Outline

- Climate Change In Vietnam
- Climate Change Policy
- NAMA Readiness
Climate Change in Vietnam

- Average annual Temp. increased about 0.5°c (compared to past 50 years)
- Intensity of storms increased
- Total precipitation increased in rainy season and decrease in dry season
Climate Change and SLR scenario (updated in 2012):
- Temp. may increase 2-3°C by the end of 21st century
- Precipitation may increase 5% compared to 1980-1999
- Average SLR in Vietnam would be 78-95 cm
Vietnam in Response to Climate Change

- **1994**: Ratified UNFCCC
- **2002**: Ratified Kyoto Protocol
- **2003**: Initial NC
- **2008**: NTP-RCC
- **2010**: SNC
- **2011**: National Climate Change strategy
- **2012**: National Green Growth Strategy
- **2013**: Decision 1775/QD-TTG, Resolution No.24 NQ/TW
Legal documents

- Law on forest Protection and dev’
- Electricity law;

- Law on env’ protection;
- Revised law on mineral resources;

- Law on Energy Efficiency & conservation
National Target Program To Respond To Climate Change

- Assess CC impacts and develop feasible action plans in the short and long-term
- Take opportunities to develop towards a low-carbon economy,
- Join the international community’s efforts in mitigating CC and protecting the climatic system

Identify the extent of CC in VN due to global CC and assess CC impacts on sector, area and locality

Identify measures to respond to CC

Promote scientific and technological activities to establish the scientific and practical basis for CC response measures

Consolidate and enhance organisational structure, institutional capacity and the development and implementation of policies to respond to CC

Enhance public awareness, responsibility & participation; and develop human resources to respond to CC

Promote international cooperation to obtain external support in response to CC

Mainstream CC issues into socio-economic, sectoral and local development strategies, plans and planning

Develop and implement action plans of ministries, sectors and localities to respond to CC
Vietnam National Strategy On Climate Change

- Response to CC is vital;
- Adaptation to CC has to be aligned with sustainable development;
- CCA and GHG reductions will be implemented simultaneously, adaptation is the priority in the early phase;
- CCA is the responsibility of the entire system, with participation of the whole political system and community;
- The CCA measures must be systematic;
National Strategy On Climate Change

- Emphasis on capacity building and science and technology,
- Adjustment and development of green growth mechanisms,
- CC adaptation and GHG mitigation policies in line with the international situation, which will be clearer after 2012

2011

2012
- Aiming to be a modern industrialized country;
- CCA and GHG mitigation must be carried out in parallel, in association with socio-economic development actives

2025
GHG mitigation will become criteria of the socio-economic development processes.

2050
Approved by Decision 1474/QD-TTg dated 05 October 2012

**Objective:** To implement strategic tasks in the National Climate Change Strategy, including increase of awareness and capacity to adapt to climate change, develop directions for greenhouse gas emission reduction, develop low carbon economy, cooperate effectively with the international community to protect the Earth's climate system.

Overall goal: GG & LCE will become the mainstream of sustainable economic development & strengthen social economic development

Objective 1:
- Restructure the economy
- Increase competitiveness through efficient use of resources and address
- Environmental degradation

Objective 2:
- Assess and promote the use of high technology development to increase efficiency in natural resource
- Reduce GHG intensity
- Respond to climate change

Objective 3:
Improve the quality through green employment, sustainable lifestyles, green infrastructure/building and restored natural capital
Vietnam Green Growth Strategy: Targets

- Energy consumption/GDP-year reduced 1.5 to 2%;
- Reduce intensity of GHG emissions by 8-10%;
- Efficiency on using natural resources;
- Address env’ degradation;
- Green economy, sustainable developing and stable country.

- Reduce total GHG emissions 2%/year;
- Improve basic standards for clean and green technology

Green Economic Development is mainstreamed
The plan “Management of GHG emissions; management of the activities of trading carbon credits to the international market

(approved by Decision 1775 QD/TTG dated 21 Nov 2012)

- Objectives:
  - Carrying out the UNFCCC and other related treaties that Viet Nam has involved in;
  - Taking opportunities to develop a low carbon economy and green growth in the country
  - Joining the international community’s efforts in mitigate GHG emissions and contributing to sustainable development

- GHG mitigation target in 2020 (base year 2005)
  - Energy: 8%  Agriculture: 20%
  - LULUCF: 20%  Waste: 5%
The plan “Management of GHG emissions; management of the activities of trading carbon credits to the international market

- Conduct GHG inventory for 2005
- Develop emission scenarios
- Assessing Technology Needs
- Developing NAMAs program framework
- Setting MRV system
- Raising awareness on GHG reduction emissions
Project “Proactively respond to climate change, promote resource management and environmental protection”

(approved by Resolution No. 24 NQ/TW)

2020

• Active response to CC
• Natural disaster Preparedness
• GHG Mitigation
• Promote renewable energy

2050

• Active response to CC
• Sustainable use and exploit of natural resources
• Ensure habitat quality and eco- balance
NAMA Activities in Vietnam

- After COP 15, Vietnam government encouraged to develop NAMAs
- MONRE was assigned as focal points for NAMA in Vietnam
- All the NAMA projects in Vietnam are at very first stage (Readiness)
- None of NAMA project is at implementation stage
## NAMA Activities in Vietnam (conti.)

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<td>Facilitating Implementation and readiness for mitigation: Programme for support i. wind power development and ii. Biogas development (MONRE)</td>
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<td>Vietnam-Japan Capacity-building Cooperation and Joint Study Project for NAMA in waste sector in a MRV manner (IMHEN and OECC)</td>
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<td>Technical guideline on NAMA development (IMHEN)</td>
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<td>Support for NTP on climate change with a focus on energy and transport (ICEM)</td>
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<td>Development of methodology to design NAMAs and assessment, review and supplementation of the institutional system to support the design and implementation of NAMAs</td>
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Summary

- Vietnam has been proactively responding to climate change
- CC response is a must for Vietnam
- CC adaptation is the priority at early phase
- Vietnam has set ambitious targets for GHG reduction
- Developing low carbon economy and green growth: promote renewable energy, use efficiently energy and natural resources.
- Following and implementing all the international treaties that Vietnam committed
- NAMA concept is relatively new to Vietnam; however, Vietnam has been proactively implementing a number of NAMA-readiness projects
Thank you for your attention!!!

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