

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



UNDP Viet Nam

Natural Capital Platform, 7 June 2016

A plan of action for people, planet and prosperity



Universality

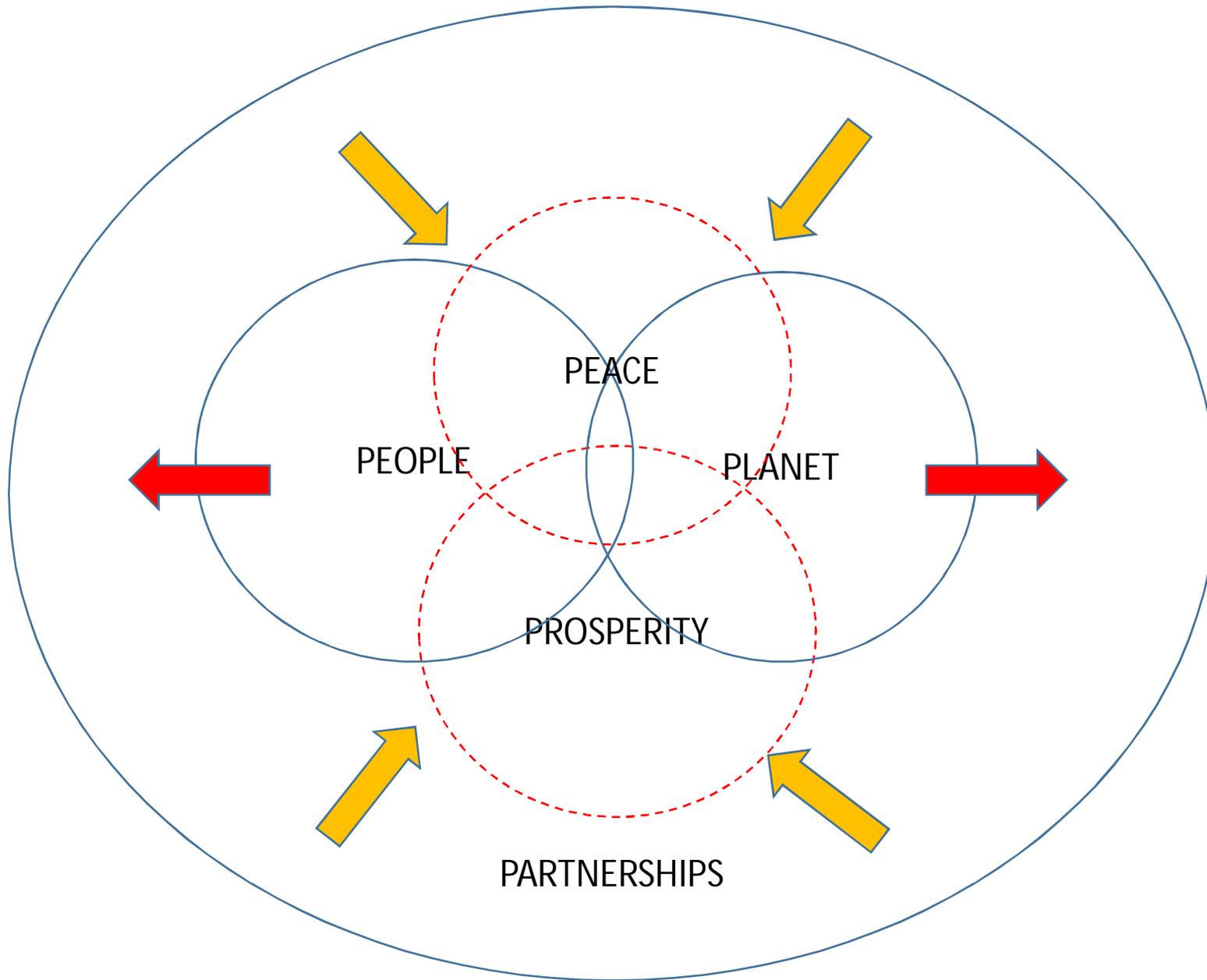
- Goal and targets are designed for all governments, businesses and actors
- Universality, and common, but allows difference
- Mobilize all resources, especially domestic resources for implementation of the Agenda 2030

Integration

- Integrate into national planning and budgeting processes
- Balancing three SD dimensions: economics, socials, and the environment, incl. promoting synergies across targets.

Benefits to all

- SDGs should benefit all – equality, reliance, poverty reduction
- All countries should aim to make extra efforts



Interconnectedness of the SDGs



The 5Ps of the 2030 Agenda

Planet: Protect the planet for present and future generations; promote sustainable consumption and production; manage natural resources; take actions on climate change

People: Eradicating poverty in all aspects; promote people's potential and dignity and enhance equality **in a healthy environment**

Prosperity: Ensure prosperous, comfortable life for people; ensure economic, social, technological advances in **harmony with nature**

Peace : Foster peaceful, fair and for-all-people society; without fear and violence

Partnership: Mobilize necessary resources; enhance global partnerships; strengthen global solidarity, based on participation of all countries, all target groups and all people

Planet – Natural capital

More than half of SDGs aim to support protection of our planet

Unfinished MDG 7 on environmentally sustainability

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 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

Viet Nam effort on protection of natural capital

- Party Resolution #24 on Climate change and Environment
- SEDP 2016-2020 sets targets on environmental protection and climate change: energy intensity, forest cover, waste management and underlies the need to cope with CC and disasters
- Fossil fuel-based economy resulted in excessive greenhouse emission, causing climate change, exacerbating disasters
- Rapid economic development, industrialization, urbanization, unsustainable exploitation & use of natural capitals
- Legal frameworks and policies are in place, but weak enforcement

Contribution of Natural Capital to the Development: Viet Nam Blue economy

[The East Asian seas contribute about 80 percent of the world's aquaculture products, including 40 million tons of fish each year.]

Viet Nam adopted Sea Development Strategy till 2020, aiming to have large contribution of 53-55% from "blue economy" to the national GDP.

By 2012, "blue economy" contributes up to 40 percent of the national GDP, mainly from the petroleum extraction, sea navigation, tourism and fishery sectors.

The livelihoods of more than 20 million women, men and children in 28 coastal provinces are directly dependent on the seas and coastal resources.

Other potentials:

- Wind and solar energy in seas, islands and coastal areas
- Wave and tidal power energy
- Fresh water production and
- Tourism, including real estates such as resort investments.

Contribution of wetlands to Natural Capital

Wetlands are among the most intensively used ecosystems, and the most threatened.

Wetland conservation directly supports protecting and securing the livelihood of communities, including in the coastal zone.

UNDP's support to establishing coastal wetland Protected Areas in Viet Nam helps conserving and restoring natural ecosystems and biodiversity for the benefit of people and nature:

- A site-based conservation management framework for flora and fauna, including globally unique and endangered species.
- Strengthened local, regional and national governance capacity in planning & regulation framework.
- Improve livelihood through trade-offs between conservation and sustainable resources use.

Overall, demonstrating multi-criteria and multi-level wetland management halts the degradation of Natural Capital and improves delivering ES:

Fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture water quality, flood & erosion control, carbon sequestration and recreation, in parallel with improving biodiversity.

Need nationalize and integrate SDGs

