 200,000 children with severe acute malnutrition nationwide, the majority of them are ethnic minorities and have not received effective treatment. Food insecurity has started the ascending trend since 2018, especially during the period of 2019-2020 with the rate of food insecurity in the population climbing from 0.5% in 2019 to 0.6% in 2020.

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Goal 3: Viet Nam has been continuously improving its policy system to ensure healthy lives and enhance welfare for people at all ages from infants to children, the elderly, women and men, and the general public. Some outstanding results include the drop of maternal mortality per 100,000 live births from 54 cases in 2015 to 46 in 2019; the fall of under-five mortality rate and infant mortality rate; the continuous descent in the number of deaths and injuries due to traffic accidents; the downward tendency in the number of new tuberculosis and malaria cases; the percentage of fully-vaccinated infants reached 96.8% by 2020. However, Viet Nam still faces difficulties and challenges in achieving Goal 3 especially the targets of maternal and child health care in ethnic minority and mountainous areas; the high unmet need for contraceptives, especially among young female migrants; the rising number of suicide cases among younger population; the high rate of alcohol consumption among men and the increasing rate of drinking at dangerous levels over the years;... Especially, in the context of the COVID-19 epidemic in the period of 2020-2021, the social distancing and medical blockade have set back a number of indicators on people's health care and childhood immunization. In 2021, the percentage of fully-vaccinated infants descended to 87.1%.

Goal 4: Viet Nam has been continuously improving the system of regimes and policies for education and training development, especially the policy of waiving tuition fees for primary school children nationwide and preschool children in ethnic minority areas, mountainous areas, islands, areas with extremely difficult socio-economic conditions; the reforms of general education curricula and textbooks; the development of vocational education towards integration in the 4th industrial revolution; opportunities of equal and fair access to education for disadvantaged groups have been increasingly expanded and improved. As a result, Viet Nam has achieved positive results in the implementation of Goal 4, specifically: the net enrolment rate at all levels from preschool to upper secondary school tended to grow during 2016-2020, even though there was a slight derailing due to the impact of the Covid-19; the rate of trained employed workers aged 15 years and older climbed from 20.4% in 2015 to 26.2% in 2022; the gender parity index gradually reaches the ideal level for primary and lower secondary schools; 100% schools had delivered basic education programs on sex, violence and abuse prevention, and HIV related knowledge by 2022. However, the proportion of under 5-year-old children who are appropriately developed in terms of health, learning and psychosocial well-being is still modest and there are gaps between different ethnic groups; the percentage of teachers who meet the training standards or higher as required by the Education Law in 2019 is still low; the percentage of schools with basic conditions and services to serve the learning needs of all children, including children with disabilities, is still limited.

Goal 5: Viet Nam has made certain efforts to ensure the full and equal participation of women in political and economic fields, which was reflected in the growing proportion of female deputies of the People's Councils at all levels; higher percentage of female members of the National Assembly; and increased percentage of female owners of businesses, etc. In addition, there have been positive changes in sexual and reproductive health care for women. However, certain limitations still persist such as: the remarkably high and rising imbalance in sex ratio at birth with 111.5 boys versus 100 girls in 2022; the relatively high rate of child marriage and early childbearing among ethnic minority women; the persistence of violence against women and children. Despite the improvements, women are still the key doers of unpaid care and domestic work. All the while, the infrastructures to support the care for children, the sick, people with disabilities and the elderly are largely limited. It has posed certain impacts on women's ability to participate in the labour market, etc. Furthermore, the data to monitor and evaluate the implementation of Goal 5 is still limited.

Goal 6: As a country with a dense river system and focus on agricultural development, Viet Nam has made efforts to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. In particular, during the period 2018 – 2022, the proportion of urban population who are supplied with drinking water through centralized water supply system increased from 86.7% to 94.2%; the percentage of households with improved water sources climbed from 95.7% to 98.3%, and the percentage of households with hygienic toilets increased from 90.3% to 96.2%; the proportion of active industrial parks and export processing zones with centralized wastewater treatment systems meeting environmental standards rose from 80.1% to 91%. It can be said that the implementation of Goal 6 has been demonstrating positive progress since 2018. However, given the pressure of socio-economic development, access to MOH-qualified clean water and sanitation is still limited; together with the increasingly severe impacts of climate change, Viet Nam needs to effectively implement policies and solutions to control wastewater; strengthen investment in water and sanitation for remote and mountainous areas; promote integrated management of water resources by river basin and strengthen international cooperation and benefit sharing with countries sharing the same water sources.

Goal 7: In implementing the Target Program on electricity supply in rural, mountainous and island areas, the percentage of households with access to electricity is demonstrating an uprising trend and reached 99.5% by 2022. The gap in electricity access between urban and rural areas has been narrowed significantly, from 1.3% to only 0.1% during 2018-2022. The installed capacity and output of renewable energy (RE) exceeded the set target, the share of RE in the total final energy consumption in Viet Nam has been increasing and reached 21.78% in 2020 thanks to investment incentive policies in renewable energy, especially wind power and solar power. In addition, energy consumption to gross domestic products tends to rise above average levels of the world as well as the ASEAN. Despite the increase in the share of RE in total final energy consumption, the pre-determined national targets have not been realized. The slowness in technological innovation of a number of energy-intensive industries does lead to energy inefficiency.

Goal 8: Viet Nam's economy in the period 2016-2022 did showcase encouraging achievements with a GDP growth rate of over 6% per annum. The total factor productivity (TFP) has improved considerably in the last 5 years, reaching an average rate of 2.93% in the period 2016-2020. The informal employment rate declined steadily in the same period. The COVID-19 pandemic with unpredictable chaos during 2020-2021 has forced Viet Nam and countries around the world to take emergency response measures such as closing border gates, implementing social distancing, which stalled production, paralyzed domestic and international tourism, thus, greatly affected the progress of SDG 8 implementation. In the period of 2020-2021, although GDP maintained positive growth (2.87% in 2020 and 2.56% in 2021), it is much lower than that in 2018, 2019. In addition, income generation rate slowed down, and unemployment and underemployment rates went up. In 2022, Viet Nam's economy began to recover with GDP growth rate of 8.02%; there have been more than 3.5 million international visitors to Viet Nam (still much lower than the pre-COVID-19 level); production and business activities have returned to the pre-COVID-19 normality.

Goal 9: According to the Global Competitiveness Report (2019) of the World Economic Forum (WEF), Viet Nam's infrastructure system ranked 77th out of 141 countries, higher than previous year and among Top 4 of ASEAN. Transport infrastructure was well-secured, hence, until before the COVID-19 pandemic, the volume of passenger and freight transport and traffic have been increasing over time. Due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the volume of passengers and freight transport plunged sharply (over 50%). The share

of the manufacturing sector in GDP continuously increased at a stable growth rate despite the smashing hits of the COVID-19 pandemic to the economy. As a result, the proportion of workers in this sector also witnessed an uprising tendency. Science and technology (S&T) area has been strongly invested, reflecting in the growth in the share of expenditures for S&T area and rising number of S&T researchers over time. Viet Nam's total expenditures on scientific research and technological development nearly doubled from VND 18,496 billion in 2015 to VND 32,102 billion in 2019. But as a share of GDP, the increase percentage was insignificant, only 0.01% for the period 2017-2019. The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) scientific and technological researchers in 2019 reached 760.3 people per million population. Social distancing measures due to the COVID-19 pandemic were opportunities to accelerate Viet Nam's digital transformation. As of 2022, more than 99.9% of the population had mobile network coverage and over 85% of the population using mobile phones.

Goal 10: The income growth rate of the bottom 40% population is almost the same as the national average rate, even in 2020, thanks to urgent support policies for the vulnerable people during the COVID-19 pandemic, the income growth rate of such group reached 17.6% and remained positive at 0.5% in 2021, much higher than the growth rate of household income per capita. Viet Nam has developed and implemented policies to reduce risks for vulnerable groups, the poor, near poor and other disadvantaged groups. Viet Nam ensures equal opportunities for everyone in accessing resources and enjoying benefits through social security, education, and training policies. Viet Nam commits to boosting measures that promote the political, economic, and social participation of all, regardless of age, sex, disability status, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic conditions, or any other conditions. Along with the increasingly higher position and power in the global arena, Viet Nam is assuming more important role and position in multilateral institutions/forums, which is clearly reflected in the fact that Viet Nam has been elected to many UN agencies as well as actively participating in regional cooperation such as APEC, ASEAN, the International Mekong River Commission, etc. Despite many achievements in the implementation of SDG 10, Viet Nam has been facing internal and external challenges to secure necessary resources for development, especially in implementing policies to support and guarantee the rights of disadvantaged groups. The risk of worsening inequalities in access to services, especially those related to economic, educational, health, cultural and social rights has always been observed across different geographic regions, communities, and population groups.

Goal 11: Many important achievements have been recorded in urban development. The proportion of households living in poor quality housing in the country has decreased rapidly, from 2.6% in 2016 to 1.7% in 2018 and 1.2% in 2020. A strong downward trend in the proportion of households living in poorly built housing has been recognized in all sub-categories, from urban to rural areas, among all regions and population groups. Besides the positive results, urban development is facing with environmental pollution problems. The proportion of municipal solid waste collected and treated in accordance with national standards and codes is estimated at 96.23% in 2022 versus 86% in 2018, however, the popular treatment method is still landfill. The construction waste, which accounts for about 10-15% of municipal solid waste, has increased rapidly in recent years along with the speeding of urbanization and growing number of civil works in large cities nation-wide. In addition, the areas of greenery and water surfaces are not utilized properly, worsening the living quality of urban residents. In recent years, socio-economic infrastructures in rural areas have been changing remarkably, contributing to the visual landscape upgrading, and the completion of

essential works to meet the requirements of economic development, production and people's well-being. There has been great breakthrough in environmental protection in rural areas, especially in the treatment of domestic wastes and improvement of the rural landscape.

Goal 12: Viet Nam continues to boost the implementation of the National Action Program on sustainable production and consumption; to manage and use natural resources efficiently, to strengthen measures and sanctions to deal with environmental pollution; develop and apply regulations to promote sustainable public procurement; improve tax policies and regulate prices of fossil fuels; with flexible adjustments to protect the poor, vulnerable groups, especially under the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Propaganda and education about environmental protection continues to be promoted, with special focus on communications and awareness raising activities to change consumption habits, encourage the use of alternative, environmentally friendly products. By the end of 2021, the rate of hazardous waste collected and treated reached 90% (15 percent points higher than that in 2018); 85.5% of establishments causing serious environmental pollution have been handled (19.3 percent points higher than that in 2018). However, Viet Nam needs to strive hard to implement SDG 12 in the context of environmental pollution and increasing waste generation due to socio-economic development activities. The rate of collection and treatment of domestic solid waste in rural areas has only reached 66% and more than 80% of landfills are unsanitary; resources to promote sustainable production and consumption are becoming limited; mineral resources and land have neither been properly managed nor efficiently exploited; The participation of enterprises in sustainable production and supply chains is still limited.

Goal 13: Viet Nam always strives to respond promptly and effectively to climate change and natural disasters through consolidating relevant laws, strategies and policies; to implement international commitments, especially the commitment to reduce emissions to net zero by 2050; and to incentivize ministries and agencies at central and local level to actively participate in the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. At present, 87.3% of provinces/centrally affiliated cities have promulgated their Action Plans to implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The objectives have been emphasized in the National Strategy on Climate Change including: to proactively and effectively respond to climate change, reduce vulnerability, loss and damage caused by climate change, to lessen negative impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups, to cut greenhouse gas emissions, and to take full advantage of opportunities from climate change adaptation to transform growth models, improve resilience and competitiveness of the economy. Moreover, Viet Nam is also actively implementing the National Strategy and Action Plan on Green Growth and promoting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and local socio-economic development plans. In 2022, Viet Nam updated the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to be closely aligned with Viet Nam's commitments at COP26. Viet Nam has regularly updated the scenarios of climate change and sea level rise in 2009, 2012, 2016 and 2020. Despite multiple efforts, Viet Nam is one of the countries that are most heavily affected by climate change; the weather and its extremities are becoming more and more complicated and unpredictable, the people, industries and sectors are suffering serious impacts from natural disasters. Hence, Viet Nam is required to continue with its endeavour to improve the resilience against natural disasters and climate change.

Goal 14: Having long coastline, Viet Nam has made significant efforts to conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development through strategies and policies on protection of marine resources and environment and sustainable management of aquatic resources. Viet

Nam is implementing the Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Marine Economy of Viet Nam to 2030, with a vision to 2045. The quality of coastal water and ocean environment have been well kept within allowable limits thanks to different activities to prevent and control marine pollution. Marine and coastal protected areas, despite their relative modesty, have contributed to the management and protection of coastal ecosystems, especially mangroves. The rapid growth of aquaculture has also mitigated the pressure on the exploitation of natural marine resources. In 2020, the percentage of coastal water monitoring points that meet the national technical codes for organic matter pollution parameters (N-NH₄⁺) was 99% and for total grease parameter 92%. Viet Nam's seafood production increased from 6.5 million tons in 2015 to 8.4 million tons in 2020, approximately 4.6% per year. However, as a lower middle income developing country, Viet Nam's coastal, marine and island ecosystems are under excessive pressure from socio-economic development and environmental pollution; fish and seafood reserves are shrinking due to over exploitation. These difficulties are making achieving SDG 14 a huge challenge for Viet Nam.

Goal 15: Forest ecosystems, especially those of national and international importance, and wetland ecosystems, are being conserved, used, and restored in an increasingly sustainable way. Forest cover remains stable and slightly increases from 41.65% to 42.02% in the period of 2018-2022. Many national policies, such as payment for forest environmental services, conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural ecosystem services, have created positive impacts in linking biodiversity conservation with sustainable use of ecosystems and genetic resources. These policies have been integrated in the National Socio-Economic Development Plans and Strategies. In the period 2018 to 2021, the total revenue from forest environmental services reached approximately 2,900 billion VND/ year, forest land area remains stable with a slight increase from 14.92 million hectares in 2015 to 15.4 million hectares in 2020. However, Viet Nam still faces many difficulties and challenges to achieve SDG 15, requiring more synchronous and powerful solutions in the coming time. Issues that need to be addressed include: (i) the increasing complexity of illegal deforestation and logging; (ii) land degradation; (iii) the narrowing down of natural habitats and the risk of extinction of a number of endangered species; (iv) the exploitation, trade and consumption of endangered wild plants and animals; (v) extremely limited financial resources to guarantee effective state management over the ecosystems, conservation areas and biodiversity.

Goal 16: Promoting the rule of law, ensuring equal access to justice and participation for all is always the foremost goal that Viet Nam looks forward to, in order to build a rule-of-law state of the people, by the people, and for the people. There have been positive changes in corruption control; the proportion of people and organizations paying informal fees when using public services tends to decline; with improvement in satisfaction index of people and organizations on administrative services; the number of criminal cases reduced; the percentage of children with birth certificates increased by age without difference among boys and girls, urban and rural areas or among regions. In addition, to ensure that all people have equal access to justice and are equal before the law, Viet Nam has promulgated the Law on Legal Aid in 2017 which provides for the provision of free-of-charge legal services to vulnerable groups such as the poor, the children, people of ethnic minorities residing in areas with extremely difficult socio-economic conditions, the elderly, people with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, and people living with HIV, etc. However, the abuse, violence and exploitation against women and children still persists; there are still cases of under-five children without birth certificates; corruption is still complicated and sophisticated; limited engagement of the people in local matters, hence, their problems have not received adequate attention.

Goal 17: At present, Viet Nam has established economic and trade relationships with most countries and territories and is the member of many regional and global organizations and forums. Viet Nam has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements and is realizing its commitments to cut tariffs in 14 Free Trade Agreements. In the period of 2015-2022, export growth rate went up by 12.1% per year on average, meeting the set target. Viet Nam has expanded its network of strategic partnerships and comprehensive partnerships with many countries in the region and around the world; promoted the negotiation and implementation of many new-generation free trade agreements since 2018. Viet Nam has been active in developing and contributing to regional and global initiatives of mechanisms such as ASEAN, WTO, WB, IMF, APEC, ASEM, WEF, OECD, P4G, and the UN system, the Mekong sub-region etc.; integrating and leveraging support from and strengthening cooperation with other countries on issues of interest to Viet Nam, serving the implementation of the SDGs, investment, trade, S&T, and climate change adaptation. Although the ODA is being reduced since Viet Nam became a lower middle-income country, it is still an important source of finance for Viet Nam's economic development. The reduction in ODA and in the value of signed concessional loans compared to the past period is the result of careful selection of efficient projects, ensuring the fiscal targets approved by the National Assembly. This is also an inevitable trend of countries that are "graduating" from ODA sources like Viet Nam.

The context, difficulties and challenges in implementing the SDGs in Viet Nam

Global context: The world economy will go through a period of rapid changes with complicated developments. Many countries around the world have to deal with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic including lower economic growth, political instability, inflation, and sky-rocketed commodity prices post-stimulus. Trends of regionalization, and extreme nationalism are posing challenges to the implementation of the SDGs. However, globalization and international integration continue to facilitate the increasingly free and massive movement (at global scale) of development resources (capital, technology, human resources, etc.). Science and technology develop rapidly with the explosion of Industry 4.0 which is changing production and management methods. The great advances of science and technology will fundamentally change the way of global production, trade, and investment. Sustainable development has become an over-arching trend in the world; Digital economy, circular economy, green growth are the development models chosen by many countries.

Difficulties and challenges in the implementation of the SDGs in Viet Nam: Many SDGs are unlikely to be achieved by 2030 given the unpredictable world developments and intense geopolitical conflicts; the serious aftermath impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; the persisting climate change risks and environmental pollution; the impeding socio-economic development in the country with numerous shortcomings and limitations. The pressures to transform the development modes, especially to abide to the commitment of net zero emissions by 2050 in the context of resource and energy shortages, low level of S&T development, etc. are placing Viet Nam amid multiple challenges.

Key solutions in the coming time

There will be multiple difficulties and challenges for Viet Nam in the implementation and obtainment of the SDGs by 2030. However, the previous achievements combined with Viet Nam's socio-political stability and the on-going improvements in institutional and legal framework for socio-economic development have been the booster for SDG implementation in the coming period. In order to accelerate the process in the remaining half of the journey, Viet Nam will focus on the following groups of solutions:

- Improve and strengthen the quality of socialism-oriented market economy institutions; strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of policy implementation through public administration reform and further promote the participation of the vulnerable in the decision-making process.
- Continue to prioritize investment in human resource development, science technology, and innovation; to modernize and synchronize economic and social infrastructures to improve productivity and promote sustainable economic growth.
- Stabilize the macro-economy, support post COVID-19 recovery; mobilize and use financial resources efficiently for sustainable development.
- Continue to promote reforms of the social security system to boost the resilience to shocks, and support for the vulnerable; facilitate social and cultural development, progress, and social justice.
- Efficiently manage and use resources; strengthen environmental protection and climate change adaptation, prevent, control, and mitigate natural disasters; promote the development of green economy and circular economy.
- Strengthen international cooperation to promote the implementation of the SDGs.
- Continue to improve the availability of data to strengthen the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SDGs.
- Raise awareness, promote coordination and cooperation among different stakeholders to accelerate and ensure the inclusive and universal SDG implementation.



GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY RATE



2016 | **9.2%**



2022 | **4.3%**

MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR CHILDREN

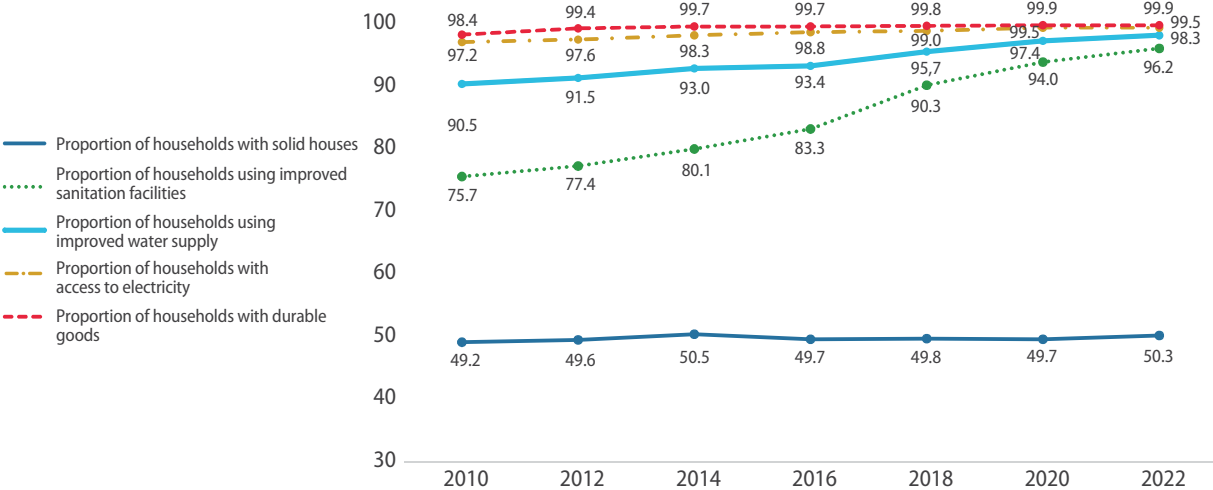


2016 | **19.1%**

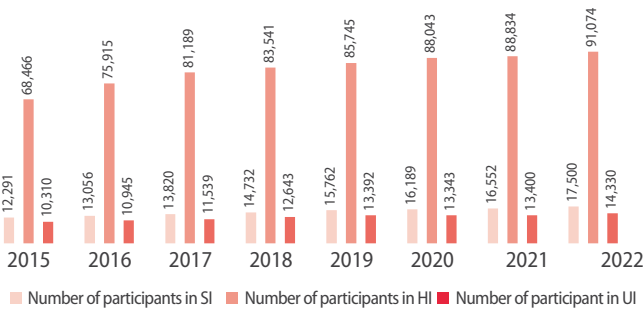


2020 | **11.7%**

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES (%)



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN SOCIAL INSURANCE (SI), HEALTH INSURANCE (HI), UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) (THOUSAND PEOPLE)



PERCENTAGE OF POOREST HOUSEHOLDS WITH DURABLE GOODS



2016: **98.5%**
2018: **99.1%**
2022: **99.8%**

Despite the achievements, the rate of poverty among ethnic minority households is still high; poverty reduction results are unsustainable; poverty gaps among regions and population groups have not been narrowed.



GOAL 2:
End hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition, and
promote sustainable agricultural development

UNDERNOURISHMENT



2015 → 2018 → 2020
8.1% 6.8% 5.7%

PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE
FOOD INSECURITY IN THE POPULATION

2018 2020
6.2% 7.6%



PREVALENCE OF SEVERE FOOD
INSECURITY IN THE POPULATION

2019 2020
0.5% 0.6%



PREVALENCE OF MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

UNDERWEIGHT (WEIGHT FOR AGE)

2018: 13.2%
2021: 11.2%



STUNTING (HEIGHT FOR AGE)

2018: 24.3%
2021: 19.2%



WASTING (WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT)

2018: 6.1%
2021: 3.6%



MALNUTRITION RATE AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD
IN ETHNIC MINORITY AREAS REMAINS HIGH AT **31.4% IN 2020**

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND AQUACULTURE

32.5
MILLION VND / WORKER
2015



74.7
MILLION VND / WORKER
2021

PER CAPITA INCOME IN RURAL AREAS

29.1
MILLION VND
2016



46.4
MILLION VND
2022



BY THE END OF 2022, THE WHOLE
COUNTRY HAS 463,000 HECTARES OF
AGRICULTURAL LAND AND 85,996
HECTARES OF AQUACULTURE AREA
CERTIFIED WITH VIETGAP OR EQUIVALENT
(27 TIMES AND 55.7 TIMES THE 2016
FIGURES RESPECTIVELY)

8,304 BUSINESSES
CERTIFIED WITH VIETGAP
6 TIMES THE 2016 FIGURE

It is necessary to focus on improving the indicators on the rate of food insecurity in the population, malnutrition among ethnic minority children and income increment for people in rural areas.



GOAL 3:

Ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for all at all ages

UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE



INFANT MORTALITY RATE



NUMBER OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES / 100,000 POPULATION



NUMBER OF MALARIA CASES / 100,000 POPULATION



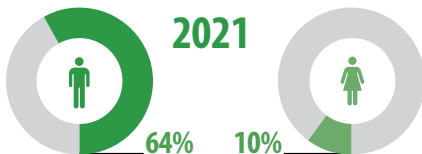
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE (%)



2022
92.04



SUBSTANTIALLY HIGH RATE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG MEN

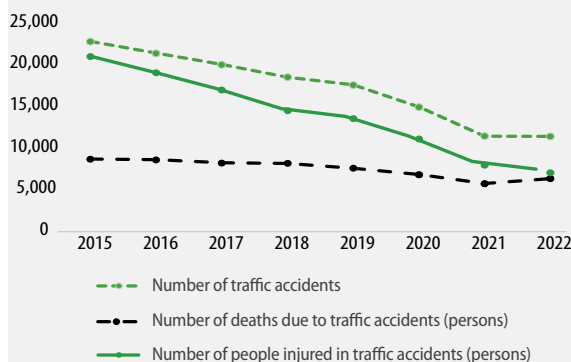


1 OF EVERY 3 MEN
DRINKS AT HAZARDOUS LEVEL

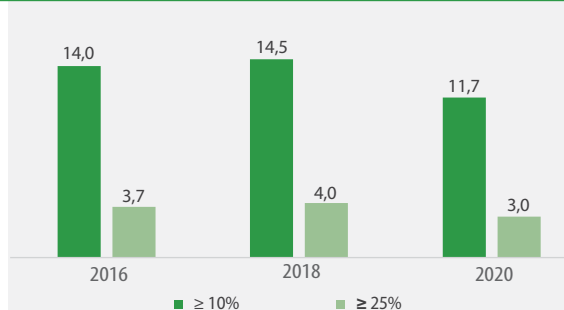
The implementation of SDG 3 still faces many difficulties and challenges in terms of maternal and child health care in ethnic minority and mountainous areas; diseases and deaths from non-communicable diseases; and limited medical facilities and human resources.



TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS



PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEDICAL EXPENDITURES PER TOTAL EXPENDITURE ≥10% OR ≥25%



PERCENTAGE OF FULLY VACCINATED INFANTS (%)





GOAL 4:

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

PRIMARY SCHOOL NET ENROLLMENT RATE



2016	97%
2018	97,3%
2020	98,1%
2022	95,8%

2022

achieved **99.9%**

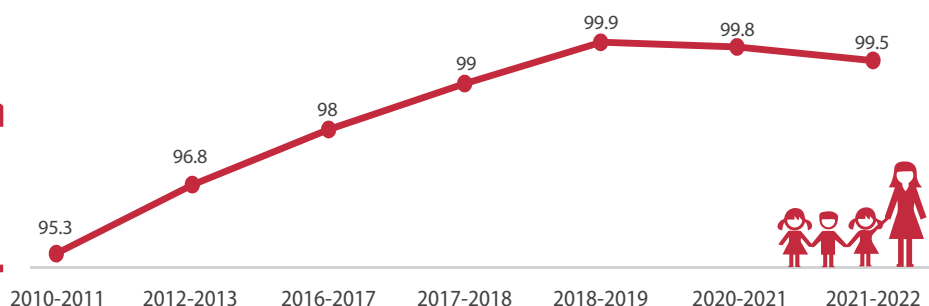
Transitioning from primary school to secondary school

Secondary school graduates

2022

achieved **98.1%**

PROPORTION OF FIVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN ATTENDING KINDERGARTEN



PROPORTION OF TRAINED WORKERS AGED 15 AND OVER BEING EMPLOYED

2015
20.4%



2022
26.2%



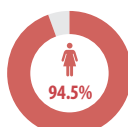
100% IN 2022

Percentage of schools which provide basic education programs about sex education, violence prevention, abuse prevention, and HIV-related knowledge

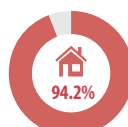
PROPORTION OF LITERATES AMONG PEOPLE AGED 15 YEARS OR OLDER

95.7% IN 2021

MALE & FEMALE



URBAN & RURAL AREAS



PROPORTION OF TEACHERS ACHIEVING TEACHING STANDARDS

2021 - 2022	75% Primary School
	87% Secondary School
2018 - 2019	99.5% Primary School
	99.6% Secondary School

SCHOOLS WITH FACILITIES AND MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES



37.1%

Primary level

28.9%

Lower Secondary level

19.9%

High school level

Viet Nam needs to pay more attention to improving the indicators on school facilities and the proportion of qualified teachers to further progress the SDG 4.



GOAL 5:

Achieve gender equality; empower and create enabling opportunities for women and girls

RATE OF FEMALE DEPUTIES IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



30.3%
2021-2026

51 in the world | **04** in Asia

EXCEEDING THE AVERAGE OF ASIA (19%) AND THE WORLD (21%)

WOMEN-OWNED ENTERPRISES



2015 → 2017 → 2020
22.4% **27.8%** **29.9%**

WOMEN IN
LEADER POSITIONS
IN MINISTRIES &
AGENCIES

23.5%
2018
10.7%
2021

HIGH IMBALANCE IN SEX RATIO AT BIRTH



2022 **111.5** boys
 100 girls



In 2019, the proportion of **women and girls** who experienced **physical, emotional and/or sexual violence** by their husbands or partners in the past 12 months was **21.8%**

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AGED 20-24 YEARS WHO WERE MARRIED OR IN A UNION



before age 15: 1.1%
before age 18: 14.6%

Highest rate of early marriage before age 15 (3.3%) , before age 18 (34.5%) was observed in the **Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas**

UNPAID CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK (2021)



2.51 hours
a day



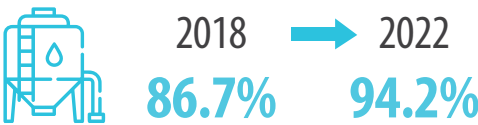
1.34 hours
a day

Viet Nam needs more interventions in reducing the imbalance in sex ratio at birth, improving the situation of violence against women and girls, and tackling early marriage problems to promote the implementation of the SDG 5.

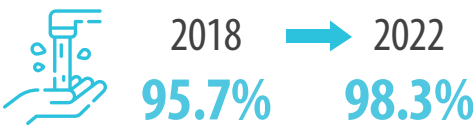


GOAL 6:
Ensure availability and sustainable management of
water and sanitation for all

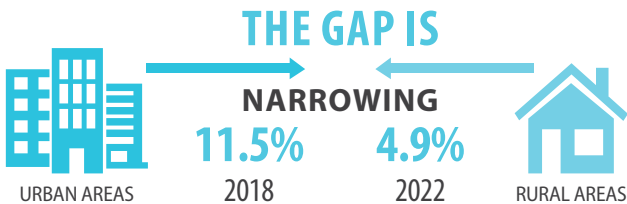
URBAN POPULATION SUPPLIED WITH CLEAN WATER
THROUGH CENTRALIZED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS



HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED WATER SOURCES



HOUSEHOLDS WITH HYGIENIC TOILETS



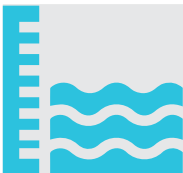
Only 15%
urban wastewater is collected
and treated

PROPORTION OF ACTIVE INDUSTRIAL PARKS AND EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES
WITH CENTRALIZED WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS SATISFYING
ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS



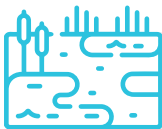
90
%

Large reservoirs
are controlled and
monitored to ensure
that the minimum
flow of the river
basin is maintained



100%
85%

Large, important river basins have automatic and
online monitoring and surveillance systems
Large, important reservoirs in river basins are operated
under the inter-reservoirs transfer scheme



9 recognized Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites) by the
Ramsar Convention Secretariat.

11

World Biosphere
Reserves recognized
by the UNESCO



10

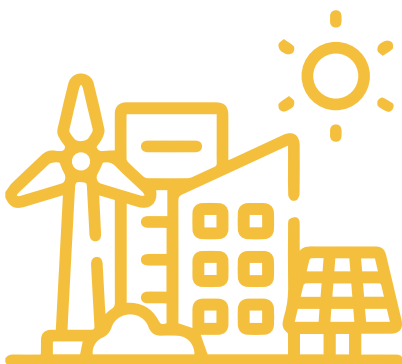
ASEAN
heritage gardens

Although great progress has been made in the
implementation of SDG 6, Viet Nam needs to continue
with drastic measures to control wastewater; increase
investment in water and sanitation works for isolated,
remote and mountainous areas and make use of water
resources efficiently.



GOAL 7:
Ensure access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable
energy for all

99.5%
Percentage of
households with access
to electricity in 2022



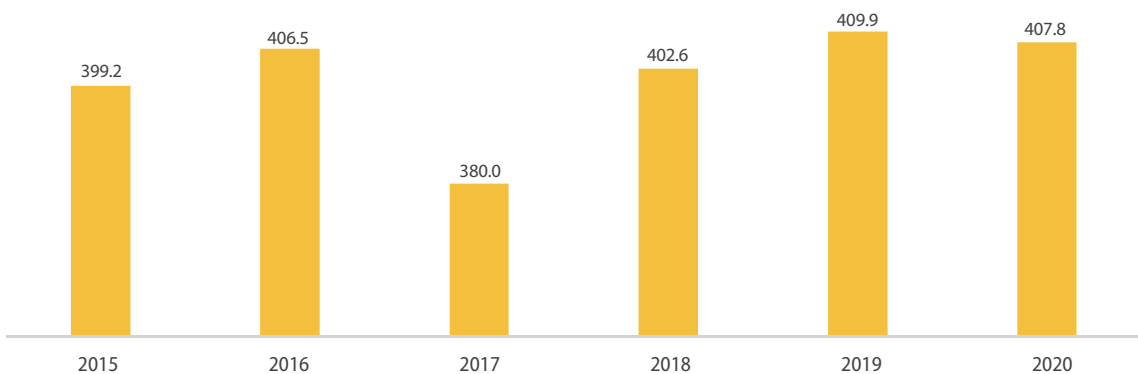
55.79%
TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY GENERATED
FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES (HYDRO POWER,
WIND POWER, SOLAR POWER, BIOMASS
POWER) IN 2022

SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN TOTAL
FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN VIET NAM



2020
21.78%

ENERGY CONSUMPTION TO GDP
(KOE/1,000 USD GDP)



INCREASE THE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY
EFFICIENCY IS A PRIORITY TO ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION OF
SDG 7 IN VIET NAM.



GOAL 8:

Ensure sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

GDP GROWTH RATE IN THE PERIOD 2016 - 2022

> 6%/year

PER CAPITA INCOME

2022 **1.5** TIMES VS 2016



5%
2011 - 2020

Labor productivity growth rate of Viet Nam, higher than the average of ASEAN



41.5% | 2020

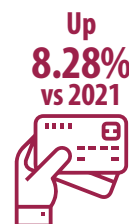
Contribution of TFP to the overall growth rate of GDP

VIETNAM'S CAPITAL BASED GROWTH ACCOUNTED FOR ALMOST 46.5%

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT RATE



2021 → 2022
56.2 % **54.9%**



Up
8.28%
vs 2021

Credit provided to SMEs by the end of 2022 >2,186 trillion dong, ≈20% total outstanding loans in the whole economy.

MONTHLY AVERAGE INCOME OF WAGED WORKERS



7.5 million VND/month
in 2022

INCOME GAP BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS

≈ **85%**



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2022
2.3%

UNDER-EMPLOYMENT RATE **2.21%**

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AMONG YOUTHS (AGED 15 - 24)

≈ **7.7%**



9.7%
urban areas



6.68%
rural areas

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS



3,661 MILLION VISITORS in 2022 **> 23.3** TIMES MORE THAN 2021

A reduction of 79.7% compared to 2019, before the pandemic

A number of indicators lagged behind the 2015 levels such as the contribution of TFP, the proportion of people aged 15-24 who are currently neither in employment nor in education and training. These issues pose significant challenges for Viet Nam in the implementation of SDG 8 in the coming time.



GOAL 9:

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM IN VIET NAM



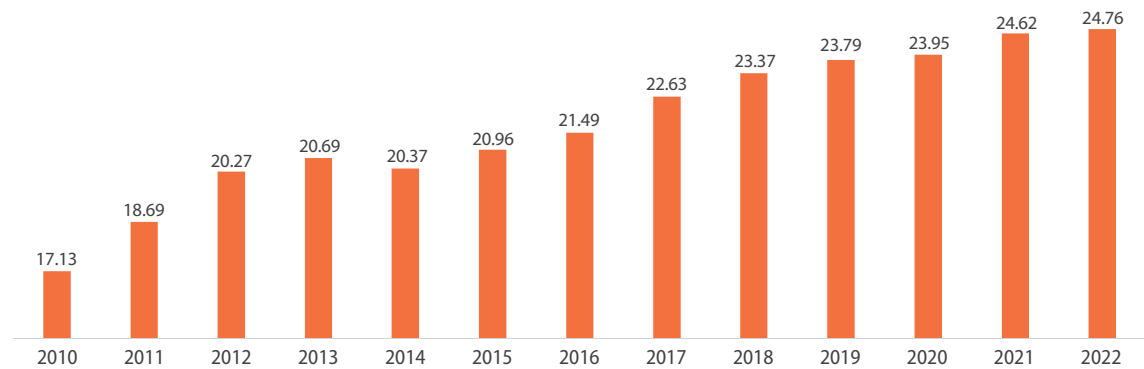
VIET NAM RANKED
77/141
(WEF 2019)
IN ASEAN TOP 4

NUMBER OF SMES WITH OUTSTANDING LOANS AT CREDIT INSTITUTIONS



2018
209,325
enterprises → 2022
253,876
enterprises

PROPORTION OF VALUE-ADDED IN THE PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN GDP



TOTAL NATIONAL EXPENDITURE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AS SHARE OF GDP



2015
0.44% → 2017
0.52% → 2019
0.53%

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS



760.3 people/ million population
in 2019



GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX (GII) OF VIET NAM

Rank-up
11 steps 2016
59 → 2022
48



MOBILE NETWORK COVERAGE NATION-WIDE

99.85%
population

3G, 4G
NETWORK COVERAGE

> 98% of the population

Viet Nam has made remarkable achievements in implementing SDG 9. However, more attention should be paid to investment and development of R&D human resources and promotion of the manufacturing industry.



GOAL 10: Reduce social inequalities



THE INCOME GROWTH RATE AMONG THE BOTTOM 40% POPULATION

2018 equal to the national income growth rate **2020** reached **17.6%**, much higher than the national income growth rate



Richest quintile

2022

7.6 TIMES: INCOME GAP

3.2 times: per capita spending per month



Poorest quintile



Viet Nam has developed and implemented policies to **reduce risks for vulnerable groups, the poor, near-poor and other disadvantaged groups. Viet Nam ensures equal opportunities for everyone** in accessing resources and benefits through social security and education policies

The salary policy system in the production and business sector is being further improved based on the market mechanism; **The minimum wage policy is being revised according to the roadmap match with the socio-economic conditions and harmonize the interests between employees and employers**



Viet Nam plays further important role and position in multilateral institutions/forums through being elected to many important UN agencies as well as actively participating in regional cooperation organizations such as APEC, ASEAN, International Mekong River Commission, etc.



Viet Nam has made great efforts to build and improve a system of policies and laws on international migration, especially in the field of immigration management, residence, and overseas Vietnamese workers in order to ensure safe, legit and organized migration; prevent and combat migration through informal channels, human trafficking; and protect the legitimate rights and interests of migrants

Viet Nam has gained positive achievements in the implementation of SDG 10 in recent years. However, the risk of arising inequality in access to services still persists, and resources for supporting policies and ensuring rights for disadvantaged groups are still limited.



GOAL 11:

Promote sustainable, resilient urban and rural development; ensure safe living and working environments; ensure reasonable distribution of population and work force by region

PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING IN POORLY BUILT HOUSING



2016 → 2022
2.6% → 0.9%



0.7% → 0.3%
URBAN



3.5% → 1.3%
RURAL



Public transport systems in cities have been **significantly improved to reduce urban traffic congestion and air pollution**. Traffic infrastructure basically meets the requirements to enable the access and use of people. **100% of buses and railway stations have priority seats**



The legal provisions on citizen consultation have been fully stipulated in the Law on Urban Planning and the Law on Construction. However, in reality, the civil participation in the **planning, implementation and management is still limited, and formality in many places**



8 CULTURAL AND NATIONAL WORLD HERITAGES
5 INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGES

Recognized by UNESCO.

However, many World Heritage Sites in **Viet Nam** are **pacing challenges under the pressure of economic development**

NATURAL DISASTERS



2022

475 deaths/missing persons/ injuries (2.3 times vs 2021)

19,500 billion VND loss in value (3.4 times vs 2021)

2018

86%

2022

96.23%



URBAN SOLID WASTE COLLECTED AND TREATED



Construction waste is **increasing rapidly, accounting for 10-15%** of urban solid waste



Air pollution, **especially PM2.5 and TSP** in big cities like Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh Minh is rising, exceeding the allowable thresholds under Vietnamese standards



The areas of greenery and water surfaces are not **rationally used and exploited**, worsening the living quality of urban residents. Public spaces and recreational spaces in residential areas and municipalities are **extremely limited**.



QUALIFIED COMMUNES UNDER NEW RURAL AREA STANDARDS IN 2022

73.06% (30% higher than 2018)

To accelerate the progress of SDG 11, attention is required to ensure a safe and convenient urban transport system, deal with environmental problems in both urban and rural areas, expand public greeneries, and mitigate the number of deaths/ loss/ injuries due to natural disasters.



GOAL 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



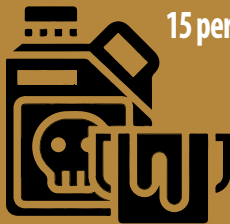
Viet Nam has promulgated and implemented **the National Action Program on Sustainable Production and Consumption** for every 10-year period and has established a central apparatus and focal points in localities to implement the Program.

RATE OF FOOD LOSS BEFORE PROCESSING



FOOD LOSS IS ABOUT 10 - 15%

HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT



15 percent points increase (2021 vs 2018)

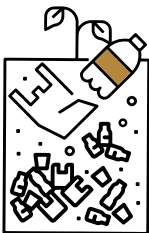
117 hazardous waste **treatment facilities** nationwide;

The 90% of hazardous waste collected and **treated in accordance with the regulations** reached 90%.



By the end of **2021**, **372/435 facilities** ($\approx 85,5\%$) causing serious environmental pollution have **basically completed thorough treatment**, no longer causing serious environmental pollution

19.3 percent points uprise compared to 2018



The rate of domestic solid waste collection and treatment in **rural areas: 66%; More than 80% of landfills are unsanitary.**

Sources of environmental pollution increase rapidly in number, scale and extent, adversely affecting the environment



Although a legal corridor has been initially formed, **the practice of sustainable public procurement** is still limited and yet to create the driving force for the green/sustainable procurement market



Viet Nam has applied economic measures to **limit the use of fossil fuels** and **provided incentives to environmental protection activities**

Viet Nam needs to strive hard to implement the SDG 12 in the context of environmental pollution and increasing waste generation due to socio-economic development activities. In addition, sustainable production and consumption activities are fragmented and have not received great attention from the people and communities.



GOAL 13:

Respond in a timely and effective manner to climate change and natural disasters

Viet Nam has issued and implemented the National Strategy on Climate Change. The scenarios of climate change and sea level rise were first developed in 2019 and updated and revised in 2012, 2016, 2020

Viet Nam commits to net zero emissions by 2050 at COP26

Climate change matters have been institutionalized and integrated into development strategies, policies and plans in different periods of time, including: the Law on Environmental Protection and other laws; socio-economic development strategies and policies; master plans and specific plans across sectors and industries



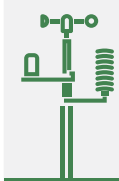
By the end of 2021, **55/63 provinces and cities** have issued and executed Action Plans to implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, **reaching the rate of 87.3%**



Developed and issued **108,874** manuals and documents guiding the implementation of regionally-adapted activities on **disaster preparedness, responses and recovery** at community level



The system of hydrometeorological forecasting and warning from central to local levels is organized according to **3 forecasting levels**; hydrometeorological forecasting and warning technologies are constantly being renovated and developed



Collect and update information on **1,536 disaster risk maps** for about **592 communes**



Organize drills on natural disaster prevention, control and mitigation in for communities at the commune level



Despite multiple efforts, Viet Nam is considered one of the countries that are most heavily affected by climate change. Hence, Viet Nam is required to continue with its endeavor to improve the resilience of the people and the society against natural disaster risks and climate change.



GOAL 14:
**Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, the sea,
and marine resources for sustainable development**



The quality of inshore and offshore sea water is within the allowable limits of the Vietnamese Standards. The rate of coastal water quality monitoring points meeting the technical requirements under national regulations reached 99% for organic matter pollution parameters (NNH4+) and 92% for parameters of total grease in 2021. However, the risk of marine environmental pollution is substantially high due to socio-economic activities



Seagrass ecosystems in Viet Nam, coral reefs, coastal mangroves are shrinking and degrading. However, the projects of afforestation and mangrove restoration have achieved initial results

140 projects on protection and development of coastal forests implemented in 27/28 coastal provinces;

295,000 hectares of coastal forests have been protected;

22,390 hectares of new afforestation and reforestation along the coast;

4 million scattered trees planted



**PREVENTION
OF IUU**

Viet Nam has taken many strong actions to prevent and combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing (IUU) including international cooperation to both prevent IUU and ensure people's livelihoods



There are 12/16 marine protected areas in operation with a total area of 185,000 hectares, equivalent to 0.185% of the natural marine area of Viet Nam. This result did not meet the planned target



Viet Nam always actively participates in and promotes WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies to expedite a satisfactory solution for the parties

As a lower-middle-income developing country, Vietnam's coastal, marine and island ecosystems are under great pressure from socio-economic development and environmental pollution. Fish and seafood reserves are shrinking due to overfishing. These are huge challenges for Viet Nam in the process of implementing SDG 14.





GOAL 15:

Protect and sustainably develop forest; conserve biodiversity, develop ecosystem services; combat desertification; prevent the degradation of and rehabilitate land resources



Vietnam's total wetland area **>11.8 million hectares** (excluding seasonally flooded rivers and streams, hot water and mineral water springs) **≈37%** of Vietnam's **total natural land area**



2,900 billion VND/year
Total revenue from forest environmental services (2018-2021)



LAND FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES SLIGHTLY INCREASED

2018 **14.94** million hectares → 2020 **15.4** million hectares

Forest cover

2018 **41.65%** → 2022 **42.02%**

Total forest area

>14.7 million hectares
(As of the end of 2021)



Forest area

>10.1 million hectares **>4.5 million hectares**
natural forest planted forest

AREA OF DEGRADED LAND



a slight increase
2019 **35.6%** → 2021 **35.74%**

SHARING BENEFITS FROM GENETIC RESOURCES



In 2020, a total of **88,968 genetic resources** were collected, an increase of 3.12 times compared to 2010. Viet Nam has issued legal regulations on mechanisms for accessing genetic resources and sharing benefits obtained from them

ACTIVE IN IMPLEMENTING THE CITES TREATY

Since 2018, the Vietnamese competent agencies have handled 136 criminal offenders who had illegally exploited, traded and consumed wild animals and plants, and punished them appropriately



INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

19

Invasive alien species



61

alien species with **risk** of invasion

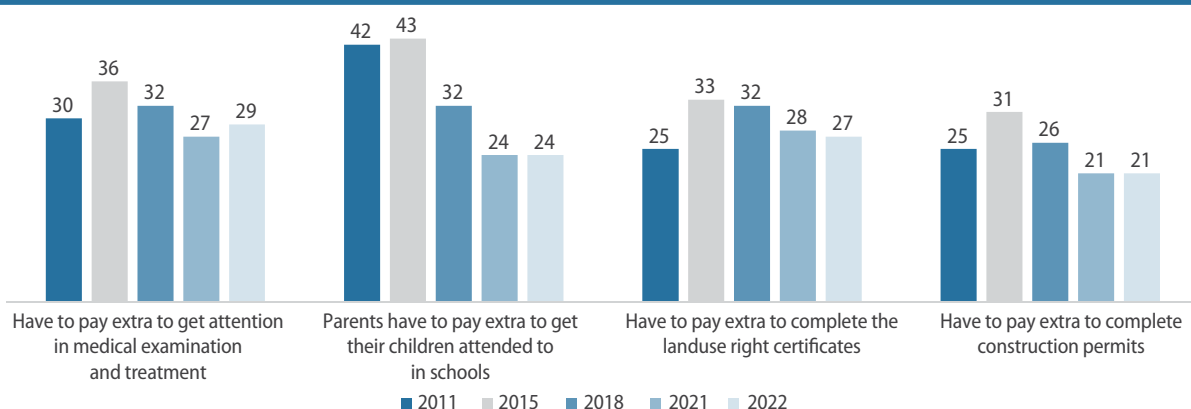
Viet Nam still faces many difficulties and challenges to achieve SDG 15 due to: i) The illegal and organized deforestation and logging bor complicated; ii) Land degradation; iii) Narrowing of natural habitats and the risk of extinction of some endangered species; iv) The exploitation, trade and consumption of endangered wild plants and animals and; v) Extremely limited Financial resources.



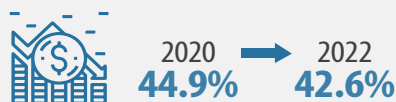
GOAL 16:

Promote a peaceful, equitable and equal society for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE HAVING TO PAY INFORMAL COSTS WHEN USING PUBLIC SERVICES (%)



SLIGHT REDUCTION IN PAYMENT OF INFORMAL FEE



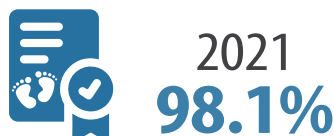
THE SITUATION OF CORRUPTION CONTROL IN VIET NAM HAS EXPERIENCED POSITIVE CHANGES



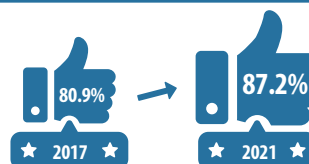
Vietnam's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) reached **42/100 points, ranking 77/180** globally (2022).

However, the score below 50 indicated that corruption in the public sector is still **considered highly serious**

UNDER - FIVE CHILDREN HAVE BIRTH CERTIFICATES



SATISFACTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES



87.58%
communal-level units



meet the standard of legal access in 2019

ABUSE, VIOLENCE, AND EXPLOITATION AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN PERSIST

In 2021, **1,914 cases** of child abuse were detected



According to SDGCW Viet Nam Survey Results 2020-2021, up to **72.4% of children aged 1-14** years have been subjected to at least one **form of psychological or physical punishment** by their family members in a month before the survey, **up 4 percentage points** from 2014

In the coming time, Viet Nam needs to pay more attention to issues related to prevention of violence especially against children, anti-corruption, and informal fee payment of enterprises when using public services.



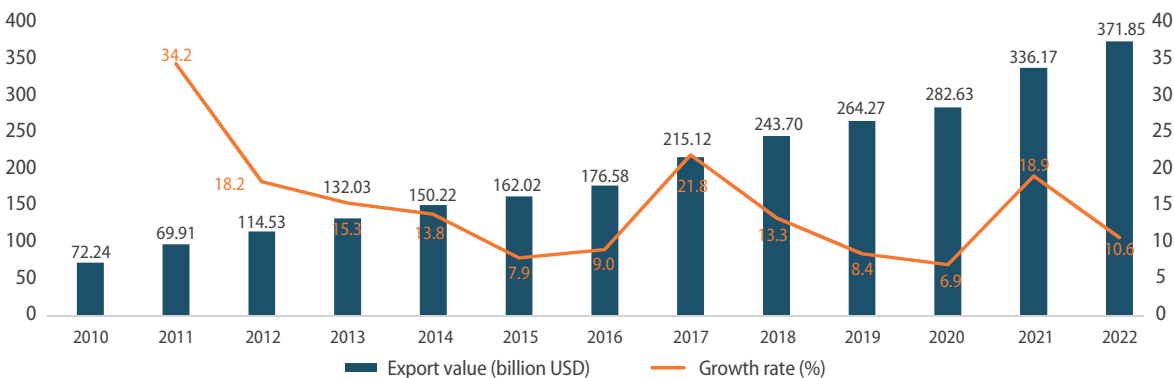
GOAL 17:

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize
the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Viet Nam has signed 15 free trade agreements and is implementing its commitments to reduce tariffs in 14 free trade agreements

EXPORT VALUE OF VIET NAM



Sustainable development goals are integrated into the national development policy system, from laws to socio-economic development strategies and plans, action plans of ministries, sectors and localities



By April 2023, Viet Nam had established diplomatic relationships with 191/193 UN member states



Official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans from foreign donors have been on a rapid decline since 2016 when Viet Nam became a lower-middle-income country



The mobilization of private capital in the form of public-private partnership (PPP) has achieved certain results, contributing to the significant improvement of national transport, urban and energy infrastructure system, changing the visual landscapes of many localities

In general, the implementation of SDG 17 is on track and achieving positive results. However, the issue of data availability for monitoring and reporting sustainable development goals is still a significant challenge for Viet Nam, requiring substantial international cooperation efforts to improve its efficiency.

This report was prepared with the support of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development), and the United Nations (UN) in Vietnam.

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