



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT  
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ENVIRONMENT**

# **Tailoring Environmental-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into National Policies**

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# Environmental-related SDGs

- 25/9/2015, UN Summit on Sustainable development approved “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 17 goals and 169 targets.
- Environmental and climate change issues are prioritized in SDGs, mentioned in 15/17 goals, 32/169 targets, with 05 direct goals

## SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



## SDG 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



## SDG 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13 CLIMATE ACTION



## SDG 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



## SDG 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15 LIFE ON LAND



# Environmental-related SDG targets



**By 2020**

- |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>6.6</b>  | Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>12.4</b> | Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment |
| <b>13.3</b> | Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources                                                                                          |
| <b>14.2</b> | Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans                                                                |
| <b>15.8</b> | Introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species                                                                                                                |
| <b>15.9</b> | Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts                                                                                                                                                         |

## By 2025

14.1	Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
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## By 2030

3.9	Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
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6.1	Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
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6.2	Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
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6.3	Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
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# The suitability between visions of environmental-related SDGs and directions of environmental protection

## Environmental-related SDGs

Only after 2030, could major of countries in the world reach to decoupling between economic growth and environmental degradation (8.1)

**Resolution 24/NQ/TW on active response to climate change, improving natural resources management and environmental protection**

+ **Objectives to 2020:** Basically, active response to climate change, to prevent disasters, to reduce greenhouse gas emission; to make transform on exploration, usage natural resources under the suitable, effective and sustainable approaches, minimize the increase of environmental pollution, biodiversity loss to ensure the quality of the habitat and remain ecological balance

+ **Vision to 2050:** The quality of environment in our nation could “effort to reach the equivalent targets at current level of the developed industrial countries in the region”

**The National Strategy on Environmental Protection to 2020, with vision to 2030**

+**Objectives to 2020:** To control, minimize the increase of environment pollution, natural resources deterioration and biodiversity degradation ; to further improve the quality of the habitat; to raise the capacity of responding to climate change

+ **Vision to 2030:** To prevent and push back the trend of environmental pollution, resource deterioration and biodiversity degradation; to improve the quality of the habitat; to actively respond to climate change; to create fundamental conditions for a green economy with low waste and low carbon.



## Initial comparison among environmental- related SDGs and national policies on environmental protection

SDGs on environment	National policies on environmental protection
<b>SDG 6</b> : Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Decision No. 104/QD-TTg (2010) by the Prime Minister on approving the National Strategy on water supply and rural sanitation by 2020: Target towards 2020 established: All rural people will use clean water of national quality standards with the amount of at least 60 liters/person/day, using sanitary latrines and perform good personal hygiene practices and ensure environmental hygiene in the village.
<b>SDG 12</b> : Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Decision No.76/QD-TTg (2016) on approval of the National Action Program on sustainable production & consumption by 2020, vision to 2030. The Action Program also regulates specific targets for the period 2016-2020 and 2021-2030.



# Initial comparison among environmental- related SDGs and national policies on environmental protection

SDGs on environment	National policies on environmental protection
<b>SDG 13 : Actions to combat with climate change and its impacts</b>	Decision No. 2139/QĐ-TTg (2011) on the National Strategy on Climate Change, which generates specific objectives and perspectives, relevant tasks for implementation of the strategy and also launch phase 2 in implementation of the Strategy. (1) Period 2013- 2025: Special attention to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to protect the earth's climate system; (2) Period 2026- 2050: Build and consolidate a low-carbon economy which can resist and adapt to impacts of climate change.
<b>SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources</b>	Decision No.1570/QĐ-TTg on Strategy on Sustainable use, exploitation of natural resources and marine environmental protection till 2020, vision to 2030 with specific objectives: Better understanding of sea, potential and advantages, adverse impacts of the sea; promote the sustainable exploitation and use of marine natural resources; maintain environmental quality of the sea and ecological functions, biological productivity of the marine ecosystem

# Initial comparison among environmental-related SDGs and national policies on environmental protection

SDGs on environment	National policies on environmental protection
<p><b>SDG 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss</b></p>	<p><i>Regarding biodiversity:</i></p> <p>Decision No.1250/QĐ-TTg (2013) approving National Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, vision to 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Objective in 2020: Sustainable use and conservation of critical ecosystems, endangered, rare and precious species to contribute to national development in green economy orientation with active response to climate change.</li> <li>+ Vision to 2030: 25% of degraded ecosystems and international significance will be restored, and biodiversity will be conserved and used sustainably, bringing major benefits to the people and contributing significantly to the socio-economic development of the country.</li> </ul>



# Initial comparison among environmental-related SDGs and national policies on environmental protection

SDGs on environment	National environmental protection policies
<p><b>SDG 15:</b> <b>Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss</b></p>	<p><i>On sustainably manage forests</i></p> <p>Decision No 18/2007/QĐ-TTg on Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy 2006 – 2020 with the perspective on development: sustainable management, use and development of forests is the foundation of forestry development.</p> <p>+ Goals to 2020: sustainable establish, manage, protect and use 16.24 milion ha of land planned for forestry; increasing forest land to 42-43% of the total land area by 2010 and 47% by 2020; ensuring broader participation from various economic sectors and social organizations in forest development and increase their contribution to socioeconomic development, environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, the provision of environmental services, poverty reduction, livelihood improvement of mountain rural people and national security.</p>



# Initial comparison among environmental- related SDGs and national policies on environmental protection

SDGs on environment	National environmental protection policies
<p><b>SDG 15:</b> <b>Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss</b></p>	<p><b><i>Combat desertification:</i></b> Decision No 204/2006/QĐ-TTg issuing Vietnam National Action Programme to combat desertification in the period 2006 – 2010 and orientations to 2020. Goals to 2020 are: Fundamentally overcoming desertification caused by human activities, forming solutions to prevent and limit desertification caused by natural conditions, effectively recover desertification land, completely finish sedentary tasks in the land restored by the renewal of land use methods, improve people income, poverty alleviation ensuring socio-economic development of regions impacted by desertification to 2020 basically harmonized with other territories across the country.</p>

# A number of environmental targets set in SDGs to 2020 or not included in environmental protection orientation or will be difficult to achieve in Viet Nam

**11.9** Having no indicators of increasing the percentage of cities, comprehensive settlements, resource efficiency, response to climate change, resistant to disaster

## **A number of environmental targets is difficult to achieve in the next 5 years in the present circumstances**

12.4 Friendly environmentally management of chemicals and wastes

14.5 Conserve at least 20% of coastal and marine areas

15.2 Termination of deforestation, restore degraded forests

15.5 Halt biodiversity loss, protect and prevent the occurrence of extinction of currently threatened species

# Conclusion



- Generally, there are suitable between SDGs and environmental protection orientation up to 2030. However, Viet Nam has to face with a lot of challenges on environmental-related SDGs in the period up to 2020.
- Need overall researches, more in-deep assessments on environmental and climate change targets in SDGs; addressing the challenges which provide inputs for orientation for environmental protection in the period of 2016-2020 and next periods.
- Need develop specific SDGs for Viet Nam (VDGs) with the system of specific feasible and quantitative targets for all sectors which taking consideration of environmental protection and mainstreaming of VDGs into development policies.

## Orientation of mainstreaming environmental-related SDGs into national policies

Viet Nam

- Review of development targets and environmental indicators of Viet Nam
- Identifying prioritized targets and environmental related sustainable development targets of Viet Nam for each 5 years from 2016 – 2030.
- Institutionalization of environmental related SDGs in the Party's documents and legislation.
- Developing the MONRE's Action Plan on Implementation of Environmental related SDGs.
- Currently, MONRE has assigned ISPONRE to implement the project on “Investigation and proposed orientation for implementing environmental related SDGs of Viet Nam post 2015” from 2015-2016. One of outputs of the project will contribute to develop the Action Plan on Implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which MPI has been implementing.

**Thank you very much  
for your attention!**

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