



GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS IN VIETNAM: FROM POLICIES TO ACTIONS

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- Climate change policy development (pre-2020);
- Post-2020 policy implementation and orientation;
- The SPI-NAMA Project;
- Opportunities and challenges.



GHG emission in Vietnam

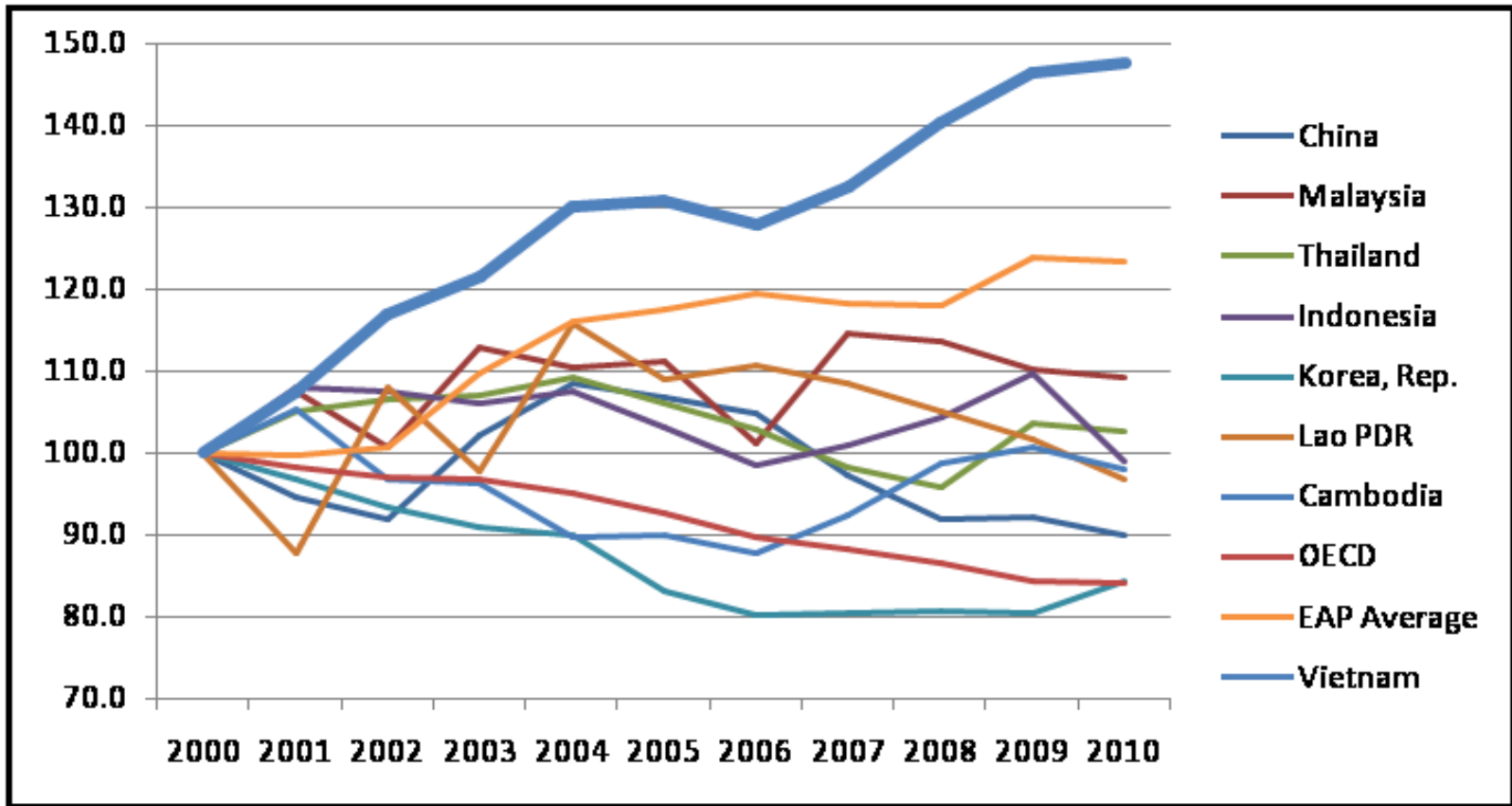
Vietnam: GDP growth and forecast

Real GDP Growth (%)					
Aggregates/Economies	2013	2014e	2015f	2016f	2017f
Developing economies	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.4
East Asia and Pacific	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6
World	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.2
Economies					
Cambodia	7.4	7	6.9	6.9	6.8
China	7.7	7.4	7.1	7	6.9
Indonesia	5.6	5	4.7	5.5	5.5
Lao, PDR	8.5	7.5	6.4	7	7
Malaysia	4.7	6	4.7	5	5.1
Myanmar	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.2	8
Philippines	7.2	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.3
Thailand	2.8	0.9	3.5	4	4
Vietnam	5.5	6	6	6.2	6.5



GHG emission in Vietnam

Vietnam: GHG emission



- One of the fastest growth of GHG emission in the region
- CO₂ intensity of GDP increased more than that of regional average

Source: The World Bank



GHG emission in Vietnam

GHG emission in 2010

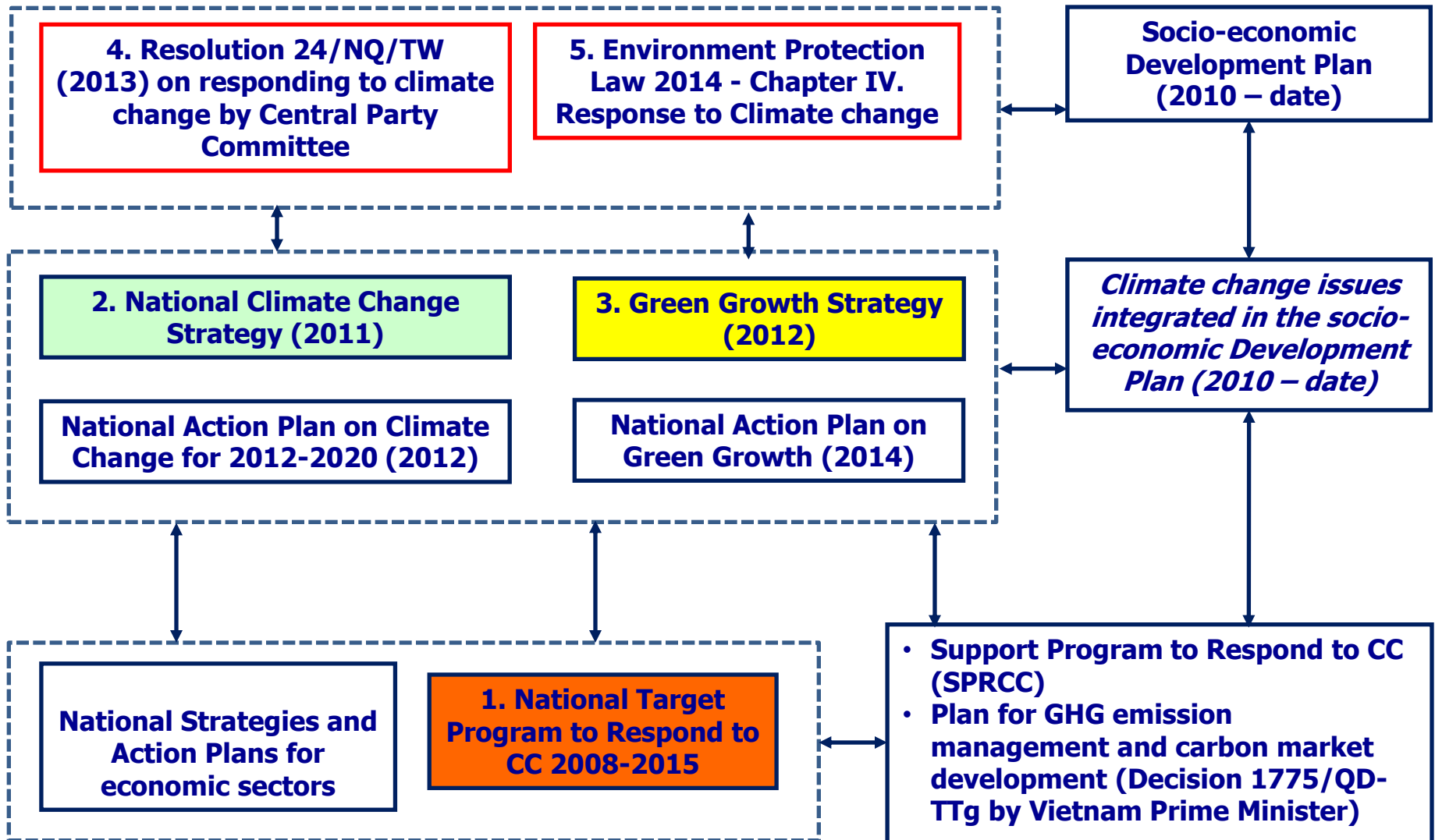
Sector	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total	Percentage %
Energy	124.8	16.0	0.4	141.2	53.06
Industrial Processes	21.2	-	-	21.2	7.96
Agriculture	-	57.9	30.4	88.	33.21
LULUCF	-20.3	1.0	0.1	-19.2	
Waste	0.07	13.4	1.8	15.4	5.77
Total Emissions (excluding LULUCF)	146.0	87.3	32.7	266.0	100.00
Total Emissions (including LULUCF)	125.7	88.3	32.8	246.8	

Source: Vietnam BUR1



Climate change policy development (pre-2020)

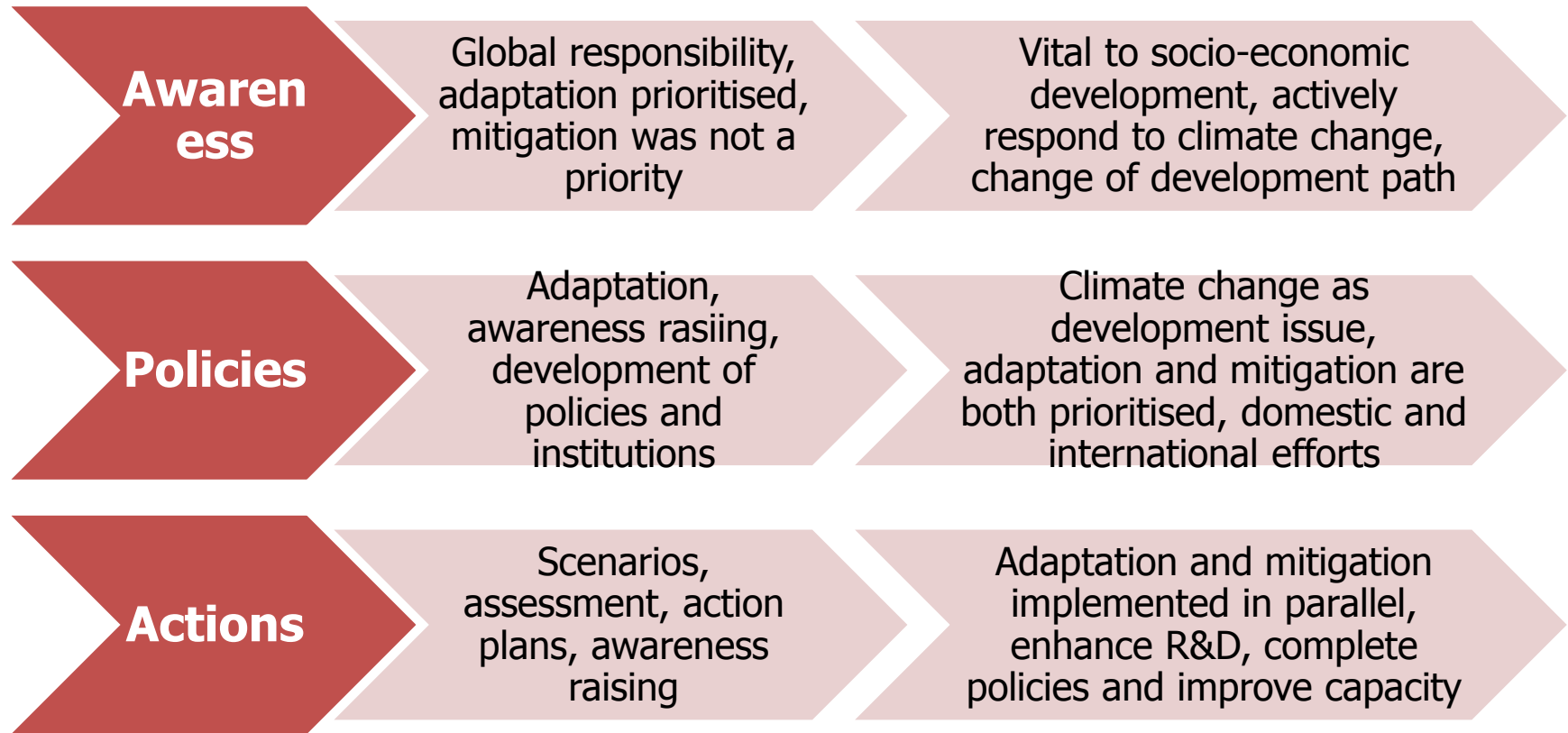
National policies related to NAMA





Climate change policy development (pre-2020)

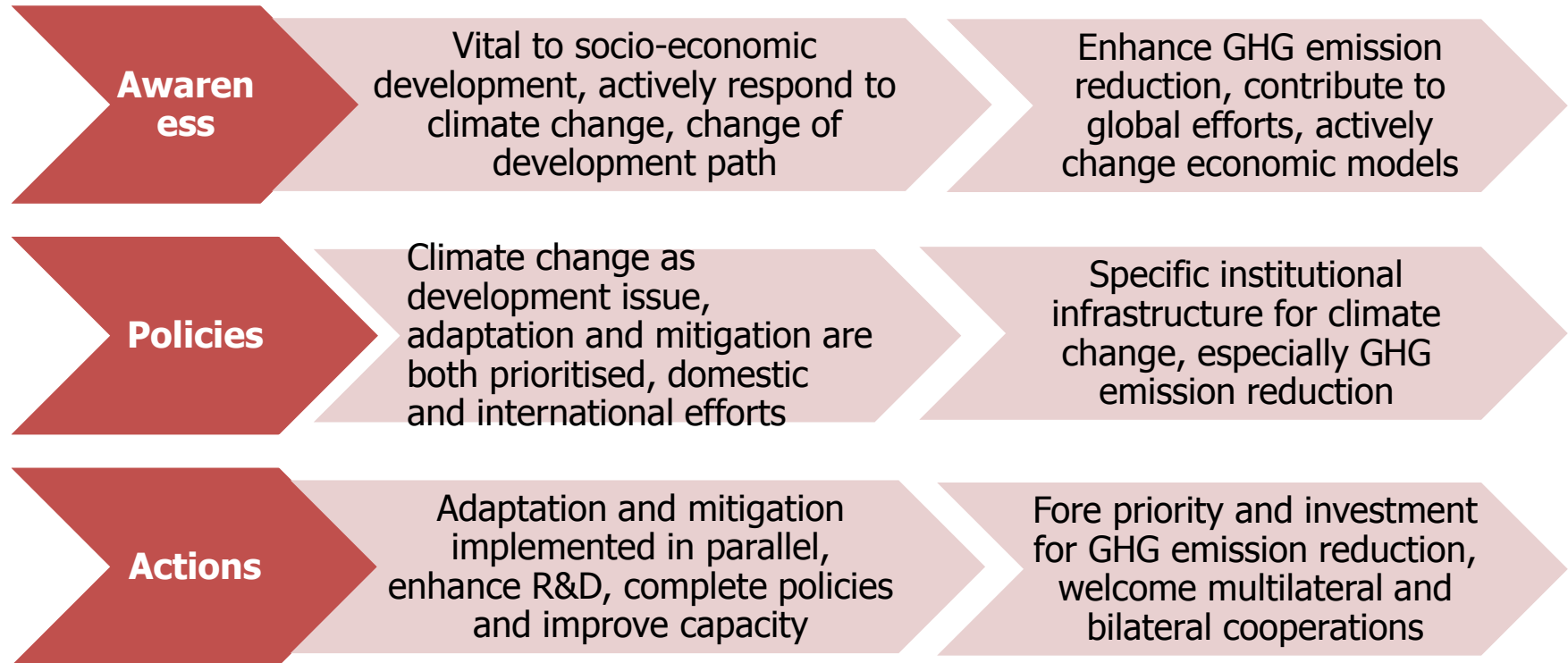
From NTPRCC (2008) to NCCS (2011)





Climate change policy development (pre-2020)

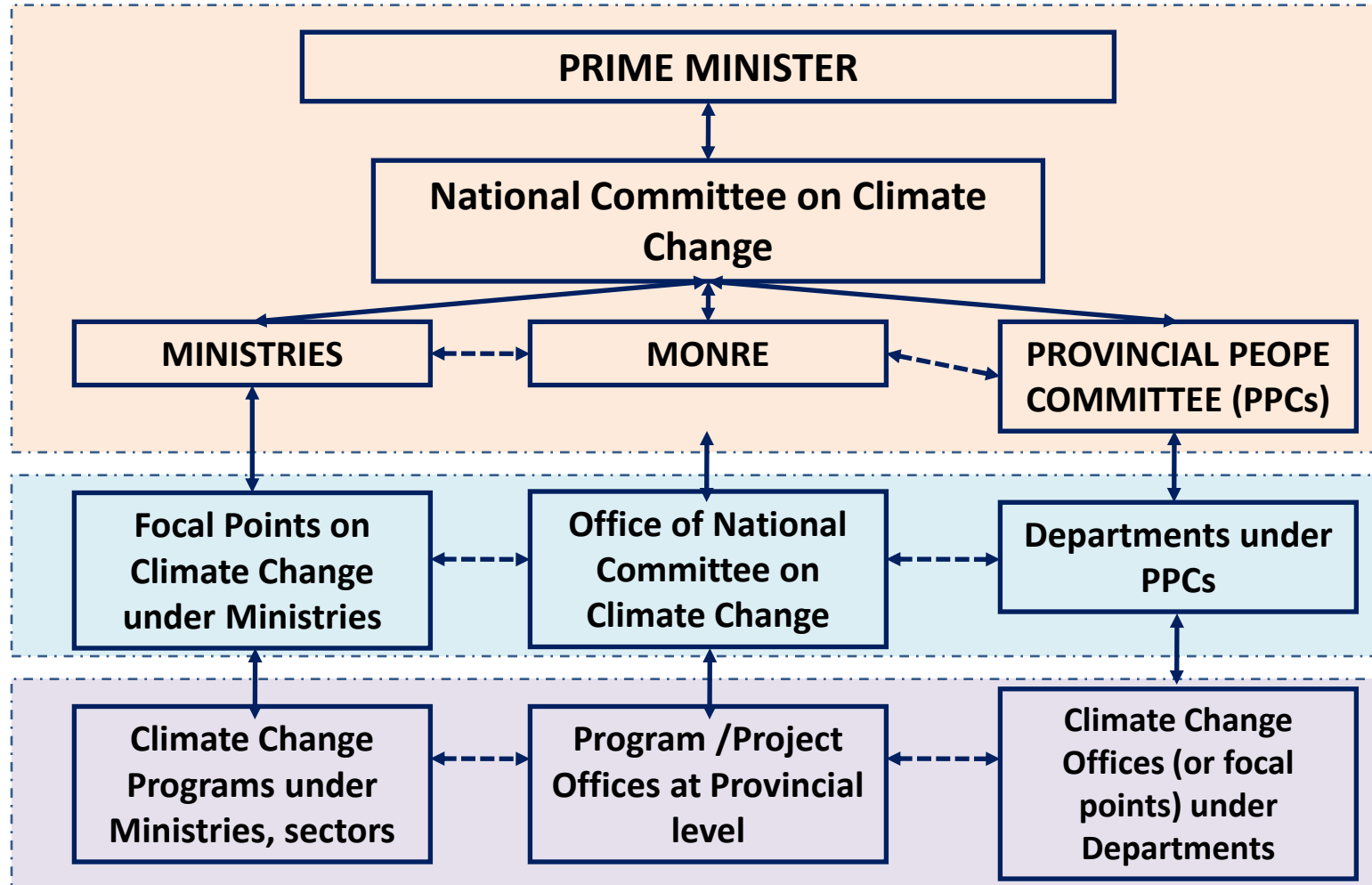
From NCCS (2011) to Law on Environmental Protection (2015)





Climate change policy development (pre-2020)

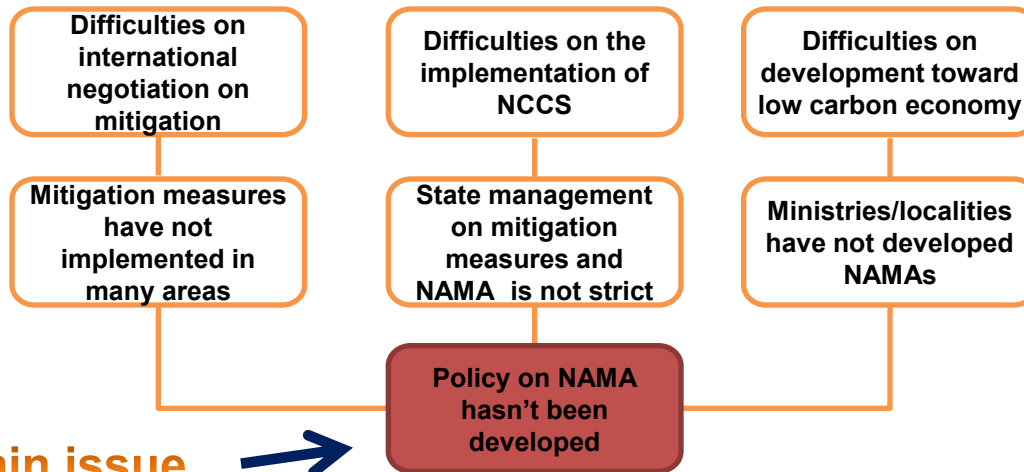
State Management on Climate Change





Climate change policy development (pre-2020)

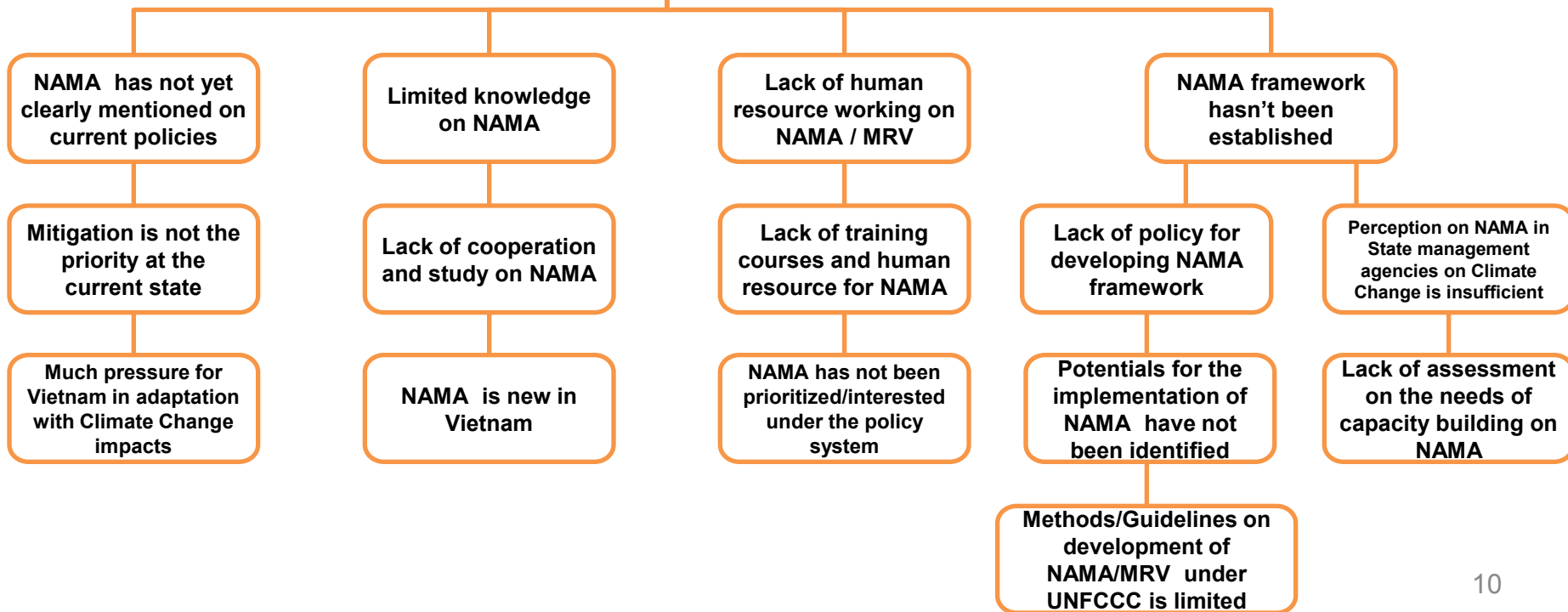
Identify the target issues



Main issue



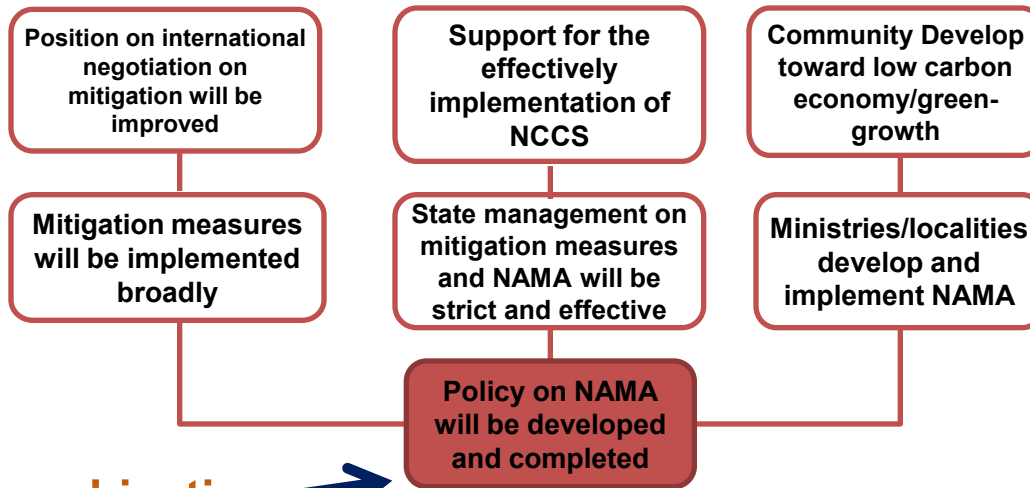
Policy on NAMA hasn't been developed



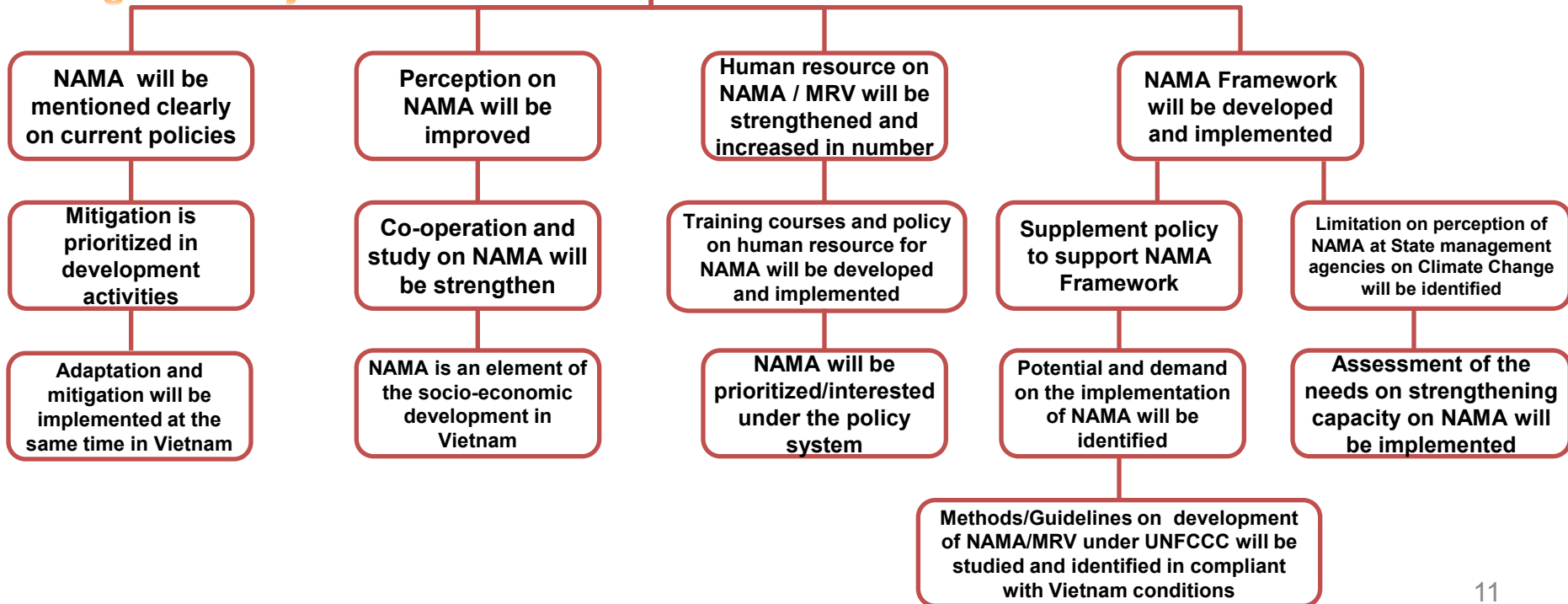


Climate change policy development (pre-2020)

Identify the objectives



Long-term objective →





Post-2020 policy implementation and orientation

Contribution to GHG emission reductions

- **Scope of works:**
 - Energy
 - Agriculture
 - LULUCF
 - Waste
- **Target GHG:**
 - Carbon dioxide (CO₂),
 - Methane (CH₄),
 - Nitrous oxide (N₂O),
 - Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs),
 - Perfluorocarbons (PFCs),
 - Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).
- **BAU:**
 - 2010: 225.6 million tCO₂e
 - 2020: 474.1 million tCO₂e
 - 2030: 787.4 million tCO₂e
- **Unconditional contribution**
 - 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**
 - increased to 25% if international support is received through bilateral and multilateral cooperation,
 - 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.

Source: Vietnam's INDC



Post-2020 policy implementation and orientation

Institutional infrastructure

- **Already promulgated and in effect**
 - Law on Environmental Protection (amendments) (6/2014);
 - Resolution No. 24-NQ / TW on actively respond to climate change, enhancing resource management and environmental protection (6/2013);
 - National Strategy on Climate Change (12/2011);
 - National Strategy for Green Growth (9/2012);
 - Decision 1775 / QD-TTg on management of GHG emission and management of carbon credits trading to the world markets (11/2012);
- **Under development**
 - INDC
 - TNC
 - BUR2
- **Planned to be developed and promulgated**
 - Roadmap for GHG emission management and reduction
 - Decree for GHG emission management and reduction (ministerial functions and mandates)
 - Guiding circulars for GHG emission management and reduction (intra and inter-ministerial guiding document, legally binding)
 - Law on Climate Change (being discussed)



Opportunities and challenges

Opportunities

Mitigation

- Develop **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)**;
- **Review carbon-intensive industries** which seriously affect the environment and development;
- Development of **emission standards for industry, energy, transportation and construction sectors**;
- Enhance **fuel efficiency and encourage the development and use of new and renewable energies**;
- Implementation of **greenhouse gas inventory** in industrial sectors and local areas;
- Encourage **green communities** (low emissions);
- Fundamentally change economic growth path.



Opportunities and challenges

Opportunities

Cross-cutting issues

- Raising awareness of the importance and significance of both adaptation and mitigation;
- Enhance adaptive capacity and mitigation for central and provincial agencies;
- Strengthen research on climate change and development;
- Institutional capacity building and policy support to respond to climate change;
- Develop economic / financial policies and tools;
- Review and supplement ministerial and regional planning in order to effectively integrate and implement adaptation and mitigation activities;
- Enhance participation in international negotiations and cooperation.



Opportunities and challenges

Challenges

- Incomplete National GHG Inventory system,
- Inadequate policies and guidance for NAMA development and management,
- Few application of advanced technologies to reduce GHG emission,
- Financial support and investment remain limited,
- Fragmented and few technology transfers and technical support
- Few capacity building programmes, only top-down approach at this stage.



Thank you very much



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