

**"New Challenges of the 21st Century"
5th International Week**

Sustainable development facing challenges of the 21st Century: a case study of Vietnam

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OUTLINE

- ❑ Vietnam: country and people
- ❑ Sustainable Development
 - Concept and global implementation progress
 - The Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam
 - Formulate Local Agenda 21
 - Reference Data of Vietnam development situation
- ❑ Discussion
- ❑ Conclusion

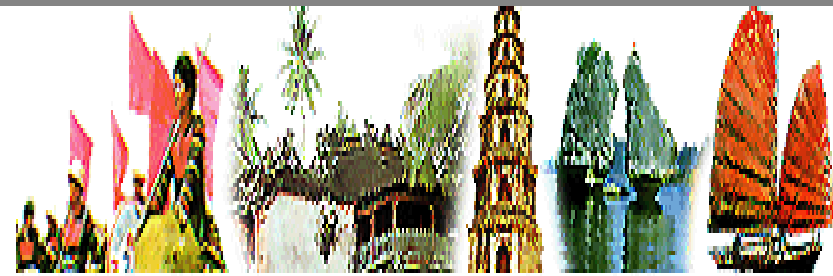
Reference

1. Vietnam Agenda 21 Office, *Sustainable development implementation in Vietnam*, 2008
2. Country Report of Ministry of Planning and Investment, *15 years achieving the Vietnam millennium development goals*, 2015
3. James Martin, *The 17 great challenges of the Twenty-First Century*, Oxford University, 2007
4. UN System Task Team, *Statistics and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda*, New York 2013
5. <http://www.vietventures.com>

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Introduction about Vietnam



VIET NAM: Country & People



Socialist Republic of Vietnam



Total area: 329,560 sq. km

Land: 325,360 sq. km

Water: 4,200 sq. km

Land boundaries:

Total: 4,639 km

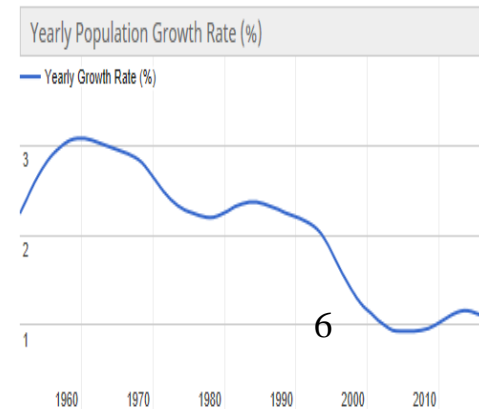
Border countries: Cambodia 1,228 km,
China 1,281 km, Laos 2,130 km

Coastline: 3,444 km (excludes islands)

Population: 94 M (14th in the world)

- Male: 49%, female: 51%
- 0-14 years: 30.2%
- 15-64 years: 64.2%
- 65 years and over: 5.6%

Capital: Ha Noi

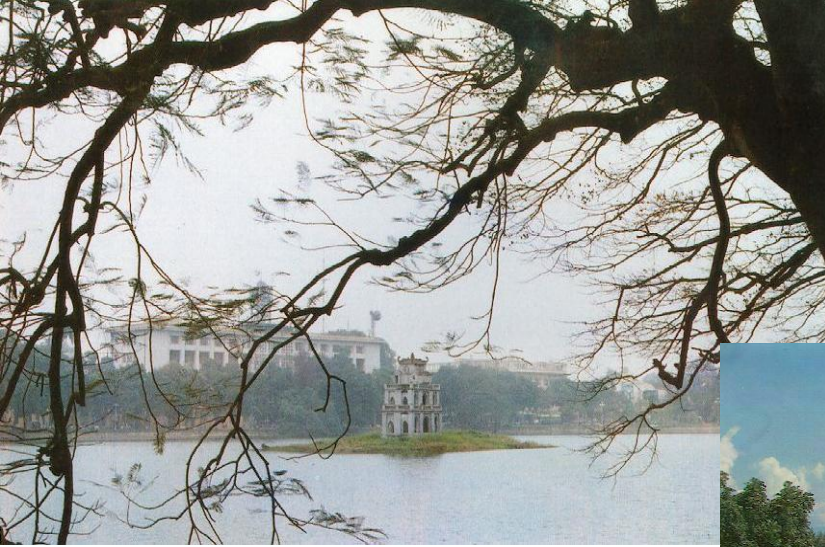


History in brief

- **Country of Wars**
- **111 BC - AD 939** Chinese Domination (1000 years)
- **1858 - 1954** French colonization
- **1954 - 1975** North-South war (American backed in the South)
- **1975** North-South Reunification
- **1975 - Now** The Socialist Republic of Vietnam



Country's Regions



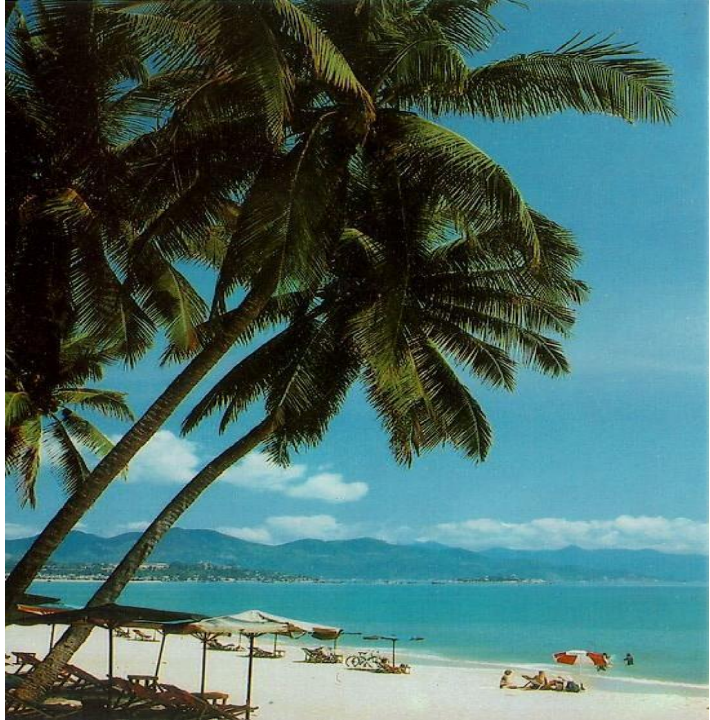
Early winter morning on Hoan Kiem (Returned Sword) Lake, Hanoi, North Vietnam



Hue, Central of Vietnam



Ben Thanh Market, Ho Chi Minh city (Saigon), South of Vietnam



Nha Trang Beach in the morning, South Vietnam

Climate

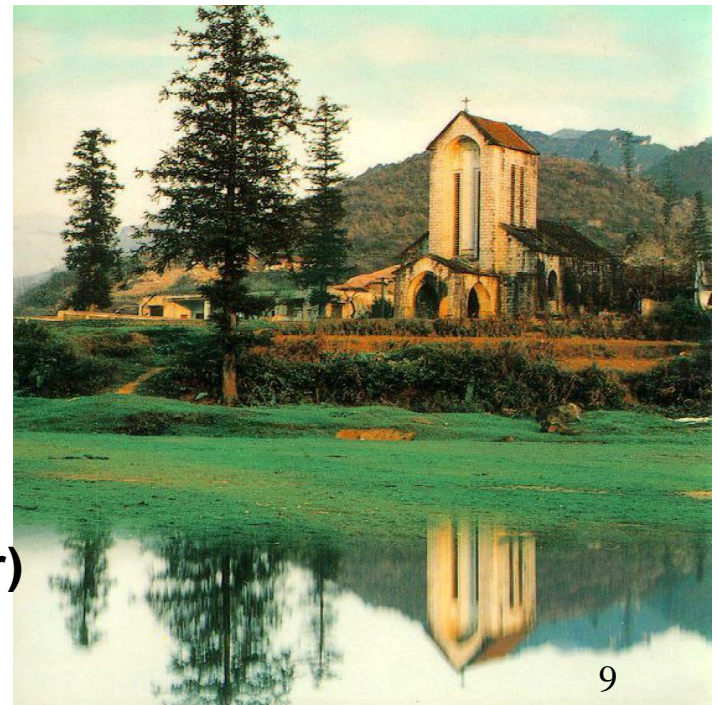


Tropical monsoon and temperate zone:

- **Two seasons in the South**
 - **Rainy season (mid-May to mid-September)**
 - **Dry season (mid-October to mid-March)**
- **Four seasons in the North**



The Ban Doc Falls in Cao Bang, North Vietnam



A church in the Sapa Valley, North Vietnam

World Cultural Heritage Sites by UNESCO



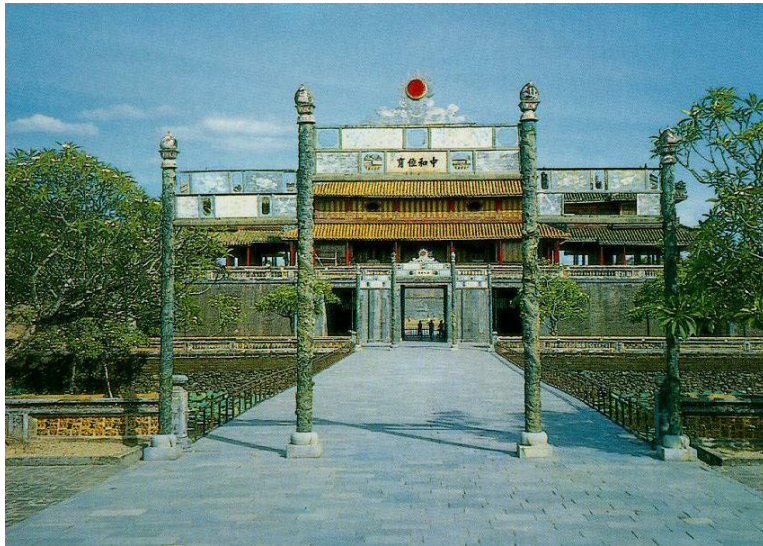
Halong Bay, North Vietnam



The ancient town Hoi An



One of the temples at My Son



The ancient capital of Hue, Central Vietnam



Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park ¹⁰

Agriculture

24% GDP

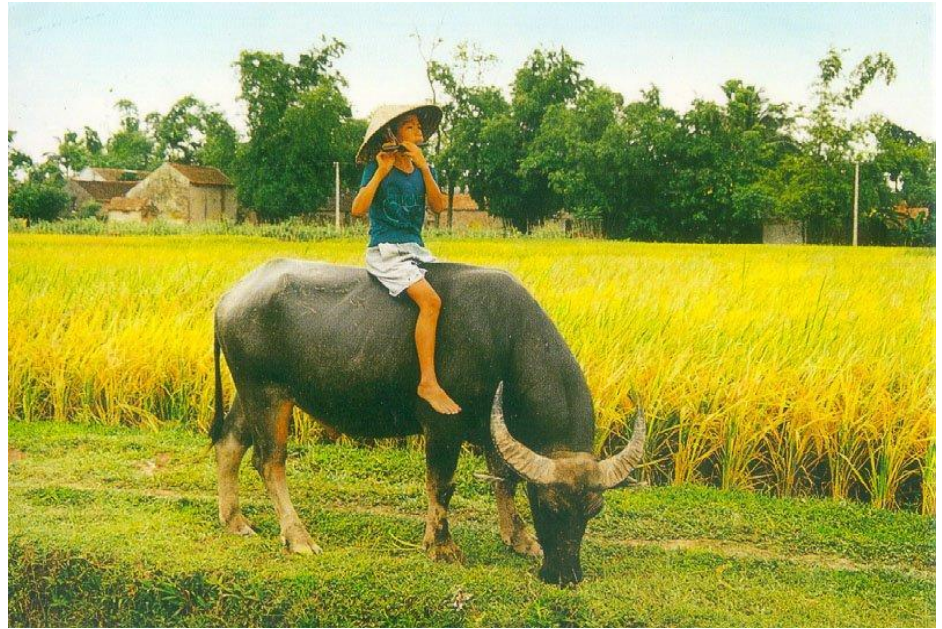
- Good conditions: hot, humid weather.
- Rice exportation: 2nd in the world
- Tropical fruits



The Mai Chau Valley. North Vietnam.



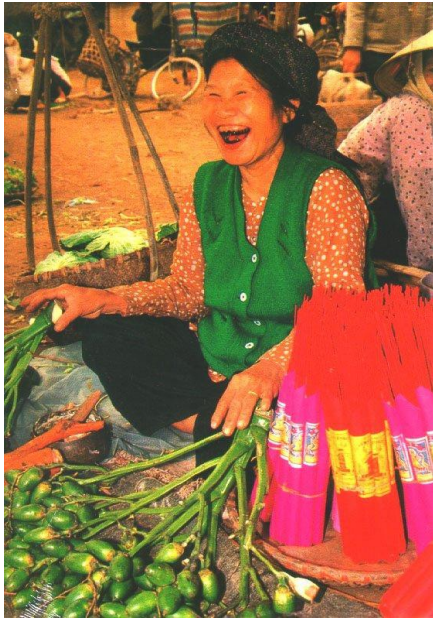
Terraced fields in Lao Cai, North Vietnam



An idyllic picture of the Vietnamese countryside



Rice transplanting



An old lady

PEOPLE



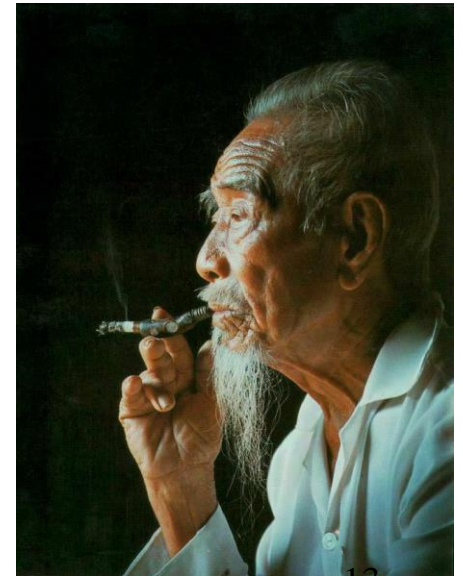
Market scene in Mui Ne. Central Vietnam

&



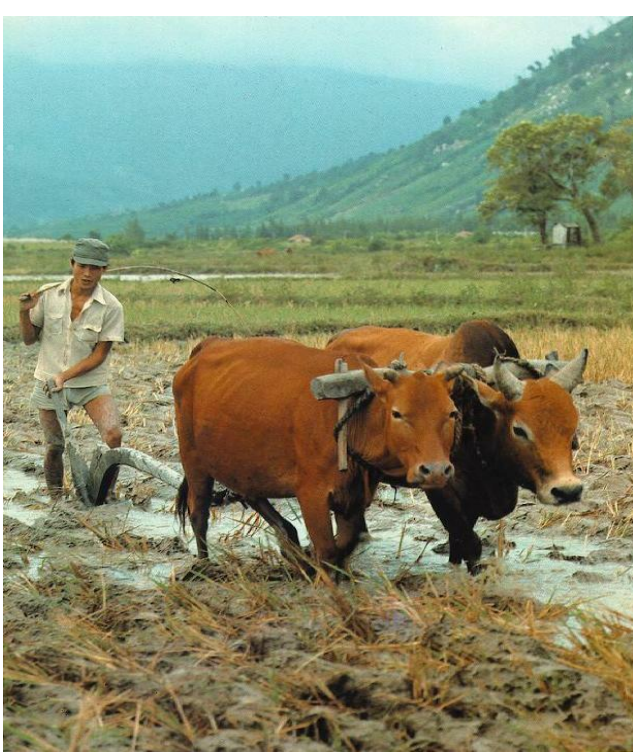
On the way to the market

LIFE



An old gentleman

People & Life



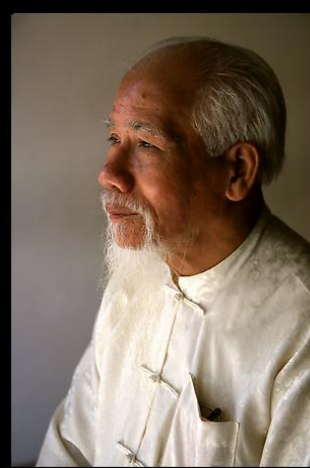
Ploughing the field, the old-fashioned way



A sewing bee



Fishing along the coast of Central Vietnam



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54 different ethnic groups,
Kinh – 87%



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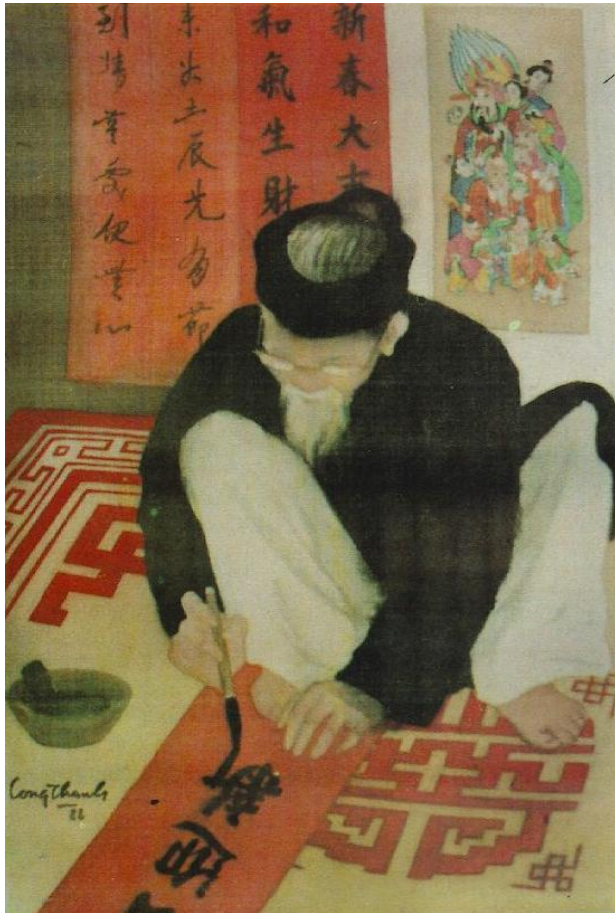


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Culture

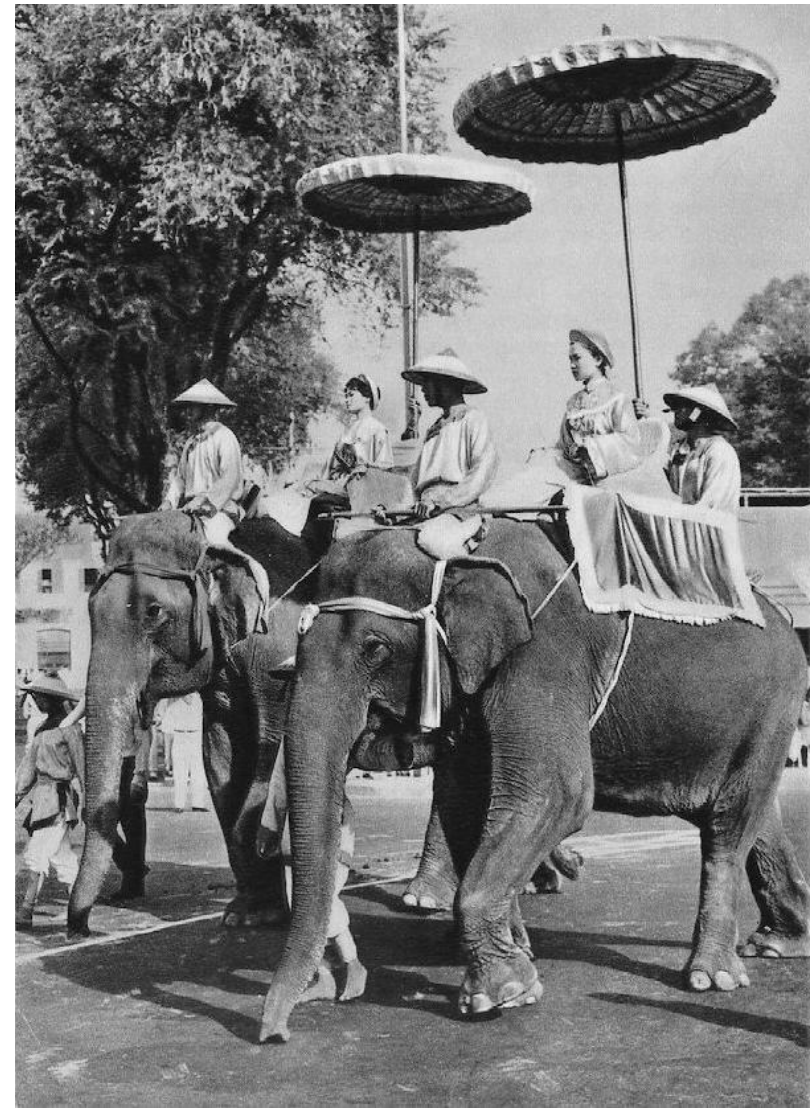


*Stele-bearing turtles in the Van Mieu (Temple of Literature). Hanoi, North Vietnam¹⁶
This particular stele dates back to 1738*

Culture



The ancient capital Hue, Central Vietnam



Procession commemorating two Vietnamese heroines (40-43 A.D.)

Culture



*Lady playing
traditional
instrument*



Water Puppet



Quan ho singing



<http://www.nhuquynhan.com>

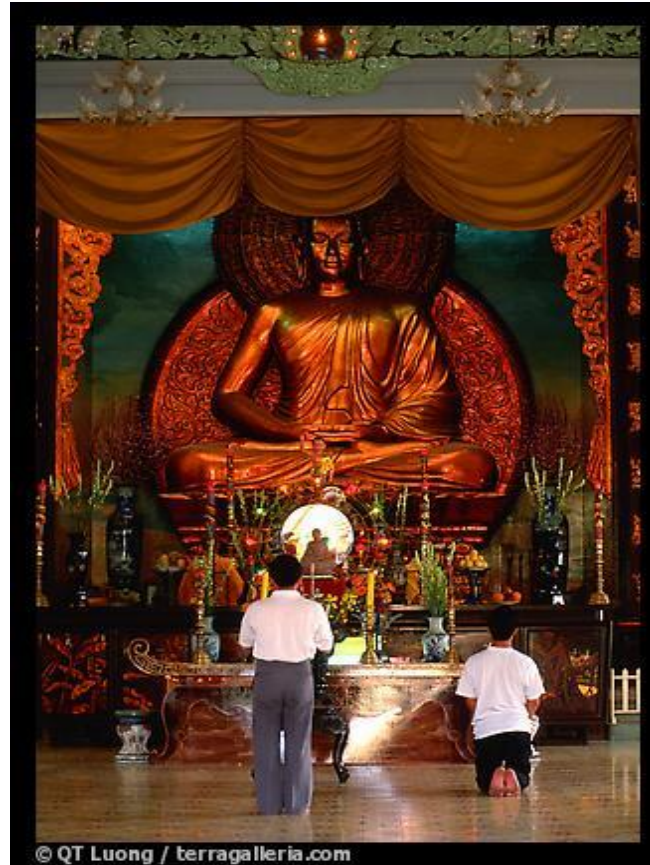
***Ao dai (flowing tunic) –
Vietnamese traditional long dress***



Hue ladies



Religion



- Many religions: Buddhist, Christian, Protestant, Muslim, and other local religion e.g. Cao Dai, Hoa Hao...

Social values



- Family-Centred individual life & Backbone of society
- Respect to people senior in age, status & position
- Confucian emphasis on hierarchy of relationships and collectivism
- Self-respect and saving face

Language

A	Ă	Â	B	C	D	Đ	E	Ê	G
H	I	K	L	M	N	O	Ô	Ơ	P
Q	R	S	T	U	Ư	V	X	Y	

- The Vietnamese uses alphabet which has the following 29 letters based on Roman alphabet
- Different tones among provinces and regions

Example:

Chào các bạn !

Economy



Agriculture products: paddy rice, coffee, rubber, cotton, tea, pepper, soybeans, cashews, sugar cane, peanuts, bananas; poultry; fish, seafood...

Industries: food processing, garments, shoes, machine-building; mining, coal, steel; cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil, paper...

Services: financial services, transport, social services, education...

Economic Development



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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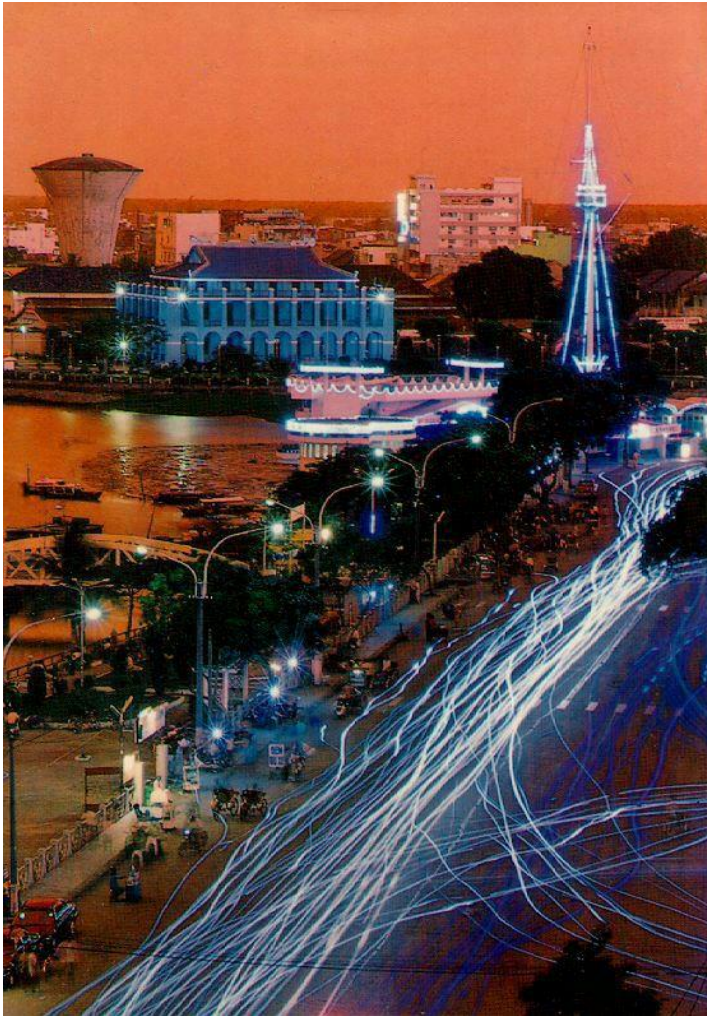
<u>Population (million)</u>	87.8	88.8	89.7	90.6	91.6
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<u>GDP per capita (USD)</u>	1,373	1,754	1,894	2,032	2,036
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<u>GDP (USD bn)</u>	121	156	170	184	186
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<u>Economic Growth (GDP, annual variation in %)</u>	6.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.7
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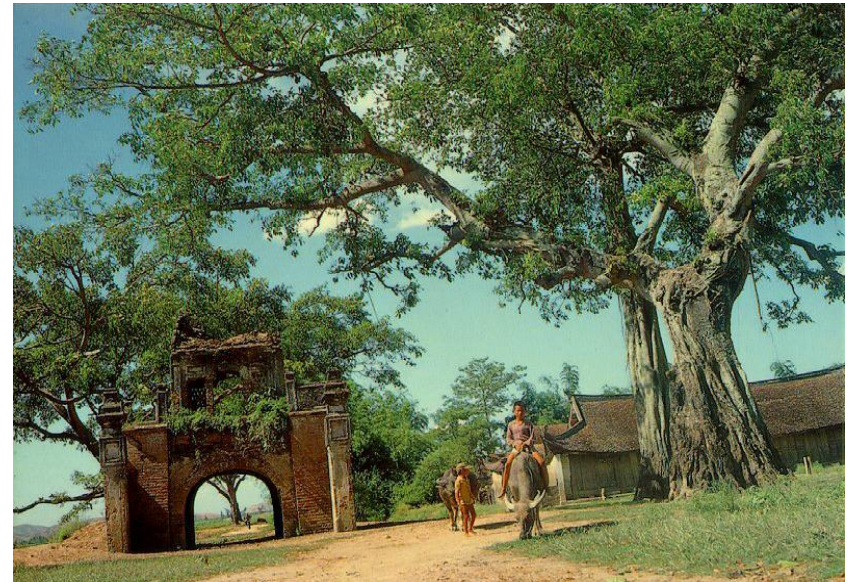
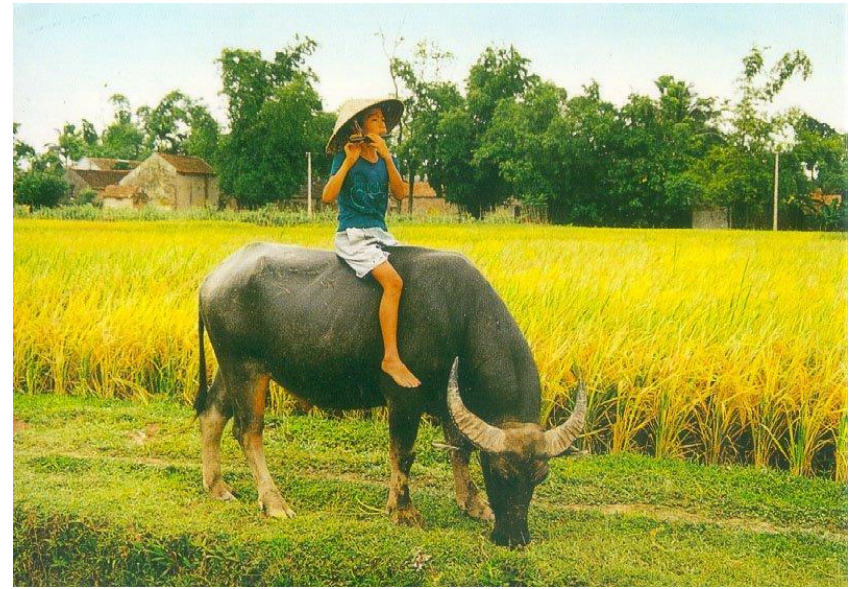
Vietnam today

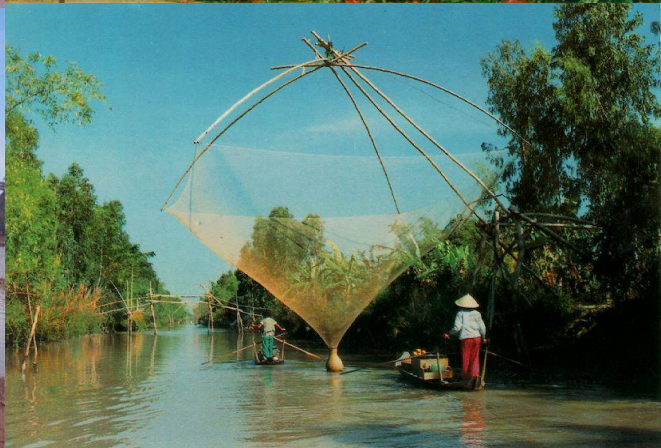
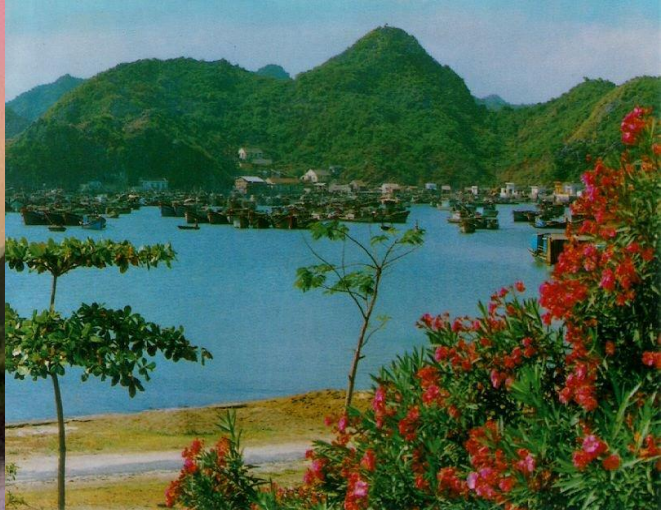


Night scenery along the Saigon River. South Vietnam



Street Sound





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Sustainable development concept and global implementation progress

Sustainable development

□ Definition

- In order to have a safer and more prosperous life, current environmental and development issues must be solved in a balanced way.
- Sustainable development is the development that satisfies the needs of the current generations without compromising the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own needs.

(Preambles of Global Agenda 21, Rio de Janeiro 1992)

Sustainable development



All three major aspects relating to mankind life as economy, society and environment must be harmonized, combined comprehensively and integrated... and balanced effectively through policies, mechanism, tools and processes of implementing policies.

Sustainable development



Sustainable development sounds like constructing a socio-economic building on an ecological environment foundation.

Sustainable development

"Our greatest challenge in this new century is to catch up with the idea of sustainable development - which seems to be abstract - and to turn it into reality to all the people in the world".

*The United Nations Secretary - General
Kofi Annan Spoke on March, 2001*

Sustainable development goals

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



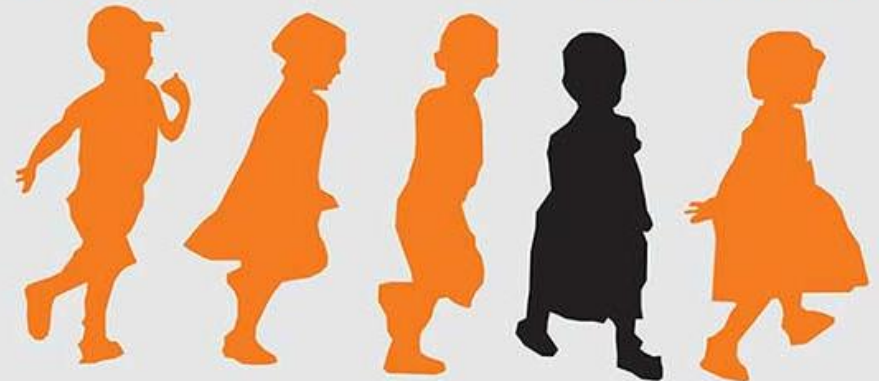
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere



1 IN 5 CHILDREN LIVES IN POVERTY



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Sustainable development Goals

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



Sustainable development Goals

- ❑ **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries



Sustainable development Goals

- ❑ **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Sustainable development Goals

- **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Sustainable development Goals

- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



GLOBAL implementation

- **1972:** *The United Nations Conference on Human Environment* was held in Stockholm, Sweden and attended by representatives from 113 nations. The Conference was the first global meeting on environment.
- **1983:** *The United Nations set up the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)*

GLOBAL implementation

- **1992:** *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)* was held in Rio de Janeiro. 179 government representatives participated and signed the 5 following important documents:
 - The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
 - Global Agenda 21 on sustainable development.
 - The Statement of Forest Principles.
 - The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
 - The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

GLOBAL implementation

- **1997:** The General Assembly of the UN appraised five years of progress on the implementation of Agenda 21 (Rio +5). The Assembly recognized global progress toward achieving sustainable development.
- **2002:** International Summit Conference on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg (South Africa) with the participation of 196 countries and many organizations.
- **2015:** UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015

What is AGENDA 21

First and foremost our message is directed towards people, whose well being is the ultimate goal of all environment and development policies

(Global Agenda 21, 1992)

- Agenda 21 is a general framework to implement programs to achieve sustainable development in 21st century.
- Agenda 21 was pledged to be implemented by 179 Nations that participated in the United Nation Conference on Environment and Development.

What is AGENDA 21

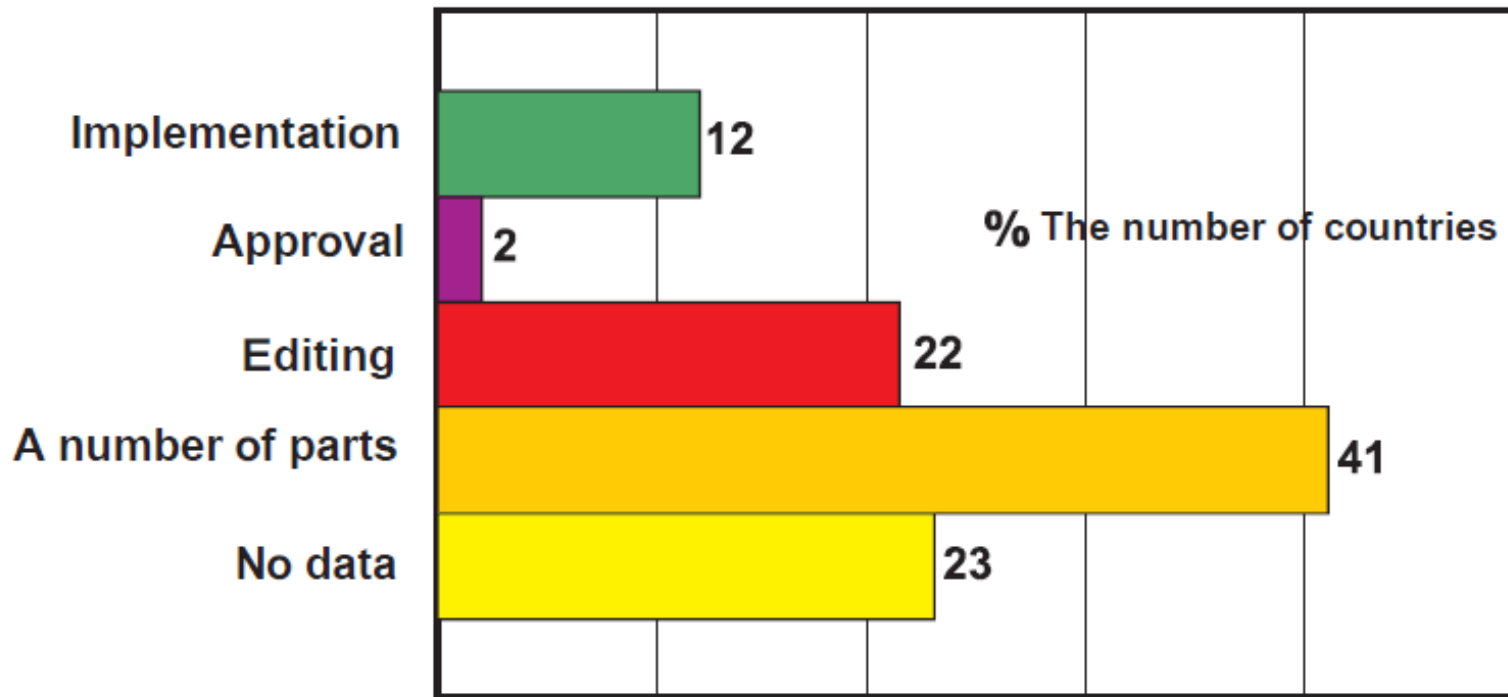
- Agenda 21 addresses the development challenges of the 21st century, affirms that human aspirations are to achieve a stage of development that is harmony of economic development, hunger elimination, poverty alleviation, social equity, reasonable resource use, and environmental protection.
- Agenda 21 calls upon all the nations to formulate their own plan, strategy and basic policies, solutions for achieving sustainable development.

What is AGENDA 21

- Agenda 21 is composed of four main contents:
 - 1) Social and economic aspects of development (poverty, population, health, consumption pattern, settlement);
 - 2) The protection and management of natural resources;
 - 3) Strengthening the role of major groups;
 - 4) Implementation instruments (finance, science and technology, cooperation and information mechanisms).

AGENDA 21 implementation

The World (191 countries)



70 countries that have structured, approved, and realized a national strategy for sustainable development (2003).

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The strategic orientation for sustainable development in Vietnam

Vietnam Agenda 21

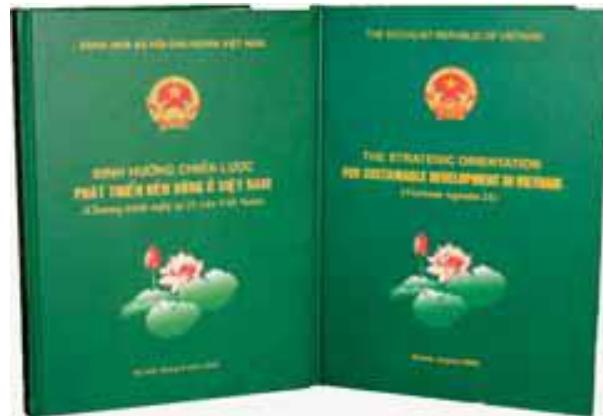
- **8 principles for sustainable development in Vietnam**
 - 1) Human beings are the centre of sustainable development.
 - 2) Consider economic development as the central task, appropriately and harmoniously combine with the social development; reasonably exploit, thriftily and effectively utilize natural resources in accordance with the principle "all aspects: economic, social and environmental ones enjoy benefits".
 - 3) Protection and improvement of environment quality are to be considered as an inseparable factor from the development process.

Vietnam Agenda 21

- **8 principles for sustainable development in Vietnam**
 - 4) The development process must equally satisfy the needs of the current generations without causing obstacles for the life of future generations.
 - 5) Science and technology is the foundation and momentum for the country's industrialization, modernization, quick, strong and sustainable development.
 - 6) Sustainable development is the cause of the whole Party, authorities at all levels, the ministries, sectors and localities, agencies, businesses, social organizations, population communities and the whole people.

Vietnam Agenda 21

- **8 principles for sustainable development in Vietnam**
 - 7) Tightly attach the establishment of an independent and autonomous economy to the international economic integration on basis of self initiative.
 - 8) Social-economic development, environmental protection should be closely combined with guarantee of national defence and security as well as social safety and order.



Vietnam Agenda 21

- **19 priority areas in development policy**

5 Priority economic areas for sustainable development

- 1) Maintain rapid and sustainable economic growth rate.
- 2) Transform production and consumption patterns towards environmentally friendly direction.
- 3) Implement the "clean industrialization" process.
- 4) Agriculture and rural sustainable development.
- 5) Sustainable development of regions and localities.

Vietnam Agenda 21

- **19 priority areas in development policy**

- 5 priority social areas for sustainable development**

- 6) Great attempts should be made to eliminate hunger, alleviate poverty and speed up the implementation of social progress and equity.
- 7) Continue to reduce population growth rate and create jobs for the working forces.
- 8) Orient the process of urbanization and population migration towards the sustainable development urban areas, appropriate allocation of population and labour forces for each region.
- 9) Improve education quality in order to raise intellectual level, professional skills and qualifications and match needs of nation's development.
- 10) Develop health care services, improve working condition and living environment sanitation.

Vietnam Agenda 21

- **19 priority areas in development policy**
 - 9 priority areas for sustainable development of natural resource and environment**
 - 11) Prevention of land degradation and effective and stable use of land resource.
 - 12) Water environment protection and sustainable utilization of water resource.
 - 13) Appropriate exploitation and thrifty and sustainable utilization of mineral resources.
 - 14) Protection of marine coastal and islands environment and promotion of marine resources.
 - 15) Forest protection and development.

Vietnam Agenda 21

- **19 priority areas in development policy**
 - 9 priority areas for sustainable development of natural resource and environment**
 - 16) Air pollution control in urban and industrial zones.
 - 17) Solid waste and toxic waste management.
 - 18) Biodiversity conservation.
 - 19) Implement measures for mitigating climate change, limiting its negative impacts, preventing and controlling natural disasters.

Implementation

- Principle landmarks include:
 - **1991**: Promulgated Law on Environmental Protection and issued National plan for environmental and sustainable development for the period 1991-2000.
 - **1992**: Established Ministry of Sciences, Technology and Environment.
 - **1993**: Approved Law for Environmental Protection, Petroleum Law, Veterinary Ordinance, Ordinance for Botanical Protection and Audit, Established Environment Agency in Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.

Implementation

- Principle landmarks include:
 - **1994**: Promulgated Decree No. 175/CP on instruction for implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection.
 - **1995**: Adopted National Action Plan on Biodiversity Protection.
 - **1996**: Promulgated Mineral Law, Ordinance on Radiation Safety and Control.
 - **1998**: The Political Bureau of Vietnam Leading Party issued the Directive for strengthening environmental protection in the period of industrialization and modernization of the country.

Implementation

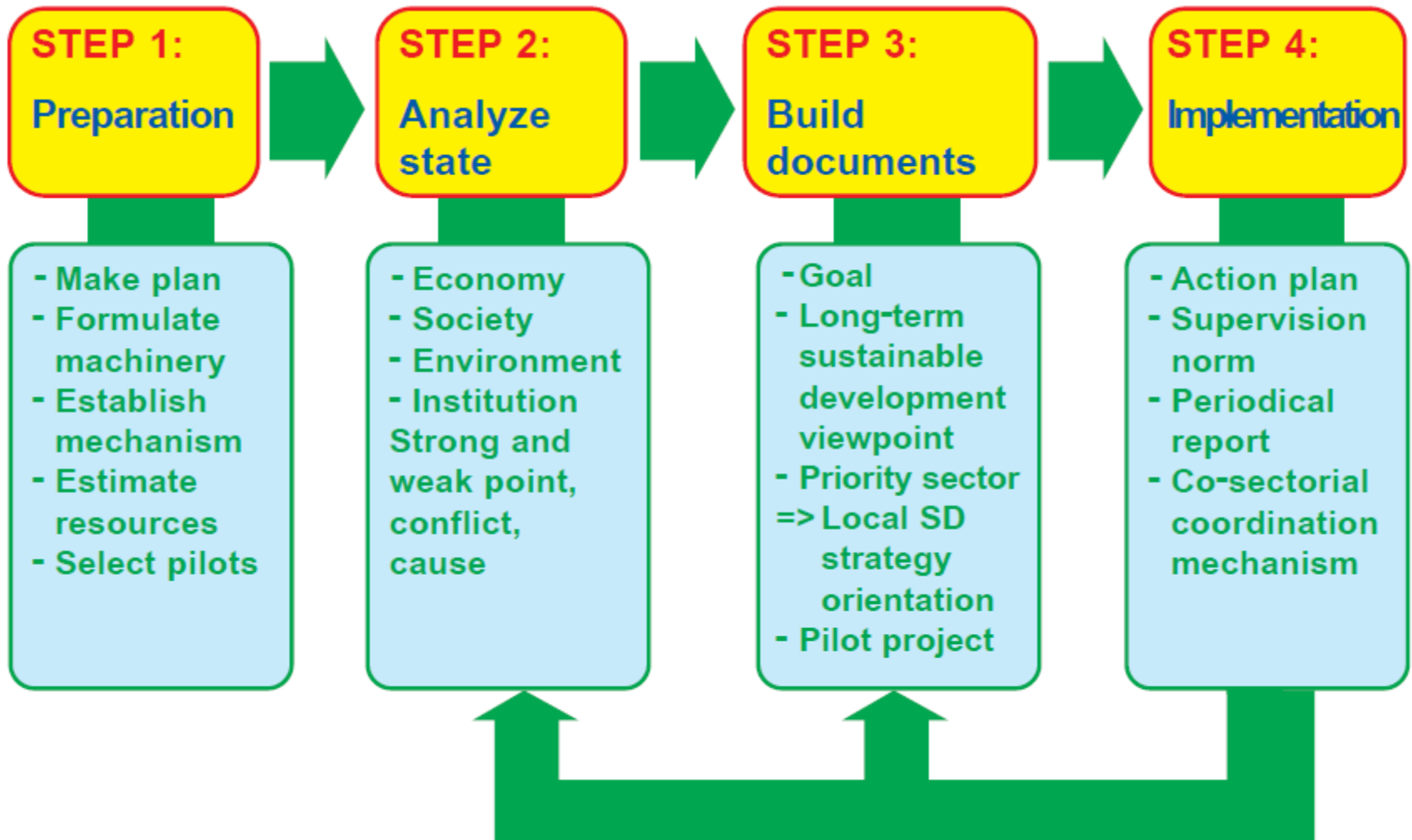
- Principle landmarks include:
 - **1999**: Promulgated a Solid Waste Management Strategy for Vietnamese cities and industrial parks to 2020 and established the Regulations for the Management of hazardous waste.
 - **2002**: Established Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.
 - **2004**: Signed the National Strategy on Environmental Protection for period 2004-2010 and oriented to year 2020 about environmental protection on industrialization and modernization process.

Implementation

- Vietnam is signatory to many international commitments:
 - **1990**: Convention on the Rights of the Child.
 - **1999**: International Declaration on Cleaner Production.
 - **2000**: Implementation of Millennium Development Goals.
- The National Council of Sustainable Development was established in accordance to Decision N^o 1032/QD-TTg dated 27/9/2005 of the Prime Minister.

Local implementation

- The process to implement Vietnam Agenda 21



Results of sustainable development

Source: GSO, 2004-2014

Table 1.1: Poverty rate by income (%)

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2010*	2012	2013	2014
National average	18.1	15.5	13.4	10.7	14.2	11.1	9.8	8.4
<i>By area</i>								
Urban	8.6	7.7	6.7	5.1	6.9	4.3	3.7	3.0
Rural	21.2	18.0	16.1	13.2	17.4	14.1	12.7	10.8
<i>By region (6 regions)</i>								
Red River Delta	12.7	10.0	8.6	6.4	8.3	6.0	4.9	4.0
Northern Midland and mountainous areas	29.4	27.5	25.1	22.5	29.4	23.8	21.9	18.4
North Central and Central coastal areas	25.3	22.2	19.2	16.0	20.4	16.1	14.0	11.8
Central Highlands	29.2	24.0	21.0	17.1	22.2	17.8	16.2	13.8
South East	4.6	3.1	2.5	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Mekong River Delta	15.3	13.0	11.4	8.9	12.6	10.1	9.2	7.9

Results of sustainable development

Source: GSO, 2004-2014

Table 1.4: Gini index by expenditure

	1993	1998	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
National average	0.329	0.35	0.370	0.370	0.358	0.356	0.393	0.356
<i>By area</i>								
Urban	0.337	0.288	0.353	0.332	0.329	0.347	0.386	0.344
Rural	0.278	0.131	0.281	0.295	0.302	0.305	0.332	0.317
<i>By ethnicity</i>								
Kinh	0.324	0.343	0.360	0.354	0.342	0.340	0.372	0.334
Non-Kinh	0.252	0.24	0.279	0.310	0.301	0.307	0.328	0.330
<i>By region (8 regions)</i>								
Red River Delta	0.312	0.321	0.362	0.346	0.346	0.348	0.404	0.346
North East	0.243	0.279	0.325	0.342	0.336	0.337	0.359	0.355
North West	0.224	0.223	0.346	0.363	0.366	0.378	0.419	0.391
North Central Coast	0.243	0.287	0.300	0.307	0.323	0.310	0.338	0.33
South Central Coast	0.339	0.329	0.326	0.343	0.318	0.315	0.339	0.341
Central Highlands	0.325	0.337	0.359	0.356	0.363	0.353	0.367	0.379
South East	0.361	0.363	0.384	0.347	0.353	0.363	0.397	0.332
Mekong River Delta	0.314	0.296	0.301	0.317	0.302	0.311	0.318	0.303

Results of sustainable development

Source: GSO, 2004-2014

Table 1.5: Average expenditure per person per annum (thousand VND)

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2010*	2012*
National average	3,524	4,285	4,918	5,520	7,227	17,129	23,170
<i>By area</i>							
Urban	5,970	7,040	7,807	8,675	10,911	26,456	33,338
Rural	2,785	3,394	3,863	4,315	5,672	13,193	18,893
<i>By region (8 regions)</i>							
Red River Delta	3,602	4,510	5,114	5,670	8,604	21,819	29,039
North East	2,890	3,508	3,987	4,394	5,717	12,049	17,922
North West	2,309	2,708	3,123	3,460	4,540	9,578	12,767
Central Coast	2,522	2,977	3,366	3,902	5,576	13,132	19,588
South Central Coast	3,204	3,956	4,360	4,922	6,505	15,438	22,405
Central Highlands	2,596	3,469	4,145	4,674	5,796	13,069	19,870
South East	5,785	6,742	7,868	9,004	9,903	23,246	29,161
Mekong River Delta	3,418	4,061	4,669	4,941	6,315	14,858	19,696

Results of sustainable development

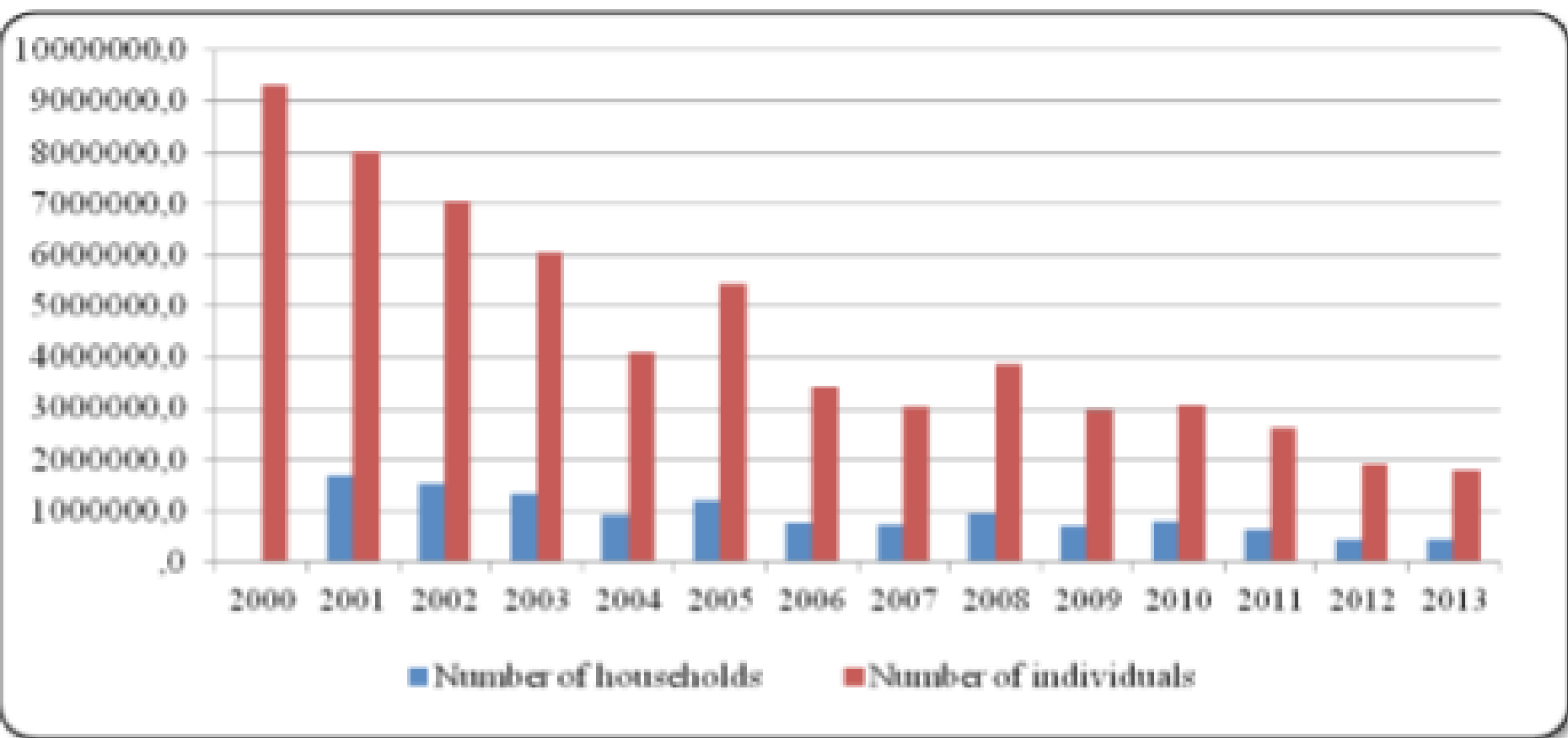
Source: GSO, 2004-2014

Table 1.6: Access to basic living conditions

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Permanent housing (%)	17.2	20.8	23.7	27.8	49.2	49.6	46.6 ^(*)
Living area per capita (m2)	--	13.5	14.7	16.3	17.9	19.4	20.6
Access to electricity grid (%)	86.5	93.4	96.0	97.6	97.2	97.6	98.6
Access to sanitary toilet (%)	55.1	61.0	59.1	65.0	75.7	77.4	71.4 ^(*)
Garbage collected by cart/truck (%)	19.4	24.4	29.0	32.7	39.2	43.3	
Access to hygienic water	78.0	80.8	89.1	92.1	90.5	91.0	89.9 ^(*)
<i>Durable goods per 100 households</i>							
Car	--	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	
Motorbike	--	55.3	68.6	89.4	96.1	115.3	
Telephone	--	28.5	51.4	107.2	128.4	154.4	
Refrigerator	--	16.6	23.0	32.1	39.7	49.7	
Video	--	32.8	44.5	53.4	54.2	55.5	
Color TV	--	69.8	82.0	92.1	85.9	97.3	
Stereo equipment	--	1.0	12.8	14.9	12.6	13.6	
Computer	--	5.1	7.7	11.5	17.0	18.8	
Air-conditioner	--	2.2	3.7	5.5	9.4	11.6	
Washing, drying machines	--	6.2	9.3	13.3	17.6	22.7	
Water Heater	--	5.4	7.6	10.1	13.3	18.5	

Results of sustainable development

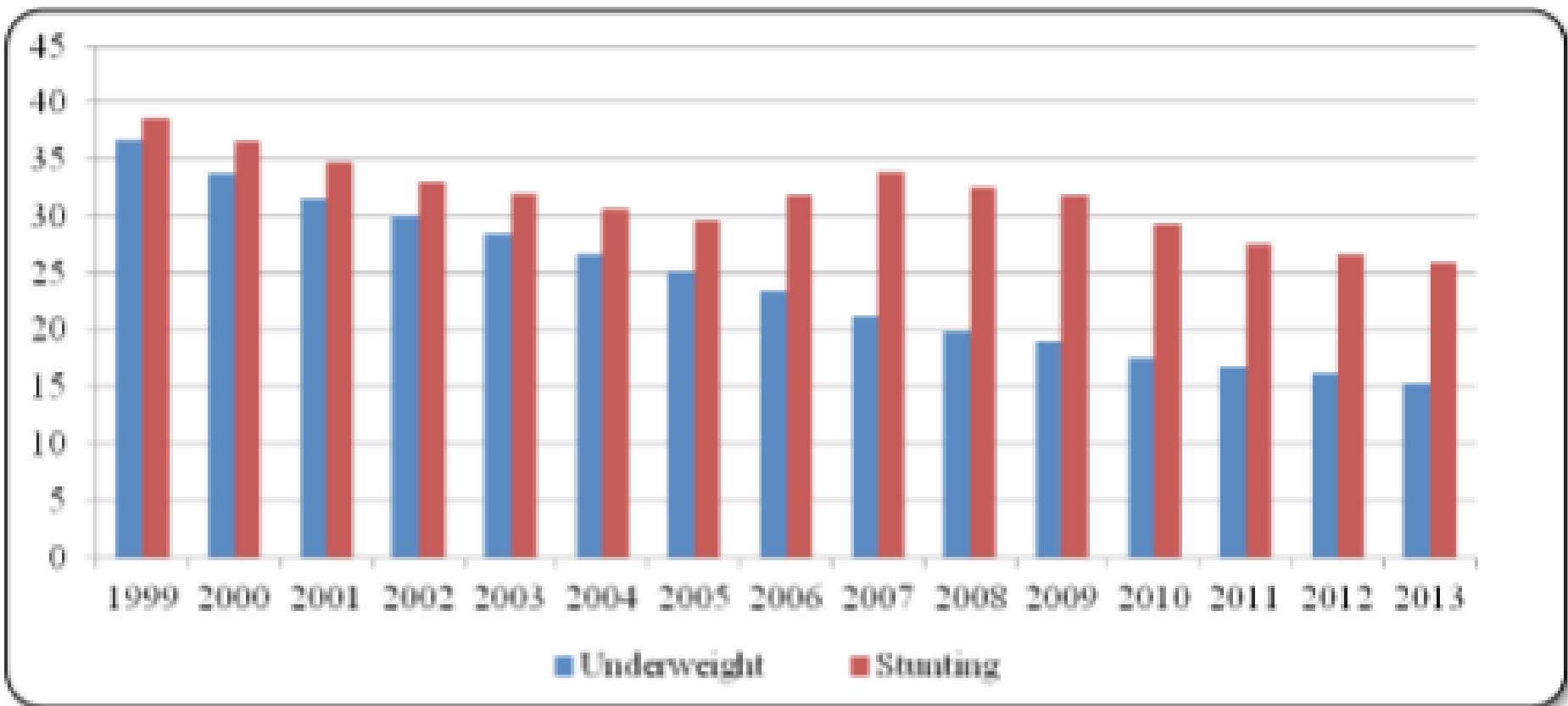
Figure 1.1. Number of households and individuals who suffer from hunger



Source: GSO, 2000-2013

Results of sustainable development

Figure 1. 2: Malnourishment rate of children aged under 5 (%)



Source: National Institute of Nutrition⁹

Results of sustainable development

Source: GSO, 2004-2014

Table 1.7: Employment to population ratio (%)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	72.6	74.2	74.6	75.5	75.4	76.0	76.1
<i>By gender</i>							
Male	--	79.3	79.4	80.3	80.0	80.4	80.5
Female	--	69.4	70.2	70.9	71.1	71.8	71.9
<i>Area</i>							
Urban	64.3	64.0	66.0	67.3	67.9	68.0	68.0
Rural	76	78.7	78.5	79.4	79.2	80.0	80.2
<i>By region (6 regions)</i>							
Red River Delta	--	71.9	73.2	72.9	72.7	73.4	73.0
Northern Midland and mountainous areas	--	83.2	82.6	83.9	83.7	85.3	85.5
North Central and Central coastal areas	--	73.6	75.6	76.5	76.2	77.9	78.7
Central Highlands	--	81.2	80.8	82.7	81.8	82.3	83.4
South East	--	69.1	68.1	69.0	69.6	69.1	68.9
Mekong River Delta	--	74.4	74.4	75.7	75.9	75.5	75.4

Results of sustainable development

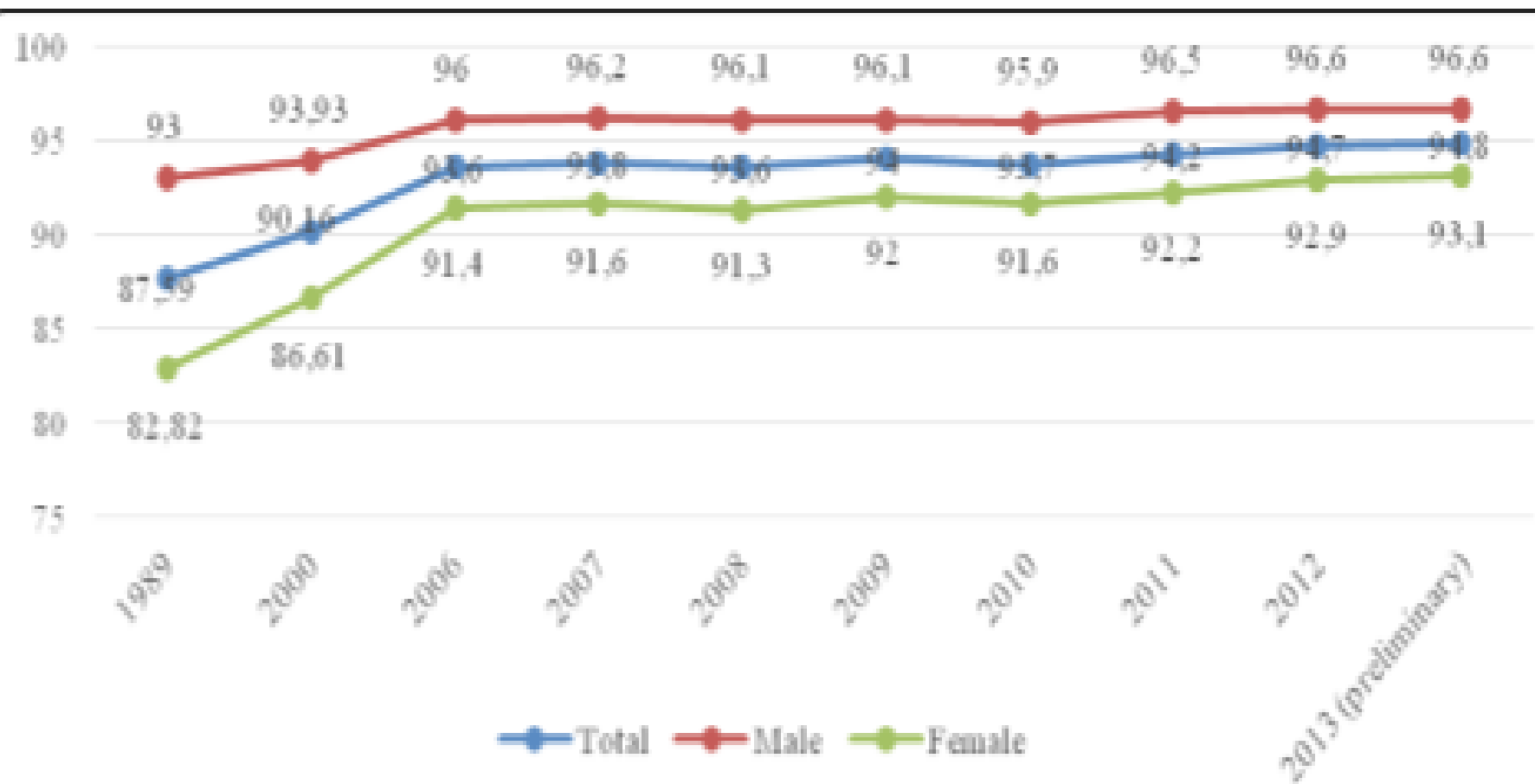
Table 2.2: Literacy rates for population aged 15 and older (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	93.6	93.8	93.6	94.0	93.7	94.2	94.7	94.8	94.7
<i>By gender</i>									
Male	96.0	96.2	96.1	96.1	95.9	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.4
Female	91.4	91.6	91.3	92.0	91.6	92.2	92.9	93.1	93.0
<i>By area</i>									
Urban	96.9	97.0	97.0	97.3	97.0	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.5
Rural	92.3	92.5	92.2	92.5	92.3	92.7	93.3	93.4	93.3
<i>By region</i>									
Red River Delta	96.8	96.9	96.5	97.5	97.3	97.6	98.0	98.1	98.1
Northern midlands and mountain areas	88.8	89.0	88.5	88.1	88.3	89.3	89.2	89.5	89.0
North Central and Central coastal areas	94.3	94.6	94.2	94.5	93.3	93.9	94.5	94.7	95.2
Central Highlands	88.2	88.9	89.9	88.8	89.9	90.8	92.1	91.2	90.3
South East	96.1	96.0	96.2	96.7	96.3	96.7	97.0	97.1	97.2
Mekong River Delta	91.8	92.2	91.7	92.0	92.2	92.3	93.1	93.4	92.6

Source: GSO, VHLSS 2006-2014

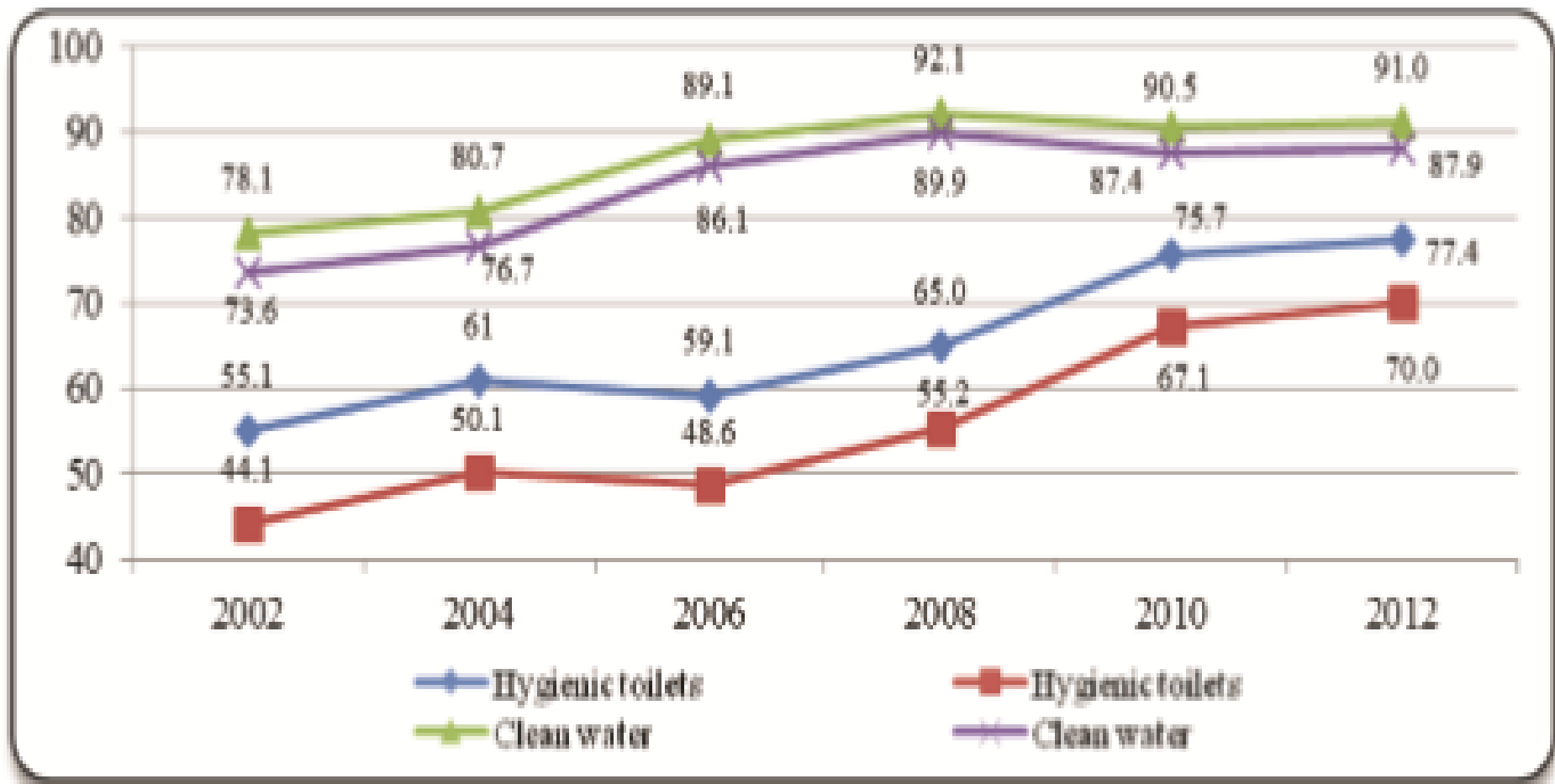
Results of sustainable development

Figure 3.2 Literacy Rate of Adult, Male and Female (%)



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Figure 7.5: Proportion of households using hygienic toilets and clean water resources



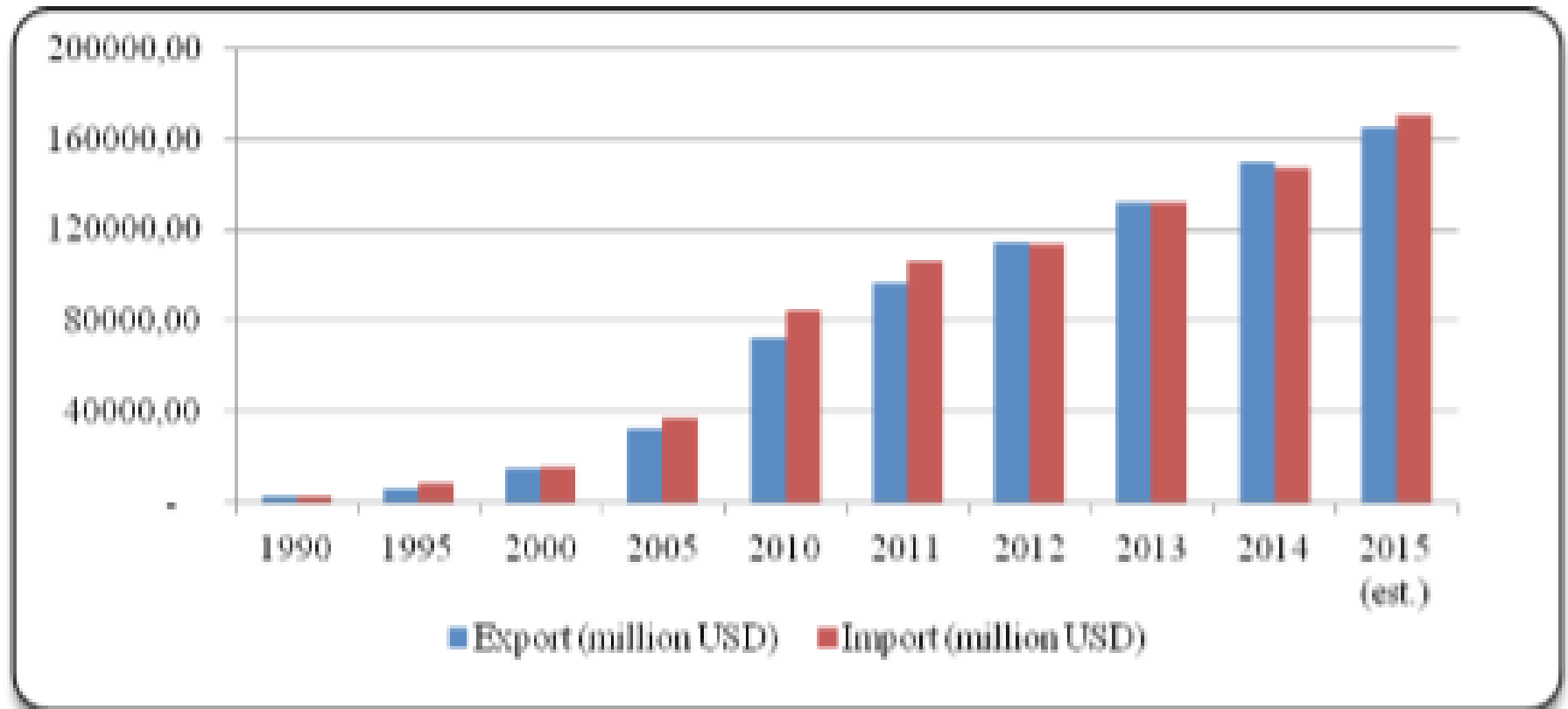
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Table 8.1: Viet Nam's participation in FTAs

Year	FTAs
	<i><u>Signed</u></i>
1995	ASEAN (AFTA)
2001	Viet Nam – US Bilateral Trade Agreements
2004	ASEAN – People Republic of China FTA (ASEAN – PRC FTA)
2006	ASEAN – Korea FTA (ASEAN – KOR FTA)
2007	<i>Viet Nam Joining the WTO</i>
2008	ASEAN – Japan
2008	Viet Nam – Japan
2009	ASEAN – Australia/New Zealand (AANZFTA)
2009	ASEAN – India (AIFTA)
2012	Viet Nam – Chile FTA (VCFTA)
2014	Viet Nam – Customs Union of Russia – Belarus - Kazakhstan
2015	Viet Nam – Korea FTA (VKFTA)
2015	Viet Nam – Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) FTA
	<i><u>In negotiation</u></i>
	+ ASEAN – EU
	+ Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP)
	+ Viet Nam – European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA)
	+ Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) (ASEAN+6)

Results of sustainable development

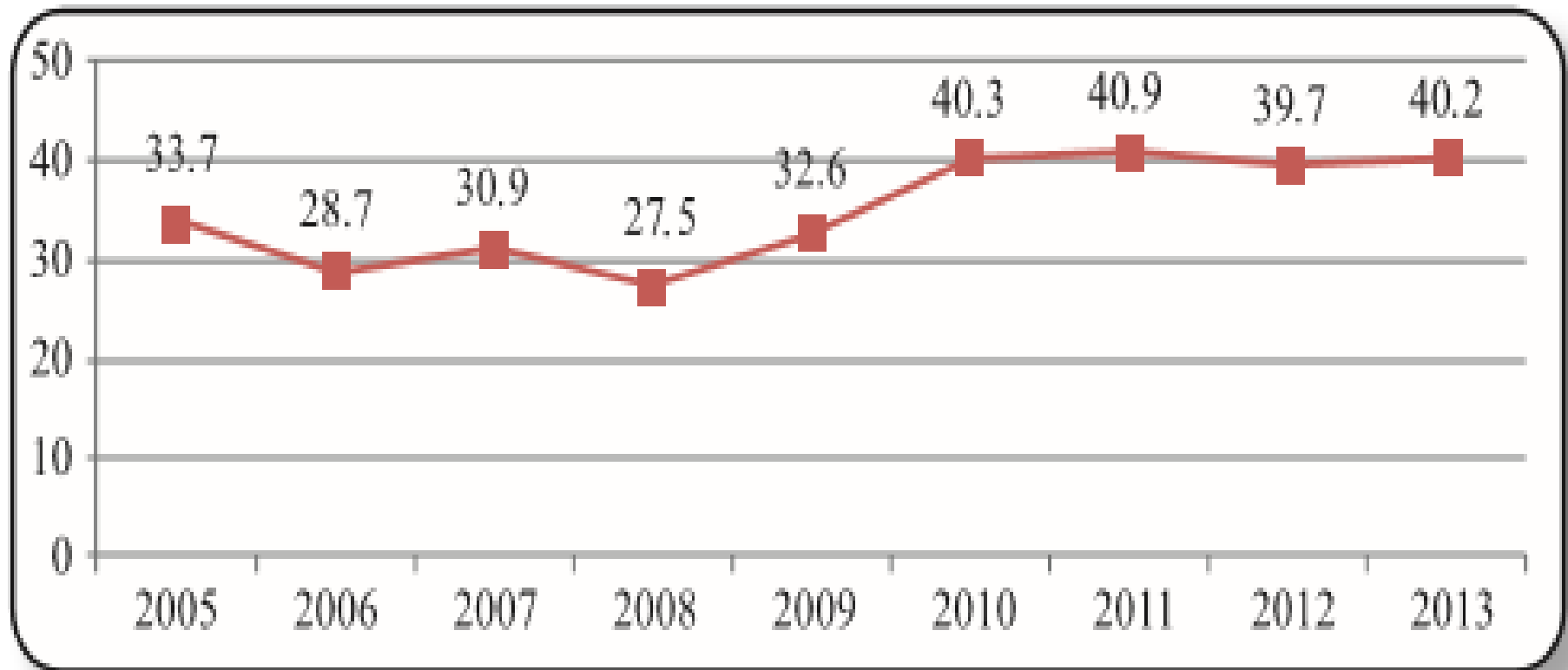
Figure 8.1: Viet Nam's import-export data in the period 1990 - 2015



Source: MPI's data

Results of sustainable development

Figure 8.6: Viet Nam's external debt stock as a percentage of GNI in 2005 – 2013 (%)



Source: World Bank's data – 2015 International Debt Statistics

Conclusion

- ❑ The sustainable development implementation has been managed very effectively.
- ❑ Viet Nam's inclusive and comprehensive growth model, combining socio-economic development, environmental protection and pro-poor growth has been a key factor in helping Viet Nam achieve success in implementing the sustainable development.
- ❑ Effective implementation of sustainable development with strong political commitment

Thank you very much for your attention !
Köszönöm szépen a figyelmet !
Trân trọng cảm ơn !