

Activities on Exploring Potential for Low Carbon Society in Viet Nam

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Side Event Workshop
East Asia Knowledge Low Carbon Growth Partnership
Dialogue

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What is a LED/LCD/LCG?

According to OECD, LEDS is “*forward-looking national development plans or strategies that encompass low-emission and/or climate-resilient economic growth*”.

Typically, LEDS comprise most or all of the following elements:

- A compilation of emissions data and projections
- Economy-wide, broad long-term mitigation goals (in the range of 15 to 30 years)
- A survey of cost-efficient mitigation options and their prioritisation
- Identification of concrete short- and mid-term mitigation actions

Often, LEDS additionally link climate change mitigation to adaptation policies. In every case, LEDS are characterised by a strong focus on economic and social development in accordance with low-carbon growth principles.

Source: Xianli Zhu, UNEP Risoe Centre

Vietnam Context

- Economic growth accompanied with increasing energy consumption:
 - Doubled 1990-2005 (15% per annum)
 - Predicted annual increase of 18% by 2030
- Traditional energy sources is major (by 2025 - 65% of inputs for power generation will be coal & oil)
- Higher energy intensity per economic output unit than many countries in the region (lower energy efficiency indicator)
- Viet Nam's contribution to world GHGs emission is not big, but GHG emission rapidly increased.

Vietnam Policy Framework on LCD

- **LCS/LCD approach is positively supported by an increasingly improved policy framework in Viet Nam**
 - National Target Program on Energy Efficiency, 2006
 - National Target Program to Response to Climate Change, 2008
 - National Strategy on Climate Change, 2011
 - National Green Growth Strategy, 2012

All policies supported LCS/LCD as development direction

Opportunities for LCD in Vietnam

- Viet Nam has big potentials of improving energy efficiency (eg.industry 20-25%) and developing renewable energy
- International supports to Vietnam in the field of climate change: SP-RCC and other programs
- Some approaches has been introduced and implemented in Vietnam: CDM, REDD
- GHG inventories has been implemented and updated
 - National Communication 1st and 2nd
 - 2005 and 2010 GHG inventories project is now being implemented

LCD/LCS Activities in Vietnam

- **Study on LCS:**
 - ISPONRE is implementing agency with technical supports from NIES and Kyoto University
- **GHG Inventory:**
 - JICA funded project with implementing partners: Department of Hydrometeorology and Climate Change (DMHCC), Institute of Hydrometeorology and Environment (IMHEN), Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA), ISPONRE,
- **NAMA:**
 - JICA agreed in principle to support MONRE in implementation of the NAMA project
- **LoCARNet**
 - Participating in LoCARNet activities

LCS study in Vietnam

- **Overall goal:**
To recommend a strategic Low Carbon Society framework in Vietnam
- **Specific objectives**
 - To identify sectors which are big GHGs emitters and/or have great potential of emission reduction
 - To develop a LCS scenario together with sound countermeasures and roadmap for Viet Nam in AFOLU sector
 - To develop capacity of Vietnamese institutes and experts on low carbon research

LCS study in Vietnam

- ***Main activities***
 - Inception workshop and first training course (April 2011)
 - Conducting a review study to determine:
 - Key sectors in GHGs emissions and possible reduction
 - Current situation of land-use, technology levels, energy efficiency, renewable energy. etc.
 - Opportunities to enhance linkages between GHG emission reduction and environmental protection & natural resources management
 - Methodology and international experiences review

LCS study in Vietnam

- ***Main activities (cont.)***
 - Assessing country's data and information availability and identifying the gaps. Collect data and information
 - Tailoring a proper models for projection of emission scenarios in Vietnam context
 - Describing future socio-economic scenario for Vietnam (BAU)
 - Assessing potential of GHGs emission reduction in Vietnam
 - Proposing a policy framework towards LCS in Vietnam
 - Evaluating impacts of the proposed LCS policy on economy (GDP, employment, etc.)
 - Developing a LCS framework at city level
 - Piloting a city LCS strategy

HANOI, OCT 2010



ACTIVITIES DURING RESEARCH TIME

HANOI, APRIL 2011



Preliminary study on
SUSTAINABLE LOW-CARBON DEVELOPMENT
TOWARDS 2030 IN
VIETNAM



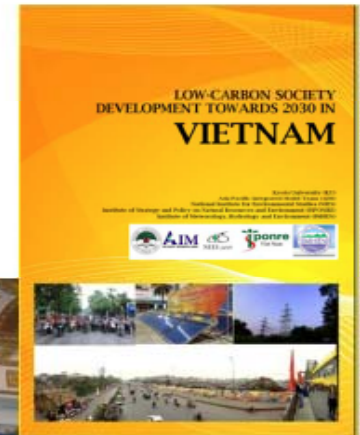
WORKSHOP



**TRAINING
WORKSHOP**



ACTIVITIES DURING RESEARCH TIME HANOI, MAY 2012



WORKSHOP



TRAINING WORKSHOP





**WORKSHOP ON
LOW CARBON SOCIETY (LCS) IN VIETNAM**
With support of KYOTO university, IGES, NIES

**HỘI THẢO
NGHIÊN CỨU XÂY DỰNG XÃ HỘI CACBON THẤP Ở VIỆT NAM**
Với sự hỗ trợ của các tổ chức: KYOTO university, IGES, NIES

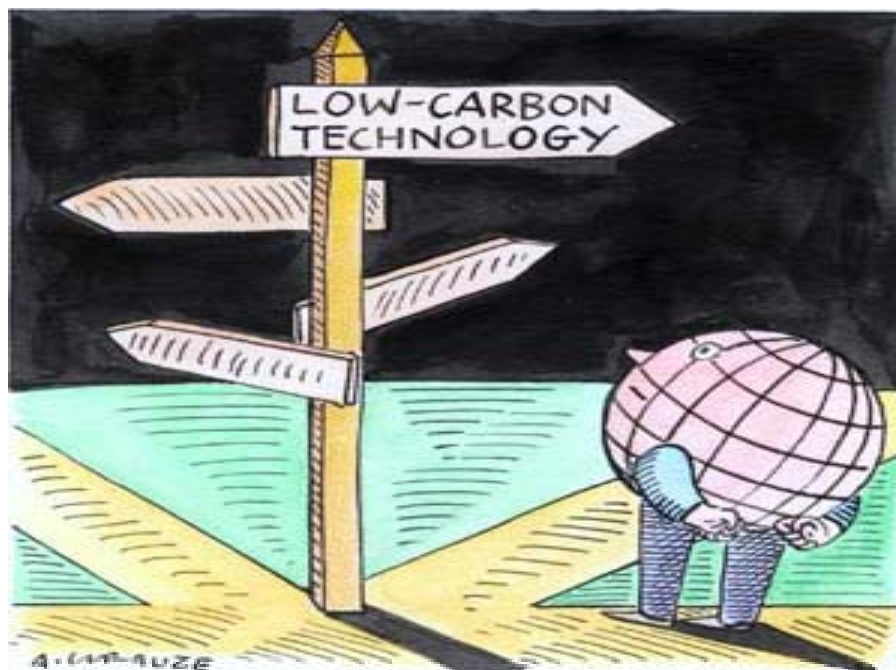
Đại Lải, ngày 25 tháng 4 năm 2013



Lessons Learnt

- Strong commitment of the Government is very important in the process of building and implementation of the LCDS because it relates to long term goals
- Developing LCS requires good cooperation and coordination among departments within MONRE and between ministries. Information-sharing and discussion among institutes currently working on LCS studies is essential
- Data availability and quality is crucial for projection of LCS scenarios
- National analysis capacity is needed for various tasks in the process, such as assessing current situation and identifying alternative low-carbon development pathways.
- International supports from Japan (through NIES, IGES, Kyoto University, JICA) are very helpful in capacity building and realization of LCD, especially on LCS study, GHG inventory and NAMA.

Thank you very much!



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