

Environmental protection for sustainable development in Vietnam

Dr. HOANG HAI THE UNVERISTY OF DANANG



Name : HOANG HAI Home Town / Country : Danang, Vietnam Date of Birth : 10 / 05 / 1970 Affiliation : Department of International Cooperation, The University of Danang. Position : Director E-mail : hhai@ac.udn.vn

2008 - 2012 : Lecturer of Faculty of Environment, Danang University of Technology, The University of Danang;

2012 - Present: Director of Department of International Cooperation, The University of Danang.

Field of Interests (Research or Education)

Safe Vegetable Production and Consumption, Environmental Management; Sustainable Development

Research and/or Educational Activities

- 1) Research experiences and achievements
- Suehiro Otoma, Hai Hoang, Izumi Miyazaki, Hong Hai, "A Survey on Municipal Solid Waste and Residents' Awareness in Danang City, Vietnam", Journal of Science and Technology, The University of Danang, No.4 April 2011, pp.164-179
- Kato T., Pham, T. X. D., Hoang, H., Xue, Y., and Tran, V. Q. (2012), "Roles for pig farmers in food residue recycle in Danang, Vietnam. 2nd
- Congress of East Asian Association of Environmental and Resource Economics", pp.1-24(CD-ROM) February 2-4, 2012, Bandung, Indonesia
- Sanitation Constraints Classification and Alternatives Evaluation for Asian Cities, cooperating with Kyoto University, 2009 2012.
- 2) On-going research activities
- The research project on low-cost wastewater treatment plant in Phu Loc, Danang city.
- The research project on Eco-action 21 in Danang City, cooperating with Kyoto University and Department of Science and Technology and Department of Natural Resources and Environment, from 2012.

Comments

The environmental issues and concerns that have an affect on all of us require urgent attention to mitigate adverse impacts of the pollution, climate change. Hence international cooperation is extremely important to solve global problems towards sustainable development. Sharing our knowledge and experience will open the gate to success.

OUTLINE

- 1. ABOUT VIETNAM
- 2. ABOUT DANANG
- 3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM
- 4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIETNAM
- 5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DANANG

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Economic development and environmental issues;
- Resource degradation and environmental degradation affect human well-being; know the importance of environmental protection;
- The mean of sustainability and sustainable development;
- Some arguments for conservation or preservation of nature;
- Several of the most important environmental problems facing in Vietnam. The signs of hope for solving these problems for sustainable development.

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Map

1. ABOUT VIETNAM



- 1. ABOUT VIETNAM
- Area: 329 mil ha
- Population:93,421,835 (2016)
- 65 provinces& cities
- Capital: Hanoi
- Biggest city: Hochiminh City
- Climate: Tropical
- Language: Vietnamese



1. ABOUT VIETNAM

1.1. Climate:

- Average tempt. : 26⁰C
- Hot months: 6, 7, 8, average tempt.: above 30^oC
- Cold* months: 12, 1, 2, average temp.: 18-23^oC.
- Humidity: above 80%;
- Rain fall: Average 2,504.57 mm/year;
- Influence by monsoon
- 1.2. Food and Culture





1. ABOUT VIETNAM





?<

HCMC

January, 2012



Can we swim in January?

Foods PHO (PHỞ)



SPRING ROLLS

1. ABOUT VIETNAM

Vietnamese Language



The Europeans count on their brethren in the block: Italiano, Francais, Norsk and so on. The North Americans are mostly schooled with either Espanol or Francais. But to tell one's peers that he has an excellent command of the thing called Tiếng Việt, that is howentirely different (source:internet)









Clothes



1. ABOUT VIETNAM

- 1.4. Ethnic: 56
- Ethnic: Kinh Ethnic people accounts for 87% (above 66 million people)





1. ABOUT VIETNAM Economic: Developing

Before 1980, Vietnam had imported rice almost every year. In 1990, rice (incl. paddy) production was reached 19.2 million tons and exported 2.3 million tons. In 2004, rice (incl. paddy) production quantity reached 35.8 million tons with an increase of 186.7% in comparison with 1990



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Danang is the biggest city in the Central Region of Vietnam. It is the Eastern Terminal of the East-West Economy Corridor

General information

Area1,259km²Population852,493 people

Administrative unit

6 Urban & 2 Rural districts

Developing Orientation

The importang economic center of the Central & Highland of Vietnam

• Role

- Economic center: harbour, industrial zones, trade and Center of culture, sport, education and training, science and technology...

Sight seeing

Hoi An City – the above 200 year old city

Vietnam and Japan historical relationship

Hue- the ancient city

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Economics is the science of choice... ...and many choices involve the environment

(Source: Giovanni Ruta, Principles of Environmental Economics, WB)

• Major causes of environmental problems are population growth, wasteful and unsustainable resource use, poverty, and exclusion of environmental costs of resource use from the market prices of goods and services.

Why Do We Have Environmental Problems?

(Source: Giovanni Ruta,

Drin sigles of Environmental Economics WD

- Environmental degradation: wasting, depleting, and degrading the earth's natural capital
 - Happening at an accelerating rate
 - Also called natural capital degradation

We Are Living Unsustainably

(Source: Giovanni Ruta, Principles of Environmental Economics, WB)

acidic gases (sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides released into atmosphere)

SULUR DOMOS SO ? DADE MO?

SO & NO

gases carried by the wind

> gases dissolve in rainwater to form acid rain

acid rain kills plantlife, pollutes rivers and streams, and erodes stonework

 $NO_x + H_2O \stackrel{\text{definition}}{=} NITRIC ACID (HNO_3)$ $SO_2 + H_2O \stackrel{\text{definition}}{=} SULFURIC ACID (H_2SO_4)$

Q

CID RAI

ACID PARTICLES

3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Environmental Degradation means

> SOCIAL FACTORS: POLULATION; POVERTY; UBANIZATION... NATURAL FACTORS: GLOBAL WARMING, DEPLETAION OF OZONE...

- ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IS THE DETERIORATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY and QUANTITY FROM AMBIENT CONCENTRATION OF POLLUTANTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES SUCH AS IMPROPER LAND USE AND NATURAL DISASTER
- EROSION OF THE **QUALITY** and **QUANTITY** OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CAUSED, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, BY HUMAN ACTIVITES.

The Earth's Greenhouse Effect

About half the solar energy absorbed at the surface evaporates water, adding the most important greenhouse gas to the atmosphere. When this water condenses in the atmosphere, it releases the energy that powers storms and produces rain and spow. About 30% of incoming solar energy is reflected by the surface and the atmosphere. SPACE Only a small amount of the heat energy emitted from the surface passes through the atmosphere directly to space. Most is absorbed by greenhouse gas molecules and contributes to the energy radiated back down to warm the surface and lower atmosphere. Increasing the concentrations of greenhouse gases increases the warming of the surface and slows loss of energy to space.

ATMOSPHERE

SURFACE

The surface cools by radiating heat energy upward. The warmer the surface, the greater the amount of heat energy that is radiated upward.

Source: Internet

3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ENVIRONMENTAL POLUTION

Air pollution

Water pollution

Noise Pollution

Soil Pollution?

Among the environmental degradation Air Pollution is of global significance unlike water and soil pollution which are of local or regional effects.

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Strengths

- An important domestic market of above 90 millions of habitants
- Young and increasingly well-trained population (70% of the population age between 15 and 64) having potential for high value added jobs
- Perfect location as a hub for South East Asia
- One of the most dynamic economies among the Emerging Asia nations

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIETNAM Economic development

- Vietnam has been recognized as one of Asia's great success stories in terms of economic and social development over the last 20 years
 - Vietnam economy has a robust and steady growth since 1990 (average growth rate of 6.41% since 2000).
 - The growth is relatively balanced, with industry and services sectors contributing about 40% each to GDP
 - Vietnam is among the most attractive countries in terms of external financing (FDI and portfolio equity)

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIETNAM Agrarian Economy Gradually Transitions to Industry









Structural Change is Driving Growth

- Vietnamese productivity growth has been driven by **structural change**, with workers moving from agriculture to manufacturing
- With 49% of employment still in agriculture, this process can **continue**

HOWEVER

- The manufacturing jobs created have low productivity and low wages
- Vietnam will be **stuck** at low levels of prosperity if nothing else is done

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIETNAM Structure of the Economy



Agriculture 1994- 67% 2013- 19.3%

Industry 1994-12% 2013- 38.5%

Services 1994- 21% 2013- 42.2%





- Overall economic performance
 - GDP per economic sector in 2015



Development strategy:

ECONOMIC

- Develop industry (heavy and light)
- Tourism
- Agricultural production
- Mining
- Etc.

Development orientation:

- Develop industrial production (heavy and light industry)
- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Mining
- Etc.







SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOWICS.COM / WORLD BANK

Selected economic indicators (%)	2015		2016	
	ADO 2015	Update	ADO 2015	Update
GDP Growth	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.6
Inflation	2.5	0.9	4.0	4.0
Current Account Balance (share of GDP)	3.1	0.5	1.5	1.0

Source: Asian Development Outlook 2015; Asian Development Outlook 2015 Update

List of supplying markets for a product imported by Viet Nam Product: TOTAL All products



Imported value, USD thousand

- Stable socio-political environment
- Ongoing structural economic reforms
- Abundant labor force with enhanced skills
- Higher ability to meet debt obligations
- Towards more price stability

KEY FACTORS FOR SUCCESS

- Weak labor productivity growth and skills
- Slow pace of economic sector transformations
- Unbalanced financing means
- ♦ Low quality of FDI inflows
- Economic integration is not without risk

CHALLENGES!!!!

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIETNAM Weak labor productivity growth and skills

- Vietnam faces a productivity challenges as it has to move from "laborintensive" to "productivity-driven" economy
 - Labor productivity in Vietnam experienced a slight increase recently
 - It lagged behind the productivity of the Asian neighbors, albeit an average increase of 4.17% a year

GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)



4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIETNAM Weak labor productivity growth and skills

- An average gap of 2.29% between growth rate (6.46%) and productivity (4.17%)
 - Productivity follows growth path, but gets stuck
 - An increase of at least 50% in labor productivity in required to sustain the recent growth
 - The task is challenging in a context of global uncertainty and post-crisis
 - A potential loss of 25-30% in GDP (\$45-50 billion) in the next 5 years if growth gets stuck at 5-6%, below the target (7-8%)

Gap between productivity and economic growth (%)





Source: WDI & authors' calculations



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIETNAM

- Due to the economic development, Vietnam is facing to:
- Population increasing
- Water pollution (surface and underground water)
- Soil and Air pollution
- Waste water treatment
- Dumping site: leatache
- Solid waste collection and treatment
- Shortage of water

II. CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN VIETNAM (CONT.)

(Unit: million ton)

Year/ Type	Municipal waste	Industrial waste	Medical waste	Waste from Rural waste	Waste from Craft villages	Total
2015	22.2	9.6	0.2	9.8	1.8	43.6
2020	35.2	20.8	0.3	8.8	2.5	67.6
2025	51.7	27.8	0.3	7.6	3.6	91.0

Source: National Strategy on Integrated Solid Waste Management up to 2025 and Vision to 2050

Waste amount forecast in Vietnam





Air pollution causes by transportation means





Biểu đồ 1.13. Tỷ lệ đóng góp phát thải các chất gây ô nhiễm không khí do các phương tiện giao thông cơ giới đường bộ toàn quốc năm 2014

(Tính toán theo hệ số phát thải WHO, 1993)

Nguồn: Trung tâm Quan trắc môi trường - TCMT, 2015

Air pollution causes by transportation means

Source: MONRE, 2015



Environmental problems from traditional handicraft villages









Traditional handicraft villages

Traditional handicraft villages location in Vietnam



Traditional handicraft villages



Brass foundry village







Biểu đồ 2.1. Diễn biến phát thải khí nhà kính theo lĩnh vực các năm 1994, 2000 và 2010

Nguồn: Báo cáo cập nhật hai năm một lần lần thứ nhất, Bộ TN&MT, 2014

CO2 EMISSION QUANTITY in 1994', 2000', 2010'

Source: MARD, 2014



Biểu đồ 2.2. Ước tính phát thải khí nhà kính đến năm 2020 và 2030

Nguồn: Báo cáo cập nhật hai năm một lần lần thứ nhất, Bộ TN&MT, 2014

ESTIMATION OF CO2 EMISSION QUANTITY in 2020' & 2030'

Source: MONRE, 2014



Green house gas emission in 2010

Source: MONRE, 2015

Diseases caused by air pollution in Vietnam



4. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIETNAM & DANANG CASE STUDY: IN VIETNAM

Diseases caused by air pollution in Vietnam



Water Utilization





At Quang Ngai: Tra Khuc River






Forest quality become worst



Biểu đồ 7.1. Biến động diện tích và độ che phủ của rừng Việt Nam giai đoạn 1990 - 2014

Nguồn: Cục Kiểm lâm, Bộ NN&PTNT, 1990 - 2015

Source: MONRE, 2015

Water polution problems



Amoni contamination in water source for drinking



Biểu đồ 4.5. Diễn biến hàm lượng Amoni nước sông Hồng giai đoạn 2012 - 2014

Nguồn: Sở TN&MT tỉnh Lào Cai, 2015

Source: MONRE, 2015

4. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN VIETNAM & DANANG CASE STUDY: IN VIETNAM Phosphorus contamination



Biểu đổ 4.6. Diễn biến hàm lượng Phốt phát nước sông Hồng giai đoạn 2012 - 2014

Nguồn: Sở TN&MT tỉnh Lào Cai, 2015

Source: MONRE, 2015



Asen contamination

Biểu đồ 6.11: Diễn biến hàm lượng As trong đất trồng hoa Mê Linh - Hà Nội giai đoạn 2011 - 2014

Nguồn: Báo cáo hiện trạng môi trường Thành phố Hà Nội giai đoạn 5 năm (2011 - 2015)



Biểu đồ 6.14. Diễn biến dư lượng thuốc BVTV trong đất trồng rau Vân Nội, Huyện Đông Anh - Hà Nội

Nguồn: Báo cáo hiện trạng môi trường Thành phố Hà Nội giai đoạn 5 năm (2011 - 2015), 2015

Economic loss

due to poor sanitation in Vietnam



Source: Evaluation of the Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Vietnam (WSP, 2007)

Deforestation



Deforestation and land degradation

- Deforestation and land degradation are caused by various factors:
- -Demand for timber products/ palm oil, intensive farming, and urban sprawl.
- -Poor regulation
- -Unsustainable land-use; over-cultivation of agricultural land
- -*Woodland ecosystems require time and large expense to recover.. (ADB report, 2012)

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL

(Source: http://edu.net.vn)

NATURAL DISASTER



Disaster and Climate change in Viet nam

Natural Disaster:

- 1. Natural disasters in Vietnam have been increasingly severe in terms of magnitude, frequency and volatility
- 2. Natural disasters such as typhoons, floods and droughts have caused significant losses, and asset damage equivalent to 1.5% of GDP

Climate change:

- Vietnam is one of the 5 countries worst affected by climate change. Climate change will worsen natural disasters
- If the sea level rises by 1 meter, 90% of the Mekong River Delta area will be flooded during the flood season, and 71% will be salted during the dry season, and about 20 million people will be affected in terms of housing.

Source:





Pic 13 : Landslide Some illustrations on landslides along Ho Chi Minh Road, Kontum – Quang Nam – Danang



TYPICAL NATURAL DISASTER IN VIETNAM



Land Loss and Land use change caused by Sea Level Rise



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Eg: Danang City: Industrial zones

- Hoa Khanh IZ:750ha.
- Lien Chieu IZ and Port: 473,5ha
- Liên Chieu gasoline warehouse
- Others: Hoa Cam, Tho Quang

Agriculture



Agricultural

Hydropower

dams

Danang City is facing to

- Eco-City. However,
- Water pollution
- Soil and Air pollution
- Waste water treatment
- Dumping site: leatache
- Solid waste collection and treatment
- Shortage of water



Master plan: Cut trees for road construction



Road constructed over natural sand hills



Too near beach as a result...



Too near the beach and then result...

Solid waste collection



TRANSPORTER





CAN VINT SAN VINT DUNI AN TOAN



HÃÝ BỎ RÁC Vào thùng

Environment al Education

Composition	Rate(%)
Organic	51.9
Inorganic	16.1
Papers	2.7
Plastic	3
Leather, rubber, wood	1.3
Fabric	1.6
Glass	0.5
Ceramic, sand, clay	6.1
Metal	0.9
Particles <10mm	31.9
Total	100

Example of composition of municipal solid waste

Source: MOC, 2015

MOTIVATION

Traditional Waste Recycling Activities:

- Waste reused and recycling are more common and implemented by individual garbage buyers and collectors;
- VN households separate recyclable waste to sell to the garbage collector;
- These activities can contribute to reduce 15-20% of solid waste discharged;

MOTIVATION

Modes for recycling waste in Vietnam:

- Lead waste;
- Steel/iron waste;
- Plastic waste;
- Paper waste
- Oil waste
- Rag/wool



SEPERATE WASTE CAUSE IT'S A PRECIOUS RESOURCE IF YOU LOVE YOUR LIFE COME ON & SHARE HAND TO PARTNER WITH THE ECOLIFE



MOTIVATION: 3R in Vietnam

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT FOR 3R INITIATIVE IN HANOI CITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOUND MATERIAL-CYCLE SOCIETY

3R-HN

Source: prof. Nguyen Kim Thai, 2011



Biogas producti on

Water pollution

• Water pollution: March 15th, 2010 (Danang City)



Dam Rong Lake: Before










Hoa Vang prefecture

Natural Disaste

Hoa Chau, Hoa Vang

Han River 12/11/2007

5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN DANANG

ENVIRONMENTAL





Flood mark

Hydro-power problems

- Have bad influence for minority ethnics: Cotu (Katu) Ethnic...
- + Unfamiliar house
- + Lackagge of land for agriculture...
- Depend on support or aid from outsides





Water development works: such as:

Reservoir	Catchments (km ²)	Volume (bill.m ³)	Irrigated Area (ha)	Hydropower (MW)
Hoa Binh	51,700	9,450		1,920
Thac Ba	6,100	2,940		108
Tri An	14,600	2,760		4200
Dau Tieng	2,700	1,580	72,000	
Thac Mo	2,200	1,370		150
Yaly	7,455	1,037		720
Phu Ninh	235	414	23,000	
Song Hinh	772	357		66
Ke Go	223	345	17,000	



Door closed from that time..











Traditional vs Modern

5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN DANANG Conservation and Environmental Thought



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Sustainable development concept:

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

We Are Living Unsustainably

- Environmental degradation: wasting, depleting, and degrading the earth's natural capital
 - Happening at an accelerating rate
 - Also called natural capital degradation

Technology Increases Pollution



Harmful Environmental Effects

- Harmful environmental impact due to
 - High levels of consumption
 - High levels of pollution
 - Unnecessary waste of resources

Technology Increases Pollution



Harmful Environmental Effects

- Harmful environmental impact due to
 - High levels of consumption
 - High levels of pollution
 - Unnecessary waste of resources

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Nature's Survival Strategies for Sustainability

1. Reliance on solar energy

- The sun provides warmth and fuels photosynthesis
- 2. Biodiversity
 - Astounding variety and adaptability of natural systems and species

3. Chemical cycling

 Circulation of chemicals from the environment to organisms and then back to the environment

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Environmentally Sustainable Society

"... responsible & ethical management of products & processes from the point of view of health, safety and environmental aspects."

"Towards this end, business and industry should increase self-regulation, guided by appropriate codes, charters and initiatives integrated into all elements of business planning and decision-making, and fostering openness and dialogue with employees and the public." (Chapter 30 of Agenda 21 (1992))

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Principles of Environmental Sustainability

- Environmental Policy Integration
- Transparency, Public Participation, and access to Information and Remedies
- Precaution;
- Polluter-Pays; (PPP, BPP, W-W)
- Responsibility for trans-boundary Ha
- Subsidiarity & Decentralisation



car0246 www.fotosearch.com





Sustainable Development (SD) Framework consists of three pillars:

- Economic (Goal: Growth?)
- Environment (Goal: Conservation?)
- Social/Livelihood (Goal: Equity?)







Commonly accepted considerations:

- Maximize human well-being.
- Ensure efficient use of all resources, natural and otherwise, by maximizing rents.
- Seek to identify and internalize environmental and social costs.
- Maintain and enhance the conditions for viable enterprise.



Commonly accepted considerations:

- Promote responsible stewardship of natural resources and the environment, including remediation of past damage.
- Minimize waste and environmental damage along the whole of the supply chain.
- Exercise prudence where impacts are unknown or uncertain.
- Operate within ecological limits and protect critical natural capital.

What is Environmental Ethics?

Source:



Environmental ethics:

- **guides humans behavior and relations** with nature and other species on earth.
- **deals with the moral relationships** between humans, nature and other species on earth.
- addresses the ethical dimensions of humans' relations with and behavior towards nature and other species on earth more generally.

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Renewable and Nonrenewable Resources

• Resource

- Anything we obtain from the environment to meet our needs
- Some directly available for use: sunlight
- Some not directly available for use: petroleum
- Renewable resource
 - Solar energy, wind power, tide power...

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Renewable and Nonrenewable Resources

- Renewable resource
 - Several days to several hundred years to renew
 - E.g., forests, grasslands, fresh air, fertile soil

- Nonrenewable resources
 - Energy resources
 - Metallic mineral resources
 - Nonmetallic mineral resources

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Renewable and Nonrenewable Resources

- Sustainable yield
 - Highest rate at which we can use a renewable resource without reducing available supply
- Sustainable yield
 - Highest rate at which we can use a renewable resource without reducing available supply
- Reuse
- Recycle

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT • Key Achievements in Green Growth



- Under national **Green Growth Action Plan**, several activities are advancing on several fronts:
- Examining institutional arrangements for green growth
- Revision of master plans
- Promotion of technology transfer
- Business promotion, enterprise development, PPPs
- Reviewing fiscal and financial arrangements



Future Directions



Overview of activities:

- Provide technical training and support to undertake marginal cost curve studies and relevant research to define GHG emission targets and policy options for preparation of GG action plans of transportation sectors and target provinces.
- Design the joint training of trainers (TOT) programme on climate change and green growth.
- Review investment policies and barriers to identify gaps for new policies to stimulate green investments, including renewable and clean energy.





• Future Directions Overview of activities:

- Revised/new public green procurement and expenditure investments policies introduced.
- Provide technical advice and inputs for the formulation of feasible fiscal policy frameworks and fiscal tools (e.g., environment and resources taxes, levies) to advance green growth in Viet Nam.
- Improve Viet Nam's climate finance architecture for green growth, as well as reporting on effective planning, budgeting, and tracking of climate finance spending.





At local

COND HOA XA HOLCHU NGHIA VIÊT NAM THE SUCIALIST REPORTE OF VIETNAM



DINH HUONG CHIÉN LUOC PHÁT TRIỂN BỀN VỮNG Ở VIỆT NAM (Chương trinh nghị sự 21 của Việt Nam)

THE STRATEGIC ORIENTATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM (VietNam Agenda 21)


6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Advances in energy use and supply in Vietnam

Major advances in reducing environmental impact of energy supply can be achieved through shifts in energy mix e.g. from wood, coal, and oil to gas, hydroelectric power, and nuclear power.

Biofuels are and will continue to be an important source of energy in Asia. Hence, management of a more efficient biomass energy systems is essential.

(Dr. Eduardo T. Gonzalez,2005)

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Research and promote clean and renewable energy;
- Encourage officers to use public transportation instead of private car...;



6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: WIND POWER Power sector development 2014



Total installed capacity by Dec. 2014: 34 GW (peak load 22. GW)

➤ 42% of installed generation capacity comes from renewable energy and hydro power projects

Power sector development 2014



Wind energy development **Development Plan and Supporting mechanism for WPP**

Development Plan

- Draft Master Plan for potential development area of wind \succ energy
- Provincial Development Plan for Wind Power
 - up to 700MW by 2020; Bình Thuận, July 2012:
 - Ninh Thuận, April 2013:
 - Sóc Trăng, May 2014:
 - up to 200MW by 2020; Bến Tre, March 2015: up to 150 MW by 2020; \succ
 - Quang Tri, June 2015:
- up to 110 MW by 2020

up to 220 MW by 2020;

Wind energy development

Development Plan and Supporting mechanism for WPP

Development Plan

- Draft Master Plan for potential development area of wind energy
- Provincial Development Plan for Wind Power
 - ➢ Bình Thuận, July 2012: up to 700MW by 2020;
 - Ninh Thuận, April 2013:
 - Sóc Trăng, May 2014: up to 200MW by 2020;
 - ➢ Bến Tre, March 2015: up to 150 MW by 2020;
 - ➢ Quang Tri, June 2015: up

up to 110 MW by 2020

up to 220 MW by 2020;

Regulations and supporting mechanisms for WPP

- Decision No. 37/2011/QD-TTg issued by the Prime Minister dated 29/6/2011on mechanisms to support development of wind power projects.
 - Power purchase responsibility: EVN must take and pay electricity generated from WPP
 - FIT for grid-connected wind power project: 7.8 US\$/kWh (VAT exclusive; subject to VND/USD fluctuation)
- Circular No. 32/2012/TT-BCT dated 12/11/2012 promulgating implementation of WPP development and standard PPAs for wind power projects.
 - Procedures for development of wind power projects
 - Application for price support from VEPF.
 - Registration sequence for the development of off-grid wind power projects.
 - SPPA for wind power projects
- Circular No. 06/2013/TT-BCT dated 8/3/2013 promulgating content, order, procedure for formulation, appraising and approving wind power planning

Other supporting mechanisms for WPP

- Import tax: Import tax exemption for equipment which is not domestically manufactured.
- Corporate income tax:
 - Tax rate: 10% for the first 15 years, possible extension up to 30 years
 - Tax exemption for the first 4 years, 50% reduction for next 9 years
- Fast depreciation: 1.5 times faster than normal projects.
- Exempt land-use tax/charges.
- Exempt environmental protection fees.

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Action plan for development of WPP

- Developing the spatial map on Renewable energy including wind energy
- Review and assessment of prevailing mechanism and suggestion for new FIT: 2015 – 2016
- Developing the national standard for wind energy technology equipment: 2016 - 2020
- Building the mechanisms to support development of local equipment production filed and services in the solar energy field;
 - ✓ Assessment of status: 2016
 - Research and proposal on supporting mechanisms: 2017 2018
- Implementing capacity building programs for PBs, universities and vocational training units: 2016 - 2020



Education for Sustainable development



What Does Educating for Sustainability Include...

- Knowledge
- Skills
- Values and Attitudes
- Behavior
- Preparing students, so that, as adults, they are able to deal with the challenges of living sustainably on both a local and global level.

Current status of WEEE treatment and recycling

 Unused equipments are often sold to some collecting people to manually dismantle for precious metal.

- Unrecyclable material are brought to the landfills.



Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipments (WEEE)

Source: Internet

- 6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACtivities
 - ✓ Planting and observation on trees
 - Drawing contest on environmental activities
 - ✓ Games and tests on environmental activities
 - ✓ Eco-camping
 - Training for school teachers
 - ✓ Publish environmental educational materials



with Schools





Sustainable coastal development by ICZM is appropriated management method to harmonize the biodiversity, climate chance and livelihood improvement



6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Source: Hua Chien Thang, 2012

Pressures on the Việt Nam

Marine Resources and Environment

Increase of Population

Fast in Urban Development



Agriculture



Mining



Marine Transport







Tourism

APM

VnDaily.NET















CORAL PLANTATIONS







6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Food safety educati on THE HINH - THAN

Polluted water treatment



ECODESIGN

FOOD WASTE RECYCLE

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



THE PAST

...



THE FUTURE



40

(Source: N.V.Anh,

6. CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Researching Methodology









CO2 Labels Proposed for Beer Cans by '09

FREE



THINK GLOBALLY, ACT LOCALLY!!!

Thank you for your attention ! ご清聴有難うございました !



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The University of Danang

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ATHOC DA NÁNO



The University of Danang (UD)

- •Established in 1994, merging existing universities and colleges in Danang city
- •Public university
- •National university (one of five two-level universities in Vietnam)
- •Multidisciplinary university
- •Multi-level university
- (Vocational, Bachelor, Master,
- Doctoral degrees)
- •One of the 17 key universities of Vietnam
- •High autonomy
- •Located in Danang City