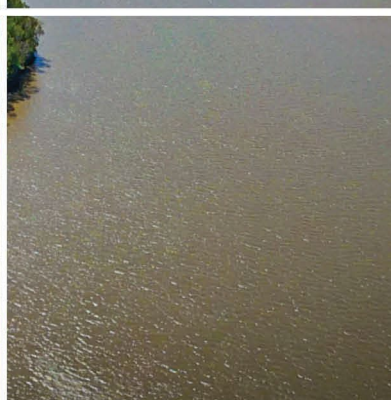
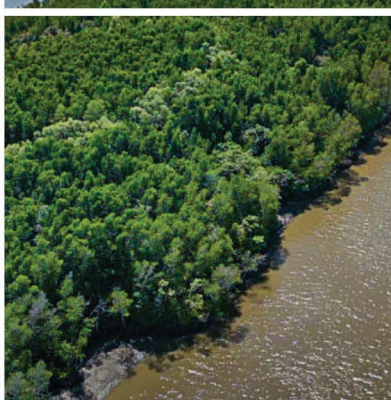
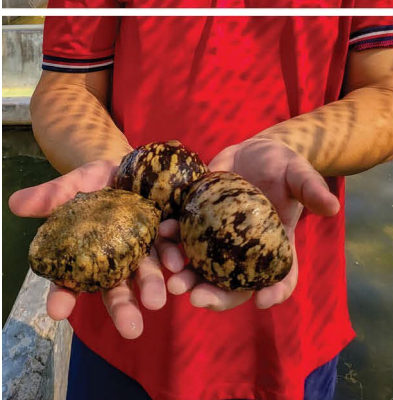
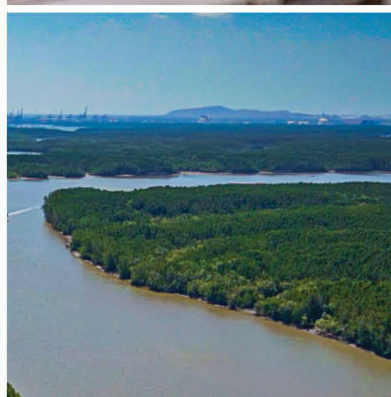




Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AUSTRALIA – VIETNAM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2025–2030

Section 1: Introduction

Australia's partnership with Vietnam

Over the past 50 years, Australia and Vietnam have built a strong relationship based on mutual trust and understanding. The elevation of our partnership to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (CSP) in March 2024 reflects a high level of strategic trust and commitment to deepening cooperation between our countries.

The CSP covers:

- enhancing economic engagement
- supporting science, technology, innovation and developing digital transformation
- strengthening climate, environment and energy cooperation
- building knowledge and connecting people
- deepening political, defence security and justice cooperation
- reinforcing regional and international cooperation.¹

The CSP recognises the important role of Australian development assistance:²

We acknowledge Australia's long-standing official development assistance (ODA) to Viet Nam. Australia will continue to support Viet Nam's development efforts through bilateral, subregional and regional initiatives focused on areas that are consistent with Viet Nam's socio-economic development orientation.

As of 2022–23, Australia is among the top five grant donors to Vietnam.

Australia has provided more than \$3 billion in development assistance to Vietnam since 1973. This includes technical and financial support to construct two bridges, 26.4 million COVID-19 vaccinations and nearly 7,000 Australia Awards scholarships.

Our development cooperation is complemented by substantial non-ODA. This includes capacity development for Vietnam's military, law enforcement and border management authorities, support for Vietnam's peacekeeping activities and collaboration among military medicine agencies to monitor multidrug-resistant malaria.

Purpose of the Development Partnership Plan

Australia's [International Development Policy](#) presents a long-term vision for how the development program will meet the critical needs of our partners, support sustainable development and help lift people out of poverty. Australia seeks relationships based on respect and partnerships that create economic and social value for us all. To achieve this, Australia supports our partners to:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development
- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks
- connect with Australia and regional architecture
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

The Australia – Vietnam Development Partnership Plan 2025–2030 (DPP) translates into action the development priorities Australia shares with Vietnam. The DPP sets out agreed objectives, how we will work together to deliver shared outcomes, and how progress will be monitored. It also identifies where Australia can add value to Vietnam’s national development priorities and how Australia will work with other development actors, ensuring the Australian Government contribution to Vietnam’s development ambitions is well coordinated.

The DPP reflects the full spectrum of Australia’s development support – Australian Government bilateral ODA as well as significant regional and global ODA and significant non-ODA development activities. A mid-cycle review of the DPP will be undertaken.

The DPP continues our focus on economic growth, skills and equality in line with Vietnam’s priorities presented in its Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021–2030³. It introduces a new focus on climate change, both adaptation and mitigation, and digital transformation, delivering on shared ambition and commitments outlined in our CSP. It continues to integrate social inclusion and steps up our integration of climate considerations into all facets of our development cooperation. The DPP renews and elevates our commitment to dialogue and engagement with a broader range of government and non-government actors. A genuine and respectful partnership underpins this DPP.

Preparing the Development Partnership Plan

The preparation of this DPP followed consultations in Vietnam and Australia. We held two consultation meetings with various Government of Vietnam (central and provincial) agencies, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the National Assembly in late 2023 and early 2024. These meetings provided opportunities to directly learn about the needs and priorities of Vietnam, and shaped this DPP’s focus as well as approaches to consultation and management. We also conducted contextual analysis and strategic assessment to inform the DPP. This included analysis of climate change; gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI); economics; governance; and civil society.

We also held consultations in Vietnam and Australia with Australian Government partners, multilateral development partners, non-government organisations and managing contractors.

Section 2: Vietnam development context and Australian partnership

Vietnam's economy has been the fastest growing in Southeast Asia over the past five years. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 5 per cent in 2023 (following 8 per cent growth in 2022).⁴ The multidimensional poverty rate declined from 9.0 per cent in 2016 to 3.6 per cent in 2022.⁵ Despite these remarkable achievements, inequalities remain, including higher rates of poverty among certain groups and in certain locations. Among people from ethnic minority backgrounds, who make up approximately 15 per cent of the population, the poverty rate was 27 per cent in 2022.⁶ Beyond those in poverty, a further 20 per cent of Vietnamese were not yet economically secure and are at risk of falling into poverty due to shocks.⁷

Vietnam remains a stable state with broadly strong governance. However, civil society space is increasingly constrained. The second voluntary national review of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), prepared by Vietnam and published in 2023, shows substantial progress towards some of the SDGs, including ending poverty. Of the 17 SDGs, 6 were on track to be achieved by 2030. However, achieving many of the other SDGs remains elusive.

Vietnam's Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021–2030 sets the following key targets:

- a developing country with modern industry overcoming lower-middle income status by 2025
- modern, competitive, effective and efficient management institutions
- dynamic, fast and sustainable economic development, independence and self-reliance based on science, technology and innovation and improved efficiency in foreign affairs and international integration
- a prosperous, democratic, fair, civilised, orderly, disciplined, safe and secure society
- improved position and prestige in the international arena.

Based on Vietnam's needs and priorities, as raised in DPP consultations, and alignment with the CSP, Australia will work in partnership with Vietnam across four areas in which progress is critical for achieving Vietnam's targets and its goal of becoming a high-income country by 2045. These four areas reflect the strengths of Australian support, as recognised by the Government of Vietnam, and complement the efforts of other development partners working in Vietnam. The focus areas are aligned with Australia's International Development Policy, *Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040*, the *Australia–Vietnam Enhanced Economic Engagement Strategy* and the *Australia in Vietnam Equality Strategy 2022–2027*. This section of the DPP sets out the development context of these four areas.

Economic growth

Vietnam's economic growth over the past 30 years is impressive. Its economic success is based on strengthened global economic integration, including with Australia. Vietnam had a trade-to-GDP ratio of 186 per cent in 2022 and export values rose by more than 72 per cent from 2018 to 2022, with an average trade surplus of USD9 billion over this period.⁸ To become a high-income country by 2045, Vietnam must maintain an economic growth rate of 6 per cent per year for a further 20 years and undergo significant structural reforms to strengthen the quality, inclusiveness and environmental sustainability of its economic growth model, while dealing with climate change.⁹

Vietnam's economy needs to develop rapidly, effectively and sustainably while at the same time having the policies and resources to ensure social security and provide public services (especially healthcare and education services) to disadvantaged areas, to gradually bridge the development gap between disadvantaged and advantaged areas.¹⁰ Australia is well positioned to continue to share expertise on inclusive and sustainable economic growth with Vietnam, having successfully supported Vietnam's economic reform process over the past 50 years. Australia is a trusted and respected partner of Vietnam in this field and Australian economic institutions are well placed to continue to share knowledge and experience.

Skills and human resource development

Vietnam has performed well in providing good access to high-quality primary and secondary education. The Vietnamese population's average years of schooling is second only to Singapore among Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. However, the higher education and vocational system is not fully meeting Vietnam's human resource and labour market needs. A focus on investing in modernising higher education and vocational education and training (VET) institutions is needed. In particular, vocational education needs to be developed in an open, flexible, modern, effective and integrated direction, focusing on the structure and quality of training, including the regular retraining of workers, in order to meet changes in market demand and technology.¹¹

Vietnam's Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021–2030 identifies high-quality human resource development as one of three areas of priority. Vietnam's skills and human resource development ambitions complement Australia's goal of being an international education partner of choice. Australia is well positioned to continue to support Vietnam's priority skills and human resource needs, having successfully worked with Vietnam for more than 50 years in education. Australia's tertiary education system is highly regarded in Vietnam, with more than 100,000 alumni of Australian institutions. Our VET system is recognised as one of the best in the world. The Vietnam Australia Centre is a joint initiative of the Australian and Vietnamese governments, funded by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and focused on establishing an elite and prestigious leadership capability development program for Vietnam. The Vietnam Australia Centre demonstrates the mutual commitment and prioritisation of further cooperation between our countries in public sector leadership, including advancing women in leadership, research and knowledge exchange.

Climate change

Vietnam is highly vulnerable to climate change and one of the most hazard-prone countries in Southeast Asia. It is vulnerable to hazards such as floods, droughts, typhoons, storms and landslides. With an average elevation of only two metres above sea level, the Mekong Delta, which has a population of 17 million and is responsible for over half of Vietnam's food production, is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Vietnam's overall level of vulnerability to climate change has increased over the past 10 years.¹² Without concerted climate action, climate change could deprive Vietnam of as much as 12 to 14.5 per cent of GDP by 2050 and place its goal of becoming a high-income country by 2045 at risk.¹³ The potential impacts of climate change in Vietnam include damage to infrastructure, loss of productivity, health impacts, the displacement of local communities and sudden-onset hazards causing disasters that require humanitarian responses.

Vietnam's rapid economic growth, urbanisation and industrialisation over the past 30 years have been powered by a coal-dependent energy supply that creates significant greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions have increased substantially over the past decade, and Vietnam has committed its power sector to using significant amounts of fossil fuels over the next decade. In 2020, energy accounted for around 65 per cent of the country's emissions. The extent to which Vietnam can successfully transition from its dependence on fossil fuels will have a large bearing on whether it achieves high-income country status by 2045.¹⁴

While Vietnam has made important progress in policy development, implementing climate adaptation and mitigation actions is challenging. Accelerating Vietnam's efforts will require major public and private investment. The effective use of available financial resources will be critical.

Tackling climate change is a core challenge for Vietnam, which announced its target to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 during the COP26 World Leaders Summit in 2021. Australia is committed to achieving the same net zero target. Both countries have agreed to greater collaboration, as evidenced by the inclusion of climate change in our CSP. Australia is well positioned to provide support and bring substantive whole-of-nation expertise, based on our own experience, in working to transition to net zero by 2050 and in adaptation, especially in agriculture and water.

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)

Vietnam has a proud record of achievements on gender equality. It outperforms most countries in Southeast Asia, including some high-income peers, in narrowing the gaps between women's and men's economic participation. This is based on its performance on women's labour force participation and the ratio of women to men in senior, professional and technical roles. However, this progress stands in stark contrast to, for example, the prevalence of gender-based sex-selective abortion (reflected in a sex ratio at birth of 112 males for every 100 females)¹⁵ and high rates of gender-based violence (two-thirds of married women experience at least one form of violence by their partners in their lifetime, with 90 per cent not seeking support), which reflect harmful gender preferences and norms.¹⁶

Despite Vietnam's overall progress in social inclusion, there remain groups in Vietnamese society that are not able to fully participate in, and benefit from, Vietnam's development. For example, ethnic minority groups experience higher poverty rates, and people with disability have lower formal employment rates. Both groups are burdened by higher costs of living and are disproportionately affected by crises. As recognised by Vietnam, ensuring no-one is left behind is both a social and economic imperative. All Vietnamese need to be able to contribute to Vietnam's development and share the benefits equitably if it is to become a high-income country by 2045.

Addressing inclusion is a priority in Vietnam's Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021–2030, which has a strong emphasis on social security and welfare, which reflects Vietnam's socialist orientation. Inclusion is also a key strategic policy agenda for Australia as set out in our International Development Policy. For over 10 years, gender equality has been a focus of Australian support to Vietnam, which has led to important policy reforms and equality gains.

Section 3: Joint objectives of the Australia – Vietnam development partnership

The overarching goal for the Australia – Vietnam development partnership is a prosperous, resilient and stable Vietnam. Our four development partnership objectives, and how we will work together to progress each objective, are set out below and summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Australia – Vietnam development partnership

Goal: A prosperous, resilient and stable Vietnam

Objective	Objective 1 An inclusive, resilient, sustainable and prosperous economy	Objective 2 Strengthened human resources to meet socioeconomic development objectives	Objective 3 Strengthened climate resilience, adaptation and emissions reduction	Objective 4 Inclusive and participatory social and economic development
Outcomes	<p>Outcome 1.1 Enhanced private sector development, productivity and competitiveness</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Strengthened innovation and digital capacity</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1 Enhanced capability of human resources through exchange of knowledge and skills with Australia</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Improved inclusive vocational education and training (VET) system</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1 Locally led inclusive approaches to climate adaptation are applied and scaled in the Mekong Delta</p> <p>Outcome 3.2 Strengthened transition to low-carbon economy in response to climate change and the 2050 net zero emissions target</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1 Women, children, people with disability and members of ethnic minority groups and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, intersex, asexual and identity-diverse (LGBTQIA+) communities live a more secure and dignified life</p> <p>Outcome 4.2 Women, members of ethnic minority groups and people with disability participate in and benefit from sustainable economic opportunities</p>

Focus areas	Objective 1 focus areas	Objective 2 focus areas	Objective 3 focus areas	Objective 4 focus areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive, green and inclusive business environment and promotion of private sector Participation in rules-based trade and economic architecture Innovation capacity, including digital transformation Business ties between Australia and Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership capacity development and policy research, including inclusion and climate integration Diversified scholarship models and alumni leadership, including strengthened links with Australia VET industry linkages and capacity Promotion of educational exchanges between Vietnam and Australia through tertiary education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally led adaptation knowledge exchanges between Australia and Vietnam Mitigation and adaptation in agriculture from community, business and government Inclusive transition in the energy and transport sectors to net zero 2050 Renewable energy private sector investment promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender-based violence and violence against children Rights-based social norms and policies Inclusive livelihoods (entrepreneurship, formal waged employment and inclusive businesses) Social protection for economic inclusion

Ways of working

We will work together to progress the objectives set out in Table 1 through:

- alignment with the Vietnam–Australia CSP
- greater policy coherence across Australia’s tools of statecraft, between regional and bilateral programs and across Australian Government efforts that draw on Australia’s strengths
- promotion of the Vietnam–Australia economic partnership
- integration of climate change and GEDSI across all DPP objectives
- support for diverse voices and locally led development
- listening and respectful partnerships, including wider and regular consultation.

Objective 1: An inclusive, resilient, sustainable and prosperous economy

Objective 1 contributes to the following focus areas of Australia’s International Development Policy:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

Under this DPP, Australia will support Vietnam’s reform efforts to:

- enhance private sector development, productivity and competitiveness by strengthening the business-enabling environment and alignment with rules-based trade and economic architecture
- strengthen innovation capability leading to the adoption of new technologies and digital solutions.

Australia’s approach will be tailored to the economic reform needs and circumstances of Vietnam. Where Vietnam’s economic reforms are already in place, Australia will look for opportunities to strengthen policy implementation with respect to efficacy, social inclusion and climate change. Climate-related disruptions will have a significant impact on the economy, growth, stability and poverty. Australia’s engagement will be underpinned by support for positive technological change.

Engagement will contribute to the economic partnership between Vietnam and Australia and be closely linked to *Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040* and the *Australia–Vietnam Enhanced Economic Engagement Strategy*. This will drive an approach that works across the Australian Government and has strong government-to-government partnerships. This will involve, but not be limited to, key Australian economic policy agencies, Austrade and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). The private sector in both countries will be increasingly engaged.

Objective 1 will be achieved principally through the Aus4Growth and the Aus4Innovation investments. These investments are underpinned by technical and policy engagement through the Australia–World Bank Strategic Partnership and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Vietnam Private Sector Development Partnership. Regional development investments including Grow Asia (World Economic Forum), the Mekong–Australia Partnership (MAP), the Regional Trade for Development (RT4D) initiative, Partnerships for Infrastructure (P4I), the Southeast Asia and Australia Government-to-Government Partnerships program (SEAG2G) and the ASEAN–Australia Digital Trade Standards Initiative will also contribute to this objective. The operation of Australia's Investment Deal Team in Vietnam and implementation of other initiatives in *Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040* will continue to promote opportunities for direct ties between business sectors in Australia and Vietnam.

Close coordination with the investments under Objective 4 will ensure social inclusion is mainstreamed into the reform and policymaking agendas. Economic reform related to the challenges, risks and opportunities associated with climate change will require close coordination with the investments under Objective 3. Opportunities to address capacity building needs will lead to close coordination with the investments under Objective 2.

Objective 2: Strengthened human resources to meet socioeconomic development objectives

Objective 2 contributes to the following focus area of Australia's International Development Policy: connect with Australia and regional architecture.

Under the DPP, Australia will support Vietnam's efforts to:

- enhance the capability of its leaders to engage on national, regional and international challenges through knowledge exchange and skills development with Australia through Australian Government agencies, Australian education institutions, think tanks and the private sector
- improve the quality and accessibility of Vietnam's VET system to increase productivity in selected sectors through industry-led approaches and improved capacity of VET providers, industry partners and graduates.

Australia's approach will build on existing strong partnerships with the Communist Party of Vietnam, National Assembly, Government of Vietnam, industry and education partners as well as an extensive network of alumni of Australian institutions. Australia will remain flexible and responsive to the human resource development needs and circumstances of Vietnam. Where Vietnam's skills and human resource reforms and models are already being implemented, Australia will work with Vietnam to look for opportunities to strengthen their efficacy.

Strong collaboration across the Australian Government will continue in tertiary education and VET. We will work with the Australian Government Department of Education to help Vietnam implement VET reforms, enhance internationalisation of the higher education sector, strengthen quality assurance, accreditation policies and capacity within education institutions, and improve research collaboration between Australian and Vietnamese universities. Australia will also work closely with like-minded development partners that are supporting VET skills development, such as Germany, Denmark and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), to promote the exchange of knowledge and experience, and advocate jointly on VET reform.

Current and emerging skills and human resource demands will be met principally through the Aus4Skills investment. This investment includes support for the Vietnam Australia Centre, the VET sector, the higher education sector (including Australia Awards Scholarships), the Mekong–Australia Partnership and ASEAN initiatives. Support through global programs such as the Australian Volunteers Program and the New Colombo Plan will contribute to strengthening people-to-people links. We will identify opportunities for further government-to-government exchange under the SEAG2G initiative.

We will continue to promote GEDSI as a priority, at the individual, organisational and institutional levels, including advancing women in leadership in the public sector in response to the *Australia in Vietnam Equality Strategy 2022–2027*. We will ensure that GEDSI is advanced effectively by, for example, removing barriers based on gender stereotyping of VET career streams and using VET to strengthen (re)skilling and employment pathways for workers and people with disability. This will be done in close cooperation with Objectives 1, 3 and 4 in response to relevant capability development.

In 2024, we started designing the next phase of Australia’s human resource development support to inform our approach from January 2026. The design will explore opportunities to meet DFAT’s climate objectives as outlined in Australia’s International Development Policy.

Objective 3: Strengthened climate resilience, adaptation and emissions reduction

Objective 3 contributes to the following focus areas of Australia’s International Development Policy:

- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

Under the DPP, Australia will support Vietnam’s reform efforts to:

- support locally led inclusive approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation that are being applied and scaled in the Mekong Delta; these include a focus on improved food security, climate resilient agriculture practices and environmental management
- strengthen transition towards its target of net zero emissions by 2050 including through renewable energy and green transport.

Australia’s climate action approach is tailored to the specific climate change adaptation and mitigation needs and circumstances of Vietnam. We are working through both new and existing climate-specific programming and greater integration across all sectors to lift our impact in support of Vietnam’s priorities. Partners across the Australian Government – including the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW); the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR); and CSIRO – will help to deliver support and increase partnerships with Vietnamese institutions across Objective 3. Engagement related to the transition of the energy sector will be aligned with *Invested: Australia’s Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040* and the *Australia–Vietnam Enhanced Economic Engagement Strategy*. Australia will work closely with like-minded development partners in the delivery of assistance.

The principal investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Mekong Delta are Aus4Adaptation, Transforming the Rice Value Chain for Climate Resilient and Sustainable Development and relevant ACIAR and CSIRO programs. These will be complemented by Australia’s support for the World Bank Mekong Delta Climate Resilience and Integrated Transformation Project (MERIT). Several regional investments, including those of the Australian Water Partnership and the Mekong–Australia Partnership, will also contribute to Objective 3 given the strong transboundary dimensions of the climate challenge in the Mekong Delta.

Australia's approach to energy transition is led by the Aus4Growth investment (energy and transport), the Australia–Vietnam Energy Transition Platform (Australian Development Investments and the Private Infrastructure Development Group) and P4I. Non-ODA support will occur through the Investment Deal Team, including leveraging Export Finance Australia financing capabilities (incorporating the Southeast Asia Investment Financing Facility). Support related to climate change will occur more broadly through Aus4Innovation and several global development investments, including the Business Partnerships Platform, the Australian Climate Finance Partnership and the SEAG2G initiative, as well as technical and policy engagement through the Australia–World Bank Strategic Partnership and the IFC Vietnam Private Sector Development Partnership program.

Close engagement with the gender and disability advisers to the Australian Embassy in Hanoi will ensure that GEDSI is assessed thoroughly and mainstreamed effectively and that the voices of social organisations and communities are heard and considered under Objective 3. Intersectionality will be considered when examining the impact of climate change on women, children, people with disability and members of ethnic minority groups. These groups will be supported to engage in policies and activities that affect their communities, and shape Australia's approach. Cooperation with Objective 1 will ensure that business, trade and investment settings are supportive and integrated with Vietnam's climate action agenda. Climate action measures will be mainstreamed across Australia's development engagement in Vietnam. The approach will be informed by engagement with DCCEEW, the forthcoming Australia in Vietnam Climate Strategy, and a climate adviser.

The Aus4Adaptation investment is expected to commence implementation in 2024–25 with an inception period in which Australia–Vietnam partnership building and research and learning activities will be prioritised.

Objective 4: Inclusive and participatory social and economic development

Objective 4 contributes to the following focus area of Australia's International Development Policy: build effective, accountable states that drive their own development.

Under the DPP, Australia will support Vietnam's reform efforts to:

- enable women, children, people with disability, and members of ethnic minority groups and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, intersex, asexual and identity-diverse (LGBTQIA+) communities to live more secure, dignified lives, including through the prevention of and response to all forms of gender-based violence and violence against children
- enable women, members of ethnic minority groups and people with disability to participate in and benefit from sustainable economic opportunities by strengthening inclusive business-enabling environments that create decent jobs underpinned by strengthened social protection systems.

A people-centred approach, tailored to Vietnam's equality priorities, will inform targeted equality programs. Australia will work closely with the Government of Vietnam (provincial and central), Communist Party of Vietnam, and the National Assembly to support effective implementation of Vietnam's social policies and programs. Recognising the contribution that social organisations continue to make to Vietnam's socioeconomic agenda, Australia will seek and incorporate the voices of affected communities. Market-based solutions involving the Vietnamese private sector and business associations will continue to play a key role in serving women as consumers and clients, suppliers, leaders and workers. Australia will continue to work closely with United Nations agencies, multilateral banks and local and international non-government organisations. Australia will draw on partners across the Australian Government with expertise in gender equality, disability, First Nations and human rights to share knowledge and approaches to addressing social issues.

Objective 4 will be achieved through the Ending Violence Against Women and Children (EVAWC) program and the Aus4Equality investment (including the Gender-Responsive Equitable Agriculture and Tourism (GREAT) program), as well as their expected successor programs, the Vietnam–Australia Human Rights Technical Cooperation Program and the Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI). Technical and

advisory support for inclusive institutional reform will occur through the Australia–World Bank Strategic Partnership and the IFC Vietnam Private Sector Development Partnership. This will be complemented by bilateral and regional social protection and sexual and reproductive health and rights investments including the Towards Universal Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights in the Indo-Pacific (TUSIP) program, as well as the regional programs Investing in Women (Southeast Asia) and the Southeast Asia Gender-based Violence Prevention Platform. Efforts will be underpinned by continuing support through cross-cutting, rights-based institutional learning and reform. Policy dialogue and support on relevant legal reforms will be aligned with the Government of Vietnam needs.

There will be close cooperation between the investments under Objective 4 and Objective 1 to ensure consistency and complementarity between the GEDSI issues and approaches of both objectives. Findings from economic inclusion support for targeted disadvantaged groups and enterprises will be used to inform national-level policy engagement undertaken under Objective 1, such as the European Union trade-inclusive business requirements. Mitigating the risk posed by climate change for those most socially and economically vulnerable will require detailed analysis and close cooperation with the investments under Objective 3. This relates to, for example, livelihood support to enable workers and businesses to adapt to climate change, and violence prevention and response services that are adaptive to disasters and other emergencies. Social protection programming will ensure systems are more shock resistant. Equality will be mainstreamed across the entire DPP as articulated in the *Australia in Vietnam Equality Strategy 2022–2027* and integrated into efforts across the Australian Government, when feasible.

Section 4: Delivering our partnership

Locally led development

Australia is committed to sustainable and effective development cooperation that is locally led and in which diverse local leaders and local actors have as much agency and decision-making as possible.

Our development cooperation in Vietnam will continue to be responsive to the needs, priorities and aspirations of the Vietnamese people. We will provide technical assistance, capacity building and multiyear funding to local partners to invest in organisations, not just projects. Our close partnerships with the Vietnamese Government will be deepened as we collaborate on strengthening institutions and systems to enhance the Government's delivery of its own economic and social development priorities.

We will also undertake design, monitoring and evaluation approaches that increase participation from local actors. Our efforts to deepen cooperation and localisation will include capacity development strategies for partner institutions, implementing entities and the Australian Government's locally engaged staff.

A localisation plan will be developed in the first year of DPP implementation to support this commitment.

Consultation

High-level consultation between Australia and Vietnam, including on our development cooperation, will occur through the CSP and its Plan of Action. An annual DPP dialogue with government, private sector, multilateral and civil society partners will be established to discuss DPP issues, share learning and provide updates on progress. Australian Development Partner Forum meetings (for partners implementing our investments) will continue to be held every six months. The Development Working Group involving the Government of Vietnam Ministry of Planning and Investment and DFAT will continue annually as part of the Economic Partnership Meeting.

Evaluation and learning

Evaluations will be used to promote learning, accountability and partnerships with key counterparts. Australia is committed to strengthened consultation, evaluation and learning approaches. There will be increased investment in the monitoring and evaluation skills of staff. We recognise the vital role of locally engaged staff who intimately understand Vietnam and have learning insights. Our consultation, evaluation and learning capacity will be supplemented by external advisory support. All development investment consultation, evaluation and learning plans will be quality assured against DFAT standards for design and monitoring and evaluation.

Table 2: Consultation, evaluation and learning plan

Objective	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27
Objective 1 An inclusive, resilient, sustainable and prosperous economy	Independent assessment of Australia–World Bank Strategic Partnership Phase 2	Inception period for Aus4Growth Mid-term review of Aus4Innovation Mid-term review of International Finance Corporation (IFC) Vietnam Private Sector Development Program	No formal reviews planned
Objective 2 Strengthened human resources to meet socioeconomic development objectives	No formal reviews planned	Inception period for Aus4Skills (Phase 3) Review of Vietnam Australia Centre	No formal reviews planned
Objective 3 Strengthened climate resilience, adaptation and emissions reduction	Mid-term review of Australia–Vietnam Energy Transition Platform Release of Australia in Vietnam Climate Strategy	Inception period for Aus4Adaptation Mid-term review of Transforming the Rice Value Chain for Climate Resilient and Sustainable Development in the Mekong Delta	Review of Australian Climate Finance Partnership
Objective 4 Inclusive and participatory social and economic development	Mid-term evaluation of Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children (EVAWC)	Review of Gender-Responsive Equitable Agriculture and Tourism (GREAT) program	Review of <i>Australia in Vietnam Equality Strategy 2022–2027</i>
Cross-program	DPP dialogue Localisation review	DPP dialogue Annual performance report	DPP dialogue Annual performance report Review of regional and bilateral program integration

Performance and results

The Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) at Table 3 provides a selection of indicators and expected results for the first three years of the DPP. The PAF will be updated periodically including as the current design and approval processes for key bilateral investments Aus4Growth, Aus4Skills and Aus4Adaptation are completed; and at the mid-cycle review point, at which time indicators and results for the second half of the DPP will be identified.

Table 3: Performance Assessment Framework

Objective 1: An inclusive, resilient, sustainable and prosperous economy

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1 Enhanced private sector development, productivity and competitiveness	1.1.1 Policy and technical advice on economic reform and management (Tier 2)	6 policies and regulations relating to corporate income tax, green public procurement, green building and plastic recycling are developed or improved (World Bank and International Finance Corporation (IFC) partnerships) Evidence of inputs to policy development and revision	Policies and regulations are developed or improved (World Bank and IFC partnerships) Evidence, research, analysis and recommendations for inclusive and sustainable economic reforms	Policies and regulations are developed or improved (World Bank and IFC partnerships) Identification of laws, policies and guidelines to be reformed for inclusive and sustainable economic growth Analysis and socioeconomic impact assessments to improve government planning	SDG2: Zero hunger SDG3: Good health and wellbeing SDG5: Gender equality SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Outcome 1.1	1.1.2 Increased capacity to participate effectively in rules-based trade and economic architecture (Tier 2)	Capacity building for 70 businesses/companies on free trade agreement implementation and commitment	Assessment of the implementation of targeted international cooperation and integration agreements	Identification of trade and investment laws, policies and guidelines to be reformed to align with international rules-based economic architecture	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG8, SDG9

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1	1.1.3 Domestic and international businesses report enabling environment is more supportive to improving productivity	Aus4Growth priorities agreed with Vietnam in formal approval ^a	Evidence, research, analysis and recommendations for strengthening enabling environment	Identification of laws, policies and guidelines to be reviewed and developed to strengthen enabling environment	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG8, SDG9
Outcome 1.1	1.1.4 Number of market actors in key economic sectors supported to expand market access and/or improve supply chain resilience (Tier 2)	Aus4Growth priorities agreed with Vietnam in formal approval	Vietnamese and Australian businesses with increased knowledge of, use of and compliance with regional trade opportunities including due to the adoption of gender equality, disability and social inclusion policies	Identification of opportunities for investment and support to develop business linkages with selected Vietnamese and Australian businesses, noting targets to be determined in Aus4Growth inception	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG8, SDG9
Outcome 1.2 Strengthened innovation and digital capacity	1.2.1 Innovation-related policies, partnerships and models strengthened	3 policies for technical support identified 3 new innovation partnerships between Australian and Vietnamese entities established 4 innovation platforms set up in previous years are running effectively	3 multistakeholder policy dialogues held 3 new innovation partnerships between Australian and Vietnamese entities established 4 innovation platforms set up in previous years are capable of connecting diverse groups of actors to respond to local challenges	3 policy guidelines developed for agreed priority topics 6 innovation partnerships successfully contribute to addressing local socioeconomic challenges 2 innovation and sustainable platform models adopted by Government of Vietnam	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG8, SDG9

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.2	1.2.2 Enhancing digital transformation	Technical contribution to the Government of Vietnam implementation of semiconductor program 1 policy/regulation (via World Bank partnership)	Agreement on analysis and assessments to improve digital transformation Number of implementation plan pilots to support implementation of digital transformation agenda (target number to be identified in Aus4Growth inception)	Identification of digital transformation-related laws, policies and guidelines to be supported for inclusive and sustainable economic growth Number of implementation plan pilots to support implementation of digital transformation agenda (target number to be identified in Aus4Growth inception)	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG8, SDG9

a Aus4Growth, the key contributor to this objective, is still being designed. Priority laws, policies and guidelines for reform or development under Aus4Growth will be confirmed once the design is complete.

Objective 2: Strengthened human resources to meet socioeconomic development objectives

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.1 Enhanced capability of human resources through exchange of knowledge and skills with Australia	2.1.1 Number of people who successfully complete a tertiary or technical/vocational course or work-related training (Tier 2)	4,155 people (50% men, 50% women)	Targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception ^b	Targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception	SDG4: Quality education SDG5: Gender equality

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.1	2.1.2 Number and percentage of alumni participating in mutual collaborations between Vietnam and Australia, after completion of an Australia Award (Tier 2)	84 alumni (equivalent to 50.60% of those surveyed in 2024–25 for the Alumni Development Impact Survey)	Targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception	Targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception	SDG4, SDG5
Outcome 2.1	2.1.3 Number of organisations supported to strengthen accountability and/or inclusion, including examples of assistance provided and significant policy change achieved (Tier 2)	34 organisations	Targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception	Targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception	SDG4, SDG5
Outcome 2.2 Improved inclusive vocational education and training (VET) system	2.2.1 Pilot VET system expands geographically and influences national reform	A piloted nationwide sector skills council is operating in the logistics sector, supported by Australia in selected regions of Vietnam	Targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception	Targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception	SDG4, SDG5
Outcome 2.2	2.2.2 Number of VET graduates ready for employment	A VET graduate outcome study is completed to serve as a baseline	Increased VET graduate employment outcomes in targeted sectors (targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception)	Increased VET graduate employment outcomes in targeted sectors (targets to be defined in Aus4Skills design and inception)	SDG4, SDG5

b Aus4Skills, the sole contributor to this objective, is still being designed. Expected results and targets will be contingent on future programming.

Objective 3: Strengthened climate resilience, adaptation and emissions reduction

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.1 Locally led inclusive approaches to climate change are applied and scaled in the Mekong Delta	3.1.1 Application and scaling of locally led adaptation using nature-based approaches and practices	8 private rice companies adopting innovative rice farming technology and practices in their registered rice cultivation areas	Improved stakeholder capacity for applying and scaling locally led adaptation and/or nature-based practices	Degree of scaling up and replication of proven locally led adaptation and/or nature-based practices by other actors	SDG5: Gender equality SDG7: Affordable and clean energy SDG13: Climate action
Outcome 3.1	3.1.2 Number of people who have improved adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters (Tier 2)	6,844 people (1,711 households)	Targets to be defined in Aus4Adaptation design and inception ^e	Targets to be defined in Aus4Adaptation design and inception	SDG5, SDG7, SDG13
Outcome 3.1	3.1.3 Number and value of investments that are improving climate change adaptation and disaster resilience (Tier 2)	1 investment of \$17 million on low-emission rice	Targets to be defined in Aus4Adaptation design and inception	Targets to be defined in Aus4Adaptation design and inception	SDG5, SDG7, SDG13

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.1	3.1.4 Support for improved food security and climate resilient agriculture practices via policy, technical advice and/or capacity building (Tier 2)	<p>5 training courses on climate resilient agriculture</p> <p>Improved natural nitrogen levels in saline-affected soil by rotating salt-tolerant legumes with rice</p> <p>Deep-dive qualitative assessments to enhance knowledge and understanding of the impacts of climate change and technological progress on agriculture-based jobs in the Mekong Delta for planning via World Bank partnership</p>	<p>Experiments to change sowing time of crops to avoid extreme heat events in the dry season</p> <p>1 workshop on potential and future of the carbon market in Vietnamese agriculture with participation of researchers, businesses and policymakers</p>	Targets to be defined in Aus4Adaptation design and inception	SDG5, SDG7, SDG13
Outcome 3.2 Strengthened transition to low-carbon economy in response to climate change and the 2050 net zero emissions target	3.2.1 Strengthened targeted energy policies, regulations and plans and their implementation	<p>3 activities contributing to regulation development to address low-emissions pathways</p> <p>1 technical report/analysis for Vietnam’s energy transition planning and development via World Bank partnership</p>	<p>Policy and technical expertise shared among Australian and Vietnamese agencies working in the energy sector</p> <p>More inclusive engagement with a broad range of stakeholder groups throughout the policy, regulation and planning processes</p>	Investment strategies developed to increase access to finance for the energy transition	SDG5, SDG7, SDG13

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.2	3.2.2 Policy and operations for transitioning to low-emission and green technology	1 policy/regulation promotes low-emission pathway in transport via World Bank partnership	Discussion and technical analysis for roadmaps and regulations on energy transition and social inclusion in transport sector Increased awareness and knowledge of the benefits of low-carbon agriculture production	Development of better-quality and timely database to inform decisions related to transport and traffic management Small household farmers adopting low-emission climate resilient practices	SDG5, SDG7, SDG13
Outcome 3.2	3.2.3 Number and value of investments that are contributing to low-emissions development pathways or are supporting mitigation activities (Tier 2)	Australian Development Investments fund at \$6.5 million	Targets to be defined in Aus4Growth design and inception	Targets to be defined in Aus4Growth design and inception	SDG5, SDG7, SDG13

c Aus4Growth and Aus4Adaptation, two of the three main contributors to this objective, are still being designed. We will fill out the expected results in the next round of updating this PAF table.

Objective 4: Inclusive and participatory social and economic development

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 4.1 Women, children, people with disability and members of ethnic minority groups and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, intersex, asexual and identity-diverse (LGBTQIA+) communities live a more secure and dignified lives	4.1.1 Availability, inclusivity and quality of violence prevention and response services	Increased quality of integrated services for prevention of and response to violence against women and children 600 service providers have increased knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated Ending Violence Against Women and Children (EVAWC) essential services to victim/survivors of violence	Increased quality of integrated services for prevention of and response to violence against women and children	Increased quality of integrated services for prevention of and response to violence against women and children	SDG2: Zero hunger SDG3: Good health and wellbeing SDG5: Gender equality SDG10: Reduced inequalities
Outcome 4.1	4.1.2 Number of services provided to victim/survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (Tier 2)	2,440	Targets to be defined in EVAWC design and inception	Targets to be defined in EVAWC design and inception	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10
Outcome 4.1	4.1.3 Number of organisations Australia has supported to strengthen accountability and/or inclusion (Tier 2)	60 provinces issued action plans and directives in response to Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) findings	Targets to be defined in PAPI Phase 2 design	Targets to be defined in PAPI Phase 2 design	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10
Outcome 4.1	4.1.4 Institutional rights-based reform informed by international best practice and inputs from inclusive organisations	Arrangements with Vietnam’s central ministries enabling the provision of Australian technical assistance to 3 National Target Programs are agreed	Policy and practices informed by high-quality evidence, analysis and inclusive stakeholder consultations	Policy and practices informed by high-quality evidence, analysis and inclusive stakeholder consultations	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 4.2 Women, members of ethnic minority groups and people with disability participate in and benefit from sustainable economic opportunities	4.2.1 Private sector develops policies and practices that enable inclusive economic opportunity	4 companies/entities implement changes in policies and practices as a result of the advisory support (IFC partnership)	4 companies/entities implement changes in policies as a result of the advisory support (IFC partnership)	4 companies/entities implement changes in policies as a result of the advisory support (IFC partnership)	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10
Outcome 4.2	4.2.2 Number of women entrepreneurs provided with financial and/or business development services	100 (including 75 women from ethnic minorities)	240 (including 185 women from ethnic minorities)	240 (including 185 women from ethnic minorities)	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10
Outcome 4.2	4.2.3 Number of people (disaggregated) who gain employment in women-led, women-owned or inclusive businesses	190 men and 380 women (including 310 women from ethnic minorities)	800 men and 1,510 women (including 1,290 women from ethnic minorities)	1,130 men and 2,330 women (including 1,860 women from ethnic minorities)	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10
Outcome 4.2	4.2.4 Number of people reached with new or improved social protection programs (Tier 2)	18,500,000 (45% men, 55% women)	19,000,000 (45% men, 55% women)	Investments contributing to this indicator will be concluded in 2026	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10
Outcome 4.2	4.2.5 Additional private funds leveraged to support sustainable development (Tier 2)	\$400,000	\$2.1 million	\$6.5 million	SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10

Cross-program

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Gender equality	Percentage of the development cooperation budget earmarked to address gender equality (Vietnam program target)	20%	20%	20%	SDG5: Gender equality
Gender equality	Percentage of development investments that address gender equality effectively (Tier 3)	80%	80%	80%	SDG5
Disability equity	Percentage of investments that effectively address disability equity (Tier 3)	70%	80%	80%	SDG10: Reduced inequalities
Disability equity	Number of organisations of persons with disabilities receiving capacity building support (Tier 2) ^d	25	30	40	SDG10
Climate change	Percentage of new investments over \$3 million that have a climate change objective (Tier 3)	50%	50%	60%	SDG13: Climate action
Localisation	Number of local personnel, sub-contractors and staff engaged (employment created) – Managing Contractors (Tier 3) ^e	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Localisation	Number and dollar value of local contracts and grants (local supply chains) – Managing Contractors (Tier 3) ^e	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG8, SDG16
Localisation	Percentage of bilateral investment designs and evaluations that include local participation (Tier 3)	80%	80%	80%	SDG8, SDG16

d Cumulative total number of organisations of people with disability reported by each investment.

e Targets are not required for this indicator. Actual results are sourced centrally and will be published.

Annex 1: Supporting investments/activities in Vietnam

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 1 (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Aus4Growth	2024–2031	Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI); other Government of Vietnam ministries (to be confirmed (TBC))
Aus4Innovation	2018–2028	The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation; Ministry of Science and Technology; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
Australia–World Bank Strategic Partnership Phase 2	2017–2026	World Bank
Vietnam Private Sector Development Partnership	2022–2027	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Mekong–Australia Partnership Phase 2	2024–2029	Mekong River Commission (MRC); Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS); Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR); Asia Foundation; World Bank; other partners (TBC)
Partnerships for Infrastructure (P4I)	2024–2028	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; the Philippines; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Vietnam
Southeast Asia and Australia Government-to-Government Partnerships program (SEAG2G)	2023–2028	ASEAN; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; the Philippines; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Vietnam
Regional Trade for Development (RT4D) initiative	2022–2028	ASEAN Member States; ASEAN Secretariat
Australia–Vietnam Energy Transition Platform (AVETP)	2023–2027	Private sector; Government of Vietnam
Australian Development Investments (ADI)	2023–2028	Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; the Philippines; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Vietnam
Agricultural research to improve the livelihood of farmers in the Southeast Asia region	2018–2028	ACIAR
Agricultural research to improve the livelihood of farmers in Vietnam	2022–2027	ACIAR
Southeast Asia Investment Deal Teams – Southeast Asia Investment Financing Facility	2022–2040	Government of Vietnam; multilateral development banks; development

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
		finance institutions; private sector; export credit agencies

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 2 (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Aus4Skills	2016–2025	Ministry of Education and Training; Ministry of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs (MOLISA); Office of Government; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics; the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam
Australian Volunteers Program (AVP)	2022–2027	In Vietnam: Government of Vietnam; non-government organisations; private sector
Mekong–Australia Partnership Phase 2	2024–2029	MRC; ACMECS; ACIAR; Asia Foundation; World Bank; other partners (TBC)
Australia for ASEAN Digital Transformation and Futures Skills Initiative	2022–2025	ASEAN Member States
Southeast Asia and Australia Government-to-Government Partnerships program (SEAG2G)	2023–2028	ASEAN; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; the Philippines; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Vietnam
New Colombo Plan (NCP)	2016–ongoing	Academic institutions in Vietnam and Australia
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) scholarships	2025–2030	ACIAR
Biosecurity regional networks for animal health and forest plant health	2021–2027	ACIAR
Research capacity development for soils and water management in Vietnam	2022–2025	ACIAR

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 3 (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Aus4Adaptation	2023–2035	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE); MARD; Mekong Delta provinces
Transforming the Rice Value Chain for Climate Resilient and Sustainable Development in the Mekong Delta	2023–2028	MARD; Kien Giang, An Giang and Dong Thap provinces
Australia–Vietnam Energy Transition Platform (AVETP) (Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG) and Australian Development Investments (ADI))	2023–2028	Private sector; Government of Vietnam
Australia–World Bank Strategic Partnership Phase 2	2017–2026	World Bank
Vietnam Private Sector Development Partnership	2022–2027	IFC
Australian Water Partnership (AWP)	2024–2028	MONRE; MARD; Vietnam Mekong River Commission; other partners (TBC)
Mekong–Australia Partnership Phase 2	2024–2029	MRC; ACMECS; ACIAR; Asia Foundation; World Bank; other partners (TBC)
Australian Climate Finance Partnership	2019–2029	TBC
Southeast Asia and Australia Government-to-Government Partnerships program (SEAG2G)	2023–2028	ASEAN; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; the Philippines; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Vietnam
Impact Private Sector Partnerships (IPSP), including Business Partnerships Platform (BPP) and Business Engagement Support Unit (BESU)	2018–2027	Private sector
Southeast Asia Investment Deal Teams – Southeast Asia Investment Financing Facility	2022–2040	Government of Vietnam; multilateral development banks’ development finance institutions; private sector; export credit agencies

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 4 (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Aus4Equality Phase 2	2022–2027	Son La and Lao Cai Provincial People’s Committees; National Assembly Ethnic Council; MPI; MARD; MOLISA; Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs; Vietnam Women’s Union
Gender-Responsive Equitable Agriculture and Tourism (GREAT) Phase 2	2022–2027	TBC
Technical support for revision of Vietnam’s Gender Equality Law and Disability Law	2021–2025	UN Women
Equitable Social Protection	2023–2026	International Labour Organisation
Ending Violence Against Women and Children	2021–2025	UN Women; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); UNICEF; MOLISA; Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
Vietnam–Australia Human Rights Technical Cooperation Program	2023–2026	Australian Human Rights Commission
Australia–World Bank Strategic Partnership Phase 2	2017–2026	World Bank
Vietnam Private Sector Development Partnership	2022–2027	IFC
Investing in Women (Southeast Asia)	2023–2027	Private sector and social organisation partners
Southeast Asia Gender-based Violence Prevention Platform	2024–2029	Australian international and national non-government organisations; regional organisations; commercial contractor
Viet Nam Provincial Governance and Public Administration Performance Index (PAPI) Phase 2	TBC	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Southeast Asia and Australia Government-to-Government Partnerships program (SEAG2G)	2023–2028	ASEAN; Cambodia; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; the Philippines; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Vietnam

Endnotes

¹ A Albanese and PM Chinh, *Joint statement on the elevation to a comprehensive strategic partnership between Vietnam and Australia*, 2024. <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/joint-statement-elevation-comprehensive-strategic-partnership-between-vietnam-and-australia>

² A Albanese and PM Chinh, *Joint statement on the elevation to a comprehensive strategic partnership between Vietnam and Australia*.

³ Communist Party of Vietnam, *Socio-economic development strategy 2021–2030*, 2021.

<https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang/dai-hoi-dang/lan-thu-xiii/chien-luoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-10-nam-2021-2030-3735>

⁴ Asian Development Bank, *Asian development outlook April 2024*, 2024. <https://www.adb.org/publications/asian-development-outlook-april-2024>

⁵ United Nations Viet Nam, *2022 UN country annual results report Viet Nam*, 2023. <https://vietnam.un.org/en/237083-2022-un-country-annual-results-report-viet-nam>

⁶ World Bank, *2022 Vietnam poverty and equity assessment – from the last mile to the next mile*, 2022.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/vietnam/publication/2022-vietnam-poverty-and-equity-assessment-report>

⁷ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Global multidimensional poverty index 2021*, 2021.

<https://hdr.undp.org/content/2021-global-multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi>; UNDP, *Global multidimensional poverty index 2023*, 2023. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/2023-global-multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi#/indicies/MPI>; UNDP, *Human development report 2023/2024*, 2024. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24>

⁸ World Bank, *DataBank*. <https://databank.worldbank.org/>

⁹ World Bank, *Vietnam country climate and development report*, 2022.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/29e72556-d255-5c50-a086-245c1ccc4704>

¹⁰ National Assembly, *Resolution no. 81/2023/QH15: national master plan for 2021–2030 with vision scheduled for 2050*, 2023.

¹¹ The Politburo, Communist Party of Vietnam, *Conclusion of the Politburo continuing to implement resolution no. 29-NQ/TW, dated November 4, 2013 of the 11th Party Central Committee*.

¹² World Bank, *Vietnam country climate and development report*.

¹³ T Ha and N Hien, *Vietnam likely to lose up to 14.5% of GDP annually to climate change: official*, 14 May 2024.

<https://tuoitrenews.vn/news/society/20240514/vietnam-likely-to-lose-up-to-145-of-gdp-annually-to-climate-change-official/79858.html>

¹⁴ World Bank, *Vietnam country climate and development report*.

¹⁵ General Statistics Office and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), *Factsheet on sex imbalances at birth in Viet Nam: trends and variations*, 2020. <https://vietnam.unfpa.org/en/publications/factsheet-sex-imbalances-birth-viet-nam-trends-and-variations>

¹⁶ Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, General Statistics Office and UNFPA, *National study on violence against women in Viet Nam (2019)*, 2020. <https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/en/publications/national-study-violence-against-women-viet-nam-2019-0>

Cover photo credits

Top row (from left to right):

- Participants attending vocational training
Credit: Aus4Skills program
- Nam Viet Catfish Factory
Credit: ACIAR

Bottom row (from left to right):

- Man holding sea cucumbers
Credit: Aus4Innovation program
- Inland waterway
Credit: Aus4Transport program
- Woman holding bamboo shoots
Credit: GREAT program