



## **Vietnam with 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals in Term of Political Approaches**

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### **Abstract**

The United Nations conference on Sustainable Development held in New York from 25 to 27 September, 2015, 193 member countries, the United Nations adopted the Global Agenda Developed by 2030 with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as a Roadmap to End Hunger, Resistance, and Climate Change in the next 15 years. Viet Nam, as a member, has committed itself to mobilizing all resources, mobilizing all ministries, sectors, localities, organizations, communities and citizens to successfully implement the 2030 agenda and sustainable development goals. From that point of view, the authors want to analyze the political behavior of the Vietnamese State with the above objectives.

**Keywords:** 17 goals for sustainable development, United Nations, political science



## 1. Introduction

The UN's agenda 2030 sets out a new strategic vision that reflects the common aspiration of all humanity to live in a world of peace, security, justice, greenness and cleanliness. Provide new frameworks and directions for all nations in responding to the common challenges of the economy, society and the environment. In particular, the State of Vietnam highlighted three major messages:

The first is that sustainable development goals cannot be realized in conditions of war, conflict and instability. Therefore, ensuring a peaceful and secure environment on the basis of respect for international law is a prerequisite for successful implementation of sustainable development goals.

Secondly, it is necessary to have a high political will, to maximize the internal strength and potentials of the country, to make sustainable views a permanent and long-term orientation, and to integrate sustainable development goals into every war. And national program in which people are at the center. Viet Nam is actively implementing the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2011-2020, restructuring the economy, transforming the growth model to improve economic efficiency, ensure social justice and save. Maximizing resources and improving the environment, responding to climate change.

Thirdly, there is a need to strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, in which developed countries have the responsibility to assist developing countries in achieving these objectives, especially in support of capacity building, technology transfer, trade facilitation, access to capital flows.

## 2. Method

***Firstly, the State ensures the environment of peace and security on the basis of respect for international law is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the objectives of sustainable development.***

Vietnam and the ASEAN member countries have been working hard to build the ASEAN Community by the end of 2015, and at the same time, the other countries will maintain peace and security in the region in order to create a favorable environment for sustainable development. including security, safety, freedom of navigation and air navigation in the South China Sea; affirmed that Vietnam insisted on the peaceful settlement of disputes in the South China Sea on the basis of respect for international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, strictly and fully implemented. (DOC) on the conduct of the parties in the South China Sea and to promote the early achievement of the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC).

Vietnam is a country with direct interest in the South China Sea and is bound to struggle steadily and permanently to firmly defend its sovereignty, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. Vietnam has published the White Paper on defense, which affirms its viewpoints, policies and foreign policy is very clear. Viet Nam always pursues its foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation and development, diversification, multilateralisation of international relations and international integration. Develop cooperation with all partners on the basis of mutual benefit, for peace, stability, cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific region and around the world. The consistent position of Vietnam is not military alliance, no alliance with any country against the third country, nor any country based military base in Vietnam. Therefore, any activities contrary to international law violate Vietnam's sovereignty, we must all condemn whether it is the United States or China.

Vietnam is an ASEAN Member that has signed the 1982 United Nations Convention



on the Law of the Sea and regional treaties, Vietnam is responsible for implementing it as a responsible member of the regional countries. Accordingly, Vietnam's position is to resolve all disputes by peaceful means, on the basis of international law, to settle all disputes by peaceful means, without using force or by force to Threatening to complicate the conflict situation outside the South China Sea. This is a consistent viewpoint and is always highlighted by Viet Nam at many national and international events. Mr. Le Viet Truong said that this is a very correct view

In the context of the South China Sea complex, Vietnam has repeatedly reacted to military exercises and disputes over the South China Sea are very necessary and necessary. Vietnam should be calm, sober, protect independence and sovereignty, protect territorial integrity based on international law and domestic law. The exercises do not violate international law, do not invade the sovereignty of the country, it is normal activities, in order to consolidate national defense security, every country has to do. However, in the case of detection of exercises that show signs of invasion of sovereignty, Vietnam must fight to defend it.

**Secondly, The State needs to have high political determination, maximize the internal strength and potentials of the country, make the perspectives become a regular and long-term orientation and integrate sustainable development goals into Every national strategy and program in which people are the center.**

With the support of UNDP, Vietnam has developed a National Action Plan (NAP) towards the SDG to review current development strategies, policies and programs to see how relevant they are to the SDG. of the UN. This plan is used to develop Vietnam's SDG objectives in consultation with provincial ministries, agencies, civil society and development partners. 11 The VSs have been approved by the Prime Minister in 2016 and there are also 17 common targets but only 115 specific targets. There are similarities and differences between the SDG global objectives and the national VSDG objectives.

Over the past years, especially after the promulgation of a strategic orientation for sustainable development, Vietnam has made remarkable achievements in line with the objectives of the UN General Assembly such as:

### **Goal 1: Eradicate poverty in all forms, everywhere**

In general, the objectives of Viet Nam reflected in the strategies, plans and action plans are relatively similar to the specific objectives of SDG 1. At present, the results of poverty reduction in Vietnam is very positive. The poverty rate continually dropped from 58.1% in 1993 to 9.45% in 2011 and 4.5% in 2015, and by 2017, the poverty rate is expected to fall to under 7%. Vietnam's plan to 2020 is to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, eliminate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, and use the poverty line with a per capita income of less than \$1.25 a day. By 2030, at least half the poverty rate and poverty rates for men, women and children will be reduced in line with the multidimensional poverty dimension of the country.

However, there are still some differences in the way the goals, concepts and deadlines for the objectives of Vietnam are compared to the UN's objective of SDG 1 as follows:

- Most of Vietnam's current legal documents have set a target for 2020, with some documents with a vision to 2030 but no measurable indicators for assessment. Some of the concepts of the UN goals are incompatible with the concept mentioned in the text of Vietnam. For example, Vietnam has set the poverty reduction targets only under the poverty line, while the UN aims to reduce poverty per capita. In other words, the way of measuring the poverty rate of Vietnam and the UN is different.

- The specific objectives of the UN for SGD1 reflect the integration of gender,



vulnerable groups and children as well as geography. At the same time, Vietnam's goals are largely national in nature, lacking integration of these elements into the goals set.

### **Goal 2: To eradicate hunger, ensure food security and improve nutrition, and develop sustainable agriculture**

Viet Nam is one of the countries that has achieved remarkable results in reducing the number of people suffering from hunger from 46.9% (32.16 million) in the period 1990-1992 to 9% (8.01 million people) in the period In the period from 2010 to 2012, SDG2 has been achieved, aiming at halving the number of hungry people by 2015 and basically address hunger by 2020 (according to the assessment of FAO)

However, child malnutrition is still high in comparison with the World Health Organization classification and there are significant differences between regions. At present, there are 12 provinces with high stunting rate (over 30%). These provinces are concentrated in three regions: the Central Highlands, the North Central Coast and the Northern Mountainous Region. Recognizing the importance of the program, on January 14, 2015, at the launching ceremony of the "No Hunger" National Action Plan in Vietnam, the Prime Minister pledged to the United Nations Participating in and implementing effectively this program in Vietnam, developing and implementing the program.

The General Goal: The National Plan of Action "No hunger" by 2025 to achieve the goal of ensuring adequate food, food, adequate nutrition for people to improve the state of mind , the stature of the Vietnamese people; At the same time, the Government has committed to developing the SDG2 with the United Nations.

#### *Targets up to 2025:*

1. Basically, households have enough food and foodstuffs to ensure their nutrition throughout the year: To reduce the percentage of households having energy consumption per capita below 1,800 Kcal below 5%; Increase per capita consumption of vegetables, fruits and fruits to 400 g / day.

2. To reduce malnutrition among children under two years, with the following targets: To reduce the rate of stunting in under-2 children nationwide to below 20% (in the northern mountainous and Central Highlands regions down below 25%); To reduce under-2 children's underweight to below 5%; Reduce the rate of infants with low birth weight (<2,500 grams) to less than 8%.

3. Developing a sustainable food system: 100% of households participating in the program can participate in cooperative groups, cooperatives and production associates.

4. Majority of smallholder farmers increase their productivity and income: Households participating in the program have increased productivity of crops and livestock and increased income by 10%;

5. Strive to no longer lose or waste food and foodstuff.

### **Goal 3: Ensure healthy living and improve the well-being of people of all ages.**

The national targets for ensuring people's well-being, investment in social welfare relating to the UN's target are quite similar. From 2015, Vietnam has achieved some specific targets of SDG 3. Target to reduce maternal mortality to less than 45/100000 live births, reduce infant mortality to less than 10 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to less than 15 per 1000



live births. live birth

However, there are still some indicators that Vietnam lacks specific indicators for some of them, such as SDG 3.5: reducing the number of deaths and the number of people injured by traffic accidents; Target 3.9: Implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. With specific objectives not mentioned in national policies and strategies, Vietnam will need to develop both legal normative documents as well as set corresponding monitoring targets.

#### **Goal 4: Ensure quality education, openness and equity, and improve lifelong learning opportunities for all.**

Putting education into our own goals has shown that leaders around the world have really raised the importance of the role of education in development. Vietnam is not out of the same trend. Education reform policies in Vietnam are aligned with the goals of the UN. The goal of education is to train the Vietnamese people in comprehensive development, ethics, knowledge, health, aesthetics and occupation. Education is the right and duty of citizens, all citizens regardless of nationality, religion, beliefs, men and women, family origins, social status, economic circumstances, equal opportunity study. The state exercises social justice in education, creating conditions for everyone to learn. The state and the community help the poor to learn, enabling talented people to develop their talents. To socialize, encourage, mobilize and create conditions for organizations and individuals to participate in the development of education.

However, most VSDGs are currently scheduled for 2020. Vietnam's education plans have not focused on comprehensive access for all.

#### **Goal 5: Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.**

In general, the current goals of Vietnam are reflected in existing laws as well as relevant strategies, plans and action programs that are quite similar to the specific objectives of SDG 5.

There are, however, some differences in the way the goals, concepts and deadlines are set for Viet Nam's targets over the UN SDG 5 Goal:

- Most of current relevant Vietnamese texts target SDG 5 with targets to reach new targets by 2020, with no targets set for the period up to 2025 and 2030. The current policy solutions will focus on implementation to 2020.

UN Specific Goals for SGD5 clearly demonstrate the need to integrate gender and girls in policies within the management functions of many ministries, requiring close coordination among many. Ministries to carry out specific objectives. At the same time, existing strategies, programs and plans are often highly specialized, mainly related to the state management functions of a particular sector.

- Many indicators proposed by the UN for the SDG 5 target can be collected in Vietnam from the existing statistical system or processed from surveys conducted by the GSO. However, there are still many indicators that Vietnam has no data collection as well as some indicators need to change to suit the national context, or consider new proposals such as evaluation criteria for Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c . .

#### **Goal 6: Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water resources and improve sanitation for all.**





The management, conservation and proper use of water resources is a national policy of Vietnam and has been emphasized in many national strategies such as the National Target Program for Clean Water and Rural Environmental Sanitation 2012 - 2015, orientation to 2020 (2012); National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2020, vision to 2030 (2012); National Strategy for Socio-Economic Development for 2016-2020; The National Strategy on Water Resources to 2020 (2006), the National Strategy on the Protection, Care and Promotion of the People's Health 2011-2020, with a view to 2030 (2013). This strategy covers almost all of the main contents of GSD 6 and specific objectives include, but are not limited to, the integrated management of water resources in river basins and the provision of clean water and sanitation. Rural as well as urban. Specific targets for clean water supply and sanitation for rural and urban areas by 2020 and 2030 are in line with UN targets.

However, there are still some unequal points with the UN:

- State management: Water resources and clean water / sanitation are under uneven management, overlapping: State management (MONRE), Irrigation (80% large fees), water supply and sanitation (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Health);
- The degradation of water resources in both quantity and quality is increasing;
- Water-related disasters have increased and caused great damage in the context of current climate change.
- The principle of integrated water resources management in river basin has not been put into practice because of the lack of consistent and effective management mechanism, capacity limitation, etc. Restoration of water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, swamps, rivers, aquifers and lakes have not been synthesized;
- Groundwater: Vietnam has not paid enough attention. Cross-border water management has many challenges and no long-term resolution mechanism; the groundwater layer has no specific conservation and restoration plans;
- The implementation solutions, monitoring and evaluation indicators have not been implemented in detail and the system of periodical evaluation and evaluation;
- Vulnerable individuals have not yet paid special attention to the needs of women and girls and those who are vulnerable in SDG 6.

### **Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.**

The current goals of Vietnam as expressed in the existing laws as well as the relevant strategies, plans and programs are in line with the specific objectives of the UN SDG 7. Not only targets for specific VSDGs 7 have been set for the 2020 milestone, Vietnam has also set targets for specific VSDs 7 by 2030. The current text also demonstrates The vision is to "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all" as the goal of VSDG 7. Vietnam can meet VSDG 7.1 before the 2030 deadline.

However, after reviewing, there are still some differences in the definition of monitoring targets for VSD 7 targets compared to the UN SDG 7. Specifically: Vietnam has not yet collected data on the intensity of energy use / GDP to monitor the 7.3 target; Indicators and data are not available to monitor targets 7.a and 7.b

### **Goal 8: Promote long-term, open and sustainable economic growth, create full employment and productivity and good jobs for all.**



All of the specific targets in goal 8 are reflected at different levels in the strategies, plans, action plans, resolutions of the Government or of the National Assembly. However, the implementation of policies in practice is still weak, so the results do not match the expectations. The remarkable achievement of Vietnam is that GDP growth in 2015, 2016 and 2017 is 6.7%, 6.2% and 6.8%, respectively. GDP growth is high relative to regional and world standards. With relatively stable population growth, GDP growth per capita tends to be similar to GDP growth. Employment in general is not sustainable when many jobs are not long-term with low productivity and income levels, but there is a gender pay gap for the same type of work. . The business environment in general has made great strides, showing that the number of new registered enterprises has increased rapidly, especially in 2016. However, production and consumption have not been sustainable, many resources used effectively; Economic growth has been putting negative pressure on the natural environment. Science and technology have not really been the driving force for growth, when the incentive measures are not appropriate and formal. Access to capital of enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises, is still difficult as the banking system is slowly restructuring. With this status, the achievement of the goal of sustainable economic growth, comprehensive, continuous; Good job creation, productivity and income for all will be difficult if there are no strong and resolute measures in restructuring, science and technology and environmental protection, as well as the reality. The actualization of policies.

However, we still have some differences in the manner in which objectives, concepts and deadlines are set for Vietnam's objectives in relation to SDG 8 as follows:

- Most of Vietnam's existing documents have set targets for 2020, some of them with vision up to 2030 but have yet to provide measurable indicators for assessment.

- Some of the concepts of UN goals are not covered by normative norms mentioned in the Vietnamese text, or are not fully understood. For example, Vietnam often targets GDP growth (economic indicators), with little mention of GDP growth per capita (which is an indicator of the social dimension of population growth). At the same time achieving high GDP growth and low population growth, GDP growth per capita will reflect higher per capita levels of social welfare than GDP growth. The concept of "decent work" of the ILO is often not well understood.

- Some of the specific targets of SGD8 represent an inclusive development for all social groups to benefit, with a focus on more vulnerable groups (women, youth, people with disabilities). small and micro enterprises). Meanwhile, Vietnam's goals are largely national.

- Some indicators of monitoring and evaluation proposed by the United Nations have not been systematically collected in Vietnam, such as footprints; domestic consumption of raw materials in detail by national and international sub-sectors; Strengthening national enforcement of labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO and national legislation, disaggregation by sex and status of immigration.

### **Goal 9: Building high-resilience infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and enhancing innovation**

Socio-economic development strategy 2011-2020 is an important factor promoting economic development and restructuring. Comprehensive and inclusive industrialization is one of the main contents of Vietnam's Socio-Economic Development Strategy and Sustainable Development Strategy. In general, the content of Vietnam's strategies and policies is in line with the SDG Goal 9. In the past time, the infrastructure system has been invested in construction; Infrastructure spending is the highest priority, accounting for about 20% of total state sector investment. Roads, railways, airways, maritime and waterway transport are all invested. A number



of important and essential works have been put into use, ensuring a better connection in the whole country and international trade, creating a new appearance for the country and contributing positively to the socio- to integrate into the international economy and ensure the national defense and security. Compared to many countries with the same level.

### **Goal 10: Reducing inequality in each country and among countries.**

Viet Nam has kept pace with countries at the same level of development in terms of the political, economic and social empowerment of all citizens, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, ethnic origin, religion, economic conditions or other conditions. Viet Nam also strives to ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities in the benefits for all. In global economic and financial institutions globally, Vietnam is a group of countries that actively initiate initiatives to achieve more effective, reliable, accountable and more legitimate institutions. With this status, the realization of this goal is feasible.

### **Goal 11: Building urban and residential areas that are open, safe, solid and sustainable.**

Sustainable urban and rural development, resilience, safe living and working environment in Vietnam is a matter that requires a lot of new effort. Housing is the best target in Objective 11. The housing situation has improved rapidly, housing per capita has increased from 13.5 sq m in 2004 to 21.4 sq m in 2014. Safe and affordable housing is still a problem for poor and near poor households due to the fact that housing prices are too high for their income, despite the fact that the State has policies to support them. The specific objectives that Vietnam may lag behind are: safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportation; comprehensive and sustainable urbanization; national planning to create a positive economic, social and environmental linkage between urban, suburban and rural areas. Although Vietnam's transportation system has improved significantly, it is still not a safe, accessible and sustainable system. Public transport is not much and not convenient, mainly bus system, but not a comprehensive multimedia spread throughout. This system does not take into account those with special needs such as women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly. By 2015, public transport estimates in Hanoi meet about 13-14% of people's travel needs. Vietnam's urban areas are generally unplanned, comprehensive and sustainable. Capacity for participatory planning and management is weak. As a result, inundation, overloading of infrastructures and habitats are slowly improving in urban areas.

### **Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption patterns and production.**

In recent years, Vietnam has implemented a number of activities related to sustainable production and consumption such as the signing of the International Declaration on Cleaner Production in 1999, the issuance of the National Action Plan on Production Cleaner production in 2002, promulgation of strategies and regulations on clean production in industry, legal documents related to the protection of consumers' interests; Law on energy saving and efficiency .... Sustainable production and consumption activities have been implemented in Vietnam for more than 10 years. Up to now, there are more than 1,200 production facilities in many sectors and many localities of Vietnam are implementing production standards to ensure safety. In addition, activities such as building sustainable production patterns in industry, sustainable product design





have also been implemented. Programs related to green products such as the Eco-labeling Program (MONRE); Energy label (Ministry of Industry and Trade), Ecolab for tourism is also deployed.

Vietnam recently promulgated a National Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption up to 2020, with a vision to 2030. Previously, the contents were scattered in various documents such as Strategy Sustainable Development 45 Vietnam 2011-2020 (2011); The National Action Plan on Sustainable Production and Consumption up to 2020 with a vision to 2030; National Action Plan on Sustainable Production and Consumption to 2020 (2016); Cleaner Production Strategy (2016-2020); National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2020, vision to 2030 (2012); Resolution 24 - The Central Secretariat: actively respond to climate change, strengthen natural resources management and environmental protection. National strategy on biodiversity up to 2020, vision to 2030 (2013); Strategy for sustainable exploitation and use of resources and protection of the marine environment up to 2020 with a vision to 2030; Strategy for sustainable exploitation and use of resources and protection of the marine environment up to 2020 with a vision to 2030; National Strategy for Green Growth for 2011-2020 and Vision to 2050 (2013); National strategy on preventive medicine to 2010 and orientation to 2020; National Strategy on Integrated Management of Solid Waste until 2025, vision to 2050 (2009). In general, the strategies and policies of Vietnam, especially the documents related to sustainable development. has content that is compatible with SDG Goal 12.

**Third, the State needs to strengthen the global partnership, strengthen the means of implementation and create new vitality for global partners for sustainable development.**

Attached to the implementation of the targets:

### **Goal 13: There are urgent measures to combat climate change and its impacts.**

Responding to climate change and natural disasters is a national policy of Vietnam and has been highlighted in many national strategies such as the National Strategy on Climate Change (2011); Resolution 24 - Central Executive Board: actively respond to climate change, strengthen resource management and environmental protection (2013); National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation to 2020 (2007); National Target Program to cope with climate change in the first phase (2008-2015) and the second phase (2016-2020); Vietnam's Sustainable Development Strategy for the period 2011 - 2020 (2011). In many other strategies and policies, it also mentions the tasks of responding to climate change. These documents are relatively comprehensive and are sufficient to address the content of the SDG 13 in terms of institutional arrangements, implementation arrangements, implementation options and roadmaps.

However, in the documents and in reality responding to climate change in Vietnam still encounter the shortcomings:

- Adaptation measures are often proposed separately for each area and region that are not integrated to enhance the resilience of the affected population, such as SDG 13. Even the concept of tolerance is generally understood not to have a complete function and quantitative methods for each specific object.

- The integration of climate change and natural disasters into development strategies, planning and plans is still limited and there is no uniform procedure.

- Capacity building activities, especially the capacity of organizing and managing to cope with climate change is still low.



#### **Goal 14: Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.**

Vietnam has affirmed that it must become a strong country on the sea, enriched by the sea, on the basis of bringing into full play all potentialities from the sea, developing comprehensive marine industries with a rich and modern structure. High speed, durable, high efficiency with long-term vision. This spirit has been reflected in the documents, strategies, especially in recent times: Vietnam Sea Strategy to 2020, Strategy for sustainable exploitation and use of natural resources and environmental protection. 2020, vision to 2030; Resolution 24 - Central Committee on Climate Change Adaptation, Strengthening Natural Resource Management and Environmental Protection (2013); National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2020, vision to 2030 (2012). Most of the specific objectives of this objective (14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 12a, 14b) are covered by the above national policies.

However, awareness of the position and role of the sea in the cause of national construction and defense at all levels, sectors and people is not sufficient; So far, our country has not yet developed specific policies and programs to promote the full potential of marine resources.

- The size of marine economy is still small, not suitable with potential; The structure of the industry is not rational; newly developed part of national waters, not prepared to reach international waters; The main mode of exploitation of marine economy is still small production.

- The marine technical infrastructure is weak and not synchronous, there are no large seaports, capacity is still small sea transport, coastal roads have not been built completely.

- There are no strong marine scientific and technological research establishments and natural disaster prediction facilities; Some social areas are showing many weaknesses, the level of education in many places is low; The life of many people, especially the stricken areas, is very difficult and risky; Foreign affairs, defense and security related to the sea are still limited.

- Institutional: still at the general level, which has not been concretized, especially in terms of economic and marine environment.

- Approach: monophyletic, low level of interdisciplinary.

- Marine economy: up but not developed because there is no planning, investment and implementation organization; Limited understanding of marine resources, attention to physical resources and export of raw materials; Human resources are still thin and unprofessional training system.

- Marine environmental degradation: both in terms of natural resources and environmental quality

- Specific Objectives 14.3. Minimizing and addressing the effects of ocean acidification, including the adoption of enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels is a new target for Vietnam. We need to plan to implement this goal as soon as possible.

- Currently, due to target and target reasons, the establishment of marine protected areas is difficult, but only in 16 zones (accounting for about 0.26% of natural area) is approved. by 2020. Vietnam needs to pay special attention to this indicator.

#### **Goal 15: Protect, regenerate and encourage the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest resource management, anti-desertification, soil erosion and biodiversity loss.**

Vietnam has paid much attention to the conservation and development of biodiversity, especially forest - the ecosystem with the highest biodiversity. This policy has been strengthened



in many important strategies and policies such as Vietnam Sustainable Development Strategy 2011-2020; Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development 2011-2020 (2009, National Strategy on Biodiversity to 2020, Vision to 2030 (2013), National Action Plan for Combating Desertification Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development 2011 - 2020 (2009); National Strategy for Green Growth in 2011-2020 and Vision to 2050 and Orientation to 2020 (2006); National Strategy on Climate Change (2011), Resolution 24 - Central Committee: To actively respond to climate change, strengthen natural resources management and environmental protection, especially the Vietnam Forestry Development Strategy. The content of the specific objectives of Objective 15, including 15.1 - 15.9 and 15a - 15c. current policy of Vietnam.

Vietnam has a high ecological diversity (HED), but now attention to the ecosystems on the land; Other ecosystems including ecosystems in the water, in the sea, in dry areas ... are not fully researched and preserved; Understanding the genetic diversity of wildlife species is very limited, so the exploitation and sharing of benefits from this resource is very low; The degradation of forest resources, especially as the illegal exploitation continues to increase, the sustainable management and efficient use of forest resources is a major challenge; In Vietnam's policies, much of it will be until 2020 and may include a (non-specific) orientation to the next phase (2030); Vietnam lacks quantitative indicators and indicators; The approach has a big difference: The world is the system - interdisciplinary - interregional, Vietnam is mostly monophyletic.

### **Goal 16: Promote a peaceful and open society for sustainable development, bring equity to all and build responsible, open institutions at all levels**

In general, specific targets in this target group have been reflected in Vietnamese strategies and policies; In particular, quite a number of things in the Constitution also express the content of a number of specific goals. The following content has been well implemented by Viet Nam and is likely to achieve its goals by 2030: the overall decision-making process is inclusive, participatory, and inclusive. Representatives at all levels; provide legal identification to citizens; public access to information and the protection of fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national laws and international treaties; Implement policies and laws that do not discriminate against sustainable development.

The contents of Vietnam lag behind the world include: Strong reduction of all forms of corruption and bribery; Establish transparent, effective and accountable organizations at all levels. By 2015, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Vietnam is 31/100, ranking 112th out of 168 countries in the list. CPI for Vietnam is slowly improving.

### **Goal 17: Promote the way to implement and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

Viet Nam has relatively well implemented its goals of: promoting open, non-discriminatory, principled, and fair trading systems in accordance with the World Trade Organization; strengthening global partnerships and 52 multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development to mobilize and share knowledge, experience, technology and finance to support the achievement of sustainable development goals. .

The contents of Vietnam lag behind the world include: Strengthening the North-South, South-South cooperation, tripartite cooperation and international cooperation on access to science, technology and inventions; significantly increase export market share in the world; Encourage and promote public-private partnerships, civil society effectively.



Along with the achievements that have been achieved, Vietnam still has many limitations and weaknesses in the implementation of objectives such as:

- Most of Vietnam's current legal documents have set a target by 2020, some of them with vision up to 2030 but no measurable indicators.
- Some government policies have been developed that are not based on a scientific and practical basis in a scientific roadmap.
- An approach to policy development in Viet Nam, most of which is sectoral (in line with ministries, sectors and localities). Accordingly, the same topic but often mentioned in many different documents, so in the process of implementation often have duplication, inefficiency both in terms of professional as well as financial.
- In many legal documents. The tasks and solutions are lacking in detail, in many places they are generally the same as the specific goals and there are no divergent and specific quantitative assessment criteria. This is the two biggest difficulties when concretizing the GSDGs for Vietnam.
- In the implementation of the policy, Vietnam has a system of evaluation indicators of the General Statistics Office and ministries, but the database system is incomplete, inconsistent, inconsistent and convenient. The
- The monitoring and evaluation system is not scientific, objective and strict, so many guidelines, policies, even major policies of the Party and the state has not come into practice.

### **3. Results**

Thus, the 2030 agenda on sustainable development will be implemented for the common good of humanity and Vietnam will contribute positively and responsibly to joint efforts so that no single individual is lagging behind in this process.

### **4. Discussion and Conclusion**

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