

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

**NATIONAL PROGRAM ON
SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION
(2012-2020)**

Hanoi 07/2012



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1. Context of implementation

1.1. Sustainable consumption and production - an irreversible tendency in the human society

Promoting and adopting sustainable consumption and production patterns is a global concern. Today more than ever, in a context of climate change, it has become clear that our global community urgently needs to adopt more sustainable lifestyles to both reduce the use of natural resources and CO₂ emissions. This is crucial in order to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation; as well as to create the “space” for the poor to meet their basic needs. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) calls for the development of a 10-Year framework of programs (10YFP) to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP), thus promoting social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by de-linking economic growth from environmental degradation.

Agenda 21 states that: the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances" (Chapter 4.3)

Sustainable production and consumption is] the use of goods and services that respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of natural resources, toxic materials and emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle, so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations." (Symposium: Sustainable Consumption. Oslo, Norway; 19-20 January 1994)

Sustainable production encompasses the exploitation of more economical and efficient resources and the replacement of traditional resource by means of intellectual one. Sustainable production is based on 3 pillars: the economic, the environmental and the social ones. When designing new measures, all 3 areas are considered (i.e. the economic benefit, the environmental impact and the effect on society).

Sustainable consumption gives consumers the opportunity to consume products and services that meet their needs in an efficient and effective way, while minimizing the negative environmental, social and economic impact.

Sustainable consumption and production therefore holds the key to allow societies and individuals to pursue development without unnecessarily sacrificing quality of life factors or long-term prospects for sustainable development.

In order to implement the decisions of Submit Conference of Sustainable Development, in 2003 UNEP had conducted the set-up of the ten year program to promote the sustainable consumption and production. It was a new global process entitled “The Marrakech Process” calling nations, international development

organizations, business communities, social-political organizations and the whole community to participate in a movement for a world of sustainable consumption and production.

The Marrakech Process will support regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, where one of the most priority actions is to build up awareness raising programs to increase the community consciousness, particularly among the young people, of the importance of the sustainable consumption and production patterns, through various educational activities in schools, propaganda campaigns in mass media up and information sharing to consumers.

Implementing “The Marrakech Process”, on 9 February, 2004 UNEP had launched the project “Capacity Building for Implementation of UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection (Sustainable Consumption) in Asia” to support developing National Action Plans for promoting sustainable consumption in Asia. UNEP warn, with more middle to high income consumers in Asia and the Pacific than in Western Europe and North America combined, rising consumerism in Asia might lead to an ecological disaster if consumption levels in the east reach those seen in the west.

In order to impulse sustainable consumption and production, the International Green Purchasing Network (IGPN) had been established to promote the green purchasing in the world through the supports to agencies/organization which apply the green purchasing. “Green purchasing/procurement” (or so called “eco-purchasing”) is a term used to refer to the purchase of environment friendly products and services through the consideration of environment problems in line with the prices and the effectiveness of use while deciding to purchase in order to reduce the environment and health impacts. The practice in all the countries shows that in order to develop the sustainable consuming society, the Government needs to build and to issue policies, mechanisms of green purchasing and to conduct the test trials for Government procurement first of all. In the Guidelines for Consumer Protection, Section G (1999), United Nations give the recommendation: “*Governments and international agencies should take the lead in introducing sustainable practices in their own operations, in particular through procurement policies. Government procurement, as appropriate, should encourage development and use of environmentally sound products and services*”.

The implementation of activities demonstrates growing understanding of humanity on promotion of sustainable consumption and production, which is one of the key responses to protect the environment and improve human well-being through sustainable development

1.2. Consumption habitudes – a challenge to sustainable consumption and production in Vietnam

Sustainable consumption and sustainable production are closely linked to each other, and both constitute main building blocks in the sustainable development concept. They also assume an iterative process through which producers can influence consumption through product designs and marketing with consumers, in turn, influencing production through their market choices. However, many answers to how consumption patterns can be made more sustainable are force in production stage and have impact on the product design, product information, and recycling of products.

It is important to recognize that (sustainable) consumption is not only a technical/economic issue, but has deep roots in the social/cultural context in a society. Consumption issues are directly related to several basic development challenges, such as poverty alleviation, gender equality, access to basic services, environmental protection, and also to overall long-term sustainable development. For many of these development challenges, human behaviour, life styles and consumption patterns are central, even though consumers are often not directly targeted.

In Vietnam, the habitudes of consumption are affected by the customs and practices as well as economic capacities. With the strong economic development within the recent 10 years, many consumption habitudes become the important factors related to the increase of the ecologic misbalances, the over-exploitation of natural resources, the environmental pollution, and finally to the unsustainable development factors.

When the income increases, the demand increases also for many goods. However, the majority of the Vietnamese people remains with the small agricultural mentality preferring convenient good with low price and agreeable appearance. They pay less attention for consequences of consumption of this kind of goods. Inversely, regarding the young and business communities, the need “to confirm the grade” had made appear some luxurious style of consumption without paying attention to price and hidden consequences. This matter is the biggest challenge to the building of a society of sustainable production and consumption in Vietnam.

Realizing the policies of the Government, during recent years many education and propaganda activities to increase the consciousness of the community in the field of environment protection and sustainable development were conducted in schools and mass media. At the same time, many projects, even international ones, have conducted awareness raising campaigns even in the grassroots level for environmental health relevant to the behavior and the living style of the community.

Since 1999, after Vietnam Government signed a declaration on cleaner production, hundreds of enterprises is implementing cleaner production in many sectors and localities of Vietnam. The application of cleaner production approach is the best way to enhance effective using natural resources, reducing waste and preventing pollution, protecting and improving the environment, ensuring health people and promoting sustainable production.

After signing an international declaration on cleaner production, Viet Nam started implementation to develop cleaner production by establishing Viet Nam cleaner production central. These activities of central had supported techniques for the ministries/agencies to implement the cleaner production projects in fishing, construction, industry fields.

The regulation toward the eco-labeling in the 2005 Law of Environment Protection is one of measures to regulate the targets of producing environment friendly products of the business community and the consumption habitudes of the population. According to the regulation, eco-labeling (or energy-saving labeling in particular) was a demo implementation in a number of products. Eco-labeling encourages manufacturer to better protect the environment by means of minimizing the environmental impact, preserving natural resources, reducing energy consumption, reducing use of natural resources

To promote sustainable production and improve international competitiveness for small and medium enterprises in Vietnam, on June 10, 2009 Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI), the European Commission (EC), Industrial Development Organization of United Nations (UNIDO) and 5 national partners have signed project document for technical support: *"Support to small and medium businesses for improving awareness and implementing Corporate social responsibility (CSR) in order to strengthening links with global supply chains in sustainable production"*. The project will contribute to the sustainable consumption and production in Vietnam, creating tangible results for business in Vietnam and contributing to policy for the Government.

Municipal domestic solid waste (MSW) collected in Viet Nam urban is only around 70% compare with actual demand, and it mainly concentrates in the urban. The collection services of MSW have been considerably extended to V level of urban and many rural communities. The collection, transportation and treatment of MSW are socialized and invested are now implemented in some cities such as Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh, Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thua Thien-Hue.

With the aim of raising awareness and changing consumption habits of the community, the project *"Give me a eco-bag"* has implemented by the Club "3R Volunteers" from March 2009 to increase environmental protection awareness and contribute to gradually changing habit of use of plastic bag

Before that, from mid January 2009, Toyota Vietnam has supported the Club "Go Green" to implement the "Eco-bag Campaign" for office staffs. In the first phase, the "Eco-bag Campaign" has exchanged used paper for Eco-bag in some office.

The above activities have been effectively brought in the propaganda for changing perceptions and behavior of the entire community, but they are only individual activities, not connected with each other and impacted only on small group of direct beneficiaries, so not having popularity and sustainability. The results achieved can bring hope to integrate sustainable consumption and production activities into

economic, social and cultural activities as opportunities for developing, or safeguarding, other values in the society.

2. Legal framework for developing National Program on sustainable consumption and production

Sustainable consumption and production had become an irreversible tendency in the human society, particularly when various diseases related to the ecologic misbalance and the environment pollution increase gradually, even lead to the threats to the life on the Earth.

The change of the consumption habitude of the community to the consumption of eco-products is an action which ensures the long lasting and sustainable development and the indispensable tendency to the future life. It is why, as other nations, the Vietnam Government had issued and is setting a series of policies to encourage sustainable consumption and production..

In September 1999, Vietnam Government signed the international declaration on cleaner production and thus confirms Vietnam's commitment to environmental protection and sustainable development, which emphasizing "to encourage the adoption of sustainable production and consumption practices through our relationships with stakeholders".

On May 6th, 2002 the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environmet signed Decision No. 1146/BKHCMNT-MTg promulgating the national plan of implimentation for cleaner production. The goal of the national plan of implimentation for cleaner production in the first stage is successfully implimented these in industrial bases, thereby cleaner production is became an economic management tool and create social and environmental benefit of for domestic industrial enterprises to meet challenging of global economic intergration.

In 2003, in Decision No. 256/2003/QD-TTg to approve the National Strategy on Environment Protection until 2010 and towards 2020, the Prime Minister had considered the application of eco-labeling according to ISO 14021 and the development of reuse/recycling industry as some of the main targets in the orientation to 2020. The promotion of using the clean energy is considered as an important factor among the concrete targets to achieve up to 2010.

In 2004, the Prime Minister had issued Decision No. 153/2004/QD-TTg promulgating the Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development (Agenda 21) in Vietnam. One of the main principles of this Agenda Program 21 is “developing the environmentally friendly and clean production models; forming the healthy, nature-harmonic and friendly living style”. The Agenda Program had indicated also that “Shift of production and technology modes as well as consumption patterns towards cleaner and environmentally friendly direction on basis of thrifty utilization of non renewable natural resources, minimization of the amount of toxic waste and substances with difficult dissolubility, maintain the society and individuals’ lifestyle

which is in harmony and close to nature” should be a priority field of activity. Particularly the Agenda Program had indicated the implementation of priority activities in order to change the consumption model where the attention is focused on the measures of education and propaganda to increase the consciousness of the community in the formation of a healthy living style and the reasonable, environment harmonic and friendly consumption practice.

In 2005, The National Congress of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had approved the Revised Law of Environment Protection with 136 articles where Article 33 is about “Development of clean energy, renewable energy and environment friendly products” and Article 34 is about “Establishment of environment friendly consumption behaviour”. They are background for the Government to study and to issue the sub-law regulations related to the encouragement of production and consumption of eco-products. Particularly, the regulation toward the eco-labeling in the 2005 Law of Environment Protection is one of measures to regulate the targets of producing environment friendly products of the business community and the consumption habitudes of the population.

Sine the entry to the WTO in 2006, Vietnam had committed to develop the market economy including the environment factors and the global and regional integration in the fields of tourism and trade. Therefore it is needed to promote the sustainable consumption and production models and to development environment friendly products. The provisions of the WTO (through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - GATT) shows the relationship between trade measures and environmental measures to "protect the health, life of man, animals and plants "(Section XX.b, GATT) or to “conserve natural resources which may be exhausted "(Section XX.g, GATT), towards sustainable development.

In 2003, the Government has issued the Decree No. 102/2003/ND-CP on saving and effective use of energy, which regulates using energy in industrial areas, in buildings, in operation of equipments and facilities with energy use and in living activities; and in 2006 the Prime Minister has signed the Decision No. 79/2006/QD-TTg to approve the national target program on saving and effective use of energy. They both aim efforts to foster saving and effective use of energy in society together with environmental protection, rational exploitation of energy resources and socio-economic sustainable development.

To promote the implementation of environmental protection and sustainable production, on September 7, 2009 the Prime Minister has signed the Decision No. 1419/2009/QD-TTg to approve the National Strategy on cleaner production in industry until 2020, which aims to improve efficiency of natural resources, fuel and raw material use; reduce waste and mitigating pollution; protect and improve the environment and human health towards sustainable development.

Related to the gradual implementation of sustainable production in all economic sectors, on November 16, 2009 the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development has issued (by the Decision No. 3298/2009/QD-BNN-HTQT) the National Action

Plan on Sustainable Development in aquaculture (2010-2012) when Vietnam joins the WTO to ensure sustainability and effectiveness of the fishery and to protect the rights of consumers.

The documents listed above, although still incomplete, has set milestone to establish the legal framework for the implementation of sustainable consumption and production in Vietnam. It is the basis to develop and promulgate national program sustainable consumption and production in period 2010-2020.

3. Principles and objectives of National Program on Sustainable Consumption and Production (NPSCP)

3.1. Objectives

The strategic objective of the NPSCP is to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns in the specific conditions of Vietnam as a essential precondition for achieving sustainable development. These means are economic and social development within the limits of the acceptable pressure on ecosystems, by means of an absolute decoupling of the effect of economic growth from the environmental degradation.

The approach objectives are:

- Reducing the material and energy intensity within the systems of production and consumption (by increasing their efficiency)
- Optimizing the systems of production and consumption (substitution of inputs, processes, products, services and requirements) for continuous improvement in the quality of life

3.2. Basic principles

1. The principle of respect for human life, nature, and the values of civilization and culture;
2. The principle of generational responsibility (every generation should be responsible to future generations for preserving and delivering fundamental natural, cultural and civilization values);
3. The principle of partnership stipulates that relations between individual stakeholders, whether oriented environmentally, economically or socially, should be based on partnership, not rivalry;
4. The principle of not exceeding the environmental limits of economic growth (this involves excessive exploitation of natural resources, negative changes of the components of the environment, and the loss of biological diversity);
5. The principle of equal opportunities for individuals and groups, all entities should enjoy the same conditions wherever possible;
6. The principle of progressive preference for the intensive development of society over extensive development.;

7. The principle of decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation;
8. The principle of a comprehensive approach stipulates that problems should be dealt with in the context of the whole system of consumption and production, with due regard to individual stages of the life cycle of products and services;
9. The principle of prevention is based on the experience that prevention is generally more viable and brings effects of synergy at the various levels of sustainable development;
10. The principle of substitution, whenever technically possible and economically viable, any products and activities harmful to the environment and to the physical and mental health of humans should be substituted by products and activities that are less harmful or are not harmful at all. This principle also involves the principle of preferring renewable sources over non-renewable sources;
11. The principle of reducing the material and energy intensity of production and consumption systems. This principle also involves the principles of the minimization of material and energy inputs, preventing the generation of waste, and closing the loop of material flows.

4. Strategic priorities

The strategic priorities of the NPSCP (2012 - 2020) were selected based on the following principal criteria:

1. Encouraging linkage between existing policies and programs;
2. Avoiding duplicities with existing programs;
3. Targeting several key themes that will allow concentration of efforts;
4. According to objectives of UNEP;
5. Having feasibility and using the potential for significant progress in SCP.

4.1. Developing environmentally sound products, services and technologies

Priority 1. Integrating sustainable consumption and production into development strategies, master plans, plans in industry and service sectors

Objective

Enhancing efficiency of natural resources, fuel and raw material use; reducing waste and mitigating pollution; protecting and improving the environment and human health towards sustainable development.

Targets to be achieved

- By 2015 development strategies / master plans / plans / programs of all economic sectors to be oriented to sustainable consumption and production;
- By 2015 a national set of sustainable consumption and production indexes to be developed and issued.

Main activities

- Identifying sustainable indexes for each industry and service sector;
- Defining the norm of raw material, water and energy use for some industry and service sectors;
- Developing mechanisms and policy instruments related to the efficiency of energy, water and raw material use in some industry and service sectors;
- Developing a national set of sustainable consumption and production indexes.

Priority 2. Eco-design¹ by means of life cycle assessment²

Objective

Changing production patterns, developing environmentally friendly products to integrate with global and regional trade.

Targets to be achieved

- Implementing the objectives of the strategy on cleaner production in industry (enclosed with the Decision 1419/2009/QĐ-TTg): towards 2015 25% of enterprises to apply cleaner production; towards 2020 50% of enterprises to apply cleaner production
- Implementing the Government's policy on saving and efficiency use of energy (the Decree 102/2003/NĐ-CP): towards 2015 50% of enterprises to apply measures of saving and efficiency use of energy, 100% of government agencies to reduce energy consumption in their office;
- Implementing the Decision 3298/2009/QĐ-BNN: towards 2012 90% of seafood processing enterprises to implement quality management according to the HACCP³; 50% of seafood procurement and preliminary processing in villages to apply quality control program by SSPO⁴, GMP⁵;
- By 2015 all the household products group to participate in eco-design program;
- By 2015 package product groups to participate in eco-design program.

Main activities

- Assessing the impact of some products on the environment by means of life cycle analysis;
- Developing a manual of eco-design for some type of manufacturing and service;
- Promoting application of cleaner production in industry.

¹ Eco-design is an approach to design of a product with special consideration for the environmental impacts of the product during its whole lifecycle.

² A “Life Cycle Assessment” (LCA, also known as “life cycle analysis”) is the investigation and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a given product or service caused or necessitated by its existence

³ Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points

⁴ Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures

⁵ Good Manufacturing Practices

Priority 3. Developing market of eco-products

Objective

Promoting product innovation, enhancing knowledge and providing information to consumers to orient selecting and using eco –products.

Targets to be achieved

- Implementing the Decision 177/2007/QĐ-TTg: towards 2015, production of ethanol and vegetable oil to reach 250 thousand tons (5 million tons of E5¹, B5², to meet 1% of the needs of the country's petroleum); towards 2025 production ethanol and vegetable oil to reach 1.8 million tons meeting about 5% of the needs of the country's petroleum
- By 2015 at least five household products group to participate in eco-product market (detergent, light bulbs, water washing dishes, shoes, tissue)
- By 2020 all groups of household products to participate in eco-product market;
- By 2015 group of package products to participate in eco-product market.

Main activities

- Enhancing the mechanisms, policies and legal framework to develop eco-product market
- Adjusting market conditions and cost to develop the need to use eco-products;
- Providing the ability to choose sustainable consumption;
- Developing close relationships with all stakeholders in and around the supply chain from product designers and manufacturers to retailers and consumers towards minimizing the impact on environment.

Priority 4. Promoting the 3R³ economy

Objective

Rational, efficient and continuous use of raw materials and energy within a closed sustainable economic to minimize adverse impacts to the natural environment.

Targets to be achieved

- Implementing the National Strategy on Environmental Protection until 2010 and towards 2020: towards 2020 developing a recycling industry with about 30% of collected waste to re-process.
- By 2015 legal framework on developing economies 3R to be issued;

¹ 95% of traditional fuel mixed with 5% ethanol

² 95% traditional diesel mixed with 5% biodiesel

³ A 3R economy (or a recycling/reuse economy) is the patterns of economic development towards enhancing effective use of resources together with minimizing waste and implementing sustainable society and economic development

- By 2020 at least five eco-industrial parks in key economic areas to be developed;
- By 2015 recycled paper to be commonly used;
- By 2015 a national set of sustainable consumption and production indexes to be developed and issued.

Main activities

- Developing recycling and reuse criteria in the design stage of a number of products to develop recycling / reuse products
- Developing a national set of sustainable consumption and production indexes;
- Developing ecological agricultural patterns;
- Developing ecological industrial patterns;
- Developing eco-industrial parks.

4.2. Providing consumers with product information

General objective

Protecting consumers' rights through ensuring access to reliable and understandable product information about the Quality, Price, Health and Safety, Environmental and Social impacts

Priority 1. Impartial product testing

Objective

Ensuring the information given to be reliable and to follow certain safety, health and environmental standards according to the national and/or international regulations

Targets to be achieved

- By 2015 at least five household product groups (detergent, light bulbs, water washing dishes, shoes, tissue) to be impartially tested
- By 2020 all household product groups to be impartially tested;
- By 2015 package product group to be impartially tested.

Main activities

- Developing testing criteria and requirements for environmentally friendly goods and services.

Priority 2. Eco-labeling¹

Objective

¹ The eco-label (called also as environment labels) is a kind of label to provide consumers with information about the more environment friendly status of a product or a group of products in comparison with other products with the same usage.

Encouraging the production and the consumption of environment friendly products and building up the consciousness to protect the environment in line with the economic benefits of business.

Targets to be achieved

- Implementing the National Strategy on Environmental Protection until 2010 and towards 2020: towards 2020, 100% of product exports and 50% of domestic goods to be eco-labeled;
- By 2015 at least five groups household products (detergent, light bulbs, water washing dishes, shoes, tissue) to be eco-labeled;
- By 2020 all groups of household products to be eco-labeled;
- By 2015 group of package products to participate in eco-labeled program.

Main activities

- Developing and issuing mechanisms and policies on encouraging eco-labeling to promote sustainable consumption and production;
- Developing criteria and requirements for environmentally friendly goods and services;
- Developing eco-labeling manuals for some product groups;
- Orientating consumption market to use eco-labeled products.

4.3. Developing “Green Procurement”¹

Priority 1. Green Procurement - Sustainable Government Practices

Objective

Integrating environmental factors into procurement principles and use of products and services in government agencies.

Targets to be achieved

- By 2015 mechanisms and policies on green procurement to be integrated into the public procurement principles;
- By 2020 all government agencies to practice green procurement.

Main activities

- Include environmental criteria in state tender regulations;
- Developing programs on encouraging suppliers to provide environmentally friendly products and services;

¹ “Green purchasing/procurement” (or so called “eco-purchasing”) is a term used to refer to the purchase of environment friendly products and services. It is the consideration of environment problems in line with the prices and the effectiveness of use while deciding to purchase in order to reduce the environment and health impacts

- Integrating green procurement into the public procurement rules.

Priority 2. Green procurement practices in the business

Objective

Promoting application of the method of selecting suppliers of environmentally friendly raw materials to manufacture the eco-labeled products in business.

Targets to be achieved

- By 2020 green procurement manuals to be developed for the business manufactured household products

Main activities

- Developing some economic tools, such as consumption tax to adjust unreasonable consumption behavior;
- Developing green procurement manuals for some business.

4.4. Information, Education and Awareness raising

Priority 1. Awareness raising campaign on sustainable consumption and production

Objective

Ensuring all individuals in the community, especially youth and children, to be fully aware of the sustainable consumption and production and to proceed to change living behavior toward sustainable development

Targets to be achieved

- By 2015 sustainable consumption and production criteria to be integrated into the movement "All people unite to build cultural life in residential areas";
- By 2015 sustainable consumption and production basic to be introduced to pupils through the extra-curricular educational program.

Main activities

- Developing communication materials (VCD film, posters, brochures, manuals) on the sustainable consumption and production;
- Broadcasting sustainable consumption and production column on the mass media (TV, radio);
- Organizing seminars/workshops on sustainable consumption and production, maintaining a round table conference in sustainable consumption and production, extending participants;
- Developing sustainable consumption clubs in the residential areas;

- Elaborating education curricular program on sustainable consumption and production for common schools in all grades.

Priority 2. Developing public initiatives on the sustainable consumption and production

Objective

Promoting behavior change to reduce the impact of lifestyle on the environment and sustainable development.

Targets to be achieved

- By 2015 100% of cities and towns to participate in "Earth Day", "Green Transport Day" every year
- By 2020 100% of cities to collect and classify waste at source.

Main activities

- Developing manuals on the use of sustainable water and energy in living;
- Developing manuals on 3R practice in family;
- Developing manuals on choice of eco-products for consumer;
- Developing manuals on sustainable transport practice;
- Developing manuals on sustainable travel and entertainment.

5. Solutions

5.1. Instruments of the implementation of NPSCP

Programming instruments (strategies, policies, concepts, programs, plans) are very important, and their mutual interaction is an indispensable precondition for their effective functioning.

Normative instruments (obligations, limits, standards, prohibitions, directions) perform in many SCP programs (such as requirements concerning appliances, reduction of consumption and production of hazardous products). The normative instruments of SCP programs should be simple, specific, comprehensible, practicable, controllable and enforceable.

Economic instruments (taxes, fees, penalties, subsidies) have substantial relevance to changes in consumption and production patterns. Ideally, economic instruments stimulate the innovation of production processes and sound consumption, and do not have high transactional costs.

Organizational instruments (arrangement of the relations between entities) should be applied in the market only to those entities that are unable, or reluctant, to be self-organized (for example, intervention in chains for the disposal of recycled products,

the promotion of competition against monopolization, restrictions imposed on undisciplined entities).

Informative instruments (gathering, processing and transferring information) are a prerequisite for the functioning of numerous other instruments, such as education and training. Information regarding the effects of products, safety and utility values that serves for freedom of choice and consumer protection must be obligatorily and publicly provided to the public authority.

Education and training is a long-term instrument for the shaping of attitudes and viewpoints and value preferences of the society. Both the consumer and the producer should be aware of the impacts of their behaviour that does not correspond with the principles of sustainable development and with sustainable consumption and production. It is necessary to ensure that all individuals, and children and young persons in particular, are provided with sufficient information regarding sustainable development. This is a continuous, life-long process covering the population from pre-school children to adults.

Institutional instruments (functions of public administration institutions in the areas of market supervision, safety, and elimination of risks) should be effective, coordinated, and controllable by the public to limit opportunities for negative practices such as bribery. The consumption of public institutions should serve as an example of sustainable consumption.

Voluntary instruments include activities that business entities and other parties implement on the base of their free, voluntary decision and that go beyond the framework of regulatory requirements. Voluntary instruments belong in the category of preventative instruments, and as such they focus on elimination of real causes of an environmental degradation. They encourage producers and consumers to behave in line with the principles of sustainable consumption and production and enable orientation of production and consumption to more environmentally friendly products and services. The following voluntary instruments are currently used: eco-labeling, implementation of environmental management systems (ISO 14001), cleaner production, green purchasing/procurement.

5.2. Implementation arrangements

Central management agencies

1. Serving as both decision making, policy makers and consumer ***the Government*** plays the foremost and leading role to implement sustainable consumption and production.

As decision makers, the Government has direct and indirect influence on consumption behaviour and the sustainability of production. By information, education and awareness campaigns, by economic instruments (taxes and rebate

schemes) or regulations/standards the Government can influence consumption and production patterns.

The Government is also one of the biggest consumers, who can stimulate sustainable procurement and change consumption and production patterns in society.

2. ***Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment*** is the focal agency, who have the duty to lead and coordinate with other related ministries and sectors, with the People's Committees of provinces and cities (collectively, the provincial People's Committee) to organize and implement contents and solutions of NPSCP.

2. ***Ministries: Industry and Trade, Construction, Agriculture and Rural Development, Transport, Science and Technology, Education and Training, Information and Communication, Culture, Sports and Tourism*** under the functions, duties and powers, are responsible for organizing the implementation of the objectives, contents and solutions related to themselves and working closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in development of annual plan to implement NPSCP.

3. ***Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance*** are responsible for arranging and allocating capital from the State budget and other sources such as credit loans, ODA loans from the Environmental Protection Fund, the Industry Promotion Fund... to support implementation of NPSCP. Ministry of Planning and Investment is responsible for preparing regulations for loans from the investment budget to support enterprises to implement sustainable production.

4. ***Ministry of Finance*** shall coordinate with ***Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and other related Ministries*** to develop and issue fees, taxes and other economic tools for sustainable consumption and production.

5. ***Ministry of Information and Communications*** shall coordinate with ***Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and other related Ministries*** to build communication programs on sustainable consumption and production for pushing business and community towards sustainable consumption and production.

6. Annually ***Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment*** will coordinate with ministries, branches and local organizations to evaluate the implementation of NPSCP to report to the Prime Minister

Local management agencies

1. According to their functions, duties and powers, ***People's Committees at all levels*** are responsible for organizing the implementation of the objectives, contents and solutions related and coordinating closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the relating Ministries.

2. **Departments of Natural Resources and Environment** are responsible for building provincial annual Action Plan on sustainable consumption and production to submit the Provincial People's Committee and coordinating with the related Departments to organize and implement the Action Plan.

3. **Departments of Planning and Investment, Departments of Finance** are responsible for arranging and allocating capital to support local enterprises to implement sustainable production.

4. **Management Boards** of key economic zones should actively participate and promote local business to participate actively in NPSCP.

Socio-political organizations, mass media and professional organizations

1. Vietnam Fatherland Front shall coordinate with other social organizations such as Youth Union, Women Union ... implementing communication campaigns on the sustainable consumption and production, helping people to understand and gradually change consumption patterns towards sustainable development.

2. Press agencies, information and communication organizations shall regularly update and upload, effectively propagate sustainable consumption and production patterns on mass media.

3. Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, professional associations and organizations supporting small and medium business shall organize awareness and communication and develop mechanisms and policies to support enterprises participating in NPSCP.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

6.1. Purpose

The monitoring and evaluation of the NPSCP is a critical step. It provides accountability of those parties involved and demonstrates achievements and worthiness of the Program itself. Continuous monitoring (typically indicator based) needs to support periodic evaluation of outcomes of the Program.

Indicator-based monitoring is one of the most effective forms of monitoring and evaluation. Indicators are valuable tools for tracking progress on set priorities and targets. Quantitative indicators can help to gauge whether we are moving closer to, or farther away from, sustainable consumption and production patterns. They also contribute to accountability and public transparency in program implementation.

6.2. Logical framework

The logical framework is an analytical, presentational and management tool that helps monitoring practitioners, planners and managers to:

- Analyze the existing situation during preparation;
- Establish a logical hierarchy of actions to achieve outcomes;
- Identify the potential risks to achieving sustainable outcomes;
- Establish how outputs and outcomes will be monitored and evaluated; and
- Monitor and evaluate outcomes and impacts during implementation.

The logical framework of NPSCP is shown in the Table 1, which summarizes what the priorities are planned to do, how outputs and outcomes will be monitored and what the key assumptions are.

Table 1. The logical framework of NPSCP

Priority tasks	Objectives	Monitoring and evaluation indicators	Means of Verification	Key Assumptions
1. Developing environmentally sound products, services and technologies				
<i>1.1. Integrating sustainable consumption and production into development strategies, master plans, plans in industry and service sectors</i>	Enhancing efficiency of natural resources, fuel and raw material use; reducing waste and mitigating pollution; protecting and improving the environment and human health towards sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of development strategies /master plans / plans / programs to mention sustainable consumption and production; - A national set of sustainable consumption and production indexes to be developed and issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	The Strategic orientation for sustainable development (Agenda 21) is implemented
<i>1.2. Eco-design by means of life cycle assessment</i>	Changing production patterns, developing environmentally friendly products to integrate with global and regional trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % enterprises to apply cleaner production; - % enterprises to apply measures of saving and efficiency use of energy; - % government agencies to reduce energy consumption in their office; - % seafood processing enterprises to implement quality management according to the HACCP; - % seafood procurement and preliminary processing in villages to apply quality control program by SSPO, GMP; - % household products groups to participate in eco-design program; - % package product groups to participate in eco-design program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	The following legal documents are implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law of Environment Protection - Decree No. 102/2003/ND-CP on saving and effective use of energy - National Strategy on cleaner production - National Action Plan on Sustainable Development in aquaculture

1.3. Developing market of eco-products	Promoting product innovation and providing information to consumers to support selecting and using eco –products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of ethanol and vegetable oil to be in the market; - Number of household product groups to participate in eco-product market; - Number of package product groups to participate in eco-product market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	<p>The following legal documents are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic orientation for sustainable development (Agenda 21) - Law of Environment Protection - Decree No. 102/2003/ND-CP on saving and effective use of energy
1.4. Promoting the 3R economy	Rational, efficient and continuous use of raw materials and energy within a closed sustainable economic to minimize adverse impacts to the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % collected waste to re-process -Number of legal framework on developing economies 3R to be issued; - Number of eco-industrial parks in key economic areas to be developed; - Number of recycled paper to be used; - A national set of sustainable consumption and production indexes to be developed and issued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	<p>The following legal documents are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic orientation for sustainable development (Agenda 21) - Law of Environment Protection - National Strategy on Environment Protection until 2010 and towards 2020
2. Providing consumers with product information				
2.1. Impartial product testing	Ensuring the information given to be reliable and to follow certain safety, health and environmental standards according to the national and/or international regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of household product groups to be impartially tested; - Number of package product groups to be impartially tested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	<p>The following legal documents are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic orientation for sustainable development (Agenda 21) - Law of Environment Protection - National Strategy on Environment Protection until 2010 and towards 2020

<p>2.2. Eco-labeling</p>	<p>Encouraging the production and the consumption of environment friendly products and building up the consciousness to protect the environment in line with the economic benefits of business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % product exports and % domestic goods to be eco-labeled; - Number of household product groups to be eco-labeled; - Number of package product groups to participate in eco-labeled program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	<p>The following legal documents are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic orientation for sustainable development (Agenda 21) - Law of Environment Protection - National Strategy on Environment Protection until 2010 and towards 2020 - Decree No. 102/2003/ND-CP on saving and effective use of energy
<p>3. Developing “Green Procurement”</p>				
<p>3.1. Green Procurement - Sustainable Government Practices</p>	<p>Integrating environmental factors into procurement principles and use of products and services in government agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of mechanisms and policies on green procurement to be integrated into the public procurement principles; - Number of government agencies to practice green procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	<p>The following legal documents are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic orientation for sustainable development (Agenda 21) - Law of Environment Protection - National Strategy on Environment Protection until 2010 and towards 2020
<p>3.2. Green procurement practices in the business</p>	<p>Promoting application of the method of selecting suppliers of environmentally friendly raw materials to manufacture the eco-labeled products in business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of green procurement manuals to be developed for the business manufactured household products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	<p>The following legal documents are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law of Environment Protection - National Strategy on Environment Protection until 2010 and towards 2020

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree No. 102/2003/ND-CP on saving and effective use of energy - National Strategy on cleaner production
4. Information, Education and Awareness raising				
4.1. Awareness raising campaign on sustainable consumption and production	Ensuring all individuals in the community, especially youth and children, to be fully aware of the sustainable consumption and production and to proceed to change living behavior toward sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of sustainable consumption and production criteria to be integrated into the movement "All people unite to build cultural life in residential areas"; - Number of extra-curricular educational programs on sustainable consumption and production basic to be introduced to pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	<p>The following legal documents are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic orientation for sustainable development (Agenda 21) - Law of Environment Protection - National Strategy on Environment Protection until 2010 and towards 2020
4.2. Developing public initiatives on the sustainable consumption and production	Promoting behavior change to reduce the impact of lifestyle on the environment and sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of cities and towns to participate in "Earth Day", "Green Transport Day" every year - % cities to collect and classify waste at source; - Number of public initiatives on the sustainable consumption and production to be proposed and implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from GSO - Periodical report (6 months and years) of the Ministries related 	<p>The following legal documents are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic orientation for sustainable development (Agenda 21) - Law of Environment Protection - National Strategy on Environment Protection until 2010 and towards 2020 - Decree No. 102/2003/ND-CP on saving and effective use of energy

Annex

LIST OF PROJECTS FOR IMPLEMENTING NPSCP DURING PERIOD 2010 - 2020

TT	Project	Implementation organization	Coordination organization	Estimated budget	Duration
<i>1. Integrating sustainable consumption and production into development strategies, master plans, plans in industry and service sectors</i>					
1.1.	Developing Guidelines on integrating sustainable consumption and production into strategies / master plans / plans / programs	MONRE	Other relating Ministries		2012
1.2.	Developing a national set of sustainable consumption and production indexes	MONRE	MOST, MOIT, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012 - 2015
1.3	Identifying sustainable indexes for each industry and service sector	MOIT	MONRE, MOST		2012 - 2015
1.4	Defining the norm of raw material, water and energy use for some industry and service sectors	MOIT	MONRE, MOST		2012 - 2015
1.5	Developing mechanisms and policy instruments related to the efficiency of energy, water and raw material use in some industry and service sectors	MOF	MONRE, MOST, MOIT, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012 - 2015
<i>2. Eco-design by means of life cycle assessment</i>					
2.1	Assessing the impact of some products on the environment by means of life cycle analysis	MOIT, MARD	MONRE, MOST		2012 - 2020
2.2	Developing a manual of eco-design for some type of manufacturing and service	MOIT, MARD	MONRE, MOST		2012 - 2020

2.3	Promoting application of cleaner production in industry	MOIT, MARD	MONRE, MOST		Continuously carryout
3. Developing market of eco-products					
3.1	Enhancing the mechanisms, policies and legal framework to develop eco-product market	MOIT	MOF, MONRE, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012 - 2015
3.2	Adjusting market conditions and cost to develop the need to use eco-products	MOF, MOIT	MOST, MONRE, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012 - 2015
4. Promoting the 3R economy					
4.1	Developing recycling and reuse criteria in the design stage of a number of products to develop recycling / reuse products	MOIT	MONRE, MOST		2015 - 2015
4.2	Developing ecological industrial patterns	MOIT	MONRE, MOST		2012 - 2015
4.3	Developing eco-industrial parks	MONRE	MPI, MOIT, MOST		2012 - 2015
4.4	Developing ecological agricultural patterns	MARD	MONRE, MOST		2012 - 2015
5. Impartial product testing					
5.1	Developing testing criteria and requirements for environmentally friendly goods and services	MOIT, MARD, MOC, MOT	MONRE, MOST		2012 - 2015
6. Eco-labeling					
6.1	Developing and issuing mechanisms and policies on encouraging eco-labeling to promote sustainable consumption and production;	MONRE	MOST, MOIT, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012
6.2	Developing criteria and requirements for environmentally friendly goods and services	MONRE	MOST, MOIT, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012
6.3	Developing eco-labeling manuals for some product groups	MONRE	MOST, MOIT, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012 - 2015

6.4	Orientating consumption market to use eco-labeled products	MOIC	MONRE, MOST, MOIT, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012 - 2015
7. Green Procurement - Sustainable Government Practices					
7.1	Developing environmental criteria in state tender	MPI	MONRE, MOST, MOIT, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012 - 2015
7.2	Developing programs on encouraging suppliers to provide environmentally friendly products and services	MOIT	MONRE, MOST, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012
7.3	Integrating green procurement into the public procurement rules	MOF	MPI, MONRE, MOST, MOIT, MOC, MARD, MOT		2011 - 2012
8. Green procurement practices in the business					
8.1	Developing some economic tools to adjust unreasonable consumption behavior	MOF	MPI, MONRE, MOST, MOIT, MOC, MARD, MOT		2012 - 2015
8.2	Developing green procurement manuals for some business	MOIT	MONRE, MOST, MOC, MARD, MOT		2011- 2012
9. Awareness raising campaign on sustainable consumption and production					
9.1	Implementing Awareness raising and Communication Strategy on sustainable consumption and production	MONRE	Fatherland Front, VACNE, socio-political organizations, professional associations		2011-2012
9.2	Elaborating education curricular program on sustainable consumption and production for common schools in all grades	MOET	MONRE, VACNE		2012-2013
10. Developing public initiatives on the sustainable consumption and production					
10.1	Developing manuals on 3R practice in family	VACNE	MONRE		2012 -2015
10.2	Developing manuals on the use of sustainable water and energy in living	VACNE	MONRE		2012 - 2015
10.3	Developing manuals on choice of eco-	VACNE	MONRE, VINASTAS		2012 -2015

	products for consumer				
10.4	Developing manuals on sustainable transport practice	VACNE	MONRE, MOT		2010 -2015
10.5	Developing manuals on sustainable travel and entertainment	VACNE	MONRE, Vietnam national Administration of Tourism		2010 -2015

