



# MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

## **VIETNAM EXPERENCES, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

**Nguyen Le Thuy**  
**Deputy Director General**  
**Sustainable Development Office**  
**Ministry of Planning and Investment**

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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



- ❑ Following the MDGs commitment, Vietnam developed the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS) under which international MDGs have been mainstreamed and localized to be relevant with Vietnam's specific situations.
- ❑ Number of additional goals were added to the adopted MDGs framework for the formation of the Vietnam Development Goals (VDGs)
- ❑ Since 2006, the CPRGS has been integrated into 5-year and annual socio-economic development plans (SEDPs).
- ❑ These integration and mainstreaming have been institutionalized by the PM's Directives on 5-year SEDP development, as well as by the Ministry of Planning and Investment's guidances.

# 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



- ❑ High level SDG dialogue between Government of Viet Nam, Government of Norway and UNDP in Hanoi (4/2015): “*From MDGs to SDGs: Building on Viet Nam’s success for the Post 2015 Development Agenda*”.
- ❑ Greater Mekong subregional (GMS) workshop on implementation of Sustainable development Goals: Bringing natural capital into Center stage (5/2015).
- ❑ National Council for SD meeting on SDG implementation (to be held in 12/2015)
- ❑ Kick-off workshop on SDG (to be held in 12/2015)
- ❑ National Workshop on the 2030 sustainable development Agenda with support of DSD (to be held in 1/2016)

# 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



- ❑ 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 several 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



- ❑ **Building awareness on SDGs, consultations** – introductory workshop series, public awareness campaign, consultation workshop etc.
- ❑ **National adaptation & adoption** - nationalization of the SDGs goals and targets, setting nationally-relevant targets.
- ❑ **Mainstreaming SDGs into national planning processes, national policies and strategies.**
- ❑ **Complete unfinished MDG business** - Closing MDG Report
- ❑ **Oversight & M&E** – New role for NA members; SDG data requirements

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

