

Country Information Sheet for Return and Reintegration Counsellors



Socialist Republic of Vietnam



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1. General information



Population

total: 102 million

Ethnic groups

Kinh (Viet) 85,3%, Tay 1,9%, Muong 1,5%, Khmer 1,4%, Mong 1,4%, Nung 1,1%, other 5,5%

Languages

Vietnamese (official), English (increasingly favoured as a second language), some French, Chinese, and Khmer, mountain area languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Religions

Catholic 6,1%, Buddhist 5,8%, Protestant 1%, other 0,8%, none 86,3%

Population growth rate

0,59%

Government type

Communist state

Capital name

Hanoi (Ha Noi)

Telephone code

84

2. Reintegration partner

For the delivery of the reintegration services IRARA collaborates with SCDI Vietnam - Trung tâm Hỗ trợ Sáng kiến Phát triển Cộng đồng - Centre for Supporting Community Development Initiatives (SCDI) for the delivery. SCDI is an organisation focused on livelihood building, wellbeing and community development. With

a wealth of experience in integration and re-building people's lives since 2010, SCDI, along with IRARA, works from a network of offices throughout the country to support returnees by providing advice and support for successful reintegration which is tailored to individual needs.



No. 9 165/30 Alley, Thai Ha Street, Lang Ha Ward, Dong Da District, Hanoi, Vietnam



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reintegration@irara.org



Monday - Friday 9am-5pm
(local time)



www.irara.org/returnees

3. Travel documents

3.1 Types, procedure and required documents

Travel Document for Return:

The required documents to return to Vietnam include a passport or travel document in special cases, a boarding pass, and a birth certificate for children under 14 years old.

A returnee who does not have a passport or whose a passport, or is lost or expired, they will need to be issued a temporary passport according to the simplified procedure to return to the country (Article 17 of the Law on Exit) according to the steps below:

- Report the loss of the passport to the local police to obtain a certificate of lost passport

- Contact the nearest Vietnamese Embassy or Consulate for instructions on requesting a temporary passport. The time for reviewing and reissuing a passport or travel document will depend on each specific case.

If you lose your passport in a country without a Vietnamese Embassy or Consulate, you can authorize the Vietnamese Embassy office in a neighbouring country.

Biometric passport:

Passport application from abroad:

When applying for a Vietnamese passport abroad the documentation requirements are in general equivalent to applying in Vietnam. For first-time applications it is important to be submitted to the Vietnamese embassy in applicant's country of residence.

In case of renewal, the file can be submitted in any Vietnamese embassy or consulate abroad. Vietnamese missions must issue the passport or refusal within three or five working days respectively for renewal or first time applications.

Required documents:

- Passport application form.
- Two photos of the applicant.
- Most recent passport (if it is not a first-time application).
- Photocopies of ID cards or Citizens Identity cards.
- Copies of birth certificate or extracts of the birth register (for first-time passport applications).

In order to apply for a Vietnamese passport it is important to prove ones Vietnamese nationality through for example ID cards or a previous passport. For first-time passport applications the nationality can be proved

by the applicant's birth certificate as Vietnamese birth certificates state the nationality of the bearer.

For Vietnamese children born abroad the birth should be registered at an embassy before a passport can be issued. If the applicant has no proof of Vietnamese nationality (e.g. birth certificates or proof of retention of citizenship) the authorities will need to look into records to try to establish the nationality before a passport can be issued. In Vietnam, you can apply for a passport in two ways:

- In Person
- Online

In Person:

- Fill out the form and prepare the required documents
- Submit the documents to the Immigration Office and make a payment

First-time passport applicants must do so at the provincial immigration department or city where they reside

permanently or temporarily. If a citizen ID card is available, it should be done at the immigration management department of the provincial police or conveniently in cities run by the central government.

What is the procedure for electronic declaration of passport application?

- Access the following link <https://dichvucong.gov.vn/p/home/dvc-trang-chu.html>
- Enter complete information on the passport application form.
- Print the passport application form (at home or at the place of application).
- Check and edit the declared information (if necessary)
- Make an appointment to submit your application
- Submit your application at the Immigration Department.

Required documents:

- Application Form for Issuance of Vietnam Passport
- 2 portrait photographs.
- Document issued by the host country proving the place of residence.(Copy)
- Document issued by a competent authority proving your Vietnamese nationality.(Copy)
- Birth certificate for persons under 14 years of age. (Copy)
- Most recently issued standard passport (if any). If your Vietnam passport is lost, you must submit a report of passport loss.
- A Certified proof of legal representative status issued by a competent authority if the passport applicant has lost capacity for civil actions, has difficulty in cognitive and behavioural control, or is under 14 years of age.¹

3.2 Fees

Entry		Fee
In Vietnam	New Issuance	VND 200,000
	Reissuance (in case of passport loss)	VND 400,000
Outside Vietnam	Issuance of official, diplomatic, and standard passports	USD 70
	Issuance of standard passports (via simplified procedures)	USD 35

¹ <https://embassynvisa.com/how-to-apply-and-obtain-vietnam-passport-documents-required-cost-renewal/>

4. Transport

Main airports:

Ho Chi Minh City's Tan Son Nhat International Airport (SGN) in southern Vietnam is the busiest airport in the country and connects many flights to/from the capital.

Hanoi's Noi Bai International Airport (HAN) is in northern Vietnam. **Da Nang International Airport (DAD)** serves the coastal tourist city of Da Nang and provides access to central Vietnam. **Cam Ranh International Airport (CXR)** serves the coastal city of Nha Trang and strategic Cam Ranh Bay area. **Phu Quoc International Airport (PQG)**

serves the southern tourist island of Phu Quoc in Kien Giang province. **Van Don International Airport (VDO)** serves Quang Ninh province. **Can Tho International Airport (VCA)** in Can Tho City serves the Mekong delta region in southern Vietnam, close to the land border with Cambodia.

Airport terminals, customs and perimeter security at main international airports generally meet international standards.

Public transport

Vietnam offers a diverse and affordable public transport system, including buses, trains, taxis, and domestic flights, making it easy to navigate both cities and rural areas.

Types of Public Transport

Buses:

City Buses: Major cities like Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City have extensive bus networks that are affordable and cover many routes.

Long-Distance Buses: For intercity travel, long-distance buses are a popular choice. They are cost-effective and connect major cities and tourist destinations.

Domestic Flights:

For those short on time, domestic flights are a quick way to travel between major cities. Airlines like Vietnam Airlines, Vietjet, and Bamboo Airways offer affordable

flights, making air travel a convenient option for longer distances.

Taxis and Ride-Hailing Services:

Taxis are widely available in cities (reputable companies: Mai Linh, Vinasun), and ride-hailing apps like Grab are popular for their convenience and ease of use.

Motorbike-taxis:

Widely used, especially for short distances and when streets are congested.

5. Emergency contacts

- Ambulance: 05
- Fire: 08

- Police: 03



6. Health-care

6.1 Overview

The Vietnamese government's commitment to achieving universal health coverage (UHC) has led to expanded access to medical services, improved infrastructure, and increased funding for healthcare. The goal is to ensure that every citizen can access essential healthcare without financial hardship.

The journey towards UHC has been marked by several key government initiatives:

- **Health Insurance:** The implementation of mandatory health insurance has been a game-changer, substantially increasing the number of people covered, reaching 93,35% of the country's population. It provides subsidized healthcare aid to Vietnamese prioritized groups, including the poor, ethnic minorities, children under 6, and elderly individuals over 80 years old.

- **Healthcare Facilities:** There has been a notable increase in investments in healthcare infrastructure. New hospitals, clinics, and community health centres have sprung up (such as VinMec), enhancing healthcare accessibility in both urban and rural settings. Vietnam has promised to upgrade six hospitals to international standards in 2024, to tackle the increase in citizens seeking medical care overseas.

- **Human Resources:** According to data from the Ministry of Health (MoH) in 2023, Vietnam had 12.5 doctors per 10000 people. Recognizing the importance of skilled healthcare professionals, the government has prioritized the training and deployment of medical staff, particularly in underserved regions. All provincial governmental bodies have enacted policies to attract medical staff to the rural and mountainous areas to bridge the talent gap between regions and to serve the needs of Vietnamese in such areas.²

6.2 Health insurance

Health insurance in Vietnam is primarily structured into two categories: Social Health Insurance (SHI) and Private Health Insurance (PHI). SHI, managed by Vietnam Social Security (VSS), is mandatory for employees, students, and civil servants, covering basic medical services like outpatient and inpatient care, chronic disease management, and maternity services.

The government subsidizes SHI for vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and the poor, ensuring basic

healthcare access for these populations. It is funded through contributions shared between employers and employees, making up a total of 4.5% of the employee's salary.

Private Health Insurance, on the other hand, is voluntary and provides additional coverage that goes beyond the scope of SHI.³

² [The State of Healthcare in Vietnam: Challenges and Opportunities - Mekong Plus](#)

³ <https://the-shiv.com/health-insurance-in-vietnam/>

6.3 Main public hospitals by province

- **Hanoi:** Bach Mai Hospital, Viet-Duc Friendship Hospital, 108 Central Military Hospital
- **Thái Nguyên:** Thái Nguyên Central General Hospital
- **Quang Ninh:** Vietnam-Sweden Hospital, Uông Bí
- **Ninh Bình:** Ninh Bình Provincial General Hospital
- **Tuyên Quang:** Tuyên Quang Provincial General Hospital
- **Đắk Lắk:** Buôn Ma Thuột City General Hospital
- **Thừa Thiên-Huế:** Hue Central Hospital (central-region top referral hospital)
- **Ho Chi Minh City (TP HCM):** Chợ Rẫy Hospital, 175 Military Hospital; also regional / district-gateway general hospitals: Hóc Môn Regional General Hospital, Thu Duc Regional General Hospital, Củ Chi Regional General Hospital
- **Tra Vinh:** Tra Vinh Provincial General hospital “largest healthcare establishment was put into use in 2025;



Names and contact details for medical services in Vietnam can be found here:

- <https://hcmc.vietnam.embassy.gov.au/files/hchi/list-of-hospitals-feb-2024.pdf>
- <https://waytovietnam.com/travel-guides/Hospitals>

7. Education

7.1 Overview

Vietnam's education sector is undergoing a period of profound transformation, driven by rising societal demand for quality learning, ambitious government reforms and a clear vision for international competitiveness. Pursuant

to Decision No. 1705/QĐ-TTg (December 31, 2024), the Vietnamese government has officially set in motion the Education Development Strategy through 2030, with an orientation toward 2045.



<https://global-angle.com/vietnam-education-2025/>

Schools are administered by provincial governments and almost all students attend public schools. **Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 11.**

Education is universal by law, but some students in rural and ethnic minority areas may work and not have the opportunity to attend school regularly. A local residence registration and a birth certificate are required to access enrolment in public schools.

Despite major strides in improving education, there remain concerning gender disparities and wide differences among socio-economic groups with regards to education completion rates, the quality of the schooling, and household spending on education.

By age 19, only one in five students from the poorest quintile remain in school, compared with 80% of those in the wealthiest quintile. Geographic disparities also exist: Children in the Mekong Delta and Central Highlands have been persistently falling behind in learning outcomes with low net enrolment, high dropout rates, and low progression between educational levels.

Viet Nam has a very high primary completion rate at 98%, nearly reaching universal primary completion. While there are no differences by urban-rural location, there is a difference along socio-economic lines.

Completion rates decline somewhat for lower secondary education, and then quite steeply for upper secondary education, with 87% having completed lower secondary and 59% having completed upper secondary.⁴

Education system structure

Vietnam's education and training system encompasses formal and non-formal education and includes four main levels:

1. Early Childhood Education: nurseries (3 months–3 years old) and kindergarten (3–5 years old):

- Pre-school in Vietnam is not compulsory
- Lists of schools in a specific area can be found at the local education office.
- Places are available in kindergartens which are mainly in large cities, for children aged between around 18 months and five years old

⁴ <https://aaeducation.edu.vn/vietnam-education-system/>

2. General Education:

Primary education (grades 1–5)

- Compulsory and free from age 6 to 11 for all children
- Well attended with over 95% of children enrolling for at least some of the primary years

Secondary education

- Secondary education is not compulsory
- Is split into two programmes:
 - lower secondary (Trung học cơ sở) runs for students aged 11 to 15, grades 6–9
 - upper secondary (Trung học phổ thông), grades 10–12, caters to students who have graduated the lower programme and want to stay in education until age 18.

3. Vocational Education and Training (VET)

4. Higher Education

Education and training are administered at both central and local levels.

At the central level, the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) is responsible for the overall national education

system - except for VET, where policy responsibility was transferred to the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA).⁵

7.2 Enrolment procedure for public education

Admission procedures for public schools in Vietnam (e.g. primary school) include the following documents:

- Application for admission (according to the form of each school)
- Copy of birth certificate (with original document for comparison)
- Copy of household registration book/temporary residence confirmation in the area where the child is to be enrolled (with original for comparison, appointment paper to return permanent residence registration results

- from the competent police or residence confirmation paper in the area from the police at ward, commune, town level)

However, some schools have their own regulations on the types of admission application documents for students and depending on the level (primary, secondary, or high school), there will be additional requirements for documents/confirmation of the student's qualifications.

⁵ <https://generisonline.com/an-overview-of-the-education-system-in-vietnam/>

8. Economy

Vietnam's economy grew 7,52% in the first six months of 2025, its fastest first-half pace in 15 years. This performance comes at a time when many economies are still grappling with the fallout of high global interest rates, weak consumer demand, and trade disruptions.

The key sectors recorded growth within this period, including:

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries continued to provide a strong foundation, expanding by 3,84%, supported by domestic stability and export demand;

Industrial production and construction registered a combined growth of 8,33%; and

Services saw a rebound, growing 8,14% over the same period, the highest service-sector growth recorded in any first half since 2020.

A complex interplay of external shocks and internal shifts has shaped Vietnam's economic trajectory in the first half of 2025. Rising trade tensions, particularly with the US, and a turbulent global environment have weighed on exports and industrial output. Yet, the country has managed to maintain a steady GDP growth pace, moderate inflation, and a rising number of business registrations.⁶

Socio-economic Indicators:

- Unemployment rate: 2,24%
- Youth unemployment rate: 8,19%
- Average monthly income: VND 8.2 million (USD 313)
- GDP growth: 6,5%
- Inflation rate: 3,24% (July and August 2025)
- Currency: Vietnamese Dong VND

9. Labour market

9.1 Overview

Data from the National Statistics Office at the Ministry of Finance revealed that the available workforce aged 15 and above has grown to 53 million people, an increase of more than 542,600 compared to the same period in 2024. The number of employed people has reached 51.9 million, the highest in the last three years, with 20.1 million in urban areas and 31.8 million in rural regions.

Job creation has varied by sector. While employment in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries has declined by more than 243,000 people, the industrial and construction sectors have added over 258,000 jobs. The services sector experienced the most significant surge, with more than 523,000 new jobs created. This shift suggests a structural transformation in Vietnam's economy, favouring sectors that are increasingly tied to urbanization, consumer demand, and technological innovation.

⁶ <https://www.vietnam-briefing.com/news/vietnams-economic-performance-in-h1-2025-inflation-trade-fdi.html/>

Signs of progress are also evident in workforce quality. The proportion of workers with formal qualifications or certifications has reached 29%, a modest yet meaningful increase of 1% age point compared to last year. Informal employment, while still accounting for a high 6,9%, has declined slightly, with notable reductions in both urban and rural areas, as well as across gender groups. Unemployment has remained low at 2,22%, with slightly higher rates in urban areas compared to the countryside.

One of the most encouraging developments has been the significant drop in underemployment, which now stands at 1,72%, representing fewer than 800,000 people. This improvement reflects the rebound of supply chains,

particularly in manufacturing, construction, and logistics, after a turbulent period of global disruptions.

The increasing number of people entering the workforce and finding employment highlights the continued momentum of Vietnam's economic growth.

Key sectors such as industrial production, logistics, information technology, and financial services have reported strong hiring trends, especially in the southern region, which now boasts the lowest unemployment rate in the country at 1,7%. Meanwhile, the central highlands face a higher unemployment rate, of 3,8%, pointing to persistent regional disparities.⁷

9.2 Recruitment agencies

With the advancement of technology, online platforms and digital recruitment have gained popularity in Vietnam. Job seekers and employers increasingly turn to online job portals, professional networking sites, and social media platforms to connect and find suitable opportunities.

- 9cv9 Recruitment Agency- <https://9cv9.com/>
- Adecco- <https://www.adecco.com/en-vn>
- ManpowerGroup- <https://www.manpower.com.vn/en>
- Faro Recruitment- <https://www.farovietnam.com.vn/>
- PERSOL- <https://persolvietnam.com/>
- Invest Talent JSC- <https://int-hragent.com/>

9.3 Unemployment safeguards

Unemployment benefits are calculated as 60% of the employee's average monthly salary over the last 6 months of employment.

The duration of benefits depends on the employee's contribution period:

- 12–36 months of contributions: 1 month of benefits.
- 36–72 months of contributions: 2 months of benefits.
- Over 72 months of contributions: 3 months of benefits.

The maximum duration for unemployment benefits is 12 months.

Eligibility Criteria:

- **Employment Contract:** The employee must have a labour contract of at least 3 months.
- **Contribution Period:** The employee must have contributed to the unemployment insurance fund for at least 12 months within the 24 months preceding the termination of the labour contract.
- **Lawful Termination:** The labour contract must be lawfully terminated.
- **Application:** The employee must submit a claim for unemployment benefits at a job service centre within 3 months of contract termination.

⁷ <https://en.vneconomy.vn/positive-signs-from-labor-market.htm>

10. Housing

Vietnam's housing market remains strong, marked by rising property prices and sustained buyer interest. Backed by robust economic growth and an improving legal framework, the market outlook is positive. Supply is also expected to increase in the coming years, driven by the completion of ongoing projects and new developments.

In Hanoi, the average price of apartments rose by 29,6% to USD 2,865 per square meter (sqm) in Q1 2025 as compared to a year earlier.

Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), on the other hand, is stabilising, with apartment prices increasing slightly by 1,5% in Q1 2025 from a year earlier, to an average of USD 3,316 per sqm. This followed a y-o-y increase of 1,4% in Q4 2024 and declines of 2,5% in Q3 and 1,5% in Q2.



<https://www.globalpropertyguide.com/asia/vietnam/price-history>

In major cities like Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Da Nang, the average monthly cost of living typically ranges from VND 15 million to VND 25 million (USD 600 - 1,000) per person, covering rent, food, transportation, and utilities. Northern Vietnam generally offers lower housing costs, while the south may have slightly higher spending on food and services.

In central Hanoi, monthly rent for a one-bedroom apartment typically ranges from VND 10,000,000 to VND 14,000,000 (USD 400 - 550), while in Ho Chi Minh City, it can reach VND 12,000,000 to VND 17,000,000 (USD 500 - 700). Monthly expenses for meals, transportation,

and daily essentials average around VND 5,000,000 to VND 10,000,000 (USD 191 - 400). Ho Chi Minh City tends to be slightly more expensive overall, but both cities offer great urban convenience at moderate costs.

A fully furnished one-bedroom apartment outside the city center may cost as little as VND 6,000,000 to VND 8,000,000 (USD 250 - 320).

A standard apartment monthly utilities (electricity, water, gas) cost between VND 1,500,000 - 3,000,000 (USD 65 - 130). Home internet averages VND 200,000 - 400,000 (USD 9 - 17).⁸

Rental portals:

- Dot Property Vietnam: (Rent & sale) listings across Vietnam: <https://www.dotproperty.com.vn/>
- Vietnam-Real.Estate: <https://vietnam-real.estate/>
- Batdongsan.com.vn: <http://Batdongsan.com.vn>
- Alonhadat.com.vn: <http://Alonhadat.com.vn>
- Rentals in Ho Chi Min City: <https://housingsgn.com/>
- Rentals in Hanoi: <https://hanoirealestate.com.vn/>
- 123 Nha Dat: [Nhà đất | Mua bán nhà đất | Cho thuê nhà đất](#)

11. Security situation

According to the 2025 Global Peace Index (GPI) published by the Institute for Economics and Peace, Vietnam is ranked 38 out of 163 countries globally.

Vietnam is relatively stable politically and there are no ongoing large-scale armed conflicts within the country.

⁸ <https://www.vietnamairlines.com/sa/en/useful-information/travel-guide/living-cost-in-vietnam>

The crime rate is generally low for violent crime, with petty crime (pickpocketing, theft) being more common, particularly in urban and tourist areas. Terrorism is

considered low without no major reported threat of organised crime affecting civilians on a large scale.

12. List of official representations in Europe



[List of Vietnam Embassies and Consulates in Europe](#)

13. Operational details

SCDI can provide airport assistance if needed by the returnees if all the relevant details are provided in time. They don't have access to the security areas of the airport and usually wear IRARA vests to be recognized by the returnees and have all documentation relating to the Post arrival support ready.

If contact with the returnee is not possible at the airport, as some are stopped by the authorities for questioning, or they are reluctant to approach the partner due to distrust in the programme, SCDI will take pictures of their staff in front of the flights screen as proof of engagement.

SCDI proves Post Arrival support both by bank transfer and in cash, as on many occasions returnees have no access

to bank accounts due to lack of proper ID documents. If needed, they also arrange onwards transportation to other regions of Vietnam, as well as temporary accommodations in nearby hotels.

If psychological support is needed, SCDI can arrange it as a free service provided by their own staff, as this support is lacking formally throughout Vietnam.

14. Cultural tips



Objects should be passed, given or received with both hands together.



Feet are thought to be the 'dirtiest' part of the body. The soles of one's feet should never be pointed at another person. One should sit in a way that avoids this.



The top of the head is considered to be the most important part of the human body. To touch someone on the top of their head, especially a baby or child, is rude and insensitive. Similarly, do not pass things over another person's head.



In the south of Vietnam, it is good manners to offer food to someone when meeting up with them. This is usually a token gesture, and it is expected that the person politely declines.



Vietnamese people are generally punctual and expect the same standard from others.



Pointing: Avoid pointing at people and things with your index finger; this is considered disrespectful. Use your open hand instead.



Beckoning: To beckon, use your open hand rather than your index finger. Using a single forefinger with the palm facing up has offensive and threatening connotations to adults and children.



Arms: It can be considered rude to stand with your hands on your hips or cross your arms when having a regular conversation with someone.



FRONT^{EX}



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