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VIET NAM YOUTH SURVEY ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Citation: CSDS, SDO – MPI, UNDP (2018). Viet Nam Youth Survey on the Sustainable Development Goals.

A Joint Policy Research Paper by Centre for Sustainable Development Studies (CSDS), Sustainable Development Office – Ministry of Planning and Investment (SDO – MPI), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Viet Nam.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The report is authored by Dr. Abel Polese, School of Law and Government, Dublin City University, Ireland.

The questionnaires would not be completed without the technical advises from Ms. Nguyen Le Thuy – SDO – MPI, UN in Viet Nam Working Group on Adolescents and Youth, and the UN in Viet Nam SDG Taskforce.

Special thanks to 2030 Youth Force Viet Nam for their strong support on promoting the survey among the young people through their network. Thanks also to Student Magazine Viet Nam, who helped to spread the survey at social and student events, to Tran Quang Huy who helped in circulating the survey, Mr. Don Tuan Phuong for his constant assistance at all steps of the study and Ms. Elena Darjania for her technical support.

Volunteers and supporters from the implementing organizations, stakeholders and all of the respondents made valuable contributions to the survey and resultant findings. Many thanks to all for their support.

Great appreciation to UNDP Viet Nam for their support to the Viet Nam Youth Survey on the Sustainable Development Goals.

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Background

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit – officially came into force.

On 10th May 2017, the Prime Minister of Viet Nam signed Decision No.622/QĐ/TTg, officially launched the “National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” in Viet Nam, and called on every citizen to work towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Over a third of the 169 SDG targets highlight the role of youth, implying their critical role in achieving the SDGs. With people aged 16 – 30 comprising a quarter of the population in Viet Nam, the study focuses on Vietnamese young people’s role in achieving the SDGs. Before developing any strategies to involve Vietnamese youth in SDG implementation, there was a need for a survey on youth perceptions of the SDGs and how they relate the SDGs to the Vietnamese context. For the purpose of the study, an online survey was designed and circulated among young

people (16 – 30) from all the 63 administrative provinces of Viet Nam. 7,116 answers to the survey were collected and analysed.

Objectives

The study was conducted between November 2017 and January 2018 to:

- Explore the level of knowledge and understanding of the adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among Vietnamese young people aged 16 – 30.
- Identify trends and priority issues and Goals among young people, generally as well as depending on different gender groups and on different geographical bases.
- Interpret the data collected to produce intelligence and recommendations on how to: 1) better inform young people to increase their understanding of the SDGs and 2) identify modes of intervention that take into account preferences and priorities of young people to bring about greater participation of young people in SDG implementation.

Key findings

75% of Vietnamese youth are not aware of the Sustainable Development Goals

When young people in Viet Nam were asked whether they are aware of the Sustainable Development Goals, only 25.4% responded "yes". Considering the survey was circulated widely among youth networks of 2030 Youth Force Viet Nam and the Centre for Sustainable Development Service (CSDS), both of which have campaigns and activities around SDG awareness and action, the actual proportion of Vietnamese youth who are aware of the SDGs is likely lower than what the study reveals.

With low awareness of the SDGs, it is less likely that any measures that promote youth participation in SDG implementation will be effective. It is critical first to acknowledge the level of understanding on the SDGs among Vietnamese youth, then to work on ways to better inform or to better develop young people's awareness of the SDGs, to ultimately ensure greater engagement of Vietnamese young people in taking action to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

Quality Education, Good Health and Well-being and Gender Equality are the three priority Goals for youth to take action on in Viet Nam

Each respondent was asked to choose three Sustainable Development Goals which they will act upon. The most popular Goal chosen by youth respondents was Goal 4 on "ensuring inclusive and quality education for all" (51%). 33.5% of respondents preferred "ensuring good health and promoting well-being for all (Goal 3)", followed by Goal 5 on "ensuring gender equality" (31.9%).

When developing engagement strategies which target youth specifically, identified preferences and priorities of young people should be taken into account. The study aims to provide better insights on Vietnamese young people's needs, yet further research needs to be done on the priorities of young people in Viet Nam so we can better match strategies and interventions to promote youth action on the SDGs with their interests.

Strategies to increase participation in the SDGs need to be 'data sensitive'

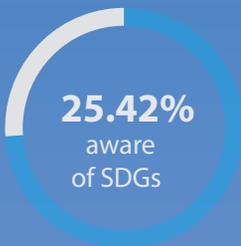
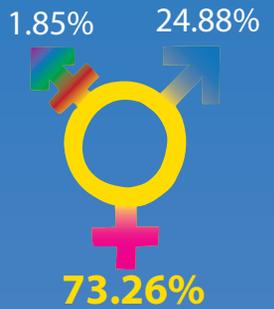
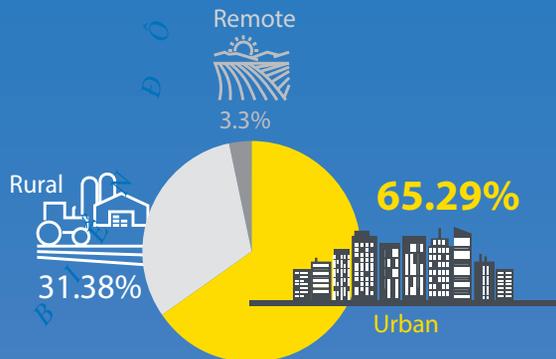
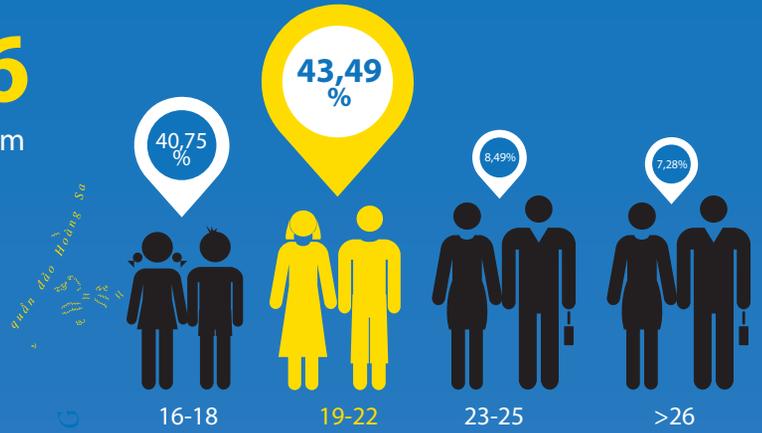
The study has also analyzed survey results based on gender (male, female and other) and on different geographical bases (urban, rural and remote areas). As responses sometimes varied depending on respondents' gender or residence, it is worth paying attention to the differences and take respective measures to better fit the needs of young people in terms of age, gender and rural and urban divide.

For instance, regarding Goal 5 on Gender Equality, compared with 51% of male respondents, 60% of women and 70% of sexual minorities felt that "women or other genders are given less opportunity than men in the same situation". In addition, for Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation, while 75% of respondents from urban area said that water (to drink and to wash) is a common resource for themselves and people in their community, 70% from rural regions and only 50% of respondents living in remote areas agreed to have general access to clean water. As shown in survey results, perceptions vary among different groups of young people. The study shows that there is no "one size fits all" strategy to encourage greater participation of youth in championing the SDGs, and therefore, suggests interventions to be data sensitive to enhance effectiveness.

First ever survey on perception and understanding of SDGs among Vietnamese youth

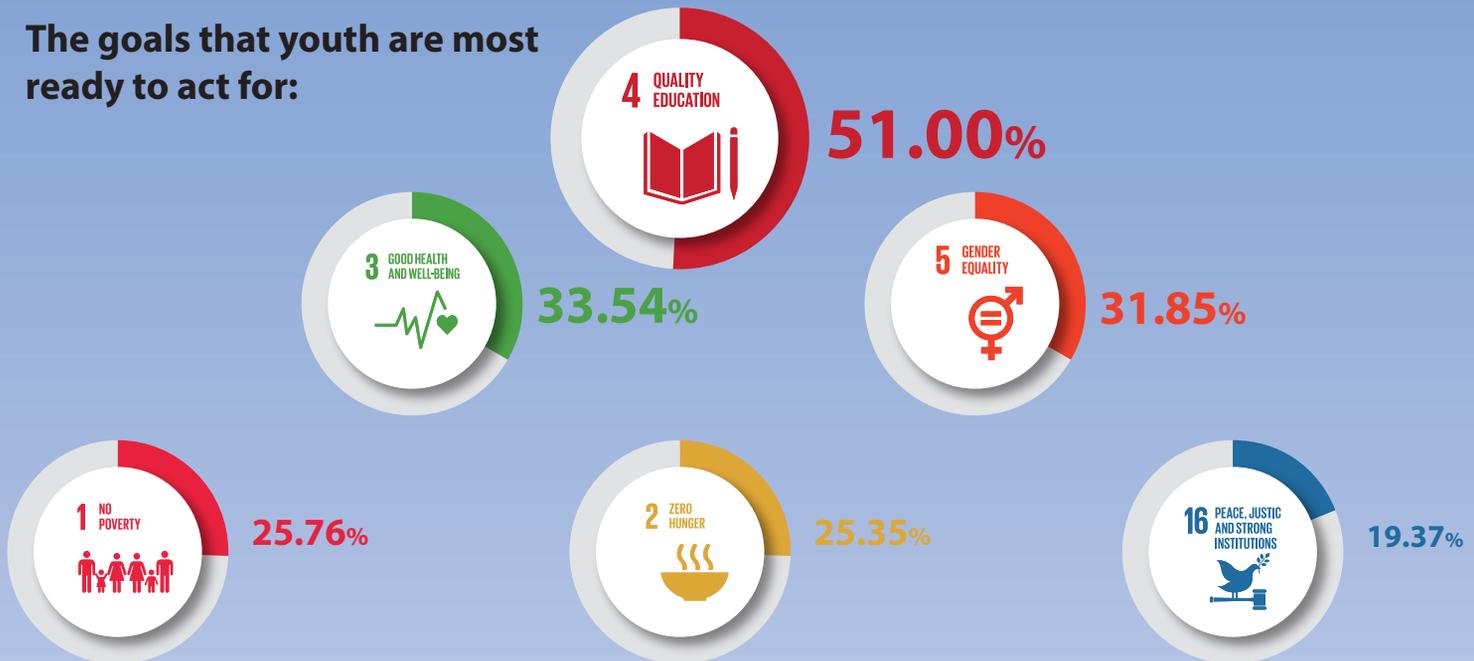


TOTAL
7,116
respondents from
all 63 provinces



Youth and Sustainable Development Goals in Viet Nam

The goals that youth are most ready to act for:



Key recommendations

Young people, and citizens in general, have their own priorities and scales of value that will affect how effectively they contribute to a given SDG

There is a need for gender-sensitive approaches

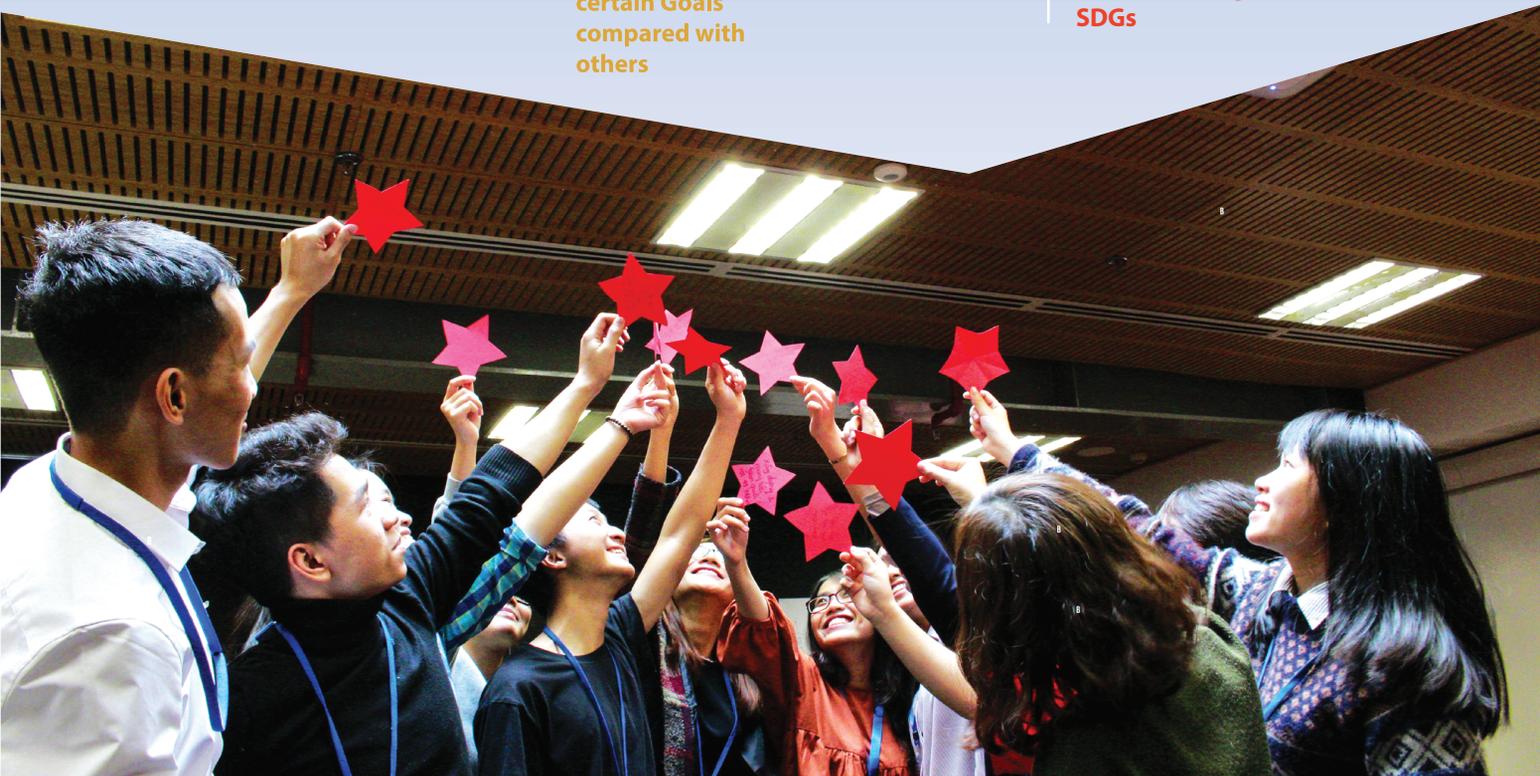
Engagement with a particular SDG depends on how close that goal is felt

Youth can make more direct contributions toward the achievement of certain Goals compared with others

Coordination and support mechanisms, and actors, are needed

Information actions or campaigns by educational institutions would help increasing awareness and understanding of SDGs

There is a need for public engagement activities





INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force.

The idea behind the SDGs, also known as the Global Goals and giving continuity to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), is to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. In contrast with previous approaches, the ethos guiding engagement with the SDGs is that prosperity and actions to protect the planet rely on action, and participation, by all UN Member States, regardless of their economic and development status. In addition, the 2030 Agenda recognizes that, working alongside Governments, civil society organizations, the private sector and youth are key partners to realize the global ambition of achieving the Goals by 2030. This approach is distinct from previous efforts to engage young people in international development, which regarded

them as beneficiaries of such efforts, and not as active partners. The role of young people in the 2030 Agenda is clear. They are considered vital to its success, not only because young people are "the future", but also because they can make a significant contribution to sustainable development in the present, as young people.

Together with 192 Member States of the United Nations, Viet Nam has committed to achieving the SDGs by 2030. On 10th May 2017, the Prime Minister of Viet Nam signed Decision No.622/QĐ/TTg, officially launched the "National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which engages everyone to work together towards achieving the SDGs.

The approach adopted by the "National Action Plan" supports empowering youth as partners in achieving the SDGs. In many different ways, young people have demonstrated themselves to be active agents of change. Modern young people growing up in the 21st century have developed key

skills to adapt to a rapidly changing social and technological environment, including creativity, collaboration, and critical thinking. These skills allow young people to learn and adapt quickly, which is essential to innovating new solutions to local and global development challenges. It is unthinkable, in other words, to work towards the achievement of the SDGs without the active contribution of young people.

This is particularly true in Viet Nam. According to the UN DESA (2017) 24.8% (over 22 millions) of the Vietnamese population is composed of people aged 15 – 29 and 23% (over 20 millions) by people aged 0 – 14.

However, before expecting young people to actively intervene, and work towards achievement of the SDGs both nationally and internationally, a dialogue must start between the authorities and the younger segments of the Vietnamese population. Young people need support to fully realize their roles as partners in achieving the SDGs. They must be provided with the skills, opportunities and the responsibility to effectively make this contribution. It is essential that we use evidence and data to guide young people on how they can contribute to the SDG agenda.

Determining how to support young people for this role requires a comprehensive analysis of their situation and their understanding of the SDGs. National governments and international organizations must have a clear picture of what young people are aware of, what their priorities are and what they can do as individuals and as members of society.

The current study is the first attempt to survey perception and understanding of the SDGs among Vietnamese youth. It was conceived by UNDP Viet Nam, Sustainable Development Office – MPI (SDO – MPI), in collaboration with other UN Working Group on Adolescent and Youth (UNWGAY, UN SDG Taskforce) and implemented by the Center for Sustainable Development Studies (CSDS).

A first version of the questionnaire was drafted in October 2017 and shared with the team in charge for feedback. A second version was then discussed in November 2017 and reworked until December 2017, when the survey was officially launched online. The survey remained open for a month until it was officially closed on the 15th of January 2018.





METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH AND LIMITATIONS

The current study relies on a survey designed by CSDS and discussed at several stages with UNDP, UNWGAY, UN SDG Taskforce, and SDO – MPI. Once designed, the survey was uploaded into the UNDP account of survey monkey and was widely circulated across the country with the intention to reach the widest possible youth population in Viet Nam. We limited the number of questions to 18 – plus demographics (gender, age, geographical location) and used multiple choice answers.

Gender considerations guided the design of our survey, for which we kept gender disaggregated statistics while soliciting answers from male, female and sexual minorities. The survey was also intended to seek answers from Vietnamese youth from all the 63 administrative provinces of Viet Nam and from young people living in urban and rural settings, including remote areas. Responses were also solicited by all possible age groups that could be classified as “youth”, from 16 to 30 years-old (Viet Nam National Youth Law, 2005).

The above strategy allowed to collect 7,116 responses from all Vietnamese provinces, an amount sufficient to draw some conclusions and identify certain trends, that are illustrated in the section below. The methodological approach, however, has limitations.

One major limitation is that the indicators here used to measure young people’s understanding of the SDGs may differ from national indicators. The SDGs are formulated in a way that is broad enough to allow national governments some significant margin, and agency, to decide on how to measure and address them. They are also formulated in a way that makes it easier for a national government, than for a single individual, to address them. For instance, SDG1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, requires young people to be aware of possible political, or state-induced, definitions of poverty at the national level and to be aware of the national measures to end poverty in a given area or for a given segment of a society. Measurement of the level to which a Goal has been met, in most cases means to use not one but a variety of indicators.

Some of the answers might be eventually in conflict with what other indicators show - for instance young people might think to be richer/poorer, or better/worse educated, than what national statistics point at. However, not taking into account what the target group can express in terms of perceived needs may affect the target group's motivation to work in a particular direction. In contrast, it is by considering the target group's opinion, discussing and possibly negotiating with them, that will enable participation in the construction of a society and motivate them to contribute in achieving the SDGs.

One or more proxy indicators have been identified and used to grasp the general understanding of young people. Explanations of the proxy indicators used, relative to each SDG, have been inserted in the section, in addition to the rationale behind choosing the given indicator.

Keeping in mind that the survey was to be answered in approximately 10 minutes, no more than three indicators were used in each question. If this had the advantage of allowing quick answers, and thus increase the number of responses at disposal, it also circumscribed the understanding of a particular issue to the few data made available.

Given the nature of the study and the approach taken, preference was given to a convenience sample. The fact that the survey was conducted mostly online limited the sample to young people who had internet access through a smartphone, a computer or a tablet. Viet Nam has wide internet coverage and smartphones are widely available in the country. However, this approach did limit providing a voice to all young people in Viet Nam on perception of the SDGs.

In addition, province coverage was also not even, with some provinces generating more responses than others. Likewise, the response rate by young people living in urban settings was much higher than those living in remote or rural areas.



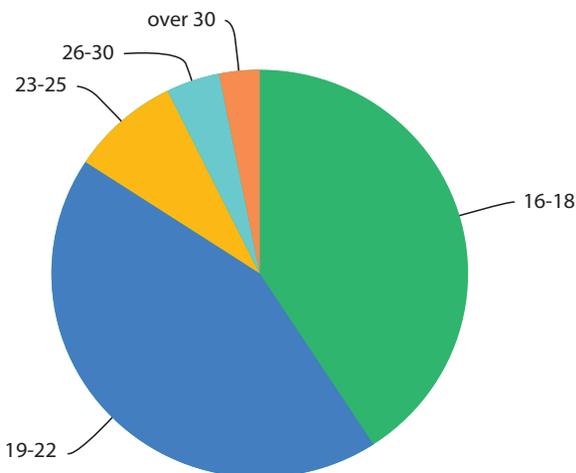


SURVEY RESULTS

General overview

The results presented in this section were gathered between 15 December 2017 and 15 January 2018 through online responses to a survey that was uploaded onto the UNDP survey monkey's account (www.surveymonkey.com), one of the world's largest platform for online survey that allows collection and processing of data.

7,116 young people from all over Viet Nam answered the survey, of which the largest age groups were 16 – 18 (2,900 respondents) and 19 – 22 (3,095 respondents). The age break-up of respondents is seen below in Graphic 1.1:

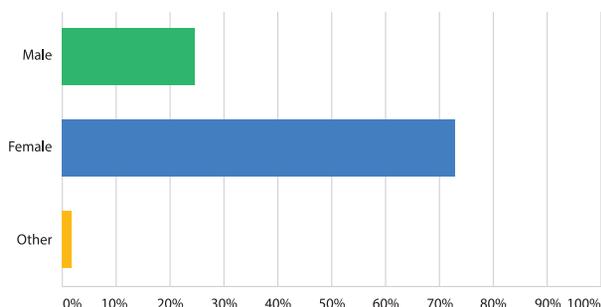


Age	Percentage of respondents	Number of respondents
16 – 18	40.75%	2,900
19 – 22	43.49%	3,095
23 – 25	8.49%	604
26 – 30	4.15%	295
Over 30	3.13%	222
Total		7,116

Graphic 1.1: Age break-up of surveyed population

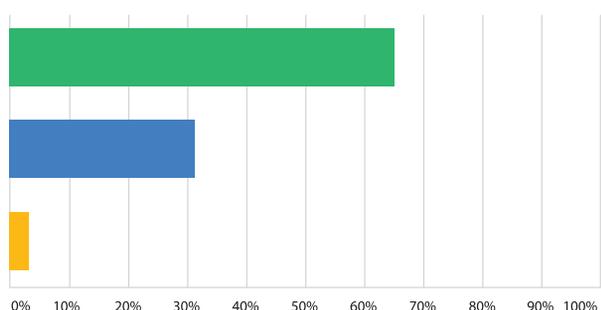
The survey was circulated with no gender preferences. Female, male and sexual minorities were equally targeted. However, the rate of response and interest from female young people (5,213 respondents, that is 73.26% of the sample population) was much higher than male respondents (1,771 respondents, that is 24.88% of the sample population). Members of sexual minorities also answered the survey but their participation was much lower (132 respondents, that is 1.85% of the population sample, as shown in Graphic 1.2). Ethnic Vietnamese, or those who considered themselves as ethnic Vietnamese made up 95.45% of the respondents (6,793 answers), against 4.55% of ethnic minorities (324

answers). 65.29% of the surveyed population (4,647 respondents) were resident of urban areas whereas 31.38% (2,233 respondents) resided in rural areas and 3.33% (237 respondents) in areas that they considered as remote (see Graphic 1.3).



Gender	Percentage of respondents	Number of respondents
Male	24.88%	1,771
Female	73.26%	5,213
Other	1.85%	132
Total		7,116

Graphic 1.2: Gender break-up of the surveyed population



Area or residence	Percentage of respondents	Number of respondents
Urban area	65.29%	4,646
Rural/mountain area	31.38%	2,233
Remote area	3.33%	237
Total		7,116

Graphic 1.3: Geographical break-up of the surveyed population

The above figures hint at the fact that the sample of respondents was neither representative of the whole (young) population of Viet Nam nor of the categories

engaged with (gender, age groups, geographical location). This was due to the limitations of the survey in terms of timeframe, scope and budget. Firstly, there was an urgent need to generate a first set of data to understand the needs of the Vietnamese young population. Secondly, there was a need to prepare a pilot study that could point at the main limitations and challenges that a large study could encounter. This would in turn show the main risk that a scaled-up survey might face and prompt a reflection on how to minimize bias in further, and larger studies.

Trends

As mentioned above, the nature of the SDGs, and the way they have been formulated, made it necessary to identify possible indicators that could be used to explore the perception, and the opinion, of young people with regards to a particular question. In addition, the need to keep the questionnaire short allowed for the use of only one or two indicators for each question. Despite its limitations this approach made it possible to identify some trends that could be used for preliminary conclusions and as a baseline for future studies. This section explores main trends of the responses that, in order to better guide the reader, are divided into three main clusters. A graphical presentation of all answers and a detail of all responses are included in Annex I.

The first cluster is composed by the SDGs that relate to the respondents' daily life (SDG1 – SDG5). These SDGs deal with issues that it is possible for respondents to act upon directly and from their own initiative. It is true that poverty or health are public policy concerns and therefore of responsibility of a state. However, young people can more easily address issues such as poverty or gender equality by direct action (i.e. looking for a job, changing their attitude towards gender) than access to water, energy or building infrastructure, that are the object of the second cluster and need direct state intervention.

For **SDG1: “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”** the team chose, as indicator for the SDG1-related question, the perception of poverty for the respondents themselves and the perceived prevalence of poverty in Vietnamese society. This was translated into a question about the availability of enough resources to sustain oneself that reads “My family has enough/not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs”. This was contextualized in the community of the respondent by asking whether this situation was a common one. It should be noted that the need to combine these two questions, here as in other parts of the questionnaire (that is in Annex II to this report), arose from the necessity of not only keeping it short but also giving the impression that it was short enough to be completed quickly. Amongst the respondents, 80.7% declared having sufficient resources but an average of 20.43% considered themselves privileged in that they, and their family, had enough to meet their daily needs. Interestingly enough, figures did not differ much when breaking-up respondents by gender (male, female and others) or geographical settings (young people living in urban, rural or remote areas), as shown in Annex II (SDG1). 19.30% of respondents declared to have insufficient revenue but they saw this as an exception in 7.80% of the cases whereas 11.50% thought that this was an usual situation in their community.

The indicator chosen to measure perceptions on **SDG 2: “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”** was hunger, and whether the respondent’s family suffered from hunger. An average of 35.60% of the respondents, oscillating between 34.43% (female) and 44.27% (other gender), declared that their family no longer suffers from hunger. In contrast 3.89% of respondents, with a peak of 6.15% and 6.11% of male and other categories stated that they stayed sometimes hungry because there

is not enough food in the house. 5.20% of the respondents considered this a common situation in their community but 55.31% stated that there is enough food for everyone in their community.

Availability of health insurance was the indicator chosen to measure **SDG 3: “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”**. The question measured whether the respondent felt that health insurance was available to everyone, a majority or a minority of people within their community. The question aimed at measuring understanding and knowledge among young people to illustrate to what extent this could be considered an urgent issue to address. 20.62% of respondents thought that health insurance was universally available throughout their community while 64.83% thought that it was available to the majority of the members of their community. 14.56% saw insurance as not available to most members of their community, with a peak of 18.76% among respondents in rural areas, who saw health insurance available to everyone only in 16.97% of the cases.

For **SDG 4: “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”** the indicator to measure education was perception and satisfaction on the level of one’s education. Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with it and how this related to their general perception on education in the area where they were living in. An average of 53.79% of respondents declared satisfaction with their level of education, and considered that most people in their community were satisfied with their level of education (50.84%). The lowest level of satisfaction was measured among sexual minorities (41.22%), who also had the highest level of dissatisfaction (55.73%) for themselves and their community (35.88%). Female respondents reported, in contrast, the highest level of satisfaction with their education (54.04%) and the lowest level of dissatisfaction (34.89%).

For **SDG 5: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”** the indicator chosen was “opportunities” with the respondent allowed to choose their own interpretation of the word. Perception on availability of opportunities was compared across those provided to men, women and sexual minorities. Respondents could tick up to two boxes and 58.32% suggested that gender discrimination is a reality in their community, with a peak among sexual minorities that saw discrimination happen in 69.47% of cases. When it came to equal opportunities in general for men and women, an average of 50.25% saw this happening in their community. An average of 75.94% considered that sexual minorities are given fewer opportunities in their community, with 15.49% thinking that it is normal that sexual minorities are given less opportunities

The second cluster includes issues that are faced by the respondents on a daily basis but that they have little or no capacity to impact autonomously. In contrast with the third cluster dealing with global problems, these issues, such as promotion of sustainable economic growth or access to energy are to be addressed through targeted national policies. By force of this, questions on these SDGs could only measure to what extent respondents felt these were addressed, mostly at the national level.

For **SDG 6: “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”** the indicator chosen was availability of water for members of a community and how difficult it was to have access to it. Water was considered widely available by 73.02% of respondents (75.09% of urban and 70.71% of rural and remote areas residents). Water was considered a luxury by 22.36% of the respondents. Most affected by water scarcity were male and sexual minorities (7.91% and 9.16%). 4.62% of the respondents considered that, in spite of wide availability of water in their area or community, they only had limited access to it.

For **SDG 7: “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”** the question rotated around awareness of the sources of electricity, which was considered the type of energy more needed and spread in the country, used by the respondents. In other words, had respondents availability of electricity for their activities and were they aware of where their electricity was coming from? It should be noticed here that we did not have access to data allowing us to check the accuracy of the answer. 0.91% of the respondents said to have not access to electricity and 27.18% of them declared not to know where their electricity was coming from. The rest of the respondents considered that their electricity was coming from hydro-power (60.15%), thermal power (8.42%) and renewable sources (3.34%)

For **SDG 8: “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”** the indicator chosen was level of income and whether this could be sufficient to feed a family. For this question, several answers from the same respondent were allowed. 28.63% of respondents declared that income from male members of the family was not enough to feed the family; 19.87% declared that female members did not earn enough to feed the family. 56.52% of responses pointed at the fact that most households of the community rely on the male member’s income against only 11.93% of female members’ generated income. 20.24% considered that there are not enough jobs in their community.

SDG 9: “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation” allowed more than one answer to be given and two indicators were used: road coverage allowing people to connect across the country and people’s satisfaction towards it. 41.81% of respondents thought that most people from their community lived less than 2 km from all-season roads, even if only 9.27% of them declared to live themselves less than

2 km from such roads. Satisfaction with the amount of roads built in the past 5 years was at 41.57%. Nearby roads were considered difficult to access all year round by 14.19% of respondents.

For **SDG 10: “Reduce inequality within and among countries”** the team considered that inequality between countries, or regions, often results in people looking for opportunities elsewhere. We therefore chose migration as an indicator of inequality, since people usually migrate to places that they perceive as providing more or better opportunities than the current one. 30.48% of the respondents declared that in their household at least one member of the family had migrated elsewhere within Viet Nam and 13.84% had a member who had migrated to another country. 22.75% of respondents also reported to be aware of people migrating into their community from other places and in 32.93% of cases respondents considered that emigration affected most members of their community.

Multiple answers were allowed for **SDG 11: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”**. The team chose, as indicators, perception of safety, mobility and participation. Starting from these three, 70.14% of respondents estimated adequate the amount of facilities available (58.58% of residents of non-urban areas) while 42.06% felt safe when going around at night. Access to public transport was considered common by 37.59% of respondents while participation in community decisions was considered a usual practice by 8.78% of the respondents but 18.32% of the respondents from sexual minorities (against 10.73% of male and 7.88% of female ones).

For **SDG 12: “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”** we assumed that, since consumption results in waste production (package, leftovers), an indicator of sustainable consumption and production could be their perception of the

capacity of the state to provide adequate waste-processing facilities and mechanisms. Each respondent could give more than one answer and 90.57% of them acknowledged that waste production is a problem in Viet Nam. In contrast, 3.32% of respondents thought that in Viet Nam waste is dealt with properly. When mentioning information on best practices in dealing with waste 16.30% of the respondents reported having been informed on best practices but only 12.70% of them declared to have knowledge of how to deal with waste in practice.

The last cluster of the SDGs dealt with issues and challenges that it is equally important to address at the local, national and global level. While not completely delegated to a state as a task, the agency of common people in solving these problems is largely limited. As a result, most questions were constructed around the perception of the respondents on whether SDG-related issues (identified through indicators) were dealt with properly or not. In the end questions were constructed around indicators measuring awareness of the gravity of these issues and how they are affecting our planet. A particularity of this cluster is that the team agreed not to insert any questions to survey young people’s perceptions on SDG17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Given that no indicator sounded sufficiently adequate to explore the links between individuals, their perceptions, and the capacity of a state to work to SDG17 we decided to save space, and time, to allow respondents to concentrate on other questions.

To understand perceptions on **SDG 13: “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”** the question we constructed was on whether the respondent felt that climate change was affecting the world and Viet Nam. 87.82% considered that climate change is affecting the world but this was more visible among female respondents (90.47%) than male and sexual minorities (80.35% and 83.21% respectively). 6.70%

of respondents did not believe that climate change is affecting the world (male were the most skeptical with 11.24%, female the least with 5.14%). Male respondents and sexual minorities were also the readiest to state that climate change is not affecting Viet Nam (8.41% and 9.16% respectively) against 5.48% of female respondents.

For **SDG 14: “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”** we constructed the question around perception of respondents about the use of marine resources. Asked whether they thought that Viet Nam was using too much of its marine resource and perhaps the country should be using less water, food, salt 53.44% felt that this was the case with peaks amongst sexual minorities and female respondents (54.96% and 54.71%). In contrast, 11.54% felt that, on the contrary, marine resources are not sufficiently used with a peak amongst male respondents (16.88%) and the lowest level of agreement amongst female respondents (9.73%). 35.02% considered that Viet Nam stroke a good balance between usage and availability of marine resources.

For **SDG 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”** several possible indicators were discussed. In the end, given the central importance of land use in Viet Nam we used, as main indicator, respondents’ perceptions on proper land use in their home and whether this could help preserving the current environment. 76.77% of the respondents considered that land is not properly used in Viet Nam (67.81% male, 78.46 female, 76.34 sexual minorities) against 8.60% (with a peak amongst male: 13.50% and much lower percentages among female and sexual minorities 7% and 6.11% respectively). 15.63% of respondents considered that in Viet Nam, people pay attention to what they eat and hunt in order not to overuse resources and leave enough for the next generations.

Given the complexity of the formulation of **SDG 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”** the team agreed that several indicators should be used. Accordingly, respondents could provide multiple answers. 50.84% of them declared to be afraid to go out at night for safety reasons; 32.56% feel sometimes discriminated in their community, with a peak of 57.25% of respondents among sexual minorities who felt discriminated against. 20.39% thought that girls in their community were likely to get excessive attention by male members of the community.

The last two questions were used to survey awareness and perception of the SDGs across the respondents. Asked whether they were aware of the SDGs or "Global Goals" signed by 193 world leaders at the UN in 2015 only 25.42% responded to be aware. The last question inquired on the SDGs respondents would feel closer and prioritize if requested to act with up to 3 preferences allowed. Preferences went all to the SDGs from the first cluster, which is a sort of confirmation that some SDGs are formulated in a way, and address issues, that are felt closer by young people, and possibly individuals in general. Respondents declared to be readier to work to (see Figure 2.1 for a full overview of the answers):

- 1) SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (51.00%, 3,630 respondents)
- 2) SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (33.54%, 2,387 respondents)
- 3) SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (31.85%, 2,267 respondents)

- 4) SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (25.76%, 1,833 respondents)
- 5) SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (25.35%, 1,804 respondents)
- 6) SDG16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies (19.73%, 1,404 respondents)

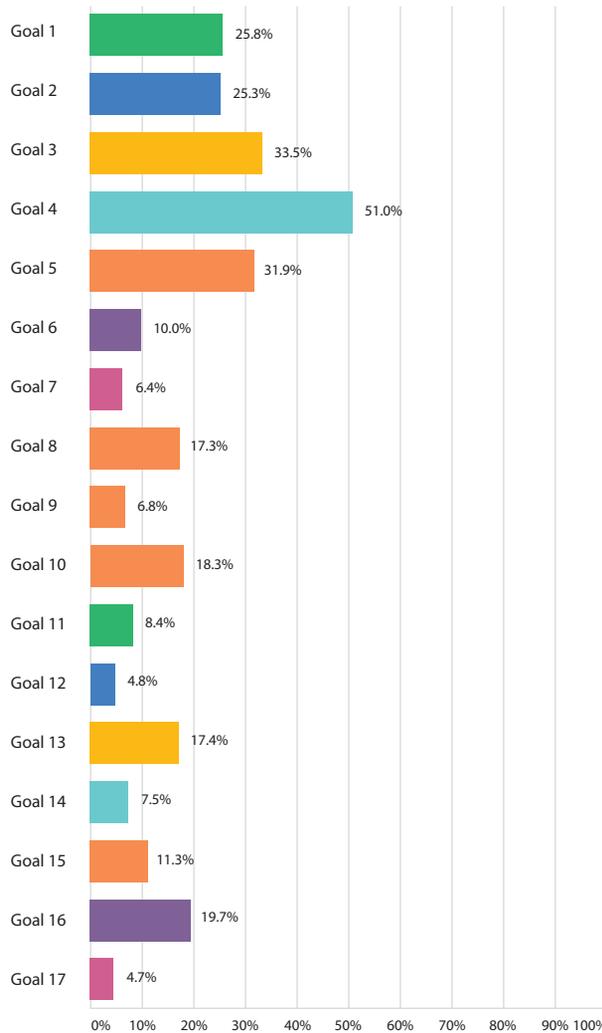


Figure 2.1: Ranking of SDGs respondents are readier to act upon (general trends)

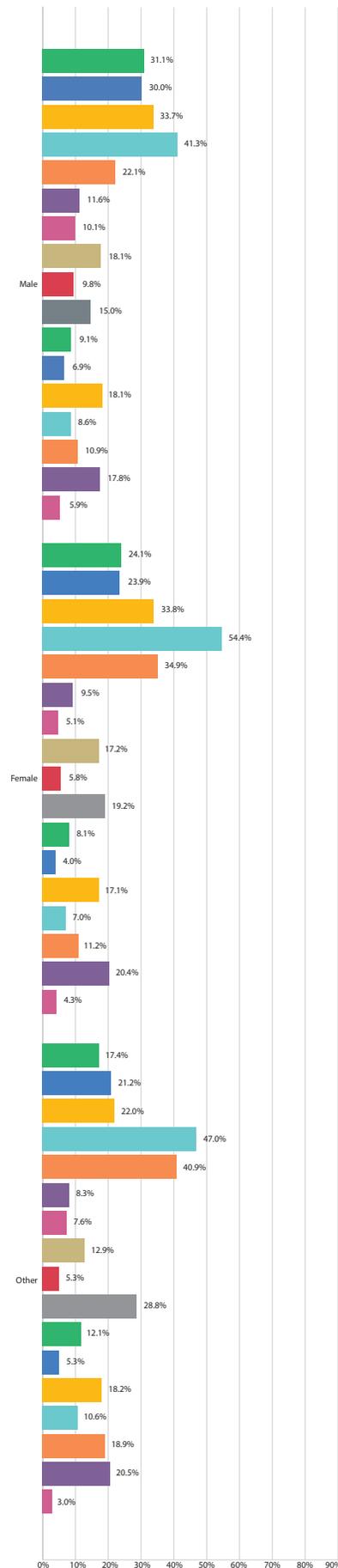


Figure 2.2: Ranking of SDGs respondents are readier to act upon (break-up by gender)

Ranking of SDGs respondents are readier to act upon

Answer Choices	Responses	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	25.76%	1,833
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	25.35%	1,804
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	33.54%	2,387
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning	51.00%	3,630
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	31.85%	2,267
Goal 6. Ensure access to water and sanitation for all	9.98%	710
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	6.35%	452
Goal 8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	17.34%	1,234
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	6.79%	483
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	18.29%	1,302
Goal 11. Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	8.39%	597
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	4.79%	341
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	17.41%	1,239
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources	7.49%	533
Goal 15. Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss	11.25%	801
Goal 16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies	19.73%	1,404
Goal 17. Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	4.69%	334



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The first survey on youth and the SDGs has outlined some interesting, and important trends visible across Vietnamese young people. If properly interpreted and used, the study can provide information of vital importance to the Vietnamese governmental and non-governmental actors interested in promoting the SDGs in the country.

1. SDG Awareness Among Youth

First, and of crucial importance, nearly 75% of Vietnamese youth are not aware of the Sustainable Development Goals. Only 25.4% of respondents declared to be aware of the SDGs. Keeping into account that the survey was circulated widely among youth networks of 2030 Youth Force Viet Nam and the Centre for Sustainable Development Service (CSDS), both of which have campaigns and activities around SDG awareness and action, the actual proportion of Vietnamese youth who are aware of the SDGs is likely lower than what the study reveals. With low awareness of the SDGs, measures that promote youth participation in SDG implementation are less likely to produce significant effects on the population. An acknowledgement of the level of understanding on the SDGs among

Vietnamese youth is extremely important to create the conditions enabling young people to contribute to working to the SDGs at the national level.

2. Priority SDGs for Action by Youth

Second, as both the study and the responses to the survey have pointed out, some SDGs are felt more closely than others by Vietnamese youth. As the responses to question on what SDGs respondents would prioritize points out, the most important ones for Vietnamese young people are those here inserted in the first cluster. Quality Education, Good Health and Well-being and Gender Equality are the three priority Goals for youth in Viet Nam. These priorities should be taken into account when designing interventions and engagement strategies, especially if they are targeted at youth.

3. Disaggregating Data to Promote Youth Participation in Achieving the SDGs

Third, patterns of responses to the survey, and therefore priorities of young people, may differ in a gender comparative perspective.

As some responses to some questions varied depending on respondents' gender or residence, it is worth paying attention to the differences and take respective measures to better fit the needs of diverse age, gender and region groups. The question on gender equality (SDG5) for instance, showed that only 51% of male respondents deemed that "women or other genders are given less opportunity than men in the same situation" against 60% of female respondents and 70% respondents from sexual minorities. Also, the question on SDG6 on access to clean water showed that respondents from urban areas have much easier access than respondents from rural and remote regions with 70% of the former against 50% of the latter. Fostering participation of young people to contribute to the SDGs cannot, therefore, be based on a "one size fits all" strategy, especially for some goals, suggesting that interventions to be data sensitive to enhance effectiveness.

The above findings can be used to provide some recommendations that should be taken into account when planning future interventions, especially if these interventions are intended to increase awareness, participation and involvement of young people.

Priorities and desire to work on a given issue vary not only across segments of the population (youth, adults) but also subcategories of young people (female, sexual minorities, urban or rural residents). As a result, not all SDGs are felt at the same level, or to the same degree, by the totality of the youth population of Viet Nam. As responses to the questionnaire have pointed out, some SDGs are felt closer than others by respondents or some categories of respondents. These findings should focus efforts on promoting action among youth to be devoted to involving young people with the SDGs that they are more ready to work on, or interested in, as identified in the survey.

Two direct consequences of the point above are that:

- **Engagement with a particular SDG depends on how close individuals can relate to a Goal.** Goals dealing more closely with the everyday life of young people are easier to be felt close than long term and cross-cutting ones. Even if preservation of marine environment is vital for the whole planet, issues such as gender discrimination or every day hunger are felt closer by a number of respondents. Therefore, it would be easier to prompt young people to engage, and act, with challenges and Goals that they can relate to more closely.
- **Youth can make more direct contributions toward the achievement of certain Goals compared with others.** Some SDGs refer to issues that can be addressed at the micro level, and to which young people can directly contribute. Others may sound too abstract to a single individual, or more difficult to have an impact upon at a local level or individual level. It is important to acknowledge not only the potential, but also the limits, of young people in dealing with global issues. Whilst they can have an active role in working toward the achievement of some of the SDGs, young people might be more likely to focus more on offering insights or opinions on other issues which they feel less capable of directly effecting progress in. This point is important in the design and implementation of strategies to effect greater engagement of young people in efforts for the achievement of the SDGs in Viet Nam.

Coordination and support mechanisms, and actors are needed. There is a need for a coordinating institution, scheme or related initiatives that can coordinate at the local, and then national level, actions to: 1) increase awareness on the SDGs, 2) foster participation and engagement of young people with SDG –

related activities, 3) suggest possible ways to act at the community, regional and national level to achieve the SDGs.

There is a need for gender-sensitive approaches. While trends by various gender categories for some answers were similar, answers to several questions illustrated the existence of different perceptions of the SDGs across male, female and sexual minorities in their responses. Gender gaps and differences should be acknowledged and taken into account when designing intervention strategies with regards to the SDGs.

Information actions or campaigns by educational institutions would help increase awareness and understanding of the SDGs. Information available on the SDGs publicly has certainly contributed to young people's awareness of the issues, as shown in the survey results. It is, however, insufficient in itself and should be integrated into mechanisms embedding learning on the SDGs in the work of educational institutions,

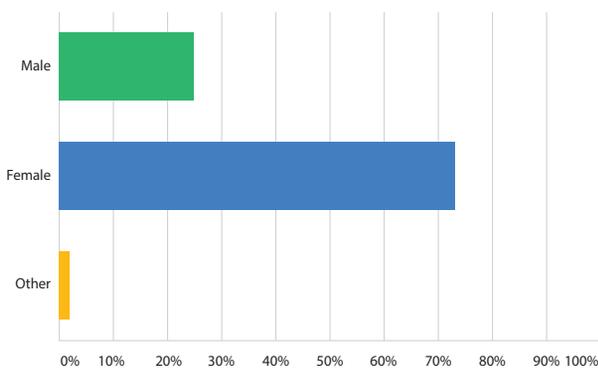
both formal (schools, universities) and non-formal (NGOs, cultural associations).

There is a need for public engagement activities. Public awareness campaigns on the SDGs should be increased. Activities such as national competitions, festivals, concerts could be used to remind people about the importance of sustainable development, and introduce people to the UN Sustainable Development Goals as the global framework for measuring progress. Public engagement strategies should take into account the appropriate learning styles and priority areas of young people, including mixing social and more fun-based activities with SDG awareness raising, and targeting public engagement to areas of concern highlighted by youth in this survey. This will heighten awareness among youth of the SDGs and in turn enhance opportunities for strengthening youth participation and action on achieving the SDGs in Viet Nam.



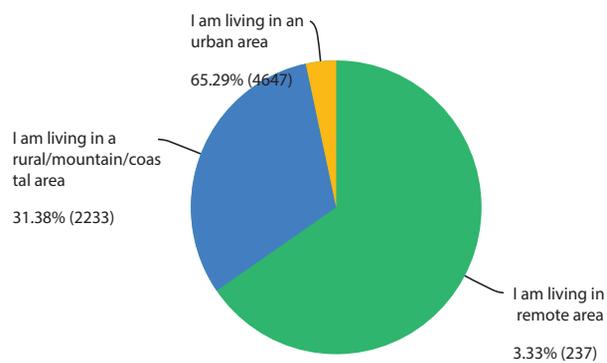


ANNEX I: DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS (GENERAL TRENDS)



Answer Choices	Responses	
Male	24.88%	1,771
Female	73.26%	5,214
Other	1.85%	131
TOTAL		7,116

**Break-up of respondents
by gender**



Answer Choices	Responses	
Urban	65.29%	4,647
Rural	31.38%	2,233
Remote	3.33%	236
TOTAL		7,116

**Break-up of respondents
by geographical area**

Break-up of respondents by province

No.	Province/City	No. of responses	No.	Province/City	No. of responses
1	An Giang	36	33	Lào Cai	23
2	Bà Rịa – Vũng Tàu	118	34	Long An	30
3	Bắc Giang	107	35	Nam Định	92
4	Bắc Kạn	19	36	Nghệ An	130
5	Bạc Liêu	2	37	Ninh Bình	41
6	Bắc Ninh	43	38	Ninh Thuận	17
7	Bến Tre	25	39	Phú Thọ	39
8	Bình Định	39	40	Quảng Bình	37
9	Bình Dương	45	41	Quảng Nam	128
10	Bình Phước	25	42	Quảng Ngãi	75
11	Bình Thuận	31	43	Quảng Ninh	57
12	Cà Mau	3	44	Quảng Trị	240
13	Cao Bằng	21	45	Sóc Trăng	6
14	Đắk Lắk	78	46	Sơn La	21
15	Đắk Nông	23	47	Tây Ninh	27
16	Điện Biên	13	48	Thái Bình	69
17	Đồng Nai	91	49	Thái Nguyên	41
18	Đồng Tháp	14	50	Thanh Hóa	107
19	Gia Lai	60	51	Thừa Thiên Huế	359
20	Hà Giang	7	52	Tiền Giang	23
21	Hà Nam	37	53	Trà Vinh	19
22	Hà Tĩnh	60	54	Tuyên Quang	24
23	Hải Dương	72	55	Vĩnh Long	7
24	Hậu Giang	5	56	Vĩnh Phúc	50
25	Hòa Bình	29	57	Yên Bái	19
26	Hưng Yên	37	58	Phú Yên	27
27	Khánh Hòa	45	59	Cần Thơ	42
28	Kiên Giang	23	60	Đà Nẵng	405
29	Kon Tum	15	61	Hải Phòng	108
30	Lai Châu	5	62	Hà Nội	1,011
31	Lâm Đồng	62	63	TP HCM	478
32	Lạng Sơn	45	64	Invalid answers	38



ANNEX II: DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS (BY QUESTION)

SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Table 1: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other gender	Urban	Rural/ remote
My family has enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs but this is an exception because many people in my community/area do not have	20.43% 1,454	22.19% 393	19.85% 1,035	19.08% 25	20.37% 1,383	21.00% 469
My family has enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs and this is common in our community/area	60.27% 4,289	58.33% 1,033	61.23% 3,192	48.85% 64	60.82% 4,130	55.67% 1,243
My family has not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs and this is common in our community	11.50% 818	12.82% 227	10.93% 570	16.03% 21	11.12% 755	15.76% 352
My family has not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs but many people in our community have	7.80% 555	6.66% 118	7.98% 416	16.03% 21	7.70% 523	7.57% 169

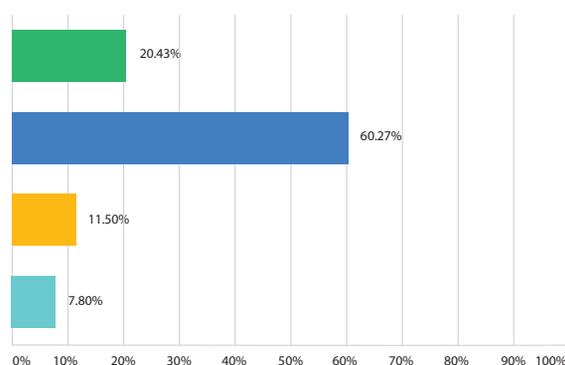


Figure 1a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
My family has enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs but this is an exception because many people in my community/area do not have	20.43%	1,454
My family has not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs and this is common in our community	60.27%	4,289
My family has not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs but many people in our community have	11.50%	818
My family has not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs but many people in our community have	7.80%	555
TOTAL		7,116

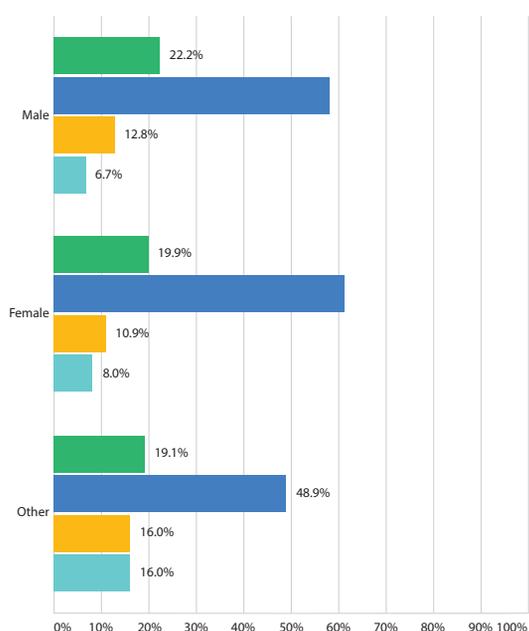


Figure 1b: Answers break-up by gender

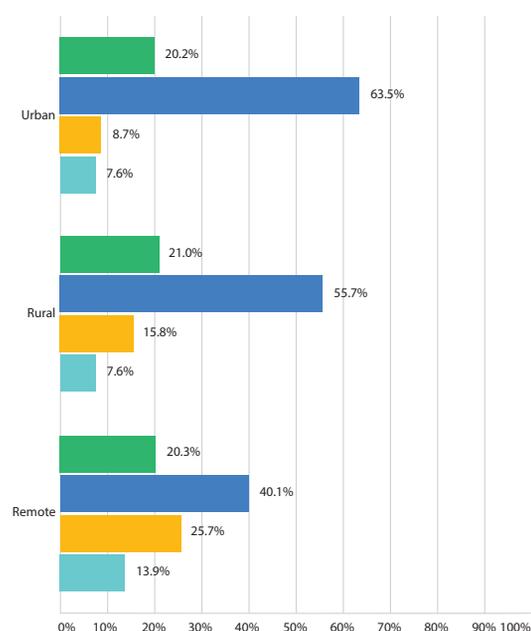


Figure 1c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- My family has enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs but this is an exception because many people in my community/area do not have
- My family has enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs and this is common in our community/area
- My family has not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs and this is common in our community
- My family has not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs but many people in our community have

SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Table 2: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
My family no longer suffers from hunger	35.60% 2,533	38.40% 680	34.43% 1,795	44.27% 58	35.49% 2,410	38.78% 866
Sometimes I stay hungry because there is not enough food in the house	3.89% 277	6.15% 109	3.07% 160	6.11% 8	3.77% 256	4.48% 100
In my community it is common to stay hungry or have less food than one needs	5.20% 370	5.99% 106	4.87% 254	7.63% 10	4.96% 337	5.15% 115
There is enough food for everyone in my community	55.31% 3,936	49.46% 876	57.63% 3,004	41.98% 55	55.78% 3,788	51.59% 1,152

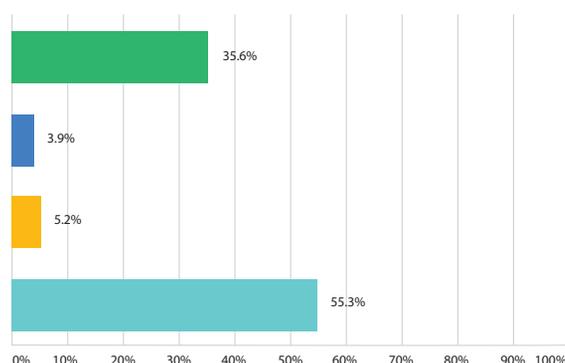


Figure 2a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
My family no longer suffer from hunger	35.6%	2,533
Sometimes I stay hungry because there is not enough food in the house	3.9%	277
In my community it is common to stay hungry or have less food than one needs	5.2%	370
There is enough food for everyone in my community	55.3%	3,936
TOTAL		7,116

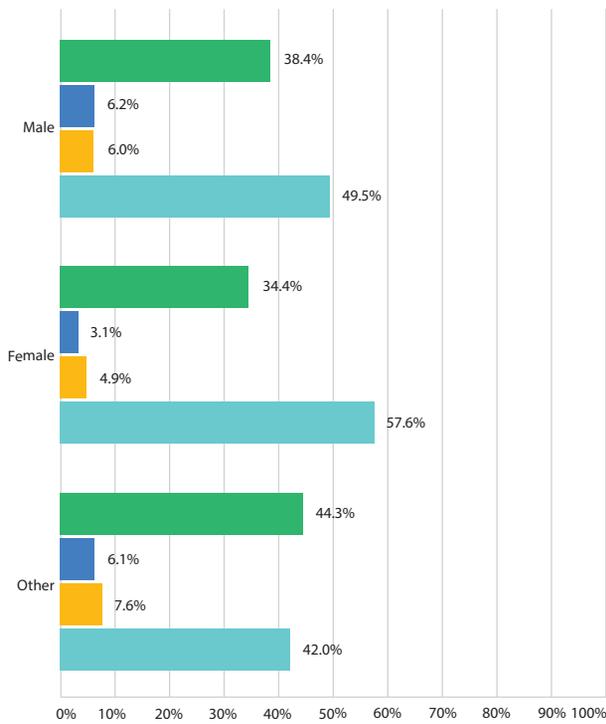


Figure 2b: Answers break-up by gender

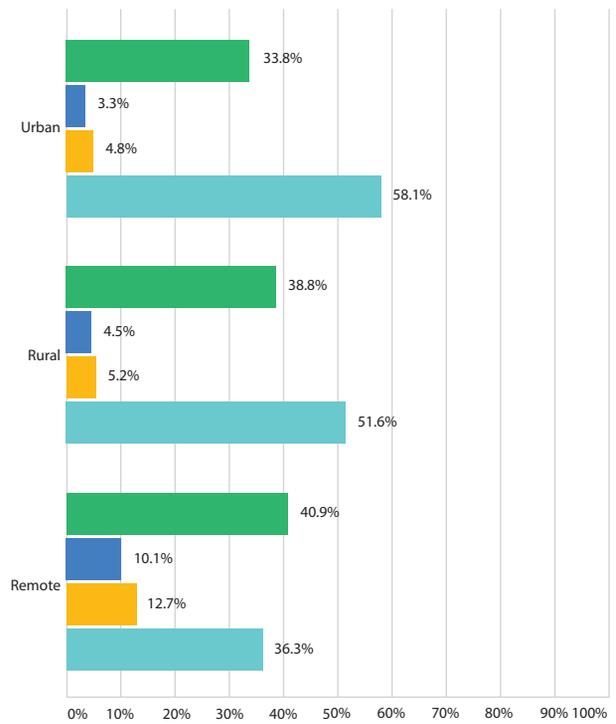


Figure 2c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- My family no longer suffers from hunger
- Sometimes I stay hungry because there is not enough food in the house
- In my community it is common to stay hungry or have less food than one needs
- There is enough food for everyone in my community

SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Table 3: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
Everyone in my community has health insurance	20.62% 1,467	27.50% 487	18.36% 957	17.56% 23	20.26% 1,376	16.97% 379
The majority of people in my community has health insurance	64.83% 4,613	58.39% 1,034	67.12% 3,499	60.31% 79	65.29% 4,434	64.26% 1,435
Not many people in my community have health insurance	14.56% 1,036	14.12% 250	14.52% 757	22.14% 29	14.45% 981	18.76% 419

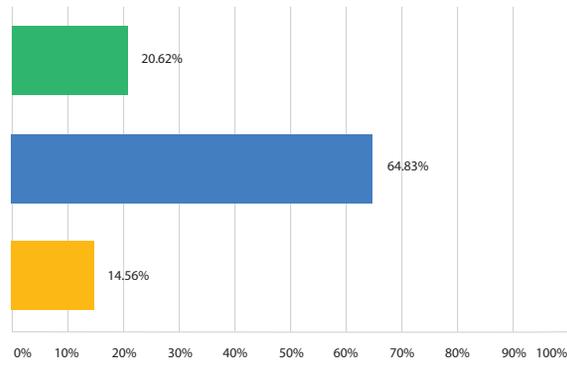


Figure 3a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
Everyone in my community has health insurance	20.62%	1,467
The majority of people in my community has health insurance	64.83%	4,613
Not many people in my community have health insurance	14.56%	1,036
TOTAL		7,116

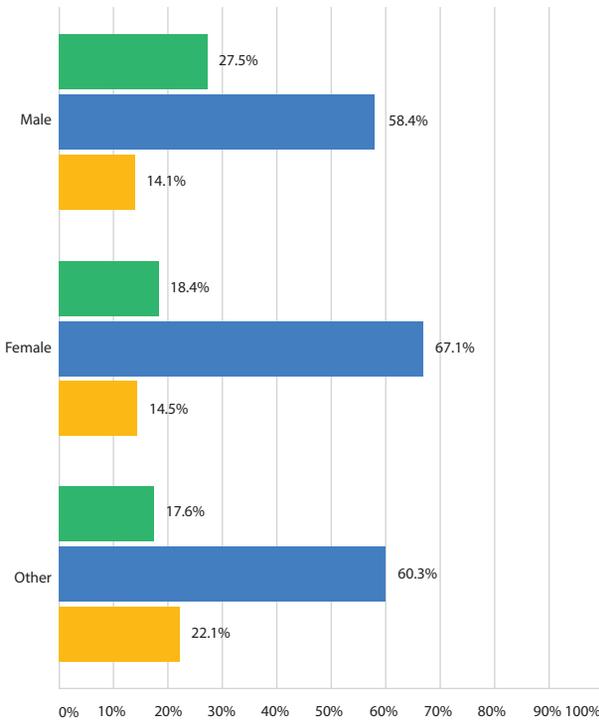


Figure 3b: Answers break-up by gender

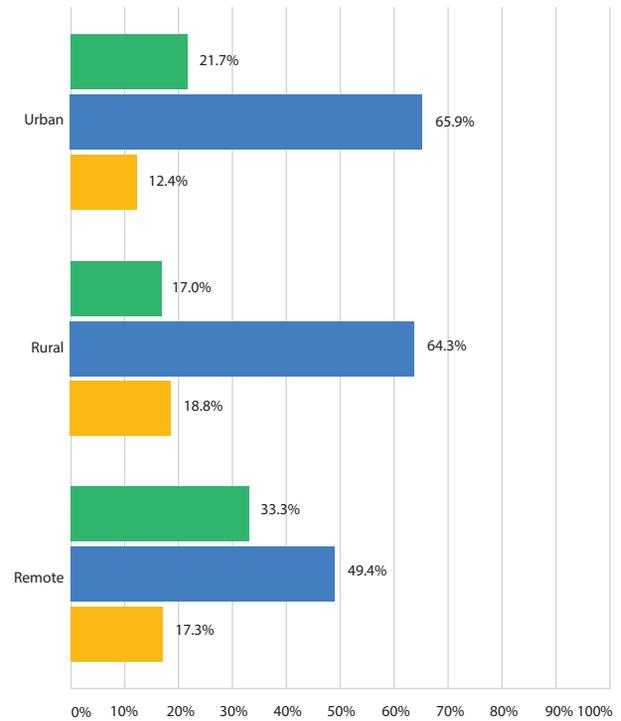


Figure 3c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- Everyone in my community has health insurance
- The majority of people in my community has health insurance
- Not many people in my community have health insurance

SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Table 4: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
I am satisfied with the level of education I received	53.79% 3,828	53.98% 956	54.04% 2,817	41.22% 54	54.28% 3,686	51.37% 1,147
I am not satisfied with the level of education I received	36.75% 2,615	40.82% 723	34.89% 1,819	55.73% 73	36.27% 2,463	38.78% 866
Most people in my area/ community have a satisfactory level of education	50.84% 3,618	50.25% 890	51.33% 2,676	38.93% 51	51.10% 3,470	44.74% 999
Most people in my area/ community have not a sufficiently satisfactory level of education	30.09% 2,141	26.99% 478	31.00% 1,616	35.88% 47	29.64% 2,013	32.38% 723

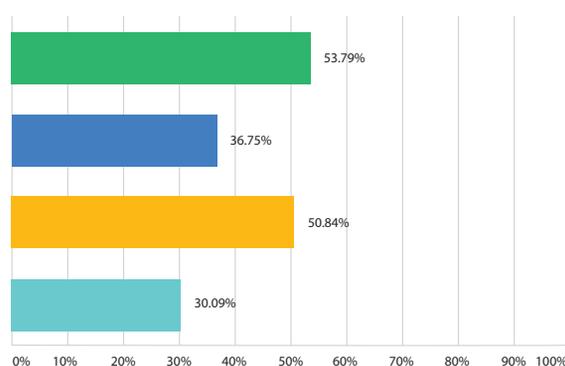


Figure 4a: Answers by all respondent

Answer Choices	Responses	
I am satisfied with the level of education I received	53.79%	3,828
I am not satisfied with the level of education I received	36.75%	2,615
Most people in my area/community have a satisfactory level of education	50.84%	3,618
Most people in my area/community have not a sufficiently satisfactory level of education	30.09%	2,141
TOTAL		7,116

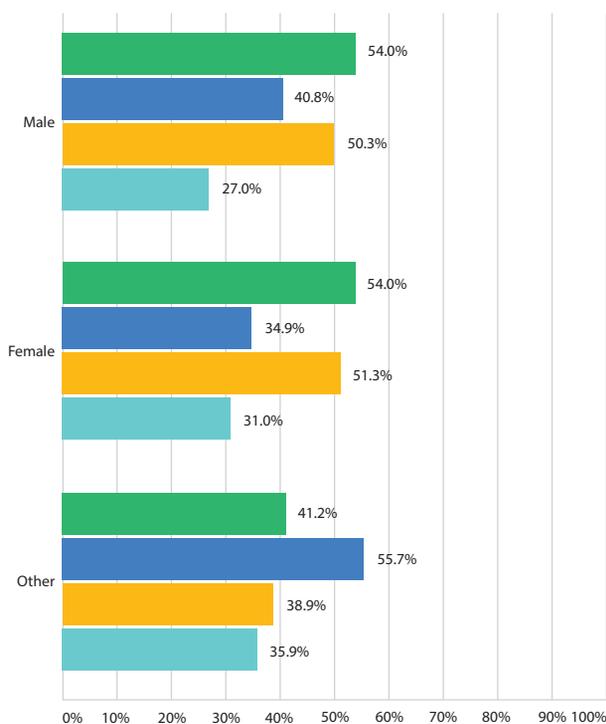


Figure 4b: Answers break-up by gender

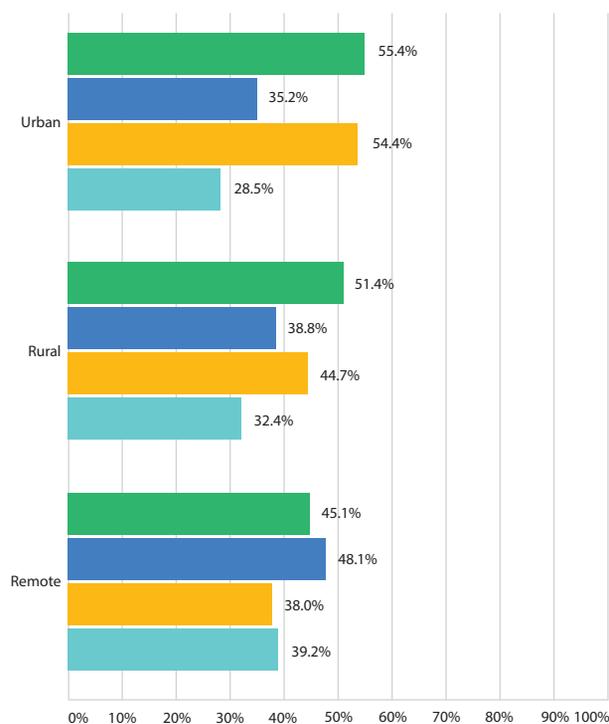


Figure 4c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- I am satisfied with the level of education I received
- I am not satisfied with the level of education I received
- Most people in my area/community have a satisfactory level of education
- Most people in my area/community have not a sufficiently satisfactory level of education

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Table 5: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
I feel that some people in my community (women or other genders) are given less opportunity than men in the same situation	58.32% 4,150	51.16% 906	60.48% 3,153	69.47% 91	58.28% 3,958	60.19% 1,344
I feel that men and women are given the same opportunity	50.25% 3,576	62.39% 1,105	46.60% 2,429	31.30% 41	50.36% 3,420	50.29% 1,123
I feel that other sexual orientation groups (like LGBT) have fewer opportunities than other groups in my community	75.94% 5,404	64.54% 1,143	79.69% 4,154	80.92% 106	76.20% 5,175	73.26% 1,636
I think it is normal for people in other sexual orientation groups to have fewer opportunities than others	15.49% 1,102	21.91% 388	13.24% 690	18.32% 24	15.15% 1,029	16.26% 363

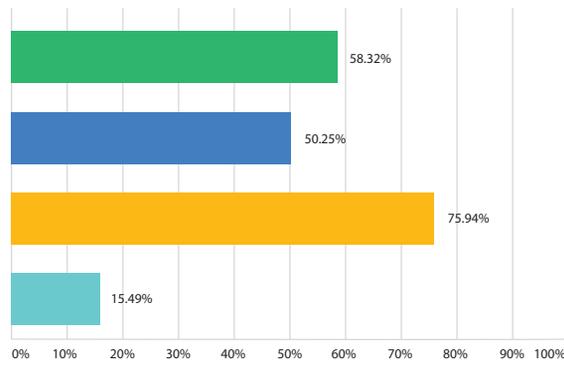


Figure 5a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
I feel that some people in my community (women or other genders) are given less opportunity than men in the same situation	58.32%	4,150
I feel that men and women are given the same opportunity	50.25%	3,576
I feel that other sexual orientation groups (like LGBT) have fewer opportunities than other groups in my community	75.94%	5,404
I think it is normal for people in other sexual orientation groups to have fewer opportunities than others	15.49%	1,102
TOTAL		7,116

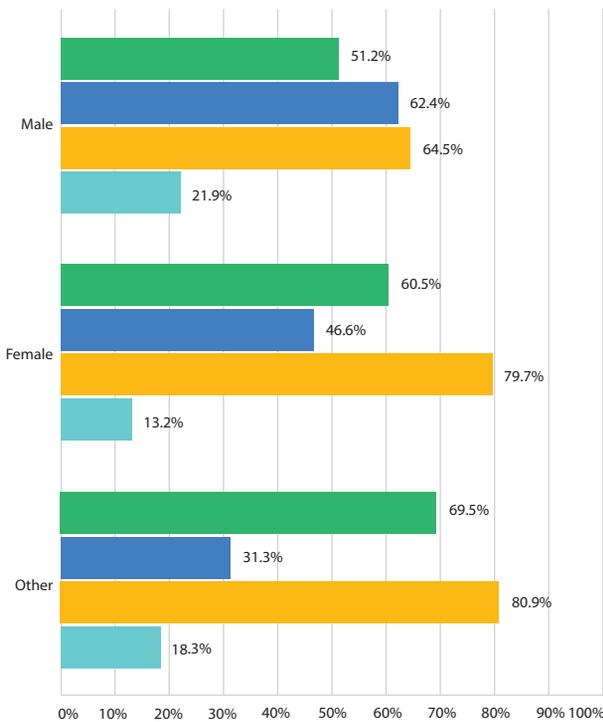


Figure 5b: Answers' break-up by gender

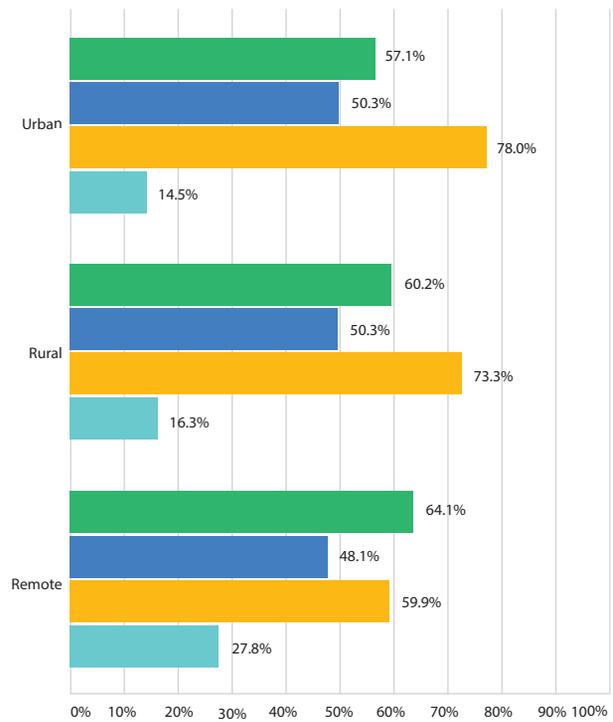


Figure 5c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- I feel that some people in my community (women or other genders) are given less opportunity than men in the same situation
- I feel that men and women are given the same opportunity
- I feel that other sexual orientation groups (like LGBT) have fewer opportunities than other groups in my community
- I think it is normal for people in other sexual orientation groups to have fewer opportunities than others

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Table 6: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

Water (to drink and to wash) for me is	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
A common resource, as most people in my community/area have enough of it	73.02% 5,196	68.27% 1,209	74.76% 3,897	67.94% 89	75.09% 3,488	70.71% 1,579
A luxury, as most people in my community/area have not enough access to it	4.67% 332	7.91% 140	3.45% 180	9.16% 12	3.66% 170	5.82% 130
A luxury in my area/community but I am lucky enough to have full access to it	17.69% 1,259	17.84% 316	17.67% 921	16.79% 22	17.35% 806	17.73% 396
Something common in my area/community but to which I have limited access	4.62% 329	5.99% 106	4.12% 215	6.11% 8	3.90% 181	5.73% 128

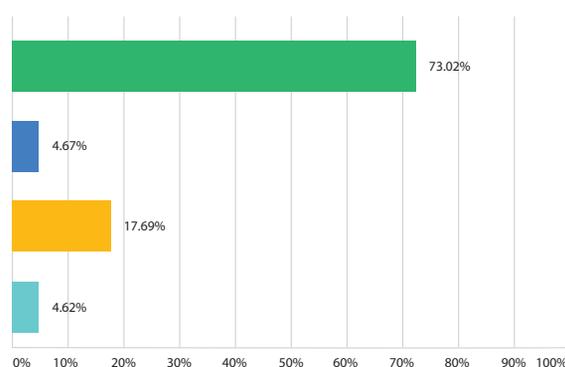


Figure 6a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
A common resource, as most people in my community/area have enough of it	73.02%	5,196
A luxury, as most people in my community/area have not enough access to it	4.67%	332
A luxury in my area/community but I am lucky enough to have full access to it	17.69%	1,259
Something common in my area/community but to which I have limited access	4.62%	329
TOTAL		7,116

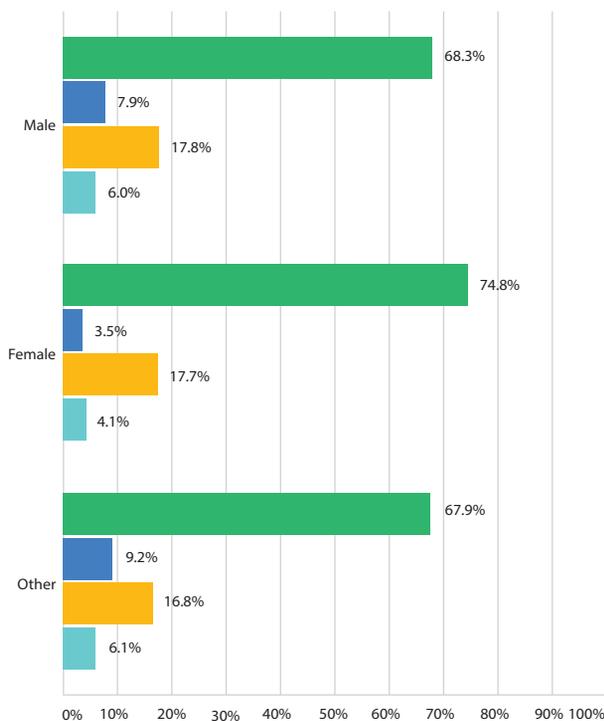


Figure 6b: Answers' break-up by gender

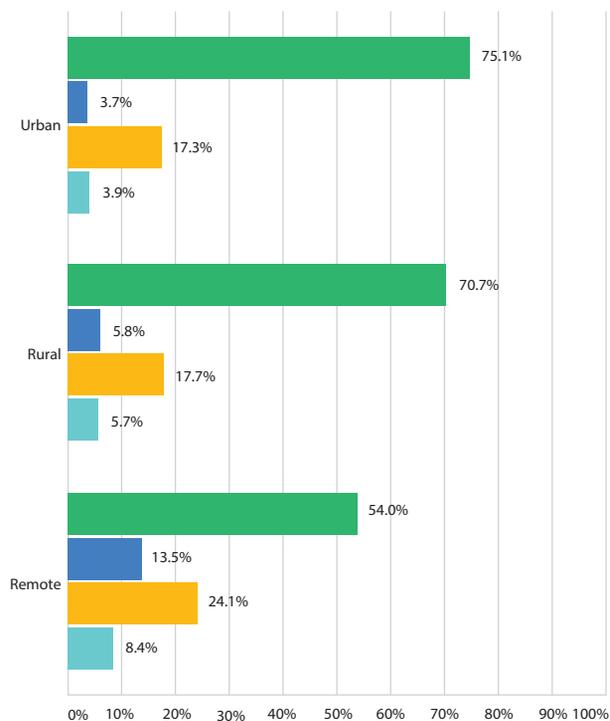


Figure 6c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- A common resource, as most people in my community/area have enough of it
- A luxury, as most people in my community/area have not enough access to it
- A luxury in my area/community but I am lucky enough to have full access to it
- Something common in my area/community but to which I have limited access

SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Table 7: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
I am using electricity from hydro power	60.15% 4,280	65.39% 1,158	58.99% 3,075	35.88% 47	53.67% 2,493	73.58% 1,643
I am using electricity from thermal power	8.42% 599	10.73% 190	7.42% 387	16.03% 21	8.59% 399	7.70% 172
I am using electricity from renewable energy sources (wind, solar)	3.34% 238	4.80% 85	2.82% 147	4.58% 6	3.49% 162	2.87% 64
I have not access to electricity	0.91% 65	0.96% 17	0.81% 42	4.58% 6	0.67% 31	0.94% 21
I don't know where electricity I'm using comes from	27.18% 1,934	18.13% 321	29.96% 1,562	38.93% 51	33.58% 1,560	14.91% 333

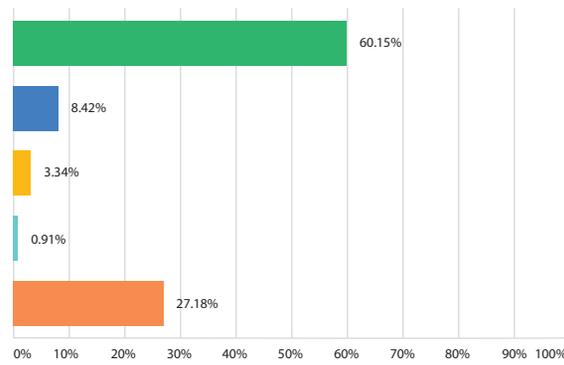


Figure 7a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
I am using electricity from hydro power	60.15%	4,280
I am using electricity from thermal power	8.42%	599
I am using electricity from renewable energy sources (wind, solar)	3.34%	238
I have not access to electricity	0.91%	65
I don't know where electricity I'm using comes from	27.18%	1,934
TOTAL		7,116

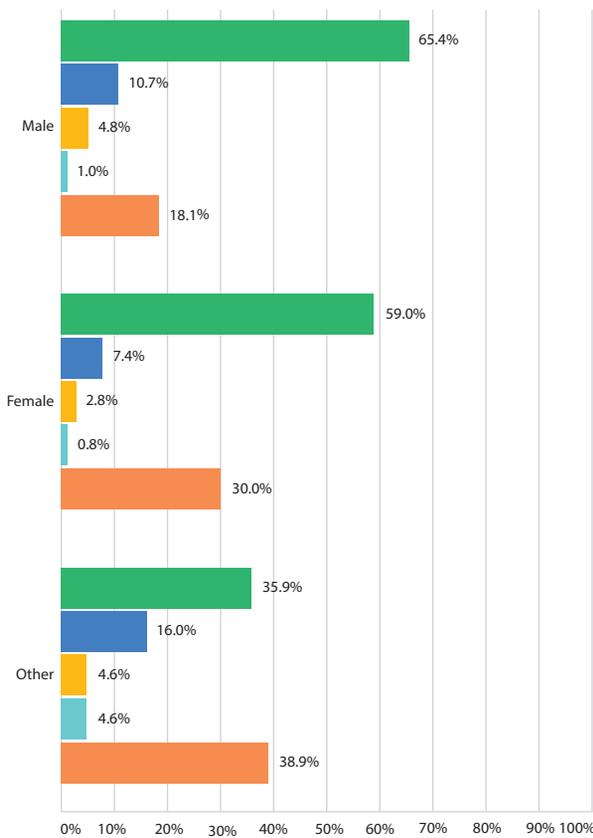


Figure 7b: Answers' break-up by gender

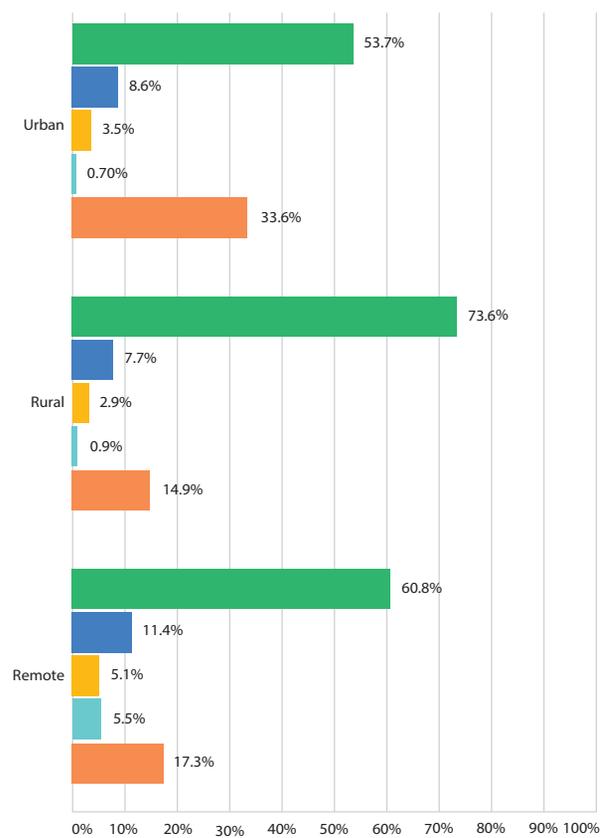


Figure 7c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- I am using electricity from hydro power
- I am using electricity from thermal power
- I am using electricity from renewable energy sources (wind, solar)
- I have not access to electricity
- I don't know where electricity I'm using comes from

SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Table 8: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
Income from males in my family is not enough to feed the whole family	28.63% 2,037	31.73% 562	27.66% 1,442	25.19% 33	27.56% 1,280	30.09% 672
Income from females (or others) in my family is not enough to feed the whole family	19.87% 1,414	20.38% 361	19.68% 1,026	20.61% 27	20.39% 947	18.50% 413
Most of the households in my community rely on males' income	56.52% 4,022	53.64% 950	57.63% 3,004	51.15% 67	58.51% 2,718	53.47% 1,194
Most of the households in my community rely on females' income	11.93% 849	8.98% 159	12.83% 669	16.03% 21	14.42% 670	7.34% 164
There is not enough job in my community	20.24% 1,440	16.37% 290	21.39% 1,115	26.72% 35	18.11% 841	23.38% 522

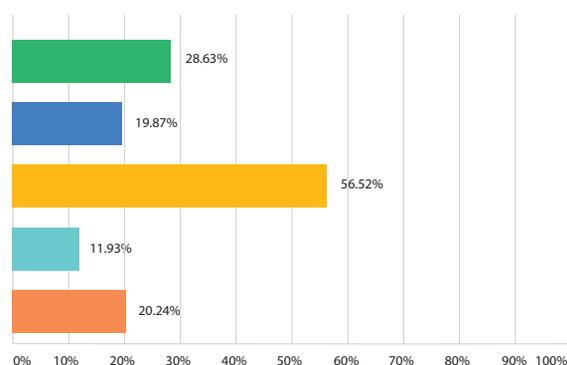


Figure 8a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
Income from males in my family is not enough to feed the whole family	28.63%	2,037
Income from females (or others) in my family is not enough to feed the whole family	19.87%	1,414
Most of the households in my community rely on males' income	56.52%	4,022
Most of the households in my community rely on females' income	11.93%	849
There is not enough job in my community	20.24%	1,440
TOTAL		7,116

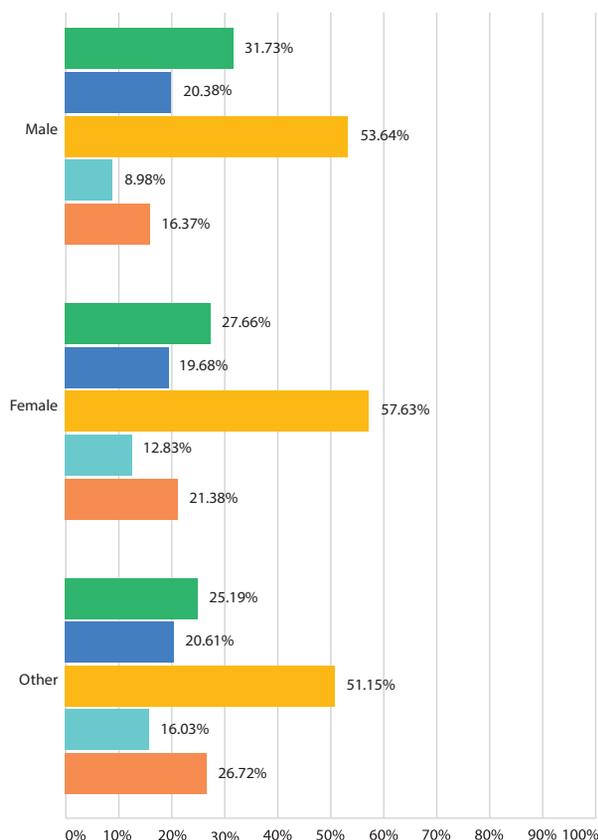


Figure 8b: Answers' break-up by gender

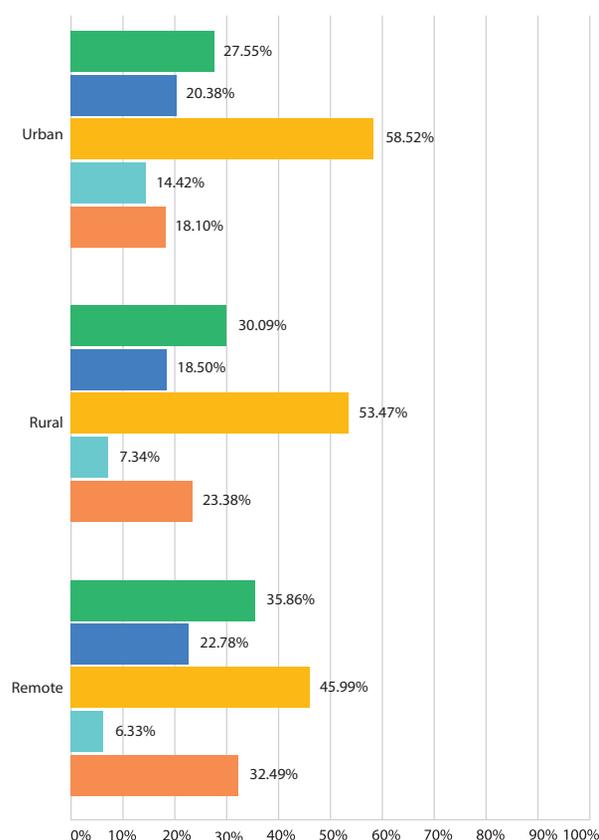


Figure 8c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- Income from males in my family is not enough to feed the whole family
- Income from females (or others) in my family is not enough to feed the whole family
- Most of the households in my community rely on males' income
- Most of the households in my community rely on females' income
- There is not enough job in my community

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Table 9: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
I live less than 2km from an all-season road (accessible throughout the whole year)	9.27% 2,083	31.68% 561	28.41% 1,481	31.30% 41	28.68% 1,332	31.03% 693
Most people in my community/village live less than 2km from an all-season road (accessible throughout the whole year)	41.81% 2,975	38.96% 690	42.97% 2,240	34.35% 45	43.49% 2,020	39.10% 873
I am satisfied with the amount of roads that have been built in the past 5 years	41.57% 2,958	42.41% 751	41.24% 2,150	42.75% 56	43.79% 2,034	38.07% 850
Roads in living area are difficult for vehicles to access year round	14.19% 1,010	13.72% 243	14.20% 740	20.61% 27	12.31% 572	16.12% 360

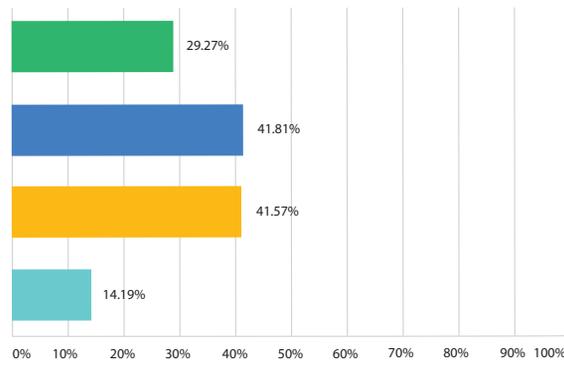


Figure 9a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
I live less than 2km from an all-season road (accessible throughout the whole year)	29.27%	2,083
Most people in my community/village live less than 2km from an all-season road (accessible throughout the whole year)	41.81%	2,975
I am satisfied with the amount of roads that have been built in the past 5 years	41.57%	2,958
Roads in living area are difficult for vehicles to access year round	14.19%	1,010
TOTAL		7,116

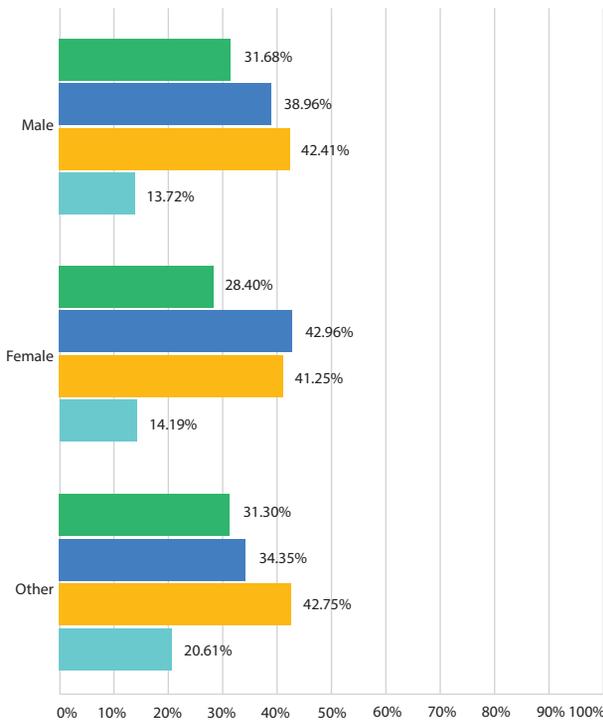


Figure 9b: Answers' break-up by gender

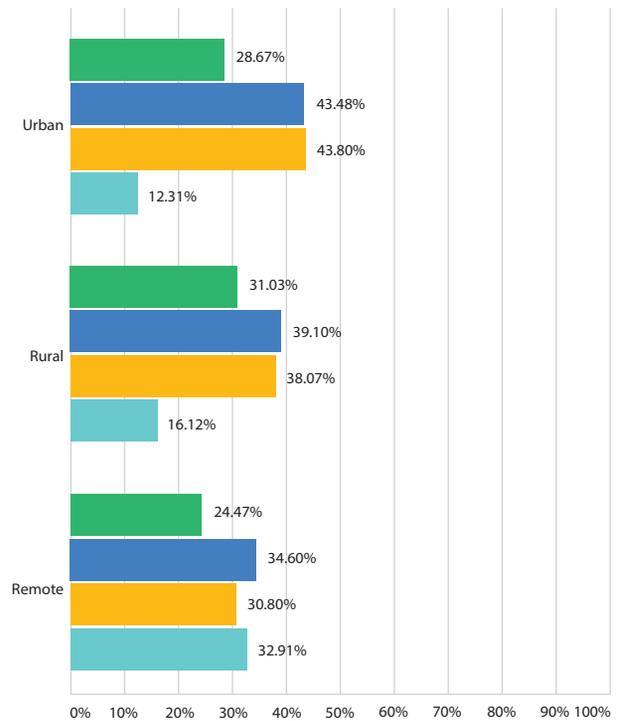


Figure 9c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- I live less than 2km from an all-season road (accessible throughout the whole year)
- Most people in my community/village live less than 2km from an all-season road (accessible throughout the whole year)
- I am satisfied with the amount of roads that have been built in the past 5 years
- Roads in living area are difficult for vehicles to access year round

SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Table 10: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
At least one member of my family migrates to bigger cities in Viet Nam to find job	30.48% 2,169	36.48% 646	28.45% 1,483	29.77% 39	27.17% 1,262	37.08% 828
At least one member of my family migrates to another country to find job	13.84% 985	14.51% 257	13.54% 706	16.79% 22	15.46% 718	10.39% 232
Most of the people in my community migrate to other places to find better opportunities	32.93% 2,343	27.61% 489	34.68% 1,808	35.11% 46	28.37% 1,318	41.69% 931
There are people from other places migrating to my community to find new opportunities	22.75% 1,619	21.40% 379	23.33% 1,216	18.32% 24	29.00% 1,347	10.84% 242

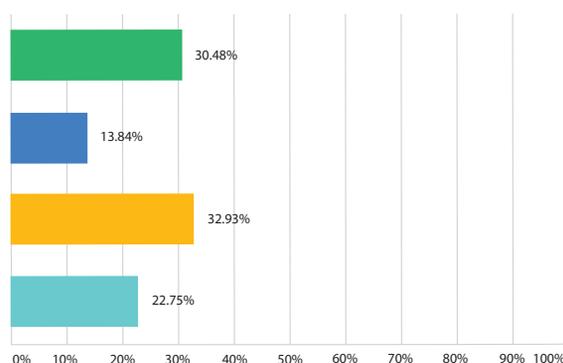


Figure 10a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
At least one member of my family migrates to bigger cities in Viet Nam to find job	30.48%	2,169
At least one member of my family migrates to another country to find job	13.84%	985
Most of the people in my community migrate to other places to find better opportunities	32.93%	2,343
There are people from other places migrating to my community to find new opportunities	22.75%	1,619
TOTAL		7,116

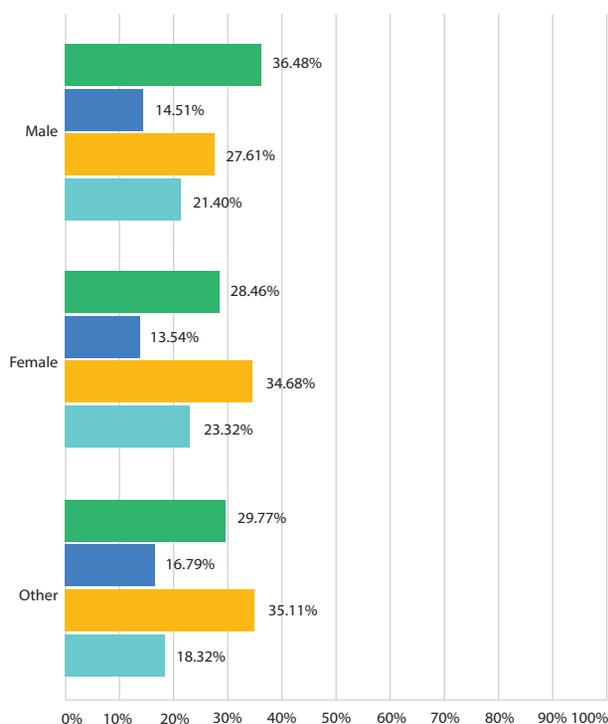


Figure 10b: Answers' break-up by gender

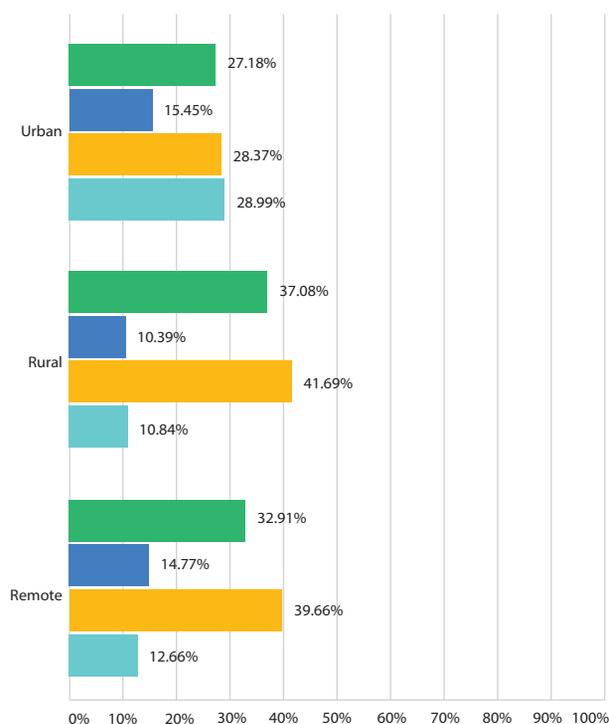


Figure 10c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- At least one member of my family migrates to bigger cities in Viet Nam to find job
- At least one member of my family migrates to another country to find job
- Most of the people in my community migrate to other places to find better opportunities
- There are people from other places migrating to my community to find new opportunities

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Table 11: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
The place where I live with my family (house, hut) is adequate and has all the facilities my family needs	70.14% 4,991	63.58% 1,126	72.45% 3,777	66.41% 87	76.62% 3,559	58.58% 1,308
I feel safe when going around the city/village/settlement I live in	42.06% 2,993	41.84% 741	42.36% 2,208	32.82% 43	39.98% 1,857	46.26% 1,033
Mobility (access to public transport) in my area/village/settlement is relatively easy	37.59% 2,675	34.50% 611	38.79% 2,022	31.30% 41	40.62% 1,887	32.60% 728
I regularly contribute to decisions or debates on how to manage or improve my neighbourhood	8.78% 625	10.73% 190	7.88% 411	18.32% 24	8.89% 413	8.20% 183

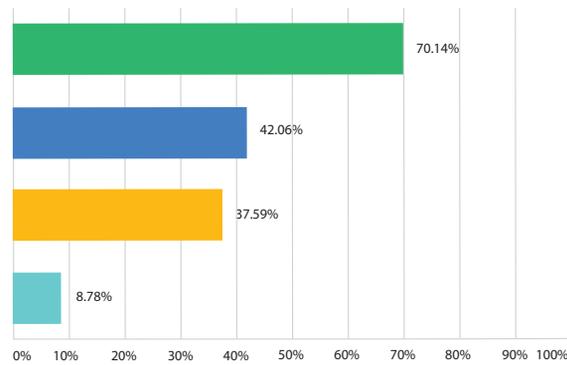


Figure 11a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
The place where I live with my family (house, hut) is adequate and has all the facilities my family needs	70.14%	4,991
I feel safe when going around the city/village/settlement I live in	42.06%	2,993
Mobility (access to public transport) in my area/village/settlement is relatively easy	37.59%	2,675
I regularly contribute to decisions or debates on how to manage or improve my neighbourhood	8.78%	625
TOTAL		7,116

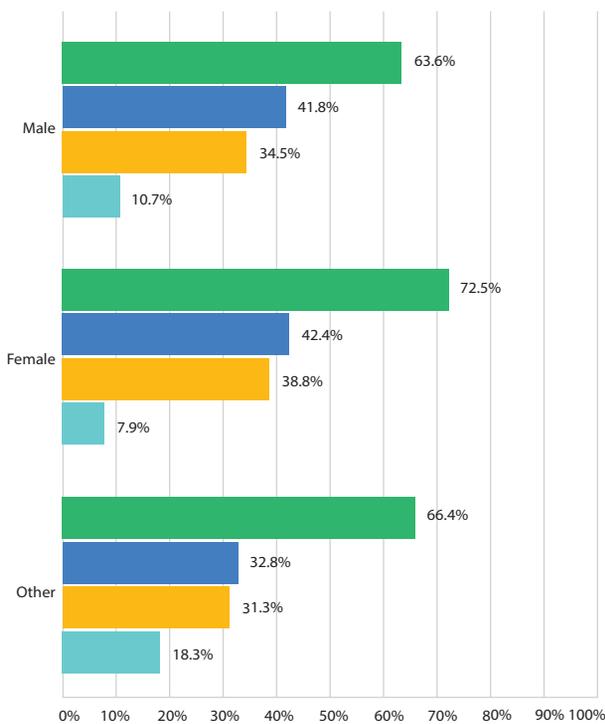


Figure 11b: Answers' break-up by gender

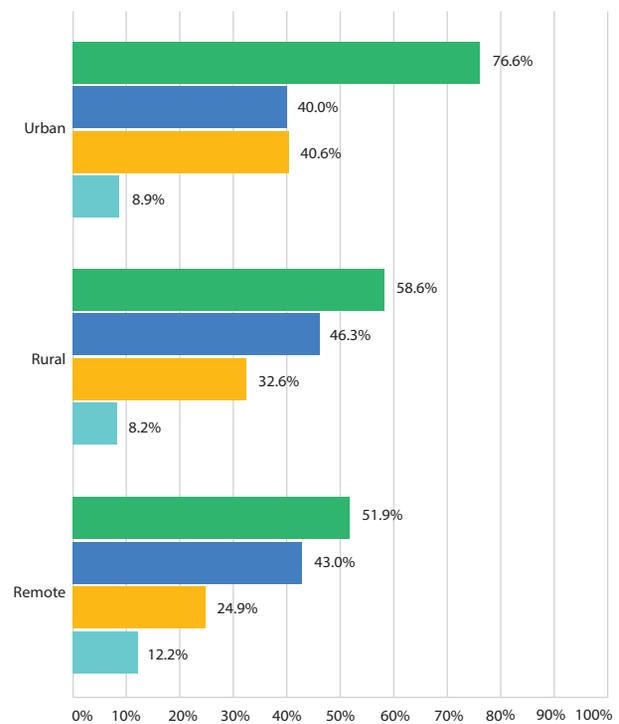


Figure 11c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- The place where I live with my family (house, hut) is adequate and has all the facilities my family needs
- I feel safe when going around the city/village/settlement I live in
- Mobility (access to public transport) in my area/village/settlement is relatively easy
- I regularly contribute to decisions or debates on how to manage or improve my neighbourhood

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Table 12: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
Waste production is a problem in Viet Nam	90.57% 6,445	82.33% 1,458	93.44% 4,871	87.79% 115	91.65% 4,257	89.61% 2,001
In Viet Nam we properly deal with waste	3.32% 236	6.49% 115	2.17% 113	6.11% 8	2.73% 127	4.21% 94
I have been informed, at school during formal meetings, on the best ways to deal with waste in my household	16.30% 1,160	21.51% 381	14.56% 759	15.27% 20	15.89% 738	15.81% 353
I have knowledge on waste solutions and how to implement them	12.70% 904	17.11% 303	11.22% 585	12.21% 16	13.56% 630	10.61% 237

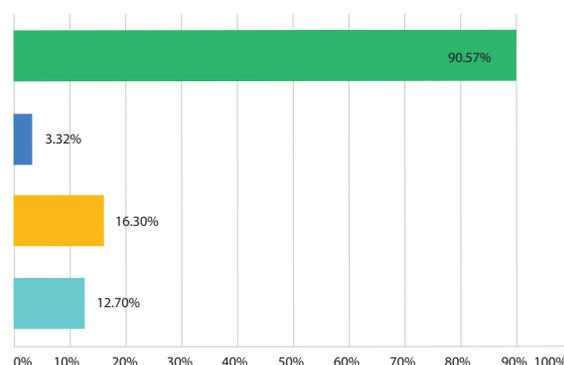


Figure 12a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
Waste production is a problem in Viet Nam	90.57%	6,445
In Viet Nam we properly deal with waste	3.32%	236
I have been informed, at school during formal meetings, on the best ways to deal with waste in my household	16.30%	1,160
I have knowledge on waste solutions and how to implement them	12.70%	904
TOTAL		7,116

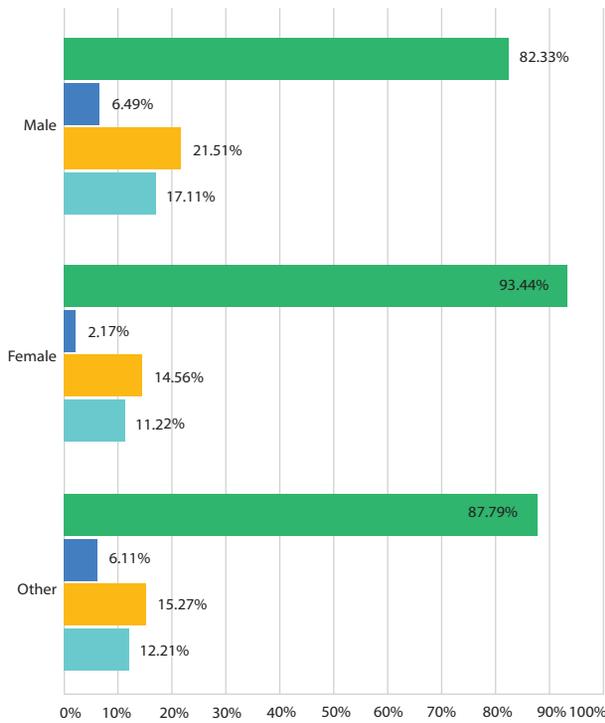


Figure 12b: Answers' break-up by gender

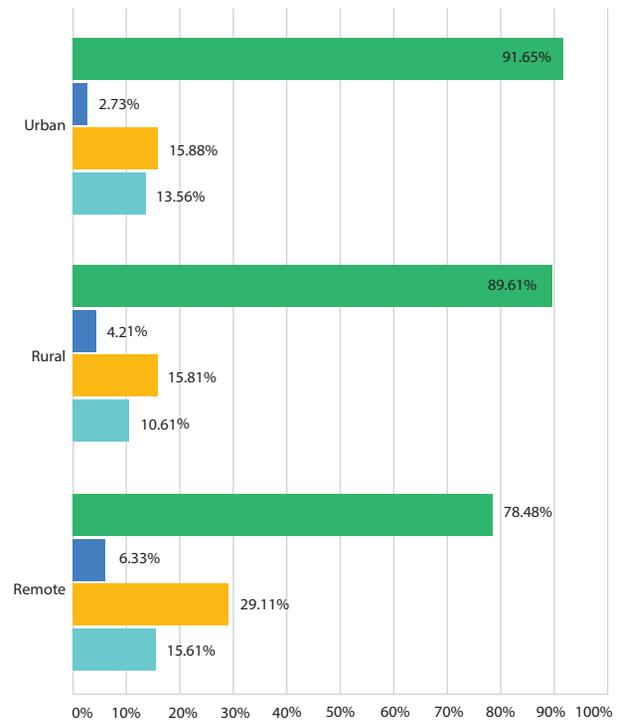


Figure 12c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- Waste production is a problem in Viet Nam
- In Viet Nam we properly deal with waste
- I have been informed, at school during formal meetings, on the best ways to deal with waste in my household
- I have knowledge on waste solutions and how to implement them

SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Table 13: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
I believe climate change is affecting the world (production, availability of resources)	87.82% 6,249	80.35% 1,423	90.47% 4,716	83.21% 109	88.37% 4,105	88.18% 1,969
I believe climate change is not really affecting the world (production, availability of resources)	6.70% 477	11.24% 199	5.14% 268	7.63% 10	6.46% 300	6.22% 139
I believe climate change is affecting the world but not really Viet Nam (production, availability of resources)	5.48% 390	8.41% 149	4.39% 229	9.16% 12	5.17% 240	5.60% 125

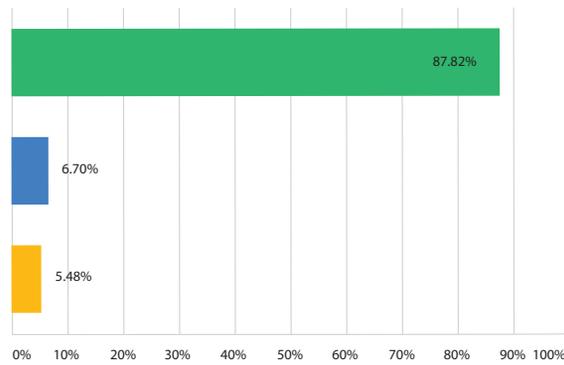


Figure 13a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
I believe climate change is affecting the world (production, availability of resources)	87.82%	6,249
I believe climate change is not really affecting the world (production, availability of resources)	6.70%	477
I believe climate change is affecting the world but not really Viet Nam (production, availability of resources)	5.48%	390
TOTAL		7,116

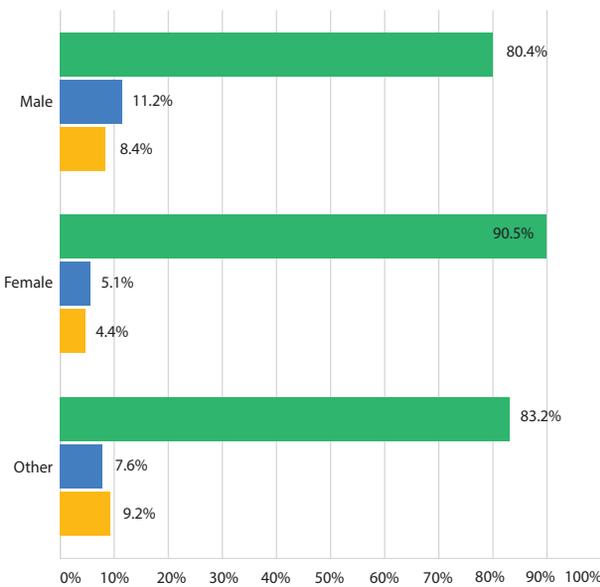


Figure 13b: Answers' break-up by gender

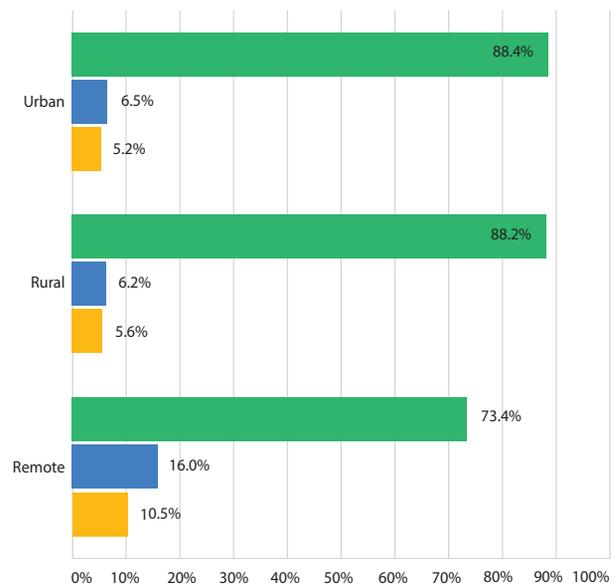


Figure 13c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- I believe climate change is affecting the world (production, availability of resources)
- I believe climate change is not really affecting the world (production, availability of resources)
- I believe climate change is affecting the world but not really Viet Nam (production, availability of resources)

SDG 14. Conserve and sustainability use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Table 14: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
In Viet Nam we use too much marine resources, we should use less (food, water, salt)	53.44% 3,803	49.58% 878	54.71% 2,852	54.96% 72	55.93% 2,598	49.40% 1,103
In Viet Nam we do not use enough marine resources, we could be using more	11.54% 821	16.88% 299	9.73% 507	11.45% 15	10.03% 466	13.84% 309
In Viet Nam we strike a good balance between the marine resources that we have at disposal and what we use	35.02% 2,492	33.54% 594	35.56% 1,854	33.59% 44	34.04% 1,581	36.77% 821

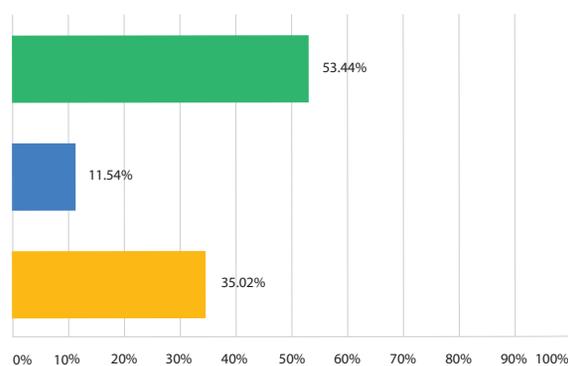


Figure 14a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
In Viet Nam we use too much marine resources, we should use less (food, water, salt)	53.44%	3,803
In Viet Nam we do not use enough marine resources, we could be using more	11.54%	821
In Viet Nam we strike a good balance between the marine resources that we have at disposal and what we use	35.02%	2,492
TOTAL		7,116

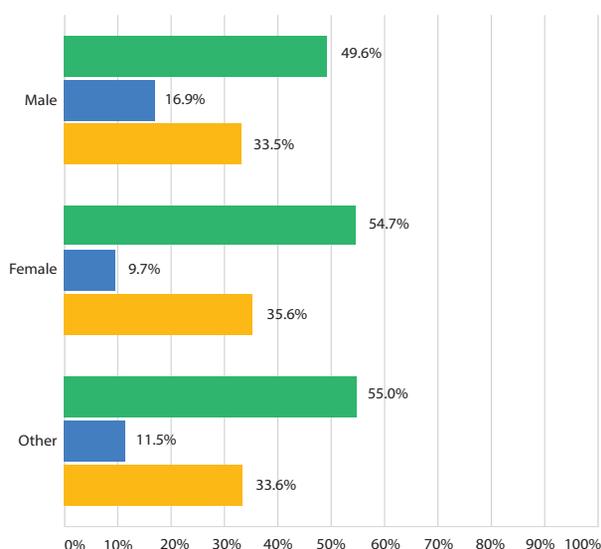


Figure 14b: Answers' break-up by gender

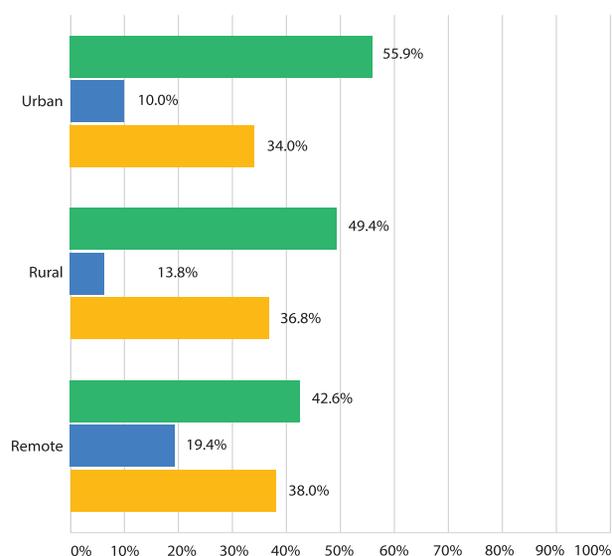


Figure 14c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- In Viet Nam we use too much marine resources, we should use less (food, water, salt)
- In Viet Nam we do not use enough marine resources, we could be using more
- In Viet Nam we strike a good balance between the marine resources that we have at disposal and what we use

SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage of forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Table 15: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
In Viet Nam people make a proper use of land so to preserve the current environment	8.60% 612	13.50% 239	7.00% 365	6.11% 8	7.84% 364	9.67% 216
In Viet Nam people do not make a proper use of land and this is affecting the environment	75.77% 5,392	67.81% 1,201	78.46% 4,090	76.34% 100	77.50% 3,600	73.85% 1,649
In Viet Nam people pay attention to what they hunt and eat so not to overuse resources and preserve the fauna for next generations	15.63% 1,112	18.69% 331	14.54% 758	17.56% 23	14.66% 681	16.48% 368

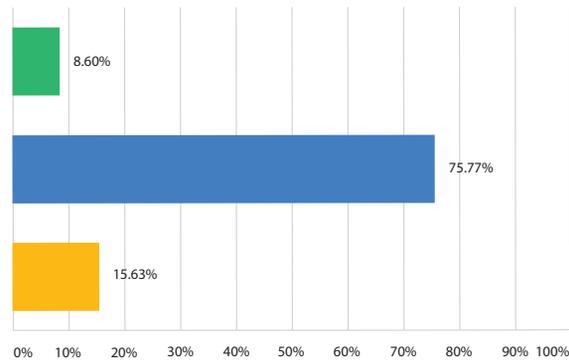


Figure 15a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
In Viet Nam people make a proper use of land so to preserve the current environment	8.60%	612
In Viet Nam people do not make a proper use of land and this is affecting the environment	75.77%	5,392
In Viet Nam people pay attention to what they hunt and eat so not to overuse resources and preserve the fauna for next generations	15.63%	1,112
TOTAL		7,116

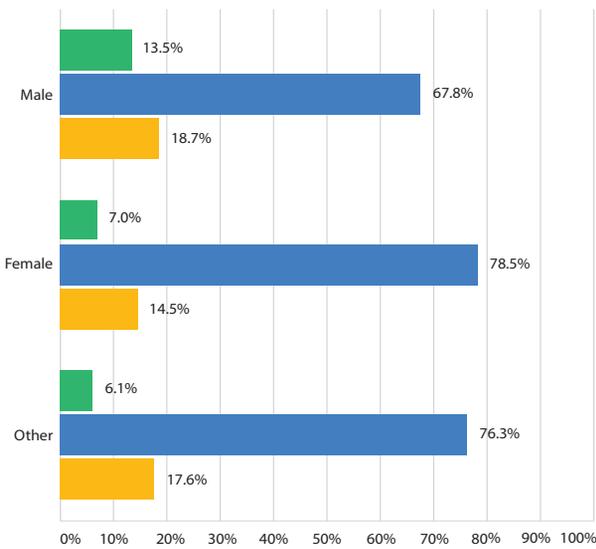


Figure 15b: Answers' break-up by gender

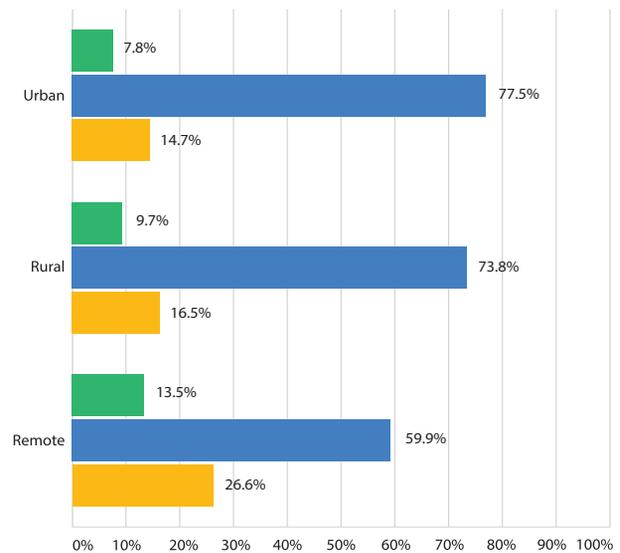


Figure 15c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- In Viet Nam people make a proper use of land so to preserve the current environment
- In Viet Nam people do not make a proper use of land and this is affecting the environment
- In Viet Nam people pay attention to what they hunt and eat so not to overuse resources and preserve the fauna for next generations

SDG 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

Table 16: Results break-up by gender and place of residence

	General trend	Male	Female	Other	Urban	Rural
I am afraid of going out at day or night since I am worried for my safety	50.84% 3,618	35.18% 623	56.34% 2,937	44.27% 58	52.42% 2,435	48.19% 1,076
I feel sometimes discriminated in my community	32.56% 2,317	28.91% 512	33.19% 1,730	57.25% 75	32.57% 1,513	32.96% 736
Girls in my community are likely to receive excessive attention by men	20.39% 1,451	27.50% 487	17.96% 936	21.37% 28	22.39% 1,040	16.35% 365
People frequently disappear in my community	6.51% 463	5.59% 99	6.52% 340	18.32% 24	6.50% 302	6.18% 138
Physical punishment within the household is common in my community	41.51% 2,954	37.55% 665	42.49% 2,215	55.73% 73	43.70% 2,030	37.89% 846

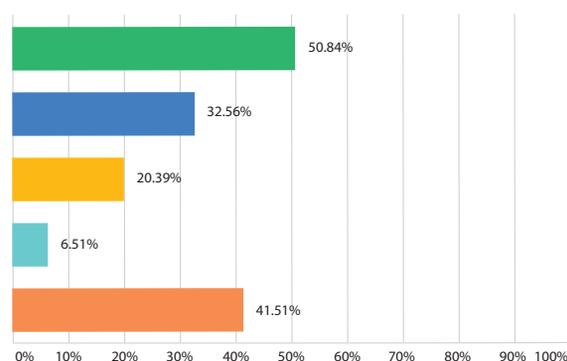


Figure 16a: Answers by all respondents

Answer Choices	Responses	
I am afraid of going out at day or night since I am worried for my safety	50.84%	3,618
I feel sometimes discriminated in my community	32.56%	2,317
Girls in my community are likely to receive excessive attention by men	20.39%	1,451
People frequently disappear in my community	6.51%	463
Physical punishment within the household is common in my community	41.51%	2,954
TOTAL		7,116

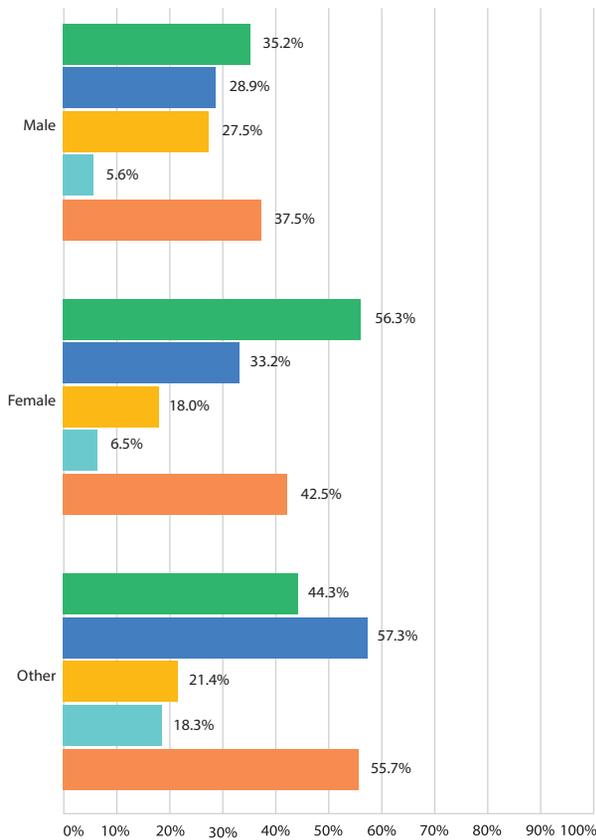


Figure 16b: Answers' break-up by gender

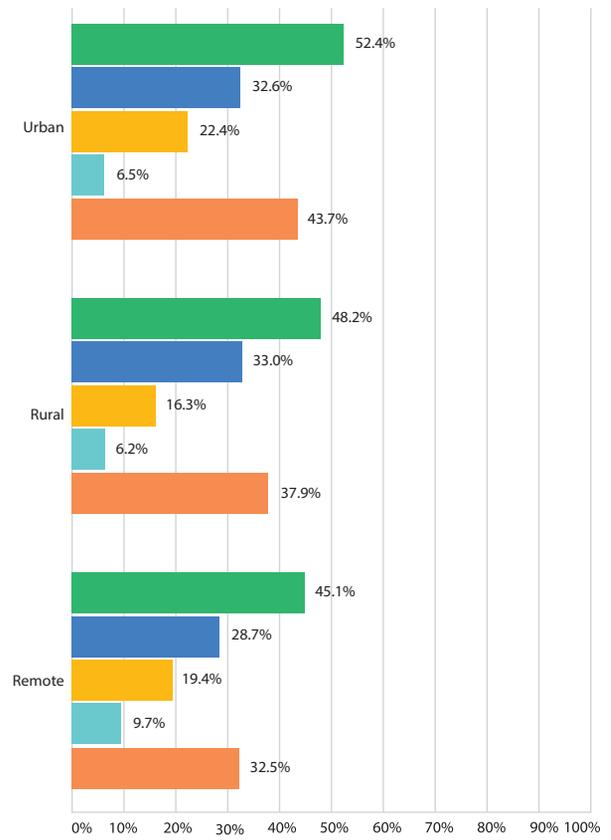


Figure 16c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

- I am afraid of going out at day or night since I am worried for my safety
- I feel sometimes discriminated in my community
- Girls in my community are likely to receive excessive attention by men
- People frequently disappear in my community
- Physical punishment within the household is common in my community

Q 17. Are you aware of the Sustainable Development Goals or 'Global Goals' signed by 193 world leaders at the UN in 2015?

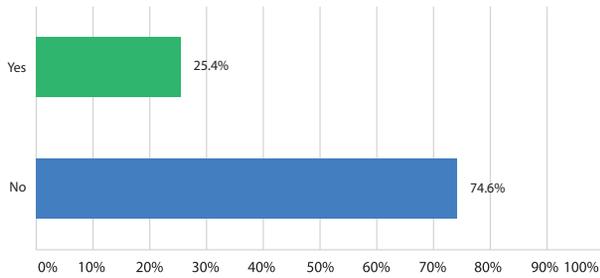


Figure 17a: Answers by all respondents

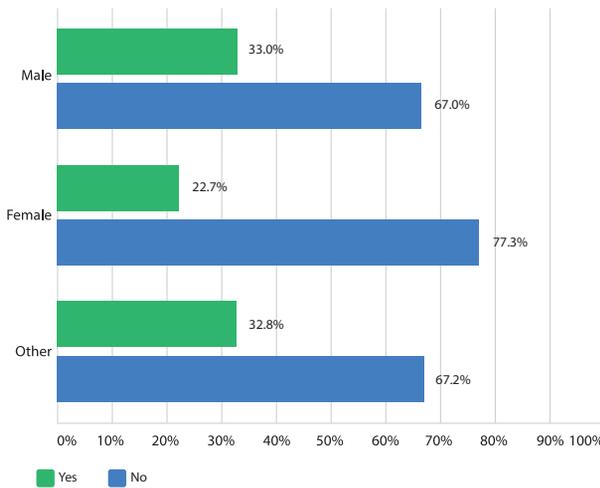


Figure 17b: Answers' break-up by gender

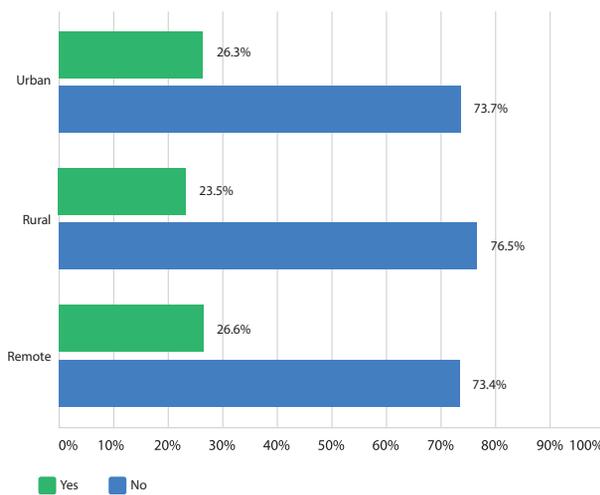


Figure 17c: Answers' break-up by area of residence

Q18. Choose the top 3 Sustainable Development Goals you will act upon (maximum 3 answers)

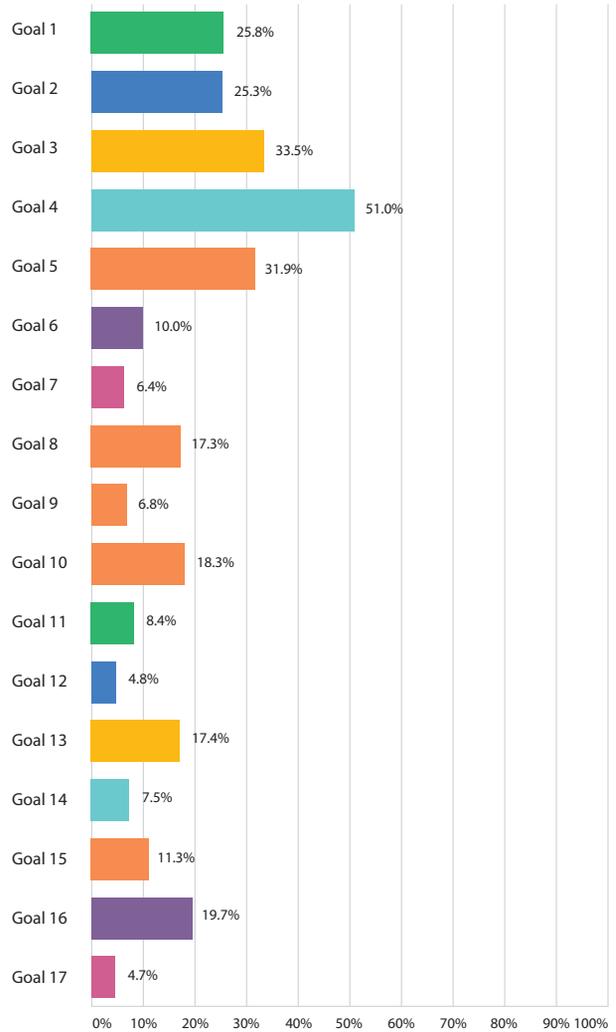


Figure 18a: Answers by all respondents

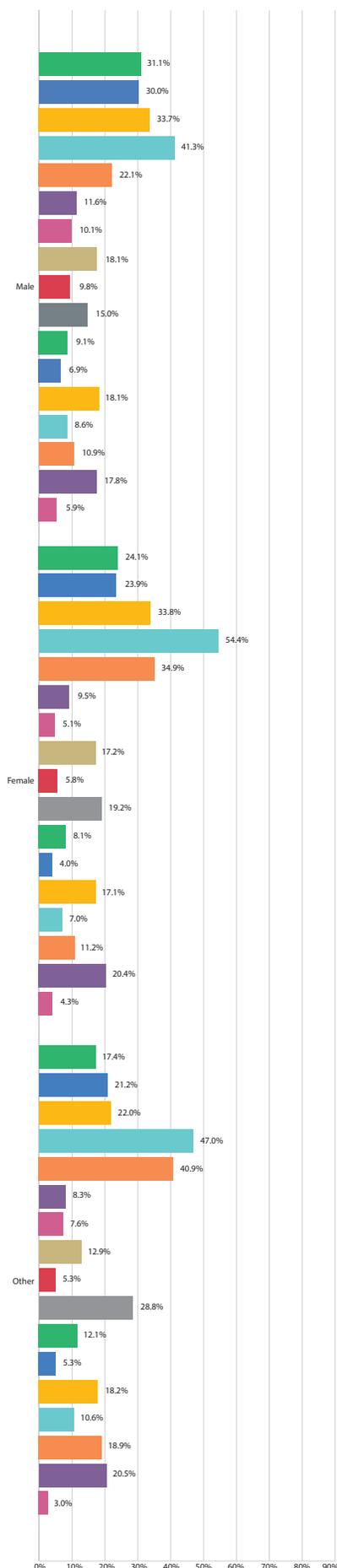


Figure 18b: Answers' break-up by gender

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
- Goal 15. Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
- Goal 17. Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



ANNEX III: QUESTIONNAIRE

Viet Nam Survey on Youth and the SDGs 2017

Welcome to this survey. The main purpose of this survey is to collect data on awareness by young people on the Sustainable Development Goals. By answering you will be participating in the conception of the UNDP's plan to work with and for young people.

Furthermore, the results of the survey will be acknowledged and considered for use in the "National Report on the Implementation of the SDGs" to be presented by the Vietnamese Government in the Summit on the SDGs at the United Nations, New York in July 2018.

GET STARTED

Part I: Awareness and Action

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Q1. Please tick one box

- My family has enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs but this is an exception because many people in my community/area do not have
- My family has enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs and this is common in our community/area
- My family has not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs and this is common in our community
- My family has not enough resources (money, land, in kind possessions) to meet our daily needs but many people in our community have

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Q2. Please tick one box

- My family no longer suffers from hunger
- Sometimes I stay hungry because there is not enough food in the house
- In my community it is common to stay hungry or have less food than one needs
- There is enough food for everyone in my community

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Q3. Please tick one box

- Everyone in my community has health insurance
- The majority of people in my community has health insurance
- Not many people in my community have health insurance

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Q4. Please tick two boxes

- I am satisfied with the level of education I received
- I am not satisfied with the level of education I received
- Most people in my area/community have a satisfactory level of education
- Most people in my area/community have not a sufficiently satisfactory level of education

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Q5. Please tick two boxes that mostly mirror your opinion

- I feel that some people in my community (women or other genders) are given less opportunity than men in the same situation
- I feel that men and women are given the same opportunity
- I feel that other sexual orientation groups (like LGBT) have fewer opportunities than other groups in my community
- I think it is normal for people in other sexual orientation groups to have fewer opportunities than others

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Q6. Water (to drink and to wash) for me is

- A common resource, as most people in my community/area have enough of it
- A luxury, as most people in my community/area have not enough access to it
- A luxury in my area/community but I am lucky enough to have full access to it
- Something common in my area/community but to which I have limited access

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Q7. Please tick one box

- I am using electricity from hydro power
- I am using electricity from thermal power
- I am using electricity from renewable energy sources (wind, solar)

- I have not access to electricity
- I don't know where electricity I'm using comes from

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Q8. Please tick as many boxes as you need

- Income from males in my family is not enough to feed the whole family
- Income from females (or others) in my family is not enough to feed the whole family
- Most of the households in my community rely on males' income
- Most of the households in my community rely on females' income
- There is not enough job in my community

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Q9. Please tick two boxes

- I live less than 2km from an all-season road (accessible throughout the whole year)
- Most people in my community/village live less than 2km from an all-season road (accessible throughout the whole year)
- I am satisfied with the amount of roads that have been built in the past 5 years
- Roads in living area are difficult for vehicles to access year round

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Q10. Please tick one box

- At least one member of my family migrates to bigger cities in Viet Nam to find job
- At least one member of my family migrates to another country to find job
- Most of the people in my community migrate to other places to find better opportunities
- There are people from other places migrating to my community to find new opportunities

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Q11. Please as many boxes as you think you need

- The place where I live with my family (house, hut) is adequate and has all the facilities my family needs
- I feel safe when going around the city/village/settlement I live in
- Mobility (access to public transport) in my area/village/settlement is relatively easy
- I regularly contribute to decisions or debates on how to manage or improve my neighbourhood

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Q12. Please tick as many boxes as needed

- Waste production is a problem in Viet Nam
- In Viet Nam we properly deal with waste

- I have been informed, at school during formal meetings, on the best ways to deal with waste in my household
- I have knowledge on waste solutions and how to implement them

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Q13. Please tick one box

- I believe climate change is affecting the world (production, availability of resources)
- I believe climate change is not really affecting the world (production, availability of resources)
- I believe climate change is affecting the world but not really Viet Nam (production, availability of resources)

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

(This question is mostly macro, with indicators that can be deducted through standard surveys)

Q14. Please tick one box

- In Viet Nam we use too much marine resources, we should use less (food, water, salt)
- In Viet Nam we do not use enough marine resources, we could be using more
- In Viet Nam we strike a good balance between the marine resources that we have at disposal and what we use

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

Q15. Please tick one box

- In Viet Nam people make a proper use of land so to preserve the current environment
- In Viet Nam people do not make a proper use of land and this is affecting the environment
- In Viet Nam people pay attention to what they hunt and eat so not to overuse resources and preserve the fauna for next generations

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

Q16. Please tick one or more boxes as appropriate

- I am afraid of going out at day or night since I am worried for my safety
- I feel sometimes discriminated in my community
- Girls in my community are likely to receive excessive attention by men
- People frequently disappear in my community
- Physical punishment within the household is common in my community

Q17. Are you aware of the Sustainable Development Goals or "Global Goals" signed by 193 world leaders at the UN in 2015?

- Yes
- No

Q18. Choose the top 3 Sustainable Development Goals you will act upon (maximum 3)



Part II: Demographics

Age group

- 16 – 18
- 18 – 22
- 22 – 25
- 25 – 30

Over 30

Ethnicity

- Vietnamese
- Other (please specify)

Urban rural area (population more than xxx)

- I am living in urban area
- I am living in rural/ mountain / coastal area
- I am living in remote area

Province (use administrative provinces) _____



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme

Address: 304 Kim Ma Street, Ba Dinh District, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Tel: +84 24 38500100

Fax: +84 24 37265520

Email: registry.vn@undp.org

Website: <http://www.undp.org>