

Experiences on Development of NAMA/INDC in Viet Nam

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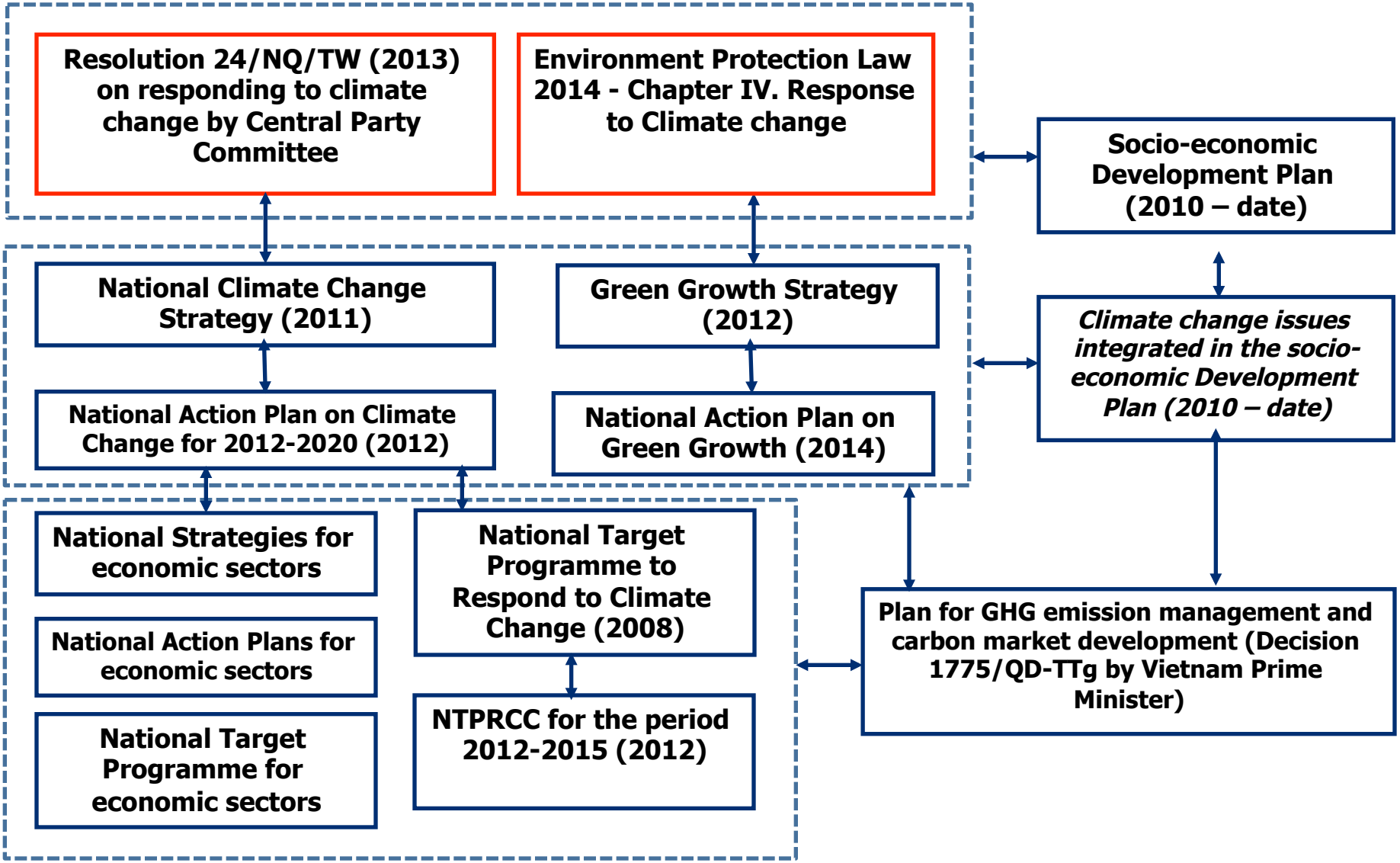
VIETNAM MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Contents

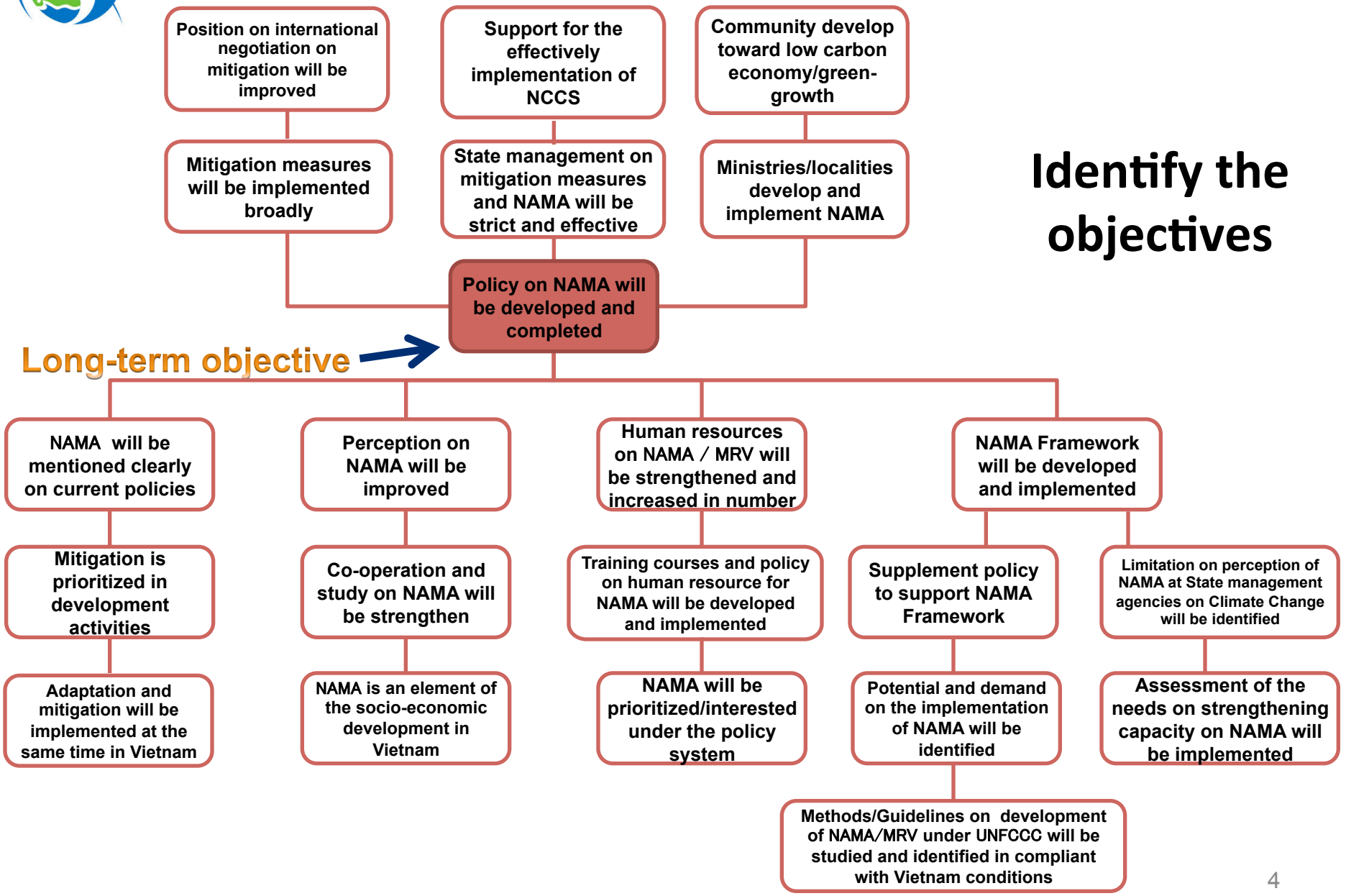
- NAMA development (pre-2020);
- Opportunities and challenges;
- Experience for development INDC (post-2020);

Development of NAMA (pre-2020)

National policies related to NAMA/INDC

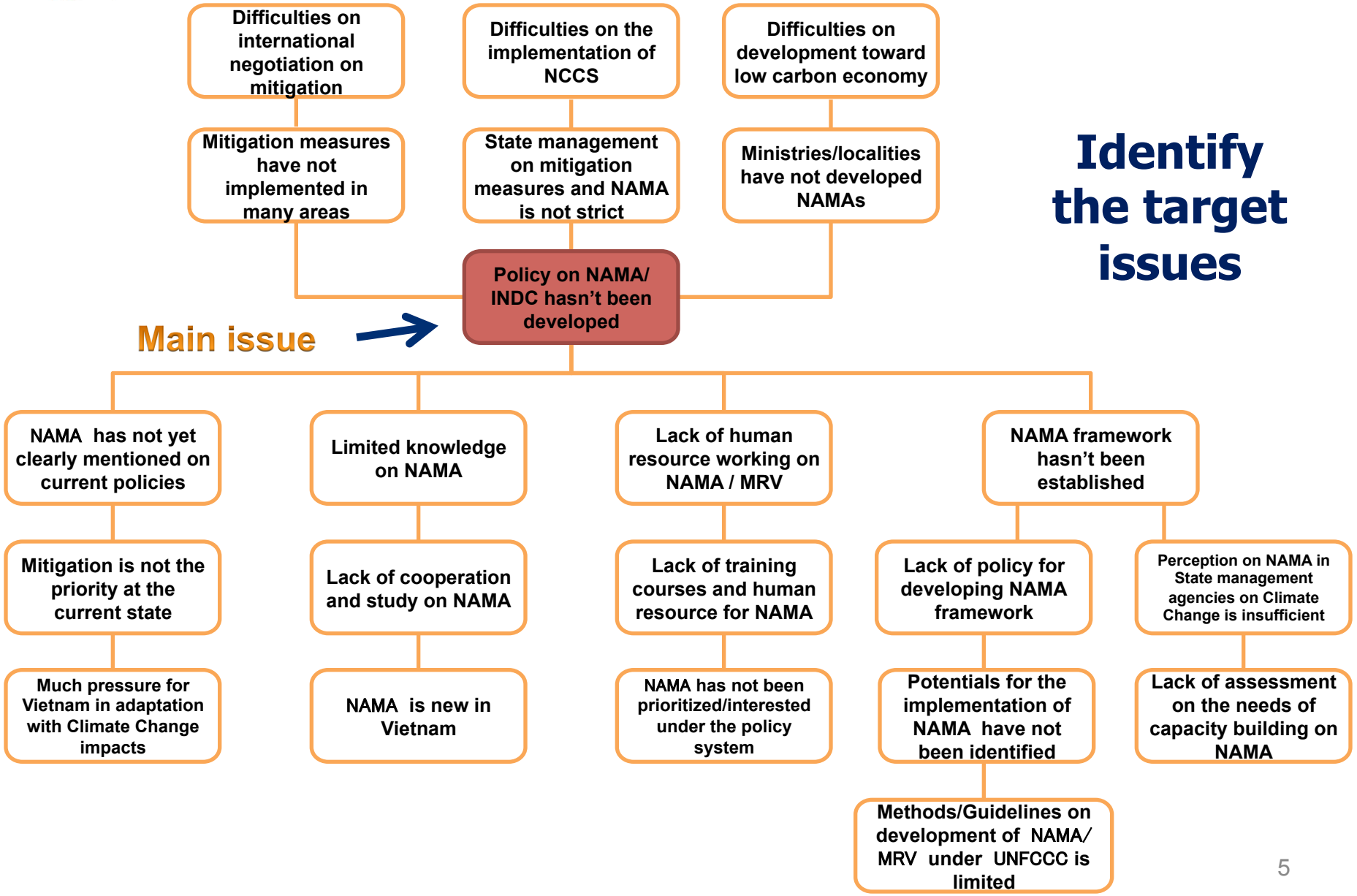


Development of NAMA (pre-2020)



Identify the objectives

Development of NAMA (pre-2020)



Identify the target issues

Development of INDC (post-2020)

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
- **Contribution (no support)**
  - By 2030, with only domestic resources: reduce by **8%** total GHG emissions compared to BAU, including:
  - Increase renewable energy to **4%** of the total electrical energy
  - Increase forest cover of 45%.
- **Contribution (with intl support)**
  - By 2030, with only domestic resources: reduce by **25%** total GHG emissions compared to BAU, including:
  - **30-35%** emission intensity per unit of GDP compared to 2010.
  - Increase renewable energy to **9%** of the total electrical energy

Development of INDC (post-2020)

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**
  - 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 (inttra and inter-ministerial guiding document, legally binding)
  - Law on Climate Change (being discussed)

Experience for development of INDC

Opportunities

Mitigation

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

Experience for development of INDC

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.

Experience for development of INDC

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.

- Process: open, inclusive and transparent
- Approach: top-down; bottom-up (academic research)

Conclusions

- Climate change is increasingly being considered as development issues;
- Responding to climate change is important for Vietnam and associated with socio-economic development;
- Adaptation and mitigation associated with the development and being given equal attention and priority;
- Opportunity to change to a new development model;
- High potential of mitigation in all economic sectors;
- Feasible to learn and apply international experiences and technologies;
- National sustainable development can be achieved with smart and effective response to climate change.

Thank you very much