

Vietnam's GHG emission reduction planning and actions

Nguyen Tung Lam

*Institute of Strategy, Policy on Natural Resources and
Environment (ISPONRE)*

Johor Bahru, Oct., 11-13. 2015

Vietnam INDC

- Includes a mitigation and an adaptation component.
- Mitigation component:
 - Unconditional contributions: measures that will be implemented using domestic resources;
 - Conditional contributions: measures that could be implemented if new and additional international financial support, technology transfer and capacity building are received.

Vietnam INDC

- The adaptation component describes the climate change adaptation actions that are currently being implemented.
- It also identifies adaptation gaps in terms of institutional and policy arrangements, financing, human resource capacity and technology and prioritized adaptation measures for the 2021-2030 period.
- It is estimated that the national budget will be able to meet approximately one third of the financial needs to implement adaptation measures in this period, and will seek international support and private sector investment for the remainder.



Contribution to GHG emissions mitigation

1. Energy

a. Fuel combustion:

- Energy industries;
- Manufacturing industries and construction;
- Transport;
- Others: residential, agriculture and commercial services.

b. Fugitive emissions:

- Coal mining;
- Natural gas and oil.

2. Agriculture

- Enteric fermentation;
- Manure management;
- Rice cultivation;
- Agriculture soils;
- Prescribed burning of savannas;
- Field burning of agricultural residues.

3. Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

- Forest land;
- Cropland;
- Grassland;
- Wetlands;
- Settlements;
- Other land.

4. Waste

- Solid waste landfills;
- Industrial wastewater;
- Domestic wastewater;
- Human waste;
- Waste incineration.

BAU SCENARIO

- The BAU starts from 2010 (the latest year of the national GHG inventory) and includes the energy, agriculture, waste and LULUCF sectors.
- GHG emissions in 2010: 246.8 million tCO₂e
Projections for 2020 and 2030 (not included industrial processes):
 - 2020: 474.1 million tCO₂e
 - 2030: 787.4 million tCO₂e

Unconditional contribution

- With domestic resources, by 2030 Viet Nam will reduce GHG emissions by 8% compared to BAU, in which:
 - Emission intensity per unit of GDP will be reduced by 20% compared to the 2010 levels;
 - Forest cover will increase to the level of 45%.

Conditional contribution

- The above-mentioned 8% contribution could be increased to 25% if international support is received through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, as well as through the implementation of new mechanisms under the Global Climate Agreement, in which emission intensity per unit of GDP will be reduced by 30% compared to 2010 levels.

Policy framework

- Legal documents and policies on climate change support to INDC implementation in Viet Nam include:
 - Law on Environment (6/2014);
 - Law on Economical and Efficient use of Energy (6/2010);
 - Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW on “Pro-actively responding to climate change, enhancing natural resource management and environmental protection” (6/2013);
 - National Climate Change Strategy (12/2011);
 - National Green Growth Strategy (9/2012);
 - Decision 1775/QĐ-TTg on “Management of GHG emissions; management of carbon credit trading activities to the world market” (11/2012).
- Viet Nam will continue to develop policies that create favourable conditions for investments in mitigation activities

Measures to achieve the GHG emissions mitigation targets

- 1) Strengthen the leading role of the State in responding to climate change
- 2) Improve effectiveness and efficiency of energy use; reducing energy consumption
- 3) Change the fuel structure in industry and transportation
- 4) Promote effective exploitation and increase the proportion of new and renewable energy sources in energy production and consumption
- 5) Reduce GHG emissions through the development of sustainable agriculture; improve effectiveness and competitiveness of agricultural production
- 6) Manage and develop sustainable forest, enhance carbon sequestration and environmental services; conservation of biodiversity associated with livelihood development and income generation for communities and forest-dependent people
- 7) Waste management
- 8) Communication and awareness raising
- 9) Enhance international cooperation

Requirements to meet the trends

- Legal framework
- Science-based policy making process
- Awareness of society, industries and communities
- Capacity building
- Information sharing
- Triple cooperation: planning, research and industries

Role of COE

- Policy advisory/consultancy/advocacy
- Connecting policy makers, researchers and enterprises/community;
- Enhancing capacity, education
- Catalyst to promote climate technology

COEs coalition

- Strengthening of research and educational capacity at each CoE;
- CoE serve as knowledge platform focusing on domestic low-carbon development;
- To create joint education and joint research systems;
- To promote a regional, cross-sectoral academic society related to low-carbon development;



Thank you for your attention!

Center for Information, Consultancy and Training
ISPONRE
No. 479 Hoang Quoc Viet Street, Hanoi, Vietnam
Website: <http://www.isponre.gov.vn>