







MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

VIETNAM EXPERENCES, OPPORTUNITES AND CHALLENGES

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POLICIES AIMED AT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ***

The "Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Viet Nam" (Vietnam Agenda 21) adopted by the Prime Minister in 2004 The Strategy for sustainable development in Viet Nam for the period of 2011-2020 approved by the Prime Minister in 2012 The National Action Plan on Sustainable Development in Viet Nam for 2011-2020 approved by the Prime Minister in 2013 Decision on Indicators for monitoring and evaluating local sustainable development for the period 2013-2020 promulgated by the Prime Minister in 2013 A series of policies have been adopted to achieve sustainable development objectives such as National Strategy for climate change, The National Strategy on Environmental Protection, Law on efficient use of energy, Cleaner Production Strategy until 2020, National Green Growth strategy etc.

VIET NAM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2011-2020

□ The National SD strategy 2011-2020 has been approved by the Government in 2012.
 □ Three dimensions of SD, namely economic, social and environmental have been incorporated in the strategy.
 □ Priority orientations for SD during the period 2011-2020 mentioned in SD strategy as follows:

Economic dimension

- ➤ Maintaining sustainable economic growth and gradually achieving green growth while developing clean and renewable energy
- > Practicing sustainable production and consumption
- Ensuring food security, and sustainable agricultural and rural development
- > Securing sustainable regional and local development

VIET NAM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2011-2020

Social dimension

- ➤ Promoting sustainable poverty reduction, creating sustainable jobs; the practice of social progress and equality, and the implementation of all social security policies. Stabilizing the population size and improving the population quality
- ➤ Harmonizing cultural development with economic growth, and building and developing the Vietnamese family
- > Securing sustainable urban development and new rural development, with rational region-based population and labor distribution
- ➤ Improving the quality of education and training in order to raise the people's intellectual and professional qualification to match the requirements of national, regional and local development
- ➤ Developing the quantity of health and medical care services and improving their quality; ensuring food safety; improving workplace conditions and occupational hygiene.
- Maintaining socio-political stability, firmly defending national independence and sovereignty, proactively carrying out international integration

VIET NAM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2011-2020

Natural Resources and Environment

- > Preventing soil degradation and ensuring efficient and sustainable land use
- > Protecting water environment and ensuring sustainable water resource use
- ➤ Carrying out rational mineral resources exploitation and their economical, sustainable use
- ➤ Protecting marine, coastal and island environments and develop marine resources
- > Protecting and developing forests
- > Reducing air and noise pollution in major urban and industrial areas
- > Performing effective solid and hazardous waste management
- > Conserving and developing biodiversity resources
- ➤ Minimizing impacts of and responding to climate change, and preventing natural disasters

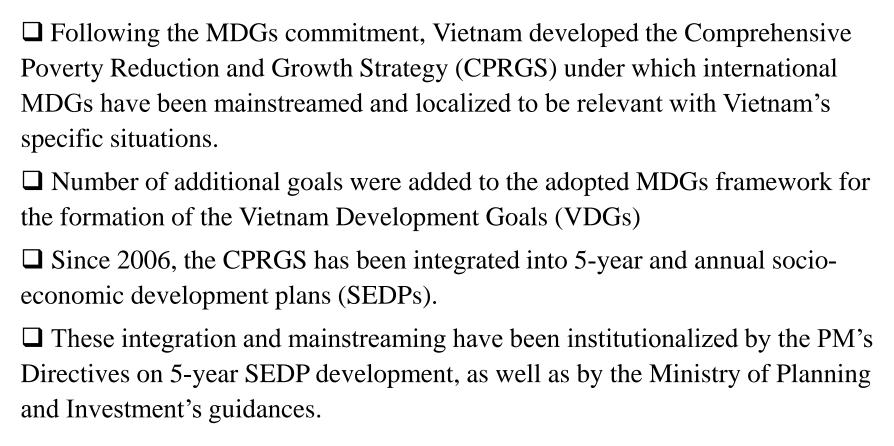
MAINSTREAMING SD IN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND PLANS



☐ The internationally agreed principles and objectives have been localized and integrated into the national policies and socio-economic development strategies and plans. ☐ The viewpoint of SD is confirmed in the Socio-Economic Development Strategy for 2001-2010 as "Development must be fast, efficient and sustainable, economic growth must be coupled with implementation of social progress and equity and environmental protection". ☐ SD continues to be reconfirm in the Socio-Economic Development Strategy for 2011-2020 as "Rapid development is in close linkage with sustainable development and sustainable development represent an all-through requirement in the Strategy". ☐ Socio-economic development plans in Viet Nam have been developed towards SD, which integrated economic, social and environmental targets and indicators. SD targets/indicators have been integrated into national system of statistic indicators and into socio-economic development plans.

MAINSTREAMING MDGs





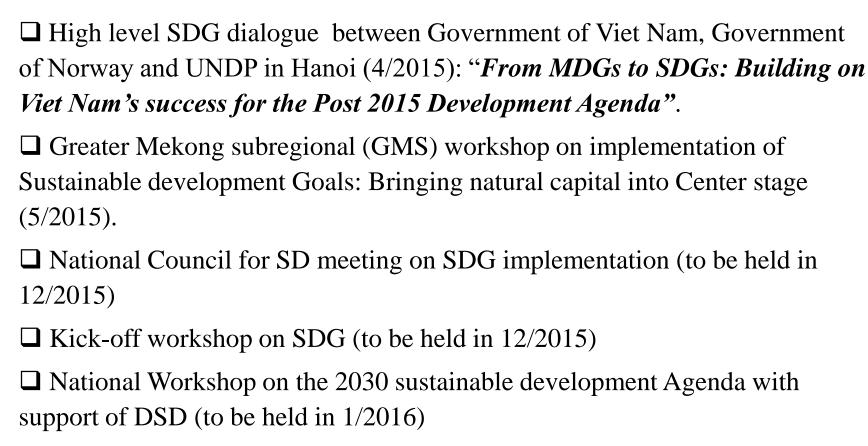
SDGs PROCESS IN VIET NAM



- □ Consultations feeding into the global SDG process (2012-2013): Emphasis on voices not often heard 8 disadvantaged, vulnerable & other groups □ Participatory (qualitative) feedback on implementation with civil society and representatives of vulnerable groups in Viet Nam (2014) □ Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) 132 organized by Viet Nam National Assembly in Hanoi (3/2015).
- ➤ IPU dialogue on the role of parliament in SDG implementation.
- ➤ Hanoi Declaration "The sustainable Development Goals: Turning Words into Actions"

SDGs PROCESS IN VIET NAM





OPPORTUNITIES FOR SDGs IMPLEMENTATION



☐ Strong political commitment for SDG implementation
☐ Lessons learnt from MDG implementation represent extensive experience
for the country to continue its mission in completing the remaining MDGs,
prepare for the SDGs and the 2030 sustainable development Agenda.
☐ In-depth and extensive participation in various modalities of South-South
cooperation and triangular cooperation has enabled Viet Nam to learn, share
and mobilize available knowledge, experiences, technologies and capacities, to
strengthen linkages, enhance policy coordination with other countries and, at
the same time, strengthen Viet Nam's own position in the international arena.

CHALLENGES FOR SDGs IMPLEMENTATION

PHÁT TRIỂN ĐẦN
☐ Low-value added and labor intensive activities predominate and there is limited technology transfer.
☐ Viet Nam is also facing major social and demographic changes including increasing migration, urbanization, ageing and a growing middle class. These alongside pressures towards greater inequality.
☐ Poverty has been reduced significantly but remains prevalent in remote and mountainous areas and in ethnic minority communities.
☐ Reductions in ODA create difficulties in the government's financing of severa social and economic activities.
☐ Climate change has become more visible with more frequent natural disasters causing considerable damage to human lives and property.
☐ Natural resources has been degrading. Environmental pollution has also been increasing.
☐ Institutional framework for SDG monitoring, reviewing and reporting still weak.

KEY PROCESSES FOR VIET NAM



