ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL ZONES IN VIETNAM 2014-2019
The project implemented between 2014 and 2019 in the pilot industrial zones of Khanh Phu & Gian Khau (Ninh Binh), Hoa Khanh (Da Nang) and Tra Noc 1&2 (Can Tho) promotes and supports the gradual transformation of industrial zones into eco-industrial parks. In parallel, it also raises enterprise awareness on making optimal use of natural resources and minimizing environmental pollution.

The project aims at increasing transfer, deployment and diffusion of clean and low-carbon technologies, minimization of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and water pollutants as well as improving water-efficiency and management of chemicals.

Key national stakeholders are the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), Vietnam Environment Protection Fund (VEPF), and the Vietnam Development Bank (VDB).

<table>
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<th>Main benefits</th>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Improved resource efficiency through the reduction of the use of raw materials, water and energy</td>
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<td>✓ Improved competitiveness and profitability through reduced production costs</td>
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<td>✓ Minimized GHG emissions, release of POPs and use of toxic chemicals and reduced waste generation</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Improved workers’ health and safety as well as quality of life of communities near industrial zones</td>
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<td>✓ Better access to new technologies and financial instruments</td>
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The project facilitated the development of **Decree 82/2018 / ND-CP** that regulates the management of industrial parks and economic zones in Viet Nam and **introduces the concept of eco-industrial park in the national legislation**. It prescribes planning, establishment, operation of industrial parks and economic zones as well as related policies and state management modalities. It is applied to regulatory bodies, organizations and individuals involved in investment and business activities in industrial parks and economic zones. Decree 82 took effect on 10 July 2018.

On the basis of Decree 82, and under the lead of the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), the Project has been supporting the Government of Viet Nam towards the operationalization of the Decree. This includes the development of circulars which will serve as national technical guidelines for both industries and government authorities. Towards this end, an intensive 2-week training involving representatives of key ministries and institutions was organized in Switzerland in May 2019. The training combined classroom sessions with field visits to existing eco-industrial park solutions.
The adoption of resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP) options is a fundamental element for the transformation towards EIPs. It entails the continuous improvement towards increased efficiency and reduced risks to humans and the environment.

The Project worked with 72 companies located in the five pilot industrial parks to adopt RECP practices and technologies. Each company went through an 8-month RECP assessment cycle, in which the company worked with experts to identify wasteful issues in their production process and propose customized options to tackle inefficiencies. These included opportunities to optimize inputs of raw material, energy, water, as well as chemical safety and waste management. Along with in-company RECP assessments, the Project's company-level interventions involved capacity-building activities with the aim to enhance the capability on RECP implementation of company staffs and national experts.

Project publications are publicly available at https://eipvn.org/ or on the UNIDO website.

A key focus of the park-level interventions of the Project was to identify and support the implementation of industrial symbioses. 

Industrial symbiosis engages separate industries in a collective approach to competitive advantage involving physical exchange of materials, energy, water, and/or by-products as well as sharing of services or infrastructure.

The Project analyzed the inputs/outputs of the companies, organized consultations with park management and companies, and conducted a review of international experiences.

Additional EIP studies were undertaken to complement the understanding of the potential of EIPs in Vietnam:

- The potential for solar energy generation at industrial parks;
- The potential for co-processing alternative fuels and raw materials (Afr) from industrial parks in cement plants; and,
- The potential dioxin release reduction in selected industrial plants and proposals for improvement of the current air pollution control systems.

After 2019, UNIDO will continue joining forces with the Ministry of Planning and Investment to further mainstream the eco-industrial park concept in Vietnam and will work with additional industrial parks in other provinces.
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