Viet Nam

Viet Nam is a lower middle-income country (LMIC) with a GNI of 2,160 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 96 million inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Vietnam reported on 2.3 billion USD in development co-operation flows.

1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Viet Nam is high (93%).

The national development strategy and results framework...
... defines priorities, targets and indicators  ✔️ YES
... includes budget or costing information  ✔️ YES
... aligns to SDGs  ✔️ YES
Regular progress reports are available ✔️ YES

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations. The first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1. In Viet Nam, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (66% - SDG indicator 17.15.1).

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

Quality of public-private dialogue
In the 2018 Monitoring Round, government representatives and representatives of large firms, SMEs and trade unions in Viet Nam did not assess the quality of public-private dialogue.

Enabling environment for civil society organisations...
... was not assessed by government representatives, civil society organisations and development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round in Viet Nam.
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

Strengthening public financial management systems
Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Viet Nam did not assess progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

Development partners’ use of country systems
Development partners’ use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Viet Nam, use of country PFM systems increased from 62% in 2016 to 93% in 2018.

Overall use of country systems
- Budget: 66% in 2018 vs 64% in 2016
- Financial reporting: 65% in 2018 vs 64% in 2016
- Auditing: 60% in 2018 vs 64% in 2016
- Procurement: 92% in 2018 vs 100% in 2016

Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment
Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Viet Nam has all of the elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, fully meeting the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

5. Mutual accountability mechanisms
Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Viet Nam has five out of five components in place.