

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
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**PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE MEKONG
DELTA LEAD THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER
EQUALITY AT PRESENT**

**PHD THESIS MAJORING IN
PARTY BUILDING AND STATE GOVERNMENT**

SUMMARY OF PHD THESIS

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INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the topic

In recent years, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State have consistently paid attention to leading, directing, and organizing the synchronous implementation of numerous policies and measures aimed at promoting gender equality, toward building a civilized, progressive, sustainable, and humane society. Vietnam has been recognized by the international community as one of the countries achieving significant positive results in the implementation of gender equality. This reflects the sound leadership of the Party, the effective management and administration of the State, and the active involvement of the entire political system in achieving gender equality goals. However, alongside these achievements, gender inequality still persists in various forms and across multiple fields.

The Mekong Delta is a region rich in potential and holds a strategic position in terms of politics, economy, society, national defense, and security of the country. In recent years, under the leadership and direction of provincial Party committees, gender equality work in the provinces of this region has achieved important results. Nevertheless, compared to its potential and the requirements of development in the new context, the implementation of gender equality in the Mekong Delta provinces still faces certain limitations. The leadership and direction of provincial Party committees are at times general in nature, slow to be concretized, and not yet closely aligned with local conditions and practical characteristics. The study, dissemination, and implementation of policies by some Party organizations, cadres, Party members, and organizations within the political system are sometimes formalistic, with limited effectiveness. The direction of implementing decisions, directives, and conclusions on gender equality has at times lacked determination and consistency, leading to uneven results across localities and units.

In addition, leadership over local governments in performing state management functions on gender equality has at times lacked coordination and clear prioritization. Coordination between local governments and the Vietnam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, and other social organizations in some areas has not been sufficiently close, and their roles in supervision and social criticism have not been fully promoted. Communication, advocacy, and persuasion activities have sometimes lacked depth; their content and forms have not been sufficiently diverse or tailored to different target groups, resulting in uneven changes in awareness and behavior. Furthermore, inspection, supervision, and the review and evaluation process have at times not been conducted regularly or closely at the grassroots level; assessments have been scattered and lacked focus, while lessons learned and solutions for overcoming limitations have not been proposed in a timely manner, thereby affecting the effectiveness of gender equality implementation in the region.

Based on the above situation, the doctoral candidate has chosen to conduct the research topic: ***“Provincial Party Committees in the Mekong Delta Lead the Implementation of Gender Equality at Present”*** as a doctoral thesis in the field of Party Building and State Governance.

2. Research purpose and tasks

2.1. Research purpose

On the basis of clarifying theoretical and practical issues regarding provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta lead the implementation of gender equality, the thesis proposes orientations and major solutions to strengthen the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality in the coming period.

2.2. Research tasks

- To review relevant research works related to the thesis topic, summarize achieved results, inherit relevant contents, and identify issues that require further clarification in the thesis.
- To analyze and clarify theoretical and practical issues concerning provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality at present.
- To survey and assess the current situation of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality from 2020 to the present; to identify achievements, limitations, causes, and draw lessons learned.
- To forecast and analyze favorable factors and challenges affecting the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality, and to propose orientations and major solutions to strengthen such leadership in the coming period.

3. Study subjects and scope of the thesis

3.1. Study subjects

The study subject of the thesis is the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality at present.

3.2. Scope of the thesis

- *In terms of space:* The thesis surveys the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality in 04 provinces, including: 1) Vinh Long; 2) Dong Thap; 3) An Giang; 4) Ca Mau.

- *In terms of time:* The thesis surveys and studies the current situation of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality from 2020 to the present; the orientations and solutions proposed in the thesis have value up to 2035.

4. Theoretical, practical basis and research methods of the thesis

4.1. Theoretical basis

The theoretical foundation of the thesis is grounded in Marxism–Leninism, Ho Chi Minh Thought, and the viewpoints and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam on women’s work and gender equality.

4.2. Practical basis

The practical basis of the thesis is the current situation of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality from 2020 to the present.

4.3. Research methods

- The thesis is conducted on the basis of the methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

- The thesis employs a combination of research methods from political science and interdisciplinary sciences, including: systematization method; analysis combined with synthesis; logical and historical methods; theoretical research and practical review; inductive and deductive methods; statistical and comparative methods; and sociological survey methods.

These methods are applied flexibly and in combination to maximize overall effectiveness in achieving the research objectives.

5. Scientific contributions of the thesis

- *Concept:* The leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality is the entirety of activities of the provincial Party committees and their standing boards in disseminating and implementing the Party's guidelines, viewpoints, directives, and conclusions, as well as the State's policies and laws on gender equality; formulating and issuing decisions and directives of the provincial Party committees and their standing boards on gender equality within the province; leading and directing their implementation; and conducting inspection and supervision to ensure that such decisions and directives are effectively carried out.

- *Two context-specific experiences regarding provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality from 2020 to the present:* *Firstly*, provincial Party committees and their standing boards have paid attention to leading and directing cadre work in the implementation of gender equality. *Secondly*, provincial Party committees have focused on leading communication and education efforts, raising awareness, and promoting the participation of organizations within the political system together with the people in implementing gender equality.

- *Two breakthrough solutions to strengthen the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality:* *Firstly*, renewing the leadership content of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta regarding gender equality implementation, including integrating gender and gender equality issues into the formulation of policies and local socio-economic development programs and plans. *Secondly*, strengthening the leadership of provincial Party committees in consolidating the state management apparatus and improving the capacity of cadres engaged in gender equality work within the provincial political system.

6. Theoretical and practical significance of the thesis

The research results of the thesis contribute to clarifying theoretical issues regarding provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality. The findings of the thesis can serve as reference materials for provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in leading the implementation of gender equality, thereby contributing to improving the quality and effectiveness of this work in the coming period; and can also be used for teaching, learning, and research in Party Building studies at provincial political schools and other training and educational institutions nationwide.

7. Structure of the thesis

Apart from the introduction, conclusion, list of the author's published works related to the thesis, references, and appendices, the thesis consists of 04 chapters and 10 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE RESEARCH RELATED TO THE TOPICS

1.1. RESEARCH OUTSIDE VIETNAM

1.1.1. Research works related to gender equality and the implementation of gender equality

Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay, Shamim Meer (2008), *Gender, Rights and Development: A Global Sourcebook*, Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam.

Yoko Niimi (2009), *Gender Equality and Inclusive Growth in Developing Asia*, Asian Development Bank Economics, Working Paper Series No.186.

Pippa Norris et al. (2012), *Gender Equality in Elected Office in Asia Pacific: Six Actions to Expand Women's Empowerment*, The Asia Pacific Regional Centre – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bangkok.

Stephanie Chaban et al. (2020), *Regional Organizations, Gender Equality and the Political Empowerment of Women*, in *Regional Organizations Handbook*.

Pitchaya Sirivunnabood, Suan Liao (2021), *Women's Economic Empowerment in Asia*, Asian Development Bank Report No.2021-8 (December).

Jiekuan Zhang, Yan Zhang (2021), "Tourism and Gender Equality: An Asian Perspective", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Volume 85, November 2020.

Cabinet Office Japan (2022), *Current Status and Challenges of Gender Equality in Japan*, Japanese Government White Paper.

Jessica Yang (2022), "The Making of 'Woman': The Evolution of Chinese State Feminism(s) Under Three Chinese Leaders", *Stanford Journal of Feminist, Gender, and Sexuality Studies*, Vol.1, No.1.

Glenda Strachan, Arosha S. Adikaram (2023), "Women's Work in South Asia: Reflections on the Past Decade", *South Asian Journal of Human Resources Management*, Volume 10, Issue 2, December 2023, pp.244–255.

ASEAN Secretariat, UN Women (2024), *ASEAN Gender Outlook 2024 – Achieving the SDGs for All and Leaving No Woman or Girl Behind*, ASEAN Report.

OECD (2025), *Gender Equality in a Changing World: Taking Stock and Moving Forward*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

Lu, H., Chen, F., & Hu, W. (2025), "Empowering Rural Women Through Internal Migration: Evidence from Longitudinal Data in China", *Women's Studies International Forum*, Vol.112.

Sugiyama, H., Palmieri, G., & Lazzari, G. (2025), "Gender Equality and Its Significance for Scientific Research and Innovation Organisations", *Social Inclusion*, Vol.13, No.1, pp.1–15.

1.1.2. Research works related to Party leadership and Party committees leading the implementation of gender equality

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2016), *A*

Framework for Developing Gender Policies for Political Parties, International IDEA, Stockholm.

State Council Information Office (2019), *Equality, Development and Sharing: Progress of Women's Cause in 70 Years Since New China's Founding*, State Council Information Office White Paper.

Zhang, L. (2021), *Research on the Leadership of the Communist Party of China in Women's Affairs*, Doctoral thesis, Central China Normal University, Hubei, China.

Šejla Karamehić (2021), *Political Parties and Gender Equality: A Guide to Inside-Out Transformation*, UN Women & UNDP, ISBN 978-9926-8460-3-9.

Du, J. (2022), "The Development of Women's Cause in China: From a Policy and Legal Perspective", Springer, Singapore.

Xie, J. (2024), "Research on Gender Equality Education Policy in China", *Transactions on Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, Vol.10, pp.164–169.

State Council Information Office (2025), *China's Achievements in Women's Well-Rounded Development*, State Council Information Office White Paper.

Xi Jinping (2025), *Xi Jinping's Discourses on Work for Women and Children*, compiled by the Institute of Party History and the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Howell, J. (2025), "Women's Political Participation in China: From Mao to Xi", *Asian Survey*, 65(2), pp.234–255.

1.2. RESEARCH IN VIETNAM

1.2.1. Research works related to gender equality and the implementation of gender equality

Pham Minh Anh (2012), *The Role of Grassroots-Level Leadership and Management Cadres in Implementing Gender Equality Goals in Vietnam*, National Political Publishing House – Truth, Hanoi.

Nguyen Huu Minh (2014), "Ensuring Gender Equality Rights in Vietnam in the Current Period", *Communist Review (electronic edition)*, August 4, 2014.

Nguyen Quynh Hoa (2015), *Gender Equality in Access to Productive Land in Vietnam*, Doctoral dissertation in Economics, National Economics University, Hanoi.

Nguyen Thi Van Hanh (2015), "Women's Participation in the Political System in Vietnam Today", *Journal of Political Theory*, No.10-2015.

Tran Thi Minh Thi (2016), "Cultural Institutional Barriers to Women's Political Participation in Vietnam", *Journal of Family and Gender Studies*, No.2-2016.

Luong Thi Ngoc Oanh (2016), *The Impact of Gender Inequality on Development in Vietnam*, Doctoral dissertation in Economics, Central Institute for Economic Management, Hanoi.

Nguyen Thi Nga (2017), *Feminist Philosophy – A Philosophical Theory of Social Justice for Women*, National Political Publishing House – Truth, Hanoi.

Tran Thi Hong Le (2017), *Theoretical and Practical Issues in Protecting Women's Rights through Criminal Law in Vietnam*, Doctoral dissertation in Law, Vietnam National University, Hanoi.

Nguyen Le Thu (2017), *Gender Equality in Household Labor among Ethnic Minorities in Northern Mountainous Vietnam Today*, Doctoral dissertation in Scientific Socialism, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi.

Tran Thi Huyen (2017), *Ho Chi Minh Thought on Gender Equality and Its Application in Implementing Gender Equality in Vietnam Today*, Doctoral dissertation, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi.

Nguyen Thi Bao (2019), “Solutions for Implementing Gender Equality and Empowering Women in Vietnam Today”, *Journal of Political Theory (electronic edition)*.

Ha Thi Khiet (2020), “Enhancing Women’s Participation in the Political System at All Levels in Our Country in the Coming Period”, *Communist Review (electronic edition)*, October 14, 2020.

Nguyen Ngoc Ha, Tran Thi Van (2021), “Applying Ho Chi Minh Thought on Women’s Liberation in Promoting Comprehensive and Synchronous Renovation, Integration, and National Development”, *Communist Review (electronic edition)*, April 4, 2021.

Tran Thi Thanh Loan (2023), *Gender Equality in Family Decision-Making among Ethnic Minority Groups in Vietnam*, Doctoral dissertation in Sociology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi.

Le Thanh Hien (2024), *Legal Guarantees for Gender Equality Rights in Vietnam Today*, Doctoral dissertation in Law, Graduate Academy of Social Sciences, Hanoi.

Hoang Van Huy (2024), “Promoting the Role of Women in the Vietnam People’s Army in Advancing Gender Equality Today”, *Journal of State Management (electronic edition)*, December 31, 2024.

Nguyen Thi Linh (2025), “Implementing Gender Equality in Ethnic Minority Regions in Vietnam Today”, *Journal of State Management (electronic edition)*, August 28, 2025.

1.2.2. Research works related to Party leadership and Party committees leading the implementation of gender equality

Tran Thi Chien (2019), *The Communist Party of Vietnam Leading the Implementation of Gender Equality from 2006 to 2016*, Doctoral dissertation, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi.

Phan Thuan (2020), “Limitations in Implementing Gender Equality Policies in Politics in Vietnam”, *Journal of Political Theory (electronic edition)*.

Duy Khoi (2020), “Innovating the Party’s Leadership Methods in Women’s Mobilization in the Current Context”, *Communist Review (electronic edition)*.

Nguyen Trung Thanh (2020), “The Application of the Communist Party of Vietnam’s Views on Gender Equality in the Renovation Period Based on Ho Chi Minh Thought”, *Journal of Political Education*, No.318 (12/2020).

Nguyen Thi Linh (2021), “Some Results in Implementing Gender Equality in Vietnam Today”, *Journal of State Management*, No.345 (10/2024), pp.21–25.

Nguyen Thi Mai Chi (2021), “The Communist Party of Vietnam’s Views on Women’s Work and Gender Equality in the Renovation Period”, Website of the Central Theoretical Council.

Le Thi Van Huyen (2021), “Improving Policies and Laws on Gender Equality in Vietnam Today”, *Journal of State Management (electronic edition)*, August 28, 2021.

Quach Thanh Long (2023), “Views of the Party and the State on the Role of Women in the Political Field in Vietnam”, *Journal of State Management (electronic edition)*.

Phan Thi Hien, Dinh Ngoc Thach (2024), “Montesquieu’s Thought on the Rule of Law State – Issues for Political Practice in Vietnam”, *European Studies Review*, No.2.

Vu Thi Thanh Minh (2025), “Approaching Gender Equality in Vietnam from the Party’s Viewpoints, State Laws and Policies, and Traditional Cultural Values”, *Journal of Science, Education and Technology*, No.4, pp.11–19.

Nguyen Thi Quynh Trang (2025), “Ensuring Gender Equality and Promoting Women’s Political Participation Rights in Vietnam”, *Communist Review (electronic edition)*, February 20, 2025.

Nguyen Thi Truong Giang (2026), “Promoting the Role of the Press in Communicating Gender Equality in Politics, Contributing to Increasing the Proportion of Women in Leadership and Management Positions”, *Communist Review (electronic edition)*, March 8, 2026.

Nguyen Thi Anh Tuyet, Nguyen Huu Minh (2026), “The Party’s Policy on Enhancing the Participation of Female Cadres in Party Committees – Results and Solutions”, *Journal of Political Theory (electronic edition)*, March 10, 2026.

1.3. OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS OF RELATED WORKS AND ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THE THESIS

1.3.1. Overview of the research findings of related works

The review of domestic and international research works shows that gender equality and the role of ruling parties and Party committees in implementing gender equality have been approached from various perspectives, achieving important theoretical and practical results. These findings provide an important foundation for the thesis to inherit and further develop in line with the specific characteristics of the Mekong Delta provinces.

Firstly, in terms of theory, research works have contributed to clarifying the concept, content, and evaluation criteria of gender equality, establishing gender equality as both a fundamental human right and a goal of sustainable development.

Secondly, in terms of practice, research works have relatively comprehensively reflected the situation of gender equality in many countries and in Vietnam across political, economic, labor, educational, family, and social life domains.

Thirdly, in terms of solutions, research works have proposed various groups of measures to promote gender equality.

However, the review also indicates that the issue of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality has not yet been studied systematically. Therefore, the thesis focuses on clarifying the theoretical basis of provincial Party committees leading the implementation of gender equality; analyzing and evaluating the current situation of leadership content and

methods of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality in recent years; and on that basis, proposing solutions to strengthen their leadership in this field in the coming period.

1.3.2. Issues addressed by the thesis

The thesis focuses on addressing the following fundamental issues:

Firstly, it clarifies the theoretical and practical foundations of provincial Party committees leading the implementation of gender equality. The thesis will clarify the concepts, objectives, principles, contents, and role of gender equality; the concepts, contents, and methods of implementing gender equality in the Mekong Delta provinces; and the concepts, contents, methods, and role of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in leading the implementation of gender equality.

Secondly, it surveys and objectively and comprehensively evaluates the current situation of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality in recent years. The focus is on analyzing the process by which provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta have led the implementation of gender equality in terms of both leadership content and leadership methods. On that basis, the thesis identifies the achievements attained, the limitations and shortcomings, and the causes of those limitations, while also drawing initial lessons of practical value.

Thirdly, it forecasts the factors affecting the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality in the coming period. On that basis, together with the results of the current situation analysis, the thesis proposes orientations and a system of coordinated and feasible solutions to strengthen the leadership of provincial Party committees in implementing gender equality in localities, thereby contributing to enhancing the Party's leadership role at the local level and ensuring gender equality goals associated with sustainable socio-economic development in the Mekong Delta region.

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES ON PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE MEKONG DELTA LEADING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER EQUALITY AT PRESENT

2.1. PROVINCES AND PEOPLE IN THE MEKONG DELTA AND PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES, AND PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE STANDING BOARDS

2.1.1. Natural, economic, political, cultural, social, national defense and security conditions of provinces in the Mekong Delta

2.1.1.1. Natural conditions of provinces in the Mekong Delta

At present, in the Mekong Delta there are 4 provinces: Dong Thap, Vinh Long, An Giang, and Ca Mau.

2.1.1.2. Economic conditions of provinces in the Mekong Delta

The economic structure of the provinces, especially in recent decades, has shifted strongly in a positive direction: gradually increasing the proportion of industry

and services, while reducing the share of agriculture in the overall economy; significantly shifting labor from agriculture to industry and services; and promoting the application of modern science and technology in economic development.

2.1.1.3. Political conditions of provinces in the Mekong Delta

The two-tier local government system has been established and put into operation with initial positive results, promoting its role, effectiveness, and advantages in provincial development. The political system in the provinces has undergone significant changes.

2.1.1.4. Cultural and social conditions of provinces in the Mekong Delta

In recent years, the cultural and social life of the Mekong Delta provinces has achieved notable progress, developing in diverse and rich forms, reflected in the distinctive cultural characteristics of the inhabitants across the region and within each province.

2.1.1.5. National defense and security conditions of provinces in the Mekong Delta

Many provinces share long borders with Cambodia; most provinces have long coastlines along the East Sea and the Gulf of Thailand; and include islands and archipelagos such as Hon Khoai, Hon Chuoi, Hon Da Bac, Phu Quoc, Tho Chu, Nam Du, and Hai Tac. These serve as forward outposts - “unsinkable warships” - guarding the Mekong Delta region and the country.

2.1.2. Party organizations at commune, ward, and special-zone levels and characteristics of the people in the Mekong Delta provinces at present

2.1.2.1. Party organizations at commune, ward, and special-zone levels in the Mekong Delta provinces at present

** Overview of Party organizations at commune, ward, and special-zone levels in the Mekong Delta*

At present, in the provinces of this region there are 327 commune-level Party organizations, 62 ward-level Party organizations, and 03 special-zone Party organizations.

** Functions, tasks, and powers of Party committees at commune, ward, and special-zone levels in the Mekong Delta provinces*

The Party committees at commune, ward, and special-zone levels are the leadership bodies of the respective Party organizations between congresses; they are immediate superior Party committees with subordinate Party cells as mentioned above. Their functions, tasks, and powers are stipulated in Regulation No. 298-QD/TW dated June 9, 2025 of the Secretariat on the functions, tasks, and organizational structure of immediate superior Party committees of grassroots Party organizations at commune, ward, and special-zone levels.

2.1.2.2. Characteristics of the people in the Mekong Delta provinces

Firstly, the total population of the Mekong Delta provinces is relatively large and generally evenly distributed; the vast majority are Kinh people, alongside ethnic minorities such as Khmer, Hoa, and Cham, of which the Khmer population is the largest, followed by the Hoa and Cham.

Secondly, each ethnic minority group living in the Mekong Delta provinces has its own distinctive characteristics in modes of production, community organization, and culture, with particularly prominent and unique features found in the production methods, community organization, and socio-cultural life of the Khmer people.

Thirdly, most Kinh people follow Buddhism, while a small number follow Catholicism and other religions; ethnic minority groups follow their respective religions. The majority of religious followers and dignitaries comply well with the Party's guidelines and the State's policies and laws, living harmoniously and fostering solidarity among religions.

Fourthly, the people in the provinces possess the fine qualities of inhabitants of a "riverine region": resilience and indomitability in resisting foreign aggression; diligence and creativity in labor; a strong sense of affection and loyalty; honesty; and appreciation of friendship - traits formed and developed over generations.

Fifthly, the educational level and awareness of the majority of the population in the Mekong Delta provinces have improved significantly; however, the overall level and awareness of many people, especially ethnic minorities - particularly the Khmer - remain limited and can be susceptible to exploitation by hostile forces.

2.1.3. Provincial Party organizations, provincial Party committees, and standing Party committee in the Mekong Delta

2.1.3.1. Overview of provincial Party organizations in the Mekong Delta

At present, there are 4 provinces in the Mekong Delta. Accordingly, there are 4 provincial Party organizations; a total of 392 commune-, ward-, and special-zone-level Party organizations have been established in 392 communes, wards, and special zones, including 327 commune-level Party organizations, 62 ward-level Party organizations, and 3 special-zone Party organizations (in An Giang province), with a total of 486,113 Party members.

2.1.3.2. Concept, functions, tasks, and powers of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta

**** Concept of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta***

Provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta are the leadership bodies of provincial Party organizations between provincial Party congresses, elected by the congresses or appointed by the Politburo, with a five-year term.

**** Functions of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta***

Firstly, the leadership function.

Secondly, the function of proposing and making recommendations.

**** Tasks and powers of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta***

These are defined in Regulation No. 305-QD/TW dated June 13, 2025 of the Politburo on the functions, tasks, and organizational structure of provincial and municipal Party committees under the Central Committee.

2.1.3.3. Advisory and assisting bodies and working relationships of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta

**** Advisory and assisting bodies of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta***

Based on Article 18 of Regulation No. 294-QD/TW dated May 26, 2025 of the Party on the implementation of the Party Charter, the advisory and assisting bodies of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta include: the office, the organization commission, the inspection commission, the propaganda and mass mobilization commission, and the internal affairs commission.

** Working relationships of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta*
Firstly, with the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat.

Secondly, with advisory and assisting bodies of the Party Central Committee.

Thirdly, with Party committees and other agencies and organizations under the Central level; with the Party committee of the military region and the Party committee of the Border Guard.

Fourthly, with advisory and assisting bodies, public service units, and subordinate Party committees at the provincial level.

2.1.3.4. Functions, tasks, and powers of the standing Party committee in the Mekong Delta

** Functions of standing Party committee in the Mekong Delta*

The provincial standing Party committees have functions similar to those of the provincial Party committees, including the leadership function (which encompasses inspection and supervision) and the function of proposing and making recommendations. Their leadership objectives are the same as those of the provincial Party committees.

** Tasks and powers of provincial standing Party committee in the Mekong Delta*

These are defined in Regulation No. 305-QD/TW dated June 13, 2025 of the Politburo on the functions, tasks, and organizational structure of provincial and municipal Party committees under the Central Committee.

2.2. GENDER EQUALITY AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER EQUALITY IN THE MEKONG DELTA PROVINCES

2.2.1. Gender equality – concept, objectives, principles, content, and role

2.2.1.1. Concept of gender equality

Gender equality refers to a condition in which men and women have equal positions and roles in society; are provided with equal conditions and opportunities to develop their capacities and contribute to the development of the community, family, country, and nation; and equally benefit from the achievements of social and national development.

2.2.1.2. Objectives and principles of gender equality

** Objectives of gender equality*

As stipulated in Article 4 of the Law on Gender Equality.

** Principles of gender equality*

Firstly, men and women are equal in all fields of social and family life.

Secondly, men and women are not subject to gender-based discrimination.

Thirdly, measures to promote gender equality are not considered gender discrimination.

Fourthly, policies to protect and support mothers are not considered gender discrimination.

Fifthly, ensuring the integration of gender equality issues in the formulation and implementation of laws.

Sixthly, implementing gender equality is the responsibility of agencies, organizations, families, and individuals.

2.2.1.3. Content and role of gender equality

** Content of gender equality*

Firstly, gender equality in the political field.

Secondly, gender equality in the economic field.

Thirdly, gender equality in the labor field.

Fourthly, gender equality in education and training.

Fifthly, gender equality in the family.

** Role of gender equality*

Firstly, it plays an important role in the development process of each country and is one of the key criteria for assessing a nation's level of social development.

Secondly, it is both a goal of national development and an effective measure to eliminate gender discrimination, facilitate women's participation in social activities, and enhance the position and role of women in the development of localities, agencies, organizations, and the country.

Thirdly, it contributes significantly to reducing gender disparities within the family and society, preventing and eliminating domestic violence, and building truly happy families as the basic unit of a socialist society.

Fourthly, it contributes importantly to ensuring social justice in the process of building socialism in the country and firmly safeguarding the homeland.

2.2.2. Implementation of gender equality in the Mekong Delta provinces – concept, content, and methods

2.2.2.1. Concept

The implementation of gender equality in the Mekong Delta provinces refers to the activities of organizations within the political system, social and socio-professional organizations, and the people in each province - based on the functions and tasks of each organization, the duties and responsibilities of cadres and Party members, and the rights and obligations of citizens, with organizations within the political system playing a core role - to realize the content of gender equality in various areas of social life such as politics, economy, labor, education and training, and family, under the leadership and direction of the provincial Party committees.

2.2.2.2. Content of implementing gender equality in the Mekong Delta provinces

Firstly, implementation of gender equality in the political field.

Secondly, implementation of gender equality in the economic field.

Thirdly, implementation of gender equality in the labor field.

Fourthly, implementation of gender equality in education and training.

Fifthly, implementation of gender equality in the family.

2.2.2.3. Methods of implementing gender equality in the Mekong Delta provinces

Firstly, entities responsible for implementing gender equality in the Mekong Delta provinces formulate guidelines and develop programs and plans to organize the implementation of gender equality within their agencies, units, and local communities, in accordance with their functions and areas of operation.

Secondly, these entities disseminate and thoroughly communicate within their

agencies, units, cadres, civil servants, public employees, members, and local people the Party's guidelines and the State's policies on gender equality, as well as their own programs and plans for implementation.

Thirdly, they organize the implementation of the approved guidelines, programs, and plans on gender equality within their agencies, units, and local communities.

Fourthly, they strongly promote the core role of organizations such as the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Women's Union within agencies, units, and localities in implementing gender equality programs and plans.

Fifthly, they utilize mass media and integrate gender equality content into meetings, cultural and artistic activities, and other forms of community engagement.

Sixthly, they combine gender equality implementation with the performance of tasks of local agencies and units, especially in socio-economic development and the promotion of social justice.

2.3. PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE MEKONG DELTA LEADING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER EQUALITY – CONCEPT, CONTENT, METHODS, AND ROLE

2.3.1. Concept

Provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality refers to the overall activities of the provincial Party committees and the standing party committee in thoroughly grasping the Party's guidelines, viewpoints, directives, and conclusions, as well as the State's policies and laws on gender equality; formulating and issuing decisions and directives on gender equality within the province; leading and directing their implementation; and conducting inspection and supervision to ensure the successful implementation of those decisions and directives.

2.3.2. Content of leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality

Firstly, the provincial Party committees and the standing party committee lead and direct the formulation and issuance of their decisions, directives, and conclusions on tasks and solutions for implementing gender equality in the province; and organize their dissemination to Party organizations, cadres, Party members, organizations within the political system, and the people for implementation.

Secondly, they lead and direct subordinate Party committees, Party organizations, and cadres and Party members within the provincial Party organization to implement the decisions, directives, and conclusions on gender equality.

Thirdly, they lead and direct provincial, commune, ward, and special-zone authorities in performing state management functions in implementing the decisions, directives, and conclusions on gender equality within the province.

Fourthly, they lead the Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, social organizations, and the people in implementing the decisions, directives, and conclusions on gender equality; and direct coordination among these organizations and local authorities in carrying out this work.

Fifthly, they closely lead and direct the preliminary reviews and final evaluations of the implementation of decisions, directives, and conclusions on gender equality, drawing lessons from practice.

2.3.3. Methods of leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality

Firstly, through decisions, directives, and conclusions issued by the provincial Party committees and the standing party committee on gender equality implementation.

Secondly, through propaganda, persuasion, and mobilization of Party organizations, cadres, Party members, organizations within the political system, social organizations, and the people to implement these decisions, directives, and conclusions.

Thirdly, through organizational and personnel work, building an effective organizational structure and a capable cadre system within the political system to meet the requirements for successfully implementing gender equality policies.

Fourthly, through Party organizations, Party members, and the exemplary actions of Party members in implementing gender equality decisions, directives, and conclusions.

Fifthly, through inspection and supervision conducted by the provincial Party committees over Party committees, Party organizations, cadres, and Party members in implementing gender equality policies.

2.3.4. Role of the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality

Firstly, it is a particularly important factor ensuring that the Party's guidelines and the State's policies and laws on gender equality are successfully implemented in the Mekong Delta provinces, thereby contributing significantly to national achievements in gender equality.

Secondly, it is a decisive factor in successfully implementing the tasks and solutions on gender equality set out in the resolutions of provincial Party congresses across terms.

Thirdly, it ensures the mobilization of all resources for effective gender equality implementation and promotes the strong participation of organizations within the political system, social and economic organizations, and the people.

Fourthly, it contributes significantly to the successful implementation of the Party's guidelines and the State's policies and laws on social justice at both local and national levels.

Chapter 2 summary

To strengthen the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality, it is necessary to clarify both theoretical and practical issues related to this matter. In particular, it is essential to clearly identify the content and methods of leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality. This serves as an important scientific basis for accurately assessing the current situation, drawing lessons learned, and proposing solutions to enhance the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality in the coming period, thereby contributing to the achievement of sustainable development, social progress, and social justice.

Chapter 3

PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE MEKONG DELTA LEAD THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER EQUALITY – CURRENT SITUATION, CAUSES, AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.1. CURRENT SITUATION OF PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE MEKONG DELTA LEADING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER EQUALITY

3.1.1. Advantages

** In terms of leadership content*

Firstly, provincial Party committees and the standing party committee have timely led the issuance and implementation of gender equality policies, ensuring their thorough dissemination across the entire political system and contributing to positive changes in awareness and action within the provinces.

Secondly, they have closely led and directed the organization of implementation within the entire Party organization, ensuring that Party committees, Party organizations, and cadres and Party members strictly implement these policies, thereby effectively translating Party guidelines into practice.

Thirdly, they have led and directed authorities at all levels to properly perform state management functions, ensuring that gender equality policies are implemented in a coordinated, unified, and effective manner.

Fourthly, they have led the promotion of the role of the Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, and the people, while strengthening coordination with authorities at all levels to ensure effective implementation.

Fifthly, they have led the proper conduct of preliminary reviews and final evaluations of gender equality policies, thereby promptly assessing results, drawing lessons, and supplementing appropriate solutions.

** In terms of leadership methods*

Firstly, provincial Party committees have focused on issuing decisions, directives, and conclusions on gender equality, ensuring clear orientation of objectives, tasks, solutions, and assignment of responsibilities.

Secondly, they have promoted propaganda, education, persuasion, and mobilization, enabling Party organizations, cadres, Party members, organizations within the political system, and the people to develop awareness, consensus, and active participation.

Thirdly, they have emphasized leadership through organizational and personnel work, building streamlined and effective structures and a capable cadre system.

Fourthly, they have promoted the role of Party organizations and Party members, emphasizing their pioneering and exemplary responsibilities.

Fifthly, they have strengthened inspection and supervision with focus, ensuring strict compliance and improving discipline and effectiveness.

3.1.2. Limitations

**** In terms of leadership content***

Firstly, leadership in some areas remains general and not closely aligned with practical conditions; dissemination and implementation in some places are still formalistic with unclear effectiveness.

Secondly, leadership and direction in some areas lack decisiveness and consistency, leading to uneven and insufficient implementation outcomes.

Thirdly, leadership over local authorities in performing state management functions related to gender equality is at times inconsistent and lacks clear priorities.

Fourthly, leadership over the Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, social organizations, and the people is sometimes not sufficiently coordinated; supervisory and social critique roles are not fully promoted.

Fifthly, preliminary reviews and final evaluations are sometimes delayed, with assessments lacking depth and timely solutions.

**** In terms of leadership methods***

Firstly, decisions, directives, and conclusions are sometimes slow to be concretized and not fully aligned with local realities.

Secondly, propaganda and mobilization sometimes lack depth and appropriate targeting, resulting in limited changes in awareness and action among some groups.

Thirdly, leadership through organizational and personnel work is sometimes not fully synchronized; planning, training, and utilization of female cadres remain limited in some areas.

Fourthly, leadership through Party organizations and the exemplary role of Party members is sometimes unclear; some cadres and Party members are not sufficiently exemplary.

Fifthly, inspection and supervision are sometimes not regular or sufficiently close to grassroots realities; some inspections lack focus.

3.2. CAUSES AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.2.1. Causes

3.2.1.1. Causes of advantages

Firstly, the Party's guidelines and the State's policies and laws on gender equality have become increasingly complete and coherent, providing a solid political and legal foundation.

Secondly, stable political conditions, gradual socio-economic development, and improved cultural and educational levels of the population create favorable conditions for implementation.

Thirdly, provincial leaders and most cadres directly involved have a strong sense of responsibility and continuously improve their capacity.

Fourthly, leadership attention to promoting the role of organizations within the political system and the exemplary responsibility of cadres and Party members has increased.

Fifthly, coordination mechanisms among agencies within the political system have been improved.

3.2.1.2. Causes of limitations

Firstly, leadership and direction in some areas are not sufficiently decisive and lack innovation.

Secondly, training, planning, and utilization of cadres working in gender equality are sometimes inadequate.

Thirdly, leadership in building and improving coordination mechanisms remains limited in some areas.

Fourthly, awareness and attention to promoting the role of mass organizations and public participation are sometimes insufficient; guidance mechanisms from higher levels are not always timely or consistent.

Fifthly, the negative impacts of the market economy, persistent gender biases, and regional difficulties affect implementation outcomes.

3.2.2. Lessons learned

Firstly, clearly identifying gender equality implementation as an important political task linked to local socio-economic development strategies ensures unity in awareness and action.

Secondly, strong attention to cadre work is essential, as it directly affects the quality of advisory and implementation processes.

Thirdly, effective coordination mechanisms within the political system must be built and implemented.

Fourthly, leadership in propaganda, education, and awareness-raising is crucial to promote participation from organizations and the public.

Fifthly, maintaining regular inspection, supervision, review, and evaluation is key to improving leadership effectiveness.

Chapter 3 summary

Based on the analysis of the current situation, the thesis clarifies the causes of both advantages and limitations in the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality, while drawing key lessons of both theoretical and practical significance.

Chapter 4

DIRECTIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES IN THE MEKONG DELTA IN IMPLEMENTING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE COMING PERIOD

4.1. FORECAST OF IMPACTING FACTORS AND DIRECTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP

4.1.1. Forecast of factors affecting leadership

4.1.1.1. Favorable factors

Firstly, a synchronized institutional system and strong political determination of the Party following the 14th National Congress create strong momentum for gender equality leadership.

Secondly, achievements of the renovation process and improvements in socio-

economic infrastructure in the Mekong Delta open new development opportunities for women.

Thirdly, the growing maturity of female cadres and positive changes in social awareness after 40 years of renovation.

Fourthly, deeper international integration and implementation of global commitments create both pressure and leverage for promoting gender equality.

Fifthly, the Fourth Industrial Revolution and national digital transformation provide breakthrough tools to advance gender equality.

4.1.1.2. Challenges and difficulties

Firstly, institutional and policy systems on gender equality remain insufficiently synchronized, and local resources are limited.

Secondly, labor migration and demographic and family structure changes create governance gaps and social instability.

Thirdly, persistent gender stereotypes, outdated customs, and passive mindsets among some women remain barriers.

Fourthly, the quality of female human resources remains relatively low compared to national standards.

Fifthly, complex social issues and non-traditional security threats negatively affect the safety of women and girls.

Sixthly, restructuring the two-tier local government system and streamlining the apparatus pose new challenges for leadership.

4.1.2. Directions for strengthening leadership

Firstly, strongly innovate thinking and awareness while institutionalizing gender equality within the 14th Congress documents and the 2025 Constitution into local practice.

Secondly, ensure substantive and consistent gender mainstreaming in socio-economic development strategies, linked to climate adaptation and digital transformation.

Thirdly, create breakthroughs in female cadre development, building a competent and reputable leadership team.

Fourthly, modernize and improve state management effectiveness through administrative reform and digital transformation.

Fifthly, promote the core role of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations, especially the Women's Union, in supervision and social critique.

4.2. SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN LEADERSHIP

4.2.1. Raising awareness and responsibility

** Key contents*

Firstly, enhancing awareness and political thinking on gender equality in the new era.

Secondly, improving the institutional system and specific local regulations on gender equality.

Thirdly, clearly defining the responsibilities of authorities at all levels in implementing national strategic objectives on gender equality.

Fourthly, promoting the role of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations in supervision and social critique on gender issues.

Fifthly, strengthening inspection, supervision, and annual evaluation of gender equality implementation outcomes.

** Implementation measures*

Firstly, individualizing the responsibility of heads of Party committees and authorities in achieving gender-related targets.

Secondly, developing and implementing a set of criteria for evaluating gender-friendly communes and wards in the Mekong Delta region.

Thirdly, promoting administrative reform and digital transformation in gender equality management.

Fourthly, establishing specific financial mechanisms and prioritizing resources for women-led economic projects.

Fifthly, organizing political dialogue forums and multimedia communication campaigns portraying Mekong Delta women as dynamic and innovative.

4.2.2. Innovating the leadership content of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality; mainstreaming gender and gender equality into policy-making and local socio-economic development programs and plans

** Key contents*

Firstly, clearly defining gender equality targets with local specificity in thematic resolutions on socio-economic development issued by provincial Party committees.

Secondly, leading the development of mandatory procedures for gender impact assessment within the process of drafting legal normative documents at the local level.

Thirdly, innovating methods of gender mainstreaming in the planning, training, and utilization of female cadres in a systematic and long-term manner.

Fourthly, leading the diversification of resources and financial mechanisms for gender mainstreaming activities.

Fifthly, strengthening leadership in building a healthy political culture free from gender bias within Party and state agencies.

** Implementation measures*

Firstly, issuing regulations defining the responsibilities of Party bodies and government agencies in implementing gender mainstreaming.

Secondly, organizing specialized training programs on gender mainstreaming skills for key officials and advisory staff.

Thirdly, developing a digital database system on gender and provincial development to support leadership and decision-making.

Fourthly, establishing independent gender review mechanisms for major local development projects.

Fifthly, organizing periodic gender equality events to recognize and disseminate effective gender mainstreaming initiatives.

4.2.3. Promoting communication on the Party's guidelines, the State's policies and laws, and provincial policies on gender equality

** Key contents*

Firstly, innovating thinking and communication methods on gender equality in a modern, diverse manner appropriate to the cultural characteristics of the Mekong Delta region.

Secondly, standardizing and deeply integrating gender equality content into political theory training programs at provincial political schools and grassroots political training centers.

Thirdly, implementing gender equality education within the general education system to foster progressive thinking among younger generations from an early stage.

Fourthly, building and effectively operating inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms for preventing and responding to gender-based violence at the grassroots level.

Fifthly, integrating gender equality content into criteria for building new rural areas, civilized urban areas, and community conventions in the Mekong Delta.

** Implementation measures*

Firstly, establishing a widespread network of gender communication collaborators from the provincial level down to hamlets and residential clusters.

Secondly, developing and operating an e-learning system on gender equality specifically for cadres, civil servants, and Party members within the province.

Thirdly, organizing peak communication campaigns during major holidays and action months for gender equality and the prevention and response to gender-based violence.

Fourthly, investing in upgrading and professionalizing the operation of provincial- and commune-level "Centers for Supporting Women and Children Affected by Violence."

Fifthly, periodically organizing provincial and regional conferences to commend exemplary models in gender equality communication and education.

4.2.4. Enhancing leadership capacity and the status of women within the political system and in law-making

** Key contents*

Firstly, improving institutional frameworks and procedures for gender mainstreaming in the development of legal normative documents at the local level.

Secondly, innovating planning and talent development for female leaders and managers at all levels as a breakthrough step in building a capable cadre system in the new context.

Thirdly, strengthening training and capacity-building in gender knowledge and modern management skills for female cadres to create substantive improvements in cadre work in the Mekong Delta.

Fourthly, promoting the supervisory and social critique roles of the Fatherland Front and mass organizations in implementing policies on female cadres.

Fifthly, building an equal, civilized workplace culture and promoting digital transformation in the management of female cadres.

** Implementation measures*

Firstly, organizing specialized training programs on gender mainstreaming skills for legal and administrative staff.

Secondly, resolutely implementing the placement and appointment of women to key positions and fixed quotas within Party committees at all levels.

Thirdly, developing and implementing specific support mechanisms for female cadres with young children or those working in remote and disadvantaged areas.

Fourthly, establishing digital systems for regular monitoring and evaluation of gender progress and female cadre development.

4.2.5. Strengthening the leadership of provincial Party committees in consolidating the state management apparatus and improving the capacity of cadres working on gender equality within the provincial political system

** Key contents*

Firstly, focusing on consolidating the organizational structure and clearly defining the functions and tasks of the state management apparatus on gender equality at all levels.

Secondly, promoting systematic planning, training, and effective utilization of specialized cadres working on gender equality.

Thirdly, building and implementing a close inter-sectoral coordination mechanism under the direct supervision of Party committees.

Fourthly, ensuring adequate investment in financial resources and technological infrastructure for gender equality management.

** Implementation measures*

Firstly, issuing a specialized directive of the provincial Party committee on consolidating the organizational apparatus and improving the quality of gender equality personnel.

Secondly, piloting and scaling up models of “professional grassroots gender officers” in key communes, wards, and special zones.

Thirdly, organizing regular dialogue conferences between the provincial Party committee, gender equality staff, and exemplary women representatives.

Fourthly, periodically reviewing, streamlining, and strictly handling officials with gender bias or lack of responsibility in gender equality work.

4.2.6. Strengthening inspection and supervision of gender equality work and activities for the advancement of women

** Key contents*

Firstly, developing and improving coordination regulations for thematic inspection and supervision on gender equality between Party committees, elected bodies, and socio-political organizations.

Secondly, identifying key localities and units based on gender indicators to focus inspection resources and support.

Thirdly, innovating inspection and supervision content with a focus on the accountability of leaders of Party committees and authorities in achieving gender-related targets.

Fourthly, applying information technology and digital transformation to

enhance objectivity and timeliness in gender equality supervision.

Fifthly, strengthening post-inspection follow-up to ensure that violations are thoroughly addressed.

** Implementation measures*

Firstly, organizing thematic supervision missions by the Standing Provincial Party Committee in localities with serious violations of women's and children's rights.

Secondly, strengthening inspection, supervision, and evaluation of the performance of gender equality tasks by leaders at all levels.

Thirdly, strictly inspecting, supervising, and handling acts of discrimination or barriers against female cadres.

Fourthly, organizing accountability sessions at the provincial People's Council on gender equality with participation and questioning from social organizations.

Fifthly, conducting annual reviews to commend units with breakthrough achievements and publicly identify underperforming units.

4.2.7. Strengthening leadership in proactively promoting international cooperation in achieving gender equality goals; mobilizing technical, financial, and professional support from central agencies and domestic and international organizations and individuals

** Key contents*

Firstly, thoroughly grasping and concretizing the Party's foreign policy on gender equality into specific local action programs.

Secondly, proactively developing a portfolio of priority projects to mobilize funding and technical support from central agencies and international organizations.

Thirdly, enhancing professional expertise and foreign language capacity of cadres directly involved in international cooperation on gender equality.

Fourthly, strengthening inspection, supervision, and evaluation of the effective use of international support resources.

Fifthly, building networks connecting provinces with international experts, organizations, and overseas Vietnamese in the field of gender equality.

** Implementation measures*

Firstly, organizing thematic foreign affairs conferences and investment forums on gender equality with the participation of embassies and international organizations.

Secondly, establishing a provincial steering committee on international cooperation in gender equality led directly by the Standing Provincial Party Committee leadership.

Thirdly, developing a multilingual external information portal on gender equality to connect and mobilize global resources.

Fourthly, establishing mechanisms for regular consultation with international experts in appraising major gender mainstreaming projects of the province.

Chapter 4 summary

In the coming period, the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality will be influenced by a combination of favorable conditions as well as difficulties and challenges. On that basis, the thesis identifies overall directions and proposes a system of seven coordinated and feasible solutions. Among these, the breakthrough solutions to strengthen the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality are: *Firstly*, innovating the leadership content of provincial Party committees in implementing gender equality, including mainstreaming gender and gender equality issues into policy-making as well as into local socio-economic development programs and plans. *Secondly*, strengthening the leadership of provincial Party committees in consolidating the state management apparatus and improving the capacity of cadres working on gender equality within the provincial political system.

CONCLUSION

Provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta leading the implementation of gender equality refers to the overall activities of the provincial Party committees and the standing party committee in thoroughly grasping the Party's guidelines, viewpoints, directives, and conclusions, as well as the State's policies and laws on gender equality; formulating and issuing decisions and directives on gender equality within the province; leading and directing their implementation; and conducting inspection and supervision to ensure the successful implementation of those decisions and directives.

In recent years, alongside the achievements attained, the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality has still revealed certain limitations and shortcomings, which have not fully met the requirements of the new context. From this reality, several lessons can be drawn: *firstly*, the provincial Party committees and the standing party committee must clearly identify the leadership of gender equality implementation as an important political task associated with the local socio-economic development strategy, thereby creating unity in awareness and action across the entire political system. *Secondly*, attention should be paid to leadership and direction of cadre work in gender equality implementation, as this is a factor directly affecting the quality of advisory and organizational implementation. *Thirdly*, it is necessary to build and effectively implement coordination mechanisms among agencies within the political system in carrying out gender equality tasks. *Fourthly*, importance should be given to leadership in propaganda and education to raise awareness and promote the participation of organizations within the political system and the people in implementing gender equality. *Fifthly*, it is essential to maintain regular inspection, supervision, preliminary reviews, final evaluations, and assessment of gender equality implementation, considering this a key stage in enhancing leadership effectiveness.

To strengthen the leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta in implementing gender equality in the coming period, it is necessary to implement a system of coordinated solutions. Based on theoretical research and practical review, the thesis proposes several key solutions: *firstly*, raising awareness and responsibility of Party committees and authorities at all levels regarding the necessity of strengthening leadership in gender equality implementation. *Secondly*, renewing the content of leadership of provincial Party committees in the Mekong Delta, including integrating gender and gender equality issues into policy-making and local socio-economic development programs and plans. *Thirdly*, promoting communication on the Party's guidelines, the State's policies and laws, and provincial policies on gender equality. *Fourthly*, enhancing leadership capacity and the position of women within the political system and in law-making activities. *Fifthly*, strengthening leadership in consolidating the state management apparatus and improving the capacity of cadres working on gender equality within the provincial political system. *Sixthly*, strengthening inspection and supervision of gender equality work and activities for the advancement of women.

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