

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



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PRIME MINISTER

No:622/QĐ-TTg

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Independence – Freedom – Happiness

Hanoi, 10th May 2017.

DECISION

On the issuance of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

PRIME MINISTER

Based on the Law on the Organization of the Government dated 19 June 2015;

Based on the National Assembly's Resolution No. 98/2015/QH13 dated 10 November 2015 on the 2016 Socio-Economic Development Plan;

Based on Resolution No. 142/2016/QH13 dated 12 April 2016 of the National Assembly, Legislature XIII, on the Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan for the 2016-2020 period;

Based on the Government's Resolution No. 01/NQ-CP dated 7 January 2016 on the key tasks, solutions for leading and guiding the implementation of the 2016 Socio-Economic Development Plan and the 2016 Estimated State Budget;

Based on the Government's Resolution No. 63/NQ-CP dated 22 July 2016 on the Issuance of the Government's Action Plan on the Implementation of the National Assembly's Resolution on the Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan for the 2016-2020 period;

Considering the proposal submitted by the Minister of Planning and Investment;

HEREBY DECIDES TO:

Article 1: Issue, together with this Decision, the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Article 2: This Decision shall come into effect as of the date of its signature.





Article 3: Ministers, Heads of ministerial-level agencies, Heads of subordinate bodies of the Government, Chairmen of People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities and other relevant institutions shall be responsible for implementing this Decision./.

Recipients:

- Secretariat of the Party Central Committee;
- Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Ministers;
- Ministries, Ministerial-level agencies, subordinate bodies of the Government;
- People’s Councils, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities;
- Office of the Party Central Committee;
- Office of the Party General Secretary;
- Office of the State President;
- Council of Nationalities and other Committees of the National Assembly;
- Office of the National Assembly;
- Supreme People’s Court;
- Supreme People’s Procuracy;
- Central bodies of mass organizations;
- Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
- National Council for Sustainable Development and Competitiveness Enhancement;
- Office of Government: Minister-Chairman; Vice Chairmen; Assistants to PM; General Director of Government Portal; and Departments: TH, NN, QHQT, QHDP, ĐMDN, PL, NC, V,I, TKBT, TCCV, KSTT;
- For filing, KGVX (3).192

PRIME MINISTER

Signed

Nguyen Xuan Phuc

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**
*(Issued in conjunction with Decision No. 622/QĐ-TTg
dated 10th May 2017 by the Prime Minister)*

I. POINTS OF VIEW

1. Sustainable development is an overarching requirement in the national development process which ensures a coherent, reasonable and harmonious combination of economic development with social development, protection of natural resources and the environment, a proactive response to climate change, national defense and security, social order and safety and the safeguarding of national independence and sovereignty.

2. Sustainable development is the cause of the Party, the people, the various levels of government, ministries, sectors and localities as well as the cause of all institutions, businesses, mass and social organizations, population communities and individual citizens. It requires the mobilization of all resources of society, the strengthened coordination between ministries, sectors, localities, institutions, mass and social organizations, businesses and other stakeholders which will together contribute to the successful implementation of the sustainable development goals by the year 2030.

3. People are at the center of sustainable development. Efforts will be made to maximize the role of people as the main actors, the main resource and the goal of sustainable development; to increasingly meet the material and spiritual needs of all the strata of people; and to build a country that is prosperous and a society that is democratic, just and civilized and an economy that is both independent and proactive in international integration to achieve national sustainable development.

4. Attention will be paid to creating enabling conditions for all the people and communities in society to have equal opportunities for development, to access common resources, to participate in, contribute to and benefit from development, and to create a strong, healthy material, intellectual and cultural foundation for future generations. Efforts will be made to leave no one behind and to prioritize those population who are most difficult to access, including children, women, the elderly, the poor, the handicapped, , people in isolated and remote regions and other vulnerable groups.

5. Science and technology will constitute a foundation and driving force for national sustainable development. Priority will be given to the widespread use and application of modern, clean and environmentally-friendly technologies in various production sectors.



II. VIET NAM'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TO THE YEAR 2030

1. Viet Nam's overall goal

Viet Nam's overall goal will be sustaining economic growth alongside with ensuring social progress and justice and environmental and ecological protection, effective management and utilization of natural resources, a proactive response to climate change; ensuring that all citizens are promoted their full potential, participate in development and benefit equitably from the results of development; and build a Vietnamese society that is peaceful, prosperous, inclusive, democratic, just, civilized and sustainable.

2. Viet Nam's sustainable development goals to the year 2030

- Goal 1: End all forms of poverty everywhere
- Goal 2: Eliminate hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agricultural development
- Goal 3: Ensure a healthy life and enhance welfare for all citizens in all age groups
- Goal 4: Ensure a quality, equitable, and inclusive education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality; empower and create enabling opportunities for women and girls
- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7: Ensure access to sustainable, reliable and affordable energy sources for all citizens
- Goal 8: Ensure sustainable, comprehensive and continuous economic growth; and generate full, productive and decent employment for all citizens
- Goal 9: Develop a highly resilient infrastructure; promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization; and promote renovation
- Goal 10: Reduce social inequalities
- Goal 11: Promote sustainable, resilient urban and rural development; ensure safe living and working environments; ensure a reasonable distribution of population and workforce by region
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable production and consumption
- Goal 13: Respond in a timely and effective manner to climate change and natural disasters
- Goal 14: Sustainably conserve and utilize the ocean, the sea and marine resources for sustainable development

- Goal 15: Sustainably protect and develop forests; conserve biodiversity; develop eco-system services; combat desertification; prevent the degradation of and rehabilitate soil resources
- Goal 16: Promote a peaceful, democratic, just, equitable and civilized society for sustainable development; ensure access to justice for all citizens; develop effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all levels
- Goal 17: Strengthen implementation modalities and promote global partnerships for sustainable development

3. Targets

Viet Nam's sustainable development goal to 2030 consists of 115 targets as specified in the attached Annex 1, corresponding to the global sustainable development goals elaborated in the document "*Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, including the following:

- Goal 1: covered by 4 targets from 1.1 to 1.4
- Goal 2: covered by 5 targets from 2.1 to 2.5
- Goal 3: covered by 9 targets from 3.1 to 3.9
- Goal 4: covered by 8 targets from 4.1 to 4.8
- Goal 5: covered by 8 targets from 5.1 to 5.8
- Goal 6: covered by 6 targets from 6.1 to 6.6
- Goal 7: covered by 4 targets from 7.1 to 7.4
- Goal 8: covered by 10 targets from 8.1 to 8.10
- Goal 9: covered by 5 targets from 9.1 to 9.5
- Goal 10: covered by 6 targets from 10.1 to 10.6
- Goal 11: covered by 10 targets from 11.1 to 11.10
- Goal 12: covered by 9 targets from 12.1 to 12.9
- Goal 13: covered by 3 targets from 13.1 to 13.3
- Goal 14: covered by 6 targets from 14.1 to 14.6
- Goal 15: covered by 8 targets from 15.1 to 15.8
- Goal 16: covered by 9 targets from 16.1 to 16.9
- Goal 17: covered by 5 targets from 17.1 to 17.5



III. KEY TASKS AND PHASED IMPLEMENTATION

1. Key tasks to be implemented during the 2017-2020 period

a) Completing the system of sustainable development institutions; making continued efforts to improve the system of laws, policies, mechanisms in the direction of amending and supplementing the existing ones or issuing new normative documents in order to provide an adequate legal framework for the implementation of the National Action Plan and sustainable development goals; and improving the effectiveness of State management of national sustainable development.

b) During the course of 2018 at the latest, completing the preparation of Action Plans for ministries, localities, agencies, organizations; and developing concrete programmes, projects, tasks in order to implement Viet Nam's sustainable development goals to 2030.

c) Undertaking communicational, advocacy and educational activities in order to increase the awareness of the entire society on sustainable development goals and the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda; Ensuring that, sustainable development and sustainable development goals will be mainstreamed in the curriculum of the education and training systems at various levels.

Strengthening the capacity of personnel, ministries, sectors, localities, institutions, organizations in the implementation, mainstreaming, oversight, monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development goals.

d) Preparing and issuing specific indicators and a roadmap for the implementation of sustainable development goals until 2030; preparing and issuing a system of statistical indicators for measuring sustainable development, a mechanism for data collection for overseeing, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Viet Nam's sustainable development goals; conducting research and developing innovative tools for data collection and dissemination; and strengthening the capacity of statistical personnel in order to ensure effective oversight, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of sustainable development goals.

e) Integrating sustainable development goals during the formulation of annual socio-economic development plans of the country, strategies, policies, master plans of ministries, sectors, localities, agencies. By 2020, Viet Nam's sustainable development goals will have been fully mainstreamed into the Socio-Economic Development Strategy for the 2021-2030 period, the Socio-Economic Development Plan for the 2021-2025 period and sectoral, local development master plans for the 2021-2030 period.

f) Developing human resources, particularly high quality human resources, for all sectors in order to serve the national development cause in line with the the sustainable development goals, with special focus on the contingent of leaders and policy makers.

- By 15 December of each year at the latest, ministries, branches, ministerial-level agencies, people's committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities should prepare their Annual Reports on the implementation of the sustainable development goals and the Action Plan and send to the Ministry of Planning and Investment for consolidation and submission to the Government and National Assembly. By 2020, an evaluation will have been conducted for the 2017-2020 period of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

- Preparing periodical reports on the implementation of the sustainable development goals for submission to the United Nations.

- Developing a database on the sustainable development goals.

2. Key tasks to be implemented during the 2021-2030 period

a) Deploy, in a comprehensive manner, all the tasks, measures of the National Action Plan to ensure the successful implementation of Viet Nam's sustainable development goals by 2030.

b) Make increased efforts in mobilizing and effectively utilizing all domestic and external resources to implement sustainable development goals, with particular focus on addressing bottlenecks and difficulties that constrain the implementation of the National Action Plan.

c) Complete the development of the database on sustainable development goals, the mechanism for data collection to support the oversight, monitoring and evaluation of the sustainable development goals; effectively operating the database; making public and sharing information on the implementation of sustainable development goals with relevant stakeholders in order to effectively tap on the database and use it for policy-making.

d) Make continued efforts to develop human resources, particularly high-quality human resources, for all sectors to support national development in line with the sustainable development goals, with special focus on the national leaders and policy makers.

e) Strengthen research on and application of science and technology, and technology transfer to support the implementation of sustainable development goals, with particular attention being given to environmental, clean and new energy technologies.

f) Make continued and effective efforts in overseeing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on implementation of the sustainable development goals. By 2025, a mid-term evaluation of the National Action Plan on the Implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda for the 2021-2030 period will be conducted. By 2030, a final evaluation will be conducted to assess the results from the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in combination with the evaluation of the implementation of the Viet Nam 2035, and to prepare for the formulation of sustainable development goals for the ensuing period.

3. Specific tasks for the implementation of the Viet Nam's sustainable development goals to 2030 are elaborated in Annex 1 that is issued together with this Decision.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

1. Increasing the entire society's awareness of and action for sustainable development and Viet Nam's sustainable development goals.

2. Mobilizing the participation of the entire political system, all ministries, 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 overseeing and giving social feedback on the implementation of sustainable development goals.

3. Mobilizing increased financial resources, domestic and external, to support the implementation of the National Action Plan:



a) Mobilizing increased public financial resources through improved effectiveness of the taxation system and tax policies; public expenditures savings; and renovating the management of public finances through improved transparency and openness.

b) Mobilizing resources from society to support the implementation of the 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 business communities and the private sector, in order to support achievement of the sustainable development goals.

c) Developing and issuing specific mechanisms, policies to support the mobilization of financial resources, particularly those from the private sector, for the implementation of the sustainable development goals.

4. Strengthening the leadership, guidance by various levels of authorities, government, and the coordination between leading agencies and collaborating 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 the sustainable development goals, in order to ensure the synergy and integration of the goals.

5. Enhancing efforts to combat corruption and waste; strengthening discipline; promoting openness and transparency in the allocation and utilization of State budget resources.

6. Enhancing international cooperation during the realization of the national sustainable development goals; actively participate in and undertake activities of sharing lessons/experiences and increasing the capacities to implement the sustainable development goals; ensure an active participation of and proactive coordination with the international community in resolving global and regional problems as well as overcoming other challenges to achievement of the sustainable development goals.

Mobilizing and making effective use of international assistance resources for the achievement of Viet Nam's sustainable development goals.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

1. Division of implementation responsibilities

a) Ministers, Heads of ministerial-level agencies, Heads of subordinate bodies of the Government, Chairmen of peoples' committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities are accountable to the Prime Minister for the implementation arrangement and achievements of the National Action Plan and the sustainable development goals to 2030.

b) The National Council on Sustainable Development and Competitiveness Enhancement will be responsible for advising the Prime Minister and the Government on leading and guiding the implementation of the National Action Plan and sustainable development goals to 2030; recommending measures, solutions, mechanisms to ensure effective coordination of activities between ministries, sectors, localities, mass and social organizations, business communities and citizens in order to effectively achieve the sustainable development goals and the National Action Plan.

c) The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) is responsible for leading and coordinating with concerned ministries, sectors, localities and relevant institutions and organizations to deploy the implementation of the National Action Plan, focusing on the following:

- Integrating the sustainable development goals during the formulation of the country's annual and five-year Socio-Economic Development Plans;

- Formulating the set of indicators and the roadmap for the implementation of Viet Nam's sustainable development goals during the course of 2018 at the latest to submit to the Prime Minister for approval;

- Preparing and issuing the system of statistical indicators for measuring sustainable development during the course of 2018, making sure that quantitative indicators will be developed. By 2020, MPI will have completed the development of the statistical database for the oversight, monitoring and evaluation of the sustainable development goals.

- Preparing and issuing guidelines on the integrating the sustainable development goals into socio-economic development plans, master plans of ministries, sectors, localities as well as guidelines on oversight, monitoring and evaluation of the sustainable development goals during the course of 2018 at the latest;

- Overseeing, evaluating and consolidating information on the implementation of the National Action Plan and preparing annual reports on the implementation of the sustainable development goals and the National Action Plan for submission to the Government and the National Assembly; and organizing the mid-term review and the final review on the implementation of the National Action Plan;

- Preparing reports on the implementation of sustainable development goals for submission to the United Nations. During 2018, prepare Viet Nam's National Voluntary Review and contribute to the global process of national voluntary reporting on the implementation of the sustainable development goals within the framework of the United Nations' High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

- Preparing plans for the mobilization of domestic and external financial resources, including resources from the society at large, private sector, official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other international sources; and allocating prioritized resources to the implementation of the sustainable development goals and the National Action Plan;

- Exploring the feasibility of and submitting to the Prime Minister a proposal on the establishment of the Sustainable Development Support Fund for the latter's consideration.

d) The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is responsible for leading and coordinating with MPI in submitting to competent authorities the estimated budgets and ensuring funding resources from the State budget for the implementation of the National Action Plan; and preparing policies to encourage various sectors of the economy, particularly the private sector, to participate and invest in the implementation of the sustainable development goals.

e) The Ministry of Information and Communication (MOIC), Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Viet Nam Television (VTV), Voice of Viet Nam (VOV) are responsible for undertaking information-communication- advocacy and education activities in order to improve the awareness of the society at large on sustainable development, the National Action Plan and the progress being made in the implementation of Viet Nam's sustainable development goals.

f) Other ministries, sectors, People's Committees of provinces and centrally managed cities are responsible for the following:



- Formulating and issuing Action Plans for the implementation of goals, targets, tasks assigned to them in accordance with this Decision during 2018 at the latest; being proactively coordinating with other ministries, sectors, inter-agency bodies in the implementation of the goals, targets, tasks respectively assigned.

- Mainstreaming the sustainable development goals in implementing annual socio-economic development strategies, policies, master plans, plans of respective sectors and localities;

- Coordinating with MPI to prepare the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development in sectors/fields respectively assigned and to develop the database for the oversight, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the sustainable development goals.

- Undertaking information - communication - advocacy activities in order to increase the awareness of cadres, public servants, civil servants of the sustainable development and the National Action Plan;

- Monitoring, evaluating the implementation of the sustainable development goals as respectively assigned leading and coordinating; preparing reports on the implementation of the sustainable development goals assigned to lead, for submission to MPI for consolidation and reporting to the Government, the National Assembly and the United Nations.

g) Viet Nam Fatherland Front (VNFF), socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, non-governmental organizations, business communities will take a proactive role in the implementation of the sustainable development goals and the National Action Plan in line with their respective functions, roles, fields of activity and with the respective assignments in the National Action Plan; and reporting results to MPI for consolidation and submission to the Prime Minister and the National Assembly.

h) Assignment of ministries, sectors to lead the implementation of specific targets and tasks:

- The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) is responsible for leading on targets: 1.1, 1.2, 4.3.b, 4.4, 4.5.b, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.7.c, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 10.1, 10.3, 10.4.a and 16.2.a;

- The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MONRE) is responsible for leading on targets: 3.8.a, 6.1.d, 6.3.b, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 12.2.a, 12.4.b, 12.5.a, 13.1.a, 13.3.a, 14.1, 14.3, 15.1, 15.5, 15.6, and 15.8;

- The Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for leading on targets: 2.1.a, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3.a, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8.c, 3.9, and 5.6;

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) is responsible for leading on targets: 2.3.b, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.4, 9.2, 9.3.b, 10.5.b, 12.1, 12.2.b, 12.3.b, 12.4.a, 17.1, and 17.2;

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is responsible for leading on targets: 1.4, 2.1.b, 2.3.a, 2.4, 2.5, 6.1.b, 11.5, 11.10, 12.3.a, 13.3.c, 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, and 15.7;

- The Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) is responsible for leading on targets: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.a, 4.5.a, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, and 13.3.b;

- The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) is responsible for leading on targets: 5.7.b, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 11.8, 12.7.b, 13.2.a, 17.3, 17.4, and 17.5;
- The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is responsible for leading the implementation of objectives 6.1.c, 6.3.c, 10.4.b, 12.7.a, and 12.9;
- The Ministry of Transport and Communications (MOTC) is responsible for leading on targets: 3.5.b, 9.1, 11.2, and 13.2.b;
- The Ministry of Construction (MOC) is responsible for leading on targets: 6.1.a, 6.2, 6.3.a, 11.1, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.9, 12.5.b, 13.1.b, and 13.2.c;
- The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST) is responsible for leading on targets: 3.3.b, 5.3, 8.9, and 11.4;
- The Ministry of Information and Communication (MOIC) is responsible for leading on targets: 5.8, 9.5, and 12.8;
- The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) is responsible for leading on targets: 1.3.a, 5.7.a, 16.3, 16.6, 16.7.a, 16.8, and 16.9;
- The Ministry of Public Security (MOPS) is responsible for leading on targets: 3.5.c, 10.6, 16.1, 16.2.b, and 16.4;
- The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) is responsible for leading on targets: 9.4;
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) is responsible for leading on targets: 5.5, 10.2, and 16.5.b;
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is responsible for leading on targets: 10.5.a;
- Viet Nam State Bank (VNSB) is responsible for leading on targets: 8.10, 9.3.a, and 10.5.c;
- The Government's Inspection Office (GIO) is responsible for leading on targets: 16.5.a;
- Viet Nam Fatherland Front (VNFF) is responsible for leading on targets: 1.3.b, 3.8.b, 16.5.c, and 16.7.b;
- Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) is responsible for leading on targets: 12.6, 16.5.d; and
- The National Committee for Traffic Safety (NCTS) is responsible for leading on targets: 3.5.a.

The specific tasks for achievement of the targets are listed in the attached Annex 1.

i. In addition to the tasks respectively assigned to lead, ministries, sectors, institutions, organizations, the People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities will be expected to take a proactive part in delivery of relevant goals/objectives in accordance with this Decision.



2. Oversight, evaluation and reporting

a) The Ministry of Planning and Investment will play the lead role and work in coordination with other ministries, sectors, localities, institutions and organizations in:

- Overseeing, monitoring and evaluating results from the implementation of the sustainable development goals and the National Action Plan; and preparing reports on achievement of the sustainable development goals for submission to the Government, the National Assembly and the United Nations as/if required.

- Preparing and issuing guidelines, specific regulations on oversight, monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements for the implementation of the sustainable development goals.

b) Based on the tasks respectively assigned, ministries, sectors, localities and other relevant institutions will prepare reports on achievement of the sustainable development goals as provided for, in parallel with the preparation of Socio-Economic Development Plans, for submission to the Ministry of Planning and Investment for consolidation and reporting to the Prime Minister, the Government and the United Nations.

c) During the implementation of the National Action Plan, the Ministry of Planning and Investment will regularly oversee, monitor the implementation of the sustainable development goals and, in a timely manner, address emerging issues/problems and report them to the Government for consideration.

d) The preparation of progress reports on the implementation of the sustainable development goals will require a broad participation of all relevant stakeholders, including socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, other national and international organizations.

3. Funding for the implementation of the National Action Plan

a) Funding sources for the implementation of the National Action Plan will consist of the following: State budget, investments from businesses, the private sector, local communities and external resources which include official development assistance (ODA), foreign direct investment (FDI) and other resources.

b) Funding resources from the State budget for the implementation of the National Action Plan will be allocated in the annual estimated budgets of ministries, sectors, institutions, organizations and localities in line with existing provisions of the State budget and be integrated in the budgets for the implementation of Five-Year and Annual Socio-Economic Development Plans as well as integrated in national targeted programmes and other relevant programmes and projects. Funding resources for the implementation of the National Action Plan that use relevant State Financial Funds will follow existing legal provisions.

The Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance will, on an annual basis, be responsible for reconciling and allocating such funding resources in accordance with existing provisions of the State budget, in order to ensure a successful implementation of the sustainable development goals and the National Action Plan.

c) The State will give priority and allocate adequate funding resources from the central and local budgets to support the implementation of the National Action Plan. On an annual basis, an amount will be allocated from the State budget to support the collection of data, the preparation of progress reports on the implementation of national sustainable development goals and targets.

d) The State will create a legal basis, adopt mechanisms, policies for the mobilization of resources from society, particularly investments from the private sector, for the implementation of the National Action Plan and achievement of the sustainable development goals; encourage businesses, social organizations to be proactive in developing and implementing initiatives in order to ensure an effective realization of the sustainable development goals.

e) A Sustainable Development Support Fund will be set up in order to mobilize domestic and external funding resources for achievement of the sustainable development goals.

f) Based on the National Action Plan, ministries, sectors, localities, socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations and relevant institutions will, in line with respective functions and tasks, be assigned to prepare proposals, projects, budget estimates from their integrated annual budget plans and submit these to competent authorities to be approved and serve as the basis for determining and allocating funding resources in accordance with existing provisions of the State budget.

PRIME MINISTER

Signed

Nguyen Xuan Phuc

Annex 1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, TASKS AND DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

(Issued together with Prime Minister's Decision No 622/QĐ-TTg dated 10th May 2017)

TASKS	DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES
Goal 1: End all forms of poverty everywhere (4)	
Target 1.1: By 2020, eliminate extreme poverty for all citizens everywhere, using the poverty line with per capita income below USD 1.25/day in Purchasing Power Parity (in 2005 constant price); by 2030, reduce poverty at least by a half, using the national multi-dimensional poverty criteria (International targets 1.1 and 1.2) -	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to effectively implement the National Targeted Programme on Sustainable Poverty Reduction for the 2016-2020 period; ensure that the objectives set out for the Programme will be achieved, with a particular focus on sustainable poverty reduction for vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, and women and children. - Make continued efforts to review, amend, improving poverty reduction policies, particularly policies for ethnic minority groups; gradually move towards providing conditional support linked to target groups, locations and beneficiary time-bound targets in order to encourage the poor to take an active, proactive part in the program. - Improve the livelihoods and the quality of life in poor communities, ensuring that the per capita income of poor households across the country will, by 2020, increase by 1.5 times compared to that of 2015 (by 2 times for poor households in poor districts/communes, especially disadvantaged villages/hamlets, and poor households of ethnic minority groups). - Synchronously and effectively implement poverty reduction policies, mechanisms in order to improve living conditions of the poor and their access to basic social services. Formulate and effectively carry out appropriate pro-poor, gender-sensitive strategies and policies in order to reduce poverty, achieve gender equality and increase resources for sustainable poverty reduction efforts (International target 1.b). - Make focused investments in developing socio-economic infrastructures in poor districts/communes and especially disadvantaged villages/hamlets based on new countryside criteria, prioritizing basic infrastructures, such as roads, schools, medical stations, small-scale irrigation works and clean water supply. - Mainstream gender and child elements in poverty reduction policies. - Develop a database system for monitoring multi-dimensional poverty, taking into account performance by gender, age groups and geographical location. - Make increased efforts to oversee, monitor implementation of participatory poverty reduction policies. - Effectively mobilize, utilize and oversee the use of all domestic and external resources for poverty reduction programmes and policies (International target 1.a). 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MPI, MOF, MOIC, MOH, MOET, MOTI, MOTC, MOC, CEMA, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of Provinces and Centrally-Managed Cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance the oversight by socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, and local communities over the enforcement of legislation and the handling of violations. 	<p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MARD, MPI, MOF, MOIC, MOH, MOET, MOTI, MOTC, MOC, VNSB, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 1.4: By 2030, improve the resilience of the poor and the vulnerable and, at the same time, reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme weather events and other economic, social, environmental shocks and disasters (International target 1.5).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise, amend, and improve current policies in order to improve the resilience of the poor and the vulnerable in face of extreme weather events and natural disasters. - Mainstream poverty eradication within climate change response policies, natural disaster preparedness and prevention policies and other relevant policies. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MPI, MOF, MOJ, MOH, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 2: Eliminate hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agricultural development (5)</p>	
<p>Target 2.1: By 2030, eliminate hunger and ensure access by all citizens, particularly the poor and the vulnerable including the elderly and infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food throughout the year (International target 2.1).</p>	
<p>a.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to effectively implement the National Food Safety Strategy for 2011-2020 and Vision to 2030. - Improve mechanisms of inter-agency coordination to deliver solutions to improve nutrition. - Study the feasibility and formulate programmes, projects and dedicated interventions in order to improve nutrition, physical fitness and peoples' physical condition in keeping with the conditions of various regions/areas, with particular attention paid to poor regions, disadvantaged regions, ethnic minority regions and other vulnerable groups. 	<p>Lead agency: MOH</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOLISA, MOTI, MPI, MOF, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>b.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage businesses to invest in the production and supply of specific nutritional products in support of poor/ disadvantaged regions, ethnic minority regions, pregnant women, children under 5, children with special circumstances and the elderly. - Diversify the production, processing and utilization of locally available foods. Develop vegetable garden - fish pond - animal shed eco-systems, and ensure the production, distribution and use of safe foods. - Strengthen the capacity and scientific research on nutrition and food. Encourage research & development (R & D) and technology transfer on the selection and creation of new breeds and crops with improved nutritional content; conduct research on the production and processing of supplementary foods, micro nutrients, nutritional products and specific nutrients for target groups. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOTI, MOH, MOLISA, MPI, MOF, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



Target 2.2: By 2030, reduce all forms of malnutrition and meet the nutritional needs for all target groups who are children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers and elderly people (**International target 2.2**)

- Formulate and effectively implement nutrition policies, paying attention to mainstreaming of nutritional issues relating to children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers and elderly people; take due care to address nutritional issues in ethnic minority communities ; prepare and implement a nutrition strategy for 2021-2030.
- Document successful community-based nutrition models and interventions for replication in those regions which have a high rate of malnourished children, particularly where it results in stunting.
- Improve information sharing communications and advocacy on nutrition among mothers, children through the general educational system, the public health system and mass media.
- Consolidate nutrition surveillance system at community and health facility level; prepare a plan to meet nutritional needs in a timely manner in emergency situations.
- Carry out specific interventions in order to improve nutrition and improve the physical fitness and physical condition of people in mountainous, isolated and remote regions, ethnic minority communities and other vulnerable groups.
- Issue regulations on the production, trade and use of nutritional products for small children; increase food fortification; study and recommend policies on nutritional support in schools, first and foremost for children at kindergarten and primary school levels. Study and recommend policies on nutritional support for poor women and ethnic minority women during maternity.
- Mobilize the participation of businesses in the implementation of Scaling-Up Nutrition Initiatives in Viet Nam.

Lead agency: MOH

Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MARD, MOET, MOIC, MPI, MOF, CEMA, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 2.3: By 2030, increase by 1.5 times agricultural productivity and income of agricultural labour (**International target 2.3**).

a.

- Accelerate agricultural restructuring in order to increase added-value and ensuring sustainable development.
- Continue to revise and amend the suite of policies driving improvements in agricultural production
- Plan food production throughout the country on the basis of promoting regional comparative advantage, making an effective use of soil, water resources; pay due attention to strategic planning in major food producing regions - with large outputs of rice, maize, vegetables/beans, fruit trees, aquatic products and animal products - in order to ensure successful realization of national food security objectives.
- Select, produce and ensure full supply of highly productive, good quality plant, animal and aquatic species, particularly those that are resilient to unfavourable conditions, such as saline water inundation and drought, and genetically modified varieties, in order to meet production needs. Introduce new, high quality species into production, apply advanced farming techniques; and import high quality species.
- Develop production areas that are disease-free, apply high tech and advance techniques, and focus on application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); and develop garden, farm economies.
- Increase investment in rural infrastructures, research and promotion services; develop agricultural technologies and Gene Banks for plants and animals in order to improve agricultural production capacity (**International target 2.a**).

Lead agency: MARD

Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOJ, MOST, CEMA, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities



b.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct and prevent trade barriers, measures that distort world agricultural markets in keeping with the direction of set out in the Doha Development Round, including the removal of all forms of subsidy for agricultural exports and export measures that have similar effects (International target 2.b). 	<p>Lead agency: MOTI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOF, MPI, MOFA, MOJ</p>
<p>Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food/foodstuff production and apply resilient agricultural production modalities, increasing productivity and output, that help maintain eco-systems, and strengthen the capacity for adaptation to climate change and other disasters and progressively improve land and soil quality (International target 2.4).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build the capacity of forecasting, early-warning, proactively preventing, avoiding and mitigating natural disasters, and the capacity of responding to climate change. - Promoting measures for preventing and responding to, and mitigating the impacts of tidal waves, inundation, and saline infiltration as a result of sea level rise. - Promote the application of science, technology and technical advances in agricultural production and development with the aim of moving towards to clean agriculture, ecological and environmental protection and enhanced resilience. - Increase investment, provide technical assistance and transfer technology to agricultural production sub-sectors that have high value-added, in order to strongly accelerate labour restructuring and better meet the needs of modern and effective agriculture. - Increase the awareness of citizens, particularly of agricultural producers and businessmen, regarding sustainable agricultural production. - Develop and progressively phase in food/ foodstuffs markets and their derivative instruments/forms; make investments in improving the infrastructure and a labour force to support a better market information and forecasting system so as to provide timely information on the demand, supply and prices in domestic and world markets (International target 2.c). - Urgently implement policies and programmes to support of infrastructure development, agricultural production development, and irrigation linked to localities' socio-economic development efforts in the Mekong delta. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOIC, MOST, MOTI, VCCI, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals; promote access to genetic resources and a fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and relevant native knowledge in accordance with the country's international commitments (International target 2.5).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study, formulate and promote mechanisms for accessing genetic resources; implement experimental models on the sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, the impact on local communities pay attention to the benefits of communities.. - Formulate and implement a project on strengthening the capacity for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. - Deliver this protocol via the Formulate Crop and Plant Seed Bank that are well- are -managed at the national level. - Promote access to and an equitable distribution of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and relevant native knowledge in accordance with the country's international commitments. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOST, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



Goal 3: Ensure a healthy life and enhance welfare for all citizens of all age groups (9)

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce by a half the maternal mortality rate to below 45 per 100,000 live births; reduce the under-one child mortality rate to below 10 per 1,000 live births and the under-five child mortality rate to below 15 per 1,000 live births (**International targets 3.1 and 3.2**).

- Promote health information, -communications and advocacy, with a focus on direct communication at the household level through medical practitioners' village/ hamlet networks, to inform, increase the awareness and modify the behaviour of people, with an emphasis on ethnic minority communities, relating to the benefits of regular pregnancy checks and child delivery within healthcare facilities.
- Improve the capacity of medical staff at the commune and the village/hamlet level in preventing, diagnosing, treating obstetric complications and other common child diseases (e.g. pneumonia, diarrhea); prevent and deal with child injuries as a result of accidents. Provide continued training to mid-wives at the village/hamlet level for ethnic minority people in especially disadvantaged regions, in order to minimize the number of birth deliveries without the attendance by trained medical personnel.
- Replicate intervention models that are evaluated to be effective in reducing maternal and child mortality rates, e.g. "community-based referral" model, "continuous mother-newborn treatment from the family, the community to the medical facility" model, "safe homes, safe classrooms, safe communities for children" model.
- Increase investments in physical facilities and equipment, increase and improve human resources and provide further training in order to improve professional/technical capacities of medical staff specialized in obstetrics, pediatrics of district-level hospitals in disadvantaged regions, - and particularly ethnic minority regions.
- Strengthen the network of family planning services in order to reduce the incidence of unplanned pregnancies, unsafe/illegal abortions; deploy pre-natal screening checks in order to reduce the neo-natal malformation rate; increase the assessment of maternal mortality and progressively roll out new-born mortality checks.
- Enhance and expand vaccinations provision. Make focused investments in research and application of locally produced multivalent vaccines. Create enabling conditions for people to access new generation vaccines, ensure sustainable financing sources for the Expanded Vaccination Programme. Strengthen the capacity and implement appropriate policies in support of medical personnel involved in vaccinations.

Lead agency: MOH

Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOLISA, MOET, MOST, MOCST, MOIC, CEMA, political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 3.2: By 2030, end the of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria epidemics and neglected tropical diseases; and prevent and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases (**International target 3.3**).

- Continue to implement the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control until 2020 and Vision to 2030, the National Strategy on Tuberculosis Prevention and Control until 2020 and Vision to 2030, the National Strategy on Malaria Prevention and Elimination for 2011-2020 and Directions to 2030, and the National Strategy on Health Protection, the Health Care and Health Improvement for 2011-2020 and Vision to 2030 that have been approved.
- Carry out information, communications and advocacy activities on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis and neglected tropical diseases, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases in all places and for all target groups.

Lead agency: MOH

Coordinating agencies: MOPS, MOLISA, MOET, MOND, MOIC, CEMA, VTV, VOV, MOCST, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize resources and the participation of communities, citizens and social organizations during the implementation of information, communications and advocacy and awareness raising on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis and neglected tropical diseases, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. - Roll out professional and technical measures in order to minimize the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis and neglected tropical diseases, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. - Implement the country's commitments and effectively carry out international cooperation activities for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis and neglected tropical diseases, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. - Consolidate and improve the epidemics surveillance and warning system and be proactive in the prevention and control of epidemics. - Consolidate and expand the preventive medicine network in order to increase the effectiveness and quality of preventive activities, ensure proper capacity in forecasting and controlling the spread of communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and diseases related to the environment and lifestyles. - Strengthen national capacity in early-warning, mitigation and management of national health risks (International target 3.d). 	
<p>Target 3.3: By 2030, reduce by 20-25% the death rate before 70 years of age as a result of non-communicable diseases, through prevention and treatment measures as well as the promotion of mental health and well-being (International target 3.4).</p>	
<p>a.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate and roll out the Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control Programme in order to implement the National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases, Diabetes, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Asthma and Oother NCDs for the 2015-2025 period. - Undertake information, communication and advocacy at various levels of government, within sectors, with mass organizations and with citizens to ensure that laws, policies, guidelines, warnings on NCDs prevention and control are implemented. - Develop a strong system of preventive medicine, early detection, diagnosis, treatment and management of NCDs from the national to the commune levels throughout the country. Increase citizens' awareness of safe, healthy lifestyles in order to improve health and minimize exposure to NCDs. - Make increased efforts in detecting, treating and managing NCD patients in commune health facilities and communities in line with existing legislation, and ensure uninterrupted provision of management, monitoring and treatment services to patients. - Improve the effectiveness of activities being undertaken by the preventive medicine branch in controlling risk factors and pre-disease conditions in order to anticipate and control NCDs. 	<p>Lead agency: MOH</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOTI, MOET, MOCST, MOTC, MOC, MONRE, MOIC, MOJ, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidate the community -level medical examination, diagnosis and treatment in order to provide comprehensive, specialized, high-tech services for the diagnosis and treatment of NCD patients and, at the same time, to provide professional/technical support to lower levels, ensure early detection, effective treatment and continuous, long-term management of patients. - Make proactive efforts in mobilizing resources from society at large and assistance from international organizations. 	
<p>b.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage citizens to do more regular sport/physical exercise in order to prevent NCDs. By 2030, strive to have over 50% of the people doing regular sport/physical exercises. 	<p>Lead agency: MOCST</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOH, MOTI, MOET, MPI, MOTC, MOC, MONRE, MOIC, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 3.4: Increase efforts in preventing and treating the abuse of addictive substances, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol (International target 3.5).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate and implement a Programme/Strategy on prevention and treatment of abuse of addictive substances (including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol) for 2016-2020 and vision to 2030. - Improve information/data systems on the use and abuse of additive substances, which will clarify concepts on additive substances and harmful alcohols. - Strengthen information, communications and advocacy activities on the prevention of the abuse of additive substances and harmful alcoholic drinks. 	<p>Lead agency: MOH</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOTI, MOPS, MOND, MOET, MOLISA, MOCST, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 3.5: By 2030, continue to control and annually reduce traffic accidents based on three criteria: the number of accidents, the number of deaths and the number of injuries (International target 3.6).</p>	
<p>a.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement solutions to control traffic accidents as identified in the National Strategy on Road Traffic Order and Safety to 2020 and Vision to 2030, in order to control and gradually reduce the number of deaths and injuries as a result of road traffic accidents during the 2016-2020 period. 	<p>Lead agency: National Committee for Traffic Safety (NCTS)</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOH, MOET, MOTC, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>b.</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize resources for transport infrastructure development and utilize advanced technologies for controlling and managing the road system. - Make strong efforts in developing the public transport system, particularly in major cities. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOF, MPI, MOST, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
c.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake increased information, communication and advocacy activities on traffic safety, in parallel with efforts to address traffic safety violations and develop traffic participants' voluntary compliance with traffic regulations. - Improve the capacity, effectiveness and responsibility of law enforcement personnel in ensuring traffic order and safety. 	<p>Lead agency: MOPS</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOET, MOTC, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 3.6: By 2030, ensure universal access to reproductive and sexual healthcare services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into relevant national strategies, programmes (International target 3.7).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to effectively implement the National Strategy on Population and Reproductive Health 2011 –2020. - Consolidate the network of reproductive and sexual healthcare services; provide increased support at the commune level through various means, particularly in disadvantaged regions; raise the qualifications of commune-level medical personnel; prepare, issue preferential treatment policies; increasingly second qualified medical personnel to isolated, remote regions; improve the quality of reproductive healthcare/ consulting intervention models. - Give advice and issue policies to drastically reduce the premature birth rate for adolescents; improve the quality of pre-natal healthcare services in order to ensure pregnant women to have at least four pre-natal health checks. - Develop a roadmap to undertake research activities on the expansion of target beneficiaries of pregnancy/maternity allowances to rural women who give birth in accordance with population policies. - Enhance information communications and -advocacy on reproductive health, sexual health and family planning. Increase the awareness of young people to gradually reduce the unplanned pregnancy rate for adolescents. Ensure proper combination of mass media communication and face-to-face communication through local networks of population work collaborators; increase the use of modern communication tools within information, communication and advocacy activities. - Promote the role of communities in monitoring and overseeing the implementation of policies, laws, information, communications and -advocacy on reproductive health, sexual health and family planning. - Mainstream reproductive health priorities into relevant national strategies and programmes. 	<p>Lead agency: MOH</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOET, MOLISA, MOCST, MOIC, VTV, VOV, VWU, VCYU, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 3.7: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all citizens (International target 3.8).</p>	



- Continue to implement tasks, solutions set out in the National Strategy on Health Protection, Care and Improvement for People for the 2011-2020 period and Vision to 2030.
- Improve existing mechanisms, policies in order to ensure meaningful access by all citizens to essential healthcare services and to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines.
- Enhance information, communication and advocacy on medical insurance benefits and encourage citizens to apply for medical insurance.
- Develop a programme to ensure and improve the quality of medical diagnosis and treatment services; set up a management, certification and control system for the quality of diagnosis and treatment services at all levels.
- Develop the domestic pharmaceutical industry, ensure that local pharmaceutical production meets 80% local needs by 2020, and 90% of which is included in the national list of essential medicines and medicines to support national healthcare programmes.
- Increase national capacity of locally producers of vaccines, bio-medical products, with priority given to high tech pharmaceuticals, develop zones to produce pharmaceuticals and facilities to produce chemi-pharmaceutical materials, in order to ensure the availability of material sources for local production.
- Strengthen medicines price management and tighten medicines contracting practices. Reform, consolidate and improve the system of medicines production, circulation, distribution and supply; re-plan the network of drug distribution, wholesale, retail throughout the country. Tighten procedures for subscribing and selling medicines at drug counters, particularly at private counters, in order to ensure safe, reasonable use of medicines.
- Improve local manufacturing of medical equipment/machinery, beginning with common equipment/ machinery; gradually set up joint ventures to manufacture high-tech medical equipment/machinery; and ensure to meet at least 60% of common medical equipment/machinery for healthcare facilities is sourced locally.
- Significantly increase financial resources and ensure quality human resources for the health sector, in order to meet medical diagnosis and treatment needs of all citizens (**International target 3.c**).
- Mobilize greater international assistance for research and production of essential vaccines and medicines for treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases; create enabling conditions for all citizens to access essential vaccines and medicines in an affordable manner (**International target 3.b**).

Lead agency: MOH

Coordinating agencies: MOF, MPI, Viet Nam Social Insurance, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 3.8: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, soil pollution and contamination (**International target 3.9**).

a.

- Take measures to control pollution at source; closely oversee and ensure compliance with national environmental codes/ standards and legal provisions on the disposal of air, water and soil polluting waste.
- Improve the enforcement of legal provisions on control, inspection of the disposal of air, water and soil polluting waste and punish violations severely.

Lead agency: MONRE

Coordinating agencies: MOH, MOLISA, MARD, MOTI, MOC, MOTC, MOPS, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

b.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the role of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and its member associations, social organizations, communities in the implementation and enforcement of environmental protection legislation. 	<p>Lead agency: VNFF</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: Socio-political organizations, social and professional associations</p>
c.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a project on reducing the impacts of hazardous/toxic chemicals and of air, water, soil pollution on human health for 2021-2030. - Mobilize increased international assistance in order to improve monitoring, oversight and analytical capacity on the impacts of hazardous/toxic chemicals and environmental pollution on human health. - Enhance information, communications- and advocacy on the impacts of risks and improve guidance/ consultancy on the incidence of poisoning as a result of hazardous/toxic chemicals and air/water/soil pollution. - Step by step, develop a statistical reporting system for diseases, deaths as a result of the impacts of hazardous/toxic chemicals and environmental pollution. 	<p>Lead agency: MOH</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MOTI, MOC, MOTC, MPI, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 3.9: Strengthen the implementation of whose Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (International target 3.a).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to effectively implement the National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Tobacco Harm to 2020. - Improve legal documents and policies on prevention and control of harm from tobacco; issue and improve normative documents to guide the implementation and enforcement of the Law on Prevention and Control of Tobacco Harm. - Develop a roadmap for adjusting tobacco taxes and selling prices; control tobacco trading activities in parallel with the implementation of measures to change jobs for people working in the tobacco sector. - Enhance the implementation of information, communication and advocacy on prevention and control of tobacco harms. 	<p>Lead agency: MOH</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOTI, MOF, MOJ, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Goal 4: Ensure quality, equitable, comprehensive education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all citizens (8)	
Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary education and lower secondary education (International target 4.1).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to implement the National Education Development Strategy 2011-2020 effectively, and monitor implementation, making regular adjustments. - Adjust tuition policies for lower and upper secondary education, moving towards full abolition of tuition for these levels of education. - Mobilize and introduce effective mechanisms to support people in sending children of school age to schools, particularly children in isolated, remote regions and especially disadvantaged regions and ethnic minority children. Carry out inclusive education and special education for children with disabilities. 	<p>Lead agency: MOET</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOIA, MOLISA, CEMA, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effectively implement the Law on Vocational Education and the Strategy on Vocational Development 2011-2020, ensuring that all young people and adolescents, male as well as female, who have capacity are able to access appropriate vocational education services. - Increase the quality of vocational education institutions through renovating their management mechanisms, in the direction of linking education to labour markets. - Make increased efforts in implementing policies in support of social welfare beneficiaries, poor people, people in vulnerable circumstances, persons with disabilities so that they have enabling conditions to access vocational education services in accordance with their needs. - Promote businesses' social responsibility and increase their contributions to vocational education efforts through activities to improve the quality of vocational training, thereby meeting the needs for human resources of businesses, communities and society at large. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOET, MOIA, VCCI, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of workers who have relevant skills as required by labour markets, in order for them to have decent jobs and become business owners (International target 4.4).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review planning schemes, reformorganize the network of vocational education institutions, raise training quality in selected jobs to reach developed country quality standards in the ASEAN region initially, and the world progressively, and gradually develop a contingent of highly skilled workers. - Formulate and implement a scheme on renovating and improving the quality of vocational education. - Expand vocational training for rural workers, linking to local socio-economic development strategies/plans and the national New Rural Development and Sustainable Poverty Reduction Programmes and meeting the needs for agricultural restructuring. Continue to effectively implement the scheme on Vocational Training for Rural Labour to 2020. - Make widespread, effective use of market economy mechanisms and instruments to expand the need for trained labour, and adjust the structure of jobs/occupations to be trained; increase the quality of human resources and mobilize financial resources for human resource development. - Encourage the business sector to participate in formulating and implementing vocational training, evaluation, certification programmes in order to increase its practical value and provide training in accordance with the needs of society and labour markets. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, VCCI, Association of Young Businessmen, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 4.5: By 2030, ensure equal access to education and training and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, ethnic minority people and children in vulnerable situations (International target 4.5).</p>	
<p>a.</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate appropriate supportive policies for vulnerable groups to access education and training services. - Make increased efforts in and give priority to human resource training for ethnic minority regions and especially disadvantaged regions through appropriate forms/ modalities (continuing to implement the policy on enrollment in educational institutions; integrating the training of cadres/ personnel from ethnic minorities into the Scheme on training of grassroots-level cadres, training of medical personnel for commune-level health stations and the training components of the National Programmes on poverty reduction, hunger eradication, and agricultural/forestry promotion). 	<p>Lead agency: MOET</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MOIA, MPI, MOF, CEMA, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
b.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce appropriate supportive policies for vulnerable groups to access vocational training services. - Expand vocational education to social welfare beneficiaries, the poor, the near-poor; give attention to the training of people with disabilities. - Enhance the corporate social accountability of businesses in vocational training for children with difficult circumstances. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agency: MOET, MPI, MOF, VCCI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both male and female, achieve literacy and numeracy (International target 4.6).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to effectively implement the Scheme <i>Building a learning society 2012-2020</i> intervention. - Consolidate, sustainably develop community-based learning centres; step up implementation of measures to increase the quality of community-based learning centres; expand the scope of activities to villages, hamlets, settlement clusters; diversify educational content; strive to increase the number of effective community-based learning centres, and develop a “community-based learning centre” model in combination with effective commune-level cultural – sport centres. - Improve policies in support of learners who are social welfare beneficiaries, ethnic minority people and women by location, particularly in regions with especially disadvantaged socio-economic conditions. 	<p>Lead agency: MOET</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MOCST, MPI, MOF, CEMA, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire necessary knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development (International target 4.7).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to mainstream the concepts of sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles; alongside human rights, gender equality, violence prevention and control, global citizenship and respect for diversified cultures into teaching/learning programmes for all levels. - Renovate teaching/ learning programs and other modalities for mainstreaming the above into education programs at all levels. - Increase practical, situational content and apply modern, participatory teaching methods. - Increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teachers’ training in developing countries (International target 4.c). 	<p>Lead agency: MOET</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MOCST, MPI, MOJ, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Tartet 4.8: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive and provide a safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment for all (International target 4.a).	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review, improve and develop a system of criteria/ standards for educational infrastructures that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive, matching the United Nations' criteria/ standards. - Ensure that newly built educational facilities that are child friendly, including children with disabilities; at the same time, repair and upgrade education facilities currently in operation so that they can meet the required criteria. - Mainstream the oncept target of child-friendly educational facilities into the education strategy. - Mobilize resources from society for investments in the construction and upgrading of educational institutions. 	<p>Lead agency: MOET</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOLISA, MOC, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality; empower and create enabling opportunities for women and girls (8)</p>	
<p>Target 5.1: Minimize and gradually move towards ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls in all sectors/fields and everywhere (International target 5.1).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to implement the National Strategy on Gender Equality 2011-2020 and the Scheme on Preventing and responding to gender-based violence for 2016-2020program and Vision to 2030. - Formulate and implement interventions which supports the implementation of national objectives on gender equality (the Master PlanTargeted Program foron developing Ssocial Aprotection sytemReform 2016-2020). - Formulate information, communications and advocacy strategies, and programmes on the role of women and gender equality for 2017-2030 period. Include the prevention of domestic violence, and promotion of gender equality into the curricula of all education levels. - Review, revise, and amend legal provisions, policies that are discriminatory against women and girls. Formulate and implement policies, laws that promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls at all levels (International target 5.c). - Issue policies to strengthen the capacity of female workers, cadres, public servants and civil servants. - Increase oversight of the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality and the National Strategy on Gender Equality, giving particular attention to the mainstreaming of gender equality into normative legal documents. Evaluate the implementation of the Law on Gender Equality and recommend revisions, amendments that are suitable for changing social conditions. - Periodically review the country's international commitments relating to women, including the United Nations' Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Step up the implementation of all the long-pending recommendations made by the CEDAW Committee relating to differences in retirement age, imbalances in sex ratio at birth. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOJ, MOET, MOIA, VWU, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 5.2: Substantially reduce all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual exploitation and all other types of exploitation (International target 5.2).</p>	



- Improve legislation on preventing and combating human trafficking, domestic violence, violence against women and girls in the direction of issuing more stringent and deterrent-based decisions and applying timely, stronger penalties against acts of violation.
- Consolidate the operation of the community-based child protection system.
- Develop and put into operation a database to help oversee the implementation and enforcement of legislation on violence against women and girls, including trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of exploitation.
- Enhance information, communications and advocacy in order to improve public awareness of legislation to prevent and minimize violence against women and girls, including trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of exploitation. Formulate an information, communications and advocacy strategy on community-based prevention and control of violence and human trafficking until 2030.
- Mainstream zero tolerance knowledge of violence against women and girls, including trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of exploitation into educational programmes at all levels.
- Enhance the responsibilities, accountabilities of local government, and the police in handling cases of domestic violence.
- Give advice, guidance and assistance to women and girls on how to address problems of their own and their families and other relevant issues - which are potentially hidden aspects of violence, including trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of exploitation.
- Develop and roll-out a “city without violence against women and girls” model (for urban centres), a “countryside without violence against women and girls” model (for rural areas) and a “family without violence against women and girls” model (for all regions).
- Mobilize the entire society to build implement a movement preventing and controlling sexual abuse crime against women and girls.

Lead agency: MOLISA

Coordinating agencies: MOJ, MOET, MOPS, MOCST, MOIC, VTV, VOV, VWU, HCMCYU, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 5.3: Reduce and gradually move towards eliminating backward practices/customs such as child marriage, early marriage, forced marriage (**International target 5.3**)

- Formulate an information, communications and advocacy scheme/programme on abolishing backward practices/customs such child marriage, early marriage, forced marriage for 2016-2025.
- Increase information, communications and advocacy in order to improve public awareness of the harmful impacts, consequences, and implications of early (child) marriage and marriage with a person with the same bloodline and of forced marriage and forced divorce (in affected regions).
- Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions to prevent child marriage in order to help formulate a national programme that is fitted to conditions in affected regions and ethnic minority groups.

Lead agency: MOCST

Coordinating agencies: MOJ, MOET, MOLISA, MOPS, MOND, MOIC, VTV, VOV, VWU, HCMCYU, CEMA, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and put into operation an “exemplary mothers” model for girls, in order to eradicate child/ early marriage when they are not yet capable of practicing safe motherhood and ensuring the future of their children; a “family that I love” model for male and female adults in order to eradicate forced marriage, which has a high risk of leading to domestic violence. - Establish pre-marriage consulting, education facilities/ centres. 	
<p>Target 5.4: Ensure equality in domestic work and family care; recognize various forms of unpaid care and domestic work; improve the provision of public services, infrastructures, social protection policies, family support services, child care services (International target 5.4).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase public awareness of the role and importance of various forms of unpaid family care and domestic work; increase public awareness of the equal sharing of responsibility in each household. Increase information, communications and advocacy on the right to equality in providing various forms of unpaid care and domestic work among family members. - From 2020 onwards, study the codification of various forms of unpaid care and domestic work, recognize these activities as value-adding for society. - Develop and replicate an approach that ensures the principle “All male and female members of the family have the responsibility of sharing domestic work” as specified in Item 2, Article 18 of the Law on Gender Equality, in order to increase the opportunities for family members to be close to each other, help each other and save their health and time, thus enabling them to survive and develop together and harmoniously. - Develop and roll-out a “Dad’s caring hands” intervention (to increase the participation of men in sharing domestic work, and encourage men to take part in training classes on pre-natal care, child care/raising...) 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOCST, MOET, MOIC, VTV, VOV, VWU, HCMCYU, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full, effective participation in and equal opportunities for leadership at all policy-making levels in the political, economic and social life (International target 5.5).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate a scheme which promotes women’s equal participation in leadership positions at all policymaking levels. - Improve the current mechanism in selection, appointment, promotion of cadres at all levels with the objective of ensuring gender equality. - Carry out information, communication and advocacy work in order to increase awareness and change the behaviour of leaders, policymakers and the entire society with regards to gender equality and the role of women in politics. - Introduce requirements for and tracking of female cadres’ working within annual evaluations and reviews of agencies/institutions. - Recommend revisions, amendments to existing regulations on personnel planning, appointment, promotion, and training based on the principle of ensuring gender equality. Ensure non-discrimination in terms of ages between men and women in personnel planning, appointment, promotion, training/retraining, reassignment, retirement. - Promote “incubation of young female leaders” models in order to generate resources for women’s leadership. - Promote women to management, leadership positions of regional and international structures, organizations. - Develop networks linking female cadres together, promote potential female cadres, and organize coaching / mentoring activities between experienced female cadres and young female cadres. 	<p>Lead agency: MOIA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MOIC, VTV, VOV, VWU, HCMCYU, VCCI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to reproductive and sexual health services and reproductive rights as unanimously specified in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and outcome documents of their review conferences (**International target 5.6**).

- Continue to effectively promote and secure universal access to reproductive and sexual health services and reproductive rights as specified in the Action Plan of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and other relevant documents.
- Continue to effectively implement Viet Nam’s Population and Reproductive Health Strategy 2011 – 2020.
- Strengthen information, communications and advocacy work on reproductive health, sexual health and family planning. Increase the awareness of women and equip women, particularly women in the 15-49 age group, with knowledge relating to their right to exercise choice in sexual relations, in the utilization of contraceptive methods and reproductive health care.
- Broaden and improve the quality of education programmes on population, reproductive health, sexual health and family planning; give advice/ counselling, education on sex, in and outside schools, for male and female young people and adolescents.
- Improve the quality of counselling services on reproductive healthcare.

Lead agency: MOH
Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOET, MOLISA, MOCST, MOIC, VTV, VOV, VWU, HCMCYU, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 5.7: Ensure that all women, particularly poor women in rural areas and women from ethnic minority groups, have equal rights to economic resources and equal rights to use land and own other forms of property, inheritance, financial services and natural resources as provided for by national law (**International target 5.a**).

a.

- Review, recommend revisions, amendments to existing legal documents, policies in the direction of ensuring equality in access to economic resources.
- Improve the enforcement of policies, monitor the actual implementation of policies. Promote the role of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, socio-political organizations, social and Professional associations in overseeing policy/ law enforcement.
- Ensure proper coordination between ministries, sectors in the formulation and implementation of policies, laws to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls at all levels.

Lead agency: MOJ
Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MONRE, MARD, CEMA, VWU, VCCI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

b.

- Formulate and issue policies that create the conditions enabling women to access information and loans, for developing the household economy and supporting consumption.
- Formulate and issue policies that support women in developing small businesses and micro businesses and undertaking various forms of collective economy (cooperatives, cooperative groups, joint venture groups etc.) that are managed by women.

Lead agency: MPI
Coordinating agencies: MOF, MARD, MOTI, VNSB, VWU, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

c.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate training programmes on economic empowerment pathways for women, with particular attention paid to training on the application of information providing technologies (policies, laws, new technologies...) - Provide advanced job training, particularly in 8 sectors/occupations that offer potential for labour mobility in the ASEAN region. - Provide training on innovation and creativity, on skills to start up, launch and manage businesses for women; organize forums, workshops, discussions relating to Viet Nam's international commitments in various sectors, particularly new generation free trade agreements (FTAs). 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, VCCI, VWU, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 5.8: Promote the use of enabling technologies, particularly information and communication technologies (ICT), in order to promote the empowerment of women. Create enabling conditions for women to access and utilize ICTs (International target 5.b).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the capacity of women to access ICT. - Progressively introduce ICT to the working lives of farmers, in order to narrow the digital gap between urban and rural areas. - Formulate appropriate training programmes for women in rural and ethnic minority regions. - Promote initiatives that utilize the creative capacity of female students; promote the universal use of ICTs in general education. 	<p>Lead agency: MOIC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, VTV, VOV, VWU, VCCI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 6: Ensure the full supply of and sustainably manage water resources and hygienic systems for all citizens (6)</p>	
<p>Target 6.1: By 2030, ensure full and equitable access to safe and affordable water for all citizens (International target 6.1).</p>	
<p>a.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare a new Law on Water Supply and related normative legal documents. - Issue regulations on unit costs, technical-economic norms for clean water production and supply process for urban and industrial areas, regulations on technical-economic norms for developing unit costs for the management, operation of water supply projects for urban and industrial areas. - Research, transfer processing technologies for clean water and saline water. - Survey, review, establish an inventory of important water sources for effective protection, exploitation and utilization. - Strengthen information, communications and advocacy in order to improve public awareness of the needs for protection, responsible utilization of clean water. - Step up the socialization of activities on water sources protection, management, development and supply of clean water in urban and industrial areas. Improve the environment and policies to facilitate investments in clean water production and supply in urban and industrial areas. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOF, MARD, MOH, MOLISA, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>b.</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate water supply mechanisms and policies in rural areas in order to ensure that people will have adequate, equal access to safe drinking water and domestic water. - Issue regulations on: unit costs, technical/ economic norms for the production, supply of clean water in rural areas; capacity conditions for investing in, managing, operating water supply projects in rural areas; technical/-economic norms for developing unit costs for management, operation of water supply projects in rural areas. - Research, transfer processing technologies for clean water and saline water. - Formulate preferential mechanisms to support poor regions, poor people, especially disadvantaged regions, drought-prone regions, coastal and island regions in accessing domestic water services. - Step up the socialization of activities in protection, management, development of water sources and supply of clean water in rural areas. Improve the environment and policies to facilitate investments in clean water production and supply in rural areas. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOC, MONRE, MOF, MARD, MOH, MOLISA, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
c.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue pricing policies for clean water and appropriate tax policies for water resources, in order to ensure affordability for all citizens. 	<p>Lead agency: MOF</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MOH, MOC, People's Committees of provinces and centrally managed cities</p>
d.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue regulations on unit costs, technical-economic norms for water resources. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOH, MOC, People's Committees of provinces and centrally managed cities</p>
<p>Target 6.2: By 2030, ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation facilities and conditions for all citizens, with particular attention paid to the needs of women, girls, persons ope with disabilities and other vulnerable groups; end open-air defecation practices; 100% of households have hygienic toilets (International target 6.2).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a safe water supply plan and make investments in building, repairing, upgrading the water supply system. - Socialize investments in public toilet services. Adopt preferential mechanisms for businesses to make investments in clean water, sanitation, public toilet projects. - Improve public sanitation conditions in support of people with disabilities, women and children. - Support and strengthen the participation of social, community-based organizations in improving sanitation management (International target 6.b). 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MOH, CEMA, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<p>Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality and successfully control sources of pollution; end the use of hazardous chemicals in agricultural, industrial and aquatic production that pollutes water sources and degrades biodiversity; treat 100% of hazardous waste water; halve untreated urban waste water; increase the safe reuse of water (International target 6.3).</p>	
<p>a.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effectively implement the revised development directives on water drainage in urban and industrial areas until 2025 and vision until 2050. - Formulate and issue regulations, technical guidelines and technical standards/ codes for water drainage and waste water treatment. - Introduce criteria for land used for construction of centralized waste water treatment into planning schemes, plans for land utilization at all levels, beautification and development planning schemes for urban centres, concentrated population areas, industrial zones/clusters and export processing zones. - Prepare a planning scheme, gradually construct and operate centralized systems of waste water collection and treatment in urban areas (at Category IV and above). Incorporate urban beautification planning schemes, upgrading/improvement of waste water/rain water drainage systems, construction of centralized systems of waste water treatment within plans, programmes, projects on improvement and rehabilitation of ponds, lakes, canals, and river sections in urban, population areas. - Include water drainage planning responsive to climate change within urban planning schemes . responsive to climate change. Establish and manage an urban flooding map based on climate change scenarios, a forecasting map for areas prone to floodings, landslides and flash floods in provinces and centrally managed cities, coastal areas, mountainous regions. - Develop a roadmap, regulations for the implementation of water drainage service prices that are fitted to socio-economic conditions and sufficient for sustaining the operation and gradually offsetting the costs of investments in the construction of the drainage system, matched to the improvement of the drainage system over specified periods of time. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MPI, MOF, MOTI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>b.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen activities for inspection, oversight, prevention of environmental pollution, and apply strong sanctions for violations. - Apply automatic, uninterrupted monitoring regimes, and closely oversee waste water discharge in industrial zones/ clusters, export processing zones, and hospitals. - Socialize investments in the implementation of programmes, projects in improving, rehabilitating ponds, lakes, canals, rivers in urban centres, population areas, particularly projects that are components of the National targeted programme on pollution regulation treatment and environmental improvement. - Strengthen international cooperation in capacity building support for sectors, fields, programmes relating to water and sanitation, including water exploitation, desalination, water use efficiency, waste water treatment, recycling and reuse technologies (International target 6.3). 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MPI, MOF, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



c.	
- Modify, increase environmental protection fees relating to domestic waste water and industrial waste water in accordance with the levels of environmental pollution, in order to gradually offset the costs of domestic waste water processing and accelerate the socialization of investments in waste water processing.	Lead agency: MOF Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOTI, MOC
Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all fields/sectors and ensure a sustainable supply of clean water in order to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity. Ensure that water exploitation does not exceed the exploitation thresholds for rivers and exploitable reserves of water layers (International target 6.4).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure water supply for agriculture and aquaculture and other production and social activities. - Survey, prepare a plan for the protection, exploitation of existing surface water sources and underground water sources in each locality in order to have an accurate assessment of water resources and water reserves. - Prepare and implement a planning scheme for the protection of water resources and aquatic eco-systems, ensuring that the quality of water sources meets different needs for water supply. - Closely control surface water exploitation activities, underground water exploration, drilling and other activities that pollute water sources. Make increased efforts to protect water reserves. - Accelerate cooperation with international organizations in order to make the best use of international assistance, with particular attention paid to international cooperation in education, training and research on water resources. - Prepare, issue regulations on surface water and underground water exploitation quotas. Review sectoral development plans and modify those plans that are likely to deplete water reserves. - Undertake information, communications and advocacy in order to increase public awareness of the need for protection of water resources. - Issue preferential mechanisms for scientific research and technology transfer for clean water processing, water supply and water pollution treatment. Research on and increase the use of water saving technologies. 	Lead agency: MONRE Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOC, MOTI, MOST, MOET, MOIC, MPI, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities
Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management by river basin, including trans-boundary water sources, through international cooperation (International target 6.5).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote integrated management of water resources in water basins; link the planning of field/ sectoral development, especially fields/sectors that use large amounts of water, to the planning of water resources searchexploration and exploitation. - Make increased efforts in controlling the pollution of water sources, giving particular attention to controlling the pollution of river basins and pollution of transboundary water sources. - Prepare and implement a planning scheme for the protection of water resources and aquatic eco-systems, ensuring that the quality of water sources will meet different needs for water supply. 	Lead agency: MONRE Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOC, MOTI, MOFA, MPI, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closely control the construction and operation of hydropower plants in order to minimize negative impacts on the environment and livelihoods of people living in surrounding areas. - Increase the water resource management capacity and the coordination between ministries, sectors and localities. - Effectively implement the Law on Water Resources. - Enhance international cooperation in the exploitation and the sharing of benefits from water resources, first and foremost the cooperation with Mekong riparian countries. 	
<p>Target 6.6: By 2030, protect and restore water-related eco-systems (International target 6.6).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the protection of water resources and aquatic eco-systems - Prepare and implement a planning scheme for the protection of water resources and aquatic eco-systems. - Undertake synchronous measures for preventing and controlling the pollution of water sources and protecting the integrity of aquatic eco-systems, wetland areas, estuary areas and coastal areas. - Plan and strengthen the protection of designated national protective forests. - Promote the role of communities in the protection and rehabilitation of eco-systems. - Modify, amend the Law on Water Resources and related normative documents. - Enhance international cooperation on the conservation of water-related biodiversity - in terms of lessons learnt, sharing experiences and exchanging human resources. - Mobilize increased financial resources for the protection and rehabilitation of water-related eco-systems. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOC, MOTI, MOF, MPI, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 7: Ensure access to sustainable, reliable and affordable energy sources for all citizens (4)</p>	
<p>Target 7.1: By 2030, fundamentally 100% households have access to electricity; by 2025, fully 100% households have access to electricity; by 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (International target 7.1).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the Revised Power Master Plan VII in full effect. As and when needed, continue to review the Revised Power Master Plan VII setting out directions for more sustainable power development. - Develop a roadmap for the implementation of the National Strategy for Renewable Energy Development to 2030 and Vision to 2050. - Adopt flexible supportive policies, in keeping with the specific conditions of various localities, in order to make effective use of investments for poor people to access and utilize energy resources for production and daily life. - Give priority to the development of renewable energy, development of independent decentralized power systems in place of extending power grids to regions/areas which currently lack supply - to ensure effective use of energy, increase proportion of population with access to electricity and create opportunities for green development in these regions/areas. - Mobilize social organizations, particularly scientific-technological organizations, to participate in power initiatives; and oversee the implementation of the above plans and strategies. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOC, MOTC, MARD, MOF, MPI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



Target 7.2: By 2030, substantially increase the share of renewable energies in the total national consumption of primary energies, more specifically to reach 31% by 2020 and 32.3% by 2030 (**International target 7.2**).

- Implement the Revised Power Master Plan VII and the National Strategy for Renewable Energy Development to 2030 and Vision to 2050 effectively.
- Adopt market-based reforms in the power sector direction; step by step, develop and roll-out a renewable energy market; ensure the transparency of power prices by accurately calculating the full costs of power production.
- Mobilize increased financial resources, domestic and external, for the production of renewable energies; improve mechanisms and policies to encourage the private sector to invest in the production of renewable energies, adopt policies to create enabling conditions for all organizations, individuals to invest in renewable energy development, as consumers, producers and beneficiaries.
- Diversify primary fuel and energy sources for power production.
- Give priority to investments in and utilization of, renewable energies in power development, as a basis for building and promoting the development of the renewable energies market.
- Give preferential treatment to investment credit provided for by existing legal provisions on investment credit and export credit for development projects for the take-up of renewable energies.
- Enhance international cooperation in order to create enabling conditions for accessing renewable energy research and technology, including renewable energies, energy effectiveness, cleaner and advanced fossil fuel technology, and at the same time, promote investments in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology (**International target 7.a**).

Lead agency: MOTI

Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOC, MOTC, MARD, MOF, MPI, VCCI, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 7.3: By 2030, double the national rate of improvement in energy use efficiency. Reduce the rate of power utilization by 10% compared to the baseline scenario (**International target 7.3**).

- Prepare normative legal documents on energy sector cost norms for different sectors; and carry out energy accounting for all energy target users.
- Reform the power market in the direction of market-based mechanisms; accurately calculate power prices in line with the full costs, accordance with market-based mechanisms.
- Strengthen the coordination between ministries, sectors, fields in the oversight, evaluation of energy use efficiency by ministries, sectors and fields.
- Adopt and implement supportive policies for SMEs to access financial resources for investments in the implementation of energy use efficiency projects and cleaner production projects.
- Develop a system of updated information on energy use by sectors/businesses through the integration of selected criteria/indicators on energy use in Annual Business Surveys.

Lead agency: MOTI

Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOC, MOTC, MARD, MOF, MPI, MOST, VNSB, VCCI, VTV, VOV, Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (ASME), socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerate the application of scientific advances in power use; minimize power consumption; strive to reduce power consumption year by year. - Enhance information, communications and advocacy in order to improve public awareness of the need for economical and efficient energy use for productive and domestic activities. 	
<p>Target 7.4: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services to all citizens, particularly in less developed regions, isolated and remote regions, mountainous and island regions (International target 7.b).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the Programme on power supply in rural, mountainous, island regions 2013-2020 effectively. - Increase State budget investment in energy projects in rural, mountainous and island regions to contribute to socio-economic development, hunger eradication and poverty reduction in these regions. Give priority to the construction of new power plants for renewable energies in regions that do not yet have power grids. - Ensure that sufficient financial resources, domestic and external, are mobilized for the development of a power system that is strong enough to meet development needs, with attention paid to renewable energy. Increase investment in projects to improve the efficient use of renewable energies. - Increase the use of new and renewable energy sources to supply isolated, remote, mountainous, border and island regions. Develop management mechanisms for sustaining and developing power sources in these regions. - Step up scientific research efforts and application of new technologies, particularly in the search, exploration of oil, coal sources; reorganize scientific - technological research, training institutions in the direction of both centralizing them and specializing them; synchronously develop scientific-technological potentials, apply and adapt foreign technologies, with a view of moving towards creating new technologies in the national energy sector. - Deploy a “village with 100% renewable energy” initiative, in order to promote research, investments and application of renewable energies; develop the scientific-technological capacity through training efforts. - Strongly promote international cooperation in the energy sector; give priority to the development of cooperation with neighbouring countries (Laos, Cambodia, and China); efficiently use energy sources being exploited in foreign countries. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOC, MOTC, MARD, MOF, MPI, MOST, VNSB, VCCI, ASME, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 8: Ensure sustainable, inclusive, and sustained economic growth; and generate full, productive employment and decent work for all citizens (10)</p>	
<p>Target 8.1: Sustain per capita GDP growth rate of 4 - 4.5%/year and annual GDP growth rate of 5 - 6% on average (International target 8.1).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve institutions of the socialist-oriented market economy; ensure macroeconomic stability; mobilize and effectively utilize available resources. - Accelerate economic restructuring linked to the transformation of the growth model, increase the effectiveness, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy; strongly develop the service sector, particularly activities with high added-value, large potentials and strong competitiveness; develop a system of physical and urban infrastructures; improve the quality of human resources and increase scientific-technological capacity. - Pursue effective international integration in order to increasingly attract and effectively utilize international support relating to trade and participate in high value-added global production chains (International target 8.a). 	<p>Lead agency: MPI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOC, MOTC, MARD, MOF, MOST, MOLISA, VNSB, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<p>Target 8.4: By 2030, increase the efficiency of resource use in production and consumption, minimize the impacts of economic growth on environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable production and consumption of Viet Nam (International target 8.4).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop, improve the framework of laws and policies in order to implement sustainable production and consumption; - Urgently issue a Law on Planning. Review, amend planning schemes for productive sectors, and gradually limit those sectors that emit large amounts of waste, cause pollution and degrade the environment. - Practice the reduction, recycling and reuse of waste materials. Improve management processes, apply and move towards the use of clean technologies, reuse and recycle waste, minimize waste discharge and environmental pollution. - Increase the use of renewable raw materials, supplies and energy, environmentally-friendly products; ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem at all stages of the product lifecycle. - Enhance information, communications and advocacy in order to increase public awareness of sustainable consumption; develop environmentally-friendly product and service supply chains; change production and consumption behaviours; promote green and sustainable lifestyles with the direction of minimizing consumption, recycling, and reusing waste. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MONRE, MOF, MOJ, MARD, MOC, MOCT, MOIC, VCCI, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all men and women, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and ensure equal pay for work of equal value (International target 8.5).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the legal system, ensure the effective implementation of the Employment Law enacted in 2013 effectively. - Prepare and implement a targeted programme on job training and labour safety and hygiene 2016-2020; and Viet Nam employment strategy 2021-2030. - Develop data/ information system on labour and employment markets for each locality and for the entire country. - Mobilize increased resources in order to increase capital resources for the National Employment Support Fund; provide increased support to vocational training, and information on labour and service markets, particularly in rural areas. - Create an enabling environment for businesses, particularly businesses in rural areas, to make investments in production and business sectors in order to generate employment/jobs. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOET, MOC, MOTC, MARD, MOTI, MOJ, VNGCLU, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 8.6: By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of young people not in employment, education or training; make proactive efforts in effectively implementing ILO's Global Jobs Pact (International targets 8.6 and 8.b).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to effectively implement the National Vocational Training Strategy for 2011-2020. - Prepare and implement a scheme to support young people to establish careers and startup businesses. - Make investment in infrastructure service for labour markets, preferential credit for young people, particularly young people in rural areas, to borrow for job/employment generation. - Expand consultancy modalities, develop capacities and improve the effectiveness of job/employment service centres for young people. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOET, MARD, MOF, VNSB, MOTI, VNGCLU, HCMCYU, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create an enabling environment for businesses, particularly businesses in rural areas, to make investments in production, business sectors, in order to generate jobs/employment, particularly jobs/employment for young people. - Establish close relationships between job/employment training and the labour market at various levels (national, regional, provincial, district, commune levels) in order to ensure that activities of the job/employment training system are geared towards meeting the needs of local socio-economic development plans, of employers and generate jobs/employment. 	
<p>Target 8.7: Take timely and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and prevent and abolish child labour in all its forms (International target 8.7).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve normative legal documents on labour, employment, children in order to effectively prevent and address acts of forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery and child labour in all its forms. - Strengthen information, communications and advocacy on laws and policies governing child labour, human trafficking and modern slavery, forced labour. - Mobilize the participation of socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Viet Nam Women’s Union in undertaking information, communications and advocacy and increase public awareness on the above. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOPS, MOND, MOIC, MOJ, VNGCLU, VTV, VOV, VWU, HCMCYU, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, particularly female migrant workers and workers in the informal sector (International target 8.8).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue normative documents to support the implementation and enforcement of the Law on Labour Safety and Hygiene (2015); increase the effectiveness of legislation and oversee the enforcement of legislation on labour safety and hygiene. - Implement the National Programme on labour safety and hygiene for 2016-2020; prepare and implement a project on improving labour safety and hygiene. - Study and recommend revisions and amendments to the Law on Labour Safety and Hygiene, with particular attention paid to labour safety of migrantfree labors and especially female workers in the informal sector. Prepare and implement policies on labour safety for free labors and female workers in the informal sector rs. - Implement a system of statistical reporting on cases and number of deaths, injuries as a result of labour accidents. - Enhance information, communication and advocacy to businesses and increase business owners’ and employers’ awareness of the need for ensuring labour safety for workers. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOJ, MOPS, VNGCLU, VWU, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 8.9: By 2030, develop sustainable tourism, creates jobs and turns out products/ services that are competitive with countries in the region and the world; and promote local cultures and products (International target 8.9).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that a strategic environmental assessment is prepared, implemented and overseen during the formulation and implementation of sustainable tourist development strategies, and planningof . (International target 12.b). - Promote the inclusion of social organizations, individuals and communities in the oversight and evaluation of sustainable tourist development strategies and planning schemes. 	<p>Lead agency: MOCST</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan, invest in the development of tourist products based on the key strengths and attractiveness of tourist resources; give priority to the development of sea and island tourism, cultural tourism and ecological tourism; step by step, develop a system of national tourist zones/ lines/ sites, local tourist zones/ lines/ sites and tourist urban centres. - Develop a high quality, unique, diverse and high value-added tourist “offer” products to meet the needs of domestic and international tourists; develop “green” tourist products, taking into account natural characteristics and local cultures. - Bring into full play the diverse strengths, Viet Nam, and promote the linkages between regions, areas, localities, moving towards developing unique area-specific tourist products. - Improve tourist promotion/ advertising in a professional manner, aiming at targeted markets and focusing on tourist products and tourist branding; Viet Nam as a destination attach tourism promotion with the dissemination of the nation’s images; - Give due attention to developing the national tourist offer based on the promotion of diverse regional and local tourist brands and distinct services and products; give due attention to developing tourist brands that are highly competitive regionally and internationally. - Improve coordination between sectors, levels and localities in the development, promotion of tourist brands in order to ensure consistency and quality across the board. - Promote the role of local governments and communities in developing and promoting local cultures and tourist products, thus helping to create jobs/employment, generate income and reduce poverty. 	<p>Coordinating agencies: MOIC, MPI, MOF, MONRE, MOPS, MOND, MOTC, MOC, VCCI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to financial, banking and insurance services for all citizens (International target 8.10).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve legal provisions governing the organization, operation of micro finance programmes, projects. - Accelerate the restructuring, modernization of the financial/ banking system in order to improve the capacity of domestic financial institutions and to encourage and expand access to financial, banking and insurance services for all citizens. - Fundamentally, thoroughly and comprehensively restructure the system of lending organizations, to ensure modernization of these organizations, reducing risk, improving sustainability and effectiveness, and, at the same time, diversification of ownership, scopes and types. This with the objective of making the system highly competitive and adopt advanced technology and strong governance - in keeping with international practices, norms and standards. - Modernize the technological systems of commercial banks in order to create enabling conditions for delivering new and improved banking services and, at the same time, bringing effective support to banking governance. - Give continued priority to and expand the network of branches and transaction points in rural, isolated and remote regions; make active efforts to open branches and join international and regional financial markets; strongly develop electronic distribution channels in order to improve customers’ access to banking services. 	<p>Lead agency: VNSB</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, Viet Nam Social Insurance (VNSI), People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamentally address existing shortcomings, weaknesses, bad debts of the Viet Nam Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (Agribank), aiming at the equitization of Agribank after 2016. - Increase the quality of banks' asset base, control the quality of credit and reduce bad debt. Make continued efforts to ensure credit organizations' financial status remains healthy. - Renovate the banking governance system in keeping with advanced international practices, norms, standards, with special attention paid to modernizing risk management and improving the effectiveness of the internal control and audit systems. - Strengthen institutional capacities and financial mechanisms in order to allow the Viet Nam Assets Management Company (VAMC) to have sufficient authority to address bad debt and contribute to the implementation of capacity building objectives of credit organizations. 	
<p>Goal 9: Build highly resilient infrastructure; promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization; and promote renovation (5)</p>	
<p>Target 9.1: Develop a synchronous, quality, reliable, resilient and sustainable system of transportation infrastructure, including inter-regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support socio-economic development and improve human well-being, with a focus on equitable and affordable access for all citizens (International target 9.1).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the quality of formulation and implementation of master plan for transport infrastructure development. - Develop a synchronous, modern system of transport infrastructures in order to create a complete, smooth and inter-connected network between transport modes, between regions, between urban areas and rural areas throughout the country. - Develop an urban transport infrastructure and public transport system fitted to the development level; sustain, consolidate, upgrade the existing transport network in order for it to meet the required technical requirements and standards. - Give due importance to maintenance work, apply advanced technologies, ensure the effectiveness and sustainability in the exploitation of the existing transport infrastructures. - Improve transport capacities and ensure smooth, safe communications. - Fundamentally overcome traffic jams and flooding in major urban centres. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOC, MPI, MOF, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 9.2: By 2030, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization; upgrade industrial infrastructures and supportive industries with a view to ensure that these are sustainable, improve resources use efficiency and promote the application of clean, environmentally-sound technologies and production processes; substantially increase the share of employment and GDP of the industrial sector (International targets 9.2 and 9.4).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure sustainable industrial growth and develop a "green" industrial sector. - Step by step, modify the industrial growth model from one that is based on quantity of inputs to one that is based on productivity, quality and efficiency; accelerate the development of industrial sub-sectors and products that have high value-added and strong export values; and link industrial production to the development of industrial services. - Carry out industrial restructuring, bearing in mind the need for industrial modernization; give priority to the development and transfer of technologies to sub-sectors with competitive advantages. Influence the spatial distribution of industry in order to promote strong linkages between sub-sectors, regions, localities and enable deeper participation in global value chains. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MONRE, MOST, MOLISA, MOTC, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make focused efforts in developing supportive industries, particularly the group of mechanical, chemical, electronic, telecommunication products, to support national industrial production and, at the same time, to take part in global production networks. - Increase the application of new technologies, modern technologies in order to create technological breakthroughs in production of key industries and supportive industries. - Prepare and issue technical and environmental standards/ codes, and widely apply clean production processes. 	
<p>Target 9.3: Improve the access by businesses and enterprises, particularly SMEs, to affordable banking services, including credit services; increase their integration into markets and value chains (International target 9.3).</p>	
<p>a.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and renovate loan credit processes in the direction of simplifying borrowing procedures, ensuring the safety of loans and complying with legal provisions; improve appraisal capacity in order to reduce the lead time for taking lending decisions and creating enabling conditions for businesses to access credit. - Ensure the coordination between various agencies/institutions in order to facilitate lending at reasonable interest rates, encourage the diversification of banking products/ services, thereby improving access by businesses. - Implement effectively programmes to establishing linkages between businesses and banks. Give priority to making focused investments in SMEs. Provide support to R&D activities and technology transfer. - Improve banks' credit supply capacities and businesses' absorptive capacities, with regards to green lending and banking services. 	<p>Lead agency: VNSB</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MIA, MOLISA, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>b.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist businesses to access to international markets through participation global in value chains. - Improve the support capacity of business organizations and product sector associations in value chains in providing support to SMEs 	<p>Lead agency: MOTI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, ASME</p>
<p>Target 9.4: Enhance scientific research and improve technological capacity of industrial sub-sectors; encourage innovation and invention; by 2030, substantially increase the number of R & D workers; and increase R & D spending (International target 9.5).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise and amend mechanisms and policies to strongly encourage activities in scientific research, technological development, and technological renovation of businesses in order to increase the supply and demand of technologies. - Increase investment in science and technology; accelerate R & D activities in order to be able to undertake research, design and manufacture of selected high-tech products. - Increase the application of new and modern technologies in order to create production breakthroughs in key, cutting-edge, prioritized industries. 	<p>Lead agency: MOST</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOTI, MONRE, MOTC, MOC, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make focused investments in the construction of selected scientific/ technological research institutions which are capable of mastering new technologies and supporting the development of prioritized industrial sub-sectors/ fields. - Apply an advanced system of technical standards and codes; implement pricing policies for energy, natural resources, labour and other key production costs, so encouraging businesses to renovate technologies. - Establish and develop a contingent of science/ technology personnel, particularly a group of leading experts who have professional and technical qualifications similar to those in advanced countries in the region, who possess sufficient research, absorption and transfer capacities capable of recommending scientific/ technological solutions to basic issues in national development. 	
<p>Target 9.5: By 2030, ensure that ICT infrastructures are developed in all territorial regions of the country, particularly in isolated, remote, border, mountainous and island regions. Ensure that 100% of households have access to the ICT systems (International target 9.c).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make investments in the development of ICT technology infrastructures for isolated, remote, mountainous and island regions. - Provide support to poor households, near-poor households by creating necessary conditions for them to access ICT infrastructures. 	<p>Lead agency: MOIC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, CEMA, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 10: Reduce social inequalities (6)</p>	
<p>Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average (International target 10.1).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare and implement dedicated policies and improve social protection policies for the poorest 40% population group, including employment generation, job training, agricultural, forestry, aquaculture extension and promotion services, and access to preferential credit schemes. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MARD, MOTI, CEMA, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Objective 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the political, economic and political inclusion of all citizens, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, economic status or other conditions (International target 10.2).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare and issue policies that encourage the inclusion of all citizens in political, economic and social spheres, emphasizing equalities in terms of age, sex, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, economic status and other conditions. - Institutionalize grassroots-level democracy regulations as provided for by legislation; government at all levels, particularly at the commune/ward level, dialogue with citizens and allow them to exercise their rights to take direct decisions on: (i) Policies on the level of contribution to public infrastructures and welfare works; (ii) Preparation of village memorandums of understanding, community commitments to cultural practices and lifestyles, social order and security, abolition of backward customs/ habits, superstitious practices and social evils; (iii) communities affairs (in accordance with existing legal provisions). - Review the Ordinance on Grassroots-Level Democracy and revise and amend if necessary. 	<p>Lead agency: MOIA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, CEMA, Department of Communication and Education (DOCE) of the Central Party Committee, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities of benefits for all citizens (International target 10.3).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review, revise, amend discriminatory policies; increase the effectiveness in the implementation and enforcement of policies and laws and take appropriate actions. - Revise, amend laws, policies and regulations that may potentially lead to discriminatory treatment, such as the Labour Law, the 2006 Law on Gender Equality. - Issue policies that create equal opportunities for citizens to enjoy benefits in such fields as employment, public health, and education, insurance and subsidize support. - Mainstream “equalities in enjoying benefits for all citizens” element in national socio-economic development strategies and plans. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOJ, MPI, VWU, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 10.4: Formulate and implement policies, especially fiscal, salary/ wages and social protection policies, in order to progressively achieve greater equality (International target 10.4).	
a.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the system of laws and policies governing salaries/ wages and social welfare in order to progressively achieve greater equality. - Ensure openness, transparency, accountability and participation in the implementation of salary/ wage and social protection policies, particularly those policies relating to the poor and in vulnerable situations. 	<p>Lead agency: MOLISA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOJ, MPI, MOF, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
b.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review, revise, improve existing fiscal laws and policies in order for them to become inclusive and ensure that all citizens are equal in accessing assistance programmes with resources from the State budget. - Ensure openness, transparency, accountability and participation in the implementation of fiscal policies, especially those policies relating to the poor and in vulnerable situations. 	<p>Lead agency: MOF</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MOJ, MPI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 10.5: Ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision-making processes of prestigious international organizations, in order to safeguard the benefits afforded to developing countries and create enabling conditions for narrowing development gaps between countries (International target 10.6).	
a.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the voice, proactive actions and active participation in major international, regional, sub-regional organizations of which Viet Nam is a member country, such as the United Nations (UN), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia and Pacific Economic Forum (APEC), Asian and European Meetings (ASEM) and Mekong sub-regional cooperation mechanisms. 	<p>Lead agency: MOFA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOTI, MOJ</p>
b.	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take an active part in the revision, amendment, development of rules and regulations of international organizations and forums of which Viet Nam is a member country, first and foremost the World Trade Organization (WTO). - Promote a multilateral trade system within the framework of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). Continue to fully implement Viet Nam’s commitments to WTO and actively participate in WTO’s Doha Negotiation Round as well as future successful multilateral negotiation rounds. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOFA, MOF, MPI, MOJ</p>
c.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proactively promote Viet Nam’s voice and position in regional and international economic, financial, monetary institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), as well as regional, international monetary, banking, stock exchange, insurance forums within the framework of ASEAN, ASEAN+3, APEC. 	<p>Lead agency: VNSB</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOFA, MOF, MPI</p>
<p>Target 10.6: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of well-planned, well-managed migration policies (International target 10.7).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review, revise and amend existing legal documents relating to foreigners’ exit from, entry to, transit through and residence in, Viet Nam, taking into account the need for reform of administrative procedures and applying ICT in residence management.. - Ensure proper coordination with relevant organizations in sharing information, providing support and creating enabling conditions for people who migrate from, move out and enter Viet Nam. - Strengthen oversight, inspection of the enforcement/ implementation of residence laws, policies; and deal severely with any violations. 	<p>Lead agency: MOPS</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOFA, MOLISA, MOJ,</p> <p>People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 11: Promote sustainable, resilient urban and rural development; ensure safe living and working environments; ensure reasonable distribution of population and work force by region (10)</p>	
<p>Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all citizens to adequate, safe and affordable basic services and housing; abolish slums; build, upgrade, improve sub-standard housing areas (International target 11.1).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt policies that encourage various sectors to participate in housing development, rent houses based on market mechanisms in order to meet the needs of target groups who are able to afford. face affordability constraints - Revise, amend, improve mechanisms, policies in order to make good use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for housing development, and mobilize the maximum domestic and external financial resources . - Issue policies that support housing development in order to provide housing to social welfare beneficiary groups who are in need of housing but are unable to afford it, based on market mechanisms. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOLISA, MOC, MOTC, MARD, MOF, MPI, MOTI, VNSB, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to carry out administrative procedural reforms and create enabling conditions for households, individuals to build houses for themselves in accordance with regulations issued by competent authorities. - Speed up the preparation, appraisal, approval of a detailed master plan to serve as a basis for organizations to implement housing development projects and create enabling conditions for households, individuals to build, improve houses in accordance with the master plan. - Research, implement a Programme on housing and infrastructure improvement in population areas where housing and infrastructures do not meet the required quality standards in urban centres. - Continue to implement preferential policies for investment flows into housing schemes for low-income and medium-income people; and eliminate temporary houses and slums in urban areas. 	
<p>Target 11.2: By 2030, ensure access for all citizens to safe, affordable, convenient and sustainable transport systems; improve traffic safety, notably by expanding public transport with special attention paid to the needs of women, children, persons with disabilities and elderly people (International target 11.2).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement in full the National Strategy on Transport and Communications Development to 2020 and Vision to 2030; National Strategy on Development of Transport Services to 2020 and Vision to 2030. - As far as possible develop feeder transport services in areas which are inaccessible to buses; improve traffic quality and safety; improve service conditions of public transport in keeping with the conditions of people with disabilities, elderly people, women and children. - Invest in developing the transport system paying attention to the challenges faced by needs of people with disabilities, elderly people, women and children; implement policies on the exemption, reduction of public transport fares and service fees for people with disabilities and children as provided for by law. - Accelerate the improvement, repair and upgrading of access paths to stations, stops, terminals, toilet facilities, transport means for people with disabilities. - Evaluate and scale up exemplary lines of public transport vehicles which are accessible to people with disabilities, elderly people, women and children. - Communicate with and educate bus drivers and assistants on how to help disabled passengers. - Guide, inspect, oversee the implementation of codes, standards on transport access; ensure that all public transport works, projects comply with codes, standards on access for people with disabilities. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOC, VNSB,</p> <p>People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance national capacity for inclusive, sustainable urban planning and development with the participation of communities (International target 11.3).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve management mechanisms for urban development. Develop an urban government model that ensures effectiveness and efficiency in sustainable urban management and development. - Develop processes for communities to participate in the preparation of urban planning schemes, urban development projects, urban management work generally. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue policies to encourage the utilization of new, advanced, environmentally-friendly building materials, new housing construction technologies to ensure good quality and reduce costs. - Research energy saving measures in housing projects, public offices, service facilities and solutions on green urban development to ensure rapid, sustainable urbanization. - Review the implementation of regional construction planning schemes and urban planning schemes in order to ensure consistency and effectiveness, in coordination with the implementation of sectoral master plans and socio-economic development master plans. Improve the quality of planning work and manage the implementation of planning work at various levels. Introduce sanctions and mechanisms for controlling the implementation of planning work. 	<p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOTI, MONRE, VCCI, social and political organizations, socio-social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard world cultural and natural heritage and intangible cultural heritage that have been recognized by the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (International target 11.4).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review, amend and revise the Law on Cultural Heritage based on an evaluation of the actual implementation of the existing Law. - Prepare a pScheme to protect and ensure the security of Viet Nam's natural heritage and world cultural and world natural heritage sites that are subject to protection in Viet Nam. - Mobilize resources from the private sector in order to make investments in the conservation of world natural and world cultural heritage sites. - Promote the participation of social organizations, communities in conservation and protection of world natural and world cultural heritage. 	<p>Lead agency: MOCST</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOF, MOPS, MOJ, MOIA, MARD, MONRE, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected, and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to GDP, caused by natural and other disasters, with due attention paid to the protection of the poor and vulnerable (International target 11.5).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen State management, improve the system of laws, policies, and mechanisms and implement synchronous, proactive solutions on disaster preparedness and prevention. Prepare, approve and implement strategies and plans on disaster preparedness and prevention. - Increase investments in infrastructure development in disaster-prone regions; relocate people living in dangerous areas to safe areas; provide assistance in terms of livelihood and production opportunities to those people who suffer from losses caused by natural disasters, with priority given to regions which are frequently affected by natural disasters and highly vulnerable groups. - Improve natural disaster forecasting and warning capacities. Implement disaster preparedness and prevention work effectively, alongside search and rescue activities. - Encourage organizations, households, individuals to proactively implement disaster preparedness and prevention measures, to invest in construction works, conduct research and apply science and technology in disaster preparedness and prevention. Protect the legitimate rights and interests of organizations, individuals who take part in disaster preparedness and prevention activities. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOH, MOC, MPI, MOF, MOJ, MOTC, socio-political organizations, socio-social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give priority to and encourage businesses which participate in business insurance, disaster risk insurance; provide support to businesses investing in production and other business activities in regions which are frequently affected by natural disasters. - Mobilize resources in order to increase the effectiveness of search and rescue activities. 	
<p>Target 11.6: Reduce adverse environmental impacts on people in urban areas, including by strengthening the management of air quality, urban waste and other sources of waste (International target 11.6).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the legal framework - documents, policies and mechanisms -on management of solid waste. - Issue economic/technical norms for waste treatment. - Improve the quality of the planning of waste treatment in urban areas. Operate effective waste collection, disposal and treatment systems. - Implement centralized treatment of waste water in Category IV urban centres and above, to the extent that the treated water meets the required technical standards/codes before it is discharged to the environment; apply inspection, monitoring regimes for waste water following its treatment, as provided for by existing legal provisions. - Strengthen and closely oversee the implementation of the National Strategy on integrated management of solid waste to 2025 and vision to 2050. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MOJ, MPI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 11.7: By 2039, ensure universal access to green, safe and friendly public spaces for all citizens, particularly women, children, elderly people and people rsons with disabilities (International target 11.7).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue guidelines on the planning of green urban areas, a set of indicators on green urban areas in order to guide urban development. Develop a set of criteria on the planning of green spaces, public spaces in urban areas; and issue technical/economic norms for green tree parks. - Review urban centre master plans from the perspective of sustainable urban approaches (green urbanism, urban eco-systems, and urban economics) and plans for urban spaces to ensure the efficiency of ecological economics. of / issues - Speed up the construction of green urban centres, ecological urban centres and green public works. - Encourage investment, mobilize increased resources from society at large for the development of green spaces in the development of urban and population areas. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MPI, MOF, Association of Elderly People, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 11.8: Support effective economic, social and environmental linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening regional and national development planning work (International target 11.a).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare regional and national development master plans provide for improvedtowards the economic, social, environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. - Mainstream active economic, social, environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas within” into regional and national development master plans. 	<p>Lead agency: MPI</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the regional and national development master plans preparation processes. - Effectively implement the National Targeted Programme on New Rural Development for 2016-2020 and, at the same time, ensure close links between sustainable countryside/ rural development and regional and national development master plans and plans. 	<p>Coordinating agencies: MOC, MOF, MARD, MOTC, MOTI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 11.9: By 2030, substantially increase the number of urban centres and human settlements adopting and integrated planning schemes and policies towards the to promote e inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters (International target 11.b).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review, revise, amend laws and policies governing urban development towards to emphasize inclusive development, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and increased disaster resilience of urban centres, particularly major urban and coastal urban centres. - Undertake a final review of the National Programme on Urban Development 2012-2020, prepare a National Strategy on Urban Development 2021-2030 with an integrated approach; ensure inclusiveness, resource- use efficiency; integrate into the strategy the contents of climate change mitigation, adaptation and increased resilience. - Increase the proportion of urban centres that apply integrated strategies mainstreaming risk mitigation and resilience, in keeping with international standards. - Plan and construct population areas that are resilient to natural disasters. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MPI, MOF, MOJ, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 11.10: Develop sustainable rural areas and ensure harmony between economic development, urbanization, inclusion, environmental and ecological protection; develop technical infrastructure and improve the quality of life for rural people from economic, cultural, social, environmental and democratic perspectives (an additional target for Viet Nam).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan sustainable rural development and encourage reasonable urbanization of rural areas in order to ensure sustainable development of both rural areas and urban areas; build linkages and mutually beneficial relationships on division of labour and mutual exchange and reciprocal support, between rural areas and urban areas. - Improve material living standards in rural areas, in the direction of ensuring adequate material conditions alongside promoting civilized, progressive cultural and spiritual life; gradually narrow the gap between rural areas and urban areas. - Prepare and implement programmes that speed-up the utilization of land, water resources at local levels; apply production systems that combine agriculture/ forestry, agriculture/forestry/ -aquaculture in keeping with ecological conditions of each region, in order to deliver more integrated and effective use of the various natural resources available. - Accelerate Link aion economic, to planning for plant and animal species restructuring and use local labour resources. Diversify production and business structures in order to generate additional in situ employment, increase income, re-allocate rural labour, create enabling conditions for permanent resettlement and reduce the pressures of rural-to-urban migration. - Carry out agricultural restructuring and ensure the link between new rural development a““and environmental protection. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOC, MOLISA, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable production and consumption (9)</p>	



Target 12.1: Implement a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable production and consumption in accordance with international commitments (International target 12.1).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the National Action Programme on sustainable production and consumption to 2020 and Vision to 2030 effectively. - Prepare, improve the system of laws, policies on sustainable production and consumption. - Change consumption behaviours and practice sustainable lifestyles. - Improve access to markets and promote the sustainable exportation of Viet Nam's key products. - Green the distribution system and develop national supply chains of environmentally-friendly products, services, with priority given to products/ goods produced and supplied by SMEs. - Mobilize international assistance to strengthen scientific-technological capacities in order to move towards to more sustainable patterns of production and consumption (International target 12.a). 	<p>Lead agency: MOTI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MOC, MOTC, MOST, MPI, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; reasonably exploit and economically, sustainably utilize mineral resources (International target 12.2).	
a.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerate the exploration, assessment of potentials, reserves, economic value, over current status and trends; set up an account for mineral resources in the system of national accounts. - Plan, manage the processes of natural resources exploitation, utilization; ensure reasonable, efficient, sustainable use of natural resources such as land, water, forest, energy, mineral resources... - Improve the efficiency, effectiveness of State management over the protection, exploitation of the country's natural resources. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOC, MOTI, MPI, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
b.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply a product lifecycle approach to the deployment of ecological renewal activities in businesses, industrial zones, and industrial clusters in order to improve the efficiency in utilization of natural resources, prevention and minimization of waste. - Accelerate the development, utilization of new sources of renewable energy, new raw materials and fuels - especially those that replace traditional ones, such as fossil fuels. - Prudently and efficiently exploit and utilize mineral resources, ensuring that mineral reserves serve development needs of economic sectors in the immediate and long-term future; reduce and closely control the exportation of raw mineral resources and by 2020 end the exportation of minerals that have not gone through deep processing; make increased efforts in environmental protection, environmental rehabilitation in the exploitation of mineral resources. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOTC, MOC, MARD, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita amount of food waste and reduce food losses along the production and supply chains, including by minimizing post-harvest losses (**International target 12.3**).

a.

- Promote the use of post-harvest technologies, develop scientific/technological applications, and promote the transfer of technologies to reduce post-harvest losses.
- Implement projects to manufacture agricultural machinery and equipment in order to meet production needs and reduce post-harvest losses.
- Establish and develop sustainable supply chains for agricultural products.

Lead agency: MARD
Coordinating agencies: MOTI, MONRE, MOST, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

b.

- Conduct information-communication-advocacy activities in order to change consumption behaviours, practice sustainable consumption, move towards a low-waste discharge, low-carbon emission society.
- Apply economic incentives in order to modify unreasonable consumption behaviours.
- Develop and disseminate sustainable and responsible consumption models.

Lead agency: MOTI
Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOST, MPI, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 12.4: By 2020, adopt and implement a lifecycle management approach to chemicals and wastes in accordance with international commitments that Viet Nam has signed, in order to reduce soil, water, air pollution and their adverse impacts on human health and the environment (**International target 12.4**).

a.

- Issue policies that encourage production and business entities to apply modern environmental management systems, according to ISO 14000 standards. Issue regulations to guide the use of waste discharge quotas and gradually set up a transfer market for waste discharge quotas. Issue regulations on waste auditing and product lifecycle assessment.
- Implement a rigorous registration regime for chemical operations, especially for hazardous/ toxic chemicals.
- Develop chemical incidents prevention and response capacities.
- Apply technical standards, codes, requirements on chemical safety, in parallel with the monitoring, inspection, punishment of violations in order to ensure compliance with existing legislation.

Lead agency: MOTI
Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOH, MOC, MOTC, MARD, MPI, MOPS, State Audit Office (SAO), People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

b.

- Review the existing legal framework governing discharge activities, particularly discharge of hazardous chemicals into the environment, in order to issue adequate, appropriate legal provisions to prevent and control environmental pollution.
- Prevent and control environmental pollution sources; improve and restore human habitats, reduce the impacts from environmental pollution on people's health.

Lead agency: MONRE
Coordinating agencies: MOC, MOTC, MOTI, MARD, MOH, SAO, social and political organizations, social and -professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation and increase the economic value of waste resources through prevention, reduction, recycling, reuse, and recovery of energies from waste treatment (**International target 12.5**).



<p>a.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare, issue policies, mechanisms, instruments for prevention, reduction, classification, collection, transportation, reuse, recycling and treatment of waste. - Establish a country-wide waste database; develop national technical standards, codes on the environment and technical guidelines on how to reduce, classify, reuse and recycle waste. - Implement programmes to increase public awareness, strengthen the capacity for integrated management of waste. - Strengthen State management over waste discharge activities; improve the existing legal system; examine, inspect, oversee the implementation and enforcement of environmental protection legislation relating to waste management. - Prevent and minimize solid waste generation; implement integrated management of solid waste based on market mechanisms; modernize fee collecting mechanisms for the collection and treatment of solid wastes generated; increasingly reduce solid waste from domestic, production, service activities. - Closely control the importation of waste materials. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOC, MOTI, MPI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>b.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase solid waste collection and treatment. - Review, adopt a system of consistent technical standards/codes, economic-technical norms on solid waste management. - Issue guidelines on the management of investments in developing domestic solid waste treatment facilities in accordance with approved planning schemes; adopt methods for establishing, managing costs and methods for valuating domestic solid waste treatment services. - Issue detailed regulations on the classification, collection, reuse, recycling and treatment of construction waste. - Organize research on developing a planning scheme for solid waste management for regions, cross-provinces, cross-urban centres and specific areas. - Speed up the socialization of waste collection, transportation and treatment activities. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOH, MARD, MOST, MPI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 12.6: Encourage the business community to adopt sustainable practices, including the use of cleaner production technologies, effective use of natural resources and environmental protection; implement social accountabilities with regards to the poor and the vulnerable; and integrate sustainability information into periodical reports (International target 12.6).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amend, improve mechanisms, policies that encourage the business community to implement sustainable practices and integrate sustainability reporting within periodic reports. - Carry out annual evaluation, classification of sustainable development businesses in Viet Nam. - Enhance the capacity of management staff of businesses and consulting entities in carrying out business restructuring in line with criteria on sustainable business development. 	<p>Lead agency: VCCI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOTI, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 12.7: Ensure sustainable public procurement practices (International target 12.7).</p>	



a.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue regulations on green public procurement. Give priority (within State procurement) to utilization of goods that have tagged with ecological labels and goods that are recyclable. - Implement regulations specifying that works and projects financed from public investments must apply green economy standards (standards on energy consumption, materials utilization, ecologically suitable designs, and consideration of climate change impacts). - Periodically consolidate information on, evaluate the implementation of sustainable public procurement and relevant mechanisms and policies. Recommend revisions of, amendments to such mechanisms, and policies whenever necessary. 	<p>Lead agency: MOF</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOTI, MOST, MOTC, MOC, MPI, MONRE, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
b.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review, revise and amend existing regulations on public contracting and investment, specifically integrating green procurement standards in the selection of contractors that supply goods and services to works, projects funded by State budget resources. 	<p>Lead agency: MPI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOF, MOC, MOTC, MOIC, MARD, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that citizens everywhere have relevant information on and proper awareness of sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature (International target 12.8).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare and implement information, communications and advocacy programmes, with contents and methods tailored to target social groups. - Promote the role and responsibility of the information, communications and advocacy agencies in raising public awareness of the directions, policies and strategies for sustainable development of the country; disseminate the contents of and information on sustainable development. - Update and introduce sustainable development thinking and concepts into teaching curricula of various levels, grades of the educational and training system. 	<p>Lead agency: MOIC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MPI, MOET, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 12.9: Improve taxation and pricing policies on fossil fuels and, at the same time, adopt appropriate policies to protect the poor and other individuals and groups who are vulnerable to likely negative impacts (International target 12.c).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a roadmap for the abolition of fossil fuel subsidies in parallel with reviewing, revising, amending relevant taxes (environmental protection tax and natural resource taxes). - Develop mechanisms for setting the prices of fossil fuels, and make these public and transparent. - Take measures to minimize negative impacts of fossil fuel subsidy and fiscal reforms on the poor and other affected population groups. 	<p>Lead agency: MOF</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOTI, MOTC, MOLISA, MPI, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Goal 13: Respond in a timely and effective manner to climate change and natural disasters (3)	
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and capacity in responding to natural and other disasters (International target 13.1).	



a.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and deploy specific measures for effective prevention and control of natural disasters, flash floods, landslides in mountainous regions; and maintain these measures and operate effectively on a long-term basis. - Increase basic scientific survey, research activities and apply technologies that enable adaptation to climate change. - Promote scientific research, encourage technology transfer and effectively apply advanced scientific/ technological achievements in order to support adaptation to climate change, improve economic competitiveness and move towards the development of a low-carbon economy. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOTI, MOC, MOTC, MOST, MPI, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
b.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidate, construct key, urgent works for natural disaster preparedness and prevention. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MONRE, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national development policies, strategies, planning schemes and plans (International target 13.2).	
a.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review, revise and amend socio-economic development strategies, planning schemes, plans, based on: scientific methodologies, economic feasibility and taking account of risk factors, uncertainties caused by climate change and sea level rise. - Develop the capacity of policymakers in mainstreaming climate change factors into development policies and plans. 	<p>Lead agency: MPI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MOTI, MOC, MOTC, MOLISA, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
b.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise, amend and improve technical standards/ codes for designing transport works, infrastructures based on future climate change scenarios. 	<p>Lead agency: MOTC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MOTI, MOC, MPI, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
c.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise, amend, and improve technical standards/ codes for designing works, construction planning schemes, infrastructures based on future climate change scenarios. - Issue regulations on economic/technical norms based on climate change scenarios and construction codes in disaster-prone regions in keeping with the increased incidence of natural disasters caused by climate change. 	<p>Lead agency: MOC</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MARD, MOTI, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



Target 13.3: Improve Educate, raise awareness, and strengthen-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (**International target 13.3**).

<p>a.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare, implement information, communications and advocacy to improve awareness, responsibility of cadres, public servants, civil servants and other strata of society with regards to climate change issues. - Introduce basic knowledge on responses to climate change, mitigation of disaster risks, into the curricula of the various levels of education and training; develop training programmes. Formulate, adopt policies on developing high-quality human resources to deliver inter-disciplinary experts on response to climate changes, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. - Strengthen management and planning capacities for response to climate change, with a particular focus on women, young people, local communities and frequently neglected groups. - Make investments in the development and effective operation of a monitoring system for climate change and sea level rise. Modernize the existing hydro-meteorological monitoring system and forecasting technology in order to ensure early warning and forecasting of extreme weather and climate phenomena. - Mobilize financial resources from international cooperation to strengthen the capacity for early warning and response to climate change. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOET, MPI, MOF, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
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<p>b.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce basic knowledge on response to climate change, mitigation of disaster risks into the curricula of the various levels of education, training; develop training programmes; formulate and adopt policies on developing high-quality human resources for inter-disciplinary experts relating to adaptation to climate change and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. - Implement initiatives on safe schools and children-centered activities on disaster preparedness and prevention, and climate change response. 	<p>Lead agency: MOET</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MPI, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
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<p>c.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effectively implement a scheme on “Improvement of community awareness and community-based management of disaster risks”. - Undertake information, communications and advocacy to improve community awareness of disaster risk mitigation. - Develop community capacity on disaster response, preparedness and prevention. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MPI, MOET, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
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Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably utilize the ocean, the sea and marine resources for sustainable development (6)

Target 14.1: By 2030, prevent, significantly reduce and successfully control marine pollution of various forms, particularly pollution from land-based activities, including solid waste, waste water and organic substances pollution (**International target 14.1**).



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closely control waste sources that directly cause marine pollution and degrade the coastal environment. Regularly monitor the impacts of waste sources from the mainland that cause marine pollution, especially from river basins, agricultural farming areas located along the coastline and use chemicals, and plant protection chemicals. crop pesticides - Stringently implement regulations on environmental impact assessment; closely monitor the construction of coastal dykes, encroachment on the sea and dumping of soil/ sand/ rocks/ graves/building materials in the sea; strictly prohibit the dumping of all forms of hazardous waste in the sea. - Prepare a plan to police and punish entities/facilities that cause coastal pollution; improve the quality of water sources in river basins, coastal estuaries, coastal water areas that have been polluted and degraded. - Develop the capacity of quick, effective response to oil spills, environmental incidents on the sea and in estuary areas; inspect and closely oversee the implementation of requirements on conditions, capacities to prevent, respond to incidents caused by ships and boats that carry oils, chemicals in the sea or inland waterways as well as oil, chemical, insecticide storehouses located on coastal areas and on islands. - Develop mechanisms to encourage citizens and communities to take part in the oversight and management of marine pollution. - Survey, evaluate the environmental carrying capacity of sea, island areas in regions that are highly or extremely prone to pollution risks; make public sea, island areas that are no longer capable of absorbing waste. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOTI, MOH, MOC, MOTC, socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 14.2: By 2030, strengthen the management and protection of marine, and coastal and island ecosystems in order to avoid adverse impacts on and improve the health and resilience of oceans (International target 14.2).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey, evaluate the current status and distribution of marine ecosystems; evaluate the degrees of vulnerability of marine ecosystems, and the threat of extinction faced by valuable marine species. Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of coastal, marine, and island ecosystems' health. - Prepare a planning scheme for the protection of the existing mangrove forests; restore and naturally regenerate coastal mangrove forests, develop forests in key areas in order to establish a protected green belt along the coastline from Mong Cai to Ha Tien. - Formulate and implement programmes on conservation of species prioritized for protection. - Implement comprehensive solutions to prevent the degeneration of aquatic resources in marine zones, gradually regenerate and enrich aquatic resources in marine zones close the coastline. - Develop and deploy models of co-management of marine resources and ecosystems. - Improve and regenerate/rehabilitate polluted and degraded sea, island ecosystems environments. - Fully implement international commitments reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources (International target 14.c). 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOFA, Viet Nam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST), socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels, in the context of climate change (International target 14.3).</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a national monitoring system for marine and ocean acidification. Conduct regular measurements of acidification (pH). - Strengthen scientific research via basic surveys of marine resources and protection of the sea, island environment as well as control of the sea, island environmental pollution. - Strengthen the capacity of personnel responsible for State management of marine resources and environment. - Enhance international cooperation in handling ocean acidification. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOST, VAST, socio-professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively manage harvesting , and end excessiveexploitation, as well asoverfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) and destructive fishing practices according to existing regulations; implement science-based management plans in order to restore marine reserves in the shortest time feasible, and at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yields, as determined by their biological characteristics (International target 14.4).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make focused efforts in surveying marine resources, forecasting fishing grounds to support the exploitation of marine products; evaluate the marine reserves and exploitation thresholds. - Modernize the management of the marine fishing business. Develop appropriate management mechanisms in order to direct sustainable exploitation, conservation and development of marine resources. Renovate the development of fishing cooperatives and cooperative unions to serve fishermen’s interests, sustainably protecting the marine environment and ecosystems, linking communities, economic development and social cohesion in coastal and, island regions. Promote the establishment of large businesses, and business groups with sufficient strength to exploit offshore resources and cooperate in ocean exploitation with other countries in the region. - Conduct research and scientific/ technical transfer in the exploitation of marine products. Release high-quality aquatic breeds into the sea and inland water bodies according to seasons in order to restore, regenerate and develop aquatic resources. Adopt and implement programmes and projects to protect, restore biological productivity and capacity to supply feeding sources, breeding and incubating grounds for aquatic species to regenerate marine resources and ecosystems in marine regions. - Develop and put in place mechanisms and policies to manage inland exploitation - from surveying aquatic resources in river basins, streams and lakes to the management of exploitation activities linked to the protection of aquatic resources and of the environment. Combat illegal, destructive exploitation of aquatic resources. Strictly prohibit the use of fishing instruments that are destructive to aquatic resources and the environment. - Develop high-quality human resources for marine research activities, and organize the exploitation of marine resources. - Consolidate, develop the ship/ boat building/ repair sector to service fishing vessels and develop a supportive mechanical engineering industry fishing vessels, make investments in the upgrade, modernization of fishing harbours, fishing wharfs, typhoon protected anchorages , and logistic facilities for the fishing business along the coast and on islands. - Manage fishing capacity in keeping with the regenerative capacity of marine resources. Access market mechanisms, instruments in parallel with reasonable administrative measures and sanctions in order to regulate activities in exploitation of marine resources within their regenerative limits. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOST, MOND, MOTC, VAST, Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<p>Target 14.5: By 2030, ensure that the area of marine and coastal reservation zones reaches 3 - 5% of the total natural area, based on available scientific information and in line with national and international laws (International target 14.5).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct research, evaluate typical features, representative characteristics of marine, coastal regular and seasonal ecosystems, natural habitats of marine species that are included in the list of species subject to protection. Review, consider the extent to which the criteria are met for the establishment of national parks, nature reserves, species-ecosystem protection zones, landscape protection areas in line with relevant provisions of the Biodiversity Law and related legislation. - Review, study, and amend planning schemes for the system of marine and coastal reservation areas. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOST, MPI, MOFA, MOLISA, VAST, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account guidelines and criteria set out by the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve oceanic health and to enhance the contributions of marine biodiversity to national development (International target 14.a). - Strengthen international cooperation in the field of marine conservation. - Strengthen investment mechanisms and capacities for the operation of marine reservation areas. - Strengthen mechanisms, policies to support people whose livelihoods depend on marine reservation areas. - Increase the awareness of people and localities in marine conservation areas. 	
<p>Target 14.6: By 2030, strictly prohibit all forms of fisheries subsidies that may lead to overfishing or that may contribute to illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing, and create enabling conditions for WTO's fisheries subsidies negotiations (International target 14.6).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a roadmap for the abolishment of fishing subsidies where they are confirmed as causing harm to marine resources that are already excessively exploited; abolish all forms of subsidies to vessels that resort to illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing practices. - Implement natural resource exploitation tax policies on aquatic exploitation activities in order to promote sustainability. - Create enabling conditions for small-scale artisanal fishing households, especially poor fishing households, to access marine resources and markets (International target 14.b). 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOF, MOLISA, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 15: Protect and sustainably develop forests; conserve biodiversity; develop eco-system services; combat desertification; prevent the degradation of and rehabilitate land resources (8)</p>	
<p>Target 15.1: By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of important wetland eco-systems, eco-system services, particularly forest eco-systems and drylands in keeping with obligations under international agreements (International target 15.1).</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapidly undertake surveys and evaluate the potentials, reserves, economic value, current conditions and extraction trends of national natural resources. - Plan the conservation of biodiversity; plan, manage, sensibly exploit and so, sustainably utilize national natural resources. - Accelerate research on eco-systems and eco-system services and associated quantitative evaluation indicators. - Research and prepare guidelines on biodiversity offsetting, and pilot this practice. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOST, VAST, social and o-professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 15.2: By 2020, fundamentally reduce the transfer of forest lands to other usages; by 2030, strengthen the implementation of sustainable management of forests of various types, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, promote afforestation and reforestation, increase the forest cover to approximately 44 – 45% of the country’s land area (International target 15.2).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue provisions on ending the transfer of natural forests to other usages (except for special national security and defense projects as approved by the Prime Minister); Practice unified forest management based on the establishment of stable national forest boundaries. - Continue to improve policies on the allocation and lease of forests and forestry lands. Give priority to the allocation, contracting of protective forests to communities, economic organizations, individual households in order for them to manage, protect and benefit from these forests on a long-term basis in accordance with the approved planning schemes and plans. - Accelerate the decentralization of State management over forests to district and commune governments. Clearly define responsibilities and authorities of forest owners, various levels of government, law enforcement agencies and villages/hamlets in cases in relation to forest loss, destruction occur in respective localities. - Strengthen the capacity of and consolidate forest inspection teams in protected forests and prioritize response to violations of forest legislation and to natural disasters such as forest fires and pests. Give attention to the control of on-the-spot exploitation of forest products. - Adopt policies that enable citizens, to whom lands and forests have been allocated or contracted, to exercise their rights to utilize and their lands as provided for by law in production and business activities. - Improve the dissemination of laws and education in order to build awareness and responsibility of various levels of government, sectors and individuals in forest protection and development. - Mobilize domestic and external resources to support sustainable forest management, including forest conservation and reforestation activities. Plan, classify and prepare planning schemes, plans for the development of all the three types of forests (International target 15.b). 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MPI, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 15.3: By 2030, strengthen the prevention and control of desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land and soil affected by desertification, drought, flood, and other causes (International target 15.3).</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the legal basis for the protection of land, forest and water resources. - Increase public awareness, develop human resources, improve physical-technical infrastructures, and research institutions to support desertification prevention and control. - Survey, evaluate the current status of desertification, identify causes, and recommend solutions for effective desertification prevention and control. - As far as possible, rehabilitate land areas that are affected by desertification. Develop pilot projects that apply rehabilitation technologies and improve the fertility of land areas that are affected by pollution and water shortages. Develop and roll-out community-based models that link agricultural-forestry production to markets in order to ensure effective, sustainable farming in areas that are affected by desertification. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOST, MOIA, MOJ, VAST, socio-political organizations, social and o-professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research the application of modern and traditional technologies in the utilization, protection and development of forest, land, water resources to control and prevention desertification. Encourage the application of sustainable farming methods, sustainable land utilization in agricultural development, minimize the use of chemicals, inorganic fertilizers in agricultural production, combat soil erosion, run-off and degradation. - Promote the development of the “economic-ecological village” model in land areas that are desertified, degraded and infertile in order to rehabilitate soil, narrow the scope and degree of degradation, infertility. - Review, improve the State management machinery in desertification prevention and control 	
<p>Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of forest eco-systems of national and international importance, including their biodiversity and eco-system services, in order to support sustainable development (International target 15.4).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen and improve the system of forest conservation areas. - Continue to promote activities in strictly protecting primary forests; take effective measures in preventing deforestation and illegal forest exploitation, to protect natural special use and watershed forests. - Regenerate mangrove forests. Implement a plan to conserve and sustainably utilize wetland areas throughout the country, giving priority to critical river basins. - Define the size, scope and deploy solutions to protect, regenerate eco-systems of coral reefs and seagrass beds across the country. - Replicate management models for nature reserves with community participation and implement mechanisms for sharing the benefits between relevant parties. - Conduct research and develop guidelines on economic valuation of biodiversity and eco-system services and carry-out valuation pilots. - Improve policies on and implement payments for forest environmental services throughout the country; pilot policies on payments for forest environmental services applicable for marine and wetland eco-systems. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MPI, MOF, MOFA, MOCST, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare and implement a plan to nominate nature reserves that are qualified to receive international designation for nature conservation, including wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Site), Biosphere Reserve, and ASEAN Heritage Garden. Prepare and issue guidelines on the management of nature reserves that are internationally recognized; implement enabling policies in support of capacity building for the management of these reserves. - Integrate biodiversity and eco-system valuation es into national and local development strategies, planning schemes, plans (International target 15.9). - Mobilize financial resources from all sources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and eco-system services (International target 15.a). - Promote international cooperation in order to apply and widely deploy new financial mechanisms for increasing the resources available for biodiversity conservation. 	
<p>Target 15.5: By 2030, take urgent actions rto reduce and gradually halt the degradation of natural habitats, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened animal, plant species (International target 15.5).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent the degradation of wildlife under threat of extinction, particularly endangered, valuable, rare species that are subject to prioritized protection. - Continue to effectively implement the objectives and tasks set out in the project “Protection of endangered valuable, rare aquatic species to 2015 and Vision to 2020”. - Survey, monitor, periodically update and make public, the list of endangered, valuable, and rare species subject to protection. - Implement conservation programmes for endangered, valuable, rare species subject to protection, particularly endangered big animals: elephants, tigers, saolas, and primates. - Survey, evaluate the current status of endangered, valuable wild animal, plant species and periodically update, compile, re-publish the Viet Nam Red Book. - Promote international cooperation between countries in order to combat the trafficking of wild animals, plants that are exploited illegally. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOF, MOPS, MOND, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 15.6: Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such genetic resources in line with international agreements (International target 15.6).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey and establish an inventory of, and protect and develop, genetic resources. - Collect, document, prepare geographical guidelines and take measures to protect traditional knowledge of genetic resources. - Study, prepare guidelines on mechanisms to access genetic resources and share benefits from genetic resources; implement pilot projects on sharing benefits from genetic resources, paying particular attention to community benefits. - Study, effectively implement the “Strengthening management capacities for access to genetic resources and equitable, sharing of benefits of genetic resources” ProjectScheme. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOST, VAST, socio-political organizations, social professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



<p>Target 15.7: Prevent and address the illegal exploitation, trafficking and consumption of protected flora and fauna under extinction threats and their products (International target 15.7).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the broad participation of communities and mass media in detecting, preventing illegal acts of exploitation, trafficking and consumption of wild plants and animals. - Implement mechanisms of inter-agency coordination between environmental police forces, market management, customs, forestry inspection, fishery inspection ment agencies to secureinget managemandto detect/ address illegal acts of exploitation, trafficking and consumption of wild plants, animals. 	<p>Lead agency: MARD</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MONRE, MOTI, MOPS, MOFA, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake widespread information, communications and advocacy at national level against the consumption, utilization of products from wild animals. - Promote cooperation with regional and international networks of law enforcement (ASEAN WEN, Interpol) in combatting illegal trade, trafficking of wild plants, animals. - Mobilize international assistance in order to prevent and combat illegal acts of exploitation, trafficking and consumption of protected flora and fauna and strengthen the capacity of local communities in pursuing sustainable livelihood opportunities (International target 15.c). 	
<p>Target 15.8: By 2020, take effective measures to prevent, control and abolish the invasion of alien organisms in national land and water eco-systems; and strengthen the management of biological safety relating to genetically modified organisms (International target 15.8).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey the current status of invasive alien organisms which pose invasion risks on a national scale, with priority given to nature reserves, agricultural eco-systems and forest eco-systems. - Continue to effectively implement the “Prevention and control of invasive alien organisms to 2020” Project Scheme. - Promote cooperation, lesson learning and experience sharing in order to improve technical, professional capacities of agencies, units at various levels in the management of biological safety relating to genetically modified organisms. - Invest in physical infrastructure, resource development in order to take measures of monitoring, controlling likely risks that genetically modified organisms pose to the environment and biodiversity. - Prepare and adopt legal documents governing legal responsibilities and compensation in managing biological safety relating to genetically modified organisms. 	<p>Lead agency: MONRE</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MARD, MOJ, MOST, VAST, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 16: Promote a peaceful, just, and equal society for sustainable development; ensure access to justice for all citizens; develop effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all levels (9)</p>	
<p>Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and violence-related death rates everywhere (International target 16.1).</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerate judicial reforms. Continue to synchronously prepare, revise, amend, improve the system of laws; renovate thinking and law-making processes and improve the quality of the legal system. - Improve citizens' knowledge of a State subject to the rule of law, and their right to enjoy equal access to justice. - Improve the enforcement of non-discriminatory policies and laws, for the benefit of sustainable development (International target 16.b). - Promote the role of peoples-elected bodies, public opinion and citizens at large in overseeing the judiciary. 	<p>Lead agency: MOJ</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOPS, SPC, SPP, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and o-professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce the trade in illicit arms and financial flows; strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets; and combat all forms of organized crime (International target 16.4).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop, improve the legal system governing crime prevention and control; prevent and control violations of laws, organized crime, and transnational crime. Increase the effectiveness of coordinated prevention and control of crimes in border and coastalsea. - Speed up modernization and strengthen the capacity of forces responsible for investigating, prosecuting, trying and enforcing criminal lawsuits and of intelligence agencies. - Launch a citizens' movement to support the prevention, detection, reporting of criminals; and sensitize, educate and reform prosecuted criminals. - Promote international cooperation for building capacity at all levels in order to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime (International target 16.a). 	<p>Lead agency: MOPS</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOJ, MOND, MOFA, SPC, SPP, SAO, VNSB, GIO, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms (International target 16.5).</p>	
<p>a.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make increased efforts to detect and strongly punish acts of corruption and waste. - Strengthen oversight, exercise democracy, set up mechanisms for citizens to oversee activities relating to State budget and assets. - By 2020: Complete the establishment of the apparatus, standardize business processes, improve the quality and effectiveness in the detection, handling of corruption cases and recover assets obtained through corruption. - By 2030: Set up a unified, centralized inspection system and increase the authority of the inspection agencies in order to promote their role and enable them to take proactive actions in combating corruption. 	<p>Lead agency: GIO</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOPS, MOIA, MOJ, SPC, SPP, SAO, socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>b.</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamentally reform the existing salary/wage regimes for cadres, public servants and civil servants. - Improve ethics standards of public servants; and make transparent assets and remuneration of cadres and public servants. In a prompt and early manner, prevent, detect, and deal with persons who commit acts of corruption. Clearly assign responsibilities and accountabilities of agencies, organizations, units and individuals concerned. - Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of responsible institutions in combatting corruption and bribery. 	<p>Lead agency: MOIA</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOLISA, MOF, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
c.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the role of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, mass organizations, citizens and the mass media in the detection, prevention and control of corruption and waste. 	<p>Lead agency: VNFF</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
d.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the capacity of businesses in the prevention of corruption in their business transactions. 	<p>Lead agency: VCCI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: ASME, MOTI, MPI, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 16.6: Develop transparent, effective and accountable institutions at all levels (International target 16.6).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build a Vietnamese system of laws that are synchronous, unified, feasible, open, transparent, stable, accessible, with low compliance costs and suitable to socio-economic development objectives. - Develop and implement operating principles on the division, coordination, and control of State powers; increase governance effectiveness; increase openness, transparency, and accountability in the organization and operation of State agencies and other institutions of the country's political system. - Continue to prepare and improve legal provisions governing the relationships between the State and citizens. - Improve, implement and enforce legislation, ensure legal certainty and clarity, ensure inter-operability and close linkage between preparation and implementation/ enforcement of legislation. 	<p>Lead agency: MOJ</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOIA, MOIC, SPC, SPP, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
Target 16.7: Ensure that decision-making processes are responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative at all levels (International target 16.7).	
a.	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create conditions to enable citizens to take part in the management of the State and society; to oversee the implementation/enforcement of policies; improve social feedback; ensure openness, transparency in receiving and responding to citizens' feedback, comments and complaints. - Undertake broad information, communications and advocacy on citizens' rights to participate in the management of the state and society and in discussions and give recommendations to State institutions on grassroots, local and national issues. - Implement the Law on the Enactment of Legal Normative Documents effectively. 	<p>Lead agency: MOJ</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOIA, VNFF and its member organizations, VCCI, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>b.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the role of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and its member associations, the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and other institutions and organizations in taking part in decision-making processes. 	<p>Lead agency: VNFF</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOJ, MOIA, VCCI, MOIC, VTV, VOV, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 16.8: By 2030, provide legal identity for all citizens, including birth registration (International target 16.9).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the Law on Citizen Identification and Law on Civil Status in full, with particular attention paid to mountainous regions, ethnic minority groups and migrant people. Periodically evaluate and review the implementation of the two laws and revise them in keeping with realities, as/ if necessary. - Develop and put into operation an electronic civil status database at all registration offices. 	<p>Lead agency: MOJ</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOPS, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 16.9: Ensure that all citizens have access to information and protect their fundamental freedoms as provided for by Vietnamese legislation and international treaties to which Viet Nam is a party (International target 16.10).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare, adopt and implement guidelines on the implementation of the Law on Access to Information. - Operate information portals and websites at state institutions at national and local levels effectively; develop and operate databases with information that these institutions are expected to provide to citizens as stipulated by the Government; strengthen, improve secretarial, filing/archiving, statistical work; equip technical facilities with ICT and other necessary inputs to enable requesters to see, read, listen to, take notes of, copy, photograph records and documents, both online and at the offices of relevant institutions. - Improve the provision of information through spokesmen's activities of State institutions and through the mass media. - Undertake information-communication-advocacy work in order for citizens to be aware of their basic rights to freedom and, in practice, enjoy their rights as provided for by law. 	<p>Lead agency: MOJ</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOFA, MOIC, Ministries and relevant institutions, VTV, VOV, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Goal 17: Strengthen implementation modalities and promote global partnerships for sustainable development (5)</p>	



Target 17.1: Promote an open, non-discriminatory, fair and rules-based multilateral trade system within the framework of the World Trade Organization, including through the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda (**International target 17.10**).

- Continue to fully implement Viet Nam’s commitments to WTO.
- Actively participate in WTO’s Doha Development Negotiation Round and ensuing multilateral negotiation rounds.
- Take an active, proactive part in the revision, amendment, preparation of rules and regulations in organizations, fora of which Viet Nam is a participating member.

Lead agency: MOTI
Coordinating agencies: MOFA, MOF, MPI, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 17.2: Improve the quality and value-added- of the exports. Strive to reach an export growth rate of over 10% per annum (**International target 17.11**).

- Increase the exportation of processed products with regards to fuels and minerals, and make the best use of favourable market opportunities and prices in order to increase export value.
- Increase the quality and value-added; strongly move towards industrial deepening and application of advanced sciences-technologies in the processing of agricultural, forest, and aquatic products.
- Develop products that have high-level technological and intellectual content; and develop supportive industries.
- Adopt, issue enabling policies to encourage export development and create breakthroughs in the export sector.
- Invest in market research systems, tools and capacities, and strengthen access to information in order to improve the competitiveness of export businesses.
- Diversify export markets; consolidate and expand the shares of Vietnamese goods in traditional export markets; create breakthroughs in expanding in new high potential export markets.
- Promote Viet Nam’s role and position in regional, international organizations, and strengthen economic-diplomacy in order to help expand export markets.
- Make the best use of available opportunities in order to open up foreign markets, and of forthcoming the tariff reductions in order to promote exports to those markets with which the country has signed FTAs. Develop mechanisms and policies to reduce risks that may occur as the country further integrates into regional and global markets.
- Promote the role of trade promotion agencies, associations of occupations/professions in accessing information on export markets. Organize, develop a distribution system for Vietnamese goods in foreign markets.

Lead agency: MOTI
Coordinating agencies: MARD, MONRE, MOST, MOFA, MOF, MPI, People’s Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities

Target 17.3: Increase policy coherence for sustainable development (**International target 17.14**).

- Mainstream Sustainable Development Goals to 2030 within five-year, and annual Social-Economic Development Strategies and Socio-Economic Development Plans.
- Mainstream the contents of the Sustainable Development Strategy and sustainable development goals to 2030 during policymaking processes, formulating and implementing strategies, planning schemes, and framing plans of sectors and localities.

Lead agency: MPI



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement, oversee and evaluate the policy coherence for sustainable development in sectors, localities. 	<p>Coordinating agencies: Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, subordinate bodies of the Government, VNFF, socio-political organizations, socio-professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<p>Target 17.4: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources, to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in Viet Nam (International target 17.16).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the National Action Plan as set out in the Viet Nam Partnership Document, and review, evaluate, revise and update the Document periodically. Improve policies, mechanisms relating to partnerships for sustainable development. - Enhance traditional models of development cooperation, sustain technical assistance programmes, promote South-South cooperation, tripartite cooperation and international cooperation - on access to sciences, technologies and innovations (International target 17.6). - Increase knowledge sharing in line with existing commitments, including through strengthened coordination between available mechanisms, particularly at the UN level and global technological promotion mechanisms (International target 17.6). 	<p>Lead agency: MPI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOFA, MOF, MOST, MOTI, MONRE, MARD, MOC, MOTC, MOET, MOH, MOLISA, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance international cooperation, bilateral as well as multilateral, to for promoting the transfer of environmentally-friendly technologies and moving towards the replacement of outdated with technologies by new, modern and environmentally-friendly technologies. - Mobilize international assistance, including through North-South cooperation, South-South cooperation and tripartite cooperation, for strengthening capacity to deliver implement the Sustainable Development Goals. - Mobilize international assistance for strengthening statistical capacity to ensure the availability of quality and adequately disaggregated data in order to meet the needs for monitoring, oversight and evaluation of sustainable development goals (International target 17.18). 	
<p>Objective 17.5: Encourage and promote public partnerships and public-private partnerships, building on the experiences and resource strategies of past partnerships (International target 17.17).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the National Action Plan as set out in the Viet Nam Partnership Document, and review, evaluate, revise and update periodically. - Improve the system of policies and institutions governing public partnerships, public-private partnerships. - Promote partnerships with social organizations and with the private sector, in technical assistance and financial support, including sharing of knowledge, experience, financial resources for sustainable development. - Promote tripartite cooperation between Viet Nam, developed countries and developing countries, in order to be able to receive and to share technical assistance and financial support in an effective manner. 	<p>Lead agency: MPI</p> <p>Coordinating agencies: MOFA, MOF, MOST, MARD, MOC, MOTC, MONRE, VNSB, socio-political organizations, social and professional associations, People's Committees of provinces and centrally-managed cities</p>



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AGRIBANK	Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
AOEP	Association of Elderly People
APEC	Asia and Pacific Economic Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASME	Association of Small and Medium Enterprises
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
DOCE	Department of Communication and Education (of the Central Party Committee)
FTA	Free trade agreement
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GIO	Government Inspection Office
HCMCYU	Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union
ICT	Information and communication technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOCST	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOIC	Ministry of Information and Communication
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
MOND	Ministry of National Defense
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOPS	Ministry of Public Security
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MOTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment



NCD	Non-communicable Diseases
NCTS	National Committee for Traffic Safety
ODA	Official Development Assistance
R & D	Research & Development
SAO	State Audit Office
SMEs	Small and Medium (sized) Enterprises
SPC	Supreme People's Court
SPP	Supreme People's Procuracy
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VAMC	Viet Nam Assets Management Company
VAST	Viet Nam Academy of Science and Technology
VCCI	Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VNFF	Viet Nam Fatherland Front
VNGCLU	Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour Unions
VNSB	Viet Nam State Bank
VNSI	Viet Nam Social Insurance
VTV	Viet Nam National Television
VOV	Voice of Viet Nam
VWU	Viet Nam Women's Union
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization

Annex 2

DEFINITION OF TERMS

*(Issued as an annex attached to Decision No.622/QĐ-TTg
dated 10th May 2017 by the Prime Minister)*

In this Action Plan, the terms listed below shall be understood as the following:

1. **Inclusive**: A feature that indicates the inclusion of all people, all stakeholders concerned in a process, thereby contributing to and benefiting all from such a process.

Currently the term “inclusive” is used widely across the world and is normally accompanied by a range of other words, e.g. inclusive growth, inclusive society, inclusive education or inclusive industrialization.

2. **Inclusive industrialization**: An industrialization process that ensures the inclusion of all people, all stakeholders concerned, thereby contributing to and benefiting from the results of the industrialization process.

3. **Resilience**: The capacity of a system, a community in coping with the impacts, disturbances of climate without disruption or without transition to another state that involves qualitative change.

4. **Resilient infrastructure**: Infrastructure that can resist the impacts, disturbances of climate without disruption or without transition to another state that involves qualitative change.

5. **Eco-system services**: The provision of useable value from eco-systems that meets the needs of society and people’s lives.

Eco-system services bring a range of benefits to people and play an important role in the process of economic development as well as in the improvement of livelihood and health of communities in the world. Eco-system services are divided into four groups:

- Provisioning services (food, foodstuffs, raw materials, supplies, water...)
- Regulating services (air regulation, water regulation, disaster mitigation...)
- Cultural and sporting services (tourism, entertainment, recreation...)
- Supporting services (the creation of soils and sustenance of biological - geographical - chemical processes)