

Dealing With The Conflicts Between The Economic Growth With Protecting The Environment, Adapting To Climate Change In The Vietnam Mekong Delta

Nguyen Viet Thanh¹, Duong Van Khanh^{2,3*}

¹ Faculty of Political Theory, Vinh Long University of Technology Education, Vietnam

Email: thanhnv@vlute.edu.vn

² Department of Social Work, Dong Thap University, Vietnam.

³ School of Social and Public Administration, East China University of Science and Technology, China

*Corresponding Author Email: dvkhanh@dthu.edu.vn

Abstract: The article clarifies the relationship between human beings and nature and society, and mentions developing economy associated with preserving the environment, and adapting to climate change. Analyzing the positive and negative sides of economic growth and answering the question of how to develop the economy in the Vietnam Mekong Delta while assuring progress, social fairness, and environment protection, adapting to current climate change as well as drawing some possible ways to solve the conflicts in the upcoming development.

Keywords: Economic growth, environmental protection, climate change, Vietnam Mekong Delta.

INTRODUCTION

As humanity moves into the twenty-first century, climate change has become a problem. All over the planet, there is no place where natural disasters can be avoided and also human disasters are the culprits, such as tsunamis, earthquakes, lightning, storms, floods, flash floods, missed landslides, environmental pollution... The development of production over the past decades has consumed a huge amount of natural resources with a very low economic efficiency compared to what nature has lost. That means that in order to achieve the current technical infrastructure achievements, humanity has exploited nature more than is necessary, because of the lagging levels and techniques of exploitation and processing. That process leads to the waste of natural resources, climate change, ecological imbalances, pollution of habitats, and widespread holes in the ozone layer that threaten the survival and mortality of mankind. To protect life on Earth, the survival of many countries, there is no other way for people and human societies to change mindsets. Rapid economic development must be sustainable. Climate change must adapt.

The materialist dialectic is both an inheritance and a development, and a step beyond all the dialectical and dialectical perspectives that have been in place since ancient philosophers until Hagen - the objectively-minded dialectical philosopher of German classical philosophy. Marxist dialectics consider the doctrine that studies the development of the entire objective world, including nature, society and human thought. Thus, it can see that the scope of research and the field of application of Marxist dialectics are very broad, there being no field beyond the scope of its research.

Climate change is one of humanity's major challenges in the twenty-first century. Its impact has a very important impact on production, life, and environment; has been and will comprehensively and profoundly change natural ecosystems, socio-economic life, development process, threatening environmental security, energy, water, food, culture on the global scale. Climate change and cross-border environmental problems are increasingly large, complex and unpredictable, placing increasingly high demands

on proactively responding to and adapting to its change. Climate change is much faster and more complex than forecast, affecting many aspects such as the living environment, and seriously threatening food security, rural and industrial agriculture development, which is an existing risk for the achievement of sustainable poverty eradication as well as the achievement of the millennium development goals and sustainable economic development of the Vietnam Mekong Delta, which requires us to have appropriate policies, guidelines and policies that are effective and adaptable not only in the immediate but also in the long term.

Method

Theoretical basis: To achieve the above purpose and complete the above task, the article is carried out by qualitative methods, and analytical and synthetic methods to present the article.

Research methods: The author used a combination of research methods: analysis and synthesis; deductive and inductive, and logical and historical for research and writing.

Results and Discussions

The impact of climate change on rapid economic development must be sustainable in the Mekong Delta.

The achieved results

The Mekong Delta with an area of about 4 million hectares, accounting for 12% of the country's area, is home to about 20 million people and is a very important area in the socio-economic development of the whole country. In 2021, the value added of the total agricultural product in the Mekong Delta region increased by 1.6%, accounting for 32.2% of the total value added of the product in the whole region and accounting for 31.3% of the total value added of the total agricultural product in the whole country. The Mekong Delta is the leader in rice, brackish shrimp, fish and fruit production, with 24.5 million tons of grain (accounting for 55.4% of the country), 0.78 million tons of shrimp (accounting

for 83.5%), 1.47 million tons of fish (accounting for 98%) and 4.3 million tons of fruit (accounting for 60%) (Reported at the Conference to promote agricultural development in the Mekong Delta to adapt to climate change, with the theme "Agricultural aspirations of Nine Dragon Green Land - eco-sustainable" took place on March 6, 2022), producing 50% of food production, contributing more than 95% of rice exports, 65% of fruit production, 75% of aquaculture production, contributing 60% of export fish production and contributing 20% of the national GDP, playing an important role in our economy.

Mastering the basic principles and the laws of materialistic dialectics is the core in the basic principles of studying, evaluating, forecasting and solving all things as well as all processes that take place both in the natural world, both in society and in human thinking. This is extremely necessary, especially when we apply materialist dialectic theory in all areas of practical activities, especially in planning the way, policy as well as policies of rapid economic development must be sustainable to adapt to climate change when the Mekong Delta.

The issue of climate change, especially the Party and the State, when referring to the task of rapid and sustainable economic development adapting to climate change, needs a long-term, overall and comprehensive vision. The Party and the State have issued relevant resolutions on climate change response and climate change strategy. The Seventh Central Conference of the 11th Central Executive Committee, on June 3, 2013, issued the Resolution "On proactively responding to climate change, strengthening resource management and environmental protection".

The Prime Minister issued Decision No. 593/QĐ-TTg dated April 6, 2016 on the promulgation of the Regulation on piloting socio-economic development linkages in the Mekong Delta in the period 2016-2020. In particular, emphasis is placed on regional linkages in climate change response, such as: investment in the construction and upgrading of irrigation systems for irrigation, flood prevention, and saltwater intrusion control; management, exploitation, using and protection of

water resources, improving the efficiency of water usage for domestic uses, agricultural production and aquaculture in the dry season; construction and upgrading of sea dike systems, dykes, sewers, dams, mangrove belts and environmental protection projects, response to climate change... In particular, in 2017, the Prime Minister issued Resolution No. 120/NQ-CP "On sustainable development of the Mekong Delta adapting to climate change". Resolution No. 19-NQ/TW dated June 16, 2022 of the Fifth Conference of the XIII Central Committee of the Party on agriculture, farmers and rural areas by 2030, with a vision to 2045 confirmed: To develop an efficient and sustainable agriculture in the direction of ecology, advanced science and technology application, quality improvement and added value.

In a general way, the policy, guidelines and policies of the Party and the State on responding to climate change, environmental protection... are correct, increasingly supplemented, improved and synchronized. The State's resources and socialization of response to climate change, environmental protection, environmental pollution and depletion of natural resources are concerned and bring about practical effects. "Actively respond to climate change, be ready to prevent and combat natural disasters in a timely and effective manner. Implement the target program to respond to climate change and green growth, proactively commit to reducing greenhouse gas emissions" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p.51). The application of science and technology in the production and response to climate change is more focused. International cooperation in response to climate change and environmental protection is promoted.

Capacity for disaster prevention and mitigation has been improved, gradually adapting to climate change; awareness and awareness of climate change among the people and the whole society have been raised. "The management of natural resources and environmental protection has seen many marked changes, timely detecting and handling many cases and establishments causing serious environmental pollution" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p.49). Climate change

has a negative impact, however, it also brings some opportunities for economic development in the Mekong Delta, changing the development mindset, changing the way of thinking and doing, from "backward agricultural production" to "agricultural production mindset", then from "agricultural production mindset" to "agricultural economic mindset" to adapt to the market economy, this is considered as a "revolution in agriculture", find an economic development model such as the Farmers' Association in Dong Thap province, tourism experience homestay, change the lifestyle of adapting to the flood and find ways to develop towards low-carbon emissions, sustainable, making people's lives have improved, income increased, creating sustainable livelihoods and adapting to climate change.

Limitations

In addition to the achieved results, it must be frankly acknowledged that, the line, guidelines and policies of the Party and the State on climate change response and adaptation are still slow to be concretized to soon come into life, not in line with the reality, but overlapping. Although, the Party and the State always require economic development to be associated with proactively responding to and adapting to climate change, in the process of implementing the development path of the Mekong Delta, we cannot do so. Because, we "have not fully realized and handled the relationship of economic growth with cultural development, human construction, implementation of social progress and equity, protection of natural resources and the environment, response to climate change" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p.86), "many areas of sustainable development have not been studied... have not clearly defined the overall orientation and tasks, synchronous..." (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p.134). Document of the 18th Congress of our Party acknowledges that "reforming the growth model, restructuring the economy; industrialization and modernization are still slow, have not created a fundamental change in the growth model; productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness of the economy are not high"

(Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p. 80). Short-term visions and long-term visions have no dialectical unity. They often suffer from short-term visions and economic development factors, local benefits that take climate change, environmental pollution, and resources of depletion into consideration.

In the era of globalization and international economic integration, the Mekong Delta has many opportunities for development but is also facing many challenges because it is a land sensitive to unusual changes of nature. The Mekong Delta is known as the most prosperous land, favored by nature, has been and will be severely and severely endangered by the impact of climate change, flooded from 1.4 to 1.9 million hectares, the salty dry season penetrates deep on an area of about 1.2 million to 1.6 million hectares of coastal areas; algae pollution on an area of about 1.2 to 1.4 million hectares in low-lying areas, lack of fresh water for production and living for about 2.1 million hectares, all of which lead to unsustainable economic development.

Climate change is taking on increasingly unpredictable forms. The frequency layer appears more and more mixed and complex. Therefore, this area has been faced with drought and deep saltwater intrusion, causing agricultural land area to shrink, reducing crop yields, and new epidemics on livestock. Also, many places have lacked fresh water for production and living now exacerbated... In view of the above situation, it is required that the Mekong Delta has a basic and comprehensive solution to ensure the implementation of the immediate objectives as well as sustainable economic development strategy, aiming at green growth, rapid, sustainable and prosperous economic development in the context of global climate change.

Climate change with warming atmospheric temperature causes serious consequences that the Mekong Delta in the future will face food insecurity due to sea-level rise, salinization and deep encroachment on agricultural cultivated land, affecting the season of sowing and aquaculture, the growth and productivity of crops

and herds... Climate change has actually caused natural disasters, the first effects of which are weather disasters: in the rainy season, floods, flash floods have been increasing with more intense intensity, terrible devastation, and since 1997, Hurricane Linda has passed through this area, and in 2006, Hurricane Durion's tail swept over, causing heavy damage to people and property. According to forecasts in the coming time, the extent of devastation of hurricanes like Hurricane Durion caused in the Mekong Delta will be much greater and more intense if the sea level rises higher than today. The land is grayed out, biodiversity is drastically reduced, the area of the land is infiltrated with salt water, the land is dry, the pollution is increasing, the air temperature is increasing and the drought is unusually hot in the dry season, there are large-scale floods, there are many new diseases on the herd, spread to people...; especially subsidence, landslides are increasing and serious, mangroves are exploited innocently, sea level rise, drought, flash floods, lightning strike causing damage to people and of the heaviest in the past 100 years that the Mekong Delta has suffered.

The earth's atmosphere is the cradle, the basis for the survival of mankind. With the process of economic development, the greenhouse effect is one of the consequences of urbanization, has emitted many toxic gases that significantly change the composition of the atmosphere. The average global temperature has risen to 0.5 degrees Celsius at the end of the nineteenth century. It is predicted that by the end of the twenty-first century, the earth's temperature will increase from 0.5 to 1 degrees Celsius. The main cause of global warming is greenhouse gas emissions. These gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂) from solid fuels and deforestation, methane (CH₄) from rice cultivation, livestock and waste dumps; chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and others. Although CFC emissions are now prohibited and limited, emissions of methane and carbon dioxide continue to increase because these gases are directly related to human production activities such as agriculture and industry.

In recent years, the ozone layer in the atmosphere - the protective gas for the safety of the Earth

from ultraviolet rays and the temperature of the sun, has been reduced by 40-50%, the hole in the ozone layer is growing and its consequence is to increase human skin cancer. The air has been heavily polluted, which has led to acid rain harming agricultural production, industry, services, tourism and adversely affecting human health. Warming air gradually stimulates the growth of foreign viruses and epidemics that are dangerous to humans. This also significantly affects the rapid and sustainable economic development in the Mekong Delta.

The response to climate change and environmental protection remains inadequate and weak, the risk of climate change impacts increases, directly affecting sustainable economic development. In addition, the economic growth model in the Mekong Delta is still unsustainable; awareness and awareness of the people are not high, wasteful consumption habits, lack of environmental friendliness, are posing major problems. Climate change causes comprehensive and profound changes to food security, the environment, socio-economic life, sustainable economic development, energy... Responding effectively to climate change, protecting natural resources and the environment is a vital issue of the Mekong Delta.

It is also because we pay too much attention to economic growth that the protection of the environment and climate change has not been given proper attention, natural resources have been overcharged, exploited innocently and sold at low prices by both the main road and exported abroad. A little more than a hundred years ago, Angghen warned us about the consequences that would occur if people overexploited the natural world: "Those events remind us every hour, every minute that we cannot dominate the natural world at all. An aggressor dominates another people that like a person living outside the natural world; On the contrary, we are in the heart of the natural world with our bones, our flesh, our blood and our mind that belong to the world" (Marx & Engels, 1994, p. 655). It is this revenge of nature that makes the Mekong Delta once extremely prosperous into salty, polluted, desertified,

subsidence and landslide lands. Those lessons are worth repeating and reflecting on.

The rapid pace of urbanization in the past time, especially the massive development of new urban areas to meet the increasing demand for urban population, including the migration from rural areas to urban areas, is an outstanding challenge and puts pressure on the implementation of economic growth, increasing means of traffic participation in the inner city, leading to worsening traffic congestion, domestic waste and greenhouse effect from high-rise buildings, one of the consequences of urbanization.

Although in the past time, the Mekong Delta has made every effort to link economic growth to climate change response, to mitigate the effects of climate change on sustainable development such as: raising awareness of the whole political system on environmental protection, climate change response, active prevention and control of natural disasters... In fact, the combination of economic growth with climate change adaptation is not tight, not really effective, there is no effective solution to prevent and combat salt intrusion. This has not converted agricultural production structure suitable for climate change, not focused on renewable energy using. The goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions has not been achieved, but on the contrary tends to increase. The impact of climate change on the Mekong Delta is very serious, which is an existing risk to poverty eradication, the achievement of the millennium goals and hindering the sustainable development and prosperity of the Mekong Delta.

Economic development can destroy the environment, ecosystems, and rich fields that become desertified and flooded with mangroves. Sugarcane yards and fertile corn fields are also in turn subsided, landslide, collapsed into the sea, into the river because of the daily and night suction of sand which pierced in the river without local authorities. The river of death not only leads to the oppression of agricultural cultivation areas in the Mekong Delta in the past but also destroys the entire aquaculture areas so that the current people and future generations will suffer extremely harsh and heavy consequences.

Provinces and cities in the Mekong Delta have not been proactive in coordinating and linking regions in solving problems related to green growth, rapid and sustainable growth associated with proactively responding and adapting to climate change. The implementation of climate change response has only been implemented individually for each locality, province and city.

We still know that no matter how we choose to produce, we still have to trade. If the trade is in the way of habitat destruction, climate change, affecting people's health, we should consider and review. When it comes to rapid, sustainable economic development must be linked to climate change adaptation. It is important to remember that Ăngghen taught us more than a century ago that "we should not be too proud of our victories over nature because the natural world takes revenge on us every time" (Marx & Engels, 1994, p.665). It was nature's revenge that made the Mekong Delta once extremely prosperous under the influence of climate change. If you're not careful, if you're not clever, the progress of your father's generation will be disastrous for our children later.

The awareness of climate change of the people in the Mekong Delta is still limited. They only pay attention to the negative impacts that climate change causes. They don't pay attention to the culture of human behavior with climate change and changing the lifestyle of adapting to salt, with drought, production and consumption patterns oriented to low carbon, green growth... We attach too much importance to economic development without taking the climate change factor lightly. We forget that the long-term benefits and consequences are more important.

Proposing a number of solutions for the Mekong Delta for rapid, sustainable and prosperous economic development adapted to climate change

With these challenges, the economic development must be sustainable in the context of climate change. This requires the implementation of two important tasks: the rapid economic development must be sustainable to adapt to climate change. It

also accompanies each other throughout the socio-economic development of the Mekong Delta.

First of all, accelerating the digitization of the economy is one of the priorities that the Mekong Delta needs to focus on ensuring rapid and sustainable economic development and being prosperity before climate change. Applying digital technology to digitize management data, aiming at automation in the process of collecting - processing - reporting - storing statistical data system in the field of industry, agriculture: cultivation, plant protection, animal husbandry - veterinary - aquaculture, forestry, rural development, irrigation, clean water - rural environmental sanitation, extension, new rural areas, OCOP, specialized inspection - quality management, contributing to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of sector management. At the same time, in order to develop a sustainable economy associated with environmental protection and climate change adaptation in the Mekong Delta, it is necessary to apply digital technology to digitise the safe production process, brand and traceability along the product supply chain in order to improve product quality, production efficiency and ensure convenient and transparent and accurate information retrieval. Moving towards a comprehensive digital transformation in industrial and agricultural production, forming an automatic observation network for production shifting activities in the direction of agricultural economy, circular economy, green economy in the field of sustainable agriculture associated with environmental protection and climate change adaptation in the Mekong Delta. The digital transformation in the field of successful economy must certainly have aspirations and will to rock, must break out of the thinking that has been bound until now due to the difficult conditions, even "alive" for the existence of the Mekong Delta.

The Mekong Delta applies digital technology to build a large database system on soil; on the adaptation characteristics of crops, livestock and aquaculture; on climate change, environmental pollution, market information, replacing manual labor with automation, replacing capital with

knowledge and data. comprehensively change the relationship of the government with the people and the subjects in the economy through the removal of intermediary mechanisms in the value chain by direct connection technology, or change consumer habits as well as the behavior of the whole society, serving the development orientation of large-scale, safe, circular production areas associated with trade promotion activities, supply and demand connection, promoting brands of agricultural products contributing to creating new value for products that contribute to the successful achievement of the goal: people in rich countries are strong, democratic, fair and civilized.

Secondly, it is changing mindsets and perceptions of green growth, rapid and sustainable economic growth, actively responding promptly and effectively to climate change, overcoming deviant and slender ideas, inadequate in meaning and importance of proactively responding and adapting to climate change. "Development of renewable energy, clean energy. Actively adapt and effectively implement projects to respond to climate change, sea level rise; solve problems of salt intrusion, landslides on riversides and coasts. Develop an overall strategy for the protection and sustainable use of Mekong water resources" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p.119). The Mekong Delta must have appropriate and flexible policies to respond and adapt to the negative impacts of climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It is necessary to have informed regulations to both adapt to climate change and develop sustainable economy and create jobs for people.

Climate change creates enormous challenges, threatening the process of sustainable development of the region, causing many huge economic losses and human losses, adverse impacts on the environment that the Mekong Delta suffers. Therefore, economic development at all costs is no longer suitable in the new development stage and the perspective of protecting and improving the quality of the environment, actively responding and adapting to climate change must be an important condition in

green growth, rapid and sustainable economic development. Green growth, sustainable economic development must adapt to climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure the enhancement of greenhouse gas absorption capacity become mandatory criteria in sustainable economic development in the Mekong Delta; take advantage of climate change response opportunities to promote economic development and implement environmentally friendly lifestyles, apply cleaner production technology towards saving energy, fuel and raw materials.

Taking advantage of the Industry 4.0 revolution, there are also huge opportunities in adapting to climate change, adopting monitoring technology, weather monitoring, climate monitoring and disaster early warning supported by the Internet, which has helped collect and process information continuously 24/7 in real time in the region, applying energy saving technology, environmental friendliness and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.

The serious impacts of earth warming and sea level rising, the key issue in responding to climate change for the Mekong Delta changing the way of thinking is how to adapt to climate change. In other words, the issue of adaptation needs to be put in focus, requiring the Mekong Delta to change its mindset of exploitation and use of clean and renewable energy sources. In some alternative energy sources, we can choose solar or wind. One thing is certain that wind energy and solar energy will always exist, harnessing this energy without adversely affecting the next generation. One of the biggest advantages of wind and solar energy over other renewable energy sources is that it is more cost-effective, lower cost than a coal-fired thermal power plant, hydropower plant. We have no reason to give up this renewable clean energy source and hinder efforts to exploit its full potential. It is necessary to change the perception of the benefits of solar and wind energy for a better future.

Rapid economic development must be sustainable in the context of climate change in the Mekong Delta. It also becomes more effective if it captures the technological elements of the 4.0 industrial

revolution such as smart agriculture, green-clean industry, smart urban areas, smart transport, and smart homes. New sectors will also be less dependent on natural factors, contributing to effective adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. Smart trends will adapt and reduce salt intrusion, minimizing the harmful effects of greenhouse gas emissions, carbon with the lowest levels.

Thirdly, the Mekong Delta is the largest rice field in the country and has strengths in aquaculture, so these two areas will be most affected when the salt intrusion process changes the soil environment and water sources. Therefore, adaptation in agriculture needs to be prioritized regardless of the impact of climate change, crop diversification to adapt to climate change, and resilience to extreme climatic conditions. Crop diversification has minimized market risk, while building agricultural production chains, specific actions in accordance with the characteristics and conditions of the region. Rapid, sustainable and prosperous development in the Mekong Delta is changing from pure agricultural thinking to "agricultural economic thinking, smart agricultural economy", sustainable, from quantity to quality development, clean agriculture associated with value chains and branding. One of the most important components to realize that view is the team of experts and scientists from institutes and schools connecting with the business community to lead farmers to change". Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc has emphasized: "The Mekong Delta develops in the direction of "consensus ", must be multi-purpose to take advantage of the time, adapt in time, "save yourself before heaven saves" is fully suitable for us. Identify climate change and sea level rise as inevitable trends, must live together and adapt, must turn challenges into opportunities; choose models of natural adaptation, environmental friendliness and sustainable development with the motto of proactively living with floods, brackish, mangroves... adapting to climate change is increasingly becoming an urgent, vital task, both with immediate significance and long-term significance for the sustainable economic development of the Mekong Delta

Fourthly, it is necessary to respect the laws of nature, choose the model of natural adaptation, worship nature as the main one, avoid rough interference in nature and sustainable development. The above challenges are not forecast but existential. It is necessary to keep the soil, water, especially people to successfully adapt to nature. We must shift the motto of living with floods to actively living with floods, living with salt, with drought, saving the use of fresh water, and ensuring organic cohesion in the region as well as linking with the southern key economic region and Mekong subregion.

It is necessary to change the perception that climate change has a negative impact, but also bring some opportunities for sustainable economic development of the Mekong Delta, which is based on the exploitation of natural resources, making use of on-site labor and cheap labor. Climate change creates opportunities for the Mekong Delta to change its economic development mindset, to find models of low-carbon green growth, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Fifthly, for green growth, rapid and sustainable development, the Mekong Delta must pay attention to many issues, especially the good implementation of the green development model. Rapid and effective economic growth must be based on rational exploitation and effective use of resources, perform the task of protecting the environment, curbing the rate of increase in environmental pollution caused by economic impacts and responding promptly and effectively to climate change. Economic activities must ensure the requirements of climate change adaptation, mitigating the effects of climate change are demanding, but must work immediately for the Mekong Delta to develop quickly and sustainably. "Develop green economic models for regions and economic zones in accordance with the characteristics of the region, ensuring sustainable development goals" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p.120); "Harmonize the relationship between economic development and environmental protection. Actively monitor and respond effectively to climate change; develop a green economy, low waste, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, low

carbon" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p.133).

It is necessary to have a basic solution for rapid and effective adaptation to climate change to ensure rapid and sustainable economic development: choosing industries, restructuring the agricultural sector, selecting crops and livestock in agriculture that are well resistant to drought, flooding and salt intrusion brought by climate change; selecting production sectors and commodities that are subject to the least impact of climate change, following the motto of preventing and limiting the adverse effects of climate change, mitigating the harmful effects of greenhouse gas emissions, sea level rise..., taking sustainable economic development standards, green growth as the leading goal, not only for other objectives but also to attract investment that affect the objectives of sustainable economic development of the Mekong Delta.

To study and develop new models of economic zones and industrial parks, including the application of state management mechanisms and favorable development methods, with higher efficiency in socio-economic terms. We protect the environment and take care of physical and mental life for workers in industrial parks and economic zones. We focus on synchronous construction and replication of economic zones, industrial parks, coastal ecological urban areas associated with the establishment and development of strong marine economic centers. Development of marine economic sectors with advantages and strengths such as tourism and marine services, maritime economy, oil and gas exploitation and other marine mineral resources, aquaculture and marine exploitation, coastal industry, renewable energy and new marine economic sectors. It's important to mobilize resources, encourage the sustainable development of the sea, and build strong marine economic conglomerates; to implement programs and plans for the economic development of the sea and coastal areas in association with national defense and security; to develop programs to support seafarers and inshore fishing; to create conditions for the defense, protection, control and control of

the sea areas. It also promotes the application of technologies in fishing, aquaculture and aquaculture processing; improves the sense of law observance by fishermen in the process of exploiting aquaculture in maritime areas; and controls and significantly reduces pollution of the marine environment, pioneering in the area of ocean plastic waste reduction (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p.121).

Sixthly, we need to continue to improve the coordination mechanism of regional and ecological sub-regional development to improve the effectiveness, in essence, in the direction of collapsing the focal point, taking intelligent management of water resources and adapting to climate change in accordance with the practical conditions of the Mekong Delta, strengthening disaster risk management as a priority whether affected by climate change or not. In the coming time, Mekong Delta provinces need to further strengthen coordination and linkages among localities in the green industrial development area, build a mechanism for sustainable economic development cooperation to adapt to climate change, create brands and images, enhance cooperation in investment and development, develop services and tourism between regions and Ho Chi Minh City, the Southeast provinces and other regions in the country; must be based on the principle of harmonization of interests of stakeholders, harmonization between natural conditions of land, water, ecosystems and culture, people; focus on improving the linkage of infrastructure, product chains between ecological sub-regions in the region and between the region and the southern key economic region, Ho Chi Minh City, connecting with other major economic centers in the region and the world.

Immediately overcoming the overlap, lack of close coordination in state management, lack of mechanisms and policies to promote the synergy of the Mekong Delta, creating chain links are to improve the value and competitiveness of agricultural products in the delta. In addition, it is also necessary for the launch and entry of the Central Government to create a kick to promote regional links and avoid the phenomenon of

closed economic development. The Central Government has specific mechanisms and policies for the Mekong Delta.

The State plays a directing and leading role; it promotes innovation, creativity and business start-up support. It promotes the application of scientific and technological progress, especially the achievement of the fourth industrial revolution. The transition process should have a long-term vision, giving priority to climate change adaptation but also take advantage of opportunities to develop low-carbon economy, green economy, protect the natural environment.

It must be for the diffuse digitalization in the state management, the business community. The people who create opportunities to "grow up" for all know that "rethink, redesign and rebuild" is the best thing to do in this global "playground". If it is not adaptable, not innovative, the business name can also have to shrink the scale, even be dismissed from the market. The business community has faith to convert digitally by the Party. The State has issued many instructions and resolutions to promote digital transformation as well as the application of the technologies of the Industry 4.0 Revolution. Therefore, the Mekong Delta basically has a solid "springboard" to advance to digitalization in the economic field.

To encourage joint enterprises to invest in the development of resources according to regional links, people must change their minds from developing tourist destinations to tourist areas. Economic development in the Mekong Delta adopts new technology "clean production"; pay special attention to the development of cultural and human factors – the fundamental factor of rapid and sustainable economic development and climate change adaptation. People are at the center of sustainable and prosperous economic development strategy, and the subject of rapid economic development. Sustainable adaptation to climate change, to arouse the positivity, creativity and aspiration that people will be the subjects will be extremely effective to successfully implement the Seventh Central Resolution of the Central Committee of the 11th Central Committee, "On proactively responding to climate change,

strengthening resource management and environmental protection" and Resolution No. 120 on sustainable development of the Mekong Delta adapting to climate change. Resolution No. 13-NQ/TW dated April 2, 2022 of the XIII Politburo on socio-economic development, ensuring national defense and security in the Mekong Delta region striving to 2030: "The Mekong Delta region is an ecological, civilized and sustainable region with a strong cultural identity of the river; a center for sustainable, dynamic and highly efficient agricultural economy of the country, the region and the world on the basis of the development of a system of focal centers for agriculture, economic corridors and dynamic cities focusing on diversified services and industries with synchronous infrastructure system, adaptation to climate change, marine economic development; tourism economy; strengthening intra-regional, inter-regional, domestic and international connectivity; focusing on the development of science, technology and innovation; raising Improve the quality of human resources; create sustainable living environment, good quality of life for people associated with the conservation of resources and ecosystems" (Prime Minister, 2022). Resolution No.19-NQ/TW dated June 16, 2022 of the Fifth Conference of the XIII Central Committee of the Party on agriculture, farmers and rural areas by 2030, with a vision to 2045 confirmed: To develop an efficient and sustainable agriculture in the direction of ecology, advanced science and technology application, quality improvement and added value.

Seventh, it's good to strengthen the leadership of the Party, the participation in the political system of the people of the Mekong Delta to ensure the effective implementation of the model of green growth and sustainable economic development. To create a high unity in the Party, the high consensus of the whole society will turn into a practical daily action for all for the purpose of rapid and sustainable economic development. Moreover, the green, clean and environmentally friendly growth and climate change adaptation can help the Mekong Delta develop quickly and sustainably for the purpose of comprehensive

human development, improving material and spiritual life.

Conclusion

In summary, with the serious impacts and heavy disasters of climate change, in order to develop economically quickly, sustainably and prosperously, the Mekong Delta plays an important role. The climate change adaptation needs to be focused, changed the mindset from "agricultural production" to "agricultural economic mindset", and chosen a model of green and friendly growth and applied new technology "clean production". Besides, creating a relationship between localities in the green industrial development area and appropriate policies and guidelines is a perfect way to adapt effectively to develop the green industry for a long time.

References

1. Central Steering Committee on Disaster Prevention and Control. (2017). Report on the situation of natural disasters and damage caused by natural disasters in 2017. Hanoi.
2. Communist Party of Vietnam. (2016). Document of the 12th National Congress. Hanoi: National Politics
3. Communist Party of Vietnam. (2021). Document of the 18th National Congress. Hanoi: National Politics.
4. Marx. K., & Engels. F. (1994). Complete set, Volume 20. Hanoi: National Politics.
5. Prime Minister. (2016). Decision No. 593/QĐ-TTg dated April 6, 2016 on the promulgation of the Regulation on piloting socio-economic development linkages in the Mekong Delta in the period 2016-2020. Hanoi.
6. Prime Minister. (2017). Decision No. 1670/QĐ-TTg, October 31, 2017 approving the Target Program for Climate Change Response and Green Growth in the period 2016-2020. Hanoi.
7. Prime Minister. (2017). Resolution No. 13-NQ/TW dated April 2, 2022 of the XIII Politburo on socio-economic development, ensuring national defense and security in the Mekong Delta region striving to 2030. Hanoi.
8. Prime Minister. (2022). Resolution No. 19-NQ/TW dated June 16, 2022 of the 5th Conference of the XIII Central Committee on Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Areas to 2030 with a vision to 2045. Hanoi.
9. Thien, N.H. (2017). "Three challenges for sustainable development in the Mekong Delta: Recommendations for response and development strategies", Conference on Sustainable development of the Mekong Delta adapting to climate change, September 26 - 27. Can Tho.
10. The Seventh Central Conference of the 11th Central Executive Committee, on June 3, 2013, issued the Resolution "On proactively responding to climate change, strengthening resource management and environmental protection".
11. World Bank. (2017). Speech at the Mekong Delta Sustainable Development Conference on Climate Change Adaptation, September 26 - 27. Can Tho.