



Vietnam's strategy on cleaner industrial production to 2020

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Perspective

To realise the 'National Strategy on Environment Protection to 2010 and vision to 2020', the 'Strategic Orientations for Sustainable Development in Vietnam' and orientations for the development of industries.

The State encourages and provides technical supports to the cleaner production voluntarily adopted by industrial production establishments through making use of their own internal forces to fulfil environmental targets and economic interests.

Cleaner industrial production is realised through enhancing State management over environment protection and increasing industrial production establishments' awareness of interests that their cleaner production brings about.

Objectives

Overall objective

Cleaner production must be observed in all industrial production establishments to better the use of natural resources, materials and fuels; minimise emission and curb pollution and protect and improve the quality of environment, human health and secure sustainable development.

Specific objectives

a) From now to 2015:

- 50% of industrial production establishments shall become aware of benefits of cleaner industrial production;
- 25% of industrial production establishments shall adopt cleaner production; these establishments shall save 5%–8% of energies, materials and fuels consumed per product and
- 70% of Departments of Industry and Trade shall have qualified staff specialising in guiding the application of cleaner production in industrial establishments.

b) From 2016 to 2020:

- 90% of industrial production establishments shall become aware of benefits of cleaner industrial production;
- 50% of industrial production establishments shall adopt cleaner production; these establishments shall save 8%–13% of energies, materials and fuels consumed per product; 90% of large- and medium-scale enterprises shall have units specialising in cleaner production and

- 90% of Departments of Industry and Trade shall have qualified staff specialising in guiding the application of cleaner production in industrial establishments.

Missions

1. Improve awareness of cleaner industrial production in all sectors, localities, production establishments and communities at all echelons.
2. Perfect the system of mechanisms, policies and laws which boost cleaner industrial production:
 - a) Review, revise, supplement and promulgate mechanisms, policies and laws on cleaner industrial production or submit them to the competent entities for promulgation.
 - b) Insert the content of cleaner production into strategies and plans on development of industries; strategies and plans on socio-economic development and programmes and plans on environment protection of ministries, sectors and localities.
3. Increase capacity of management agencies, consulting organisations and industrial production establishments in applying cleaner production:
 - a) Raise capacity of management agencies in charge of cleaner industrial production so as to enforce legal regulations on environment protection.
 - b) Nurture and develop a pool of experts of cleaner production for consulting organisations and technicians of cleaner production for industrial production establishments.
 - c) Support the experiment and popularisation of cleaner industrial production models in industrial production establishments.
4. Develop the network of organisations supporting cleaner industrial production.

Solutions

1. Communications solutions to improve awareness:
 - a) Promote the propagation and education work to improve awareness of cleaner industrial production in all industrial production establishments at all echelons.
 - b) Build up and popularly introduce the database and websites on cleaner industrial production.
 - c) Boost the popularisation of successful models of cleaner industrial production.

2. Solutions relating to organisation, management, mechanism and policy:
 - a) Enhance the revision, supplementation and completion of mechanisms, policies and laws on cleaner industrial production.
 - b) Include the content of cleaner production in strategies and plans on development of industries; strategies and plans on socio-economic development and programmes and plans on environment protection of ministries, sectors and localities.
 - c) Establish a network of agencies in charge of licensing the certificates on cleaner industrial production for industrial production establishments on a voluntary principle.
 - d) Develop a network of organisations supporting cleaner industrial production within the Ministry of Industry and Trade and in provinces and cities housing many industrial production establishments.
3. Technical support, human resource training and international cooperation:
 - a) Speed up the design and application of technical instructions on cleaner industrial production and assist the application of cleaner production in industrial production establishments.
 - b) Consolidate linkages among research institutes, universities and industrial production establishments in researching, transferring and applying technologies of cleaner industrial production.
 - c) Further train, nurture and raise capacity of managers, specialists and consultants involved in cleaner industrial production.
 - d) Mobilise resources from foreign organisations and individuals to accelerate the application of cleaner industrial production.
4. Investment and financial solutions:
 - a) Expenses for realising the strategy shall be mobilised from different sources: State budget, aid, donations and investments of domestic and foreign organisations and individuals, and other legal sources.
 - b) Approve in principle five projects listed in the enclosure Appendix to implement targets and missions of the strategy. Relevant ministries and sectors shall be responsible for designing projects and submitting them to competent agencies for approval. Expenses for realising these projects shall be allocated from the State budget.
 - c) The State shall provide state credits to cleaner industrial production projects; encourage domestic and foreign organisations and individuals to invest in research, transfer and application of environmental-friendly technologies for cleaner industrial production.
 - d) Investment projects applying cleaner production conducted by production establishments shall receive financial incentives. The Governing Board in charge of the implementation of the strategy shall be responsible for designing supportive mechanisms and incentives and submitting them to the Prime Minister for approval.

Implementation

The Ministry of Industry and Trade shall act as the main implementer, in collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, relevant ministries, sectors and localities, in fruitfully realising the Strategy on schedule and periodically making reports to the Prime Minister on results. The Minister of Industry and Trade shall establish a Governing Board, headed by the Minister, which is in charge of implementing the Strategy. The membership and operation of the Governing Board and its Office shall be decided by the Minister of Industry and Trade. The Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Finance shall allocate funds from the State budget annually and every 5 years and guide the use of these funds to realise component projects of the strategy. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Finance, other ministries, sectors and provincial-level People's Committees, within their competence shall be responsible for working with the Ministry of Industry and Trade to fruitfully realise missions listed in the strategy; make annual reports to the Ministry of Industry and Trade for summary which must be presented to the Prime Minister.

Home-grown innovation

A major initiative to boost the home-grown development of drugs, vaccines, diagnostics and traditional medicine in Southeast Asia is getting underway. Based on a concept developed within TDR, the Network for Drugs, Diagnostics, Vaccines and Traditional Medicines Innovation (ASEAN-NDI) brings together researchers from 10 countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The countries of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam are working together to create products that combat diseases common in this region of 600 million people, like tuberculosis (TB), malaria, dengue, and parasitic infections.

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Eco-innovation



United Nations Environment Programme

<http://www.unep.org/ecoinnovationproject/>

Eco-innovation provides a win-win solution to improve economic competitiveness and sustainability as it starts at the company strategy level and extends its influence beyond the company gates to the supply chain.

Eco-innovation aims at reducing impacts on the environment, enhancing resilience to environmental pressures or achieving a more efficient and responsible use of natural resources. The growing market, reputational and regulatory pressures in response to rising resource scarcity and environmental degradation, therefore, reinforce the business case for eco-innovation.

Operationally, it works through a new business strategy that incorporates sustainability throughout all business operations, based on life cycle thinking and involves partners across the value chain. By implementing a set of coordinated modifications to products (goods/services), processes, market approaches and organisational structures, eco-innovation enables the creation of novel solutions leading to enhanced sustainability performance and competitiveness.

Harnessing eco-innovation for sustainable development

Alarming high levels of resource depletion and environmental pollution from current production and consumption patterns are pushing the limits of sustainability. Multifaceted and profound transformations are required to realign development towards a more resource efficient economy. This implies the creation of new strategies, products, processes and practices as well as shifts in consumption behaviour. Eco-innovation holds the potential for systemic change through creating and meeting a demand for sustainable goods and services.

This is particularly important for developing and transition economies with growing manufacturing sectors. In many of these economies, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are key to economic activity and growth, thereby providing up to two-thirds of formal employment. Unsustainable production practices and business models, however, hinder company growth. This points to a number of challenges that SMEs in these countries face, such as access to finance and technology, that ultimately make them less competitive in the global market. Eco-innovation breaks this 'business as usual' routine to address these challenges.

What creates an enabling environment for eco-innovation?

For eco-innovation to be viable in the long run, the following will create a conducive environment:

- Business case
- Technical knowledge and expertise
- Enabling policy framework
- Regional and international cooperation

The business case for eco-innovation

- The 'Business Case for Eco-Innovation' publication outlines the key business drivers to implement eco-innovation. It builds on company examples spanning sectors across the globe that generated significant business benefits from eco-innovation.
- In conjunction, a technical 'Eco-innovation Manual' has been developed for implementing partners to identify opportunities and develop strategies to implement eco-innovation. The Manual is complemented by supplements for the agri-food, chemicals and metals sectors.
- The Manual's approach has been validated through a number of regional expert meetings to confirm the eco-innovation approach in different countries and contexts. It is now being piloted through demonstration projects in the countries highlighted on the map above.

The Policy & Technology context

- The 'Mainstreaming SCP Policy' for eco-innovation guideline aims to inform implementing partners about proactive ways to support a policy framework that will stimulate sustainable production and consumption through eco-innovation. National level action planning will be carried out in countries highlighted on the map above, with some initial activities implemented within the project span.
- The technology dimension is also highlighted as part of the conducive framework for eco-innovation. The publication 'Technologies for Eco-Innovation' includes an assessment of the 'enablers' for the uptake of technologies for eco-innovation. In turn, this will support implementing partners in assisting SMEs in the identification, adaptation and development of technology for eco-innovation.

Scaling-up eco-innovation lessons

- A final compendium of best practices and lessons from pilot demonstration projects will be compiled on their conclusion.

The Eco-innovation project

Promoting Resource Efficiency and Eco-innovation in Developing and Transition Economies (REEDTE)

In partnership with the European Commission (EC), UNEP is currently implementing a 4-year project to promote resource efficiency and eco-innovation. The project aims to change consumption and production patterns in developing and transition economies by encouraging businesses to reduce their environmental footprint.

The project targets the global network of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) intermediaries, in particular National Cleaner Production Centres and Programmes (NCPCs) and other providers of RECP services. Intermediaries and business supporting institutions can also include local governments, private corporations, non-profit organisations, business associations and academic institutions. They support particularly SMEs and are facilitators of knowledge, experience, funding sources and business contacts.

National implementation activities

Earlier this year, 'Calls for Proposals' were launched in the regions of Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean for

'Pilot Application of Eco-innovation in SMEs' and 'Mainstreaming of SCP Policy for Eco-innovation'. Service providers and institutions in the fields of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP), innovation and other technical areas were invited to submit proposals. UNEP has received a total of 64 project proposals, and 9 countries have been selected after a thorough evaluation process.

The implementing countries are as follows:

- Pilot application of eco-innovation in SMEs: Colombia (Chemicals), Egypt (Chemicals), Malaysia (Chemicals), Peru (Metals), South Africa (Metals), Sri Lanka (Agri-food), Vietnam (Agri-food) and Uganda (Agri-food).
- Mainstreaming SCP Policy for eco-innovation: Colombia, Kenya, Peru and Vietnam.

The REEDTE Project is a partnership between UNEP and the EC.

Selected Renewable/Sustainable Energy Programmes in the Asia Pacific

Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy (ASTAE) Program

<https://www.astae.net>

The World Bank's Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Program (ASTAE) has been helping the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) and South Asia (SAR) regions transition to sustainable, inclusive, and low carbon green growth paths. ASTAE helps to promote regional collaboration by supporting knowledge exchange and study tours between countries as part of its country-specific activities, through dedicated regional programs (such as the East Asia Clean Stove Initiative) and by replication of approaches from one country to another (such as the ASTAE-supported Energizing Green Growth of Da Nang City in Vietnam activity, which led to implementation of the process piloted in Da Nang in Surabaya, Indonesia).

Pacific Regional Data Repository

<http://prdrse4all.spc.int>

The Pacific Regional Data Repository is a Data and Information Revolution for the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). It is a web-based one-stop-shop energy portal and database management system intended to support Pacific governments and their development partners working in the energy sector by facilitating access to up-to-date, reliable energy data and project information. The establishment of the PRDR supports the engagement of PICTs in the SE4ALL initiative in terms of significantly cutting down the project development time and costs, avoiding a repeat of past mistakes and efficiently replicating best practices.

Asia Solar Energy Initiative

<http://aric.adb.org/initiative/adb-asia-solar-energy-initiative>

In May 2010, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) announced its Asia Solar Energy Initiative (ASEI) to catalyze generation of about 3,000 megawatts of solar power by 2013. ADB plans to provide \$2.25 billion in finance to the initiative, which is expected to leverage an additional \$6.75 billion in investments from others over the same period. The ASEI makes available a range of projects, and finance and knowledge sharing mechanisms, so as to attract other development banks, commercial banks, and the private sector to invest in these projects. In addition to direct financing, ASEI will set a target of raising \$500 million from donor countries to "buy down" the high up-front capital costs of investing in solar energy, as well as design other innovative ways to attract private-sector investment.

Renewable Energy Support Programme for ASEAN

<http://www.aseanenergy.org>

The Renewable Energy Support Programme for ASEAN (ASEAN-RESP) is jointly implemented by the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) and German Development Cooperation (GIZ) and contributes to improved preconditions for the use of renewable energy in the ASEAN region. By implementing its activities and working towards the overall objective, the project supports the realization of the APAEC and encourages ACE and the ASEAN member states in working towards a greener region. As a regional project ASEAN-RESP implements activities with relevance for all ASEAN member countries, following its guiding principle 'learning from each other'.