

 **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

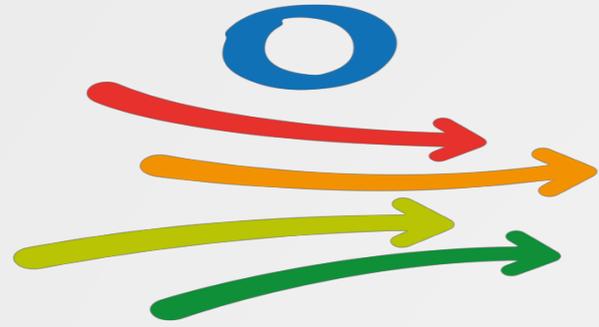


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ENHANCING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA IN VIET NAM

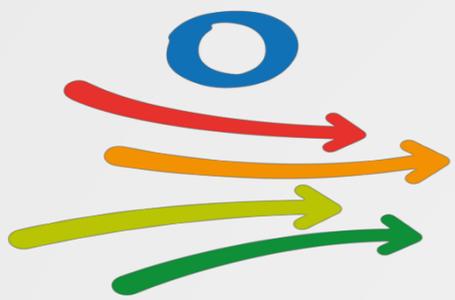
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Ministry of Planning and Investment

Ha Noi, March 2017



KEY CONTENTS

- ❑ From MDGs to SDGs: successes and challenges
- ❑ The development of National Action Plan (NAP) to implement the 2030 Agenda
- ❑ VSDGs monitoring and reporting progress
- ❑ Recommendations to support the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda



FROM MDGs TO SDGs: SUCCESES AND CHALLENGES

□ Goal 1



Poverty rate using the new national poverty line 2011-2015, declined from 14.2 percent in 2010 to 4.5 percent in 2015.

□ Goal 2

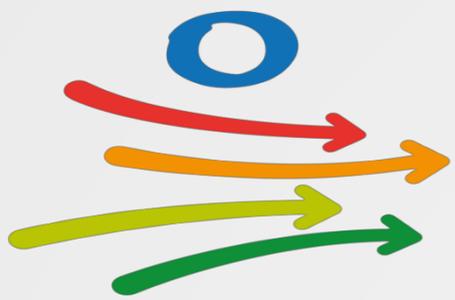


The hunger rate dropped dramatically over the past fifteen years and chronic hunger as a phenomenon has been eradicated in most provinces in Viet Nam.

□ Goal 3



The Under-five Mortality Rate halved between 1990 and 2014 while the Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR) fell rapidly by 2.5 times over the same period. HIV prevalence has been reduced to under 0.3% of the population. Viet Nam has achieved the goal for controlling malaria since 2011 with the proportion of malaria-related deaths standing at only 0.01 per 100,000 people in 2012. Viet Nam has achieved significant progress in the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio.



FROM MDGs TO SDGs: SUCSESSES AND CHALLENGES

□ Goal 5

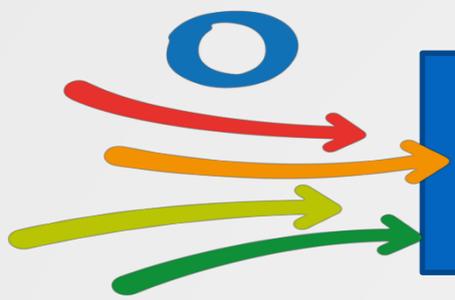


By 2014, there was no significant difference between literacy rate and education attainment across all educational levels between males and females. In higher education (university and colleges), the percentage of male and female lecturers are now close to equal. Ratio of wages (the wage gap) between male and female workers in non-farm sector has been narrowed to 106.7% in 2014.

□ Goal 17

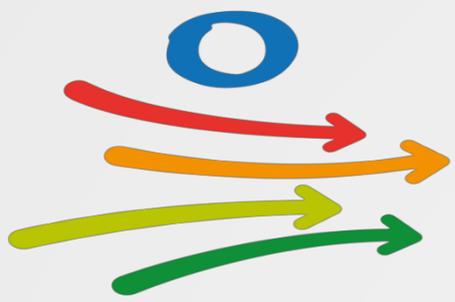


Viet Nam has achieved solid results in developing a global partnership for development. The past years have witnessed rapid liberalization of trade; a number of major Free Trade Agreements have been signed, with the more recent ones driving deeper integration of Viet Nam within the global economy.



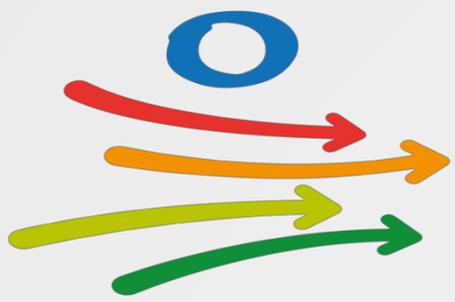
CHALLENGES FOR SDGs IMPLEMENTATION

- ❑ 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.



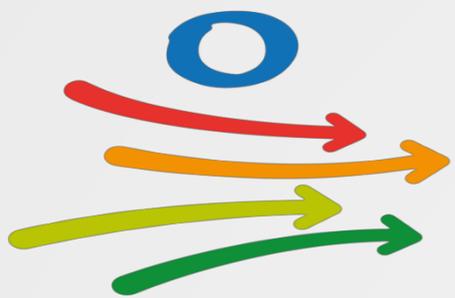
THE DEVELOPMENT OF NAP

- ❑ A cross-sectoral drafting team chaired by Deputy Minister of Planning and Investment with members from the National Assembly, the Government Office and relevant ministries/agencies.
- ❑ NAP is developed simultaneously with the review of the existing development strategies, policies, programs, plans against 17 goals and 169 targets.
- ❑ VSDGs targets have been selected based on the combination of review findings, proposals of ministries/agencies and discussion in consultation workshops



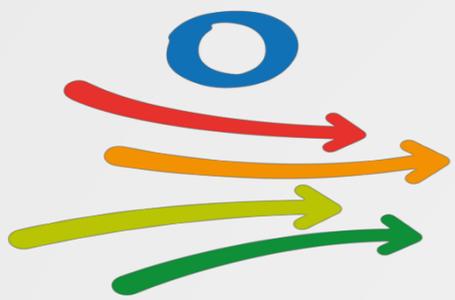
THE DEVELOPMENT OF NAP

- ❑ Engage all the stakeholders in reviewing the strategies, policies to develop the NAP
- ❑ A range of consultation workshops to review 17 SDGs were held during August and September 2016
- ❑ The draft NAP has been sent to all stakeholders for comments (ministries/agencies, provinces, civil society, UN agencies, embassies/bilateral development cooperation partners and international organizations).
- ❑ The Draft of the National Action Plan has been submitted to the Prime Minister for approval in November 2016.



OVERALL OBJECTIVE TO 2030

Sustaining economic growth in parallel with ensuring social progress and justice and ecological environment protection, effective management and utilization of natural resources, proactively respond to climate change; ensuring that all citizens fully develop their potentials, participate in and equally benefit from development achievements; building a prosperous, peaceful, inclusive, democratic, equitable, civilized, and sustainable Viet Nam.



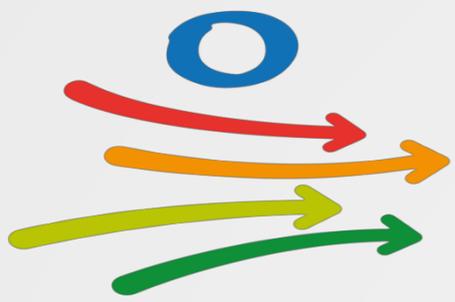
VIET NAM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS BY 2030

The NAP proposes

- 17 VSDGs
- 115 targets

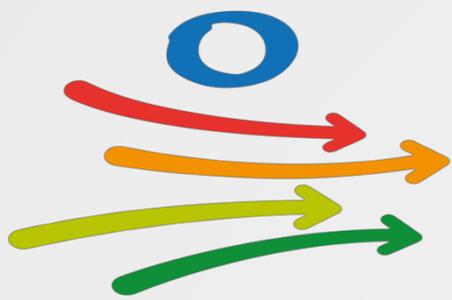
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





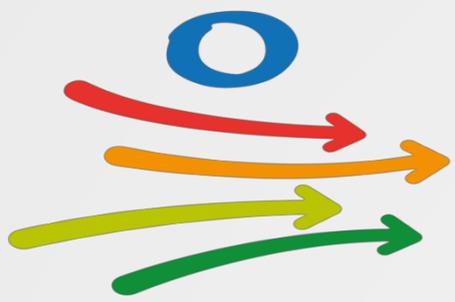
KEY TASKS TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING 2017-2020

- ❑ Improve the institutional system for SD, improve efficiency of state management on national sustainable development; continue to improve the legal system, policies and mechanisms by amendment, supplementation, and new promulgation of legislations to ensure an adequate legal framework to implement the NAP and the SDGs.
- ❑ Preparing Action Plans of ministries, sectors, localities, institutions, organizations during the course of 2017, in order to implement VSDGs to 2030;
- ❑ Undertaking communication, advocacy and education activities in order to increase the awareness of the entire society of SDGs .
- ❑ Strengthening the capacity of personnel, ministries, sectors, localities, institutions, organizations in the implementation, mainstreaming, oversight, monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development goals.



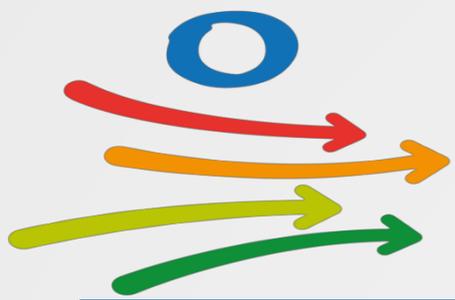
KEY TASKS TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING 2017-2020

- ❑ Preparing and issuing specific targets and a roadmap for the implementation of SDGs until 2030; preparing and issuing a system of statistical criteria for sustainable development, a mechanism for data collection for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Viet Nam's SDGs; and strengthening the capacity of statistical personnel in order to ensure effective oversight, monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development goals.
- ❑ Mainstreaming sustainable development goals during the formulation of annual socio-economic development plans of the country, strategies, policies, master plans of ministries, sectors, localities, agencies.
- ❑ Developing human resources, particularly high quality human resources, for all sectors in order to serve the national development cause in line with sustainable development goals, with special focus on the contingent of leaders and policy makers.
- ❑ Overseeing, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of sustainable development goals.



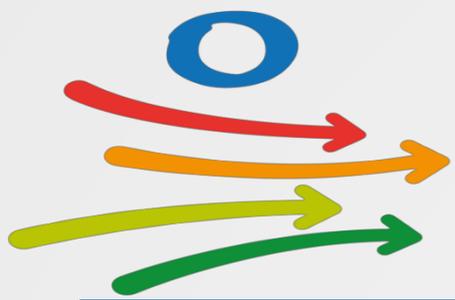
KEY TASKS TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING 2021-2030

- ❑ Making increased efforts in mobilizing and effectively utilizing all domestic and external resources to implement SDGs
- ❑ Completing the development of the database on SDGs, the mechanism for data collection to support the monitoring, reviewing and reporting of SDGs; making public and sharing information on the implementation of SDGs with relevant stakeholders in order to effectively tap on the database and use it for policy-making.
- ❑ Making continued efforts in developing human resources
- ❑ Strengthening research on and application of science and technology, and technology transfer to support the implementation of SDGs, with particular attention being given to environmental, clean and new energy technologies.
- ❑ Making continued and effective efforts in monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of SDGs.



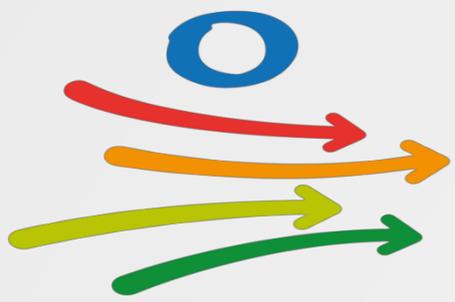
IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

- ❑ Increasing the entire society's awareness of and action for sustainable development and Viet Nam's sustainable development goals.
- ❑ Mobilizing the participation of the entire political system, all ministries, sectors, localities, institutions, businesses, mass and social organizations, population communities and development partners in the implementation of sustainable development goals.
- Strengthening the role of the National Assembly, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and its member organizations in monitoring and giving social feedback on the implementation of VSDGs.



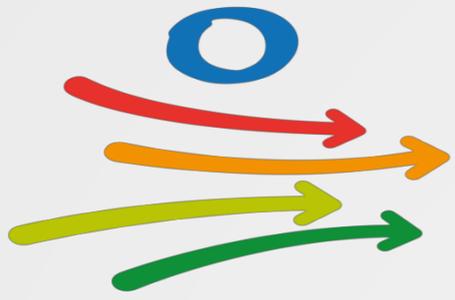
IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

- ❑ Mobilizing increased financial resources, domestic and external, to support the implementation of the NAP:
 - ✓ Mobilizing increased public financial resources through increasing the effectiveness of the taxation system and policies; observing economical practice of public expenditures; and renovating the management of public finances through improved transparency and openness.
 - ✓ Mobilizing resources from society to support the implementation of sustainable development goals. During the formulation of Annual Socio-Economic Development Plans by various levels of government, in addition to State budget allocations, particular attention will be given to mobilizing other resources from society, especially from the business community and the private sector, in order to support the implementation of SDGs.
 - ✓ Preparing and issuing specific mechanisms, policies to support the mobilization of financial resources, particularly those from the private sector, for the implementation of SDGs.

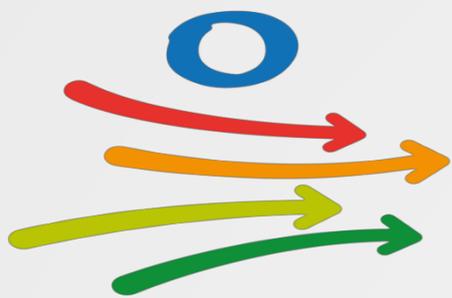


IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

- ❑ Strengthening the leadership, guidance by various levels of government, sectors and the coordination between leading agencies and supporting agencies, political and social organizations, professional associations, business communities, non-government organizations as well as the coordination between central agencies and local agencies in the implementation of sustainable development goals, in order to ensure the synergy and integration of the goals.
- ❑ Enhancing international cooperation during the implementation of sustainable development goals by all countries; taking an active part in and undertaking activities of sharing lessons/experiences and increasing the capacities to implement sustainable development goals; ensuring an active participation of and proactive coordination with the international community in addressing global and regional issues/problems as well as other challenges to the implementation of sustainable development goals.



SDG MONITORING PROGRESS



SDG INDICATORS REVIEW

The feasibility of 230 indicators

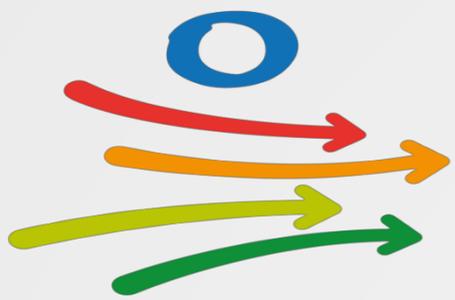
- ❑ 129/230 indicators are feasible;
- ❑ 101/230 indicators are infeasible (There is no methodology, methodology available but not clear, indicators with new concepts, indicators request a new disaggregated and need a lot of time to collect research solutions, alternatives).

Baseline/data base

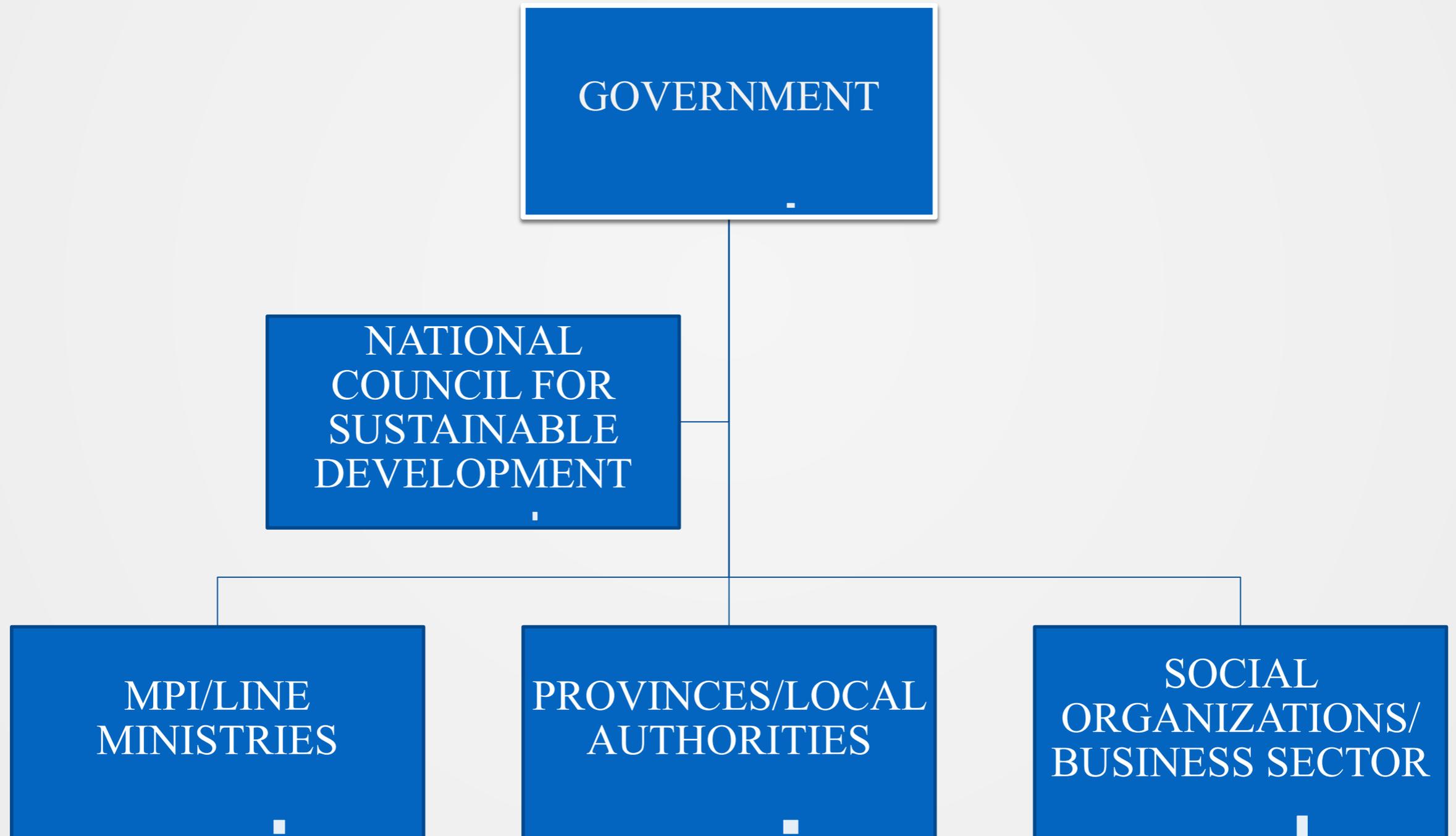
- ❑ 89/230 indicators have available data
- ❑ 141/230 indicators have no available data.

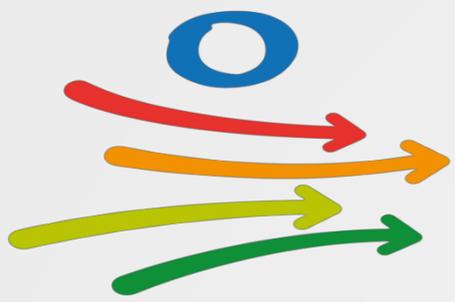
Indicator integration into national statistical system

- ❑ 30 indicators have been integrated into the 2015 Statistics Law



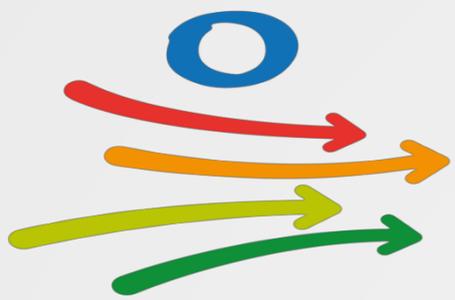
MONITORING AND REVIEWING MECHANISM





NEXT STEPS FOR VSDG MONITORING AND REVIEWING

- ❑ Develop VSDG indicators (concepts, contents, calculation methods to ensure the national ownership of data)
- ❑ Setting up VSDG indicators monitoring system
- ❑ Adding VSDG to national statistic list
- ❑ Developing the online indicator information systems for SDG monitoring and reporting
- ❑ Enhancing capacity of statistics for SDGs (staff of the GSO and other line ministries, sectors as well as local level)
- ❑ Mobilizing technical and financial support for monitoring and reviewing.



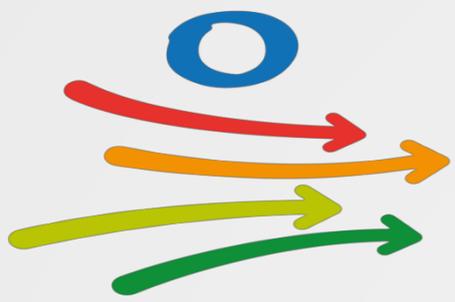
RECOMMENDATION TO SUPPORT THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF 2030 AGENDA

Statistical Capacity building

- ❑ Strengthen the national statistical for monitoring progress, integrated policy analysis, and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Finance

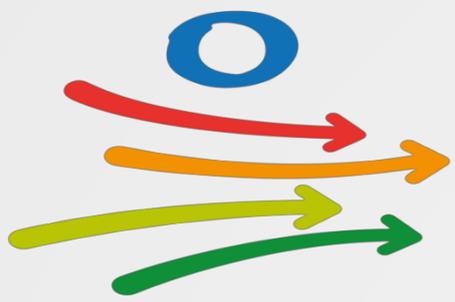
- ❑ Improve domestic resource mobilization, including through effective tax policies, administration and public private partnerships.
- ❑ Mobilize support from agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations
- ❑ Promote Developed countries to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA to developing countries



RECOMMENDATION TO SUPPORT THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF 2030 AGENDA

Technology

- ❑ Promote investment in science, innovation, and technology for sustainable development.
- ❑ Build science and technology capacity, promote collaboration among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations, and scientists.
- ❑ Promote technology transfer to developing countries.
- ❑ Promote foreign direct investment, international trade and international cooperation in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.



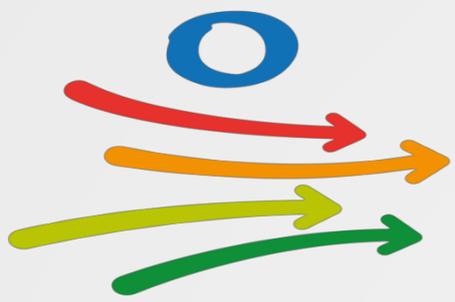
RECOMMENDATION TO SUPPORT THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF 2030 AGENDA

Energy and response to Climate change

- ❑ Develop renewable energy and promote greater use of renewable energy resources
- ❑ Promote capacity-building regarding climate change and climate resilience including climate-related disaster risk reduction, through policy dialogues, and the sharing of experiences and information at national, regional and global level.

Stakeholder engagement

- ❑ Mobilize multi-stakeholder involvement in SDG implementation



RECOMMENDATION TO SUPPORT THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF 2030 AGENDA

International and global partnership

- ❑ To strengthen technical and scientific cooperation including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on human resource development, including training, exchange of experiences and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities.



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