

FACTS AND FIGURES ON WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2010-2015



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) is the United Nations organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. UN Women supports Member States in setting global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services required to implement these standards. UN Women stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on the following priorities areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system works in advancing gender equality.

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United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



Gender Equality Department
Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs

FACTS AND FIGURES ON WOMEN AND MEN IN VIET NAM 2010-2015



FOREWORD

Gender statistics are defined as statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life (UN, 2006). Policy makers, practitioners and activists can use gender statistics to analyse and identify the differences and inequalities between women and men, their priorities and needs, and hence contribute to the development of and feedback on policies and programmes to maximum the development benefits for both women and men. The establishment and development of the gender statistics system has been increasingly critical for governmental agencies, research institutes, socio-political organizations, civil social organizations and individuals in order to advocate, develop, implement and monitor socio-economic development policies and programmes, ensuring substantive gender equality in all areas.

With the aim to encourage institutions, organizations and individuals in society to pay attention to and use gender statistics, the Department of Gender Equality of the Ministry of the Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs and UN Women Viet Nam commissioned Facts and figures on women and men in Viet Nam 2010-2015. This report presents gender statistics covering the 2010-2015 period according to six topics: population, family, education, health, labour and employment, and leadership and management. Information and data in the report are gathered from the statistical reporting system of the state management agencies and from national surveys conducted by the GSO; the survey results on the Social Determinants of Gender Inequality in Viet Nam carried out by Ins Institute for Social Development Studies covering the 2012-2015 period; and the time-use survey conducted by Action Aid Viet Nam in 2016. In addition, over 200 indicators (March 2016 version) were reviewed from 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and classified into three groups: the group of indicators for which Viet Nam had available data; the group of indicators for which data were not available but for which data could be collected or integrated into current national surveys; and the group of indicators that are completely new and for which data collection a methodology and surveys

It is hoped that this report will provide useful information and data to encourage readers to understand gender inequality status in various areas; support gender analysis and forecast gender impacts of the legislation, policies and programmes on women and men to ensure the equal accessibility and participation of, and benefit for, women and men from the national social economic development. We hope that this report will raise discussions and promote specific actions towards fostering true gender equality in Viet Nam.

All comments for the quality improvement of the report are highly appreciated and can be addressed to the Department of Gender Equality, MOLISA, 12 Ngo Quyen Street, Hoan Kiem District, Ha Noi.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
GII	Gender Inequality index
GSO	General Statistics Office
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOCST	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
ISDS	Institute of Social Development Study
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIGI	Social Institutional and Gender Index
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United National International Children's Emergency Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VWU	Viet Nam Women's Union
WEF	World Economic Forum

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PART 1

GENERAL OUTLINE

Gender equality

Gender equality indicates that man and woman have equal position and role; are given equal conditions and opportunities to develop their capacities for the development of the community, family and equally enjoy the achievement of that development.

(Article 5, The Law on Gender Equality, endorsed by The National Assembly of The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 10th Session of the XI Legislature).

Viet Nam and international commitments on gender equality

Viet Nam was one of the first countries in the world to sign the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1980, which it ratified in 1982. CEDAW provided a comprehensive principle aiming at elimination of gender-based discrimination of all forms and oriented the development of the legal framework and comprehensive actions based on the principle of human rights in order to end discrimination against women. In compliance with the Convention, in recent years, Viet Nam has actively implemented and completed regular reports on the implementation of the Convention to submit to the United Nations General-Secretary. Viet Nam also ratified and committed to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

International gender equality indices for Viet Nam

In the various international scales that rank different countries on gender equality and women's empowerment, Viet Nam tends to score from middle level to the top one-third.

The Gender Gap Index (GGI) of the World Economic Forum ranks countries in terms of their overall performance in closing the gender gap. There are separate scales for economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment, as well as an overall score. In 2015, Viet Nam ranked 83 out of 145 countries overall. The favourable ranking on economic participation and opportunity (41) is offset by much worse rankings on education (114), political empowerment (88) and especially health and survival (139th) – largely due to the very high sex ratio at birth, which places Viet Nam at 141 out of 145 countries on that one measure (WEF, 2015). Since it was first included in the GGI in 2007, Viet Nam's overall record on closing

the gender gap has actually deteriorated – from ranking four out of 128 countries in 2007 down about 40 places in nine years.

The Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) analyses country-by-country discriminatory social institutions, which are defined as the “formal and informal laws, attitudes and practices that restrict women’s and girls’ access to rights, justice and empowerment opportunities”. These include a discriminatory family code, restricted physical integrity, son bias, restricted resources and assets, and restricted civil liberties. In 2014, in the SIGI, Viet Nam was ranked in the medium category overall out of 108 countries. In the individual ranking, Viet Nam is ranked in the medium category for “discriminatory family code” (due to restrictions on women’s decision-making power within the family and household); “low” for “restricted physical integrity” (including reproductive autonomy), “very high” on “son bias”, medium” on “restricted resources and assets” (secure access to, control over, and ownership of resources), and “high” on “restricted civil liberties” (women’s access to, participation and voice in the public and social spheres) (OECD, 2014).

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) introduced in United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) 2010 Human Development Report analyses gender-based inequalities in reproductive health (measured by maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates), empowerment (measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by women, and attainment in secondary and higher education) and economic activity (measured by the labour market participation rate for women and men). According to the 2015 HDR, “[T]he GII can be interpreted as the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in the three GII dimensions.” Viet Nam has a GII value of 0.308 (with a lower value reflecting lower gender inequality), ranking it 60 out of 155 countries in the 2014 index (compared to 58 in the previous year). By way of regional comparison, Thailand ranked 76, the Philippines, 89, and China, 40. However, the 2015 HDI report for Viet Nam observes that the national data over time are also less positive, considering that several sub-components of the GII deteriorated between 2010 and 2012, and the overall GII value increased, “reflecting a higher loss in achievement due to gender inequality across its dimensions” (VASS and UNDP, 2016).

Key legislation for gender equality

- **The Law on Gender Equality (2006):** This law provides for principles of gender equality in all fields of social and family life, measures ensuring gender equality, responsibilities of agencies, organizations, families, individuals in exercising gender equality.
- **The Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control (2007).** This law provides for measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, and details the acts of violence in the family.
- **The Land Law (2013):** The law regulating the right to own houses and other assets attached to land is common property of husband and wife both the husband's and wife's full names are to be inscribed on the certificate of land use rights, house ownership and other assets attached to the land, or that if only one name appeared, there had to be written consent from the other spouse.
- **The Marriage and Family Law (2014).** This law provides for the principle of gender equality in property and inheritance in cases of divorce and death. There are regulations on gender discrimination, such as the different minimum age of marriage for women and men. Although it removes the prohibition on same-sex marriage, it still defines marriage as a union between a man and a woman. Therefore, it does not grant legal status to same-sex marriage; hence such marriages cannot be registered and are not recognized in family/household registration (United Nations, 2015).
- **Law on Civil (2015).** Articles 36 and 37 of this law legalized sex change for transgender people and permitted individuals who have undergone sex change surgery to change the gender marker on their official documentation.
- **Law on Elections (2015).** The new Law on Elections of Deputies to the National Assembly and to the People's Councils (Law on Elections) introduced a gender quota for female candidates for election. Article 8 (3) stipulates that the "[n]umber of female candidates shall be proposed by National Assembly Standing Committee at the request of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Women's Union of Vietnam, ensuring a minimum of 35 per cent of candidates in the final list to National Assembly members are female".
- **State Budget Law (2015).** The revision of the State Budget Law in 2015, which directs that gender equality, hunger eradication, poverty reduction, and ethnic policies are to be prioritized in budgetary allocations, and that state budget estimates are to include 'gender equality', particularly in the Articles 8 and 41.

Chronology of events relating to gender equality and women

- 43 CE The Trung sisters led the first national uprising against the Chinese occupation of Viet Nam.
- 248 Lady Trieu led a rebellion ousting the Chinese.
- 1483 The Hong Duc Code provides for women's equal inheritance rights, the right to divorce, and protection from violence.
- 1930 The founding of the Indochinese Communist Party and the Women's Emancipation Association (forerunner to the Women's Union).
- 1946 Article 9 of the First Constitution states: "All power in the country belongs to the Vietnamese people, irrespective of race, sex, fortune, class, religion..." and that "women are equal to men in all respects". The Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU) was established.
- 1950 The Women's Association for National Salvation merges with the Viet Nam Women's Union and holds the first National Women's Congress.
- 1959 Article 24 of the Constitution states: "Women enjoy equality with men in all spheres of activities including political, economic, cultural, at home and in society. ... There should be equal pay for equal work...The state guarantees women employees fully paid maternity leave both before and after the birth."
- 1960 The first Marriage and Family Law emphasizes the principles of free choice of marriage partners, monogamy, equality between husbands and wives, and the protection of women's and children's interests.
- The Union of Women for the Liberation of South Viet Nam was formed.
- 1965 The Women's Union launched the "Three Responsibilities" campaign: to take care of the family, to take care of production, and to contribute to the war effort.

- 1980 The Government of Viet Nam signed the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
- Article 63 of the Constitution states: “The state and society ensure the development of maternity clinics, crèches, kindergartens, canteens and other social facilities to create favourable conditions for women to work, rest and study.”
- Article 63 of the amended 1980 Constitution states:
- All citizens regardless of their sex have equal rights in all respects, political, economic, cultural, social and in family life. Any discrimination against women and violation of women’s dignity are strictly prohibited. Women and men receive equal pay for equal work. Women workers are entitled to maternity benefits. Women who are public employees or salary-earners are entitled to pre-and post-natal paid leave, as provided by the law. The State and society create favorable conditions for women to improve their knowledge and competence in all respects and increasingly bring into full play their role in society, ensure the development of maternity homes, paediatric wards, creches, kindergartens and other social welfare facilities in order to lighten women’s workload in the family and create favourable conditions for women’s production, work, study, medical treatment, rest and discharge of the duties of motherhood.
- 1984 Penal Code Article 138: “Every form of violation of women’s rights is to be punished.”
- 1986 The new Marriage and Family Law prohibits early marriages (under 18 years of age for women and under 20 years for men) and gives spouses equal rights regarding property and inheritance.
- 1988 Population and Family Planning Policy encourages each couple to have no more than children, suggests that the age of the mother and father at the birth of their first child should be 22 and 24 in urban areas and 19 and 21 in rural areas, and states that spacing between children should be three to five years.
- Decision 163 of the Council of Ministers: “Authorities at every level should facilitate women’s unions at the same level to participate in the process of policy formulation, law drafting and planning concerning women and children.”
- 1990 The Government of Viet Nam ratifies the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

- 1992 Article 63 of the new Constitution states: "Male and female citizens have equal rights in all respects, including political, economic, cultural, social and in family life. All acts of discrimination against women and violation of women's dignity are strictly prohibited. Men and women shall receive equal pay for equal work. Women workers shall enjoy maternity benefits. Women who are public employees or salary-earners are entitled to pre-and post-natal paid leave during which they shall receive all their wages and allowances as provided by law."
- 1993 Resolution 4 of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party puts forth the goals of "improving women's material and spiritual life," and "enhancing women's social status and the realization of their right to equality".
- 1994 Directive 37 of the Party Central Committee states that the Government and Party should aim to have at least 20 percent of positions filled by women. All branches of the state apparatus are required to improve gender awareness, formulate policies to develop women's skills, develop plans for (re)training women cadres and increase the number of female employees.
- 1994 Viet Nam sent a delegation of 20 to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, Egypt, and makes a strong commitment to the Programme of Action of ICPD.
- 1995 Viet Nam sent a delegation of 18 to the United Nations Fourth Conference on Women in Beijing and the Government signs the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
- 1996 Chapter 10 of the Ordinance on Labour Protection outlines separate provisions for women. Article 113 bans women from work considered heavy or dangerous, such as working on ocean-going ships, oil rigs and cranes.
- 1997 In October, the Prime Minister signs the National Plan of Action (POA) for the Advancement of Vietnamese Women by 2000. The 8th National Congress of Vietnamese Women was held to set objectives, orientations and tasks of the women's movement for 1997 to 2002.
- 1999 Viet Nam submitted its Second Report on CEDAW with the United Nations. The Prime Minister announces the decision for ministries, branches and People's Committees to integrate gender into planning for the Ten-Year Socio-economic Development Strategy for 2001 to 2010 (Decision No. 207/TB/VPCP).

- 2000 Revision of the Law on Marriage and Family, which includes additional provisions regarding ownership and inheritance in case of divorce and death. Article 27 specifies that assets acquired before marriage is subject to an agreement while assets acquired after marriage is considered as a common asset. Land use rights acquired after marriage, therefore, require both names on the registration certificate.
- 2001 The Government of Viet Nam ratified the 2000 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.
- The Government approved National Program of Action on Childhood 2001 to 2010.
- 2002 National Strategy for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam by 2010 endorsed by the Prime Minister.
- 2003 The Government urges its agencies to cooperate with the Viet Nam Women's Union at all levels in activities of state management through Decree 19/2003/ND-CP, 7 March 2003.
- Population Ordinance was passed with provisions prohibiting early marriage, sex-selective abortion and other acts leading to gender imbalance. Land Law amended to require the names of both husband and wife on land-use certificates.
- 2004 The Prime Minister issued Directive 27/2004/TG-TTg, of 15 July 2004 on strengthening activities for the advancement of women in Government organisations.
- Law on the Protection, Care and Education of Children was amended to strengthen the protection and care of children.
- 2006 The Law on Gender Equality was passed, as proposed by the Viet Nam Women's Union.
- First NGO shadow report on CEDAW implementation in Viet Nam with a focus on seven areas of concern to Vietnamese women, drafted and submitted to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
- 2007 Ministry of Labour-Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) identified as the state management agency for gender equality.
- The Political Bureau of the Communist Party adopted Resolution 11-NQ/TW of 27 April 2007 on Women's Work in the Period of Accelerating Industrialization and Modernization of the country.
- Law on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence passed with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST) identified as the state management agency.

- 2008 NCFAW reorganized in association with MOLISA.
- A Female Parliamentarians Group established for the first time in the National Assembly of Viet Nam.
- Law on the Promulgation of Legal Documents amended to include a requirement for all laws to reflect gender concerns.
- 2011 The National Programme on Gender Equality for the 2011-2015 period approved by the Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1241/QD-TTg of 22 July 2011. This is one of the important tools to help the government implement the tasks set out in the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2011-2016.
- The set of National Statistical Indicators on Gender Development was issued by Prime Ministerial Decision No. 56/2011/QD-TTg of 14 October 2011. This set of statistical indicators serves as a tool to collect gender statistics in order to monitor and evaluate the advancement of women and gender equality in all fields of economic and social life, thus meeting the demand for statistical information by the Government of Viet Nam, organizations and individuals.
- 2013 Amended Land Law in 2013 resolved existing issues and limitations arising during the implementation of the previous law and ensures that ownership of homes and other assets attached to the land or property rights is the common property of the husband and wife; and the name and surname of both the wife and the husband must be written on the certificate of land use rights, ownership of homes and other assets attached to the land.
- 2014 Marriage and Family Law 2014 provides for the settlement of property relations must ensure lawful rights and interests of women and children. Housework and other related work shall be regarded as income-generating work.
- 2015 The National Action Programme on Gender Equality over the 2016-2020 period approved by the Government with the overall objective of reducing gender gaps and empowering women in a number of sectors, industries, regions and localities requires there is no gender inequality or risk of high gender inequality, contributing to successful National Strategy on Gender Equality for the 2011-2020 period.

National management and coordination mechanism on gender equality and the advancement of women

The state management function on gender equality was first assigned to MOLISA in 2008. MOLISA is also the standing agency of National Committee for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam (NCFAW).

Ministries and line ministries under their designated areas are responsible for coordinating with the state management on gender equality (MOLISA) in order to carry out state management functions on gender equality; and People's Committees at all levels are responsible for carrying out state management functions on gender equality in their designated localities as decentralized by the Government (MOLISA, 2014).

Indeed, various line ministries and ministerial-level agencies, in coordination with MOLISA, perform the state management function on gender equality within their respective ministries and sectors, while People's Committees at all levels perform the decentralized function of state management on gender equality. To perform this function, each Ministry and sector delegates focal points on gender equality, while localities assign this task to the provincial Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) or corresponding units at lower levels, down to the district and commune level. The Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU) and the Women's Union at the provincial, district and commune levels are also instrumental in promoting gender equality.

Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs

Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) is a state management agency on gender equality. The Department of Gender Equality (GED) was established in MOLISA to assist the Minister in the execution of the state management role in the areas of gender equality in the whole country as specified by laws.

Following Article 2 of the Decision No. 363/QĐ-LĐTBXH signed in 2013, the GED is responsible for the following:

1. Carrying out research and submitting to the Ministry for the approval of:
 - a. strategies, programmes, long-term and annual plans, projects and programmes in the area of gender equality;
 - b. draft laws, ordinance and legal documents on gender equality;

- c. schemes and policies for the elimination of gender discrimination, creating equal opportunities for women and men in socio-economic development.
 - d. measures for promoting gender equality in all fields of politics, labour, education, culture, sports, tourism, health, family and other fields.
2. providing orientation and guidelines, and monitoring the implementation of the State's and Ministry's gender equality regulations.
 3. contributing to the evaluation of gender mainstreaming for the preparation of laws.
 4. engaging in statistics and communication activities related to gender equality.
 5. implementing international cooperation as requested by the Minister.
 6. carrying out scientific research on gender equality, communication and awareness campaigns on policies and laws, and participating in training in the field of gender equality as assigned by Minister.
 7. compiling reports and evaluating policies and programmes on gender equality, and preparing periodical and incidental reports on gender equality.
 8. managing staff and physical and financial resources as specified by laws and assigned by the Ministry.
 9. performing any tasks requested by the Minister.

The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MoCST) is responsible for executing the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control. The Family Department is a department of MoCST and assists the Minister in the execution of the state management functions in the area of domestic violence prevention and control. The Family Department is responsible for coordinating the implementation of programmes and plans on controlling and preventing domestic violence; developing counselling services for family and domestic violence issues, including supporting services for victims of domestic violence; and providing training for staff on the control and prevention of domestic violence.

The Committee for Social Affairs of the National Assembly

As a committee of the National Assembly, the Committee for Social Affairs is responsible for verifying the integration of gender equality into proposed laws, ordinances and draft resolutions. Following Article 47 of the Law on the Promulgation of Legal Documents, the roles of the Committee for Social Affairs of the National Assembly are as follows:

1. It verifies the integration of gender equality into proposed laws, ordinances and draft resolutions, which is led by other bodies of the National Assembly in the case that those proposed laws, ordinances and draft resolutions contain elements related to gender equality.
2. It shall organize a meeting of its Standing Members or a plenary meeting to gather feedback on the verification of the integration and the nomination of its representatives to attend the verification meetings of the lead verifying agency.
3. It shall conduct the verification of gender equality integration into the proposed laws, ordinances and draft resolutions as specified in Clause 2, Article 22 of the Law on Gender Equality.
4. When forwarding the complete set of documentation as specified in Article 42 of this Law, the agencies, organizations and deputies of National Assembly submitting the proposed laws, ordinances and draft resolutions shall also send a copy to the Committee for Social Affairs.

National Committee for the Advancement of Women

National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFAW), previously known as the National Committee for the Decade of Women in Viet Nam (founded in 1985), was established in 1985 and strengthened in 1993. It is a Government intersectoral body, tasked to study and advise the Prime Minister on issues related to gender equality and the advancement of women nationwide. Since 2008, MOLISA is the standing agency of the NCFAW and for which the Minister of MOLISA serves as President, and the President of Viet Nam Women's Union and the Vice Minister of MOLISA serve as Vice Chairs. Members of the NCFAW consist of Vice Ministers and equivalent positions from 16 ministries, line ministries and central agencies. Pursuant to Decision No. 114/QĐ-TTg of 22 August 2008 on consolidating the NCFAW, the NCFAW has following functions:

- Carrying out research and recommending to the Prime Minister directions and solutions to address multi-sectoral issues on the advancement of women in Viet Nam.
- Assisting the Prime Minister in collaborating with all of the line ministries, ministerial-level agencies, Government agencies and People's Committees at all levels as well as organizations responsible for mass communication and awareness campaigns in order to disseminate and promote the implementation of policies and laws related to the advancement of women.
- Assisting the Prime Minister in supervising and coordinating with all line ministries, ministerial-level agencies, Government agencies and People's Committees at all levels in order to achieve national targets on the advancement of women.
- Regularly reporting to Prime Minister every six months or as requested on the operations of the National Committee for the Advancement of Women.
- Performing any tasks requested by the Prime Minister on the advancement of women.

Committees for the Advancement of Women

The Committee for the Advancement of Women (CAFW) were set up in 39 ministries and line ministries, and 63 provinces in Viet Nam. In addition, in November 2009, the Prime Minister issued Decision 1855/QĐ-TTg to authorize the set-up of CFAWs at the district level. The organizational chart of each CFAW at the district level is different, but in general, each CFAW is headed by the Vice-President of the District People's Committee and composed of leaders from relevant sectors, committees at the provincial level, or leaders of district divisions. To date, these CFAW have provided advice for the Government to approve and implement action plans in order to carry out the National Strategy for the Advancement of the Women in the period 2002-2010 and the National Strategy on Gender Equality for 2011 to 2020. The work of the CFAW is guided and checked by the NCAFW.

Ministries, line ministries and state management agencies

Decision No. 2351/QĐ-TTg of 24/12/2010 of the Prime Minister approved the National Strategy on Gender Equality 2010-2020, which stipulates that Ministries, line ministries and state management agencies under their designated areas implement the National Strategy on Gender Equality (2011-2020); develop and implement annual and five-year workplan to achieve the strategy targets;

strengthen inter-sectoral coordination, especially mainstreaming gender issues into plan and policy making; and examine and assess the implementation of the strategy within the ministry and agency. To date, almost all ministries, line-ministries developed and implemented the action plan on gender equality.

The Viet Nam Women's Union

The Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU) is a socio-political organization in the political system representing women's rights and legitimate interests, and striving for the women's advancement and gender equality in Viet Nam. The VWU acts as a member of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Women's International Democratic Federation and the Asian Confederation of Women's Organizations (ACWO). The VWU is responsible for carrying out the following tasks:

- implementing the Resolutions of the National Women's Congress, Union rules and resolutions of the Central Executive Committee;
- evaluating, reviewing and developing directions and plans for the Women's Union and the women's movements of Viet Nam;
- participating in the development, conduct social debates on laws and policies on gender equality and protect the legal and legitimate rights and interests of Vietnamese women;
- across all levels of society, providing feedback and monitoring the legislation and policies on gender equality, protecting the legitimate and legal rights and interests of women. Advising and making recommendations on women's work to the Party and the State in order to create favourable conditions for the equality and advancement of women; and
- representing the women's union and all classes of Vietnamese women in the political system and in national and international organizations.

Gender statistics in Viet Nam

Gender statistics provide data and significant, basic evidence that contribute to the analysis, development, implementation and monitoring of legislation and policies to meet the requirements and priorities of female and male groups. The report on the 20-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action concluded that the lack of quality gender statistics is one of the biggest challenges of member states to monitor the implementation of international commitments and national legislation on gender equality (UN Women, 2015b). Indeed, many statistics areas that are highly important to gender equality, such as unpaid domestic and care work, access and control of important resources (e.g. land), sexual abuse and sexual violence in public spaces, access to sanitary services and clean water, are not systematically and comprehensively collected. This leads to challenges in the development and implementation of policies and programmes to ensure substantive gender equality (UN Women, 2015a).

Since 2006, when the Gender Equality Law was approved by the National Assembly, Viet Nam has made important strides in developing and strengthening the gender statistics system. Below are international and national milestones that impacted on the development of gender statistics in Viet Nam.

- 2011 A set of National Gender Development indicators with 105 statistical indicators was endorsed by the Government by Decision No. 56/2011/QĐ-TTg of 14 October 2011.
- 2013 The United Nations Statistics Division in the 44th Meeting Session approved the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, consisting of 52 basic indicators in five key sectors: economic structures and participation; productive activities and access to resources; education, health and related services; human rights of women and girls; and public life and decision-making.
- 2015 17 SDGs was approved by the United Nations, which comprise 169 targets and more than 200 indicators were proposed in March 2016.

The Statistics Law was passed. Accordingly, only 28 indicators out of 105 indicators in the national gender statistical indicators were included in the National Statistical Indicators System, which is annexed to the Statistics Law. In parallel with the implementation of Statistics Law 2015, the Decisions that establish the national statistical indicator system in accordance with the Statistics Law of 2003 are invalid. Specifically, Decision No. 56/2011/QĐ-TTg of 14 October 2011 promulgating the set of National Gender Development Statistical Indicators is invalid as of 1 July 2016.

2016 The Prime Minister approved Decision No. 178/QĐ-TTg of 28 January 2016 promulgating the Implementation Plan on the Conclusion No. 196-TB/TW of 16 March 2015 of the Secretariat on the “Strategy on strengthening the leadership of the Party in the implementation of gender equality and for the advancement of women in the new situation”. The Ministry of Planning and Investment – General Statistics Office was tasked to review and revise the set of National Gender Development Statistical Indicators to be in line with the new situation.

Although Viet Nam has made a great strides in developing and improving legislation system and policies on gender statistics, but there are difficulties and challenges in the data collection process. For example, since the set of National Statistical Indicators on Gender Development was approved in 2011, after five years of its implementation, as of June 2016, only 13 out of 105 indicators had been collected completely and disaggregated by sex; 67 out of 105 indicators had been collected but not disaggregated by sex, and 25 out of 105 indicators had not been collected. Many indicators had not been integrated into the current statistics system due to challenges in the collection method and data calculation. The data collection system for aggregated statistical reporting by the ministries has not been improved to collect data for relevant gender indicators specific for ministries. In addition, after the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators of the United Nations was issued in 2013, the set of National Gender Statistical Indicators of Viet Nam revealed its limitations that it did not meet the requirements of using data for the management, monitoring and developing of policies on gender equality at the national level nor the United Nations’ requirements.

In the most recent dialogues between the Government of Viet Nam and the CEDAW Committee on 7th and 8th national periodic reporting of Viet Nam in 1313 and 1314 Session of 10 July 2015, the CEDAW Committee made recommendations to Viet Nam on gender statistics. The CEDAW Committee requested that Viet Nam should systematically collect statistics on all forms of violence against women and strengthen data collection, analysis and dissemination of comprehensive data, disaggregated by gender, age, disability, ethnicity, location and socio-economic status. In addition, the Committee recommended that Viet Nam use gender indicators to assess trends on the status and progress of women to achieve substantive equality in all the areas required by the CEDAW.

The authors conducted a review of over 200 proposed indicators (March 2016 version) from the 17 SDGs and classified the SDG indicators into three groups: the group of indicators for which Viet Nam had available data; the group of indicators for which data were not available but for which data could be collected or integrated into current national surveys; and the group of indicators

that are completely new and for which data collection a methodology and surveys should be developed by Viet Nam.

Gender statistics must be integrated into all sectoral areas and at various statistical agencies and units. This report points out the data gaps, particularly data ethnic minority women and girls, unpaid care work and unpaid domestic work, and all forms of violence and sexual abuse. It also highlights the urgent need to review and develop a new national system of gender statistics to monitor the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, CEDAW, the SDGs as well as national programmes in the near future in Viet Nam.

BOX 1. AVAILABLE SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA WITH RESPECT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5 “ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS”

Indicators with available data:

- Indicator 5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age. (It should be noted that in Viet Nam, data are obtained from the National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam of 2010 on women aged 18-60)
- Indicator 5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subject to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
- Indicator 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

Indicators with no available data but that can be collected and analysed from national surveys:

- Indicator 5.3.1. Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18
- Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions
- Indicator 5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
- Indicator 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, type of tenure
- Indicator 5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

New indicators need to be developed for data collection methods in the near future:

- Indicator 5.1.1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
- Indicator 5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.

In addition, there is no available system to track the state budget allocation for gender equality and empowerment of women in Viet Nam. Viet Nam needs to make greater efforts in the near future to contribute positively to indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Instructions for users

The information in this report is presented in tables or charts in the form of absolute or relative numbers. Data are calculated from results of the national surveys conducted by the General Statistics Office (GSO) and surveys conducted by ministries, line ministries, institutions and organizations in Viet Nam. Data are also collected from official statistical reporting system of the state management agencies in Viet Nam. The data sources include:

- The population change and family planning surveys on 1 April in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015. These surveys are conducted by the GSO annually in order to collect information on the population, population change (birth, death and migration) and on the use of contraceptive methods and women's reproductive health.
- The Population and Housing Inter-Census on 1 April 2014, which was conducted in the medium term of Population and Housing Censuses 2009 and 2019. This is a large-scale sample survey at the national level aiming to systematically collect basic information on population and housing for research, assessment and drafting of policies, programmes, goals and socio-economic development plans of the country in general, and on population and housing areas in particular.
- Labour Force Surveys from 2010-2015. This is one of the surveys in the national statistical survey programme conducted annually by the GSO to collect information on the quantity and quality of the labour force of the entire country, regions, provinces and cities.
- Viet Nam Household Living Standard Surveys in 2010, 2012 and 2014. This survey aims to: systematically monitor the living standards of the Vietnamese population; monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction on Growth Strategy; and contribute to the assessment of the implementation of the MDGs and socio-economic development goals in Viet Nam.
- National research results on domestic violence against women in Viet Nam in 2010. This is the first national research on domestic violence in Viet Nam conducted by the GSO in the framework of Joint Programme on Gender Equality between the Viet Nam Government and the United Nations. The research describes the situation of domestic violence against women in Viet Nam and provides a national database on this issue.

- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) 2011 and 2014 in Viet Nam are conducted within the framework of the Global MICS Programme by the GSO with the support of technical and financial assistance by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). This survey aims to collect globally comparable information on a series of indicators reflecting the actual status of children and women. Countries can use MICS results to serve for making policy and national programmes, at the same time monitor the process of MDGs implementation as other international commitments. The latest sample size in 2014 consisted of 8,355 households selected from enumeration areas in eight regions and 64 provinces and cities in the whole country.
- A survey “Social Determinants of Gender Inequality in Viet Nam” conducted by the Institute for Social Development Studies (ISDS) from 2012 to 2015 with funding from the Ford Fund, Oxfam Novib and the Australian Government. In the framework of the study, the Institute conducted a sample national survey that involved 4,212 men and 4,212 women aged 18 to 65 years; the enumeration areas were allocated in nine provinces/cities including Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang, Thai Binh, Phu Tho, Lam Dong, Binh Thuan, Vinh Long and Tay Ninh. At the same time, a qualitative survey was conducted in four provinces/cities consisting of Ha Noi, Hung Yen, Ho Chi Minh City and Long An.
- The summary of the study results of phase 1 of the survey “Unpaid care work” conducted by Action Aid Viet Nam in 2016. The survey was based on a quantitative study by recording daily time use and a qualitative study through group discussions in nine provinces in north, south and central Viet Nam (Ha Giang, Cao Bang, Ha Noi, Quang Ninh, Dac Nong, Lam Dong, Ho Chi Minh, Tra Vinh and Vinh Long) with 5,670 women and men aged 15 and over. This report used the study results of phase 1 of the survey with 825 samples out of a total 2,475 samples, which was published by the Department of Gender Equality, MOLISA and Action Aid Viet Nam in September 2016.
- Data from the regular reporting system of the ministries such as the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Health, MOLISA and other relevant ministries and line ministries.

In this report, an indicator is defined as a quantitative or qualitative variable that allows to verify changes produced by a development intervention with respect to what was planned (United Nations, 2011). This definition was introduced by UN Viet Nam in Terminologies used in result-based monitoring, evaluation and management. However, in legal normative acts in Viet Nam regarding statistics, the indicator is often called a statistical indicator. Therefore, in many parts of the report, both terms are used in order to be consistent with Viet Nam documents.

PART II

**FACTS AND FIGURES ON
WOMEN AND MEN, BY
CATEGORIES**

1

POPULATION
OF VIET NAM

The Vietnamese population reached around 91.5 million persons in 2015, with over 45 million males (49.2 per cent) and 46.4 million females (50.8 per cent) (Figure 1.1)

The situation of the Viet Nam population, which is presented by data collected in the Population and Housing Censuses and other population surveys, shows that Viet Nam has experienced a period of clear demographic change, including a rapid decline in the birth rate and mortality rate, and an imbalanced sex ratio at birth. Also, Viet Nam is experiencing a population boom with a larger working-age population but an increasingly aging population (Figures 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.6).

The working age population (15-64 years of age) continued increasing in terms of volume and proportion over the 2010-2015 period. This provides an opportunity for development but creates major challenges for education, job training as well as job creation for millions of workers, particularly young adults (Figure 1.4).

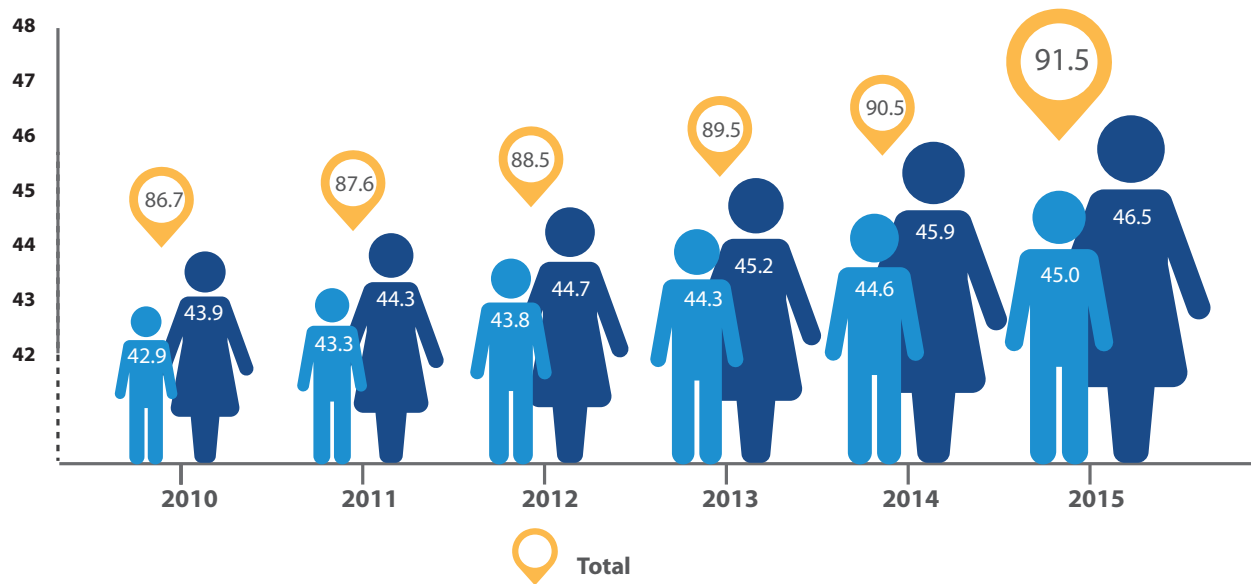
The number of elderly people aged 65 and over has gradually increased for the last five years in the context of a low birth rate and small family size, with the majority being nuclear families consisting of parents and children. It is essential to have different, appropriate modalities of caring, nursing and boosting the role of the elderly. As of 2015, the female population aged 65 and over accounted for 9 per cent of the total female population (4.2 million persons); the population aged 65 and over accounted for 7.6 per cent of the total population (6.9 million persons). Most people aged 65 and over live in rural areas (Figure 1.5).

In comparison with some Asian countries, the average age at the first marriage of the Viet Nam population is quite low but increasing. In 2015, the average age at the first marriage reached 26.9 years old for men and 22.8 years old for women (Figure 1.7); there are differences between rural and urban areas and among ethnic groups (Figures 1.8 and 1.9).

The life expectancy of the Viet Nam population has continuously increased for decades, reaching 73.3 years of age in 2015, exceeding the average global life expectancy of 69 years of age. The life expectancy of the female population is 76.1 years of age, higher than that of men, at 70.7 years of age; thus, the structure of the female population aged 65 and over is 1.5 times that of the male population in the same age group (Figure 1.10).

Figure 1.1:
Population by sex, 2010-2015

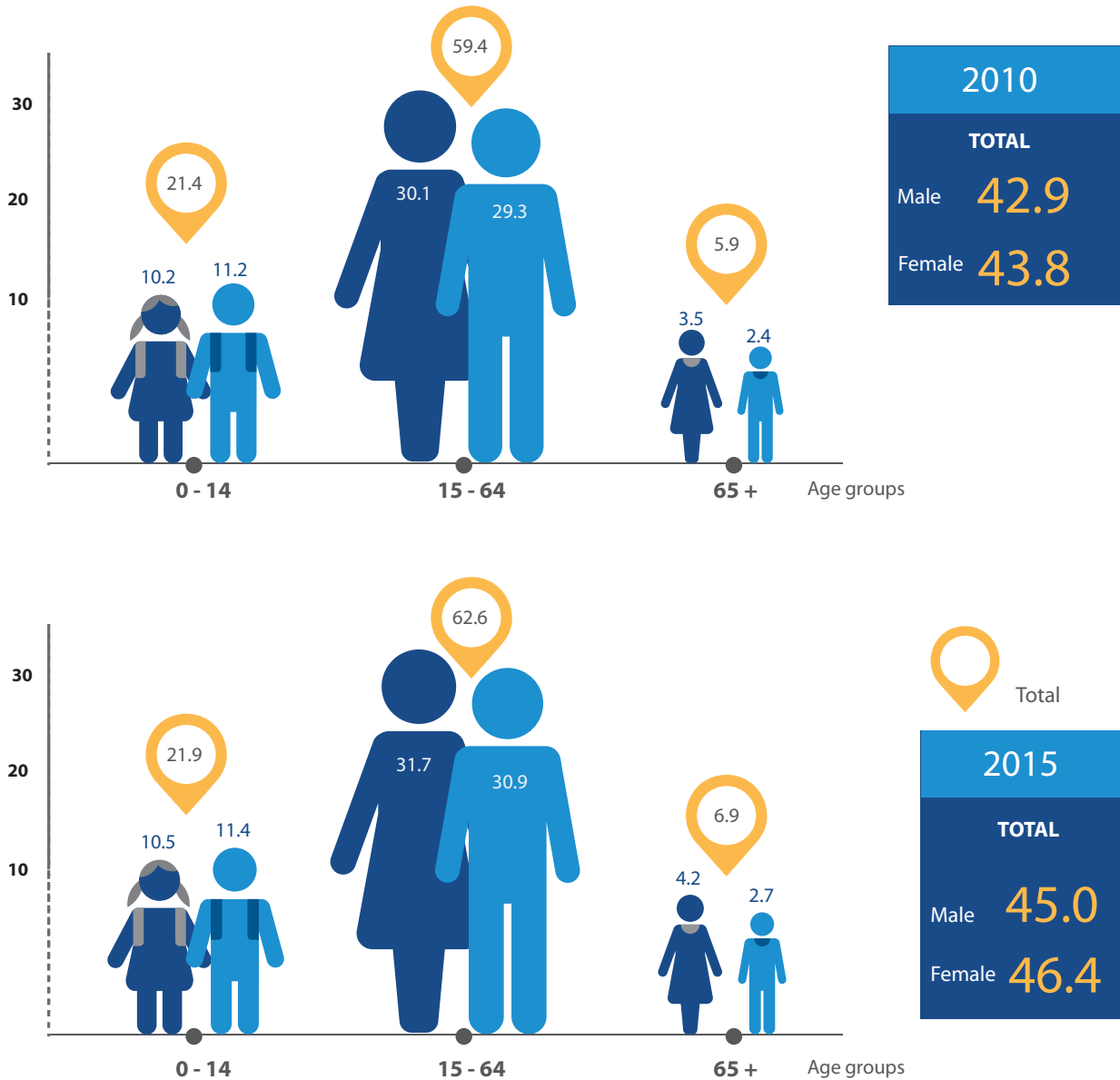
Unit: Million people



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning survey 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015, Intercensal population and housing survey 1/1/2014

Figure 1.2:
Population by sex and age groups, 2010 and 2015

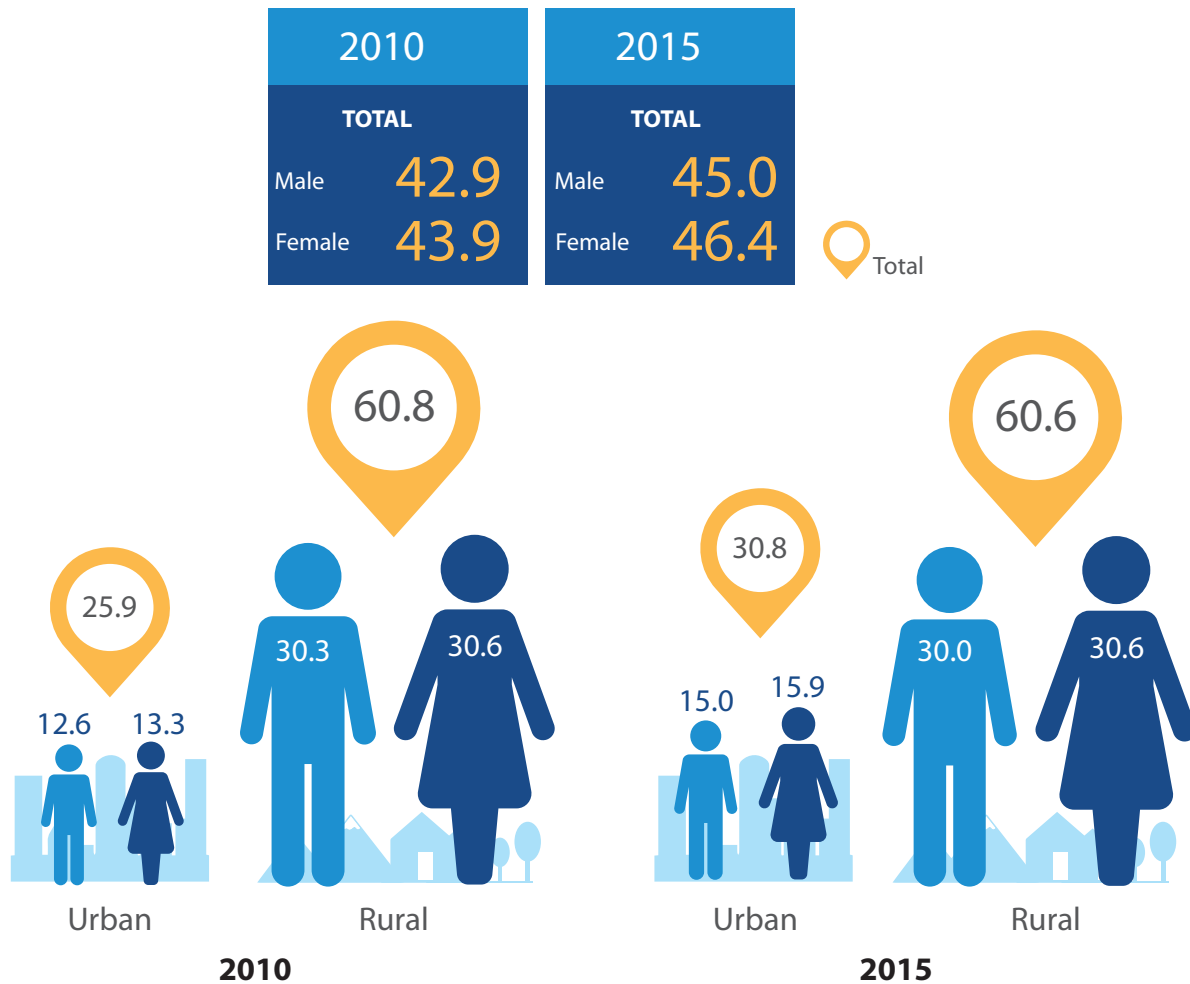
Unit: Million people



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning surveys 2010 and 2015

Figure 1.3:
Population by sex, urban and rural, 2010 and 2015

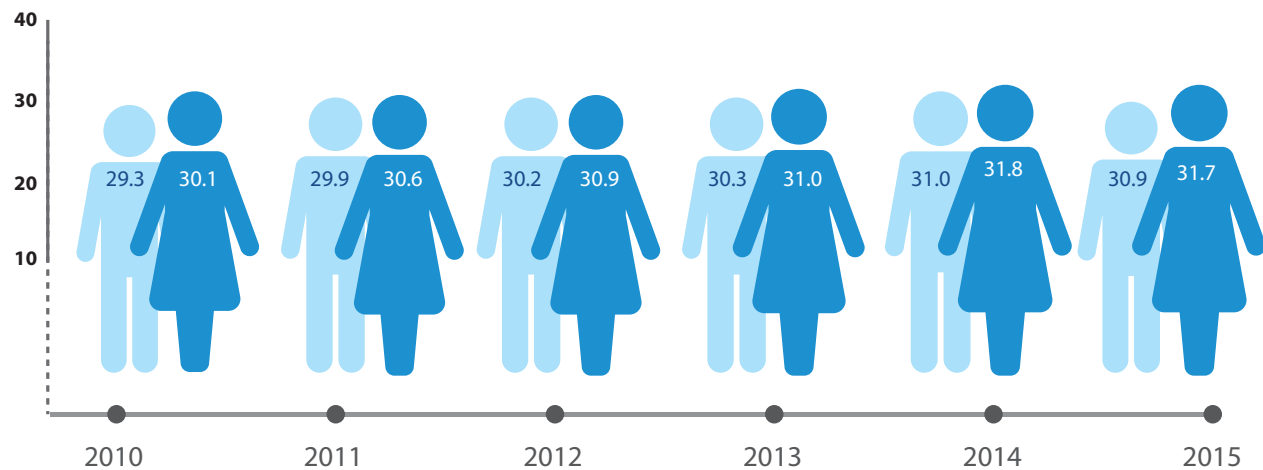
Unit: Million people



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning surveys, 2010 and 2015

Figure 1.4:
Population at aged 15-64 by sex from 2010 - 2015

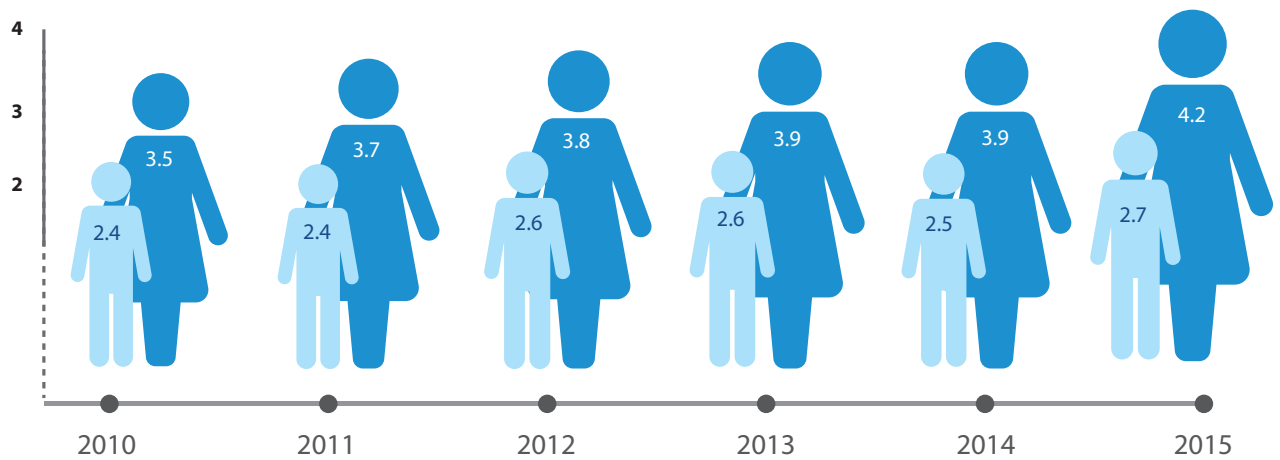
Unit: Million people



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015, Intercensal population and housing survey 1/1/2014

Figure 1.5:
Population at aged 65+ and over by sex, period 2010 -2015

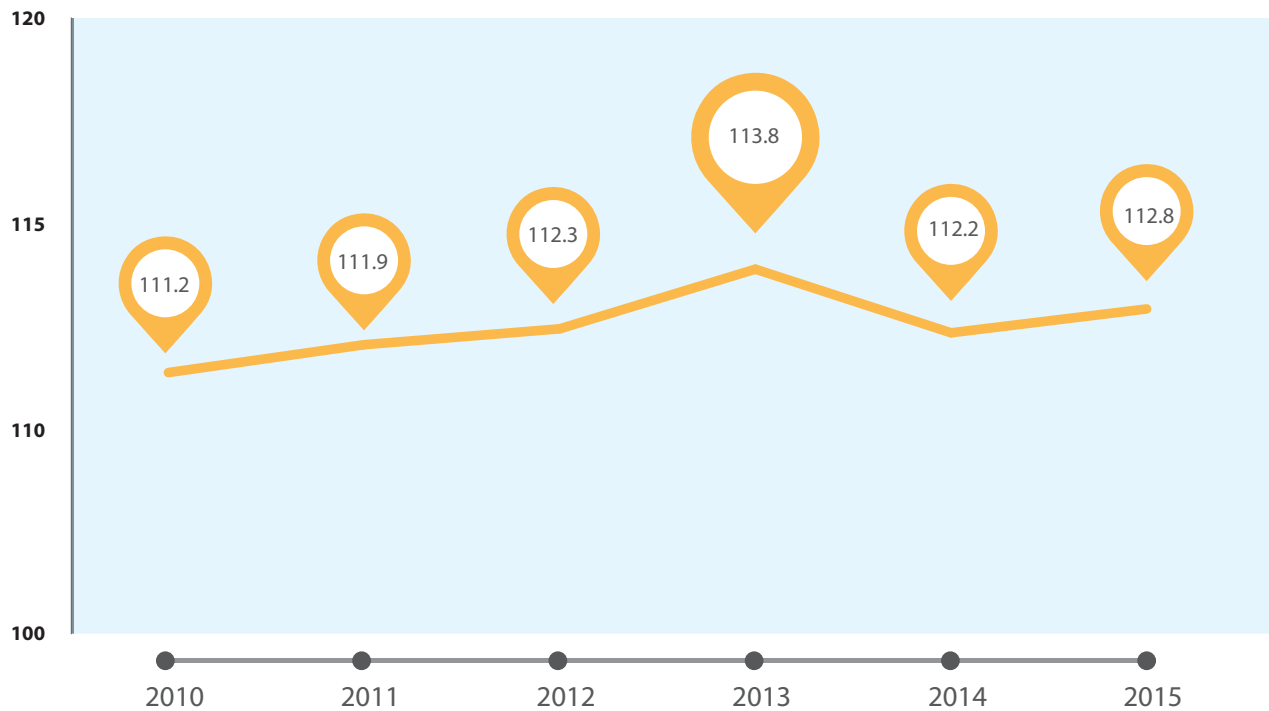
Unit: Million people



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning survey 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015, Intercensal population and housing survey 1/1/2014

Figure 1.6:
Sex ratio at birth, 2010-2015

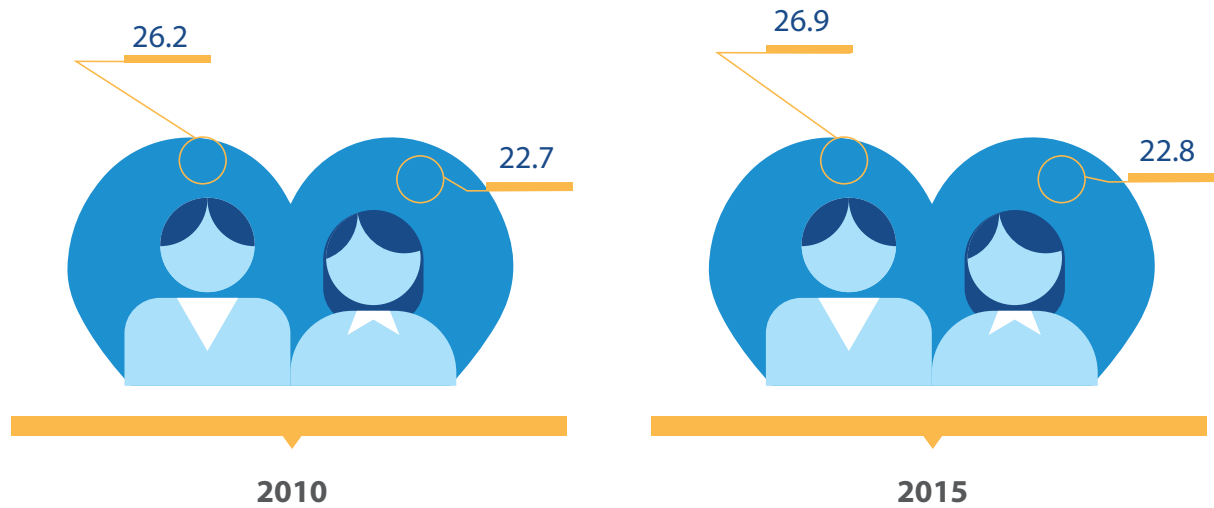
Unit: Number of boys to 100 girls



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015, Intercensal population and housing survey 1/1/2014

Figure 1.7:
Mean age at first marriage by sex, 2010 and 2015

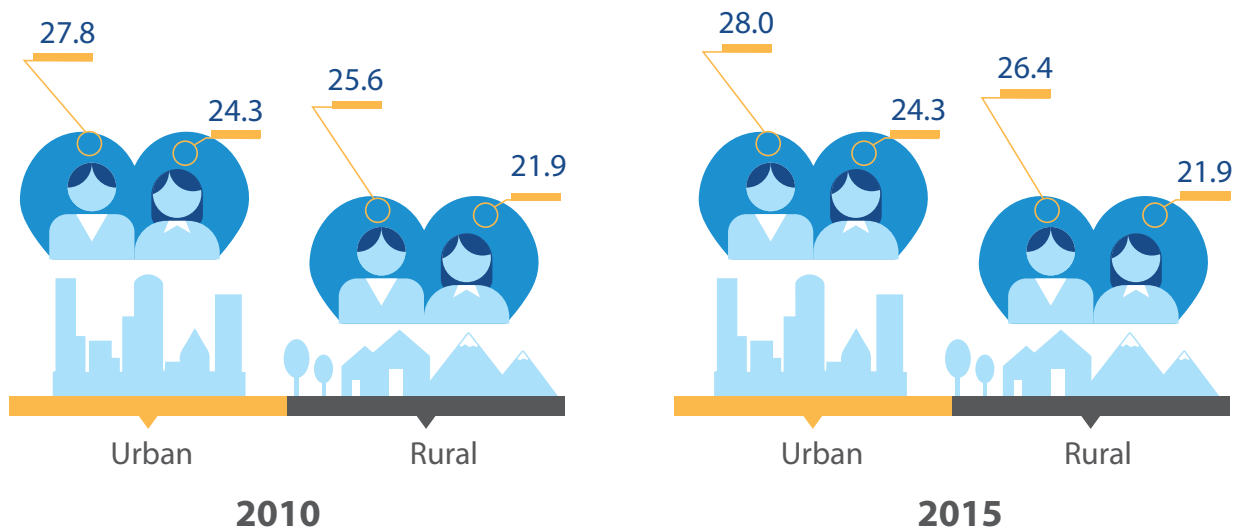
Unit: Age



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning surveys, 2010 and 2015

Figure 1.8:
Mean age at first marriage by sex, urban - rural 2010 and 2015

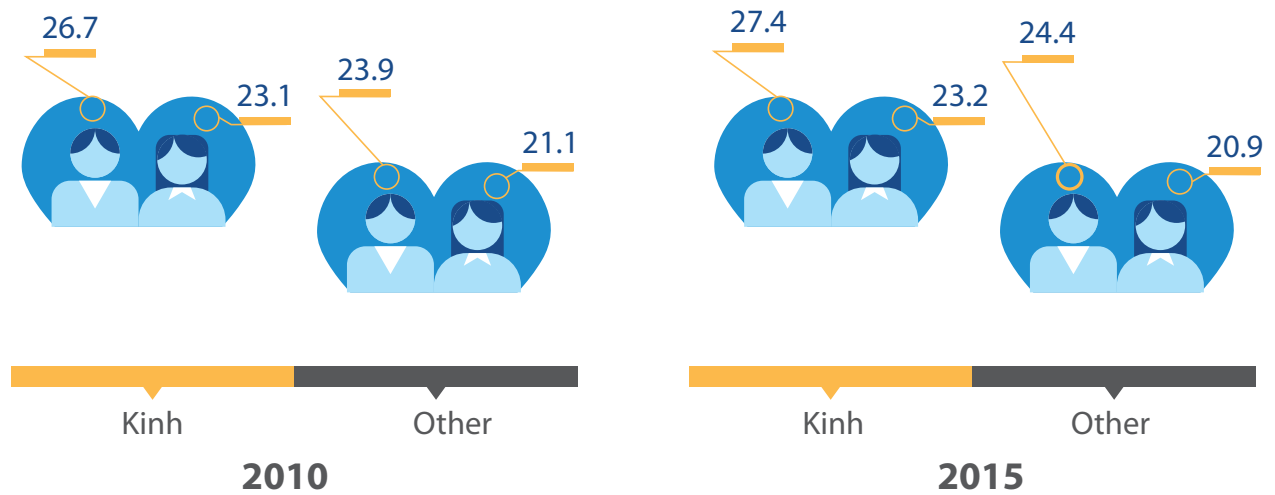
Unit: Age



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning surveys, 2010 and 2015

Figure 1.9:
Mean age at first marriage by sex and ethnicity groups, 2010 and 2015

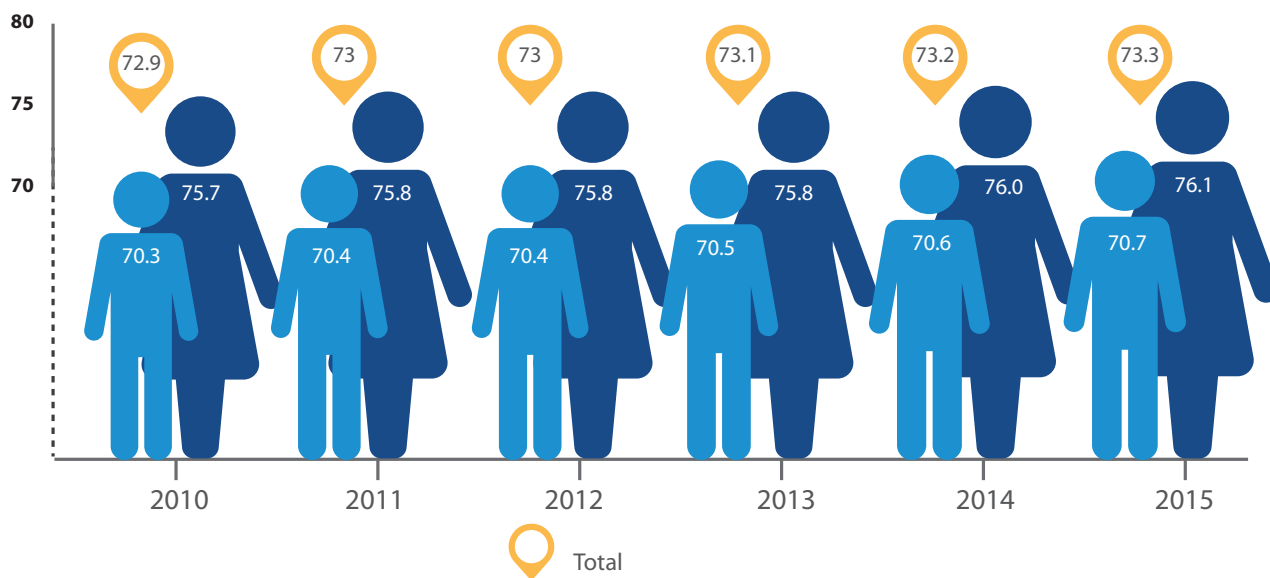
Unit: Age



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning surveys, 2010 and 2015

Figure 1.10:
Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2010 - 2015

Unit: years old



Source: GSO, Population change and family planning surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015, Intercensal population and housing survey 1/1/2014

2

THE VIETNAMESE FAMILY

In Vietnamese families, men still play a leading role in the family-marriage relationship. The data show that there is only one female household head out of four households (Figures 2.1-2.3). The traditional gender pattern is still common in family decision-making: the woman decides on “unimportant” issues and the man on “important” issues. However, according to research by the Institute for Social Development Studies (ISDS), more women than men make decisions on health care and medical treatment for household members (19.9 per cent of females against 7.5 per cent of males). Men generally make decisions on key household income and assets such as on the purchase, sale, building and repairing of homes (34.4 per cent males against 11.7 per cent females) as well as on the purchase of valuable commodities (25.7 per cent males against 15.0 per cent females) (Figure 2.4).

Domestic violence and violence against women are relatively common in Vietnamese families. According to a national study on domestic violence against women in Viet Nam in 2010, on average, one out of three Vietnamese women is subject to physical or sexual violence by her husband; further, 25.9 per cent of victims were injured due to physical or sexual violence by their husband during their lifetime; 11.2 per cent of these cases required medical care. Only 12.9 per cent of women stated that they were subject to violence by someone other than their husband. However, the key perpetrators of violence are still household members, such as fathers, mothers and siblings. Domestic violence causes physical and mental injury and economic damage for victims, and puts pressure on the health care service system. More than half of the victims never disclose the violence to anyone. If they do disclose it, it is to their family members. Over 87 per cent of victims never sought help from any institutions, organizations or associations (Figures 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8).

The data show that women are the ones in charge of employing suitable birth control methods. Women are likely initiative a divorce and primarily due to unequal gender relation. The most significant reason for divorce is infidelity, disagreement over life views/lifestyle and domestic violence (Figures 2.10, 2.11 and 2.12).

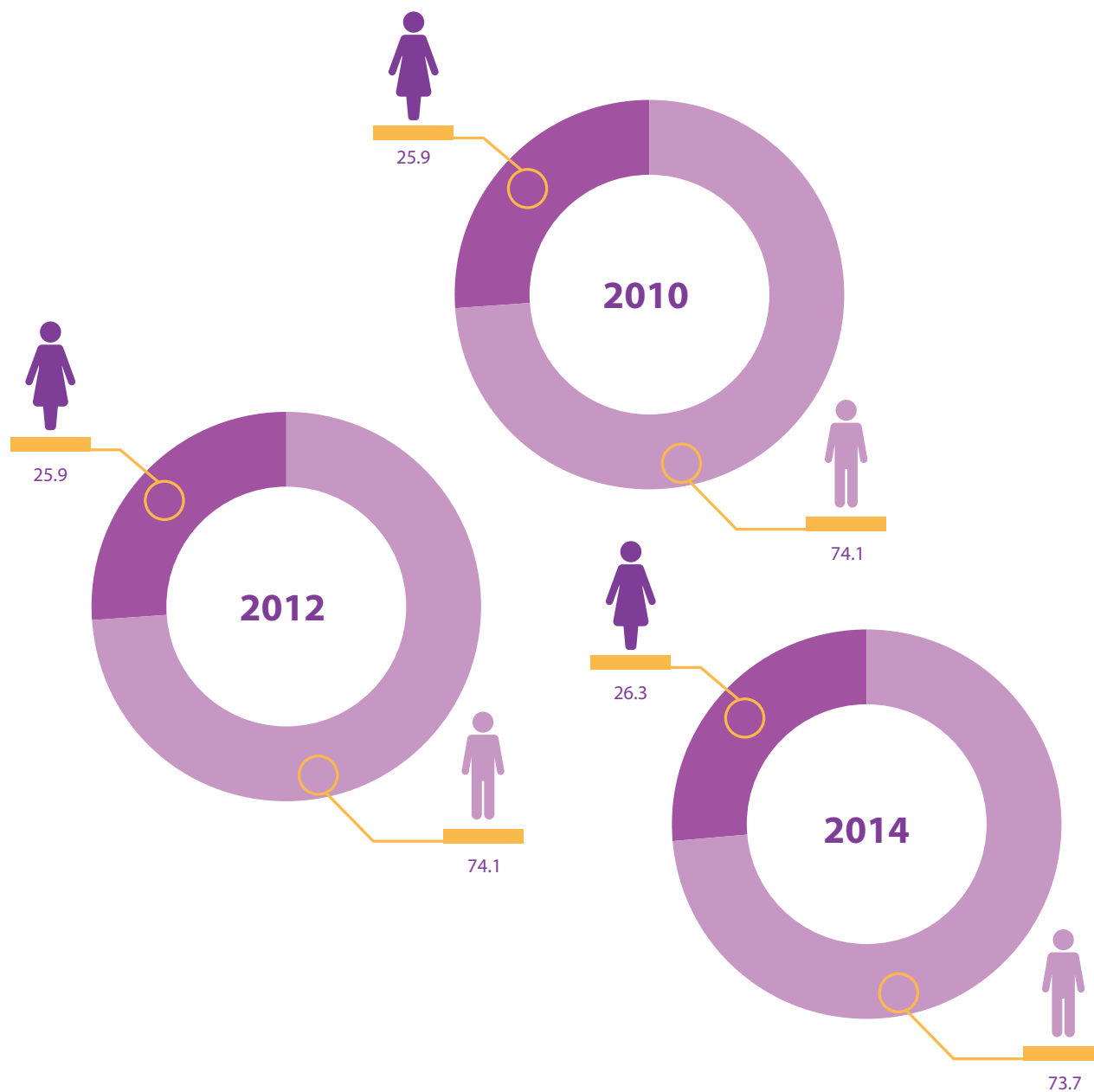
The tradition of son preference still persists from generation to generation, which leads to a high sex ratio at birth, although the country achieved its goal in the National Strategy on Gender Equality over the 2011-2020 period: “not exceeding 113 newborn boys/100 newborn girls in 2015”. “Maintaining the continuity of a family line”, “worshipping ancestors” and “being the breadwinner” are the main explanations for son preference in the Vietnamese families (Figure 2.13).

Due to gender patterns in labour roles, in many cases, females play a key role in unpaid care work. These work include housework (cooking, food preparation, cleaning and washing, taking water and fuel), taking care of household members (children, the elderly, people with disabilities and the ill) and unpaid work in the family or community. Research conducted by Action Aid in Viet Nam in 2016 shows that, throughout their lifetime, women perform four more years of unpaid care work than men do. In particular, women spend five hours performing unpaid care work every day, whereas men only spend 189 minutes (approximately three hours). Women play a key role in taking care of the elderly, collecting water and wood, babysitting and carrying out household chores. Every day, men perform paid jobs for 60 minutes more than women and enjoy entertainment and relaxing activities for 76 minutes more than women (Action Aid, 2016) (Figure 2.14).

It emerges from reviewing gender-based violence data that most data are domestic violence data. Viet Nam lacks data on violence and sexual abuse in the public and in the work place, data on criminal, human trafficking, violence against children (at home and school).

Figure 2.1:
Household head, by sex, 2010, 2012 and 2014

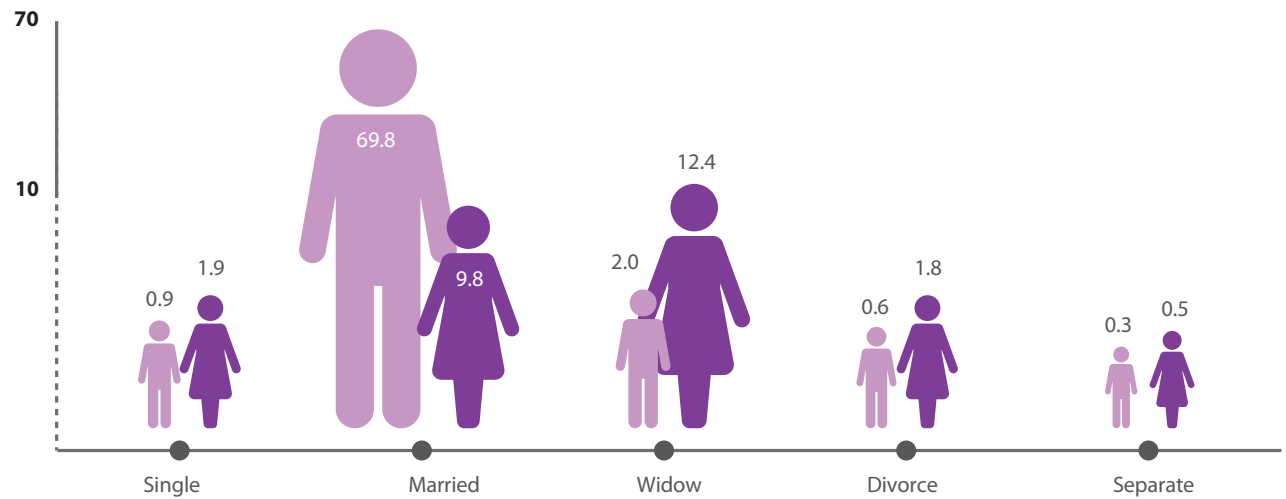
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Surveys 2010, 2012 and 2014

Figure 2.2:
Marital status household head by sex, 2014

Unit: %

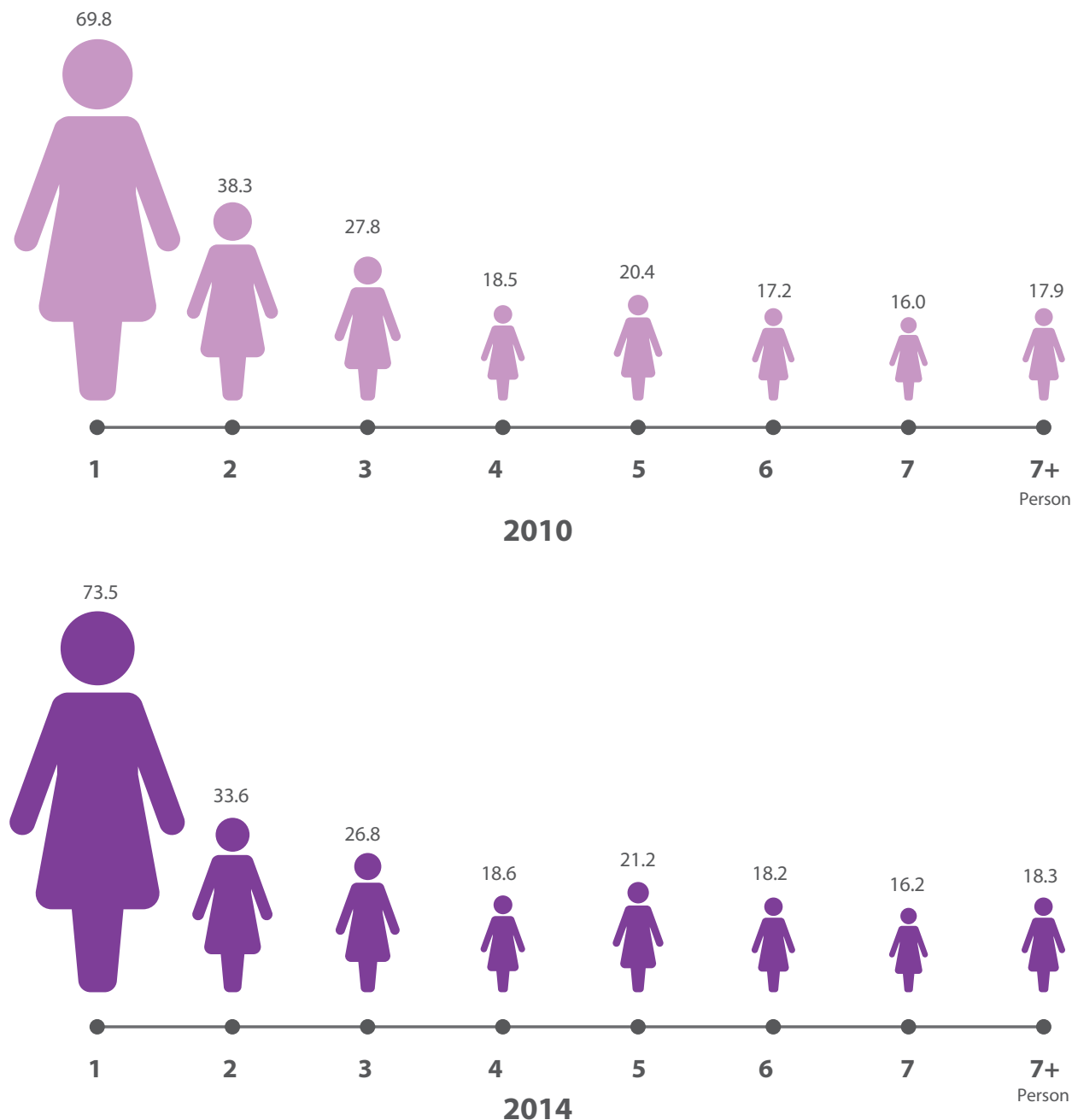


Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Survey, 2014

Figure 2.3:

The proportion of households headed by women, by household size, 2010 and 2014

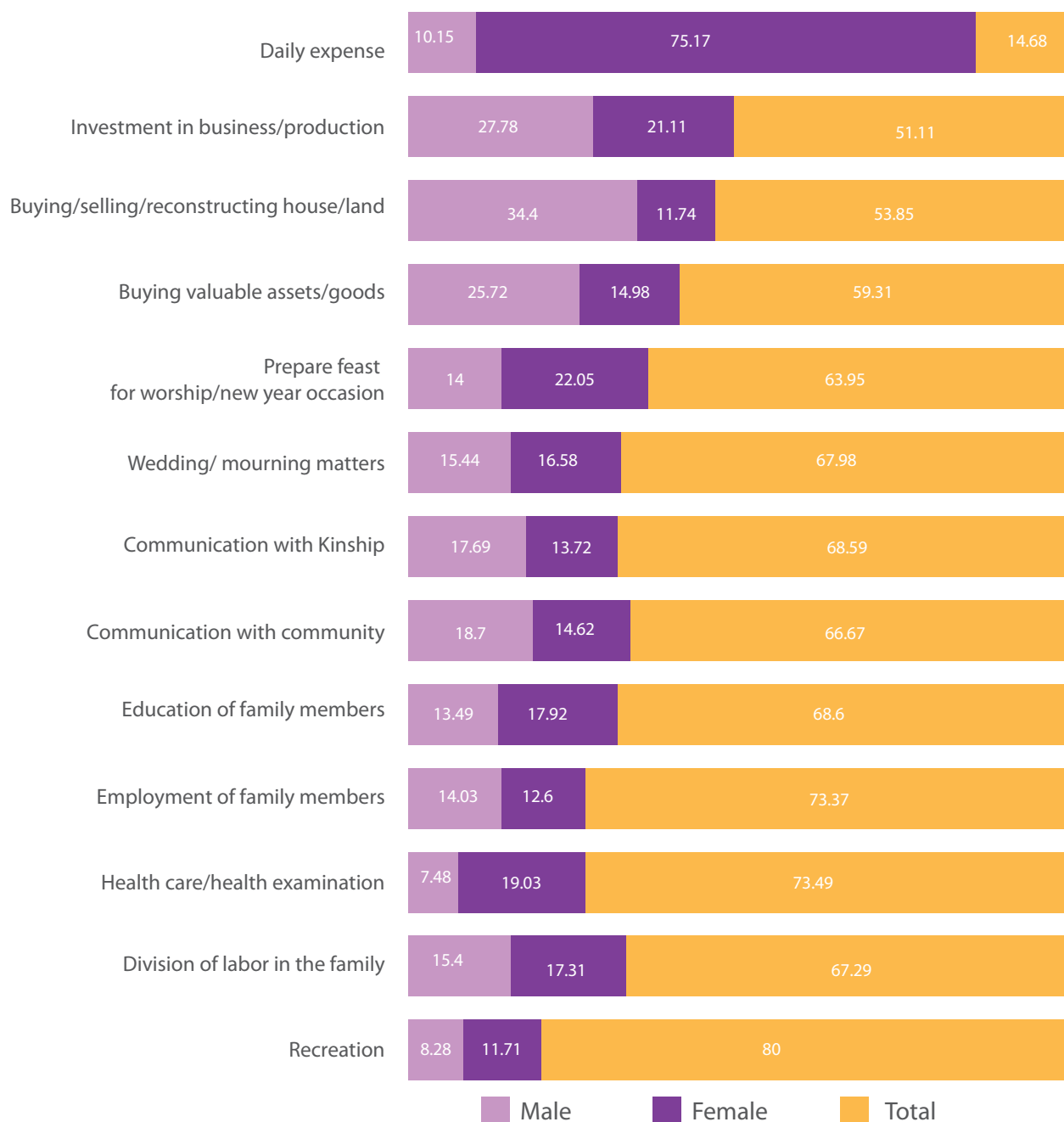
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard surveys 2010 and 2014

Figure 2.4:
Decision - making in the household

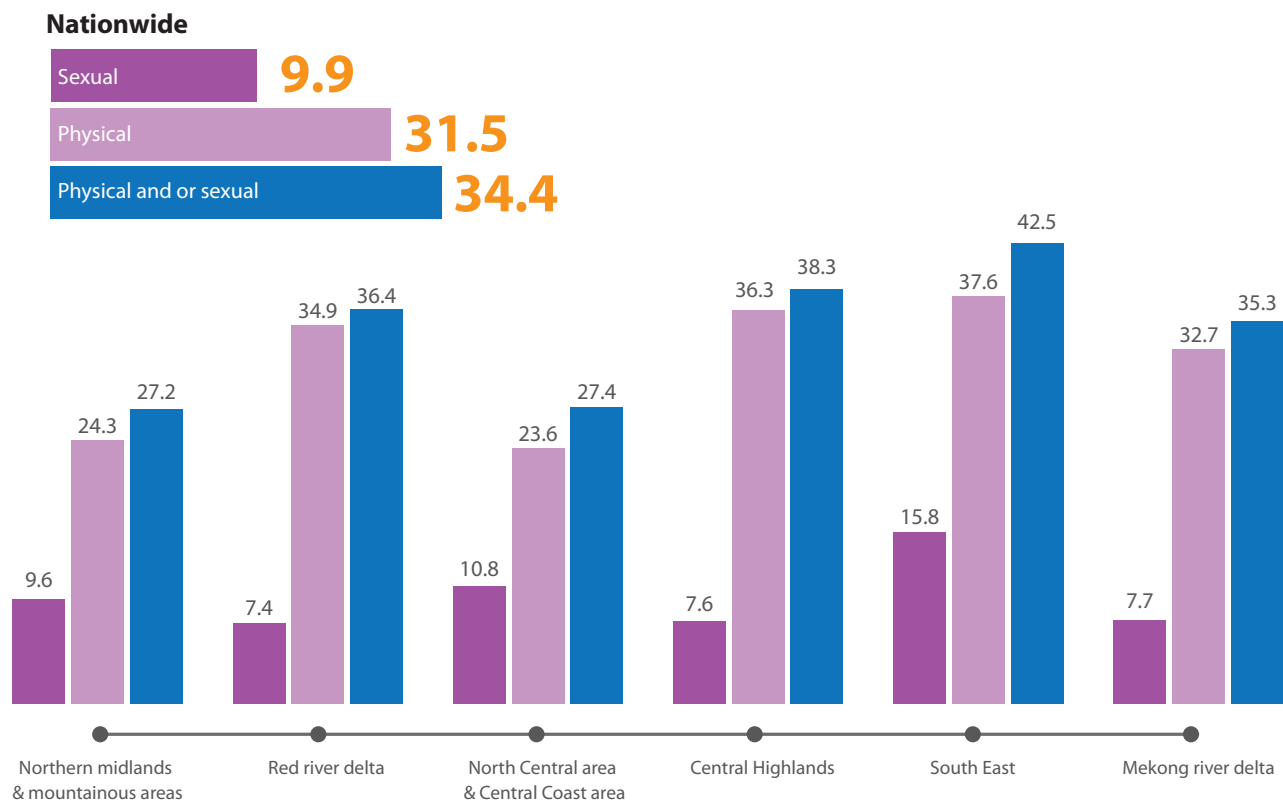
Unit: %



Source: ISDS, *Social Determinants of Gender Inequality in Viet Nam, 2015*

Figure 2.5:
Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by husbands, among ever-married women, by regions, 2010

Unit: %

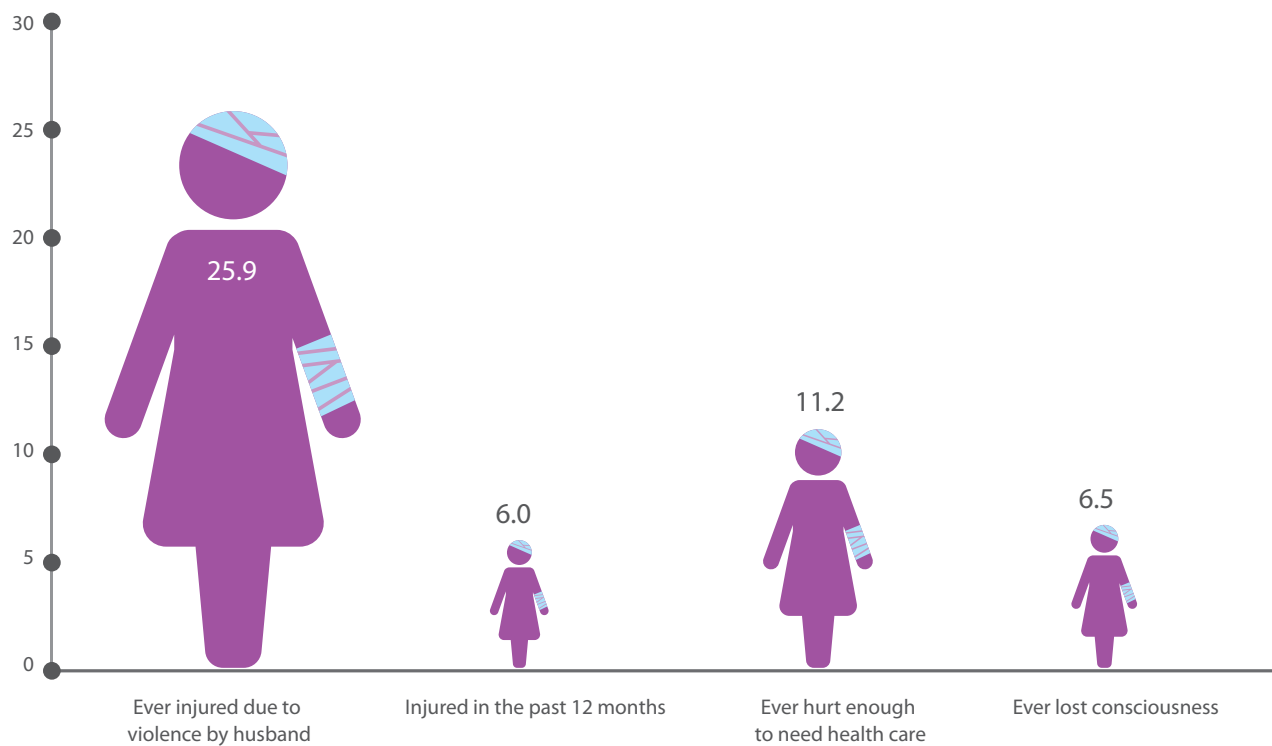


Source: GSO, National study on domestic violence against women in Viet Nam, 2010

Figure 2.6:

Proportion of women who reported injury as a result of physical or sexual violence by husbands, 2010

Unit: %

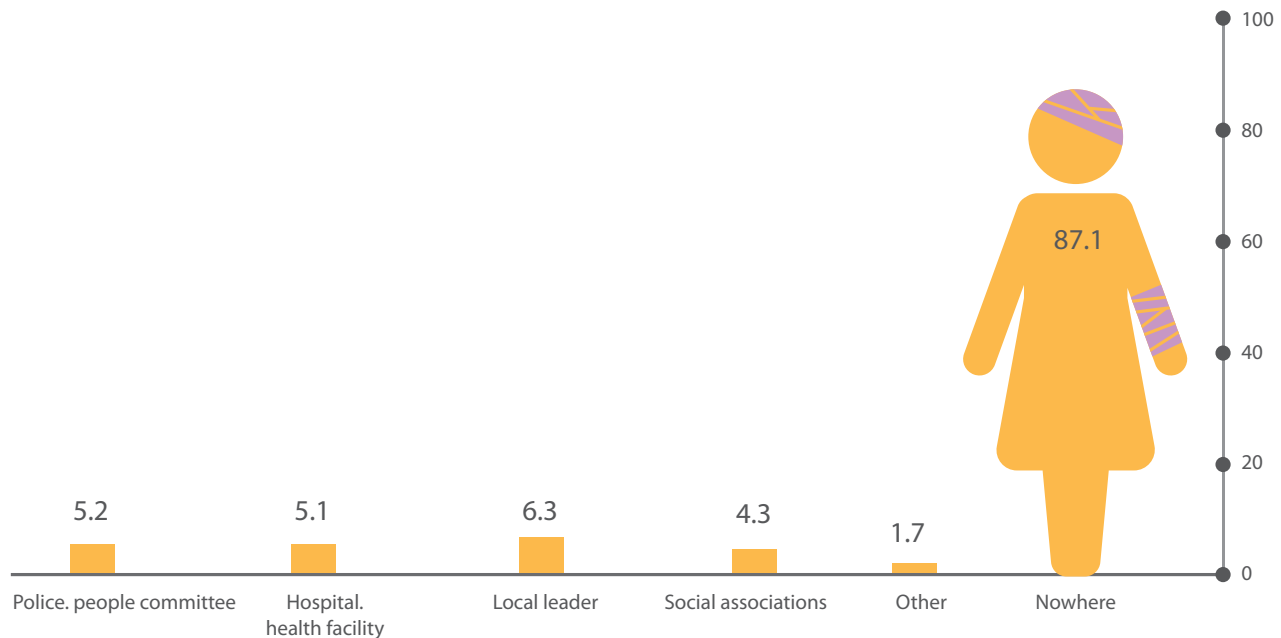


Source: GSO, National study on domestic violence against women in Viet Nam, 2010

Figure 2.7:

Proportion of women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, among women who experienced physical or sexual violence by their husband, in Viet Nam, 2010

Unit: %

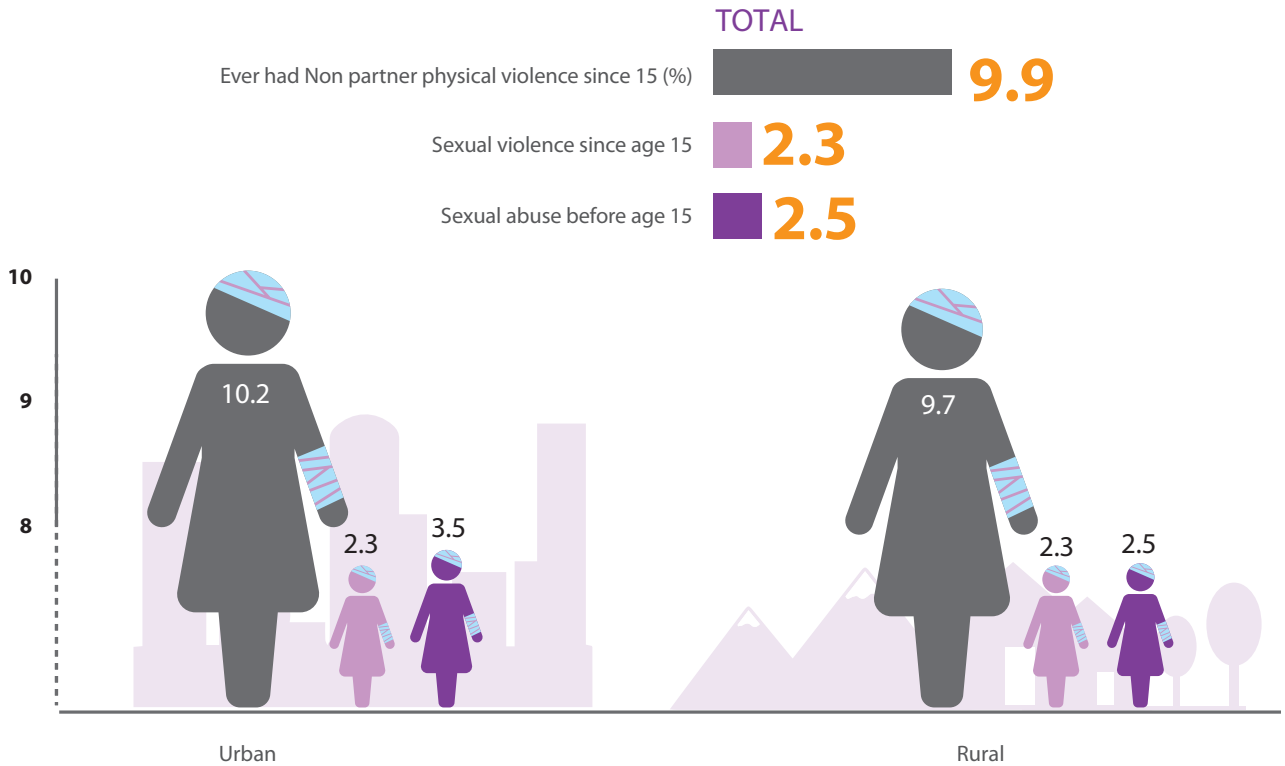


Source: GSO, National study on domestic violence against women in Viet Nam, 2010

Figure 2.8:

Prevalence of physical violence, sexual violence, sexual abuse by others than husbands, 2010

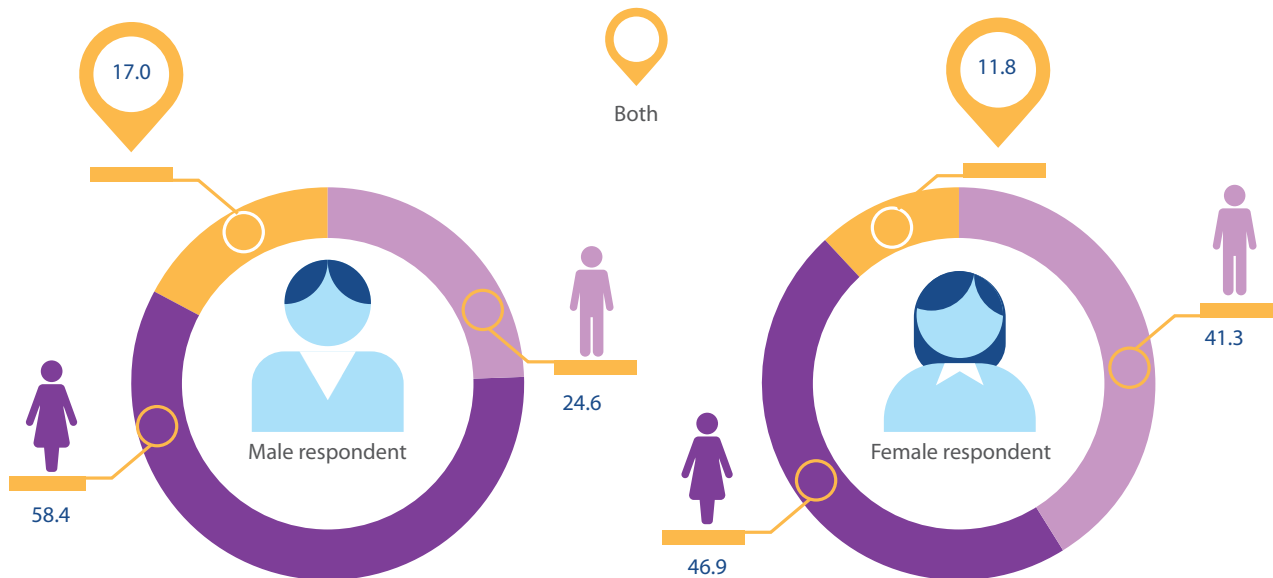
Unit: %



Source: GSO, National study on domestic violence against women in Viet Nam, 2010

Figure 2.9:
Which partner requested the divorce disaggregated, by sex of respondent

Unit: %

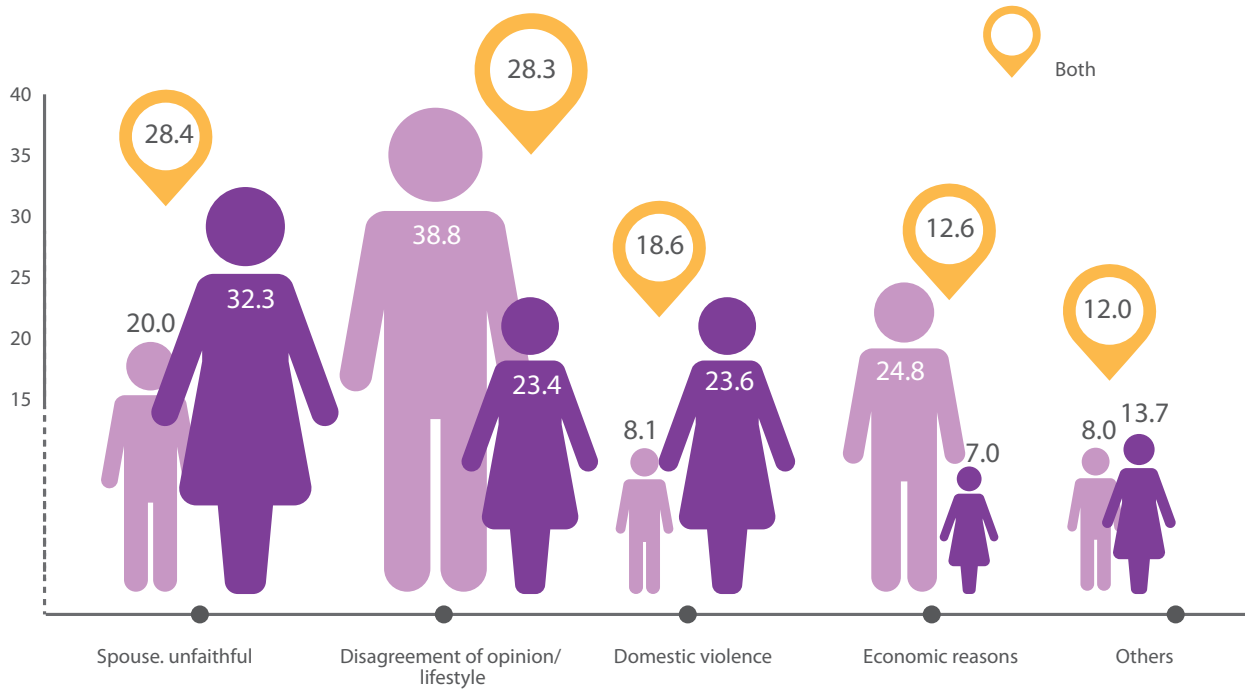


Source: ISDS, Social Determinants of Gender Inequality in Viet Nam, 2015

Figure 2.10:

Lý do ly hôn/ly thân theo giới tính người trả lời/ Grounds for divorce by sex of respondent

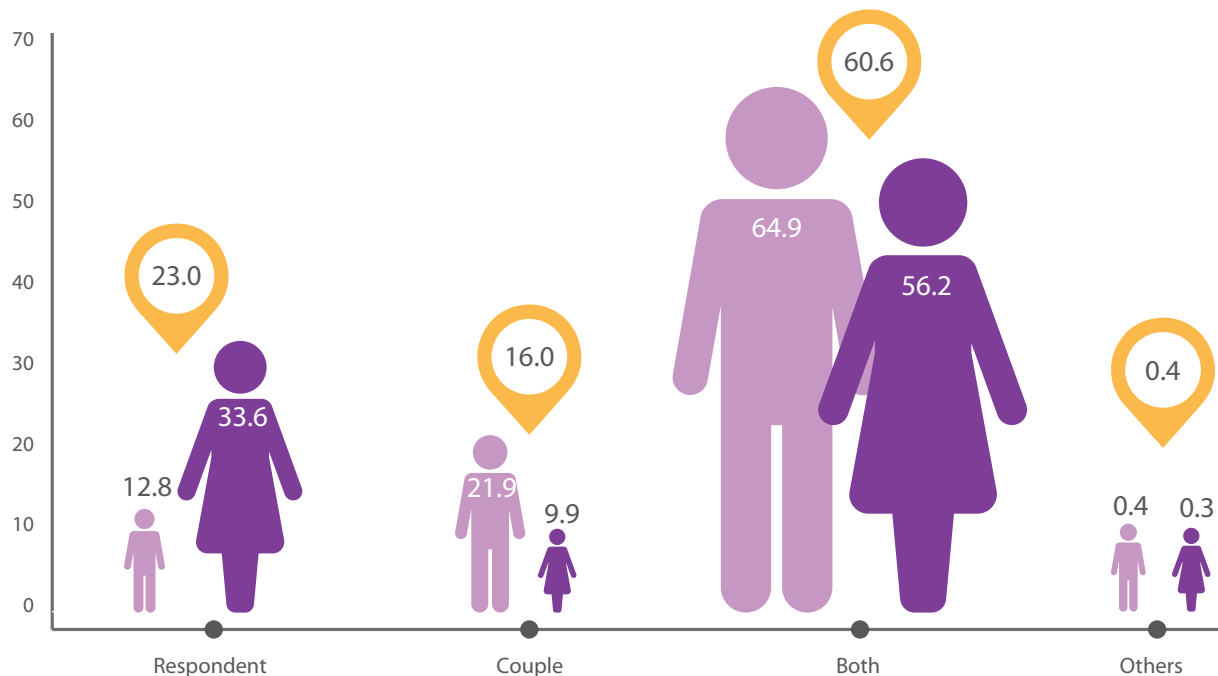
Unit: %



Source: ISDS, *Social Determinants of Gender Inequality in Viet Nam, 2015*

Figure 2.11:
Decision - making and cotraceptive methods by sex

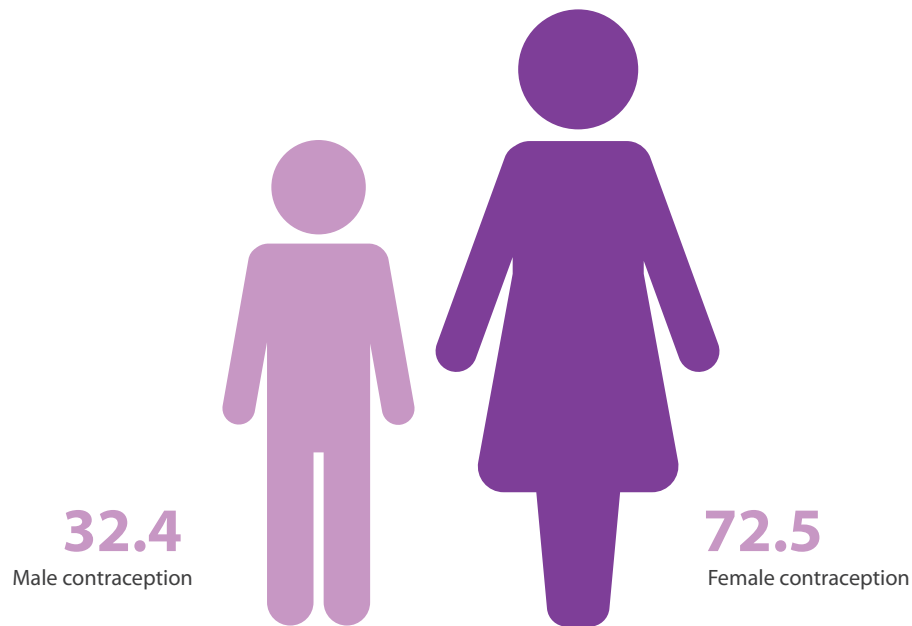
Unit: %



Source: ISDS, Social Determinants of Gender Inequality in Viet Nam, 2015

Figure 2.12:
Differences in employing birth control methods, by sex

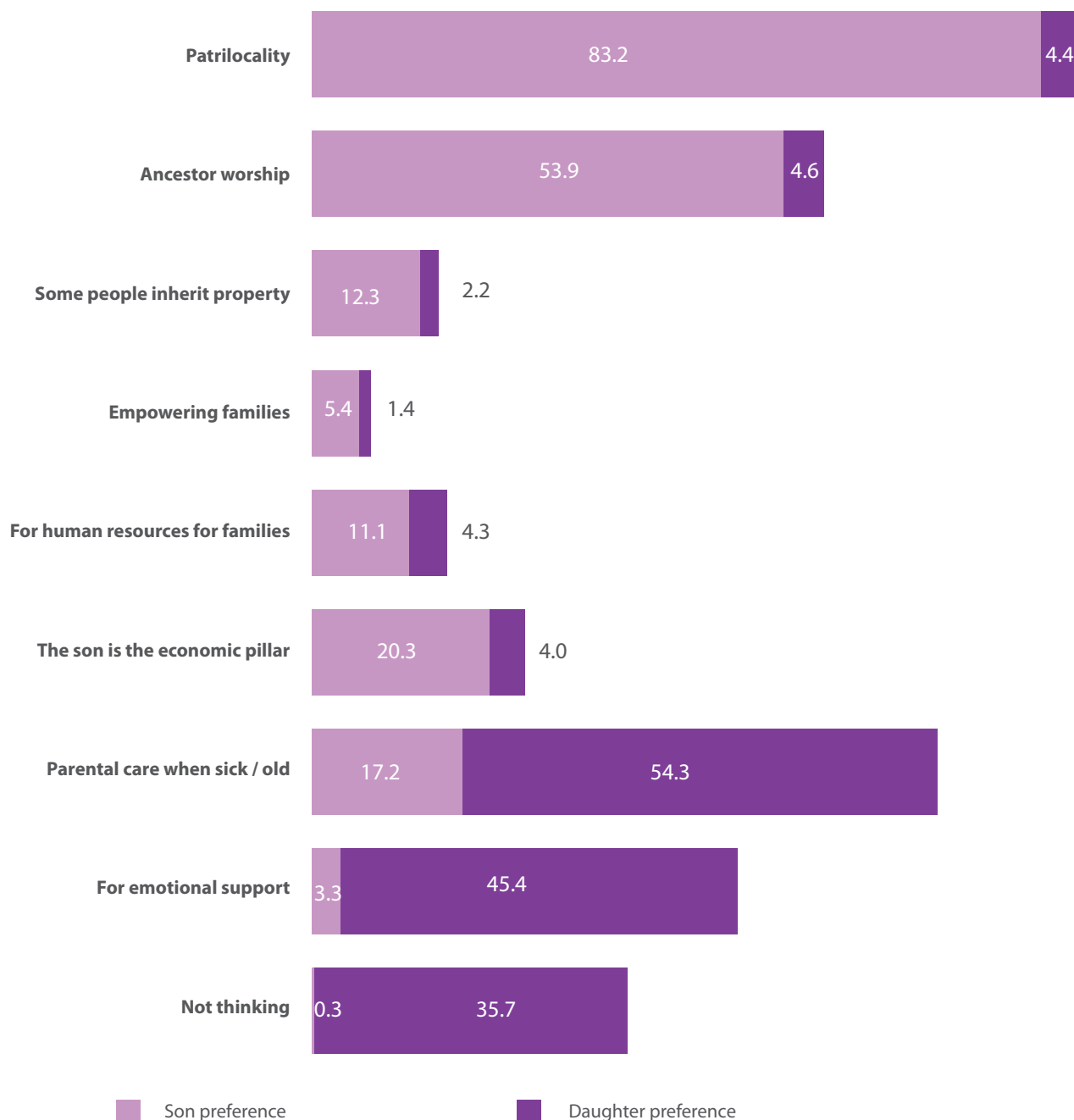
Unit: %



Source: ISDS, *Social Determinants of Gender Inequality in Viet Nam, 2015*

Figure 2.13:
Reasons for son/daughter preference

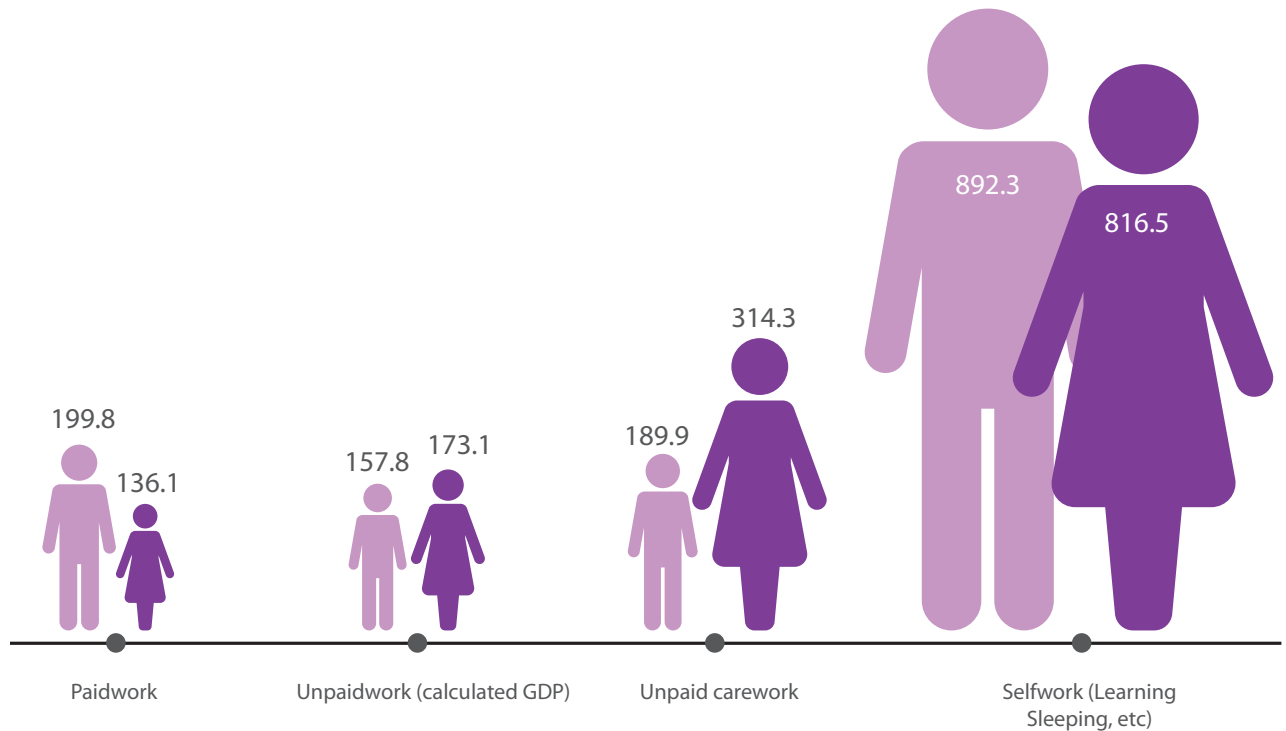
Unit: %



Source: ISDS, Social Determinants of Gender Inequality in Viet Nam, 2015

Figure 2.14:
Daily time use, by sex

Unit: Minutes/day



Source: ActionAid Viet Nam, *Make a house becomes a home*, 2016

3

EDUCATION

In 2015, around 95 per cent of the Viet Nam population aged 15 and above are literate due to over 20 years of implementing the compulsory primary education policy. The illiteracy rate of women is nearly twice that of men (6.8 per cent against 3.4 per cent). The rate of illiterate females is higher than males in almost all age groups, and especially those 55 years old and over. This is a historical problem when the illiteracy rate increases together with the increase in age. The majority of the illiterate population are in the oldest group. In 2014, around 25 per cent of women aged over 65 were illiterate, against around 8 per cent for men (Figure 3.1).

Although improvement has recently been achieved, education attainment of the females is still lower than the males. The female rate out of the total population with a masters' degree and with a doctoral degree has increased. In 2009, female only accounted for 22.7 per cent of total population with master and PhD degree. In 2014, this rate rose to 40.2 per cent (Figure 3.5). Also, in 2014, the Gender Equality Index by educational level showed no difference by gender at the primary school level and junior secondary school levels. At the senior secondary school level, the net enrolment rate was 68.3 per cent for girls and 58.2 per cent for boys (Figure 3.3). Notably, the net enrolment rate at the senior secondary school level for girls in rural areas, poor households and among ethnic minority groups is much lower than that of girls living in the urban areas and among the Kinh ethnic group (Figures 3.2-3.6).

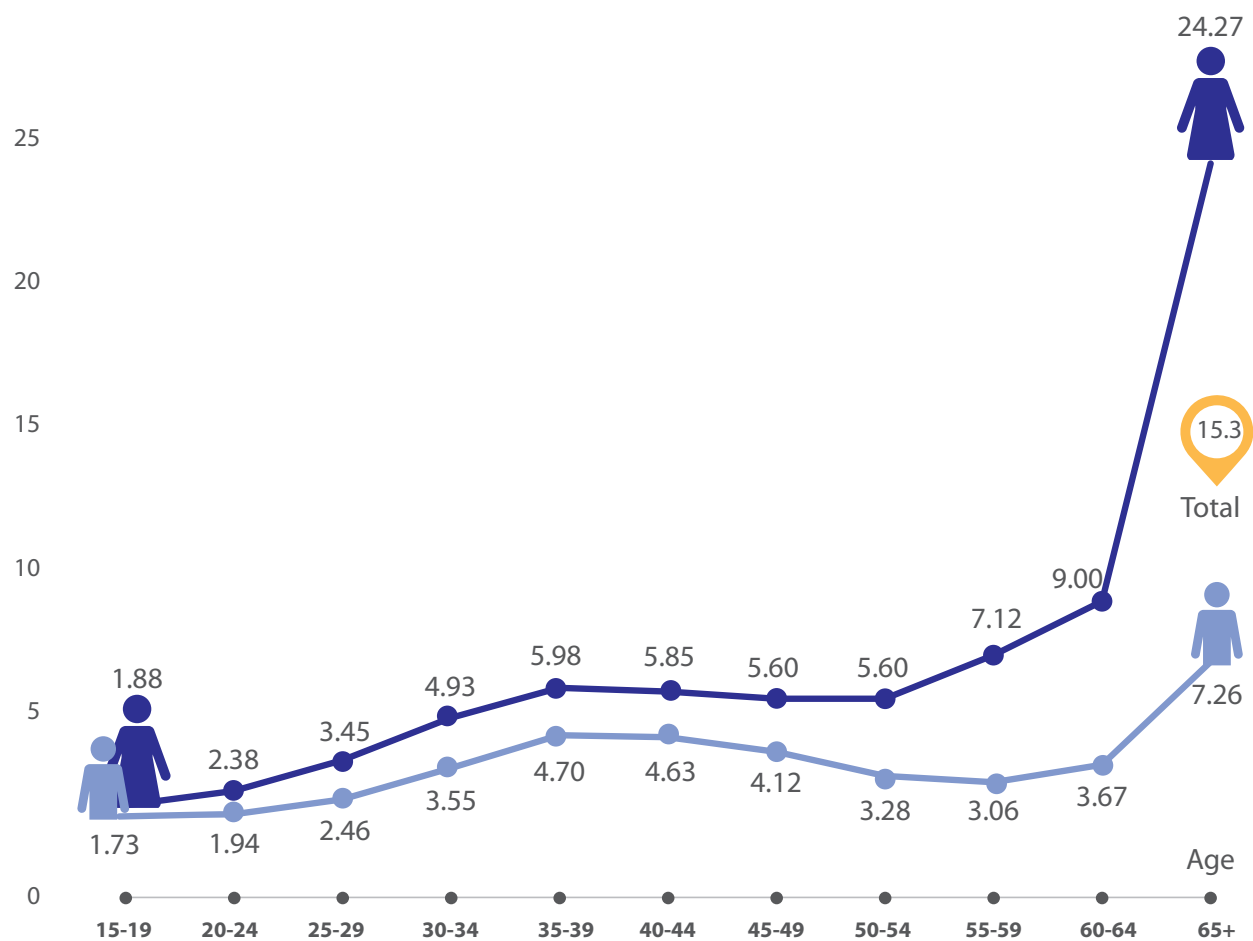
Due to gender stereotypes in job selection, there is a gender imbalance in teachers in three general education levels, particularly at primary school. In 2014, at the primary education level, the number of female teachers was 270,900, which was 3.5 times the number of male teachers (76,900) (Figure 3.7).

Data on education expenditure in households show that, generally, there is no gender difference in terms of investment in education in Viet Nam families. However, if data are analysed by region, urban-rural area and by ethnic group, the results represents shortcomings in gender gap. In 2014, the average household expenditure on education for female household members was 4.5 million per person per year compared to 4.6 million per person per year for male household members (figure 3.8). Average expenditure on education by the female household head was higher than the male household head, at 5.3 million per person per year and 4.3 million per person per year, respectively (Figures 3.8 and 3.9).

Viet Nam lacks education data disaggregated by sex, ethnic group and by group with disability. However, many studies show that women and girls with disabilities face more challenges in accessing education than their male counterparts.

Figure 3.1:
Percentage of illiterate people at aged 15 and above by sex and age groups, 2014

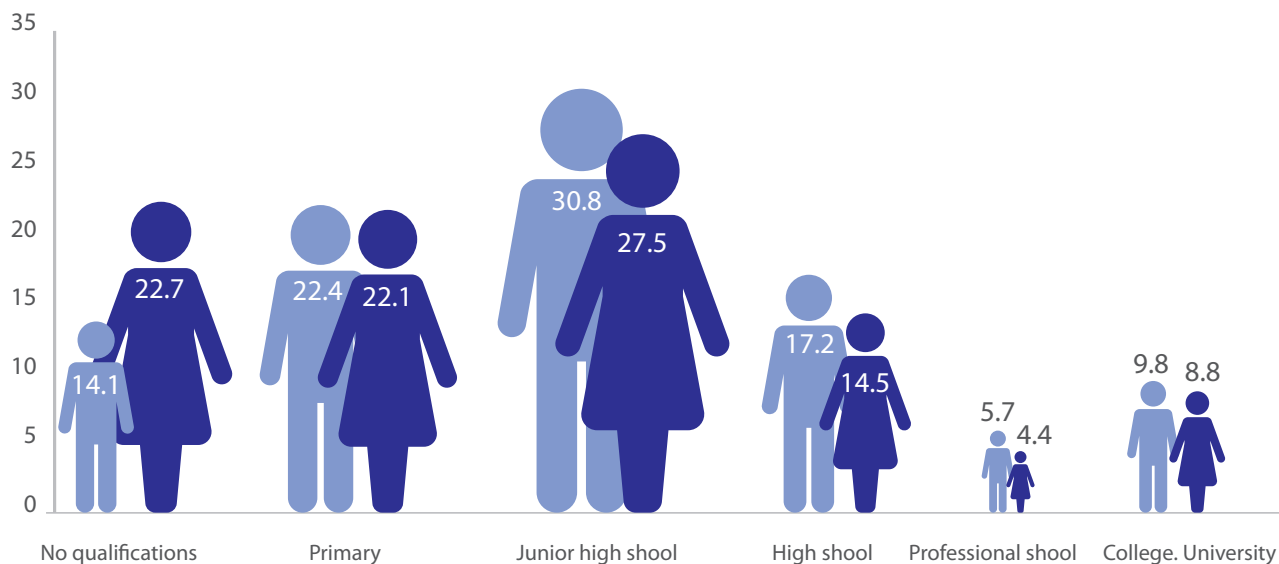
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Viet Nam Inter censal Population and Housing Survey 1/4/2014

Figure 3.2:
Population by sex and highest education attainment, 2014

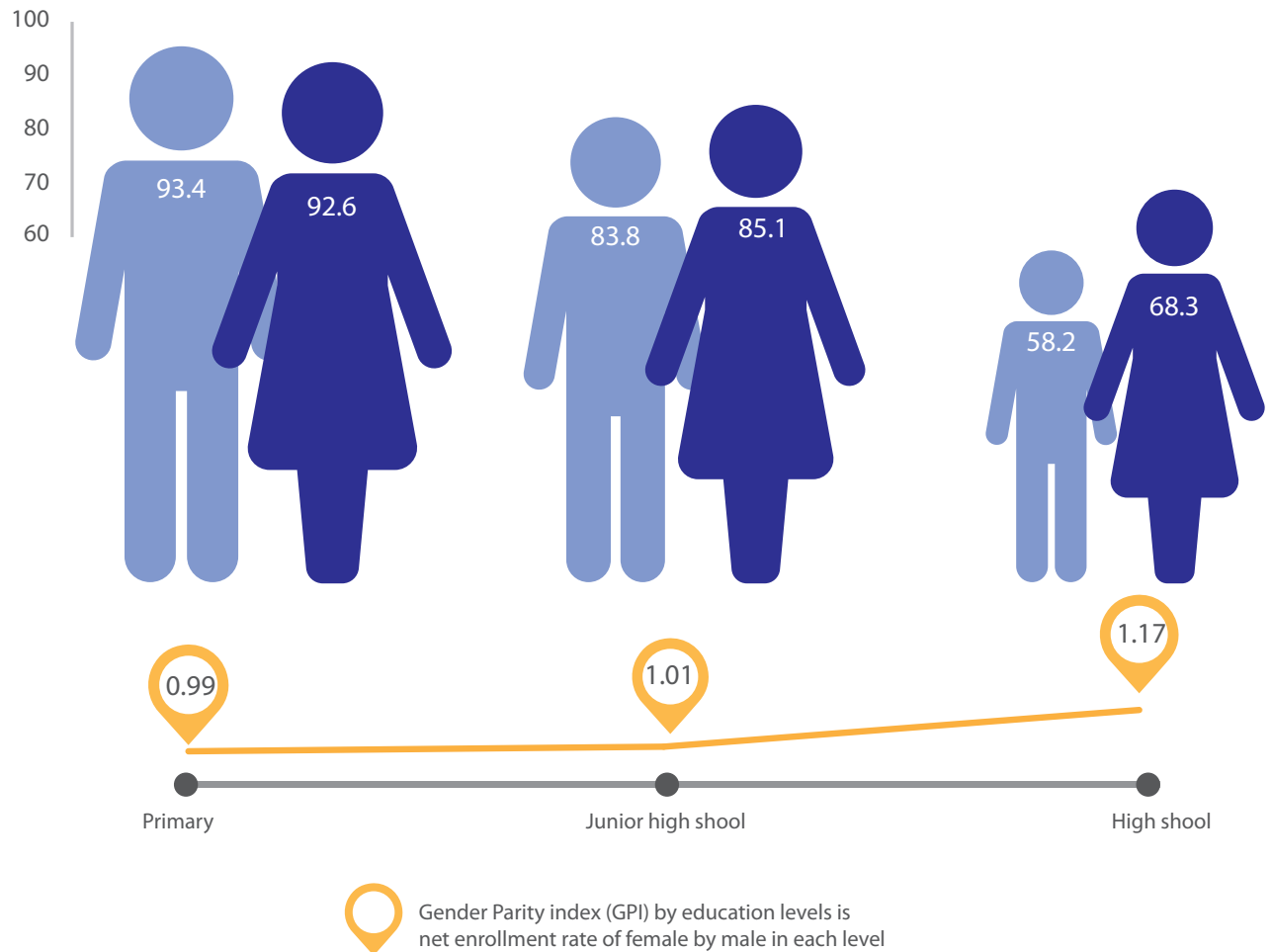
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Viet Nam Inter censal Population and Housing survey 1/4/2014

Figure 3.3:
Net enrolment rate at all levels, by sex and education level, 2014

Unit: %



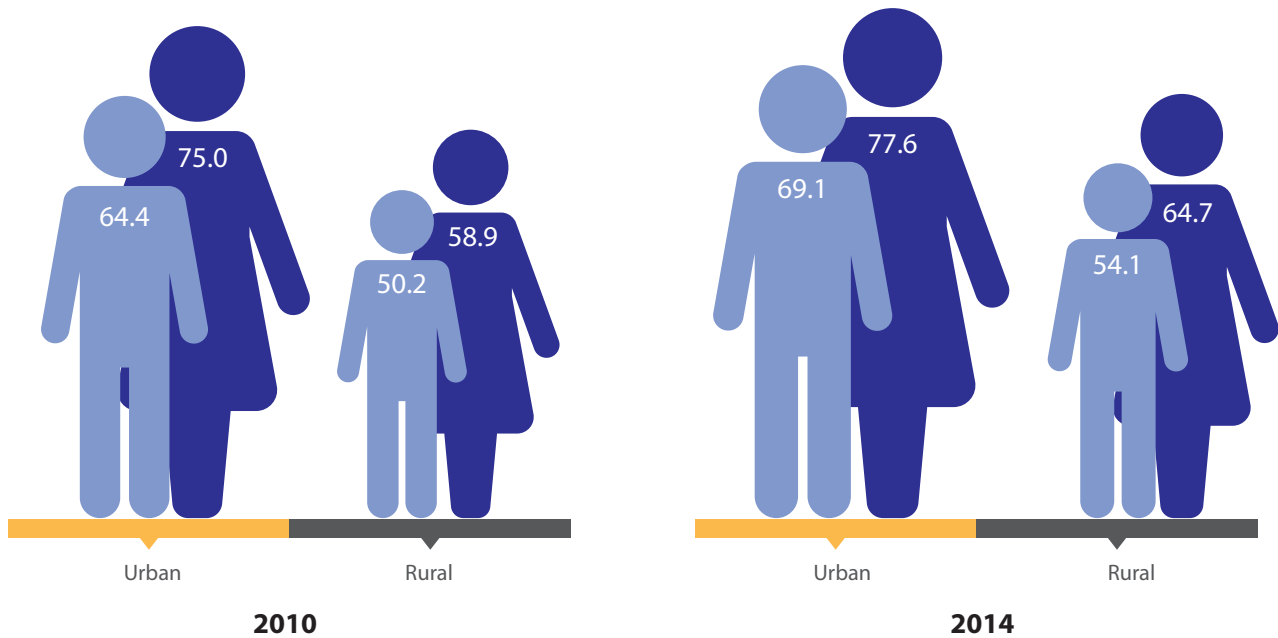
Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Survey, 2014

Figure 3.4:

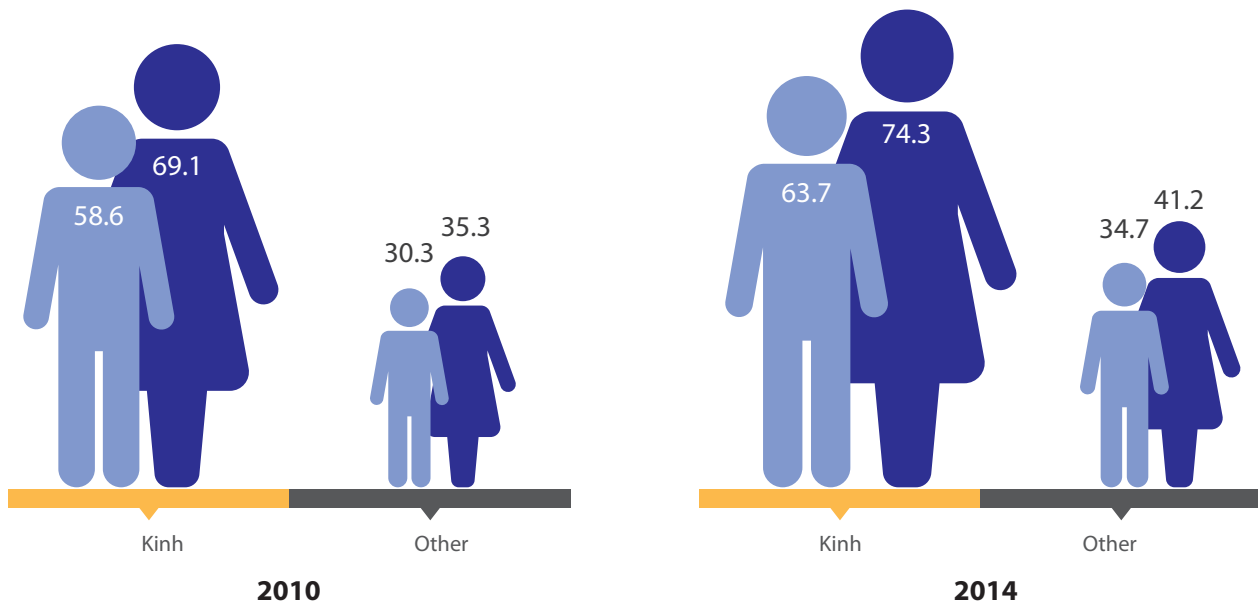
Net enrolment rate in high school by ethnic group, living quintiles by sex, 2010 and 2014

Unit: %

Urban - rural



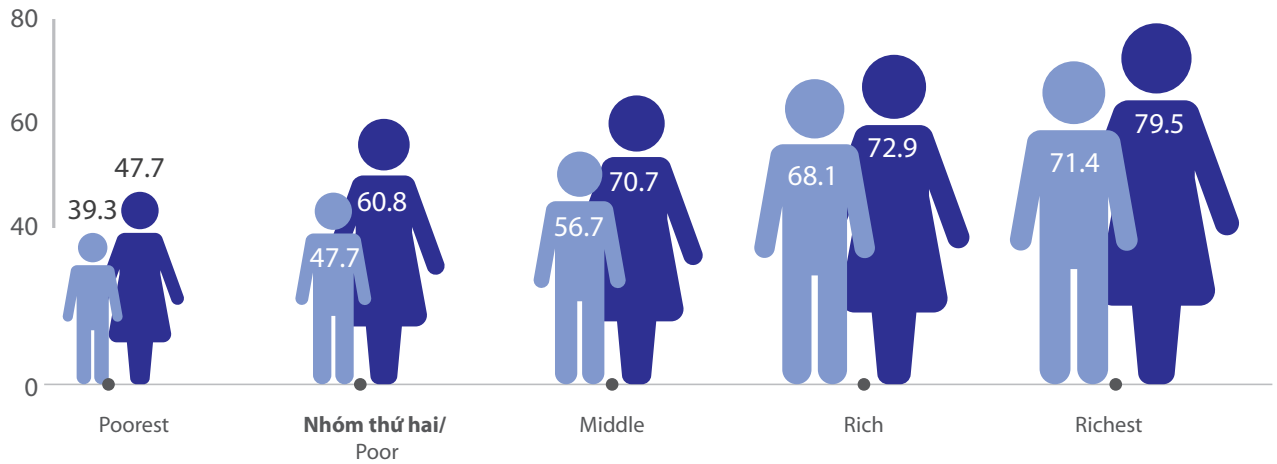
Ethnicity



Living quintiles



2010

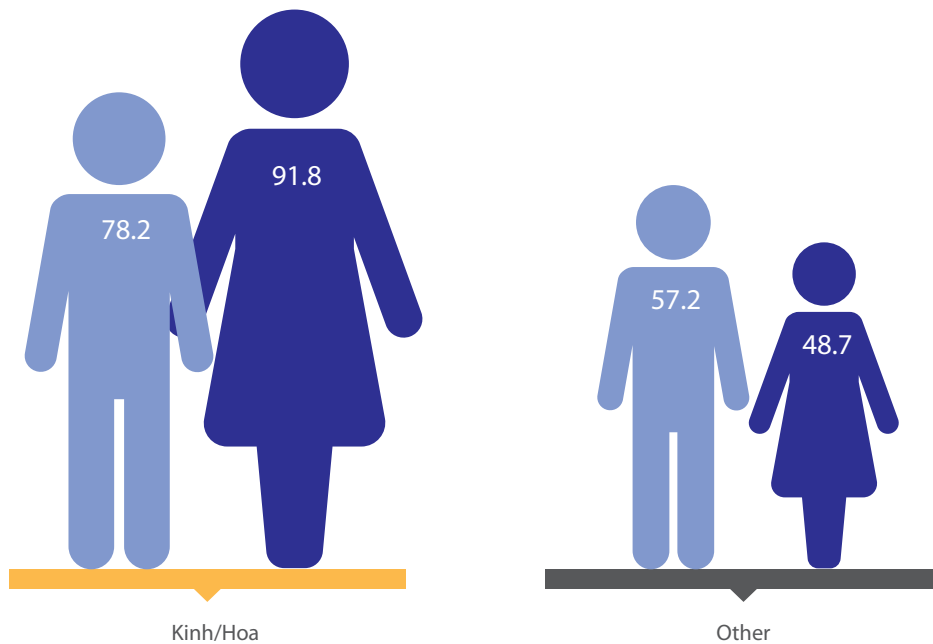


2014

Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Surveys 2010 and 2014

Figure 3.5:
Student transition rates to high school, by sex and ethnic group, 2014

Unit: %

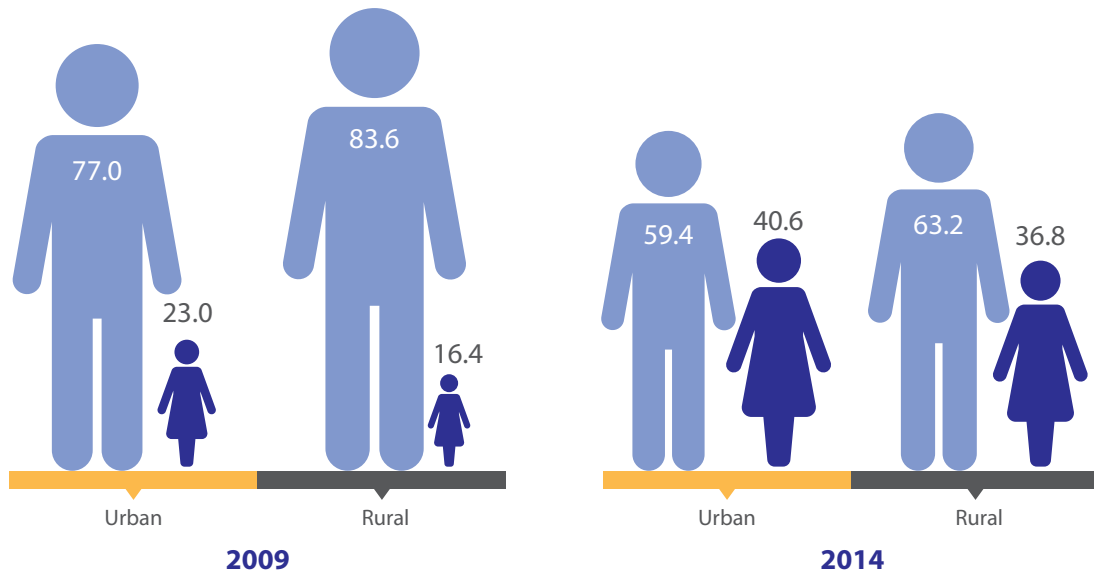


Source: Ministry of Education and Training, 2014

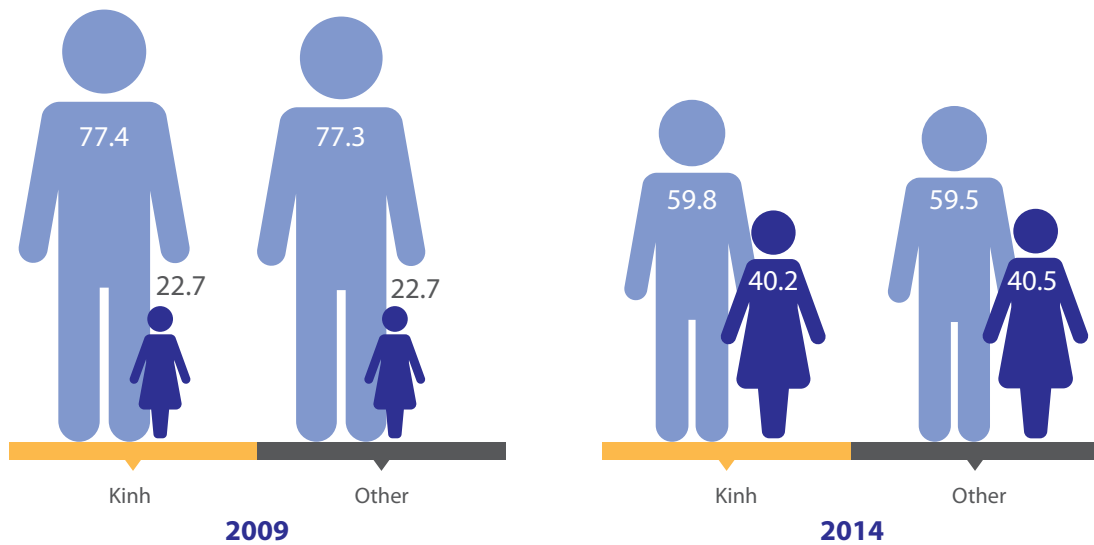
Figure 3.6:
Population with master and doctor degrees, by sex, 2009 and 2014

Unit: %

Urban and rural



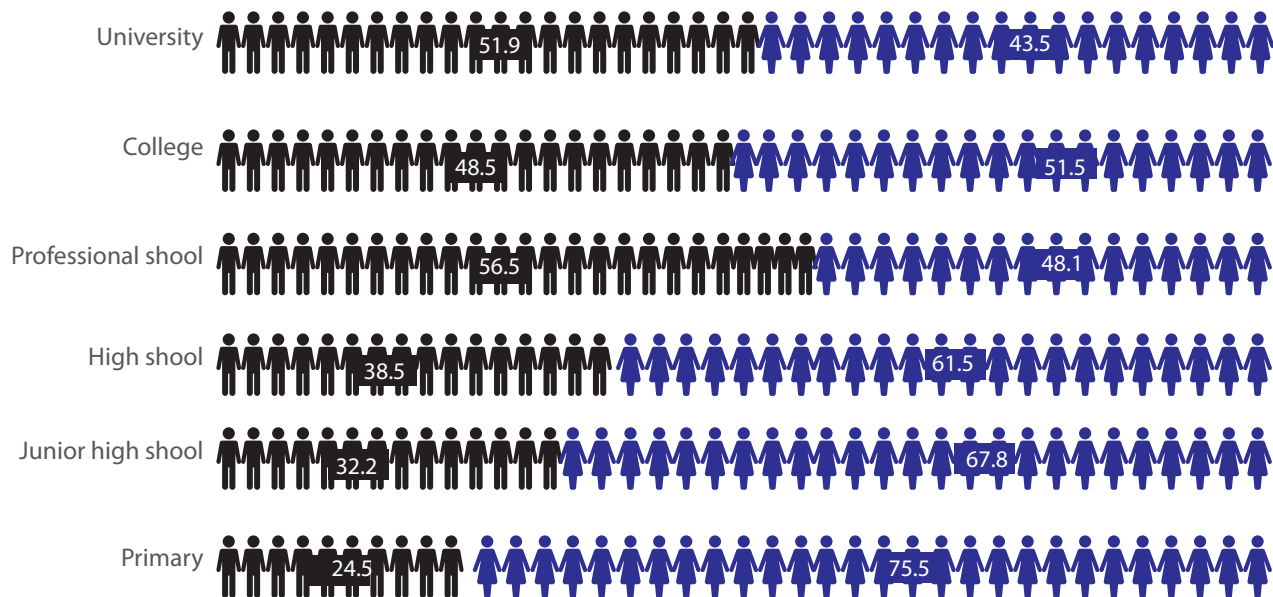
Ethnicity



Source: GSO, Viet Nam Population and Housing census 2009, Inter censal Population and Housing Survey 2014

Figure 3.7:
Teachers/trainers in the school year 2013-2014, by sex and levels

Unit: %

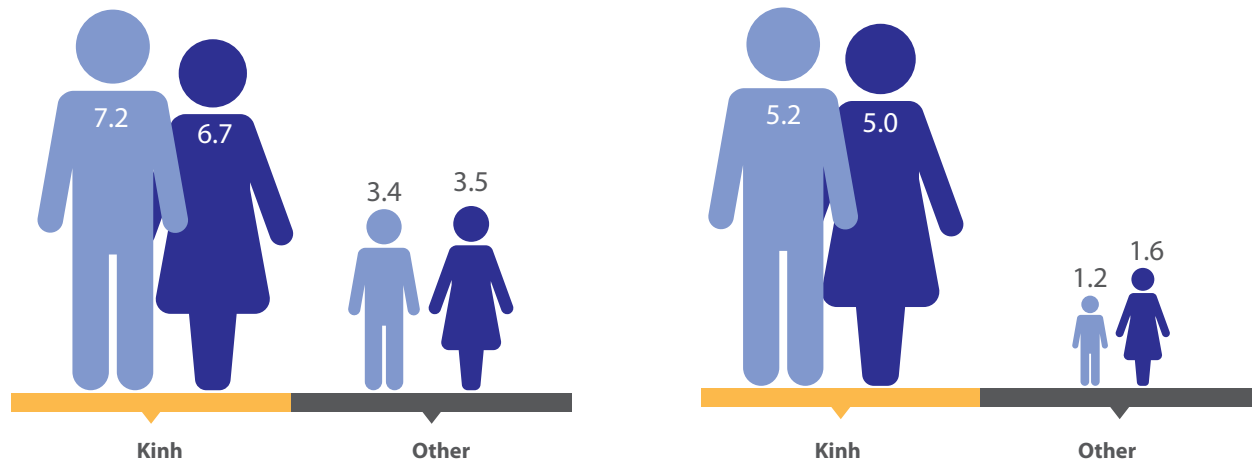


Source: Ministry of Education and Training

Figure 3.8:

Average expenditure on education and training for students, person in the last 12 months by sex and urban, rural, ethnicity group, 2014

Unit: %

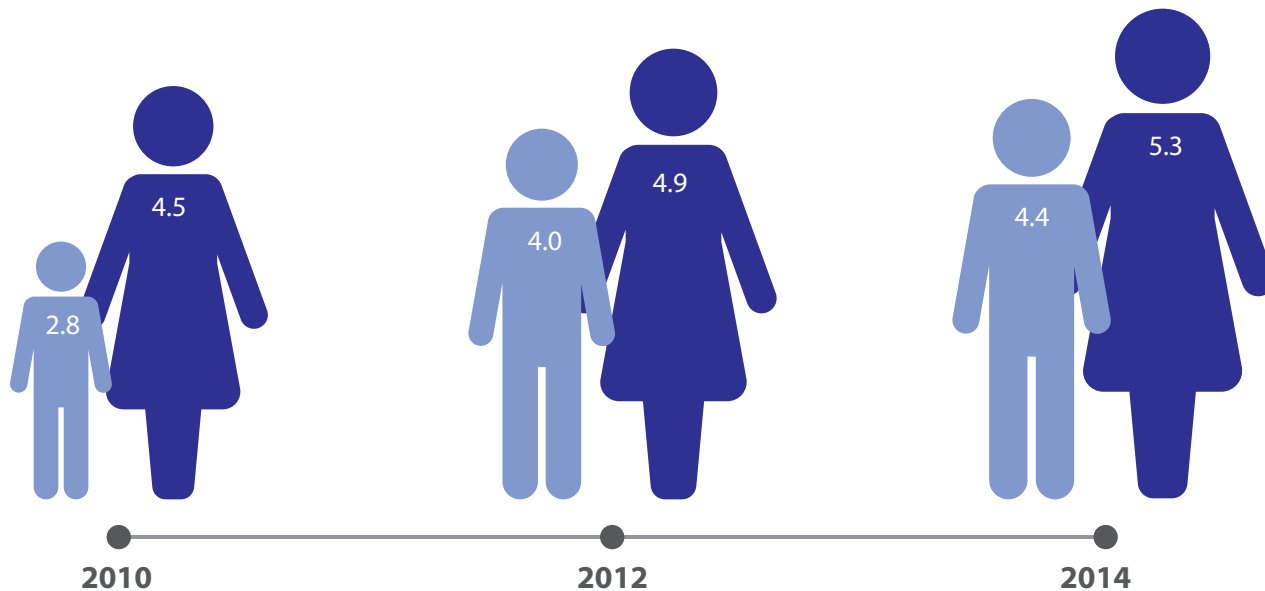


Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Survey 2014

Figure 3.9:

Average expenditure on education and training for students person in the last 12 months, by sex of householdhead, 2014

Unit: Million VND



Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Surveys 2010, 2012 and 2014

4

HEALTH

In 2014, the mean age for first marriage of Vietnamese women was 23 years old, which tends to increase over time. Women with a high education level or enjoying a high living standard tend to give birth at a later age. However, there are still child-bearing adolescents, especially in ethnic minority groups; 5.1 per cent of Kinh women aged 15-19 gave birth or were pregnant against 23.9 per cent for other ethnic groups. This rate varies among regions and economic situation of households. The average number of children per woman decreased in recent years, fluctuating around 2.1 children per woman (Figures 4.1 and 4.4).

In Viet Nam, women's working conditions and child care have improved greatly in recent years. Figures on maternal mortality and infant mortality rate has gradually decreased. In 2015, the maternal mortality rate is 58.3 per 100,000 live births in 2015, rapidly decreasing from the rate in 1990, at 233 per 100,000 live births (Figure 4.5).

Approximately 90 per cent of women and children received health examinations after giving birth in 2014, which was an achievement in women and children healthcare in Viet Nam. However, differences among regions, ethnic minority groups and mother's education level should be taken into consideration. The percentage of women and children in the poor household group who received health examinations after giving birth increased by 70 per cent, which is far from the percentage of the rich household group, at 95 per cent. Similarly, this rate of women with tertiary education and higher is nearly three times that of the rate of women without education. The percentage of post-partum health examinations of Kinh ethnic women and their children is nearly 1.5 times higher than that for other ethnic minority groups (Figure 4.6).

In 2014, the percentage of women who received three antenatal care at least three times during their pregnancy increased constantly, reaching 88.3 per cent. However, differences among regions, between urban and rural areas, among ethnic minority groups, and education attainment levels should be taken into consideration (Figure 4.7).

The current status of malnourished children is prevalent, especially among boys. The two- to three-fold increase in the need of health treatment for the elderly combined with an ageing population in Viet Nam is another challenge in the health sector, specifically in health care. This puts pressure on the weak health system of Viet Nam (Figures 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10).

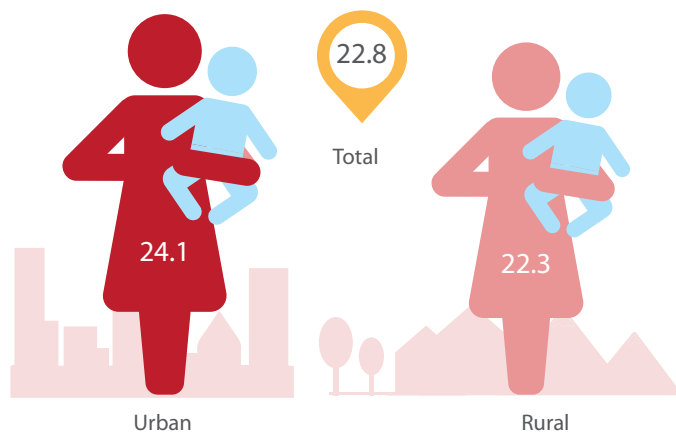
A significant achievement is a rapid increase in health insurance coverage. Up to 2014, there were 68.7 per cent women and 70.7 per cent men who had health insurance or free health care. These figures are do not vary greatly between women and men (Figure 4.11).

In 2015, three times more men than women were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS (Figure 4.12).

Figure 4.1:
Median age of women at the first birth, 2014

Unit: Age

Urban, rural



Mother's education

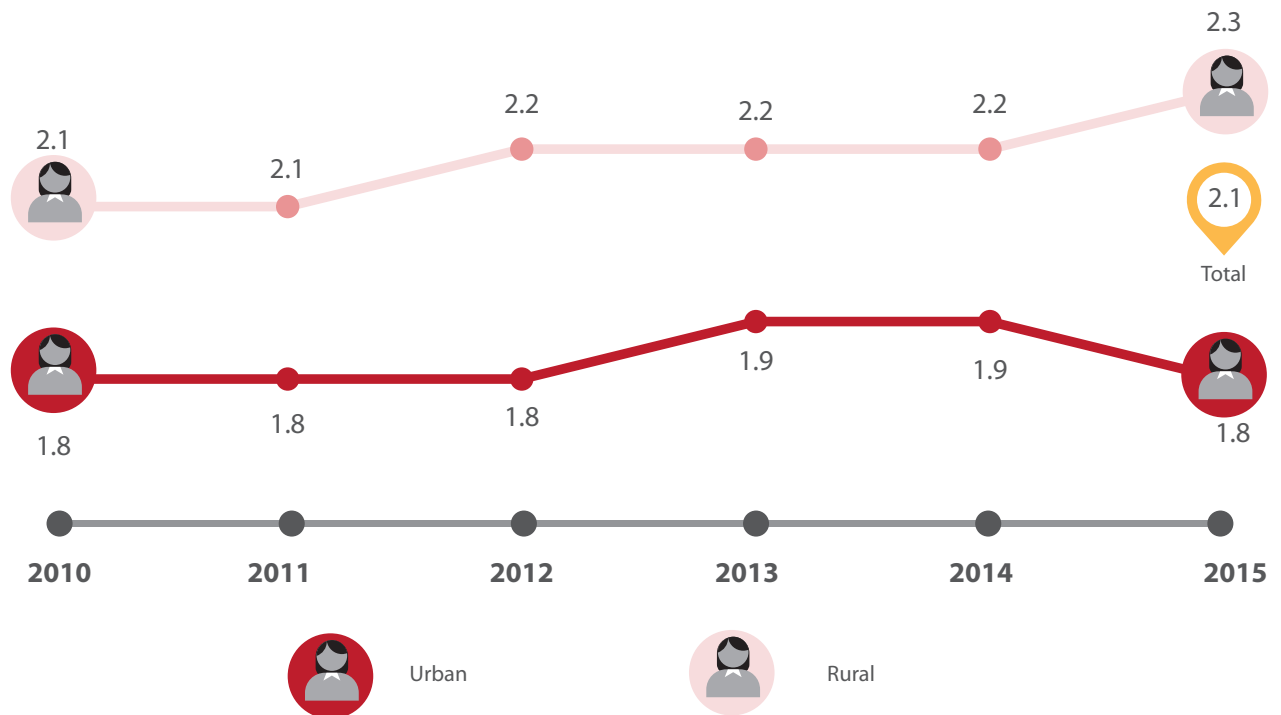


Wealth index quintiles



Figure 4.2:
Total fertility rate by urban and rural, 2010 - 2015

Unit: Number of children/a woman



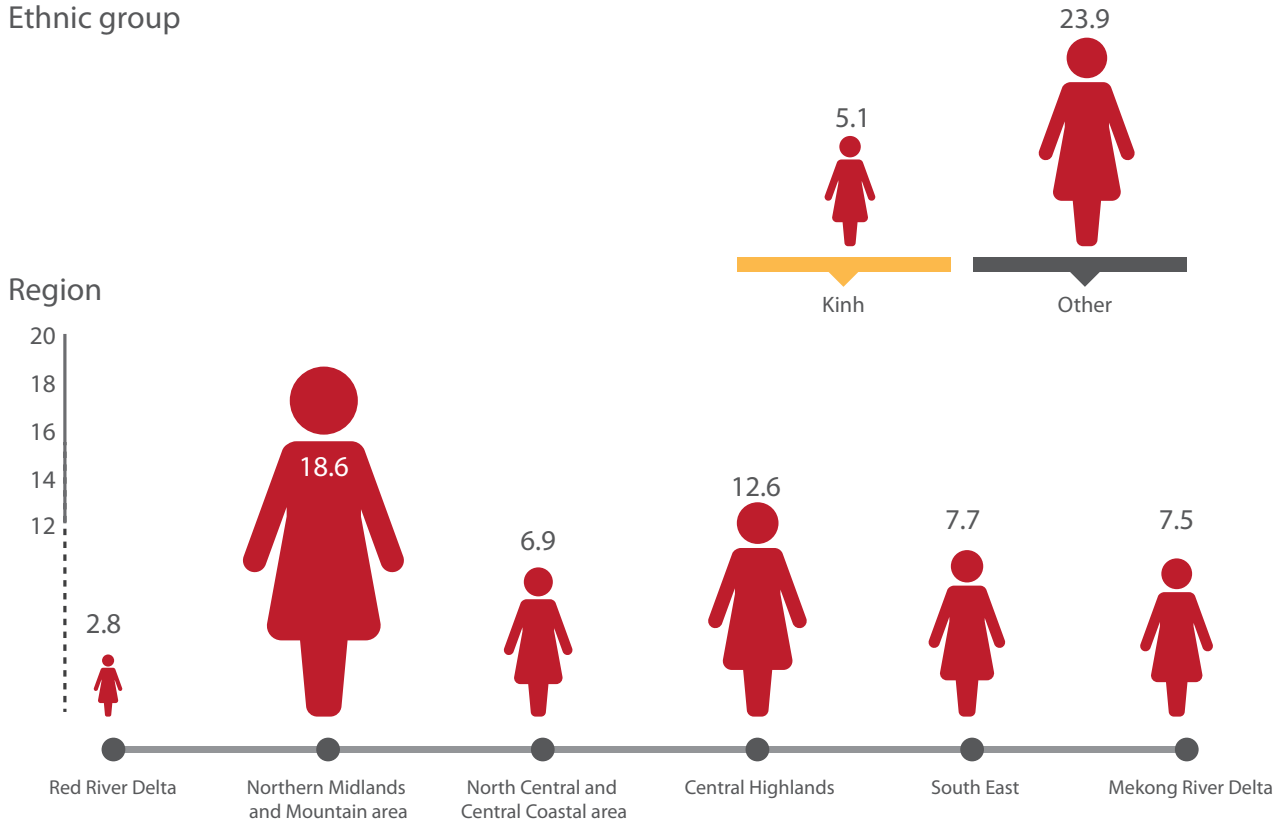
Source: GSO, Population change and family planning surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015, Intercensal population and housing survey, 2014

Figure 4.3:

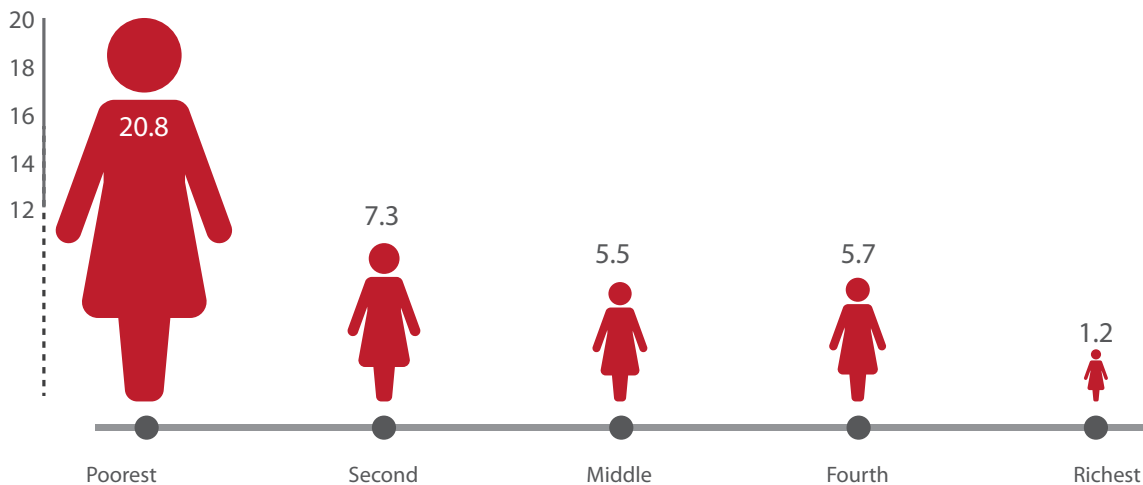
Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who are currently pregnant or have given birth, 2014

Unit: %

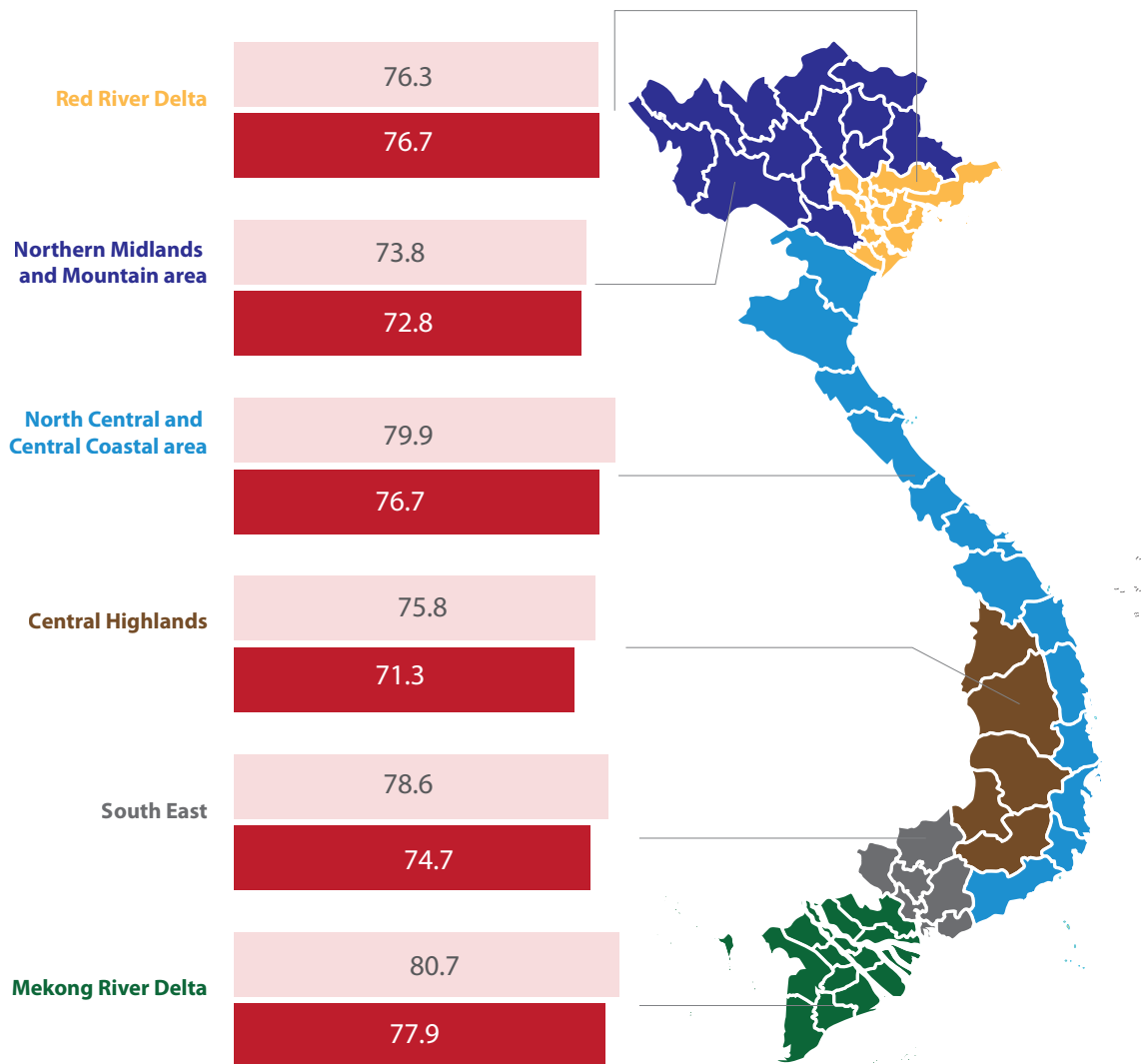
Ethnic group



Living quintiles



Region



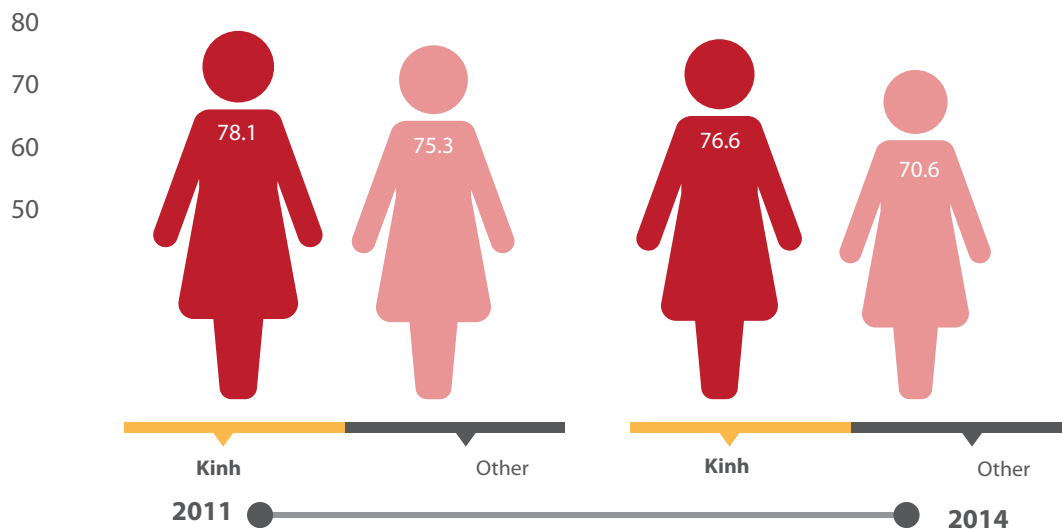
Source: MICS 2014

Figure 4.4:

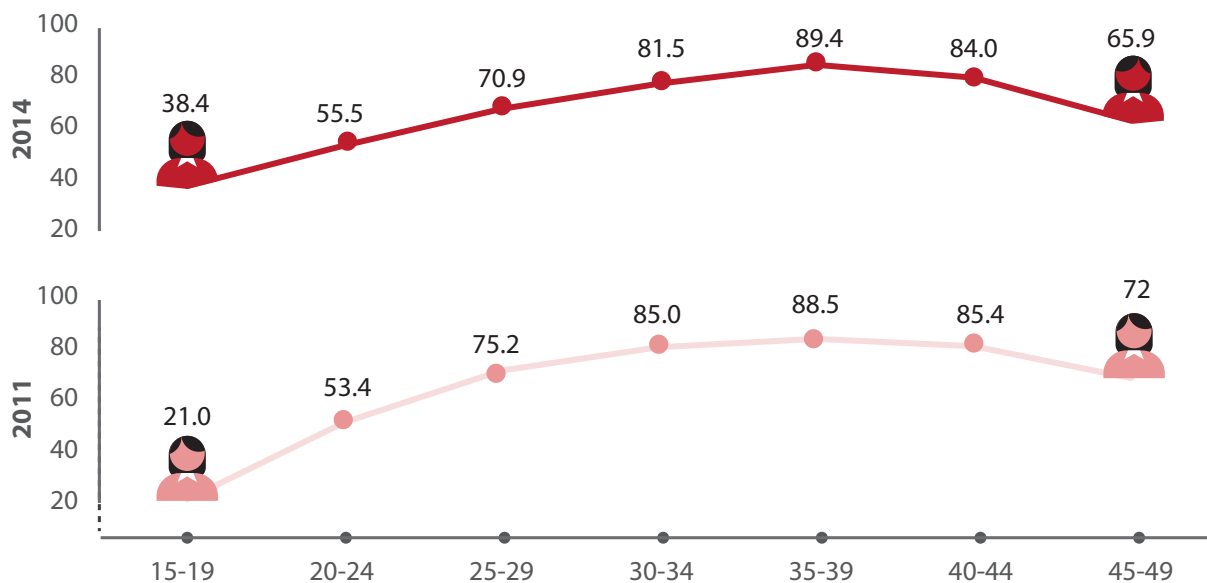
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using a contraceptive method, 2011 and 2014

Unit: %

Ethnic group



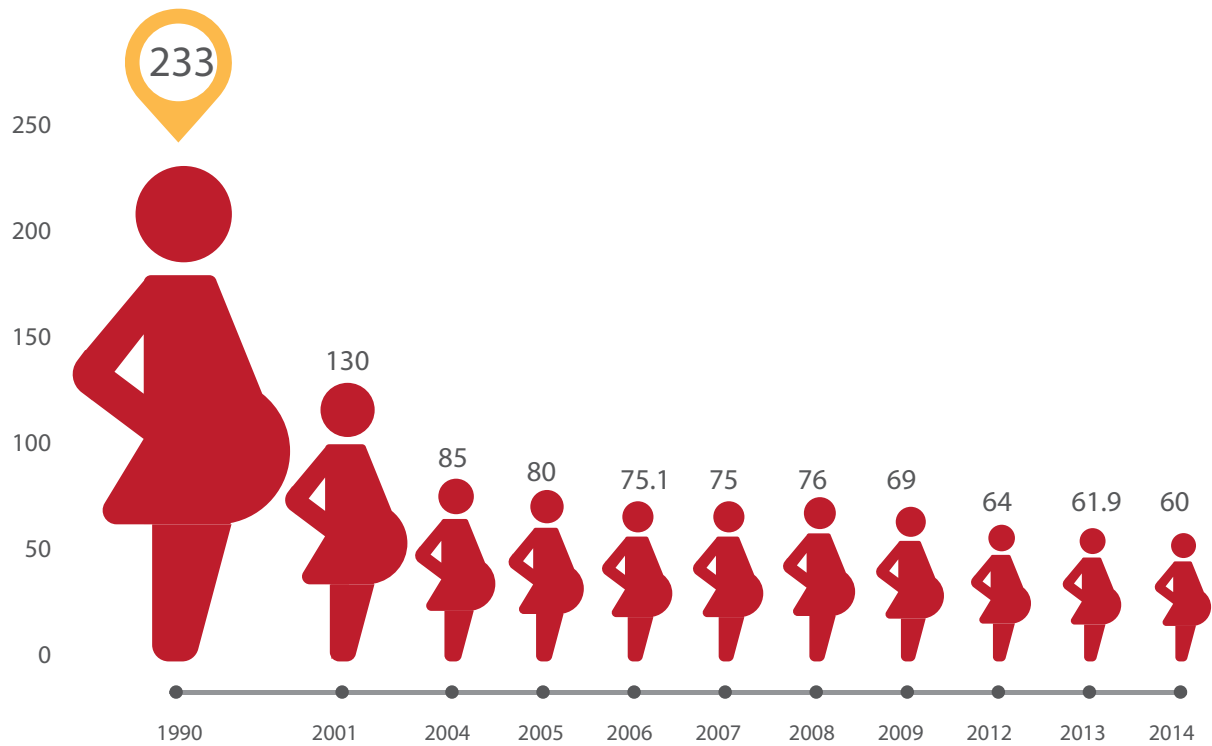
Age group



Source: MICS 2014

Figure 4.5:
Maternal mortality related to pregnancy, 1990 to 2014

Unit: Case/100,000 live births

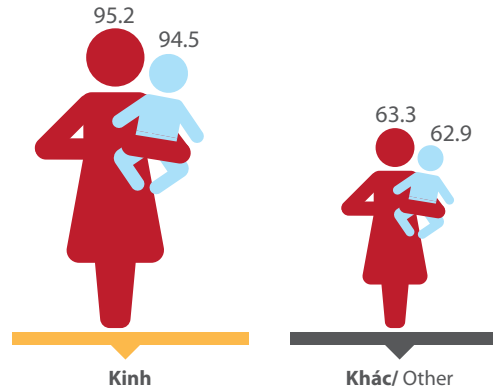


Source: Ministry of Health

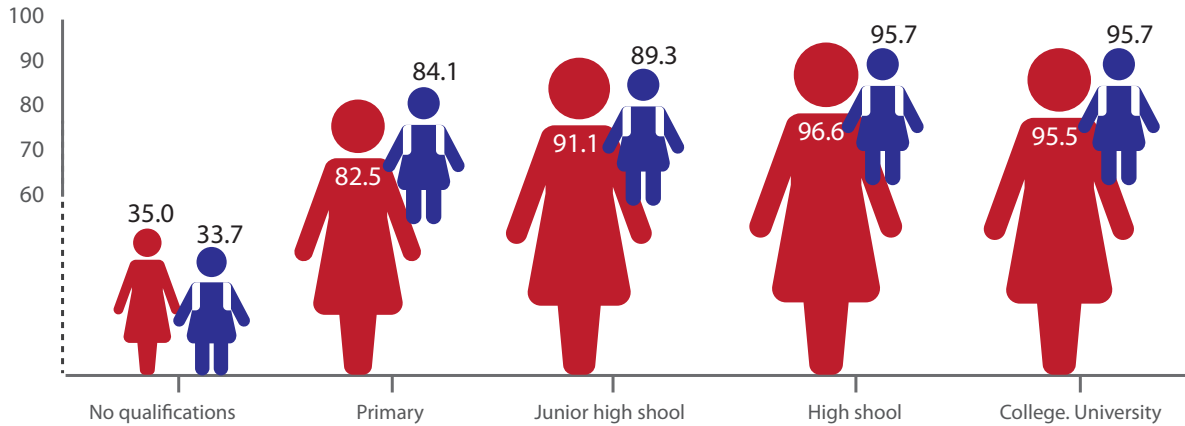
Figure 4.6:
 Percentage of women and children who received health examination post-partum, 2014

Unit: %

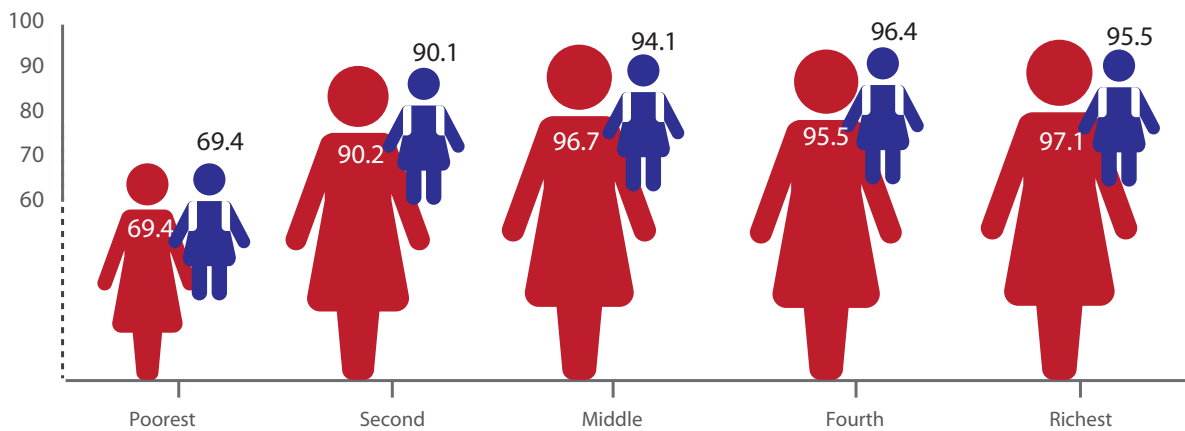
Ethnic group



Mother's education



Living quintiles



Source: MICS 2014

Figure 4.7:

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have received at least 3 of antenatal consultations during pregnancy, 2014

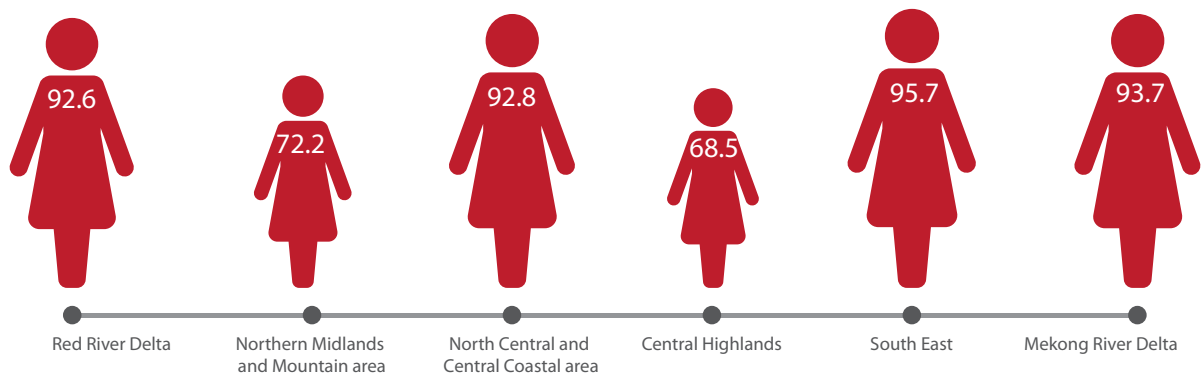
Unit: %

Ethnic group

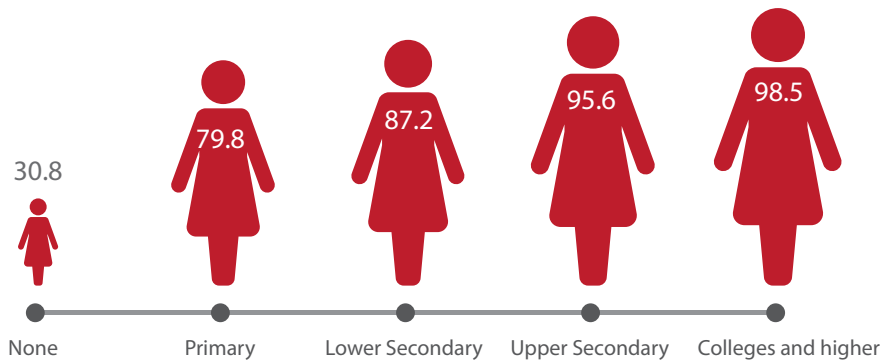
Urban. rural



Region



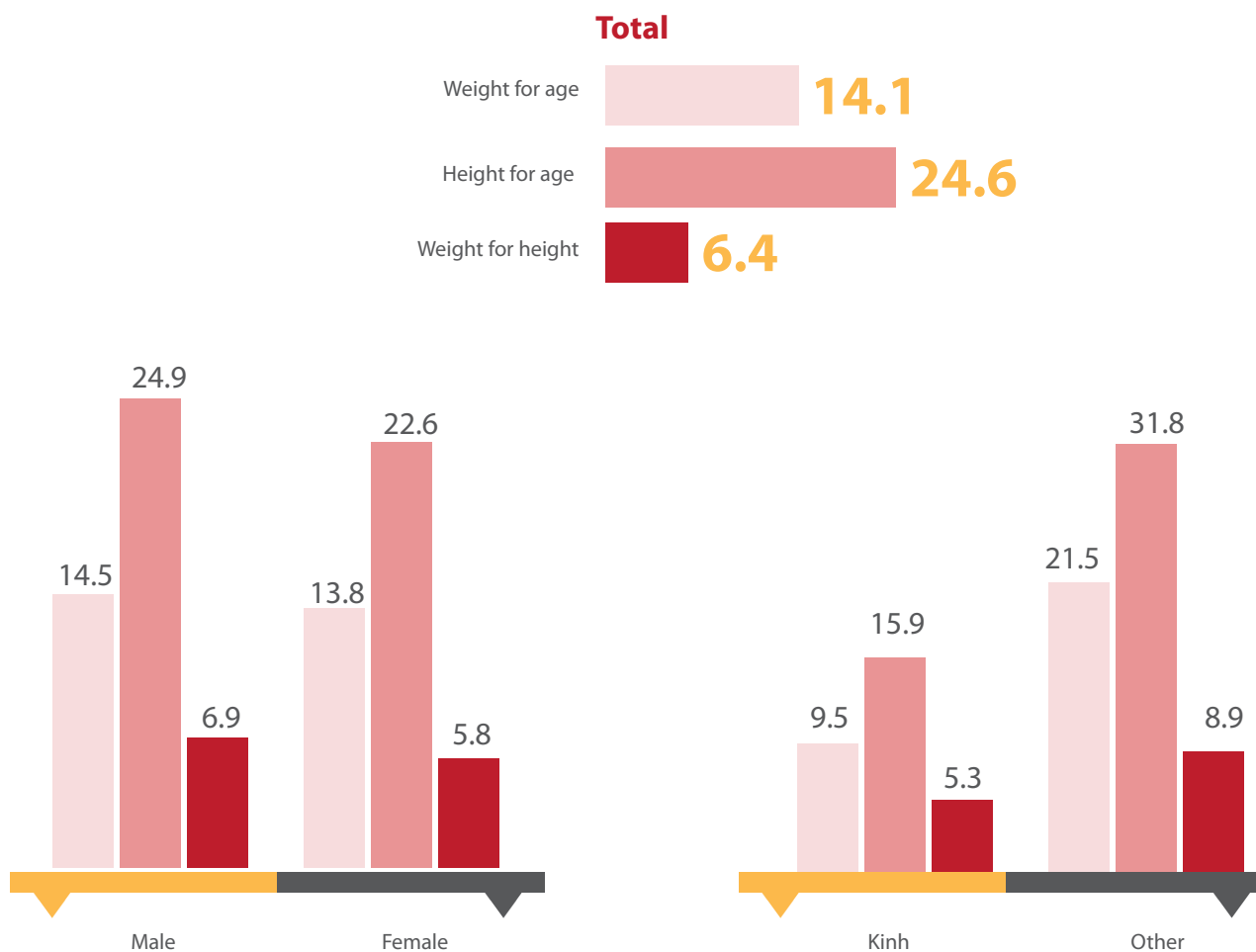
Education



Source: MICS 2014

Figure 4.8:
Percentage of children under age five who are malnourished, 2015

Unit: %

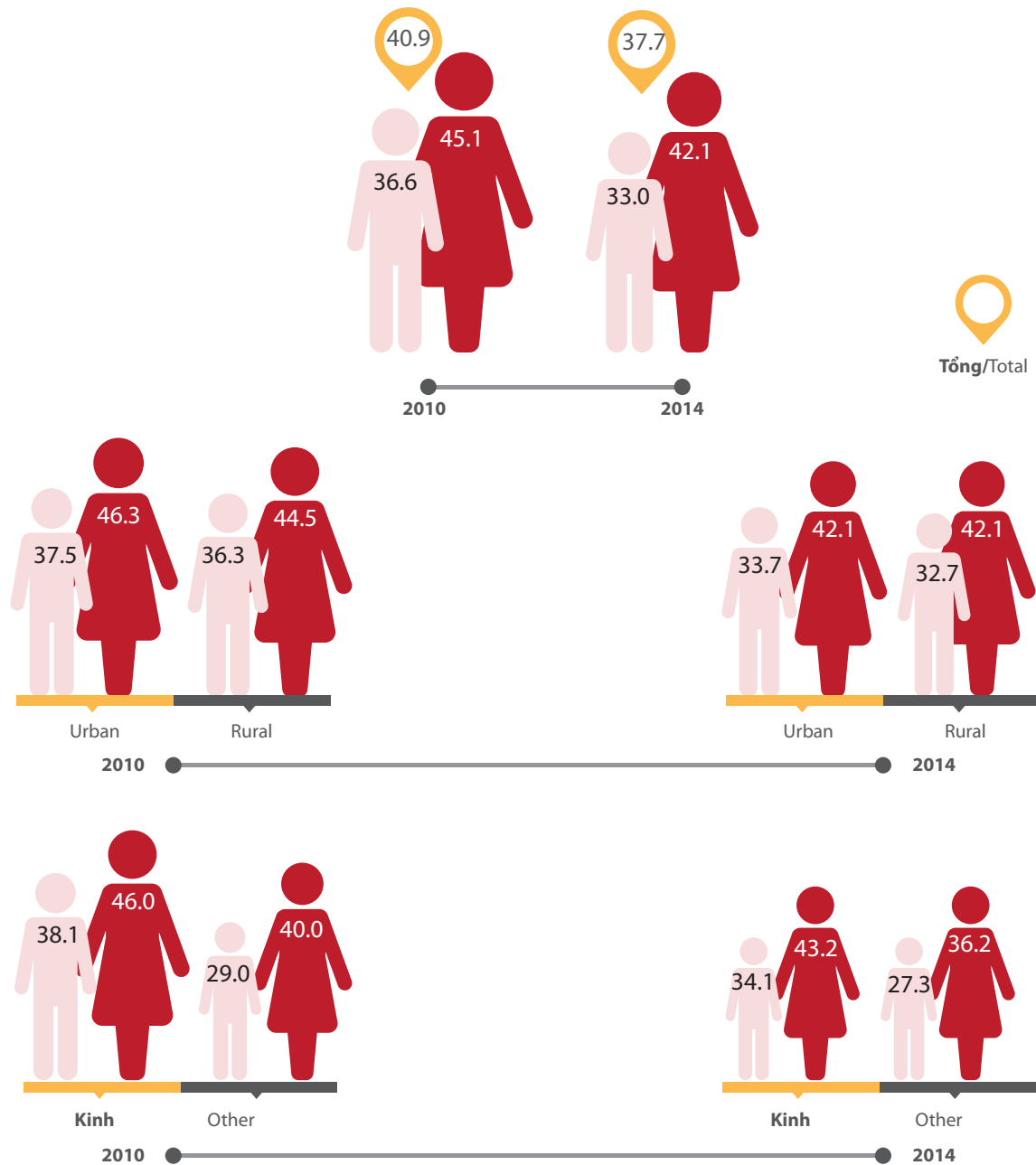


Source: National Institute of Nutrition

Figure 4.9:

Percentage of people having health treatment in the last 12 months, by sex, 2010 and 2014

Unit: %

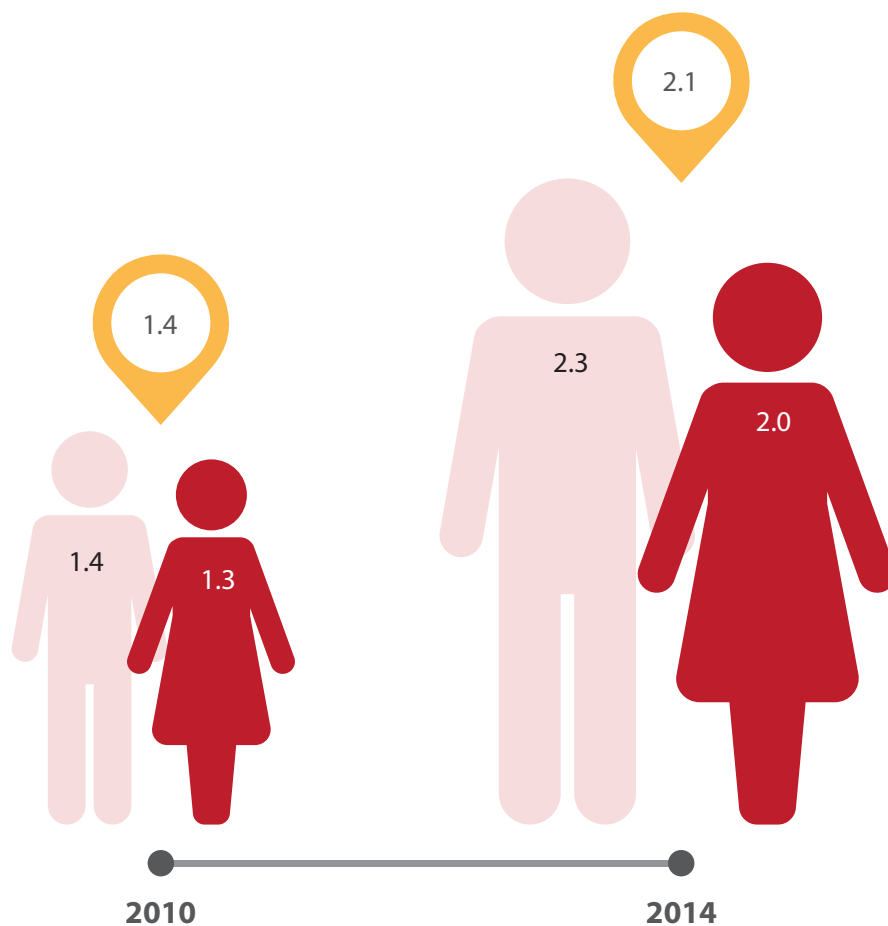


Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard surveys 2010 and 2014.

Figure 4.10:

Health expenditure per person for medical care in the past 12 months, by sex, 2010 and 2014

Unit: Million VND

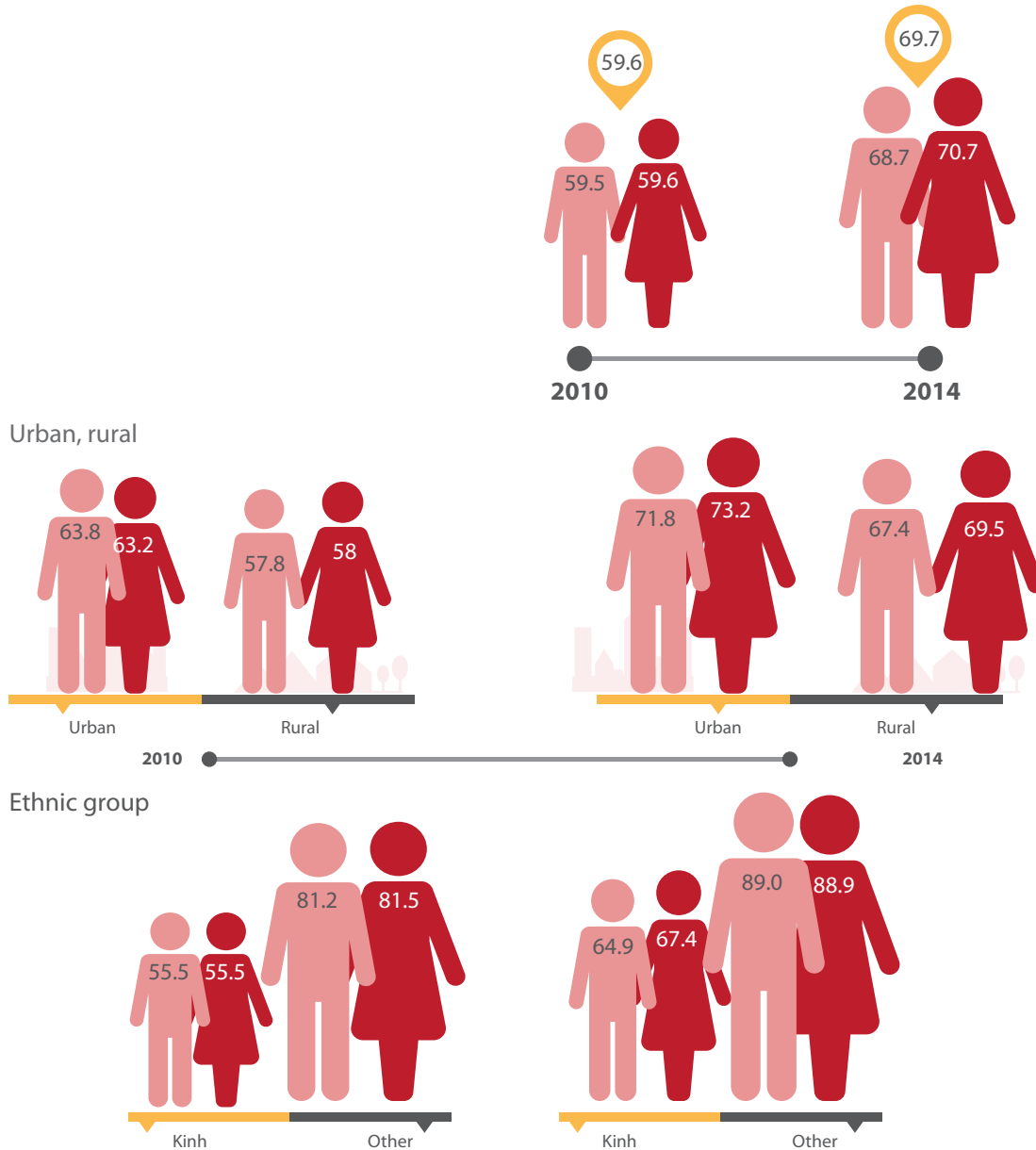


Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Surveys 2010 and 2014

Figure 4.11:

The percentage of people with health insurance or healthcards for free medical care in the past 12 months, by sex, 2010 and 2014

Unit: %

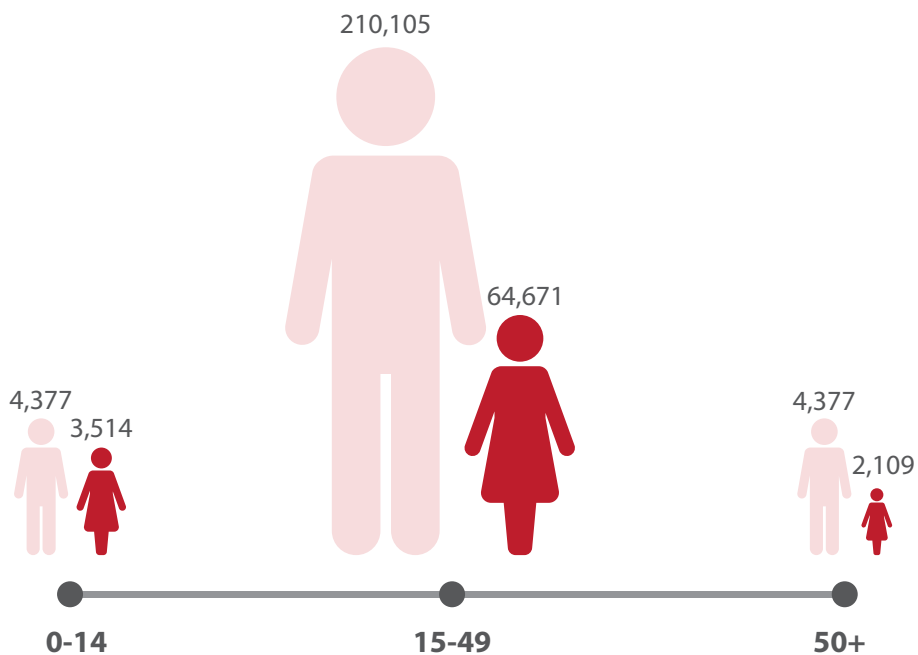


Source: GSO, Viet Nam Household Living Standard Surveys 2010 and 2014

Figure 4.12:

Cumulative number of people living with HIV diagnosed by 31/12/2015, by sex and age groups

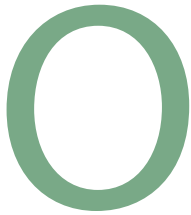
Unit: people



Source: Ministry of Health, 2015

5

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT



Over the 2010-2015 period, the labour force in Viet Nam continuously increased. In 2015, the labour force increase over 3.1 million from 2010 to reach 54 million persons (male, 27.8 million; female, 26.1 million).

The percentage of labour force participation of females in Viet Nam is high in comparison with other countries in the region and globally. In 2015, the percentage of female labour force participation increased by 72.9 per cent, lower than the rate of male at 83 per cent (Figures 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4)

The percentage of unskilled unqualified labour active in economy in Viet Nam is high, reaching 85.4 per cent in 2010. From 2011 to 2015, this rate decreased gradually, to reach 80.1 per cent in 2015 (77.6 per cent, male; 82.7 per cent, female). The data show a major challenge in rural areas when nearly 90 per cent of the labour force was untrained, especially females. The percentage of trained females in the labour force in 2015 only accounted for 17.8 per cent. This rate is particularly low for females working in rural areas (10.7 per cent); in agriculture, fisheries and forestry (3.1 per cent); and in business services and production individuals and households (5.3 per cent).

Although the trend of shifting labour from the agricultural sector to non-agriculture sectors has been constant in recent years, to date, agriculture is still an important economic sector that creates nearly half of all jobs in Viet Nam. In 2010-2015, more female than male workers moved out of the agricultural sector. In 2010, the share of female and male labour in the agricultural sector was 51.2 per cent and 46.4 per cent, respectively; in 2015, this rate decreased to 45.5 per cent and 42.7 per cent, respectively (Figure 5.6).

There were less women than men employed in the formal market. In 2015, 39.6 per cent of men under formal work contracts against only 32 per cent for females. Similarly, the percentage of owners of businesses who provide products and services is 3.9 per cent, much higher than the 1.9 per cent rate for females. In contrast to this trend, the percentage of male workers in unpaid household work only accounted for 11.4 per cent, much lower than the 23.3 per cent rate for females.

With over 1 million unemployed persons in 2015, the risk of unemployment is concentrated more in urban areas and among youth (two age groups, 15-19 and 20-24). Women aged 20–24 years face a greater risk of unemployment than males in the same age group.

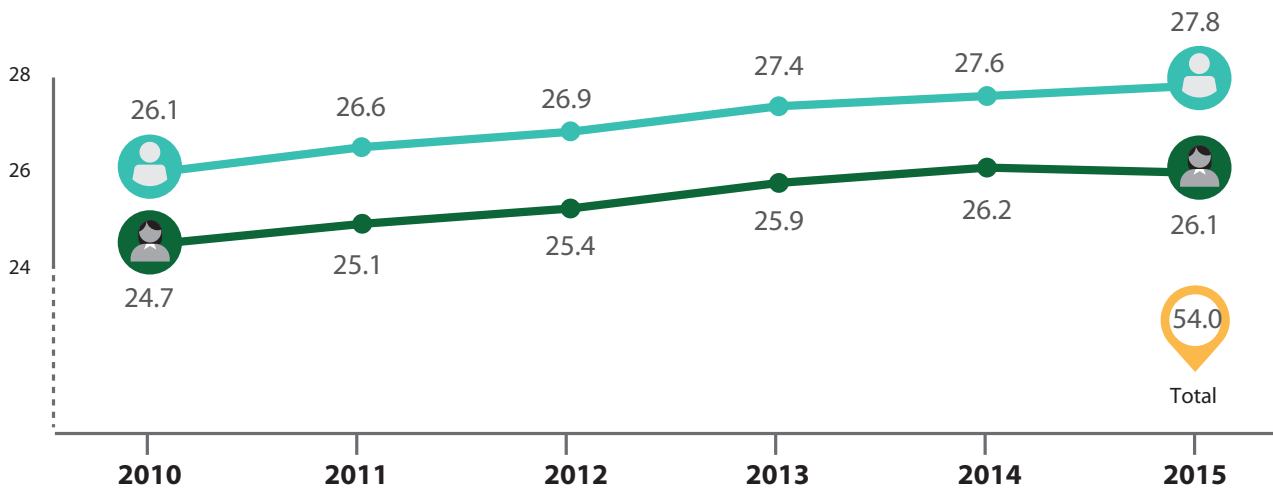
There is still a wage gap in the labour market. The average income of male workers is higher than that of females in almost sectors and fields. The largest wage gap is found in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector and in economic activity of individuals/business households.

(Figures 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14, 5.15, 5.16 and 5.17).

In 2013, one of four enterprises was headed by a female director or female enterprise owner. This rate is different among regions and between the Kinh ethnic group and other ethnic minority groups (Figure 5.18).

Figure 5.1:
Labour force by sex from 2010 - 2015

Unit: Million persons



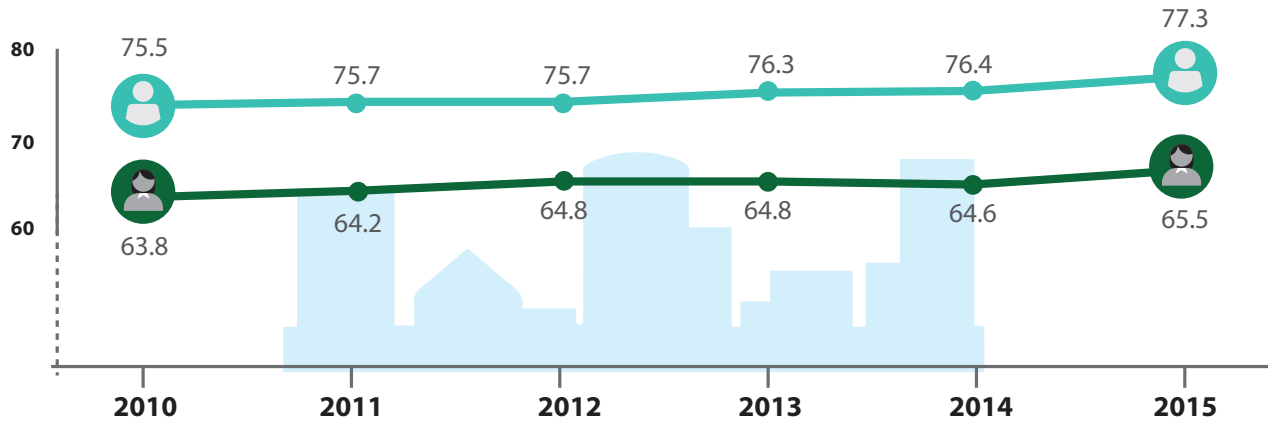
Note: *The labour force (currently active population) includes persons aged 15 and over who were employed (worked) and unemployed during the reference period (7 days preceding the survey)*

Source: *GSO, Labour force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015*

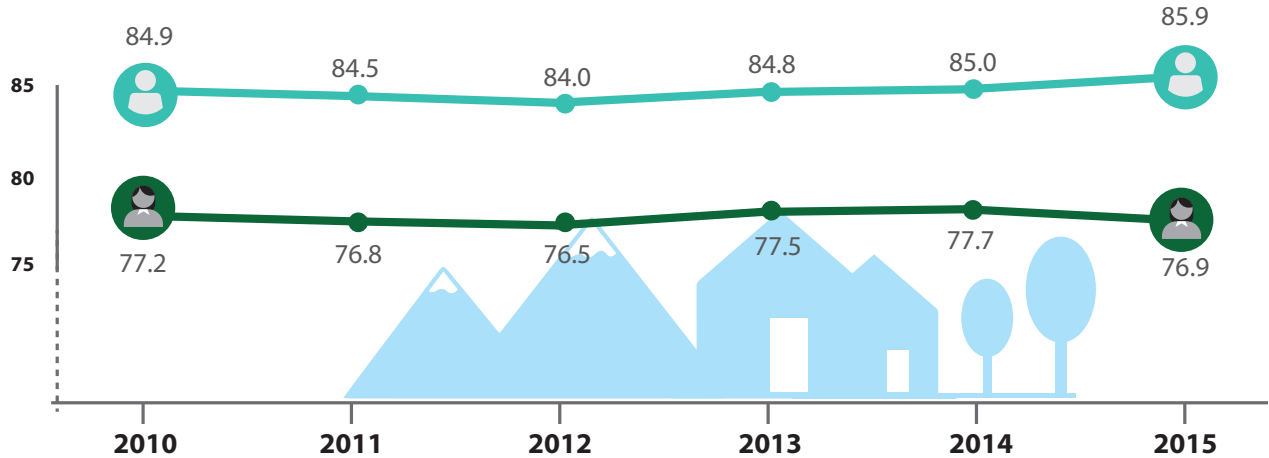
Figure 5.2:
Labour force participation rate, by sex from 2010 - 2015

Unit: %

Urban



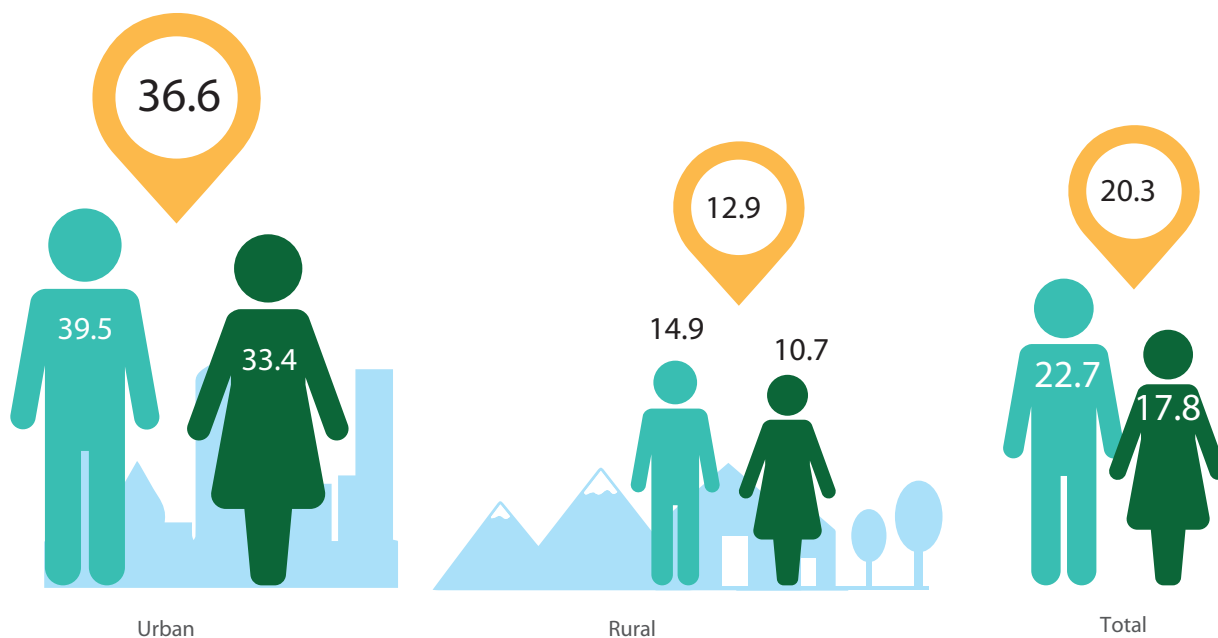
Rural



Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Figure 5.3:
Percentage of employment with technical qualifications, by sex and urban - rural, 2015

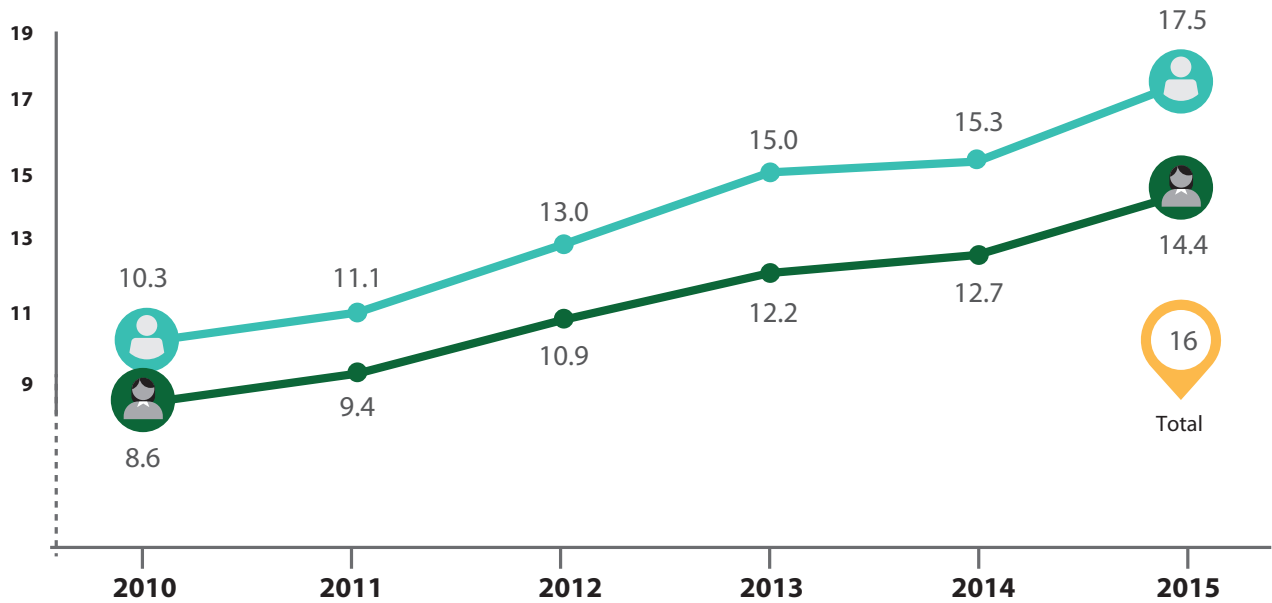
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Labour force survey, 2015

Figure 5.4:
 Percentage of Rural employment under 45 years of age with technical qualifications training, by sex from 2010 - 2015

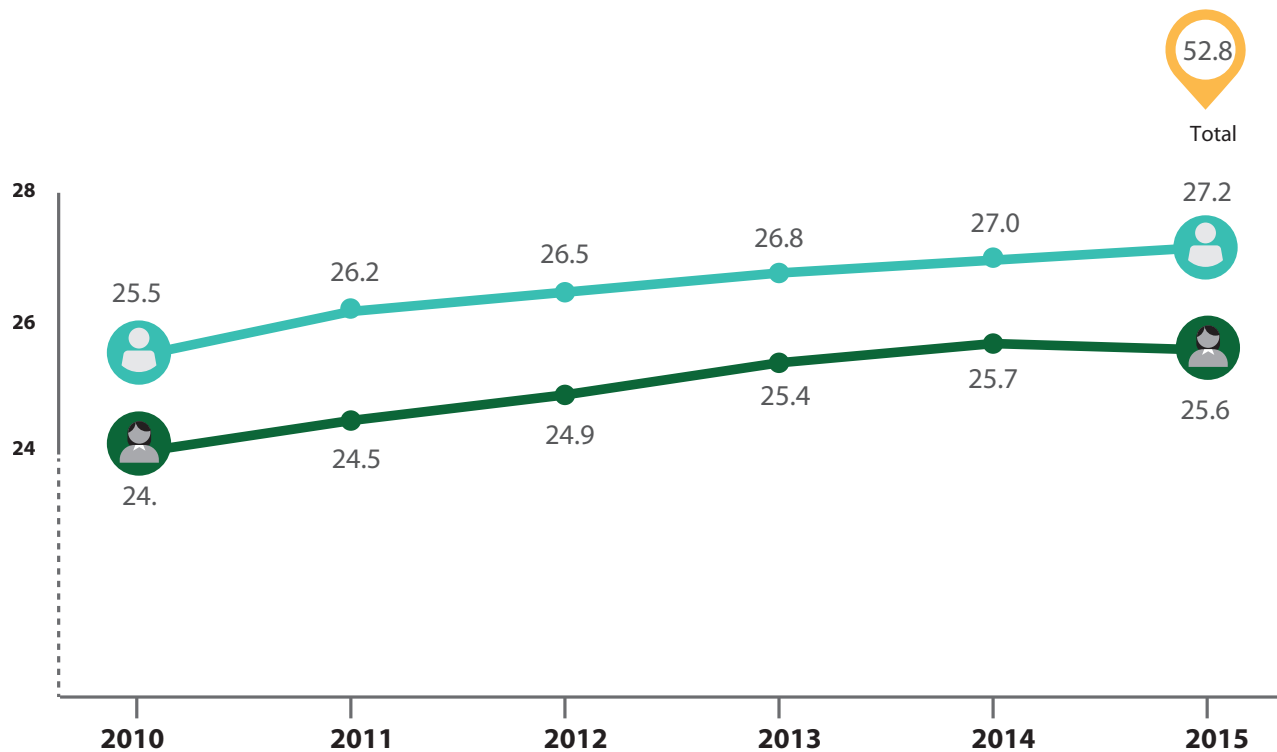
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Figure 5.5:
 Number of employees working in the economy, by sex, 2010 - 2015

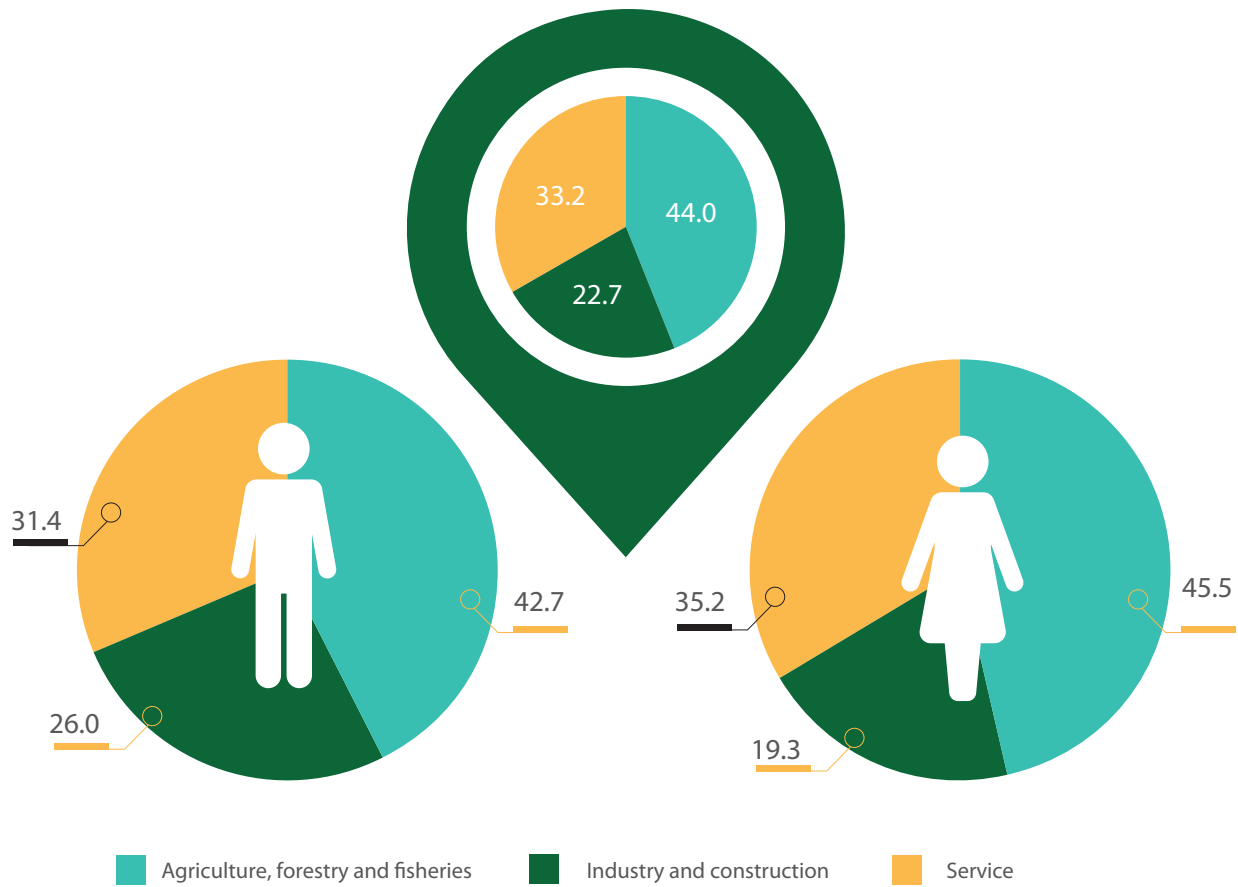
Unit: Million people



Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

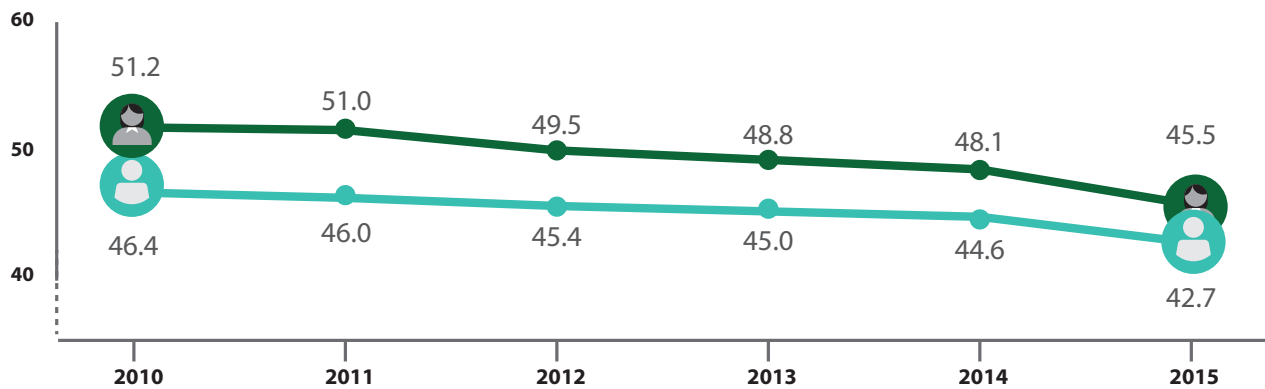
Figure 5.6:
Proportion of employment by economic sector by sex, 2015

Unit: %

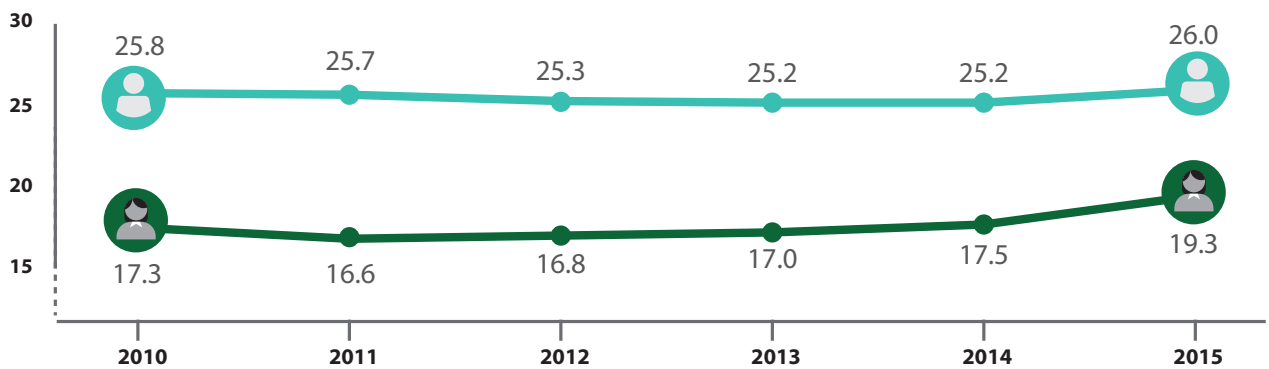


Source: GSO, Labour force survey, 2015

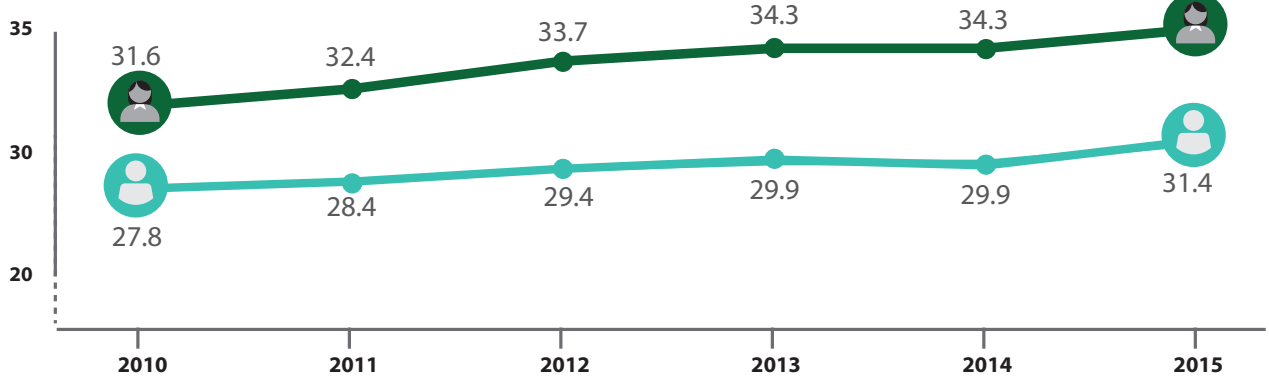
In agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 2010-2015



In industry and construction, 2010-2015



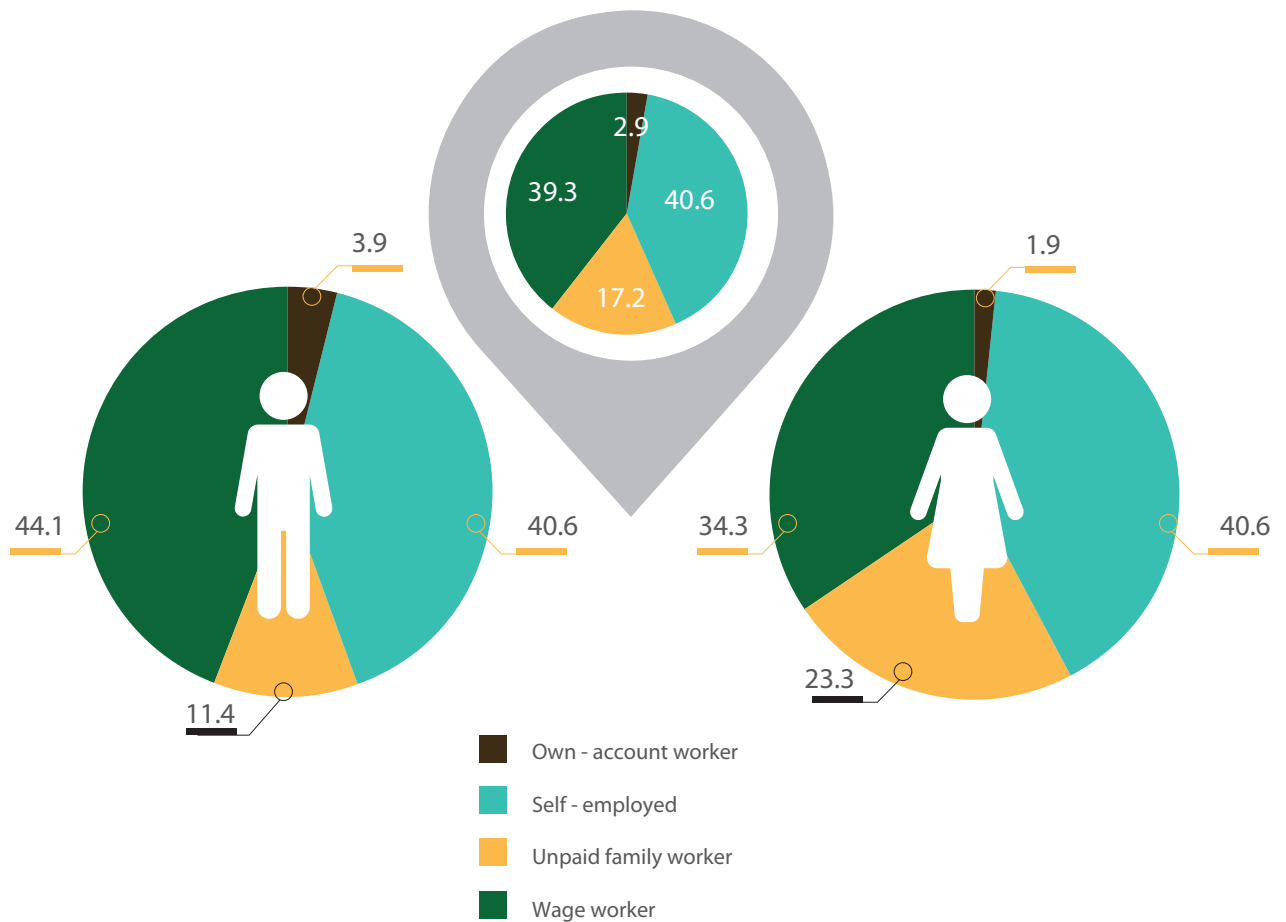
In service, 2010-2015



Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Figure 5.7:
Labor by sex and employment status, 2015

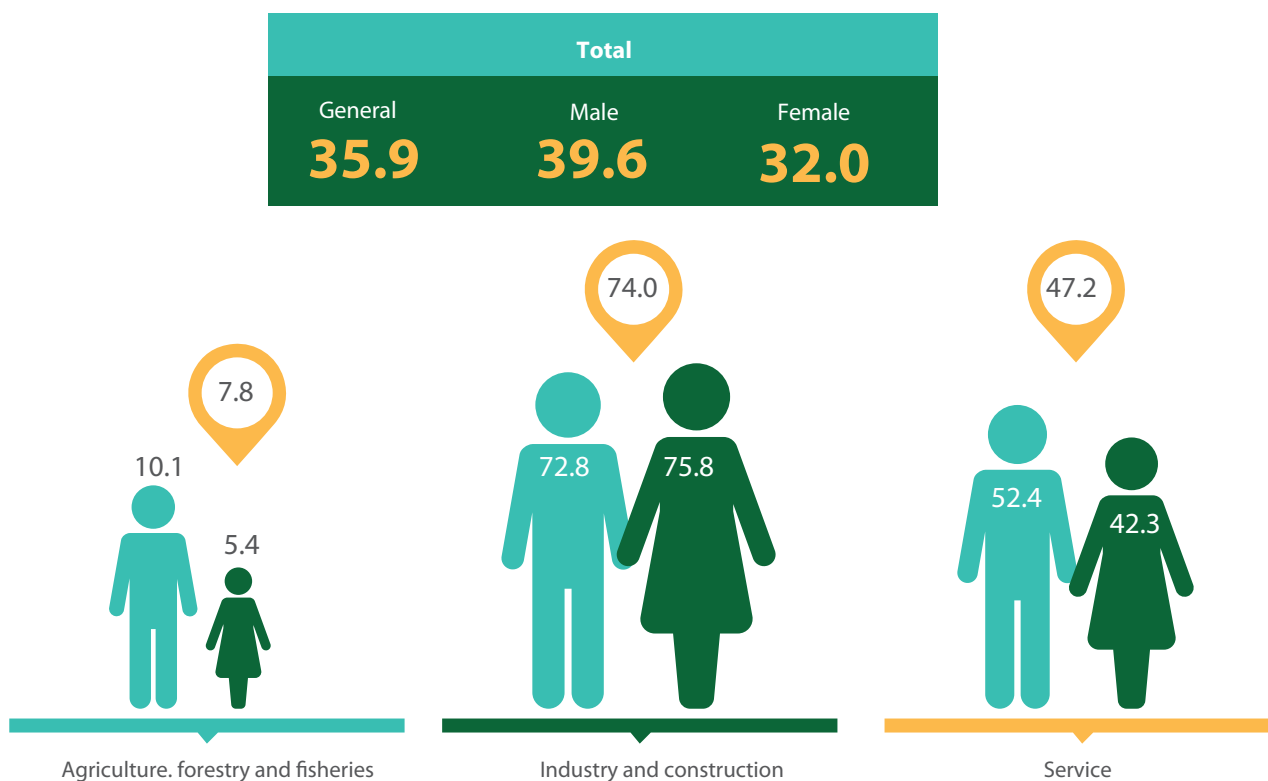
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Labour force survey, 2015

Figure 5.8:
Proportion of waged workers with labor contracts, by sex and economic sectors, 2015

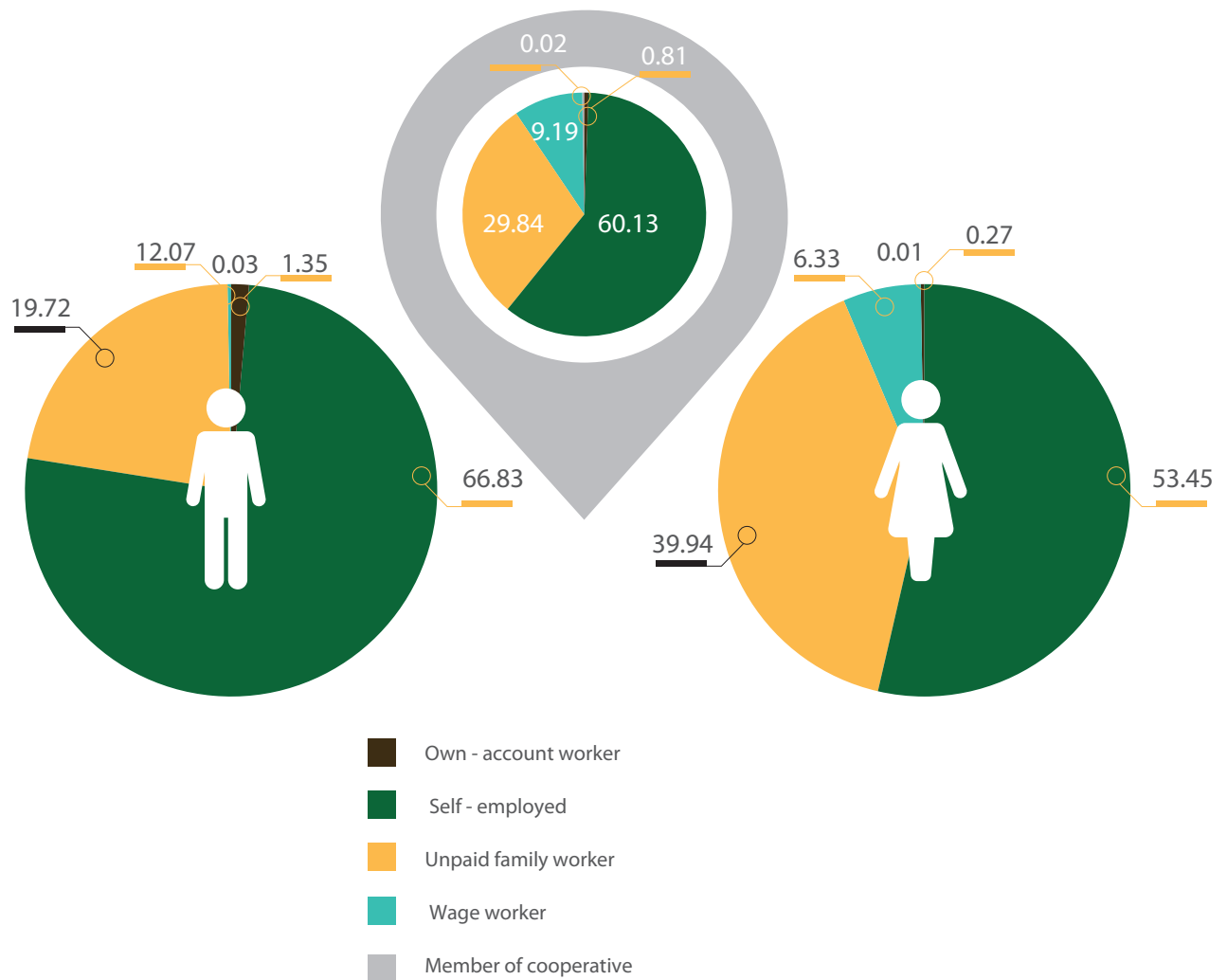
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Labour force survey, 2015

Figure 5.9:
The proportion of agricultural workers, by sex and employment status, 2015

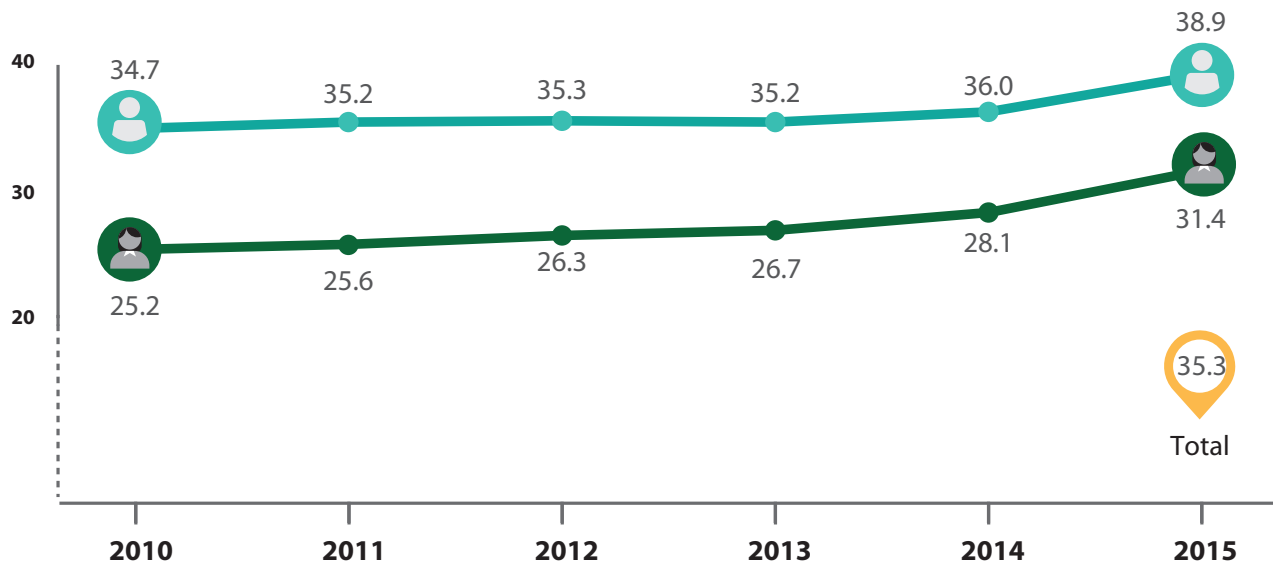
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Labour force survey, 2015

Figure 5.10:
Wage labor rate in nonagricultural sector out of total labor force, 2010 - 2015

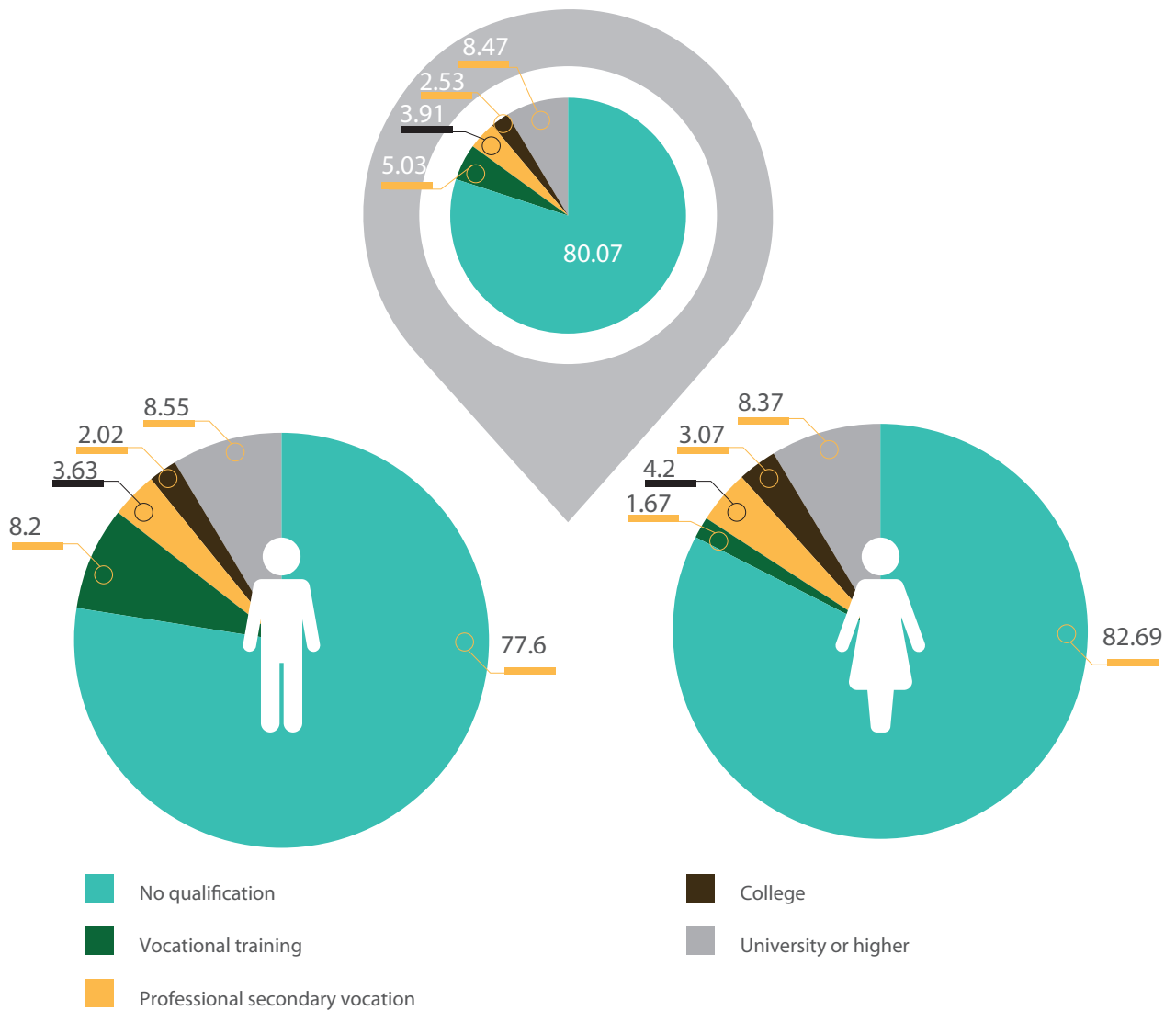
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Figure 5.11:
Wage labour rate in the non-agricultural sector out of the total labour force working in rural areas from 2010 - 2015

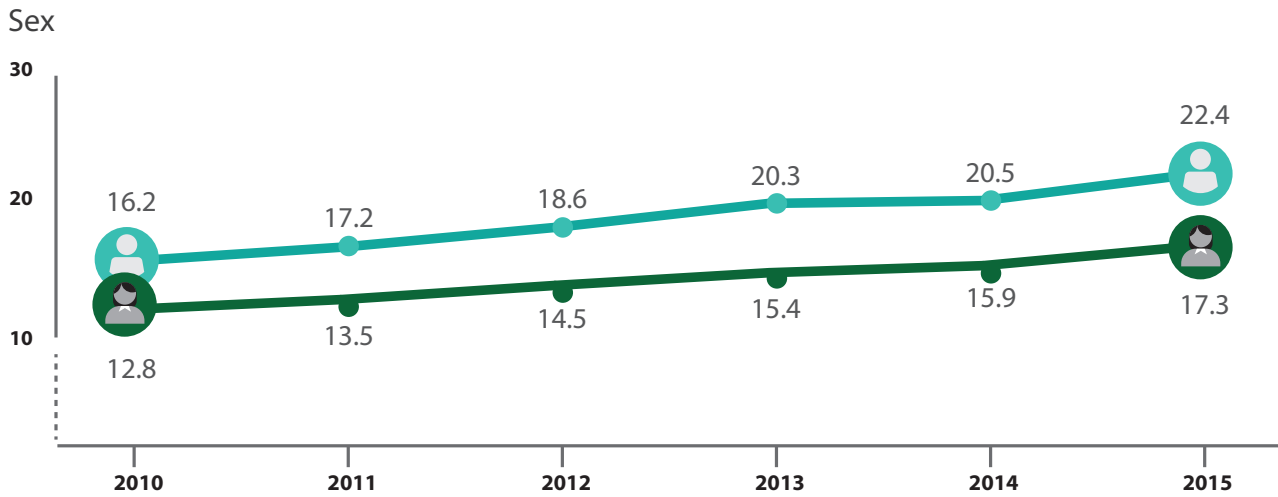
Unit: %



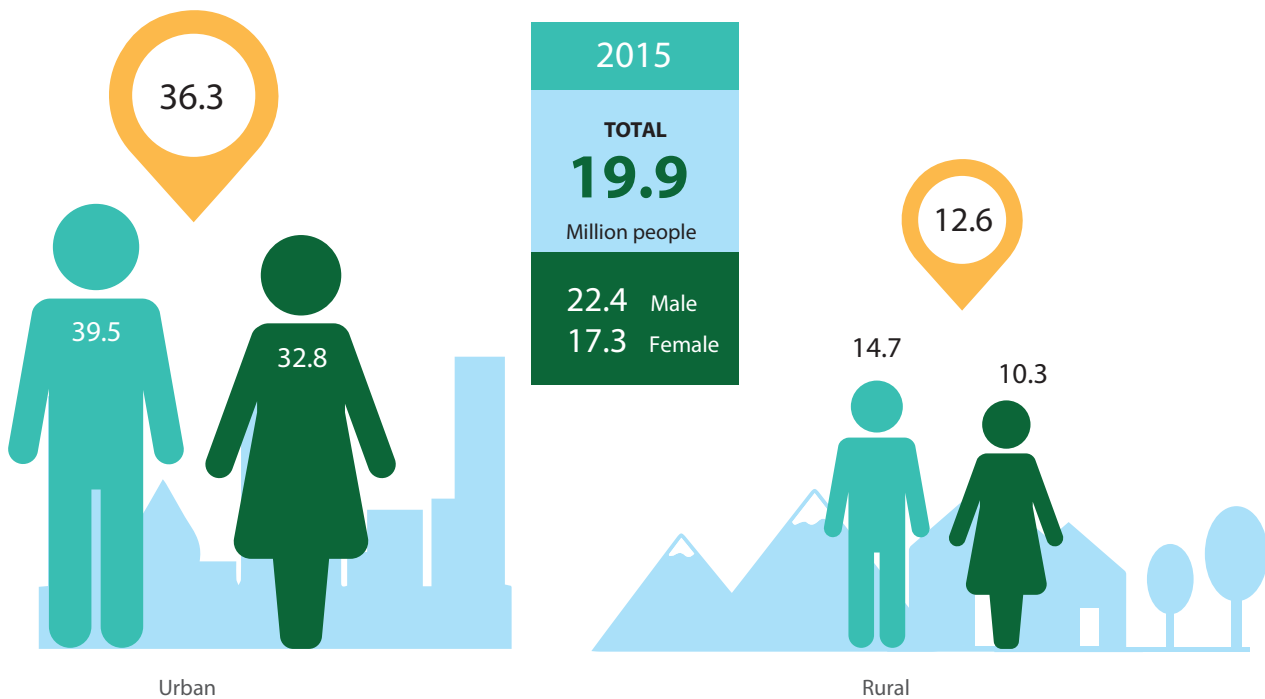
Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Figure 5.12:
Rate of employed persons who were trained with technical qualifications,
2010 - 2015

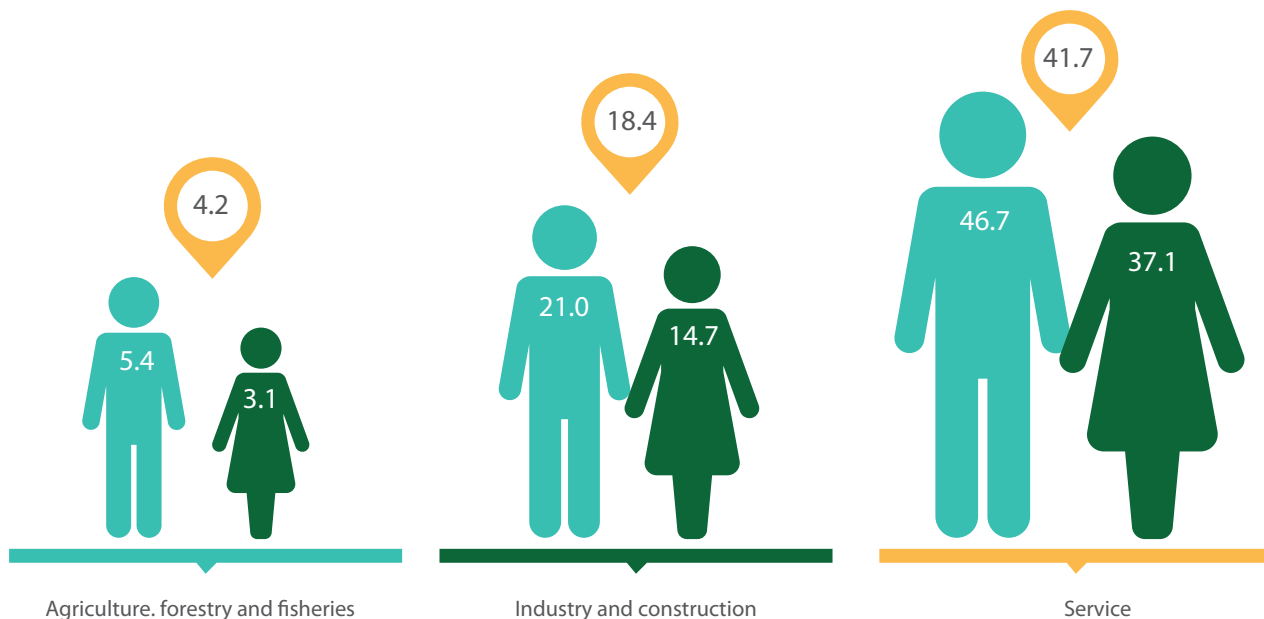
Unit: %



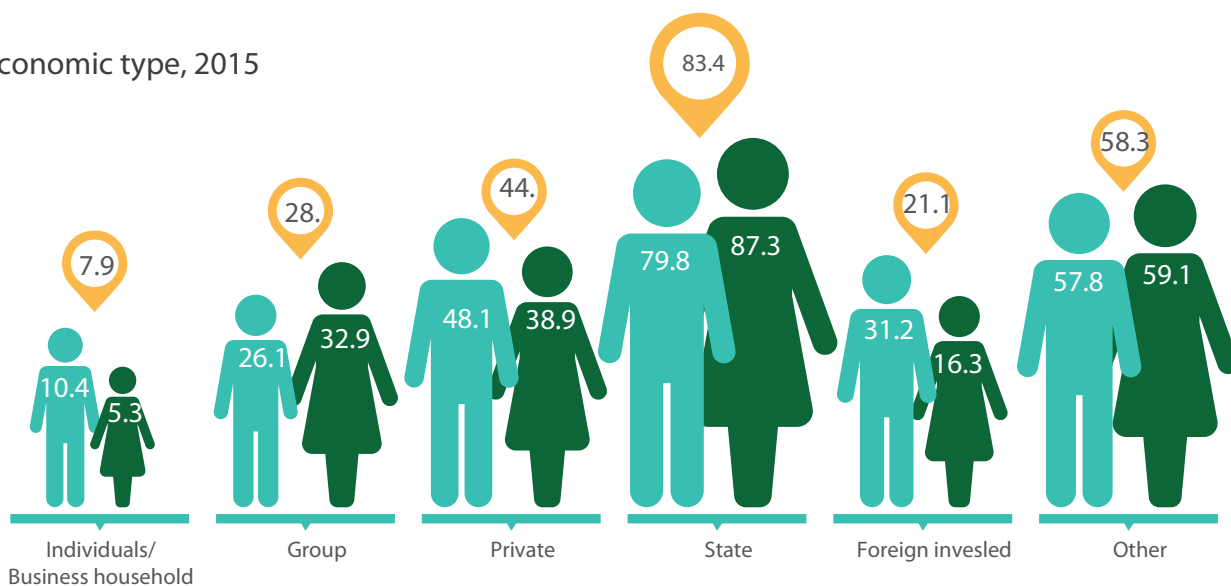
Urban and rural, 2015



Economic sector, 2015



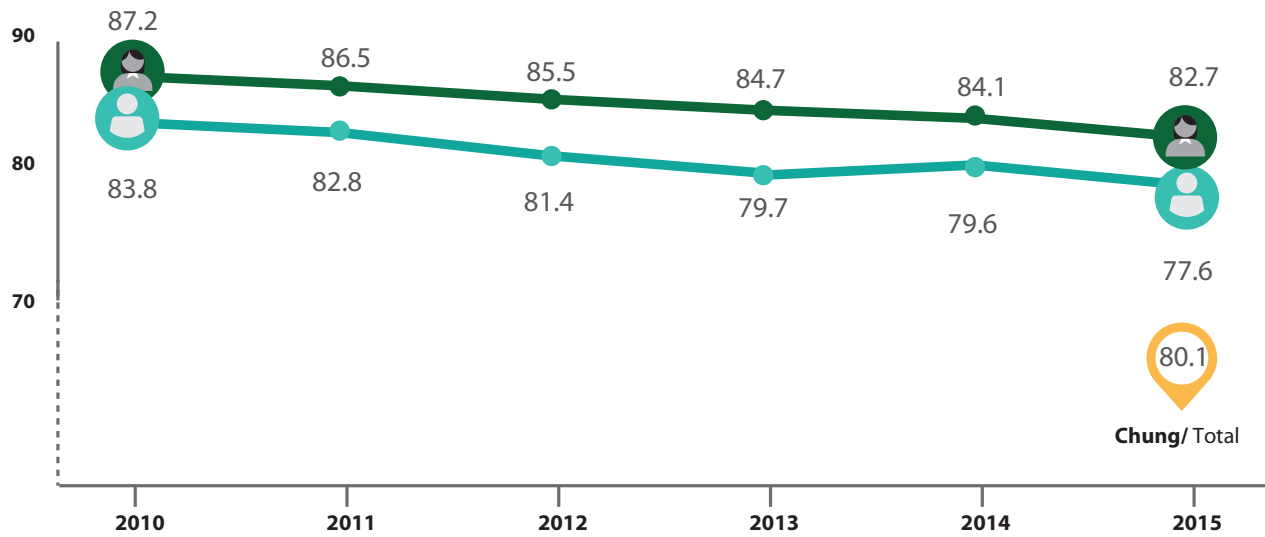
Economic type, 2015



Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Figure 5.13:
 Employees in economic sectors without technical qualifications, 2010 - 2015

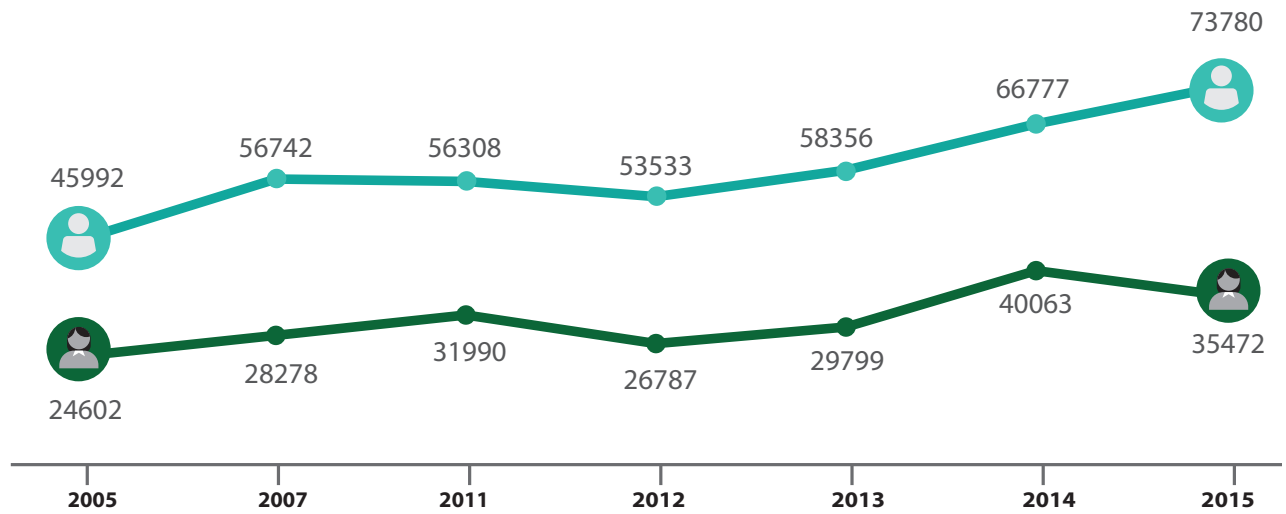
Unit: %



Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Figure 5.14:
Number of labours working overseas, by sex, 2005 - 2015

Unit: People

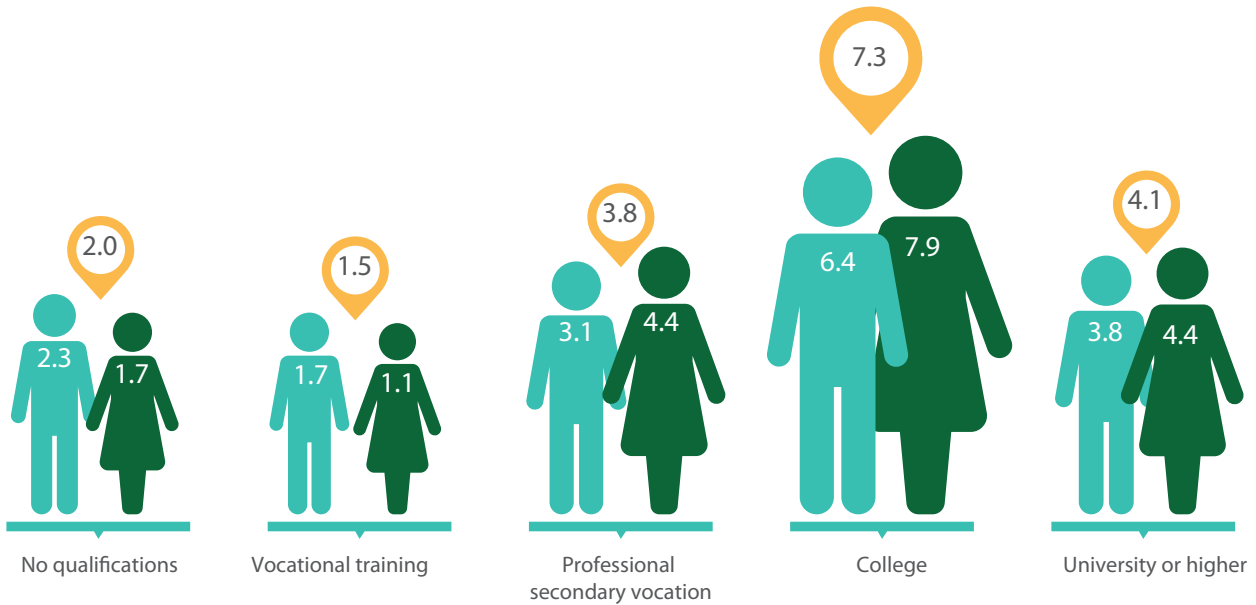


Source: MOLISA

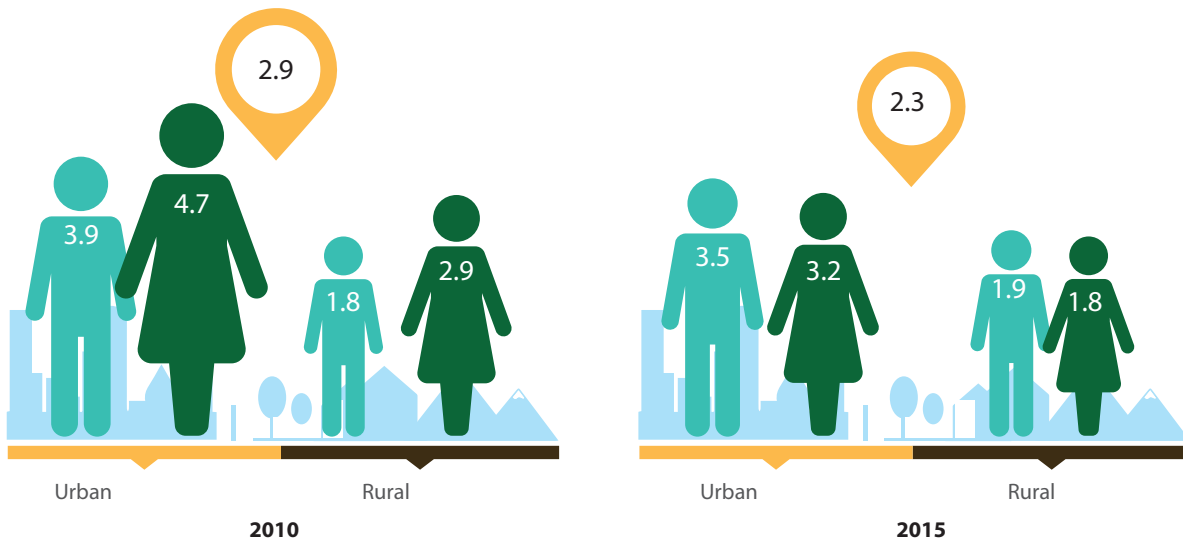
Figure 5.15:
Unemployment rate, by sex, 2010 and 2015

Unit: People

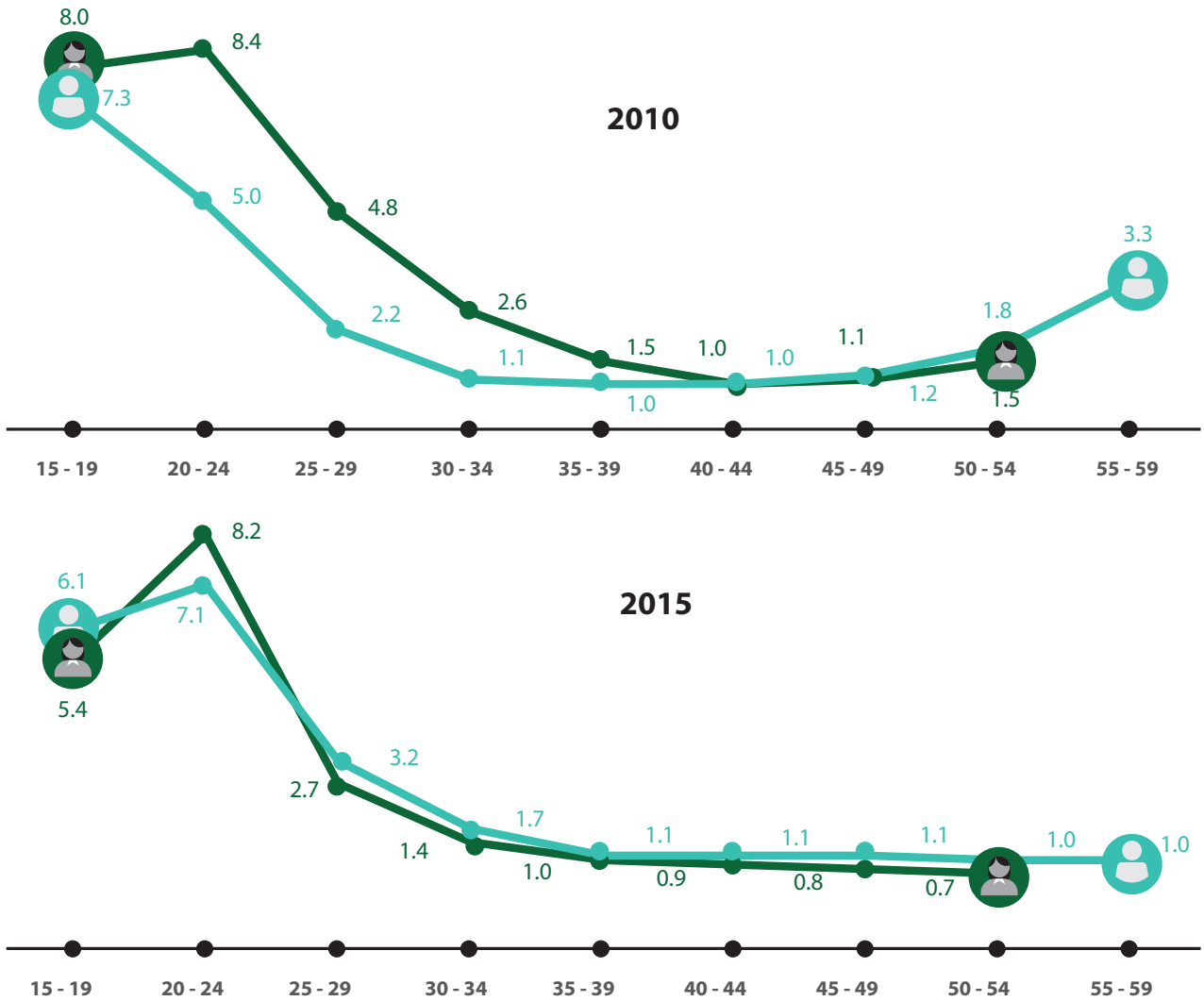
Technical qualifications, 2015



Urban and rural



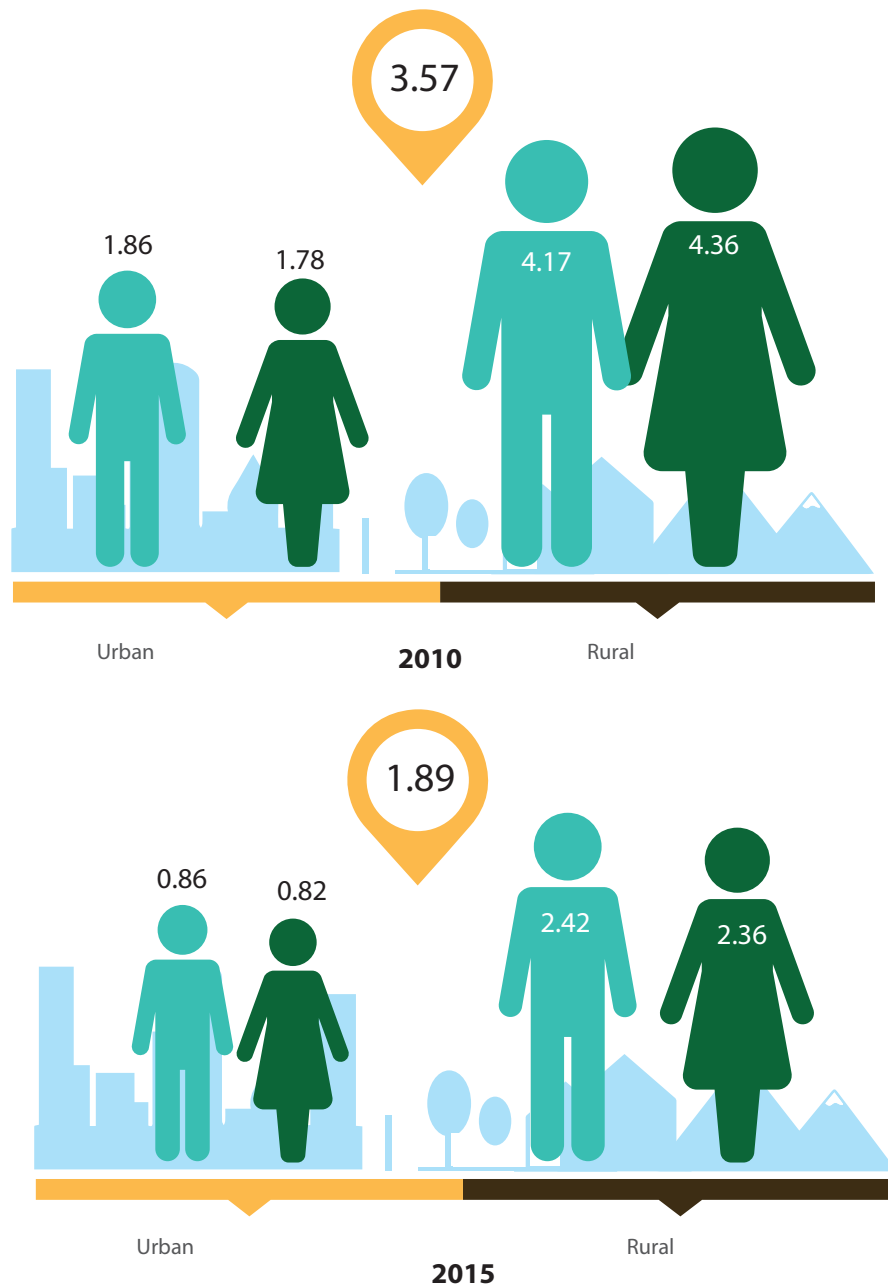
Age groups



Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010 and 2015

Figure 5.16:
Underemployment rate, by sex, 2010 and 2015

Unit: %

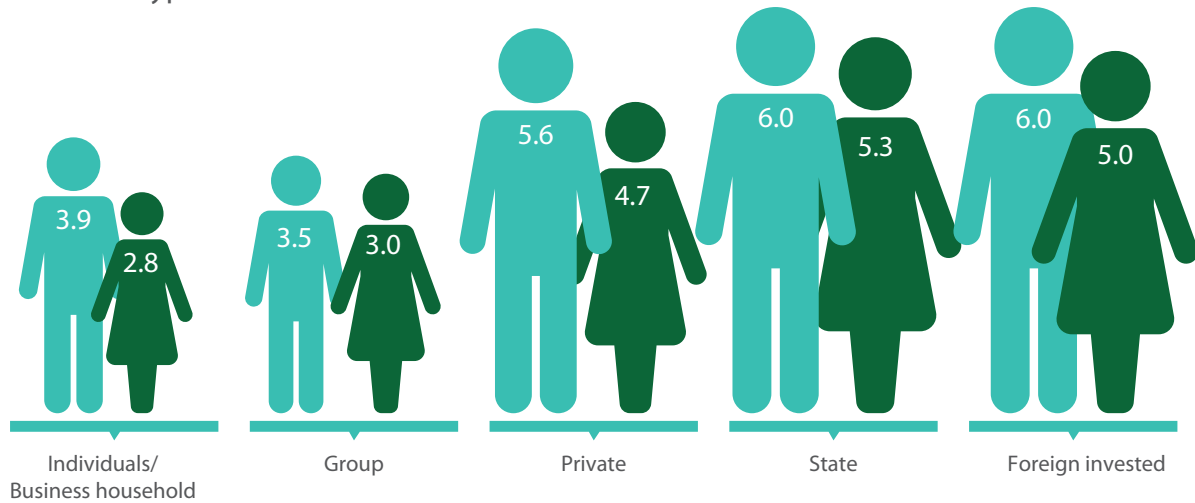


Source: GSO, Labour force surveys 2010 and 2015

Figure 5.17:
Gender gaps in wages, by sector 2015

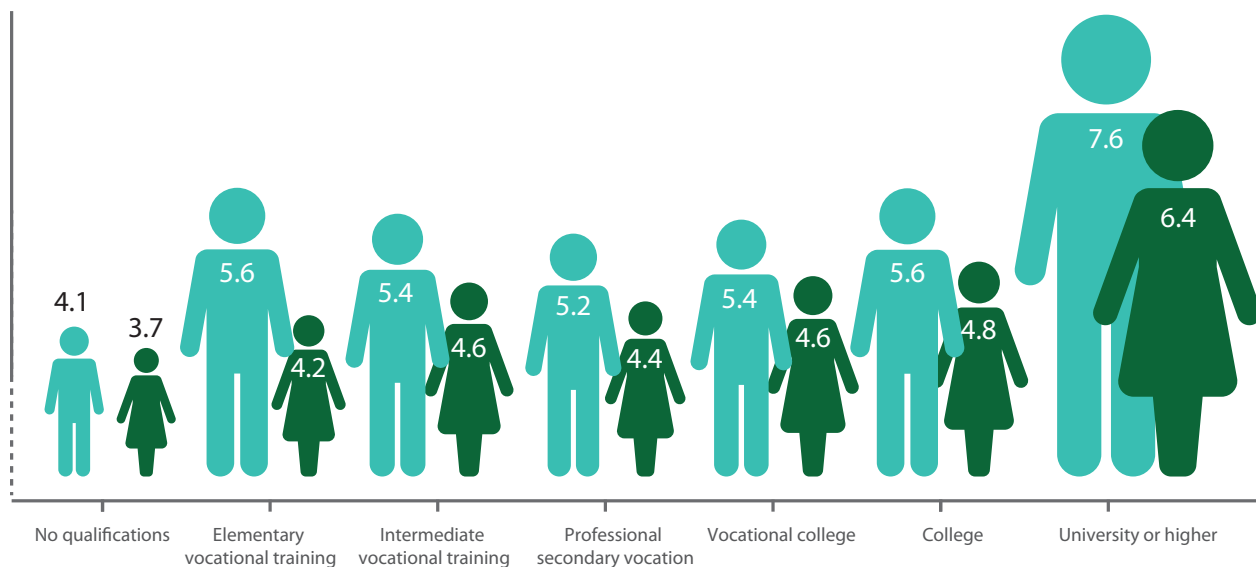
Unit: Million VND

Economic type

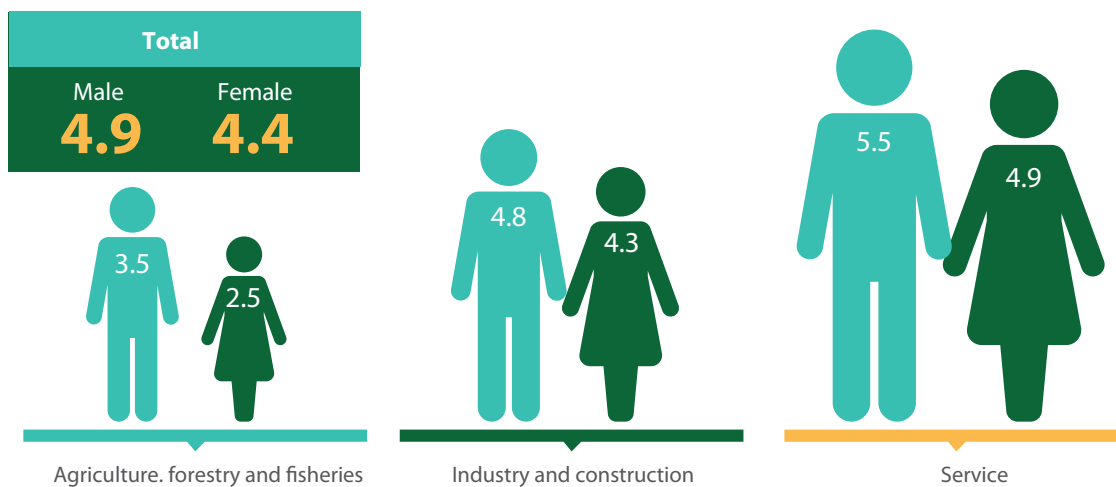


Source: GSO, Labour force survey, 2015

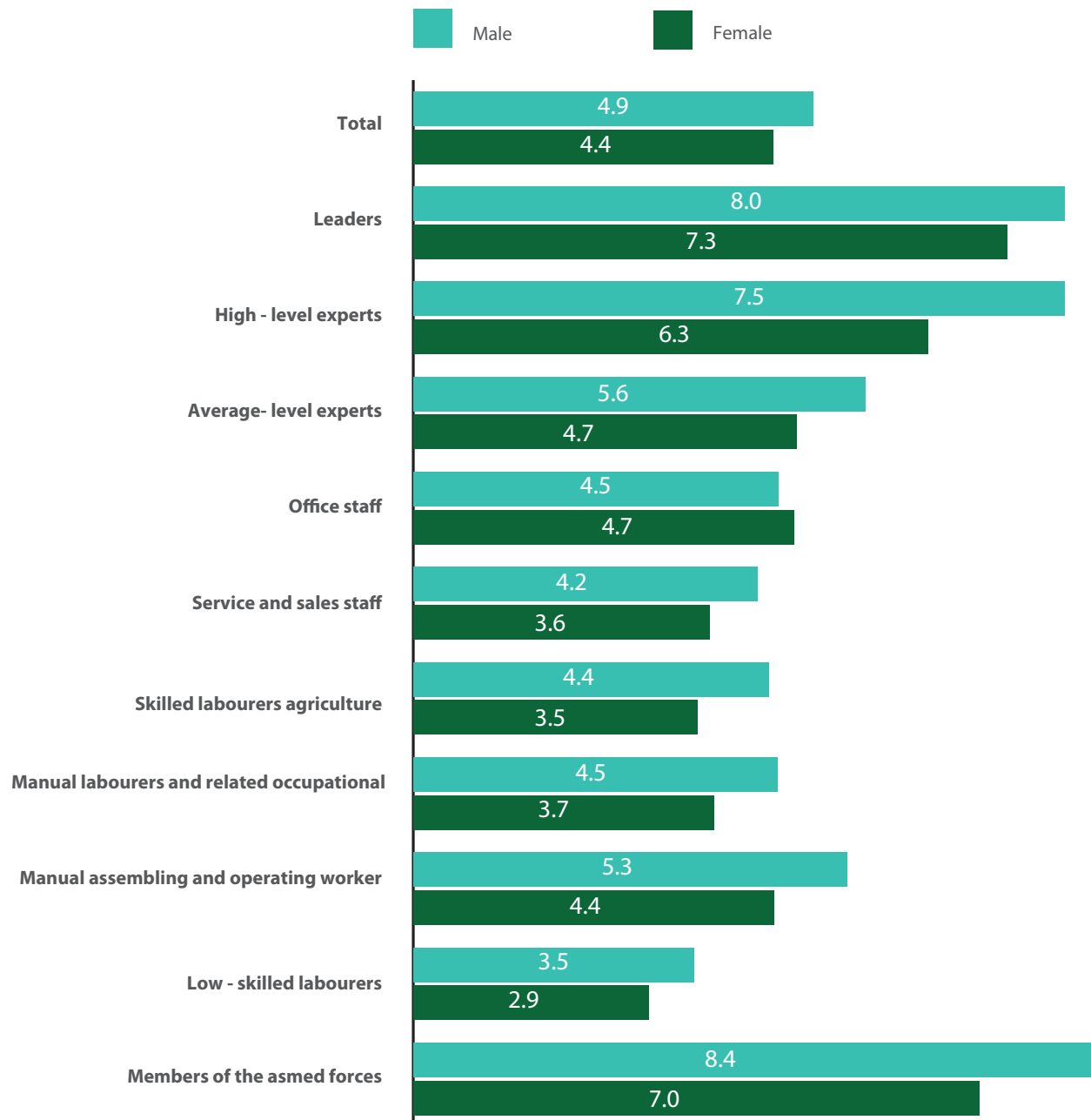
Technical qualifications



Economic sector



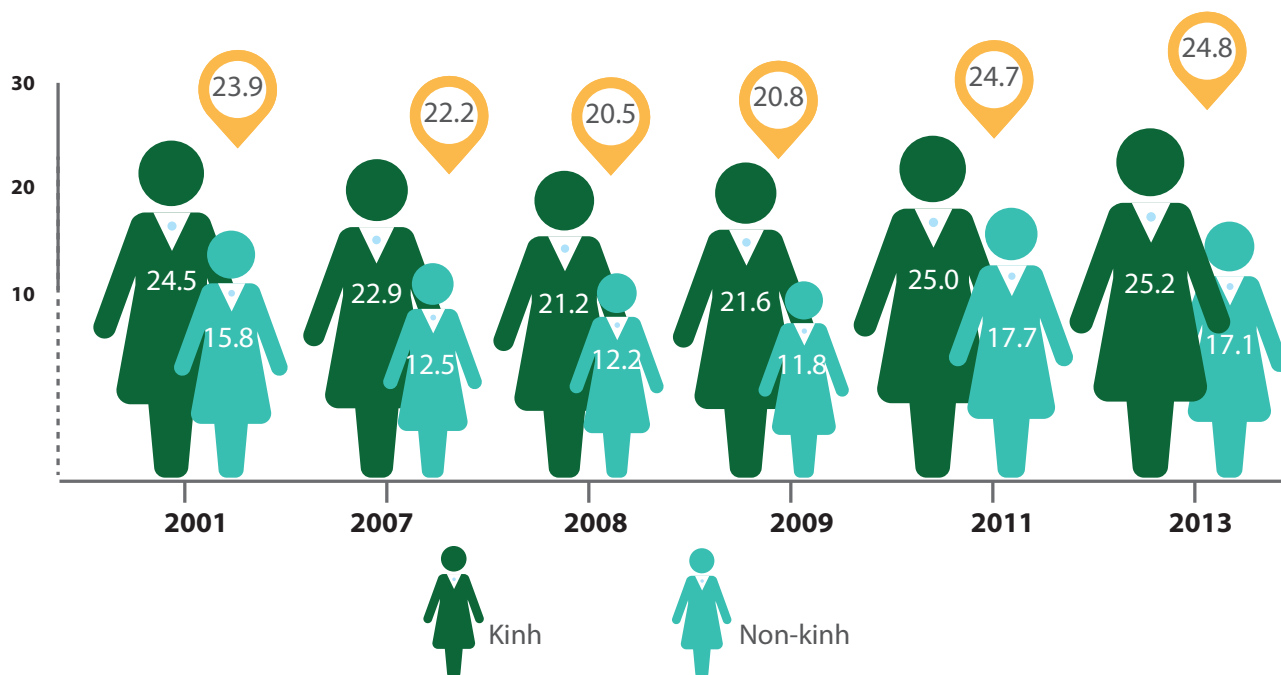
Occupational group



Source: GSO, Labour force survey, 2015

Figure 5.18:
Proportion of female director/ business owner, 2009, 2011 and 2013

Unit: %



Source: GSO, Annual enterprise surveys 2009, 2011 and 2013

6

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

Viet Nam continues to be one of few countries in the Asia Pacific region with a percentage of female parliamentary members of over 25 per cent. The number of female parliamentary members holding important positions in Parliamentary bodies has increased in recent terms of legislature. Indeed, for the first time Viet Nam has had a female Parliamentary President. The percentage of Vietnamese women in Parliament in the 2016-2021 term is 26.8 per cent, an increase of 2.4 per cent over the last terms. However, this rate still does not reach the goal of 35 per cent set in the National Strategy on Gender Equality over the 2011-2020 period.

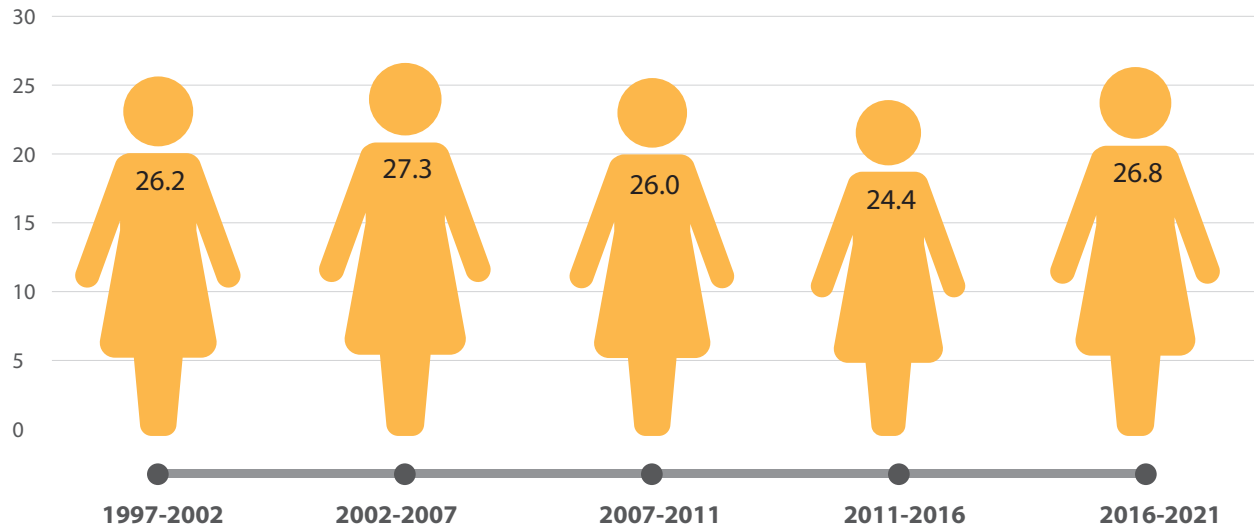
In 2016 for the first time, Viet Nam elected a woman as the Chair of the National Assembly of Viet Nam. One of the four Vice-Presidents of term 14th National Assembly is a woman (25 per cent). The National Assembly Standing Committee consists of 18 members out of which 5 of them are women (27.8 per cent). Three out of 13 Committees, Councils and Boards are headed by women (23.1 per cent); five out of 34 Vice-Presidents of the Ethnic Council, Vice Presidents of Committees (14.7 per cent) and 13 out of 45 Standing Committee Members (28.9 per cent) are women.

The percentage of female People's Council delegates in the 2016-2021 term at all levels increased over the last term. The percentage of female delegates in Provincial People's Councils increased from 21.57 per cent in the 1999-2004 term to 26.7 per cent in 2016-2021; at the district level, this rate reached 27.5 per cent; and at the commune level, it reached 26.6 per cent (Figures 6.1 to 6.3).

Figure 6.1:

Female parliamentarian rate over National Assembly terms

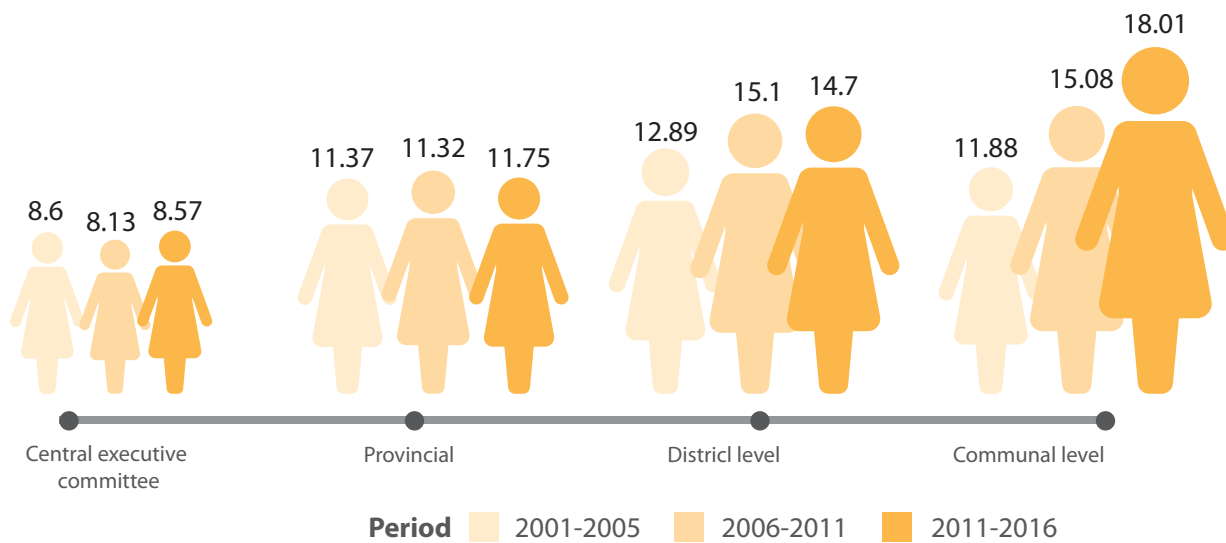
Unit: %



Source: NCFAW

Figure 6.2:
Rate of female party member

Unit: %

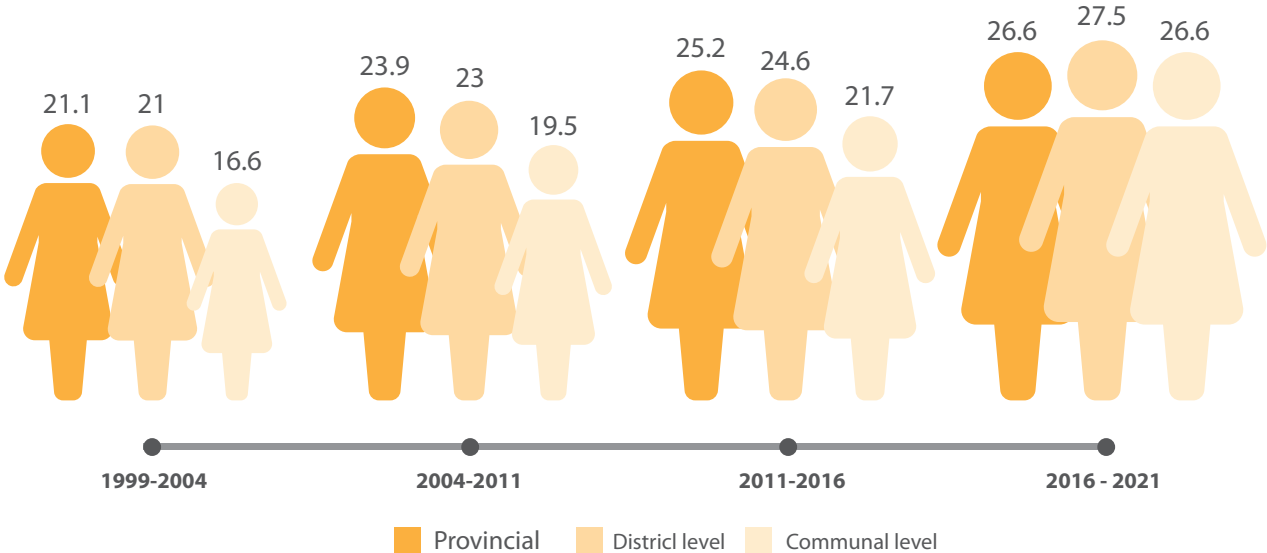


Source: NCFW

Figure 6.3:

Rate of women in People’s Council, by administrative level and term

Unit: %



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ANNEX

**Review the availability of the
sex-disaggregated data against
draft SDG indicators**

(March 2016 version) in Viet Nam

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere							
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	1			Analyzed from Vietnam household living standards survey (VHLSS)	General Statistics Office
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1			Analyzed from VHLSS	General Statistics Office
	3	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		1		Analyzed from VHLSS	General Statistics Office
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	4	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable			1	Statistical Yearbook of social security only have indicators: number of people who have social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance	
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	5	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services		1		Intergrated in VHLSS	General Statistics Office
	6	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure		1		Intergrated in VHLSS	Ministry of Natural resources and Environment
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	7	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peoplea		1		Calculated from Indicator 0515: Gross Domestic Product(GDP) and Indicator 2004: Number of natural disasters and the extent of damage	General Statistics Office
	8	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)a		1			Ministry of Natural resources and Environment
	9	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa		1			Ministry of Natural resources and Environment
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	10	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes		1			Ministry of Finance
	11	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	1				Ministry of Finance

Indicators highlighted in grey require sex-disaggregated data

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	12	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups			1		
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture							
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	13	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	1			Indicator 1606: The percentage of children under 5 malnourished(MOH)	General Statistics Office
	14	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		1		Reports of MOLISA and GSO: Hunger report	General Statistics Office
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	15	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	1			Health Statistical Yearbook have: children under 5 malnourished by year, level	Ministry of Health
	16	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)		1		Health Statistical Yearbook have: children under 5 malnourished by year, level	Ministry of Health
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	17	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size			1		
	18	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status		1		Intergrated in VHLSS	General Statistics Office
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	19	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture			1		

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	20	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities			1		
	21	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction			1		
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	22	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures			1		
	23	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector			1		
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	24	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate			1		
	25	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies			1		
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	26	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies			1		
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages							
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	27	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	1			Collected from the population surveys of GSO and surveys of MOH	Ministry of Health
	28	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1			Collected from the population surveys of GSO and MICS survey	Ministry of Health
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	29	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	1			Collected from the population surveys of GSO and surveys of MOH	Ministry of Health
	30	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	1			Collected indicators: Infant mortality rate; Crude Death Rate and Life Expectancy	Ministry of Health

Indicators highlighted in grey require sex-disaggregated data

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	31	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	1			Health Statistical Yearbook have: 1. Number of HIV infections by age group 2. Number cases of alive and death HIV/AIDS at annual 31 December; 3. HIV infections rate by age group; 4. HIV infections rate by year; 5. HIV infections by province; 6. HIV infections rate per 100.000 population	Ministry of Health
	32	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	1			Health Statistical Yearbook have: 1. Tuberculosis incidence rate by year; 2. Number of tuberculosis incidence by year. 3. Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population (2013: 56,4/100.000 population) --> Able to calculate	Bộ Y tế
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	33	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	1			Health Statistical Yearbook have:: 1. Malaria incidence rate; 2. Total malaria incidence people; 3. Number of death due to malaria incidence ; 4. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (2013: 39/100.000 population) --> Able to calculate	Ministry of Health
	34	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population		1		Health Statistical Yearbook have: 1. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 2013: 11/100.000 population	Ministry of Health
	35	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases			1		
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	36	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease		1		Intergrated in health report of MOH	Ministry of Health
	37	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate			1		

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	38	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders			1		
	39	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol			1		
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	40	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries		1		calculated from number case of road traffic injuries; number of death due to road traffic injuries Number of death 2013: 9851 people; 2014: 9091 people	National Traffic Safety Committee
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	41	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods		1			Ministry of Health
	42	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group		1			Ministry of Health
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	43	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)		1		Calculated from indicators:Health facilities; allocation of human resources for health; healthcare network ...	Ministry of Health
	44	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population		1		Intergrated in indicators 0713: Number of people covered by health insurance	Viet Nam Social Insurance
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	45	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution			1		
	46	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)			1		
	47	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning			1		
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	48	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older			1		General Statistics Office

Indicators highlighted in grey require sex-disaggregated data

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	49	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis		1		Health Statistical Yearbook have: Vaccinations in the first years of life by year and type of vaccines	
	50	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors		1		Have indicators : spending for health sectors by aid, loan and state budget	Ministry of Health
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	51	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	1			Calculated from indicators: health worker by level, province, district, commune....	Ministry of Health
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	52	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness			1		
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all							
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	53	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex		1		Intergrated in order to calculate	Ministry of Education and Training
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	54	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex			1		
	55	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex		1		Calculated from data of number of pre-primary children	Ministry of Education and Training
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	56	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex		1		Calculated from data of number of pre-primary children	Ministry of Education and Training

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	57	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill			1		
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	58	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated			1		
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	59	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex			1		
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	60	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment			1		
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	61	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)			1		
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	62	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	1				Ministry of Education and Training

Indicators highlighted in grey require sex-disaggregated data

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	63	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country		1		Calculated from indicators: number of teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary by training level	Ministry of Education and Training
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	64	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex			1		
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	65	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	1			National Study on Domestic Violence against women in Vietnam 2010 (data calculated in women age from 18-60)	General Statistics Office
	66	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	1				General Statistics Office
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	67	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18		1		Data from Population Census Survey, Intercensal population and housing survey and ethnic minorities survey	General Statistics Office
	68	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age			1		
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	69	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location			1		
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	70	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	1			Data collected from report of Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of National Assembly	Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of National Assembly
	71	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions		1		Analyzed from Labour force survey	

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	72	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care		1		Intergrated in Population change and family planning survey	General Statistics Office
	73	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education			1		
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	74	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure		1		Collected data from Agriculture census	General Statistics Office
	75	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control			1	General Statistics Office provide Vietnam's data	
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	76	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		1		Collected from VHLSS	General Statistics Office
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	77	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment			1		General Statistics Office
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all							
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	78	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	1			Collected from VHLSS	General Statistics Office
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	79	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		1		Intergrated in VHLSS	General Statistics Office
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	80	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated		1			Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment
	81	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality			1		

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SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	82	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time			1		
	83	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources			1		
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	84	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)			1		
	85	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation			1		
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	86	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time			1		
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	87	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan			1		
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	88	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management			1		
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all							
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	89	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	1			Electric covered 100%	Ministry of Industry and Trade
	90	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology			1		
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	91	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		1			Ministry of Industry and Trade
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	92	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP			1		
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	93	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment			1		

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	94	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services			1		
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all							
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	95	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	1			Calculated from GDP per capita	General Statistics Office
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	96	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person		1		Calculated from GDP per capita and number of working people every year	General Statistics Office
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	97	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex		1			General Statistics Office
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	98	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP			1		General Statistics Office
	99	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP		1		Only calculated domestic consumption, not divide by material	General Statistics Office
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	100	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities		1		Calculated from Labour Force survey	General Statistics Office
	101	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		1		Calculated from Labour Force survey	General Statistics Office
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	102	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	1			Collected from Labour Force survey	General Statistics Office

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SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
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8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	103	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age		1		Intergrated and calculated in Labour Force Survey	General Statistics Office
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	104	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status			1		
	105	8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status			1		
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	106	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	1			GDP by economic sectors	General Statistics Office
	107	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	1			Number of employees working in economy	General Statistics Office
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	108	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	1				State Bank
	109	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		1			State Bank
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	110	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements			1		
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	111	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	1				MOLISA
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation							
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	112	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road			1		
	113	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	1				General Statistics Office

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	114	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	1			Calculated from GDP	General Statistics Office
	115	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	1				General Statistics Office
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	116	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added			1		
	117	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit			1		
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	118	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added			1		
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	119	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP		1		Calculated from GDP	Ministry of Science & Technology
	120	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	1				Ministry of Science & Technology
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	121	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	1				Ministry of Planning and Investment
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	122	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	1				General Statistics Office
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	123	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	1				Ministry of Science & Technology

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SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
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Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries							
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	124	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population		1		Collected from VHLSS	General Statistics Office
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	125	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities		1		Collected from VHLSS	General Statistics Office
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	126	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			1		General Statistics Office
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	127	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers			1		General Statistics Office
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	128	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators			1		
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	129	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			1		
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	130	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination			1		
	131	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies			1		
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	132	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff			1		

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	133	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)			1		
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	134	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted		1			State Bank
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable							
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	135	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		1		Collected from VHLSS	General Statistics Office
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	136	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			1		
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	137	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate			1		
	138	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically			1		
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	139	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)			1		

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SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	140	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peoplea	1			Number of natural disasters and the extent of damage	General Statistics Office
	141	11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic servicesa		1		Number of natural disasters and the extent of damage	General Statistics Office
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	142	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	1			The proportion of hazardous waste collected and processed	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
	143	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	1				Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	144	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			1		
	145	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months			1		
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	146	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city			1		
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	147	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a			1		Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
	148	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa			1		
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	149	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials			1		

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Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	150	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies			1		
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	151	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP			1		
	152	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP			1		
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	153	12.3.1 Global food loss index			1		
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	154	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement			1		
	155	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment			1		
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	156	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled			1		
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	157	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports			1		
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	158	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans			1		
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	159	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment			1		

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SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	160	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies			1		
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	161	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools			1		
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	162	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels			1		
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[b]							
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	163	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa			1		
	164	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peoplea			1		
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	165	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)			1		
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	166	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula			1		
	167	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions			1		

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	168	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment			1		
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	169	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities			1		
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development							
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	170	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density			1		
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	171	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches			1		
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	172	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations			1		
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	173	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels			1		
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	174	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		1		Reports of Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment

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SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
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14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation[c]	175	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing			1		
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	176	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries			1		
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	177	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology			1		
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	178	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries			1		
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	179	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources			1		

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss							
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	180	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	1			Reports of Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
	181	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type			1		
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	182	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management		1		Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development	
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	183	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	1			Degraded land area	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	184	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		1			Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
	185	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	1			Forest coverage rate	Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	186	15.5.1 Red List Index			1		
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	187	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits			1		
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	188	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked			1		

Indicators highlighted in grey require sex-disaggregated data

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	189	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species			1		
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	190	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020			1		
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	191	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems			1		
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	192	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems			1		
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	193	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked			1		
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels							
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	194	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age			1		
	195	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause			1		
	196	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months			1		
	197	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live			1		

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	198	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			1		
	199	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation		1		Collected from Ministry of Public Security	Ministry of Public Security
	200	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18			1		
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	201	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms			1		
	202	16.3.2 Unsensented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	1				Ministry of Public Security; The Supreme people's court
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	203	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)			1		
	204	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments			1		
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	205	16.5.1 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 those public officials, during the previous 12 months		1		Collected from PAPI survey	
	206	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months			1		
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	207	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)			1		
	208	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services			1		

Indicators highlighted in grey require sex-disaggregated data

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	209	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions			1		
	210	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group			1		
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	211	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			1		
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	212	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1			Population survey, VHLSS	
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	213	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months			1		
	214	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information			1		
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	215	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles			1		
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	216	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			1		
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development							
Finance							
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	217	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	1			Government revenue	General Statistics Office
	218	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	1			Government revenue; proportion from taxes and fees	General Statistics Office

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	219	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	1				Ministry of Planning and Investment
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	220	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	1				Ministry of Planning and Investment
	221	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	1				Ministry of Planning and Investment
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	222	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services			1		
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	223	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries			1		
Technology							
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	224	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation			1		
	225	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed		1		The number of telephone subscribers	Ministry of Information & Communications
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	226	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies			1		

Indicators highlighted in grey require sex-disaggregated data

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
			Data available	No data but can be collected through current system	Completely new		
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	227	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	1			Collected and calculated from VHLSS	Ministry of Information & Communications
Capacity-building							
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	228	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries			1		
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	229	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average			1		
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	230	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports			1		
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	231	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States			1		
Systemic issues							
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>							
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	232	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard			1		
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	233	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development			1		

SDGs Goal	No of indicator	Indicators	Status collection			Source	Agencies responsible for collecting
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17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	234	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation			1		
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>							
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	235	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals			1		
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	236	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships			1		
Data, monitoring and accountability							
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	237	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics			1		
	238	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	1			Vietnam provide data for International organizations	General Statistics Office
	239	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		1		Vietnam provide data for International organizations	General Statistics Office
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	240	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries		1			Ministry of Finance
	241	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	1			Vietnam provide data for International organizations	General Statistics Office
Total		241	48	52	141		



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