

Country-Level Data for Viet Nam country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-VNM_D_1.1

OUTCOME VNM_D_1.1 [XM-DAC-41146-VNM_D_1.1](#)

SN Outcome 1 [CF Outcome 2] Climate Change Response, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Sustainability By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam’s effective and gender responsive mitigation and adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction and resilience building, promotion of circular economy, the provision of clean and renewable energy, and the sustainable management of natural resources.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment

Impact areas

Organizational outputs

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

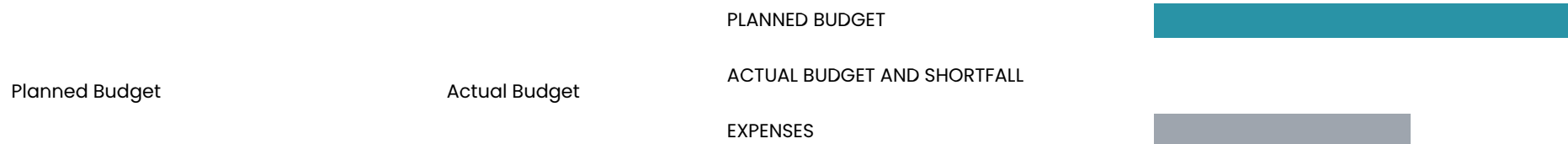
No

UN System Function

Outcome Description

This will contribute to the SDGs: 7, 11, 13, 14 and 15 and following SP outcome; SP Outcome 1: Global normative frameworks and gender responsive laws, policies and institutions. A comprehensive and dynamic set of global norms and standards on gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls is strengthened and translated into gender responsive laws, policies and institutions; SP Outcome 5: Women’s voice, leadership & agency: More women and girls exercise their voice, agency and leadership, including through an enabling environment that supports women’s and youth organisations; SP Outcome 6: Production, analysis and use of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data and knowledge.

RESOURCES



OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : 2022-2026

OUTCOME VNM_D_1.1

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SN Outcome 1 [CF Outcome 2] Climate Change Response, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Sustainability By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam's effective and gender responsive mitigation and adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction and resilience building, promotion of circular economy, the provision of clean and renewable energy, and the sustainable management of natural resources.	Indicator 1.1 [SP Outcome indicator 0.1.4]: Number of gender-responsive national and/or local (multi)sectoral Humanitarian Action, DRR and/or climate change strategies, policies and/or action plans adopted to advance commitments under the Sendai Framework on GEWE and Human Rights.	2021 (Baseline)	3	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	3	1
		2023 (Milestone)	4	1
		2024 (Milestone)	4	
		2025 (Milestone)	5	-
		2026 (Target)	6	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of laws that were adopted, revised or repealed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	4	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	8	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Level of influence of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's organizations, in key normative, policy and peace processes (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	3	1
	2023 (Milestone)	3	NA
	2024 (Milestone)	3	
	2025 (Milestone)	3	-
	2026 (Target)	3	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries demonstrating use of gender statistics, analysis, and policy relevant research (CO, RO, HQ)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	4	1
	2023 (Milestone)	6	0
	2024 (Milestone)	7	
	2025 (Milestone)	8	-
	2026 (Target)	9	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of women and girls as direct beneficiaries in coordinated humanitarian responses (Not for unit reporting)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	2597000
	2023 (Milestone)	-	49.51
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	50	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SDG 1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Desk Review)	2021 (Baseline)	361.3	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Target)	300	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF: **2023**

SN Outcome 1 [CF Outcome 2] Climate Change Response, Disaster Resilience and Environmental Sustainability By 2026, people in Viet Nam, especially those at risk of being left behind, will benefit from and contribute to safer and cleaner environment resulting from Viet Nam’s effective and gender responsive mitigation and adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction and resilience building, promotion of circular economy, the provision of clean and renewable energy, and the sustainable management of natural resources.

During 2023, in collaboration with UNDP and GIZ, UN Women provided technical support and joint advocacy for the improvements of legal and institutional environment to effectively addressing the vulnerabilities that women and girls in facing the risks of climate change and disasters in Viet Nam. In particular , in 2023, the government adopted language in its resource mobilization plan (RMP) for the Just Energy Transition Partnership that commits to designing a “just” energy transition RMP creating of which wherein gender considerations are taken into account , , a gender equality minimum standard of practices established, fair job opportunities and introducing effective social protection measures for those groups most disadvantaged in the energy transition process. This commitment has significant implications for enabling a special social protection scheme for the affected communities, including women and girls, counting them as actors and drivers of sustainable development [1] <https://en.baochinhphu.vn/full-remarks-by-pm-pham-minh-chinh-at-cop26-11142627.htm> for a “just” energy transition process to ensure that no one is left behind . The RMP was launched during COP 28 . In November 2023 at COP 28, the government announced the Resource Mobilization Plan (RMP) of US\$15.5 billion made up of public and private funding for implementing the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP). The RMP has one chapter on the opportunities and challenges of the “just” transition, presenting risks for employment and reskilling for workers in energy sectors, risks for income, livelihoods and social assistance of the most vulnerable groups, and risks of access

to affordable electricity for low-income groups among others. The chapter highlighted the differential impact on women, men and disadvantaged groups in the transition process. Ensuring a “just” transition is one among eight priority areas under the RMP. Seven projects related to employment and reskilling, impact assessment on vulnerable groups, and the development of a mechanism to ensure affordable electricity prices for low-income households and MSMEs are identified. UN Women has worked closely with other UN agencies including UNDP- the Secretariat for the JETP , UNEP and ILO- an agency on social protection within the UNCT to ensure the strategic engagement in high level policy dialogues and discussion with MONRE and MOLISA to promote gender sensitive JETP which corresponds with RMP. Early engagement with government actors and UN agencies efforts has contributed to fostering the government’s recognition of the opportunities and challenges women and other marginalized groups are facing in the energy transition process toward a just and sustainable outcome. In addition, guidelines on mainstreaming gender and GBV issues into the DRR plans at local levels have been developed, with technical support from UN Women, in collaboration with Viet Nam Disaster and Dyke Management Authority and the Disaster Management Policy and Technology Center (DMPTC). The guidelines was approved by the government which can be considered as a significant milestone for addressing gender issues in the context of National Strategy on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control through 2030 with a vision toward 2050. This guidelines aims to equip local DRR planners with a practical tool to systematically analyze, prioritize and mainstream gender and GBV issues in DRR plans at commune, district, and provincial level, taking into account the local context. The guidelines were officially launched and piloted in Lao Cai province and Da Nang city. With UN Women’s support in facilitating the application of the guidelines, a provincial DRR plan was developed based on rigorous analysis of the climate vulnerability situation through a gender lens and GBV issues in each province as well as extensive consultation with relevant stakeholders. As a result of this evidence-based decision-making process, the plan has been significantly improved with the incorporation of gender analysis and concrete measures to protect women and other vulnerable groups such as ensuring safe evaluation for women and children in the context of natural disasters. The proactive engagement of VNDDMA, provincial DRR authorities, and other stakeholders has set a crucial foundation for expanding the gender and GBV mainstreaming in DRR plans on a wider scale in the upcoming years.