



Country card
Vietnam





HI Team and intervention areas

The HI Vietnam program has 13 staff members.

Vietnam





General data of the country

a. General Data

Country ¹	Vietnam	Neighbouring country (Cambodia)	France
Population	96.46 Millions	16.48 Millions	67.05 Millions
HDI	0.693	0.581	0.891
IHDI	1	0.92	0.98
Maternal Mortality	67	170	10
Gender Development Index	1	0.92	0.98
Population within UNHCR mandate	NA	NA	368.352
INFORM RISK	3.7	4.8	2.2
Fragile State index	63.9	80.3	30.5
GINI Index	35.7	NA	31.6
Development aid (in millions USD)	1633	843	

¹ https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1_2540344/en/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour



b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Mine Ban Treaty	Not joined
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Not joined
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Signed 20/10/2007

c. Geopolitical analysis

1. Geography

Vietnam stretches for over 1600 km along the eastern coast of the Indochinese Peninsula, with 3451 km of coastline and 3818 km of land borders, with China, Laos and Cambodia. The country is “S” shaped, wide in the North and South, and very narrow in the centre where at one point it is only 50 km wide. The country’s two main cultivated areas are the Red River Delta (15.000 km²) in the north, and the Mekong Delta (40.000 km²) in the south. Three quarters of the country consist of mountains and hills (the highest point being the Mount Fansipan, 3.143 m high). The Truong Son Mountains (Annam Cordillera), which form the central highlands, run almost the full length of Vietnam along its borders with Laos and Cambodia. The largest metropolis is Hô Chi Minh City, followed by Hanoi capital, Hai Phong, Da Nang and Can Tho.

2. Socio-Economy

Following the Cold War and associated Vietnam conflict, the one party Vietnamese economy graduated from being state-run to embedding capitalist elements which have proven to be predominantly successful for the Southeast Asian nation. One-party government at the centre led by the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and newly developed free-market ideals have aided the country develop notably in recent times. Eco-political reforms under the Doi Moi (Economic Renovation) that were launched in 1986 have transformed one of the poorest nations in the world into a vibrant Asian economy with genuine potential.

Since 1990, the GDP growth of Hanoi has been among the largest in the world that averaged 6.4 percent per year in the 2000’s. A significant reduction in the poverty rate coupled with an egalitarian developmental approach have led to equitable growth bringing approximately 40 million Vietnamese citizens out of poverty since the unification of the country. Infrastructural and social development of the population has also seen a relative upward shift as 99 percent of the population receives electricity while approximately 62 percent have access to clean water. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has witnessed a steady increase highlighting Vietnam’s potential as a destination for external investors due to the perceived political stability coupled with the participation of Vietnam in several multilateral trade forums such as the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) as well as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The commitment of successive governments to revitalizing business and investment climate in the country has served its purpose and has led to breakthroughs such as market economic institutions, development of advanced and integrated infrastructure and a skilled workforce.



Since 2016, inflation rate in Vietnam has been quite steady (around 3%) and is expected to remain just above 3% until 2020². GDP growth rate was closed to 7% at the end of 2019 and was expected to remain between 6 and 7% until 2020³. However, it slowed down to 4% due to the COVID-19 crisis in 2020. Vietnam main economic sectors include: agriculture, fishery and forestry (e.g. rice, coffee, seafood...), energy, mining and minerals (e.g. crude oil and coal), industry and manufacturing (e.g. food processing, tobacco, textiles...) and tourism (over 1.5M visitors/month in January and February 2019 – 8% increase compared to the same period in 2018). Unemployment rate was just above 2% at the end of 2019⁴.

3. Politics

On November 28, 2013, Vietnam adopted a new constitution ensuring that the CPV remained the only player in the nation's politics. While the promulgation of several amendments to the constitution was perceived to bring political and economic reforms, civic groups in the country have alleged that the amendments only served the purpose of strengthening the hold of the CPV on the country, while disregarding issues such as human rights and freedom of expression.

Summary of HI presence in the country

HI has been working in Vietnam for almost 30 years (with its first project in 1992) and has implemented projects in most disability-related areas, ranging from rehabilitation (orthopaedic workshops, leprosy, spinal cord injury, brain lesions) to health and prevention (Mother and Child Health, Road Safety, HIV/AIDS) and inclusion (education, social and economic inclusion, community-based rehabilitation/inclusive development).

Over the projects implemented, HI has been working alongside governmental partners at national, provincial and district level as well as civil society organizations in all three regions of the country (North, Central and South).

The projects' beneficiaries encompass the full variety of situations in terms of gender, age, residence (urban/rural) as well as types and causes of disability.

² <https://tradingeconomics.com/vietnam/inflation-cpi/forecast>

³ <https://tradingeconomics.com/vietnam/gdp-growth>

⁴ <https://tradingeconomics.com/vietnam/unemployment-rate>



Overview on ongoing projects

Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

Main sectors of intervention	Objective of project in the sector	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Final Beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates of beginning and end of the project and donors
Rehabilitation	To improve quality of life of persons with brain lesions by improving access to quality and comprehensive rehabilitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Development and rolling out of evidence-based and contextualized rehabilitation guidelines > Continuing medical education > Provision of rehab equipment; > Development education programs for physiotherapists and occupational therapists; > Strengthening rehabilitation services management. 	(2018 data): > 8,557 persons with brain lesion benefitting from rehabilitation services; > 2811 rehabilitation professionals benefitting from training; > 123 family members of person with disability benefitting from awareness raising activities)	> Direct beneficiaries - 12,000 persons with brain; > Target group – 530 rehabilitation professionals.	Ministry of health (and provincial departments of health), Vietnamese Rehabilitation Association, 11 national/provincial/district hospitals, 3 Universities	Hanoi, Hai Duong, Quang Tri, Hue, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai	



Donors

