

International Conference
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Vietnam country profile:

- Area: 331.698 km²
- With a long coastline of 3260 km, approximately 3000 islands and over 1 million km² of territorial waters
- Population: 87.84 million (2011)
- GDP per capita: 1.407 USD (2011)

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A Case of Vietnam**

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Natural Capital:

- The area of agricultural land is approximately 10,326,000ha, of which rice land accounts for 4,120,00ha.
- The forest area is about 13,515,064 ha which accounts for 39.7% of total area while the remained mangrove area is approx. 155,000ha (400.000 ha in 1943).
- There are more than 3,500 rivers (over 10km) with 830 billion m³ of total surface water volume while the underground water volume is about 63 billion m³ per annum.

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Natural Capital:

- There is a wide variety of minerals, of which several minerals having large amounts are suitable to develop processing industries such as gas oil, coal, bauxite, titanium, rare earth, apatite and so on.
- There are 6/238 globally priority ecoregions, 2 world natural heritage sites, 9 world biosphere reserves and 4 ASEAN natural heritage sites.
- There are approximately 11,000 marine species which reside in over 20 typical ecosystems.

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Social – Economic Development:

-Millennium development goals:

- VN is one of the good examples for implementation of poverty reduction: the poverty rate reduced by 75% in 20 years from 58.1% in 1990 to 14.5% in 2008. Besides, the rate of poverty and hunger reduced by over two thirds from 14.5% in 1990 to 6.9% in 2008.

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Social – Economic Development:

-Millennium development goals:

- Universalizing primary education: in 2009, the percentage of children participating primary schools was 97% while the percentage of children completing 5 year primary education was 88.5%.
- Gaining significant achievements in improving gender equality, increasing the women’s empowerment and remarkably declining the child mortality rate, etc.

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Social – Economic Development:

-Millennium development goals:

- GDP has continuously increased in years. Vietnam has become the world’s major exporter of agricultural products namely rice, coffee, pepper and among others.
- The ratio of forest cover increased from 27.2% in 1990 to 39.7% in 2011; the area of nature reserve areas reached 2 million ha;
- More than 4.5 million ha of unused land has been utilized for afforestation and agriculture.
- ...

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Guidance policies on green growth and natural capital accounting:

-National Strategy for Green Growth (NSGG) adopted in 2012, Climate Change Strategy (NSCC) adopted in 2011, Environmental Protection strategy (NSEP) adopted in 2012 and Party Resolution on Proactive Response to Climate Change, Strengthening of Natural Resources management and Environmental Protection (PRCRE) adopted in June, 2013 ...

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Guidance policies on green growth and natural capital accounting:

-Guidance principles:

- Green growth must lead to increases in investment in natural capital conservation, development and efficient use and reduction of green house gases, improvement in environment quality as well as stimulation of economic growth (NSGG);
- Natural Resource assets must be being evaluated, priced and accounted (PRCRE);

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Guidance policies on green growth and natural capital accounting:

-Goals and Targets:

- In 2020, reducing intensity of GHG emission by 8 – 10%; by 2030 and 2050 intensity of GHG emission will annually reduced by 1,5 – 2%; the green technology will account for 42 – 45% of GDP; investment in enriching natural capital and environment will go up to 3 – 4% GDP (NSGG);

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Guidance policies on green growth and natural capital accounting:

-Goals and Targets:

- For 2020, important mainland natural resources are being quantified and evaluated, piloted for marine ones; share of new and renewable energy up to 5%; reuse and recycle of municipal waste up to 65%; by 2050, reduce GHG emission per unit of GDP to 0,6 ton/10.000 USD, increase share of new and renewable energy up to 20% (PRCRE).

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Guidance policies on green growth and natural capital accounting:

-Tasks and solutions:

- Implementing physical accounting of the rainforest, wetland, fishery resources, sea grass, coral reefs...; creating the legally enabling environment and strengthening capacity of green economic sectors; establishing preferential policies on provision of green products and commodities; introducing green demand stimulus packages and promoting green consumption (NSEP)

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Guidance policies on green growth and natural capital accounting:

-Tasks and solutions:

- Increasing investment from the government budget and promoting investment from the private sector in green economy and enriching the natural capital; to remove all kinds of subsidies to the fossil fuels and price compensation for renewable energy, waste recycling production projects for first ten years (PRCRE)

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Challenges and Perspectives for Vietnam:

- There are some gaps of natural capital accounting knowledges and expertise as well as experiences, so Vietnam need supports from international community
- Participating in UNEP Project on Ecosystem Services which focus on mainstreaming the ecosystem services into the planning and policy making process is experimental step towards natural capital accounting for Vietnam.
- With technical support from WB, participating to the WAVES is the great opportunities for Vietnam to implement it's national policies on natural capital accounting

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Thank you for your attention!