

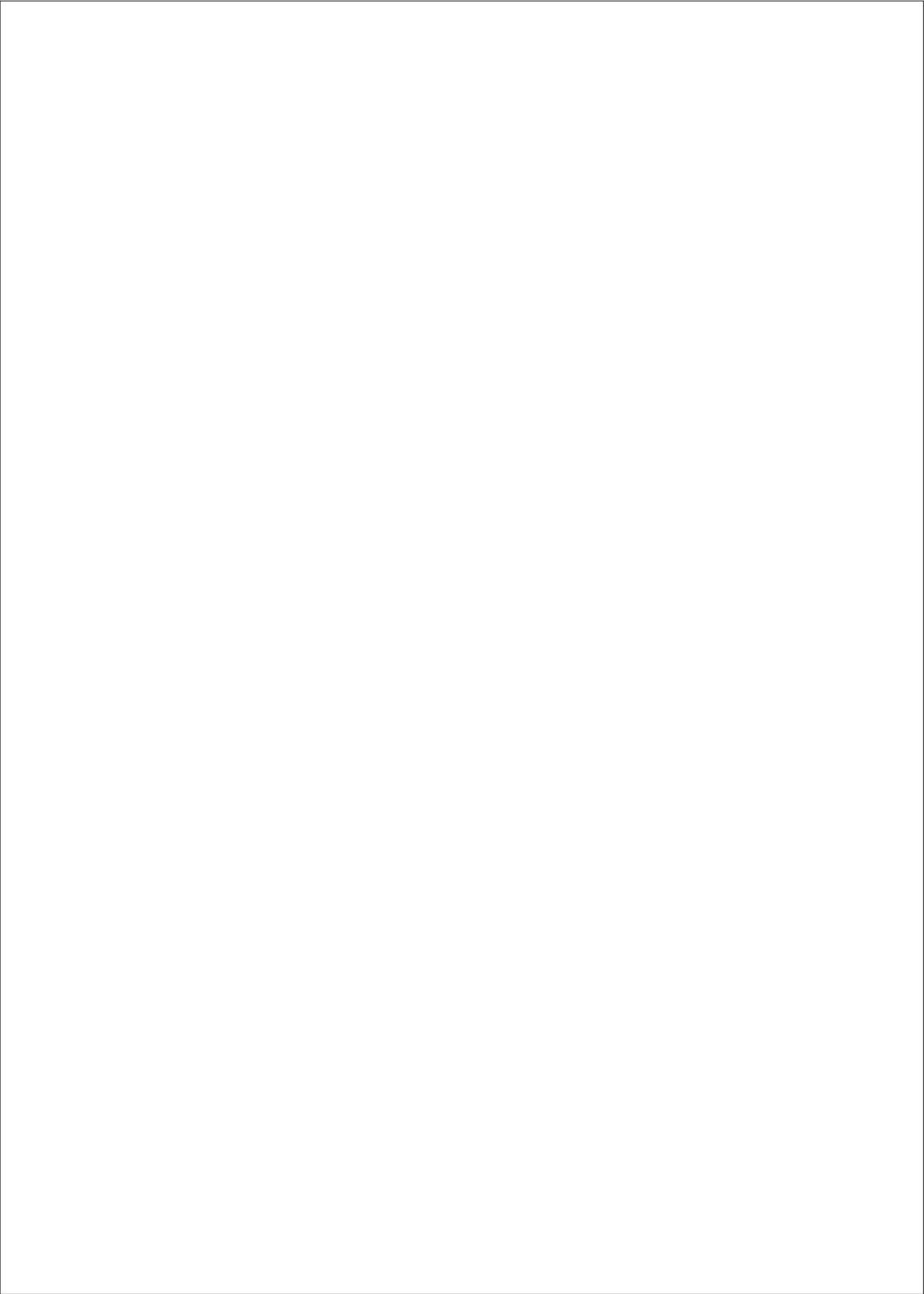


Vietnam Agenda 21 Office

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION IN VIETNAM



Hanoi, 2008



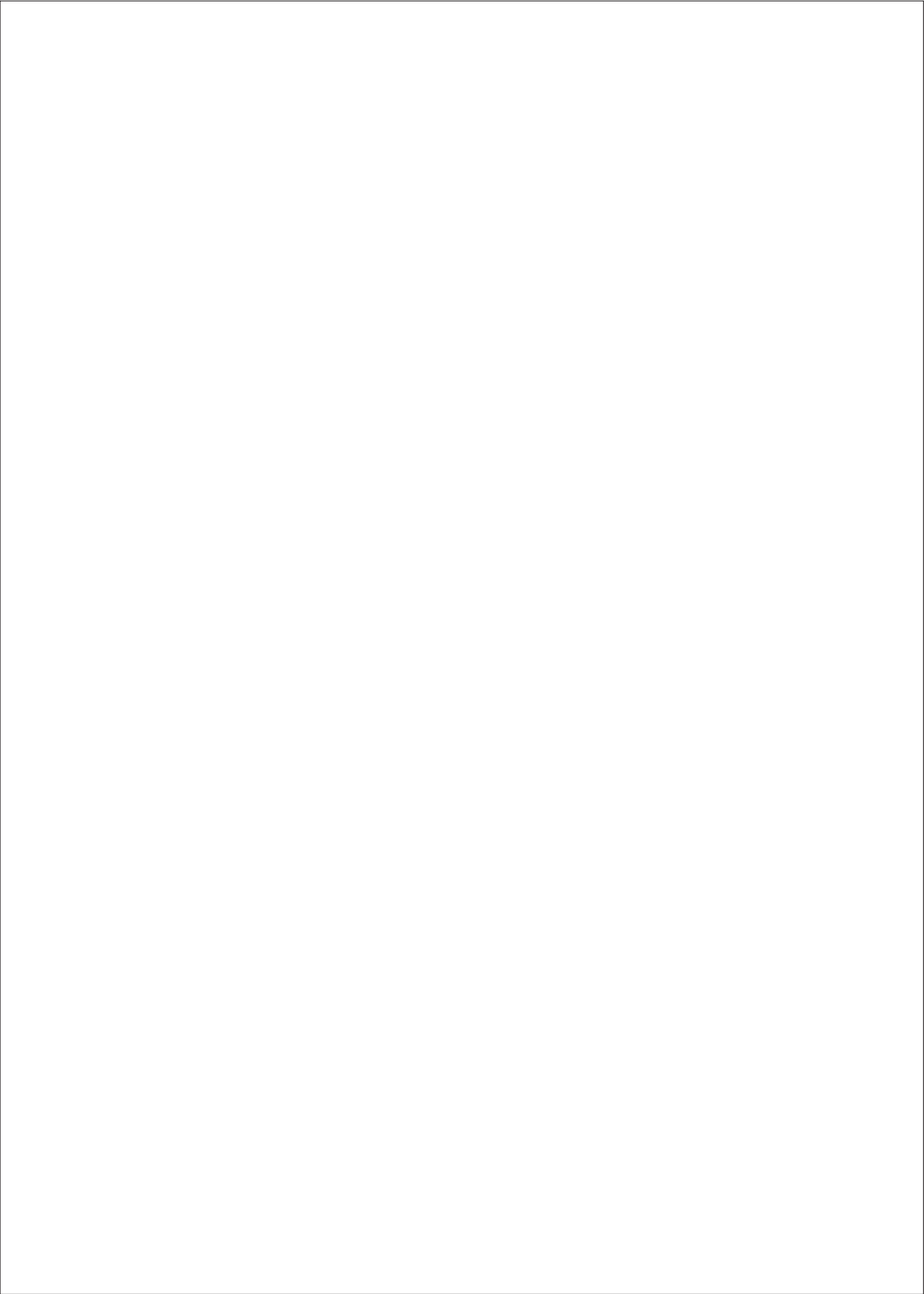
**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT  
VIETNAM AGENDA 21 OFFICE**

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**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
IMPLEMENTATION IN VIETNAM**



**Hanoi, 2008**



## PREAMBLE

Every human being wishes that he and the members of his community can live in a good, healthy and happy environment and the quality of life continues to be improved. To obtain this target, humans have striven toward development. There are various ways of development. A common feature among these is the harmonious consideration of demographic, economic, social, natural resources, and environmental issues. This ensures that development progress in the short term will not compromise long-term development. This is a ***Sustainable Development***.

Sustainable development is a strategic choice selected by all nations. To reach the target of sustainable development, the international community has hosted many summits and conferences to discuss this issue. The initial meeting was the United Nation's ***Conference on Human Environment*** held in 1972 in Stockholm, Sweden. This conference was followed by the ***Earth Summit on Environment and Development*** held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. The most recent meeting was the ***World Summit Conference on Sustainable Development*** held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002. In these conferences, civil society representatives and politicians agreed on a common aspect of sustainable development and judged nations and mankind to be responsible for implementing sustainable development. A general declaration about sustainable development that encompasses twenty seven basic principles. The fundamental principle of sustainable development is that humans are the centre of sustainable development and that long-term development should be driven by peoples' demands. Humans are entitled to have a peaceful and healthy life that is balanced with nature.

Sustainable development in Vietnam has been endorsed by the leaders of the leading Party and serves as a guideline for the State. The Resolution of the Ninth National Party Congress, which states: "Fast, efficient and sustainable development, and economic growth is consistent with the realization of social progress, equality, and environmental protection" and "socio-economic development is closely combined with the protection and improvement of environmental resources, ensuring a harmony between the artificial environment and natural one, which maintain biodiversity". To reach the targets of sustainable development, many programmes have been deployed.

Vietnam Government approved "**The strategic orientation for sustainable development in Vietnam,**" (**Vietnam Agenda 21**) in August 2004. This is a framework plan to realize the targets of national sustainable development in the 21st century. To manage the implementation of **Vietnam Agenda 21** in the country, the Prime Minister established the **National Council for Sustainable Development** with the members from Party agencies, Ministries, and sectors in September 2005. The Vietnam Agenda 21 Office was established by Minister of Planning and Investment in June 2004. This Office advises to Minister in realization Vietnam's Agenda 21 and acts as secretariat for **National Council for Sustainable Development**.

To support the propaganda, dissemination and implementation of **Vietnam's Agenda 21**, Vietnam Agenda 21 Office has compiled a manual on **Sustainable development in Vietnam**. This manual introduces the concept of sustainable development, the implementation situation of sustainable development globally and in Vietnam, the principal contents of **Vietnam Agenda 21**, and the implementation process of Agenda 21 at the sectorial and local level. Moreover, the manual supplies basic information of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Vietnam, such as the result of Vietnam's poverty alleviation programmes and some indicators of five year socio-economic development plan 2006-2010. In the year 2007 thanks to the support from AIT/UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific together with ADB RETA 6198 Project, Vietnam Agenda 21 Office revised and upgraded the manual into this booklet. There are certainly mistakes in the booklet and the English translation was unofficial. Therefore, the editors would like to express their thank for any comments, feedback and suggestion in order to improve it.

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### ABBREVIATION

<b>LSDC</b>	<b>Local sustainable development council</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>Sustainable development</b>
<b>LA 21</b>	<b>Local Agenda 21</b>



**PART 1**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:  
CONCEPT AND WORLD IMPLEMENTATION  
PROGRESS**

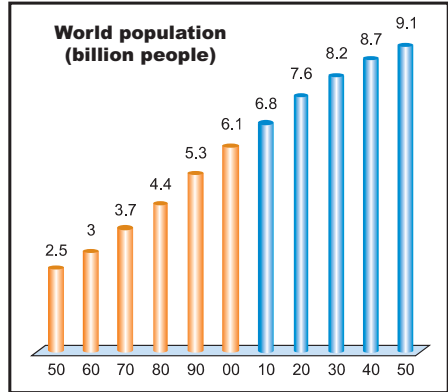


## THE DEVELOPMENT

There are 6.7 billion people on the planet. During the last 100 years the global population doubled each 40 years.

Mankind has achieved progress in the past 100 years. We have altered a wild planet into green fields, prosperous cities, and transport systems.

The human not only improves the planet but also starts to subdue the universe.



The industrial revolution and economic development have brought societies to a new development stage, transformed from a traditional agricultural society to an industrial society, and now to a society that is based on the knowledge economy.

Between 1950-1960, it was thought that some large countries such as China and India would not be able to feed their rapidly increasing population. However, the green revolution in the agricultural technology that enabled to restrain widespread of hunger. The rapid exhaustion of natural resources was also forecasted.



Living standards of half of the world's population have risen remarkably. Real income per capita (based price in 1995) has increased from USD 989 in 1980 to USD 1345 in 2000.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT HAS NOT YET BEEN ACHIEVED



The development on earth is not yet sustainable.

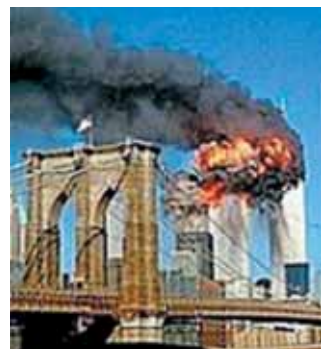
## Hunger, poverty, illiteracy, and diseases are still prevalent:

- Presently there are 2.8 billion poor people (43%) and 1.2 billions of very poor people (18%).
- More than one billion of people do not have daily access to clean water. In the coming 25 years, two third of human will lack of sufficient clean water supplies.
- One fourth of the global population is illiterate. More than 100 million children do not attend school.
- Globally, one person dies by HIV/AIDS every 10 seconds. There are 57 millions of people infected with HIV/AIDS.



## Serious Environmental Degradation:

- The environmental quality of 1.9 billion hectare (30% of total area for cultivation on the planet) has decreased in the last 50 years.
- The planet losses 5% of its tropical forest area each year.
- One-third of the Earth's large creatures live in crowded habit and face the risk of extinction.
- Two-thirds of the Earth's fishing areas are over-exploited and are unable to regenerate naturally.
- It is predicted that the Earth's temperature will increase by 3 - 7 degrees Celsius by 2110 if humans continue with their present pattern of fuel consumption.



# WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?



"In order to have a safer and more prosperous life, current environmental and development issues must be solved in a balanced way".

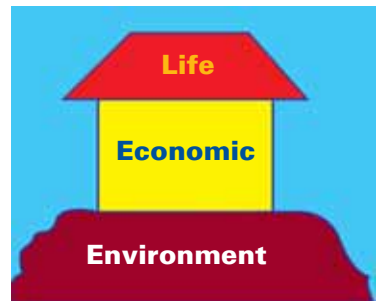
*(Preambles of Global Agenda 21, Rio de Janeiro 1992)*

"**S**ustainable development is the development that satisfies the needs of the current generations without compromising the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own needs".



**S**ustainable development means that 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.

**S**ustainable development sounds like constructing a socio-economic building on an ecological environment foundation. The building is firm only when its components are closely and harmoniously linked together .



# GLOBAL IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- **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)**



- **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:
  1. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development with 27 principles.
  2. Global Agenda 21 on sustainable development.
  3. The Statement of Forest Principles.
  4. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
  5. The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

- **Post Rio:** After Rio 1992 Conference, the discussion and action on Agenda 21 continue at global level with a series of summits: social development, the cities, human rights, women, population, climate and global warming and food, ect...
- **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.



## 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 programmes 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 in 1992.
- 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.



- 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).

# REALIZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

"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.*

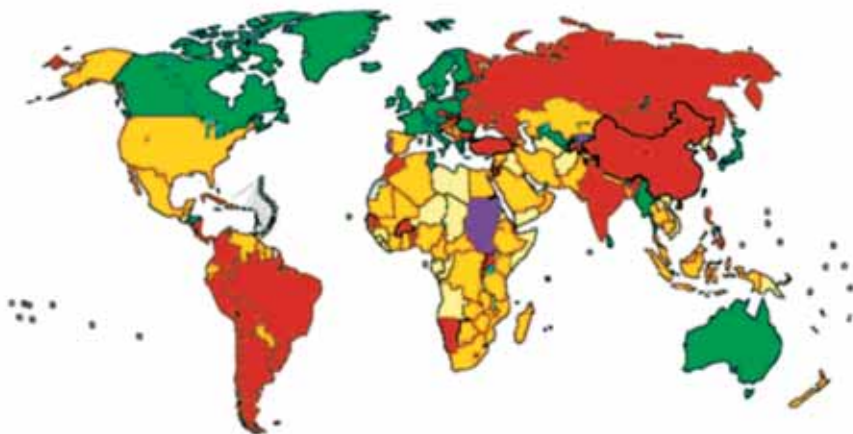
• **Year 2002:** **International Summit Conference on Sustainable Development** was held in Johannesburg (South Africa) with the participation of 196 countries and many organizations.

- Johannesburg declaration on Sustainable development and Action Program "Plan on the implementation of Johannesburg declaration".
- Combining 3 development key points about development: economic growth, poverty reduction and social justice as well as environment resources protection.
- Reaffirming the worth of Global Agenda 21.
- Stressing the concern that the implementation of sustainable development is still slow.



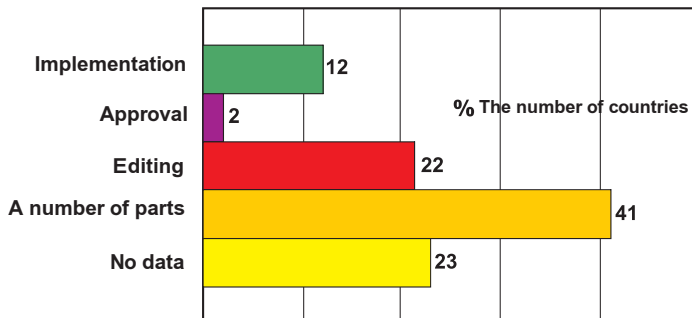
**K**ey tasks to be achieved by 2015 were proposed at the Hinesburg Summit Conference: hunger elimination and poverty reduction; changing the manner of consumption and production; natural resources protection and management; sustainable development in the context of globalization; and the improvement of human health.

## HOW DO COUNTRIES BUILD AND REALIZE A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?



Up to the end of 2003, there were 70 countries (accounting for 36% of the number of countries in the world) that have structured, approved, and realized a national strategy for sustainable development.

The World (191 countries)





## PART 2

# THE STRATEGIC ORIENTATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

(Vietnam Agenda 21)



## VIETNAM STRENGTHENS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In 1992, the Government of Vietnam sent high ranking delegates to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and signed Rio declaration on environment and development, Global Agenda 21, making commitments to the implementation of sustainable development at national and local level in the country.

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.



- **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. Adopted Law on Water Resources.

- **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. The Political Bureau issued the Directive no. 36 about environmental protection on industrialization and modernization process.



## VIETNAM IS SIGNATORY TO MANY INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- **1990:** Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- **1991:** International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.
- **1993:** Vietnam became a member of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- **1994:** Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, United Nations convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
- **1995:** Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal.
- **1998:** United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
- **1999:** International Declaration on Cleaner Production.
- **2000:** Implementation of Millennium Development Goals.



## THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**The National Council of Sustainable Development** was established in accordance to Decision No. 1032/QĐ-TTg dated 27/9/2005 of the Prime Minister.

**T**he National Council of Sustainable Development advises Prime Minister to:

- Organize, instruct and steer the implementation of the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam throughout the whole country. Summarize the situation and annually report to Prime Minister on the results of deployment and implementation of the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam.
- Organize and cooperate cross-sectorial and cross-regional activities in terms of development planning; deploy large-scaled, highly cross-sectorial and cross-regional programmes and projects. Support ministries and sectors, localities, enterprises, social organizations and concerned agencies in formulating their sustainable development strategic orientations as well as sustainable development projects and programmes.
- Steer propaganda, education, responsibility and awareness raising for all sectors, levels and all people strata about sustainable development. Guide the human resource training to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam.
- Set up and operate information system on sustainable development issues.
- Propose new initiatives and seek for resources to realize the initiatives to advance sustainable development.

**T**he council has Deputy Prime Minister as Chairman, Minister of Planning and Investment as Standing Vice Chairman, Leader of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Leader of Ministry of Science and Technology as Vice Chairman, and 40 members represented for Party agencies, National assembly, ministries, sectors, locals, enterprises and social agencies.

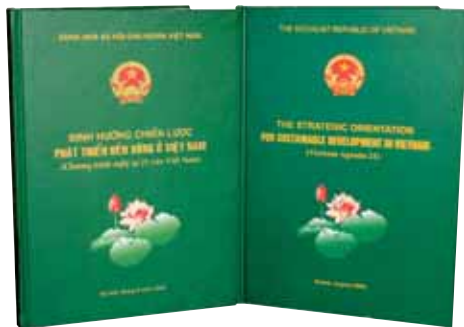
**T**he standing office assists for National Council of Sustainable Development is the Sustainable Development Office located in Ministry of Planning and Investment.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

**The Sustainable Development Office** is established in accordance to Decision No. 685/QĐ-BKH dated 28/6/2004 of the Minister of Ministry of Planning and Investment with following functions and tasks:

1. Draft and submit actions plan, annual and 5 year plan for implementing Vietnam Agenda 21.
2. Organize and manage the implementation of the Vietnam Agenda 21; overall manage SD activities; coordinate the development of SD programmes and projects among ministries, provinces; supervise, monitor, and evaluate the results of those programmes and projects in the country.
3. Convene and cooperate with other line ministries, provinces, to develop mechanism, policies, measures for implementation of the Vietnam Agenda 21.
4. Cooperate with line ministries, provinces, and other institutions to organize workshops, communication and training, provide information and technical assistance in the field of SD.
5. Act as focal point /coordinating unit for international cooperation programme and projects on SD.
6. Formulate and implement SD projects with its respective functions.
7. Collaborate with institutions to promote the National Council on SD establishment.
8. Execute other tasks assigned by the Ministry of Planning and Investment's Minister.

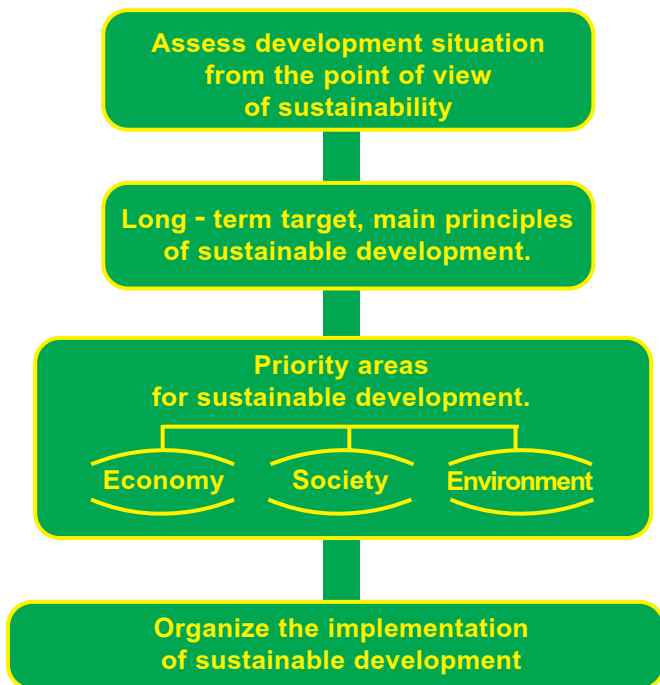
## CONTENT OF VIETNAM AGENDA 21



In the August 2000, The government assigned the Ministry of Planning and Investing to preside over the preparation of National Agenda 21.

On 17/8/2004, the Prime Minister issued decision No. 153/2004/TTg to promulgate The Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam (Vietnam Agenda 21).

The Vietnam Agenda 21 includes following main contents:



## 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. Apply uniformly economical and legal instruments, combine canvass propaganda.
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.
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.

## 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.

#### 1. Maintain rapid and sustainable economic growth rate

Although the economy has experienced relatively high growth rate, initiatives are needed in order to maintain stable economic growth. These include the following:

- Maintain economic renovation initiative to improve a socialist oriented market mechanism.
- Transfer from a mainly resource extensively use economy to one that is intensive.
- Transfer from an economy that exploits and uses raw natural resources to the ones that relies on processed resources in order to increase value added to every exploited unit of natural resources.
- Save resources for development, effectively use the scarce natural resource and ensure the sustainable exploitation of these resources.
- Build the accounting system for environmental economy, to add environment and social fields into the national accounting frame.

Exploit and use reasonably sources of capital





## 2. Transform production and consumption patterns towards environmentally friendly direction

People's lives have been clearly improved. Yet factors remain that have an adverse affect on the stable increase in prosperity. Some of these factors include the waste of materials and fuel in production, lavish consumer lifestyles that contribute to environmental pollution.

The following changes to the consumption pattern are required:

- Restructure the production and consumption service activities.
- Raise awareness about how to live an environment friendly lifestyle.
- Introduce economic instruments to adjust the unsustainable consumption.



## 3. Implementing "Clean Industrialization"



The central task of promoting industrialization and modernization must not be carried out at any price. "Clean industrialization" at first requires the planning of industrial development that will adhere to the environment friendly principle, which is to limit industrial pollution through developing green industry.

The principle of environmental pollution prevention must be thoroughly understood and applied to the planning of industrial zones.

Several areas which have significant impact to the environment should take initiative in building and implementing the action program of sustainable development:

- Energy
- Mineral resource exploitation
- Transport
- Construction
- Trade
- Tourism



## 4. Agriculture and rural sustainable development

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are economic areas which have close relationships with ecological environment and have been participated by two-third of the national population. Some major orientations are:

- Improve policy and legislation that relate to the exploitation and use of natural resources.
- Plan for the sustainable development of rural areas.
- Adjust the economic structure aiming at economic growth, employment creation, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.
- Apply an agricultural system that is suitable to the local ecological condition.
- Promote the application of agricultural modern technology and ecological agriculture.



## 5. Sustainable development of regions and localities



A regional development strategies should also focus on the regions that are significantly less developed.

- It is necessary to raise awareness and to increase management capability about sustainable development at all governmental levels.
- Increased cooperation between State management authorities is required to ensure an interdisciplinary and inter-regional approach to development.
- Every region should formulate a sustainable development action program (local 21 agenda).
- Broad participation is required for the implementation of local development projects from organizations and people at all levels.

## 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.

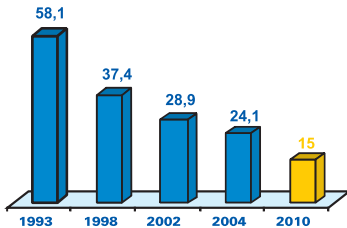
9. Improve education quality in order to raise intellectual level, professional skills and qualifications and match needs of nation's development.

10. Develop health care services, improve working condition and living environment sanitation.



## 6. Hunger elimination and poverty alleviation

Poverty rate in Vietnam (%)



Vietnam has made great achievements in hunger elimination and poverty alleviation. However, poor people still account for a considerable share of Vietnam's population and disparity in living standards among regions and social groups is on tend to increase.

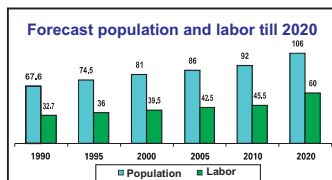
Key points that require focus include:

- Poverty reduction and hunger elimination are the key priorities in sustainable development strategy.
- Narrow the gap between the rural and urban areas, mountainous and plain areas.
- Support the ethnic minorities in social-economic development activities and environment protection.
- Empower position of women in socio-economic development and protection of natural resources and environment.
- Create favour conditions for integration of vulnerable social groups into communities.

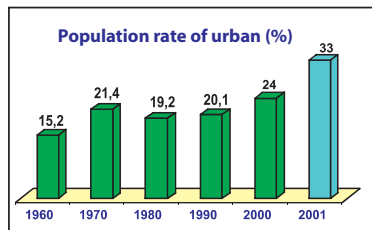
## 7. Reduce population growth rate and create jobs for the working forces

Although the population growth rate was controlled but Vietnam's population continues to increase having a great impact on the country's economy, society, and environment. Consequently, it is necessary to:

- Firmly maintain reduction in birth rate and improve the population quality in physical, intellectual and spiritual regards.
- Create more jobs for people as well as strengthen human resources and make the society stable and healthy.



## 8. Urbanization and resettlement orientation



The urbanization process is taking place at a rapid rate and faces a lot of challenges including constructing infrastructure and public service with sufficient quantity and quality, a polluted urban environment, degraded natural landscapes, people migration from rural areas creates much social pressure.

Sustainable urban development requires the implementation of many comprehensive activities:

- Review the overall planning to ensure the sustainable urban development.
- Minimize environmental impacts caused by the urbanization process.
- Orient and adjust the migration to ensures local improvement of employment condition and living standards for people.



## 9. Improve education quality

The responsibilities of education and training sector in sustainable development strategy is to continuously strive for improvement in the people's intellectual level, create equal opportunities for people to access education and training services and improve the quality of human resources as well as develop individual capacities. The following initiatives should be undertaken:



- Reform curricula, content, education and training methods.
- Support the provinces under difficulty so that the whole country reach the target of popularization of basic secondary education by the year 2010.
- Pay special attention for training human resources for rural areas.
- Develop the system of human resource training towards labour export.
- Firmly develop education for ethnic minorities and regions under difficulty.
- Mobilize the whole society and people to strengthen education system and diversify education and training forms.
- Carry out education on environment protection and sustainable development in schools as well as raise public awareness about these issues.

## 10. Develop health care services, improve working condition and living environment sanitation

In order to constantly improve people's health, constantly reduce diseases and all people entitled to primary healthcare services as well as create conditions for all people to access and use better quality healthcare services, it is required:



- Consolidate and strengthen medical system in order to meet people's basic needs on health care.
- Develop preventive healthcare, prevent and combat contagious diseases.
- Alleviate detrimental impacts caused by environment pollution on the people health.
- Protect social groups under high risk.

## 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.
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.

### 11. Prevention of land degradation and effective and stable use of land resource

The land and farming area available per capita in Vietnam is relatively small. More than 50% of the lowland area and 60% of the mountainous areas are showing signs of environmental degradation. In order to prevent further degradation and to sustainably use land resources, it is necessary to:

- Improve laws on land use right, planning, and management.
- Allocate regional population properly.
- Introduce programs on intensive farming and land cultivation.
- Manage river basin, develop irrigation systems, replant forests, introduce combined practices of agricultural production and forest farming, maintain ecological balance in lowland and mountainous areas.



## 12. Water environment protection and sustainable utilization of water resources

The source of surface water and underground water is relatively plentiful. However, it is unevenly distributed according to seasons and regions in Vietnam. The flood in rainy seasons and the drought in dry seasons occurs in many places. Urbanization and industrial development cause an increase in the scope and intensity of water pollution. Priority activities in the sustainable use and protection of water resources include:



- Formulate policies and legislation that outlines sustainable water management practices that balance water demand among regions.
- Implement programmes to structure the combined management of river basins, upstream areas, and ground water sources.
- Improve irrigation systems. Introduce wastewater treatment technologies.
- Apply the principle "water users pay" and "polluter pay".

## 13. Appropriate exploitation and thrifty and sustainable utilization of mineral resources

Minerals are non-renewable natural resources. In comparison with many countries in the world, Vietnam has important advantages in mineral resources. Due to poor management the country's mineral resources have been over-exploited, that has caused loss of mineral resources, destroyed land environment and decreased vegetation coverage.



- Strictly and more effectively enforce mineral law. Perfect the management system of mineral resource.
- Formulate consistent planning for sustainable utilization of mineral resources and environmental protection.
- Organize mineral exploitation procedures in appropriate manner. Prohibit the arbitrary exploitation of mines.
- Improve mineral exploitation and processing technologies. Increase the amount of investment for recovering useful mineral substances.

## 14. Protection of marine, coastal and island environments and promotion of marine resources

**M**arine resources are very important for Vietnam's economy. Vietnam has an exclusive economic zone of one million km<sup>2</sup>, which is three times larger than the country's land area. Coastal regions are centers of social and economic activity. These areas hold nearly 60% of the country's population, about 50% of large cities, and most of the major industrial zones. Marine and coastal environments are very sensitive to human impacts. Actions required to safeguard marine and coastal environments include:



- Formulate a strategy for marine economic development, resources and environment management under the principle of sustainability.
- Diversify economies for job generation, poverty reduction and environmental harmonization.
- Establish and efficiently manage marine and coastal protected areas.
- Prevent and efficiently and timely treat marine environmental accidents.

## 15. Forest protection and development



**B**y actively reforesting and protecting resources, forest coverage has increased. Nevertheless, forests in Vietnam continue to face many threats.

- Continue to foster the allocation of land and forest to households and collective bodies.
- Assist people in planting and protecting forests and promote ecological agricultural-forestry development.
- Apply modern logging and wood production technology that is highly efficient in the use of wood.
- Encourage the use of alternative material and fuel.
- Prevent and control forest fire and environmental disasters related to forest.



## 16. Reduce air pollution in urban areas and industrial zones

Although the level of urbanization and industrial development is not high in Vietnam, the air pollution caused by dust and exhaust fumes from industry and vehicles is prevalent in large urban and industrial areas.



- Environmental impact assessments must be undertaken on all socio-economic development projects in order to prevent possible causes of air pollution.
- Pollution caused by industrial enterprises, vehicles and domestic activities should be thoroughly evaluated and controlled.
- A "polluters pay" principle should be applied.
- Improve energy efficiency and encourage the use of clean energy sources.

## 17. Proper management of solid and toxic waste

- Actively prevent, treat, recover the waste to control environmental pollution.
- Construct hygienic landfills for medium and large cities.
- Encourage the private sector to participate in the collection and treatment of solid waste.
- Promote the application of recycling technology. Encourage waste classification at the sources.
- Reduce solid waste at the source by using clean technologies and environmentally friendly products.
- Initiate public movements on hygienic living environment and economical use of natural resources and other products.
- Strengthen strict control of toxic wastes.



## 18. Biodiversity conservation

Vietnam is among the ten countries that have the highest bio-diversity in the world. Vietnam's Action Plan for Bio-diversity Protection was promulgated in December 1995 in Decision No.845/TTg. Priority activities include:



- Develop regional bio-diversity conservation action plans. Promote biodiversity inventory and research.
- Enhance communication and education activities to raise people's awareness about biodiversity.
- Consolidate, expand and decentralize management systems for national parks and natural protected areas. Construct natural museum systems.
- Encourage communities to establish and realize common regulations and to incorporate indigenous knowledge on bio-diversity protection in local areas.
- Develop and pilot eco-tourism projects.

## 19. Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change, prevent and control natural disasters

Climate change due to human activities is having adverse environmental impacts on global and regional scales. Vietnam is in the region where many natural disasters occur and economic activities also increase environment accidents.



- Promote propaganda, dissemination and raise awareness for the community to effectively implement the National Programme to phase out ozone depleting substances and the National Plan to implement the UN Frame Convention on Climate Change.
- Strengthen and improve capacity of hydro-meteorologist and improve the quality of hydrometeorology forecasts.

# HOT SPOTS OF ENVIRONMENT



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

## The leading role of the government:

To successfully implement the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam, the leading role of the Government to implement the Strategic Orientation must be improved. There are the following actions are required:

### 1. Institutional development.

- Improve the system of legal documents.
- Establish mechanism for integration and coordination among agencies, organization and involve participation of communities.
- Establish a Council to instruct local and sectorial sustainable development.

### 2. Improve environmental management capacity.

- Improve technical and professional skills for environmental management officials.
- Establish an environmental management unit in ministries and enhance capacity for environmental research and monitoring agencies.
- Promote national, sectorial and local environmental information systems. Develop an economic accounting system and use economic instruments in environmental protection.

### 3. Encourage and integrate finance resources to support the implementation of sustainable development.

### 4. Establish sustainable development evaluation and monitoring indicator system.

### 5. Promote public education and awareness raising of sustainable development.

### 6. Formulate sectorial and local sustainable development action plan.



## Involve the whole society's participation in sustainable development:

**S**ustainable development is the cause of all people. Development policy formulation and implementation should mobilize the broad participation of all people according to principle "people know, people discuss, people do and people monitor".

There are many ways to mobilize public's wide participation toward the realization of sustainable development.

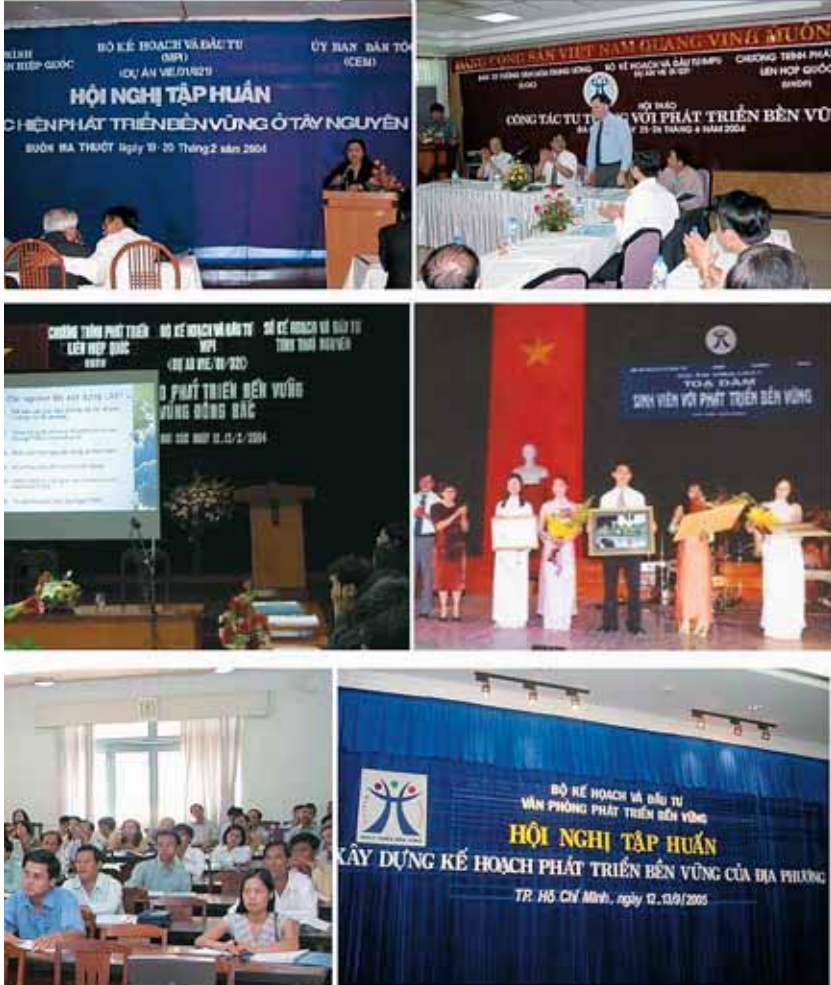
- Promote people's initiatives and mastership and institutionalize the participatory role of people in social and community management.
- Organize communication, education, and improve public awareness of sustainable development via mass organizations and community.
- Launch activity programs by each social group in each locality and nationwide with the contents of sustainable development.
- Establish demonstration models on sustainable communities, natural resource and environmental protection self-management system etc. and replicate those models.



**E**ach social group participates to promote sustainable development on its own way. These groups include:

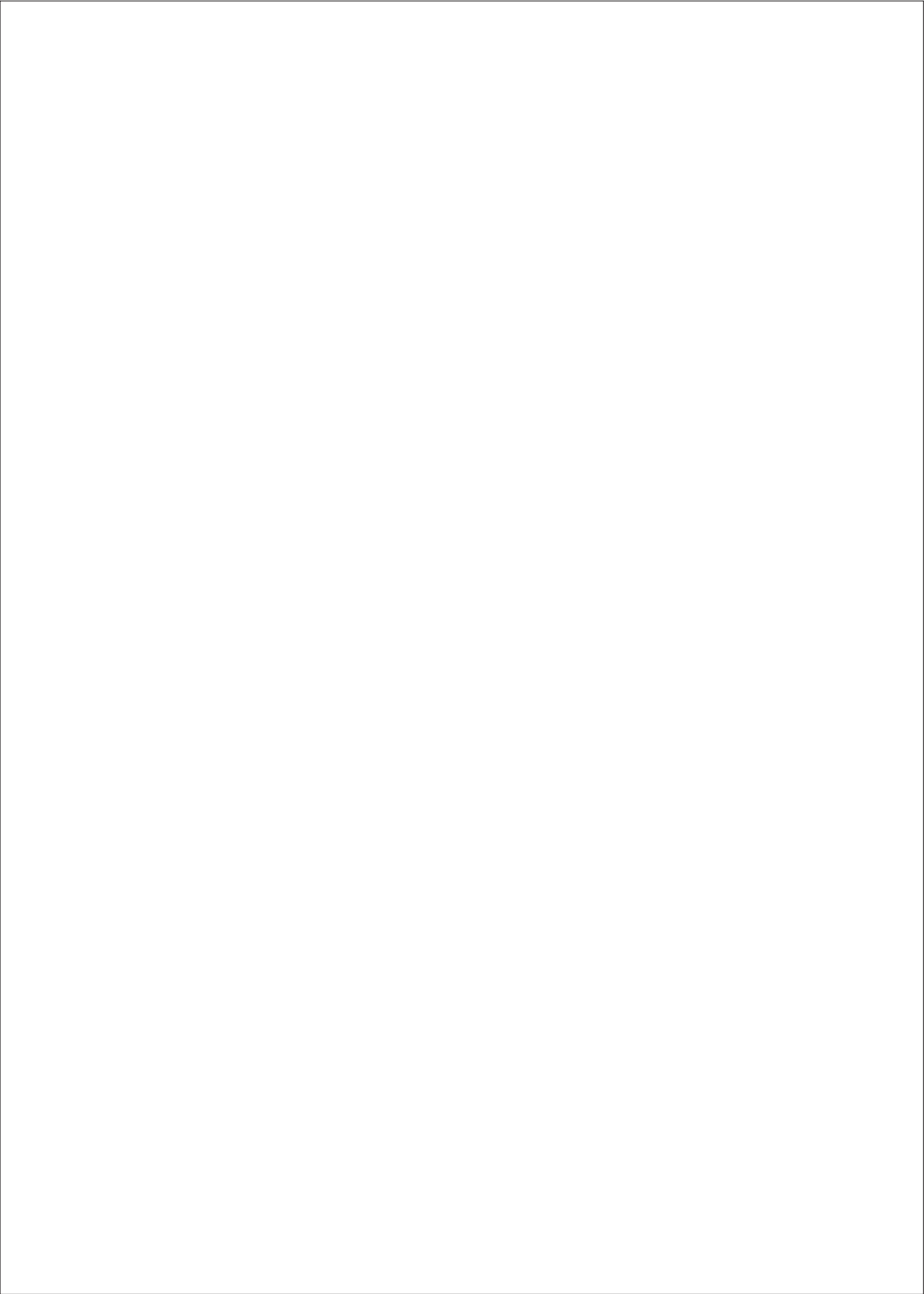
- Women
- Teenagers and young people
- Farmers
- Workers and trade unions
- Businessmen
- Ethnic minorities groups
- Intellectuals and scientists.

# SECTORS AND LOCALITIES ACTIVELY DEPLOY AGENDA 21



## SECTORS AND LOCALITIES ACTIVELY DEPLOY AGENDA 21







## PART 3

# FORMULATE LOCAL AGENDA 21



"Each region and locality (provinces and cities directly under the Centre) should formulate its own Agenda 21 to confirm its activities towards sustainable development in reference to major directions given in the Socio-economic Development Strategy and the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam".

*( Vietnam Agenda 21)*



### **What is Local Agenda 21?**

**Local Agenda 21 (LA 21)** is the action plan formulated by local people and government that base on concretization of goals, indicators and solutions in Vietnam Agenda 21 to ensure the development of economy, society, and environment harmoniously and sustainably.

The locality means any form of communities, provinces, districts, communes, hamlet, mountain village, highland village.

LA 21 is the multi-stakeholder process and has the wide participation of all organizations and local people.

# BENEFITS AND FORMULATION PRINCIPLES OF LOCAL AGENDA 21

## Benefits from formulation of Local Agenda 21

- Through opinion exchange and consensus building, local government understands the needs and experiences of people, organizations, enterprises, and communities to work out sustainable development strategy in consistency with local context.
- The exchange process also improves people's awareness about sustainable development issues.
- Legal policies, programs and local practices are reviewed, revised and even adjusted to be in line with the goal of sustainable development.
- Local Agenda 21 can also be referred to as an overall framework for local development projects.



## How does Agenda 21 differ from a normal plan?

- Formulation of Agenda 21 is the process implemented from "bottom to top", relying on ideas of communities. Each step of formulation and implementation of LA 21 needs the approval of member groups in communities.
- The wide participation of people in all process steps is the key factor to success in the implementation of the sustainable development. Agenda 21 is the common outcome of communities, not a result of any local authority.
- Agenda 21 is a continuous process to promote initiatives, build action plans, implement and monitor.



## Principles in formulation of Local Agenda 21

The formulation of Local Agenda 21 relies on seven principles:

1. Broad public participation (community, enterprises, schools, mass media...).
2. During preparation of Local Agenda 21, local community obtains consensus on future direction of sustainable development and long-term vision for the locality.
3. Incorporation of economic, social and environmental considerations in local development objectives.
4. Local authority and mass organizations cooperate closely in formulating and implementing Local Agenda 21.
5. Action plan and specific measures should be worked out.
6. Regular monitoring and reporting mechanism regarding implementation of action plans and sustainable development progress in locality should be set up.
7. Build sustainable development indicator system in line with local conditions for planning, monitoring, evaluating and reporting.



## Implementation of Local Agenda 21 is to translate global and national thinking into local actions



### The content of Local Agenda 21

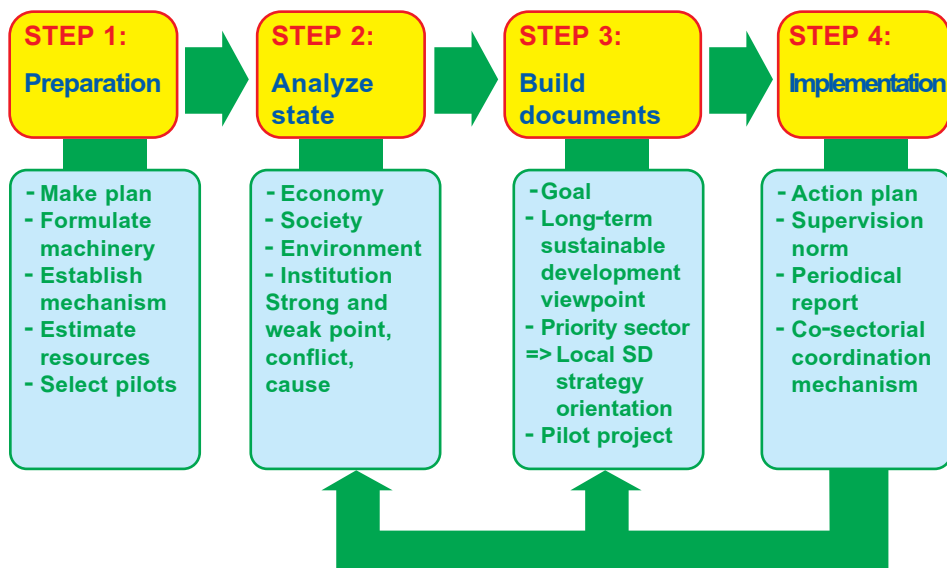
The LA 21 need to include the main contents as follows:

- Assess the current socio-economic environmental state of localities, draw on strong points, weaknesses, shortcomings to compare with requirements of sustainable development goals given in Vietnam Agenda 21.
- Focus on concrete local conditions.
- Define sustainable development goal and indicator system of localities.
- Establish action plan to carry out sustainable development strategy.
- Establish reporting and supervising system.
- Mobilize people to join discussions, decisions and implement action plans.

## THE SAMPLE PROCESS FOR FORMULATING LOCAL AGENDA 21

Base on experience from localities around the world and consider Vietnam conditions, the Circular No01/TT/KHDT was promulgated by Ministry of Planning and Investment to guide Vietnam Agenda 21 implementation, the Circular mentioned the sample process for formulating sectorial and local agenda 21. The process includes 4 main steps.

The 4 steps in the sample process:



## Steps 1: prepare for the action mechanism and organization

The preparation step includes following main activities:

### 1.1. Make the plan for LA 21 formulation.

### 1.2. Set up an organization to coordinate the formulation and implementation of LA 21.

There are two main organizations:

- + The local sustainable development Council.
- + The sustainable development Office.



### *The local sustainable development Council (LSDC):*

- Coordinate agencies, organizations, forces in the area.
- Prepare sustainable development guidelines and policies, direct for making plans, monitoring, evaluating and reporting the implementation of sustainable development.
- Provide guidance for propaganda, education, and awareness raising of sustainable development and disseminate information.
- Draw up the guidelines for co-ordination of the locality with other localities, sectors; international, central agencies to promote sustainable development.



### 1.3. Define operational mechanism.

- The function and task of LSDC and the LA 21 office.
- The regulation and charter.
- The strategy to mobilize the participation of agencies, social organizations and the whole people.

### 1.4. Estimate the budget and human resource.

### 1.5. Identify and promote the best SD practices.

## Step 2: Analysis and evaluation of real current situation and the development process

The analysis is to answer questions: Does present development meet requirements of sustainable development? Which factor, area or aspect fails to meet those requirements and the reason why?

Important result of this step is the report on local real situation with main contents:

- Evaluation of socio-economic and environment development.
- Reveal the contradictions and conflicts between protection of natural environment, social development and economic growth, and their causes and effects.

**Methods to use for analysis:** Statistical analysis, social survey, factor analysis, forecast modeling, analysis of strength, weakness, opportunity and threat (SWOT analysis), strategic environmental assessment, policy analysis, evaluation of the use of local natural resources and the real situation of environmental pollution and management.



### 2.1. Analysis of the local economic growth process and reproduction.

- Inputs (capital, natural resources, labour), outputs (products, wastes), process (technology, management).
- Assessment of growth factors (extensive and intensive, internal and external factors).
- Local potential and prospect factors. Obstacles and challenges.
- Causes and possible solutions.



## 2.2. Analysis of social impacts of the development process.

- Examine how main social classes and groups have benefited from the development (employment, income, living standard, political rights, position in the society and community, etc.).
- Evaluate the impacts of main social policies and services to classes, minor regions in terms of population, ethnicity, poverty reduction, migration, health, education, and environment hygiene.
- Analyze the trend of change of living standards and socio-economic gap between social groups and its affects for future development.



## 2.3. Evaluation of real state of natural resources and environment.

- How have natural resources been exploited and used? Is there a strategy for using local and imported resources?
- Assessment of environmental impacts of the socio-economic development strategy.
- Analysis of contradictions between the need for socio-economic development and environmental protection.
- Assessment of natural resources and environment management.



## 2.4. Institutional analysis to make sure that socio-economic and environmental aspects are integrated in the sustainable development.



- Review the legal documents, socio-economic development strategy, environmental protection strategy, planning, large projects.
- Study organizational system and mechanism for management and coordination of all local governmental agencies.
- Study local customs and habits, local regulation and culture from the point of view of sustainable development.
- Review the planned targets, monitor and report.

## Step 3: Build action program and projects to implement local agenda 21.

- Identify long-term targets, define development viewpoint (long-term vision), and the direction of integrating socio-economic and environment to minimize conflicts of economic growth with environmental protection and social inequality.
- Put forward priority action plan to promote local sustainable development. Translate priority in the Vietnam Agenda 21 into local priority action plan and SD projects.



## Step 4: Organize the implementation of local Agenda 21

1. Build action plan and prepare resources for the implementation of the local Agenda 21 for the period 2006-2010.
2. Classify and rank development programs and projects in the order of priority and build implementing schedules.
3. Include SD programs and projects in the local annual plan, allocate budget for projects, make plan for mobilizing capital sources from locality and the community to implement the project.
4. Build set of indicators, institutionalize the process of monitoring, evaluating and reporting.
5. Build the enforcement system to ensure the implementation of Sustainable Development action plan.

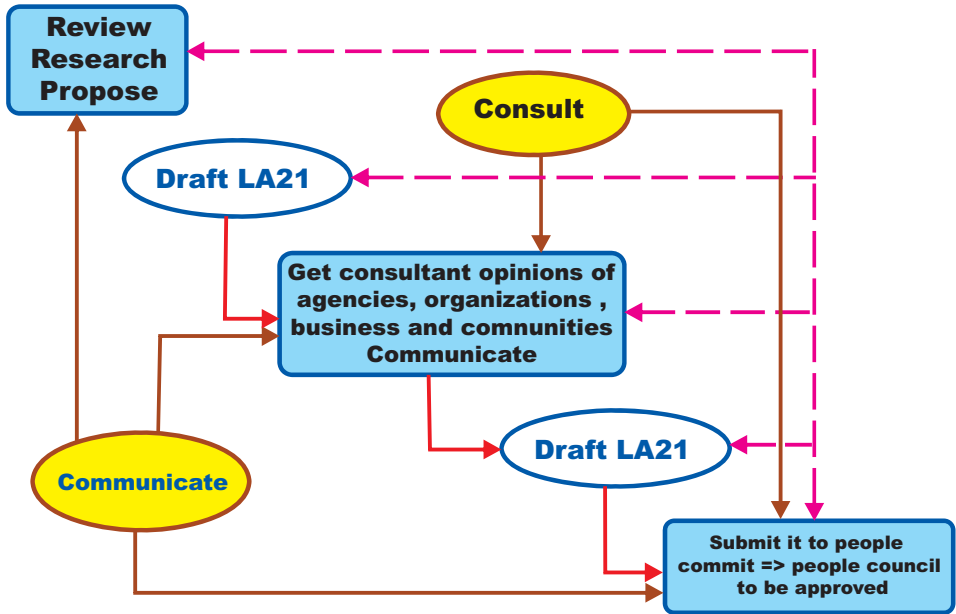


Recommend the activities for social groups to promote sustainable development:



1. Women
2. Teenagers
3. Workers, trade unions
4. Farmers
5. Entrepreneurs
6. Minor ethnic people
7. Intellectuals, scientists
8. Religion.

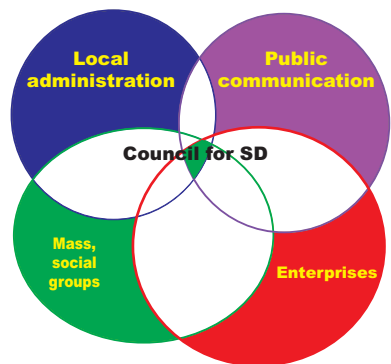
**Building Local Agenda 21 is a continuous process of collecting initiatives, discussions, and opinions of all people in the community.**



**It is necessary to attract the participation and coordinate activities of 4 principle groups:**

- Local administrations at all levels.
- Agencies, social organizations, social class.
- Local enterprises and business.
- Public communication system.

Local SD council is the organization to guide, coordinate, supervise the implementation of local Agenda 21.



## Assessment indicator system for sustainable development.

Up to now, there is not official indicator system to measure and assess sustainable development. According to the local condition, the target and characteristic of Agenda 21, the indicator sets for sustainable development can be built for each area.



There are two principal approaches in using indicator for sustainable development:

### 1. Use one or some composite indicators:

Composite indicators allow to translate cost or benefits into a common unit of measurement (such as monetary unit, equivalent energy unit, equivalent area unit). For example:

- Green GDP: equal GDP minus environment and resources damages.
- Real accumulation: equal domestic net accumulation plus investment in education and minus environment and resources damages.
- Genuine Progress indicator (GPI): equal GDP minus environment and resources damages, value reflecting inequality in income distribution and social evil, add value of care for family labour and voluntary activities.

**2. Use index system:** the indicators that have different measure unit, reflect many aspects. It is possible to use calculating methods for indicators to convert into the same measure unit and index.

- Human development index (HDI) is a combination of three indicators: economy (GDP per capita), education (percentage of people going to school) and health (life expectancy).
- The indicator set for Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of United Nations is composed of 23 goals that belong to 8 groups of targets, is converted into indexes for each target group and general MDG index.
- The United Nations SD indicator set composes 58 indicators that belong to 3 groups: economy, society, environment and institution.



## SOME INITIATIVES RELATED TO SUSTAINBLE DEVELOPMENT HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTING IN SECTORS AND LOCALITIES



### Agriculture, forestry and fisheries:

- Build eco-villages, agro-forestry cultivation systems on the sloping soil, cultivation systems and eco-farming in coastal areas to protect soil, water resource, and other resources, increase productivity of plants, livestock, job and income for people, aiding to hunger alleviation and poverty reduction.
- Use organic fertilizer, apply methods of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), eco-methods in order to prevent pest in agriculture, forestry, fisheries.
- The community takes part in cultivating and protecting forest, saline coastal forest wetlands ecosystem, coral reefs nature in protected conservation areas and buffer areas.
- Coordinate reasonably fishery cultivation with cultivation and protect salt forest.



### Industry and construction:



- Apply cleaner production in industry establishments.
- Produce eco-products (to economize energy, materials, no pollution for environment)
- Use recycled and reused products to replace non-renewable material.
- Plan and manage sustainable cities.
- Apply methods of conservation and preventing

pollution for environment; create a clean working environment which does not damage for workers' health.

## Change consumption pattern:



- Promote social groups (women, youth) to implement reasonable and economical consumption.
- Save energy (use improved coal, wood cooker, gas, alcohol instead of petrol and oil, reduce cost for energy in the offices, ect.).
- Invent facilities and disseminate use of renewable energy such as biogas, sun, wind, stream and hydro energy.
- Produce and use products replaced wood.
- Use biodegradable materials to replace plastic and metal.

## Develop sustainable community:

- Build village regulation to promote cultural life style, support each other and community to protect soil, water, forest, minerals, sea and environment.
- Establish Sustainable Development fund of community to support economic, alleviate hunger, poverty and protect resources and environment.

## Manage resources and environment:

- Classify wastes at source recycle, reuse and change it into organic fertilizer.
- Establish local enterprises (cooperative, private) in environment services.
- Build community mechanism in supervising resources and environment protection.



**PART 4**

**REFERENCE DATA  
OF VIETNAM DEVELOPMENT SITUATION**





# VIETNAM'S SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION GOALS UNTIL 2010

(These goals are set up to achieve the Millennium Development Goals committed at the Millennium Summit)

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## 1. Reduce incidence of poverty

- (1) Reduce, between 2001 and 2010, the incidence of poverty by a half (50%) using 2000 benchmark and according to international standards, that means from 32% in 2000 to 15-16% in 2010.
- (2) Reduce, by 2010, the incidence of food poverty by three fourths (75%) using 2000 benchmark and according to international standards, that means from 12% in 2000 to 2-3% in 2010.
- (3) Reduce, by 2010, the incidence of poverty by three fifths (60%) using 2000 benchmark and according to the National Targeted Program on poverty reduction and job creation standards.



## 2. Achieve improved and universal education



- (1) Increase net enrolment rate at right age in primary education to 97% by 2005 and to 99% by 2010.
- (2) By 2010, achieve improved education quality and increase two-session schooling attending rate of children at primary school level.
- (3) Increase lower secondary enrolment rate at right age to 90% by 2010.
- (4) Increase upper secondary enrolment rate at right age to 50% by 2010.
- (5) Eliminate illiteracy for 100% of illiterate under-40-year-old women by 2010.

### 3. Promote gender equality and improve aptitude and roles of women



- (1) Eliminate gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005 and this gap among ethnic minorities by 2010.
- (2) Increase the number of women in elective and government bodies at all levels.
- (3) Increase the participation of women in agencies and sectors at all levels by and additional 3-5% in the next 10 years.
- (4) Ensure that names of both husband and wife appear on land-use-right certificates.
- (5) Reduce vulnerability of women in family violence.

### 4. Reduce birth rate and child mortality and malnutrition

- (1) Reduce birth rate to achieve the natural average substitution rate in the whole country no later than 2005; and in remote, isolated and poor areas no later than 2010.
- (2) Reduce the infant mortality rate to 20/1,000 by 2010.
- (3) Reduce the under-five mortality rate to 27/1,000 by 2010.
- (4) Reduce the under-five malnutrition rate to less than 20% by 2010.
- (5) Reduce the low weight (under 2.5 kg) birth rate to 5% by 2010.



### 5. Improve maternal health

- (1) Reduce, by 2010, the maternal mortality rate to 70/10,000 live births in the whole country, of which the mountainous areas are given special attention.
- (2) Improve mother's health condition after giving birth.



## 6. Reduce HIV/AIDS infected cases and eradicate other social diseases

- (1) Slow down the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2005 and halve the rate of HIV/AIDS transmission rate by 2010.
- (2) Maintain the achievement of polio eradication; minimize the number of people sickened by cholera, typhoid, petechial fever, malaria, and plague, etc.
- (3) Prevent people from accidents, injury and damage caused by smoking.

## 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- (1) Plant trees on bare land and bald hills; increase the percentage of forest cover to 43% by 2010; increase trees in urban areas.
- (2) Use step-by-step environmental friendly technologies; ensure that 100% of new factories use these technologies or are equipped with less polluted devices; ensure that all wastes are treated by standardized processes; 50% of factories are granted environmental protection certificates.



- (3) Achieve the completion of improved and upgrade water sewerage systems in all cities, industrial parks, and export processing zones; Achieve 40% of cities and 70% of industrial parks and export processing zones having central waste water treatment systems that correspond to environmental protection standards; ensure that 80-90% of solid waste is collected, 60% hazardous waste and 100 hospital waste is treated; environmental problems in all rivers are basically addressed.
- (4) Ensure that 85% of rural population and 95% of urban population can have access to safe water 2010.

## 8. Essential infrastructure projects for the poor, poor communities and communes

- (1) To upgrade or build essential infrastructure projects (small irrigation projects, schools, communal medical centers, roads, lighting systems, water, markets, post offices, meeting houses) and make sure that 100% poor communes will have essential infrastructure by 2010.
- (2) To ensure that, by 2010, 75% of rural population will be accessible to clean water ( 60l/person/day). 75% of households will have hygienic latrines.



## 9. Job creation

- (1) ) To create 1.6million more jobs per year reaching total employment of 8 million in five years. To increase the rate of female workers to 50% by 2010.
- (2) To increase the rate of trained labourers to 40% in 2010.
- (3) To reduce the unemployed rate in urban areas to below 5% of total labourers of working age in 2010.

## 10. Development of information culture, improvement of life to the people, preservation of culture of ethnic minority.

- (1) To increase time for television and broadcasting in ethnic languages.
- (2) To improve intellectual standards for the people, preserve and develop the nation's traditional value of ethnic minority. Preserving and developing ethnic language reading and writing skills in areas that remain high rate of ethnic people.
- (3) To support ethnic minority people to have more chance to work in state organizations.
- (4) To make sure that land use right is given to people of ethnic minority and mountainous areas. Strengthening and extending health-care, cultural, and information activities in service of ethnic people.

## 11. To reduce vulnerability and develop social security network for disadvantaged and poor people.

- (1) To improve economic conditions for the poor, particularly for female households.
- (2) By 2010, to make sure that all household in urban areas be granted land user right and house owner right in legal land.
- (3) To reform policy and social welfare system and encourage participation by the community in forms of voluntary insurance.
- (4) To increase employment in terms of quantity and quality and ensure employment safety for the poor and those in hard condition.
- (5) To further protect minors and thoroughly solve child labour problems.
- (6) To build a strategy for preventing and minimizing acts of God. By 2010, to reduce by 50% the amount of people at risk of poverty due to natural calamity and other risks.



## 12 Promotion of administrative policy and supply of legal knowledge for the poor.



- (1) To improve the poor's accessibility to a transparent and responsible government.
- (2) To further complete policy and institutions for the poor, orient targets and allocate better resources for programs benefiting the poor.
- (3) To complete reform strategy relating to public area, jurisdiction and financial management to better support the poor.
- (4) To reduce red tape and push back corrupt practices in implementing democratic state management with participation of its people.

# THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN BRIEF

## (Millennium Development Goals - MDGs)

### 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger.

- (1) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.
- (2) Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

### 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education.

- (1) Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

### 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.

- (1) Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

### 4. Reduce Child Mortality.

- (1) Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

### 5. Improve Maternal Health.

- (1) Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

### 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases.

- (1) Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- (2) Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

## 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

- (1) Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- (2) Halve the number of people without sustainable access to safe water by 2015.
- (3) Improve remarkably living standards of at least 100 million people living in slums by 2020.

## 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

- (1) Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.
- (2) Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries

Includes: Tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

- (3) Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing

States (through Barbados Program and 22nd General Assembly provisions).

- (4) Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through

national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

- (5) Cooperate with developing countries to formulate and implement appropriate and effective job creation strategies for young people.
- (6) Cooperate with private sector to make new technologies, especially information and communication, more useful for people.

## MAIN TARGETS OF THE FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006-2010<sup>1</sup>

Indexes	Unit	Actual of 2001-2005	Targets of 2006-2010
<b>ECONOMIC TARGETS</b>			
<b>GDP growth rate</b>	%	7.5	7.5 - 8.0
<i>Of which:</i>			
- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	%	3.8	3.0 - 3.2
- Industries and construction	%	10.2	9.5 - 10.2
- Services	%	7.0	7.7 - 8.2
<b>Growth rate of production value</b>			
- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	%	5.4	4.5
- Industries	%	16.0	15.2 - 15.5
<b>GDP at current prices</b> (by the end of period)			
Total GDP in VND	Trillion VND	837.9	1,693 -1,760
Total GDP in USD	Billion USD	53.0	94 - 98
GDP per capita	USD	640.0	1,050 - 1,100
<b>Economic structure</b> (by the end of the period)			
- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	%	20.9	15 -16
- Industries and construction	%	41.0	43 - 44
- Services	%	38.1	40 - 41
<b>Export-Import</b>			
- Total export turnover	Billion USD	110.8	258.7

<sup>1</sup> Source: The 5-year socio-economic development plan 2006-2010, November 2006.



- Growth rate of export	%	17.5	16.0
- Total import value	Billion USD	130.2	286.5
- Growth rate of import	%	18.7	14.7
<b>6. Development investment</b>			
Total investment capital of 5 years (at 2005's prices)	Billion USD	86.9	139.5
- Ratio of Total investment/GDP	%	37.5	40.0
<b>B. SOCIAL TARGETS</b>			
- Population (at the end of period)	Million people	83.12	88.4
- Annual reduction of birth rate	‰	0.41	0.40
- Population growth rate (at the end of period)	%	1.33	1.14
- Number of provinces achieving upper secondary school universalization (at the end of period)	Provinces	31	64
- Percentage of poor households (new standards) <sup>(1)</sup>	%	22	10 - 11
- Number of people attain jobs (converted)	Million people	7.5	8.0
- Percentage of women attain new jobs	%	40	50
- Urban unemployment rate (at the end of period)	%	5.3	<5
- Percentage of trained workers (at the end of period)	%	25	40
- Share of labour in industries out of total labour force	%	18	23 - 24
- Share of labour in agriculture, forestry and fisheries out of total labour force	%	58	50
- Share of labour in services out of total labour force	%	25	26 - 27
- Maternal mortalities per 100,000 live birth	Case	80	60

- Under-1 children mortality rate	%o	18	16
- Under-5 children mortality rate	%o	28	25
- Under-5 children malnutrition rate	%	25	<20
- Percentage of poor communes provided with essential infrastructure	%	80	100
- Net enrolment rate of primary school-aged children	%	98	99
- Net enrolment rate of lower-secondary school-aged children	%	85	90
- Net enrolment rate of upper-secondary school-aged children	%	50	>50
- Number of telephones per 100 people (at the end of period)	%	19.0	34.9
- Total internet subscribers (at the end of period)	Mil.sub.	2.9	10.8
- Percentage of households has access to Vietnam Radios	%	95	99.5
- Percentage of households has access to Vietnam Televisions	%	90	99.5
<b>C. NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEV.</b>			
- Forest coverage	%	37.4	42-43
- Percentage of rural population has access to clean water	%	62	75
- Percentage of industrial and export-processing zones has standardized central waste-water treatment systems.	%	45	100
- Percentage of abolished urban slums and rural temporary houses, especially in Mekong River Delta	%	25	100
- Percentage of area of natural land preserved for maintaining bio-diversification	%	7.5	11.2
- Volume of carbon-dioxide emission <sup>(2)</sup>	Million tons	102	140

- Percentage of population has access to sanitary environment	%	44	85
- Percentage of newly-established production units uses clean technologies and has pollution treatment devices	%	50	100
- Percentage of solid waste is collected	%	65	90
- Percentage of hazardous waste is treated	%	40	80
- Percentage of hospitals' waste is treated	%	65	100
- Percentage of severely polluted production units is improved	%	33	75
- Total energy consumption <sup>(3)</sup>	Million TOE	15.25	16.70
- Percentage of enterprises is awarded ISO certificates	%	17	50

(1) Average income per capita: in rural areas - 200,000 per month; and in urban areas - VND 260,000 per month.

(2) Taking to account the carbon-dioxide emitted by production and living activities.

(3) Total energy used for production and living activities.

## MAIN TARGETS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERIOD 2001-2005<sup>2</sup>

	Indexes	
1	GDP growth rate (average)	7.5
2	Economic sectorial structure (up to 2005):	
	- agriculture, forestry, fishery ratio	20.9
	- industry and construction ratio	41.0
	- service ratio	38.1
3	Rate of production value growth (average):	
	- production value of agriculture, forestry, fishery	5.4
	- production value of industries	16.0
4	Export turnover increase rate (average)	17.5
5	Annual birth rate decrease	0.41
6	Population growth rate (up to 2005)	1.33
7	Employment (5 years)	7.5
8	Percentage of trained labourers (up to 2005)	25
9	Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (up to 2005)	85
10	Percentage of children of upper secondary school (up to 2005)	50
11	Percentage of poor households according to national standards in 2001 (up to 2005)	7
12	Percentage of under- five malnourished children (up to 2005)	25
13	Average life expectancy (up to 2005)	71.3
14	Use of clean water (up to 2005)	62

<sup>2</sup> Source: The 5-year socio-economic development plan 2006-2010, November 2006.

## BALANCE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, ACCUMULATION, CONSUMPTION

Indexes	2003	2004	2005	2006	Estimated achievement 2007
<b>1. Sources (Trillion VND)</b>					
Total source	1,030.1	1,250.9	1,454.7	1,721.6	2,080
- GDP at the current price	613.4	715.3	837.9	973.8	1,144
- Import	416.1	535.6	616.8	747.8	936
<b>2. Usage (Trillion VND)</b>					
- Consumption	445.2	509.0	584.8	668.5	771
<i>in which: personal consumption</i>	406.5	464.7	553.1	611.2	704
- Accumulation	217.4	258.0	297.0	347.9	443
- Export	365.4	481.7	578.4	715.4	865
<b>3. Accumulation, consumption structure (%)</b>					
- Consumption	67.2	66.4	66.3	65.8	63.5
- Accumulation	32.8	33.6	33.7	34.2	36.5
<b>4. Compared with GDP(%)</b>					
- Consumption	72.6	71.2	69.8	68.7	67.5
- Accumulation	35.4	36.1	35.4	35.7	38.8
- Savings	27.4	28.8	30.2	31.3	32.5

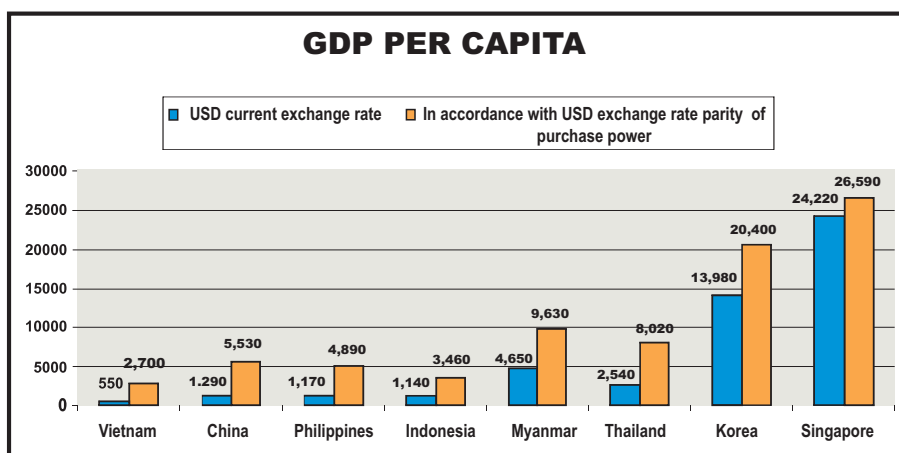
<sup>3</sup> Source: The 5-year socio-economic development plan 2006-2010, November 2006.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC SCALES

### (Data of 2004)

Country	Population (million people)	GDP growth rate 2000-2004 (%)	Gross National Income (GNI)		Gross National Income of equivalent value	
			Billion USD	USD/person	Billion USD	USD/person
Vietnam	81.3	7.2	39	480	202	2,490
China	1,288.4	8.5	1,417	1,100	6,435	4,990
The Philippines	81.5	4.5	88	1,080	379	4,640
Indonesia	214.5	4.6	173	810	689	3,210
Malaysia	24.8	5.0	94	3,780	222	8,940
Thailand	62.0	5.0	136	2,190	462	7,450
South Korea	47.9	5.5	576	12,020	859	17,930
Singapore	4.3	4.10	90	21,230	103	24,180

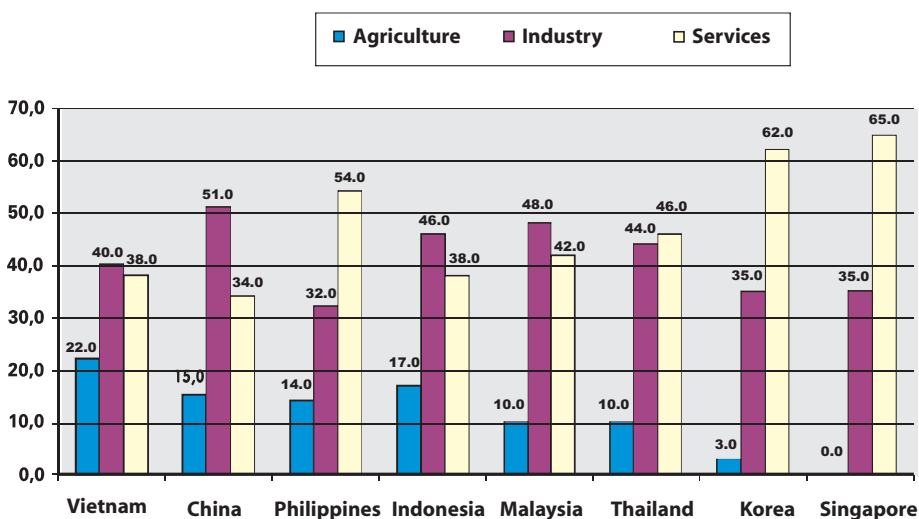
Source of data: 2005's world development report of World Bank, IMF, ESCAP



## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURE (Data of 2004)

Country	Agriculture	Industries	Services
Vietnam	22	40	38
China	15	51	34
The Philippines	14	32	54
Indonesia	17	46	38
Malaysia	10	48	42
Thailand	10	44	46
South Korea	3	35	62
Singapore	0	35	65

Source of data: 2005's world development report of World Bank,



## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF FOREIGN DEBT (2003)

Country	Total amount of foreign debt	Long term debt	Guaranteed debt	Non-guaranteed debt of private individuals
<b>Total value of foreign debt (billion USD)</b>				
Vietnam	15.8	14.2	14.2	0
China	193.6	120.6	85.6	35.0
The Philippines	62.7	55.3	36.2	19.0
Indonesia	134.4	101.2	73.4	27.8
Malaysia	49.0	40.2	25.5	14.7
Thailand	51.8	40.9	17.8	23.1
<b>Foreign debt compared with GDP (%)</b>				
Vietnam	40.3	36.2	36.2	0
China	13.7	8.5	6.0	2.5
The Philippines	77.8	68.6	44.9	23.6
Indonesia	64.5	48.6	35.2	13.3
Malaysia	47.3	38.8	24.6	14.2
Thailand	36.2	28.6	12.4	16.2

Source of data: ESCAP



## BALANCE OF STATE BUDGET INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Indexes	Bn (billion)	5 years 2001-2005
<b>1. GROSS INCOME OF STATE BUDGET</b>	<b>VND</b>	<b>848,732</b>
rate of income increase	%	19.8
a. Domestic income (excluding crude oil)	<b>Bn VND</b>	<b>410,793</b>
<i>% in the total amount</i>	%	52.8
b. Income from crude oil	<b>Bn VND</b>	<b>193,135</b>
<i>% in the total amount</i>	%	24.8
c. Others	<b>Bn VND</b>	<b>173,756</b>
<i>% in the total amount</i>	%	22.4
<b>2. TOTAL STATE BUDGET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>Bn VND</b>	<b>979,810</b>
rate of spending increase	%	19.4
a. Spending on investment	<b>Bn VND</b>	<b>274,415</b>
<i>% in the total amount</i>	%	28.0
b. Regular spending	<b>Bn VND</b>	<b>486,785</b>
<i>% in the total amount</i>	%	49.7
c. Spending on paying debts, aids	<b>Bn VND</b>	<b>129,212</b>
<i>% in the total amount</i>	%	13.2
<b>3. OVER-EXPENDITURE OF STATE BUDGET</b>	<b>Bn VND</b>	<b>154,539</b>
<i>% of GDP</i>	%	4.85

## IMPORT - EXPORT

Indexes	Unit	5 years 2001-2005
<b>EXPORT OF GOODS</b>		
<b>Total export turnover</b>	Bn USD	<b>110.8</b>
<i>rate of increase</i>	%	17.5
<b>Including</b>		
- Heavy industry and mineral products	Bn USD	37.7
<i>% compared with total export</i>	%	34.0
- Light industry and small scale industry products	Bn USD	44.6
<i>% compared with total export</i>	%	40.2
- Agricultural, forestry and aquatic products	Bn USD	28.6
<i>% compared with total export</i>	%	25.8
<b>IMPORT OF GOODS</b>		
<b>Total import turnover</b>	Bn USD	<b>130.2</b>
<i>Rate of increase</i>	%	18.8
<b>Including</b>		
- Machinery, equipment and spare parts	Bn USD	41.1
<i>% compared with total import</i>	%	31.6
- Raw material and fuel	Bn USD	79.8
<i>% compared with total import</i>	%	61.3
- Consumer goods	Bn USD	9.1
<i>% compared with total import</i>	%	7.0

## POPULATION AND LABOUR

Indexes	2003	2004	2005	2006	Estimated Achievements 2007
<b>POPULATION</b>					
Population on average	80.9	82.03	83.12	84.16	85.3
In which: Rural population	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.30	61.43
Percentage of rural population/ the whole population	74.2	73.5	73.0	72.8	72.0
<b>LABOUR</b>					
Number of labourers working in the economy	40.6	41.6	42.7	43.35	44.59
Labour structure					
- Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	60.3	58.8	56.8	55.7	54.7
- Industries and construction	16.5	17.3	17.9	19.1	19.6
- Services	23.2	23.9	25.3	25.2	25.7
Percentage of trained labourers	21.2	22.5	25.0	27.5	
Percentage of unemployed people in urban areas	5.78	5.6	5.31	5.4	5.2
Percentage of used work time in rural areas	77.65	79.10	80.65	-	-



## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Units: Thousand persons

Index	2003	2004	2005	2006	Estimated achievement 2007
Number of kindergarten children	2,175	2,500	2,600	2,587	2,674
Number of primary school children	8,350	7,800	7,500	7,041	6,994
Number of lower secondary school children	6,538	6,700	6,600	6,220	6,100
Number of upper secondary school children	2,616	2,750	3,000	3,057	3,184
Newly enrolled university and college students	300	320	346	521	582
Newly enrolled students of vocational schools	194	250	267	321	388
Newly recruited technical workers	1,074.1	1,153	1,181	236	180.5
Newly enrolled post-graduate students	11.5	14.5	15.6	17	19
Retraining, refreshing courses to staff	36	44	54	44	45
Number of provinces achieving compulsory lower secondary universalization	19	25	31	32	40



## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF EDUCATION IN 2004

Country	Education development index (EDI)		Rate of primary education universalization	Literate rate among adult aged 15 and over	Gender equality level	Education quality
	Mark	Ranked among 127 countries				
Vietnam	0.914	64	94.0	90.3	92.5	89.0
China	0.930	54	94.6	91.0	88.5	98.0
Philippine	0.904	70	93.0	93.0	96.7	79.3
Indonesia	0.912	65	92.1	88.0	95.7	89.2
Thailand	0.921	60	86.3	93.0	95.5	94.1
Korea	0.990	4	99.9	98.0	99.2	99.0

**Figures source:** UNESCO's Global education supervision report.

- EDI is synthesized basing on indexes including rate of primary education universalization, literate rate among adult aged 15 and over, gender equality level in education and education quality.



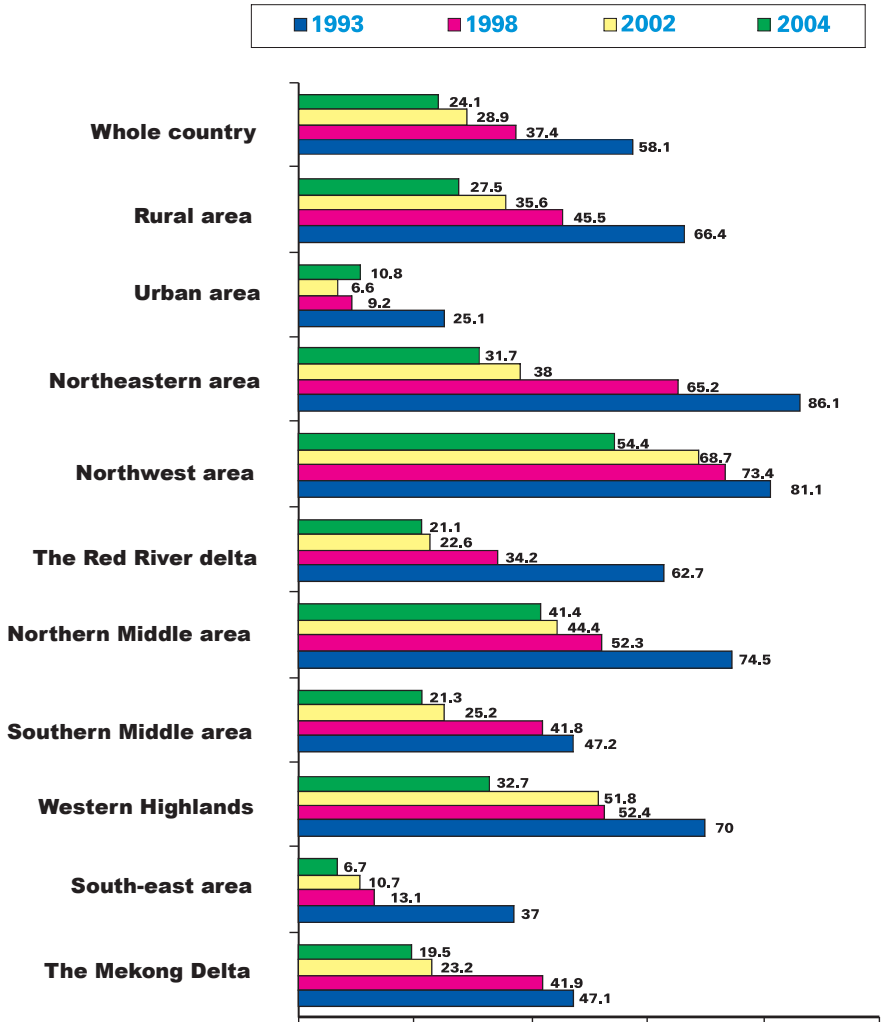
## HEALTH

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (estimated)
Under-1 children mortality rate (%)	21	18	18	17.6	<16
Under-5 children mortality rate (%)	33	32.8	30	29	27.5
Percentage of under-five malnourished children (%)	28.4	26.6	25	24	22.3
Percentage of communes with medical stations	99	99	100	98	98.2
Percentage of communes' medical stations with doctor (%)	61	65.4	65.4	68	69.4
Total number of hospital treatment beds (thousand)	195	200	205	-	-
Number of hospital beds/10 thousand people	24.1	23	24.7	25	25.3

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF A NUMBER OF HEALTH NORMS

Country	Average longevity (2002, year)	Under-5 children mortality rate (2002, ‰)	Mortality rate (2003, ‰)
Vietnam	70	26	-
China	71	38	6
Philippine	70	37	6
Indonexia	67	43	6
Malaysia	73	8	4
Thailand	69	28	6
Korea	74	5	5

## REGIONAL POVERTY RATE IN THE PERIOD 1998-2004 (ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS)



Source: Survey of population living standards in 1993, 1998, 2002 and estimated 2004

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF POVERTY RATE (living under per capita income 1 USD/day)

Country	1990	1996	2000	2003
Vietnam	50.8	23.6	15.2	10.9
Cambodia	48.3	36.7	43.4	42.2
Indonesia	20.6	7.8	9.9	5.7
Lao	53.0	41.3	33.9	26.9
Philippine	18.3	18.4	13.5	11.1
Thailand	12.5	2.2	5.2	1.6
India	42.1	42.2	-	-

Source: *Economic-social survey within Pacific and Asia countries year 2005*, ESCAP.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF SEVERAL SOCIAL NORMS

Country	Human development index (HDI year 2001)		Percentage of income or consumption		Wealth and poverty difference (times)
	Mark	Ranked among 177 countries	20% of the poorest	20% of the richest	
Vietnam	0.686	109	8.0	44.5	5.6
China	0.721	104	4.7	50.0	10.6
Philippine	0.751	85	5.4	52.3	9.7
Indonesia	0.682	112	8.4	43.3	5.2
Malaysia	0.790	58	4.4	54.3	12.3
Thailand	0.768	74	6.8	45.5	6.7
Korea	0.879	30	7.9	37.5	4.7
Singapore	0.884	28	5.0	49.0	9.8

Source: *World Bank's International development report of 2005*.

\* In 2002, Vietnam achieved 0.691 and ranked twelfth among 177 countries



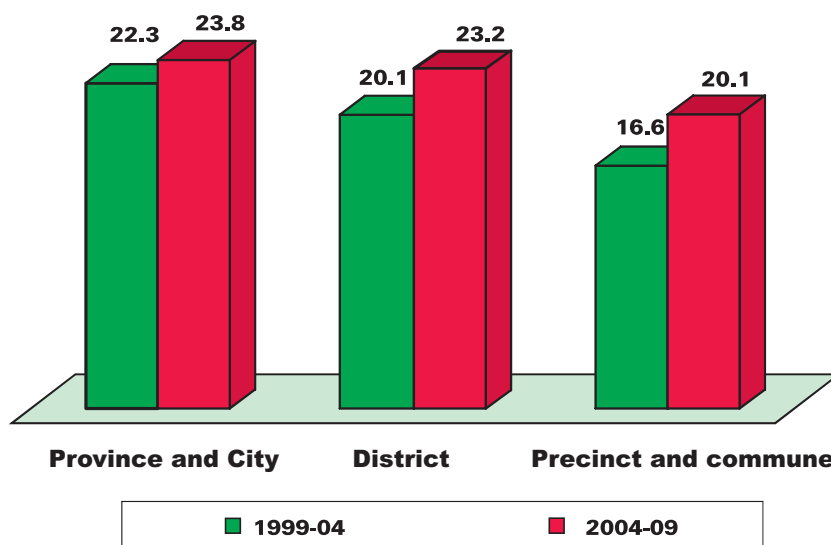
## GENDER EQUALITY

Rate of female pupils classified by education levels:

Unit: %

Level	1996-1997	1997-1998	2001-2002	2003-2004
Primary education	48,0	47,7	47,5	47,6
Junior secondary	46,8	47,0	47,5	47,8
Senior secondary	45,5	46,4	46,8	48,5
Vocational high school, college	51,5	51,9	50,9	48,8
University	38,1	39,1	44,3	49,5

Rate of female representative in people's committees of all levels in the term 1999-2004 and 2004-2009:

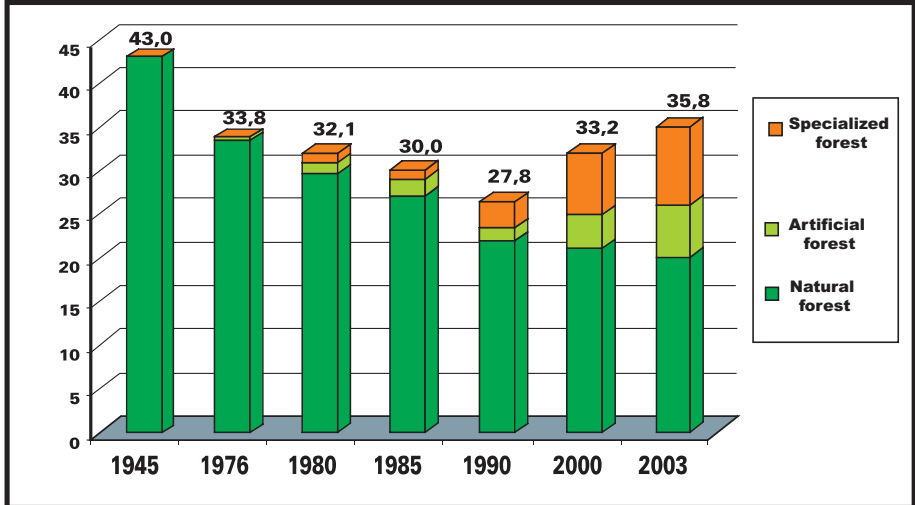


## CULTURE

Indexes	Unit	2001	2002	2003	2004	Estimated achievement 2007
Total number of published book	Mil. copies	290	332	350	370	390
Of which: school-text books	Mil. copies	198	198	200	210	225
Total number of published newspapers	Mil. copies	655	680	700	740	780
Of which: The People Newspaper	Mil. copies	140	140	150	160	170
Number of hours of Voice of Vietnam radio programs	Thou. hours	49	49	49	50.4	50.6
Number of broadcasting hours of the Voice of Vietnam radio	Thou. hours	325	326	332	336.3	396.7
Percentage of households able to hear the Voice of Vietnam radio	%	93	94	95	-	-
Number of hours of Vietnam Television Station programs	Thou. hours	37.1	48.5	91.5	104	105
Number of broadcasting hours of Vietnam Television Station	Thou. hours	368	390	540	550	550
Percentage of household able to watch Vietnam Television Station	%	86	88	90	-	-
Number of cinematographic feature films made to order	Film	13	14	15	16	17

## SOME FIGURES OF REALITY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

### The forest cover 1945-2003



### The diversity in species component of wildlife

Organism group	The named species in VN	The species in the world
<b>1. Animal</b>	18,791	1,320,000
* invertebrate	14,958	1,265,000
* vertebrate	3,833	55,000
<b>2. Insect</b>	5,300	963,000
<b>3. Fish</b>	2,585	25,000
* Freshwater fish	547	10,215
* Sea fish	2,038	14,785
<b>4. Reptile</b>	260	8,002
* Marine reptile	5	60
<b>5. Amphibians</b>	158	4,950
<b>6. Bird</b>	830	9,750
<b>7. Beast</b>	300	4,630

## Specialized forest system (till 12/2003)

	Amount	Area (ha)
1. National Park	27	957,330
2. Natural Reserve	60	1,369,058
2a. Natural reserve	49	1,283,209
2b. Species reserve	11	85,849
3. Landscape protection area	39	215,287
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2,541,675</b>

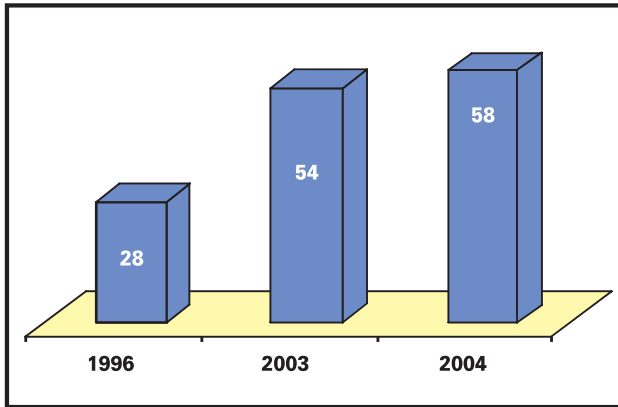


## Resource Loss in mineral exploitations

	Loss Rate (%)
Underground coal exploitation	40 - 60
Open-cast coal exploitation	10 - 15
Apatite exploitation	26 - 43
Metal ore exploitation	15 - 30
Building materials exploitation	15 - 20
Oil exploitation	50 - 60

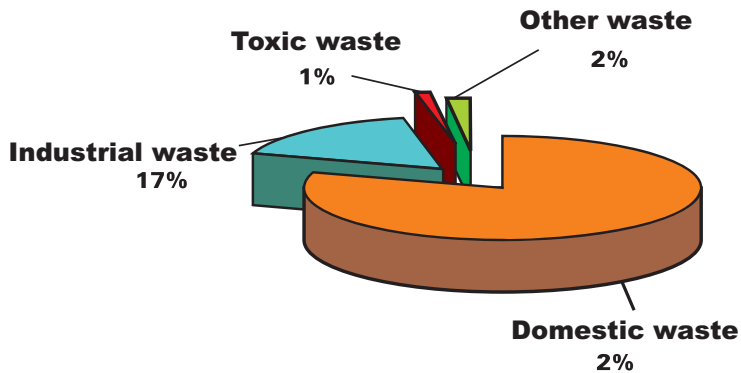
Source: Ministry of Industry, 2004

## Rate of clean water- using people (%)



## Solid waste in 2003

Every year, there is about 15 tons of solid waste discharged in Vietnam, in which there is 80% of domestic waste, 20% of industrial waste. 50% of solid waste in urban is domestic waste of household. About 70% urban solid wastes were collected. Until now, only 20% of dumping ground is sanitary.



## INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENT

In January 2005, the world economic forum meeting at Davos (Sweden) announced annual report of environmental sustainable index. Experts calculated average value of 21 indexes, such as: quantity of green house exhaust fumes, quality of water, air, soil, human health related to environment, scientific and technological level, management ability on natural resources, ability of decrease population pressure..., from this they calculated environmental index. The high mark reflects the better ability in environmental protection in next decades. The lower mark shows weaker sustainability of environment.

According to this report, considering the safe level of environment, Vietnam and Philippines are at the end of list of 8 Asian countries and 98th among 117 developing countries.

The sustainable index of environment of Asian countries as following:

1. Malaysia	54.0
2. Myanmar	52.8
3. Laos	52.4
4. Cambodia	50.1
5. Thailand	49.7
6. Indonesia	48.8
7. Philippines	42.3
8. Vietnam	42.3



# ANNEX

## LOCAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (DRAFT)

### ECONOMIC AREA: 7 INDICATORS

1. GDP per capita
2. GDP growth
3. Structure of national economic sector
4. Agricultural labor rate of the total labor
5. Revenue and expenditure rate of state budget
6. Export turnover
7. FDI ratio compares with whole country

### SOCIAL AREA: 14 INDICATORS

8. Population total
9. Natural population growth rate
10. Percentage of population living under poverty level
11. Percentage of malnourished children under-five
12. Urban unemployed rate, rate of rural working utilization
13. Life expectancy (in years)
14. Percentage of population with access to clean water
15. Percentage of population with access to sanitation
16. Rate of literate adults
17. Percentage of children in compulsory lower secondary school
18. Percentage of trained labor
19. Percentage of population with access to modern communication means
20. Crimes per 100.000 people
21. Traffic accidents per 100.000 people

### AREA OF RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT: 6 INDICATORS

22. Forest coverage
23. Percentage of nature reserve area compared with natural square

24. Percentage of irrigated agricultural land
25. Annual rate of soil degradation
26. Percentage of industrial groups and zones with waste treatment systems
27. Percentage of enterprises is awarded ISO 14001 certificates

### **INSTITUTIONAL AREA: 2 INDICATORS**

28. Local sustainable development strategy
29. Number of staffs in sustainable development office

## **VIETNAM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (DRAFT)**

### **ECONOMIC AREA: 12 INDICATORS**

1. GDP per capita
2. GDP growth
3. Structure of national economic sector
4. Agricultural labor rate of the total labor
5. Investment rate compares with GDP
6. ODA and FDI rate of investment of total social investment
7. Investment rate for studying and deploying (R&D)/GDP
8. Investment rate of education compares with GDP
9. Import/export balance
10. Debt rate compares with GDP
11. Energy consumption/annual GDP
12. Reuse and recycle rate of waste

### **SOCIAL AREA: 17 INDICATORS**

13. Population total
14. Percentage of population living under poverty level
15. Gini index about income difference
16. Ratio of male/female salary
17. Maternal mortality rate in having a baby



18. Percentage of under-five malnourished children
19. Urban unemployed rate
20. Life-span
21. Percentage of population with access to clean water
22. Percentage of literate adult
23. Percentage of children in compulsory lower secondary school
24. Students and collegians per 1000 people
25. Percentage of trained labor
26. Percentage of population with access to modern communication means
27. Housing area per person in the city
28. Crimes per 100.000 people in the year
29. Traffic accidents per 100.000 people in the year

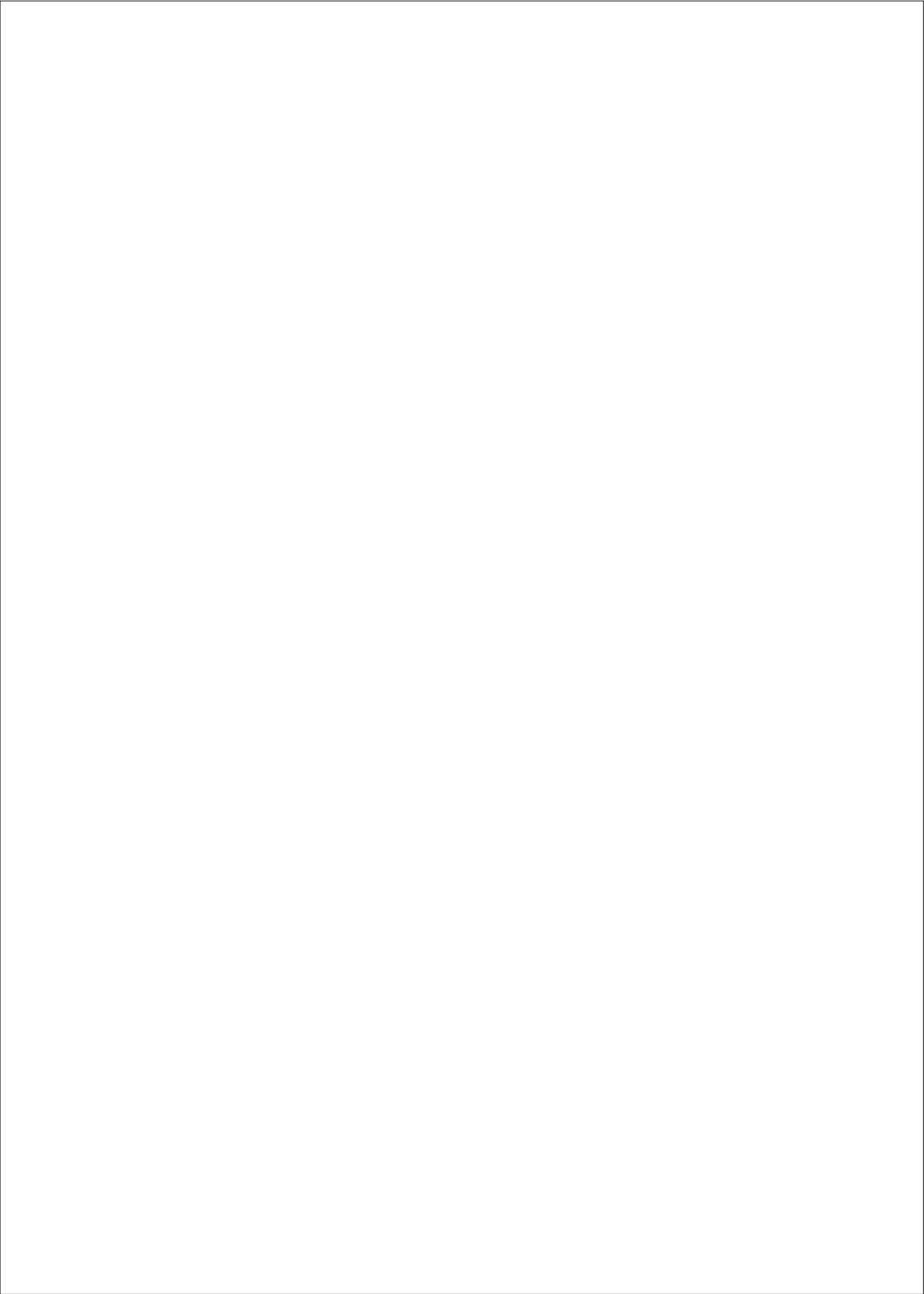
#### **AREA OF RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT: 12 INDICATORS**

30. Forest coverage
31. Percentage of nature reserve area compares with natural square
32. Percentage of irrigated agricultural land
33. Annual rate of soil degradation
34. Annual exploitation rate (main mineral)
35. Percentage of industrial groups and zones with waste treatment system
36. Number of enterprises awarded ISO 14001 certificates
37. Discharge of greenhouse gases
38. Urbanization rate with air pollution beyond standards
39. Ecosystem are in danger of species threatened by extinction
40. Annual fish yield
41. Economic loss due to calamities

#### **INSTITUTIONAL AREA: 3 INDICATORS**

42. Number of localities has Agenda 21
43. Number of sustainable development offices, number of staffs in sustainable development offices
44. Finance mobilization for hunger elimination and poverty alleviation.







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