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# CONCLUSIONS

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Green Productivity (GP) is a dynamic method for increasing productivity and environmental performance in all sectors including manufacturing, service provision, agriculture, and community development. As an outcome of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, its purpose is to enhance productivity through environmentally sustainable development practices. GP is an effective approach to ensure that the environment is a primary consideration in development.

Community GP programs have drawn the attention of many organizations in Vietnam, including MOSTE, the provincial DOSTE, Departments of Rural and Agriculture Development (DRADs), and many research institutes. Vietnam's GP programs have been integrated with many existing programs from various organizations; such programs include the National Program for Mountainous Areas and Ethnic Minority Development, and the Hygienic and Clean Water Program. Combining these programs with GP methodology increased the benefits to villagers. Implementing GP programs within villages has improved the cooperation between organizations such as DRADs and other various associations and institutes at the local level. This cooperation greatly enhanced the effectiveness of all GP programs in Vietnam.

GP methodology has become an important tool for community development in Vietnam. During 2001-2002, more than 70 villages have been applying GP at the community level. It is hoped that more villages will recognize the benefits of the GP program through these 60 villages and will begin to initiate GP programs in their area; ultimately our aim is for GP to become a nationwide program.