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PREPARATION FOR INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS OF VIETNAM

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General Information

✓ Population in 2012: about 88.8 million

✓ GDP growth in 2012: 5.03%

✓ Climate: monsoon tropical

✓ 2010 GHG emission:2,8 tCO2/person



General Information

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- Signed on 11 June 1992
- Ratified on 16 November 1994.

Kyoto Protocol

- -Signed on 03 December 1998
- -Ratified on 25 September 2002.

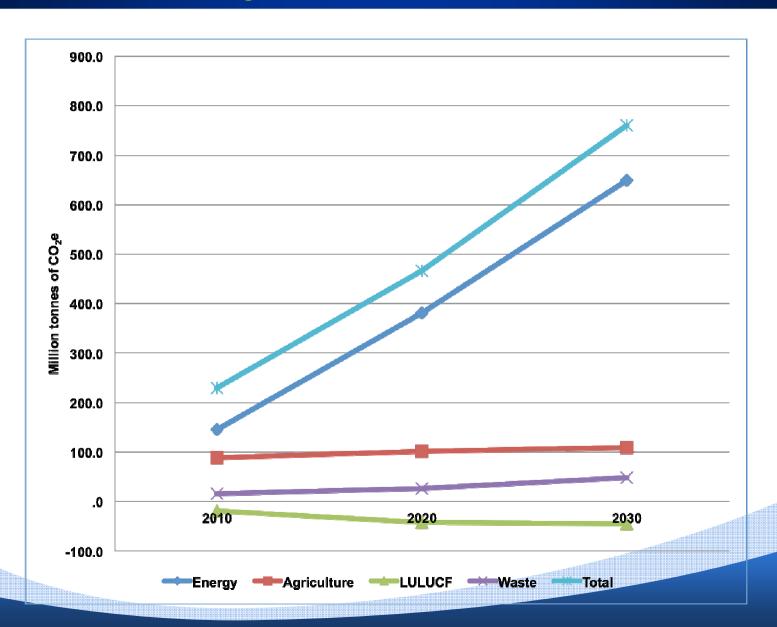


National GHG inventory for 2010

	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total	%
Energy	124,799	15,959	413	141,171	53.06
Industrial Processes	21,172	0	0	21,172	7.96
Agriculture	0	57,909	30,446	88,355	33.21
LULUCF	-20,346	1,012	117	-19,219	48
Waste	65	13,449	1,838	15,352	5.77
Total (not including LULUCF)	146,37	87,316	32,696	266,049	100
Total (including LULUCF)	125,689	88,328	32,814	246,831	17. 10

Source: Project "Capacity Building for National GHG Inventory in Viet Nam" funded by Jica, 2014

GHG Projection (2020 – 2030)



Institutional arrangement for Climate Change Activities

GOVERMENT Ministries: -MOF -MPI -MOFA **UNFCCC Secretariat MONRE** -MOST Related international National Steering Committee for -MARD organizations the UNFCCC & KP -MOIT -MOT -MOC -MIC -... Agencies under MONRE: -Environment Administrarion Research Institutes, -Institute of Meteorogy **DMHCC** Universities, NGOs Hydrology and Climate Change -Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment Working Group -Department of International -National GHG INventory Cooperation -Respond to climate change -Department of Science and -Technology. Finance and Capacity Technology Building -Others

Preperation of iNDC of Viet Nam

- iNDC: voluntary contributions of developing countries.
- Viet Nam is starting to prepare iNDC report.
- Department of Metorology Hydrology and Climate Change (DMHCC), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the national focal point in preparing iNDC with the cooperation with MPI, MOF, MOIT, MARD, MOT, MOC.
- Some donnors (UNDP, GIZ) support Viet Nam in preparing iNDC
- NS for UNFCCC &KP will submit iNDC to GOV. for approval



Advantages

- ✓ International: (i) COP Decision on iNDC and (ii) supports from developed partnerships.
- ✓ National: orientation of low carbon economy; existence of some Laws; strategies, policies forward to this objective:
 - ✓ Resolution No. 24/NQ-TU;
 - ✓ Law on Environment Protection (No. 55/2014/QH13, 23 June 2014)
 - ✓ National Strategy on Climate Change;
 - ✓ National Green Growth Strategy;
 - ✓ Plan No. 1775 (management of GHG and carbon credit trading to the world market).
- → To be important bases for preparing iNDCs

BA MỤC TIỀU VÀ MƯỚI ĐỊNH HƯỚNG CỦA TĂNG TRƯỚNG XANH THÍCH ƯNG VỚ: BIỆN DÒI KHÍ HAU & ĐỰC LẬP NĂNG LƯỢNG TÂNG TRƯỚNG MỚI CÂI THIỆN CHÁT LƯỚNG SỐNG & NĂNG CAO VỊ THẾ TRÊN TRƯỚNG QUỐC TẾ Giảm thiểu niêu quả việc Phát triển các công nghệ Phát triển các thánh phố

"Xanh hoá" các ngành

công nghiệp hiện thời và

thúc đẩy các ngặnh công

Thúc đẩy cấu trúc công

Thiết kế và xây dựng cơ

sở chính sách cho kinh tế

nghiệp xanh

nghiệp tiến bộ

phát thải các khí nhà kính

Giảm sử dụng các nhiên

cường độc lập năng lượng

liệu hoá thạch và tăng

Cùng cổ năng lực thích.

ong với biển đổi khí hàu

xanh, xây dựng cơ sở hạ tầng giao thông xanh, cải

thiên quản lý tái nguyên

Đưa cách mang xanh vào

Trở thành một hình mẫu lãnh đạo tăng trưởng xanh của

cuộc sống thường ngày

cong dòng quốc tế

Advantages

	Period	GHG emission reduction target
Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW	To 2020 (Base year: 2005)	Reduce GHG emission/GDP: 8 - 10%
	2011 – 2020 (Base year: 2010)	 Reduce GHG emission intensity: 8 - 10% Energy consumption: reduce 10%-20% in comparision with BAU
National Green Growth Strategy	To 2030 (Base year: 2010)	 - Reduce GHG emission at least 1.5 - 2%/year; - Energy consumption: reduce 20% - 30% in comparision with BAU
	To 2050 (Base year: 2010)	Reduce GHG emission 1.5 - 2%/year;
Plan 1775 on management of GHG emission; management of carbon trading to the world market	To 2020 (Base year: 2005)	 Energy and Transportation: reduce 8%; Agriculture: reduce 20%; LULUCF: increase removal 20%; Waste: reduce 5%.
Decision No. 3119/QĐ-BNN-KHCN	To: 2020	Reduce 20% GHG in agriculture (18.87 mil. tonnes of CO_2e); cultivation (reduce 5.72 mil. tonnes of CO_2e), husbandry (6.3 mil. tonnes of CO_2e), aquaculture (3 mil. tonnes of CO_2e), irrigation (0.17 mil. tonnes of CO_2e), rural areas and rural career (4.78 mil. tonnes of CO_2e).

Advantages

- ✓ Implemented national GHG inventory for 1994, 2000, 2005 & 2010;
- ✓ Experiences in preparing National Communications and Biennial Update Report (BUR);
- ✓ Lession learns from CDM management;
- ✓ Piloting NAMA and JCM;
- ✓ BUR1 is being developed
- ✓ Kick off Workshop for iNDC (18 Aug. 2014)



Kick of Workshop for iNDCs



Kick of Workshop for iNDCs



Disadvantage and challenges

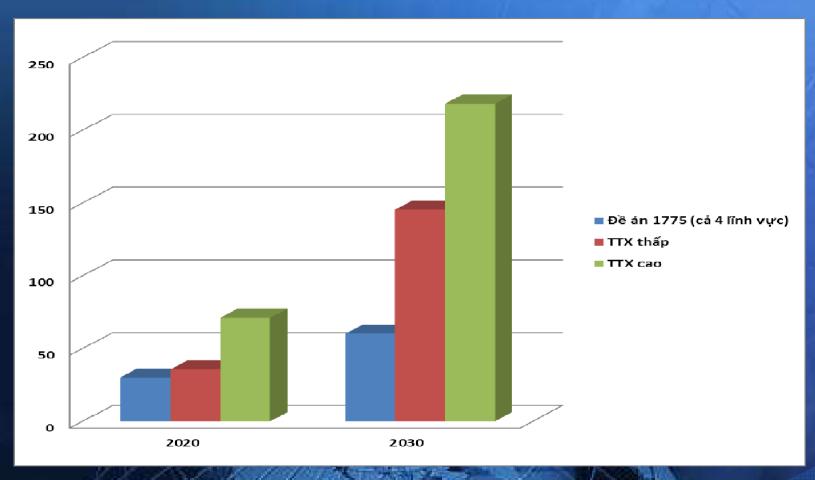
International:

- ✓ Differences on iNDC (form, content);
- ✓ Lack of guidances;
- ✓ The MRV for iNDCs has not been formed.
- ✓ Short time for preparing (before May 2015).

National:

- ✓ Existence of different GHG emission reduction objectives;
- ✓ Limmited resources for research and assesment;
- ✓ Cooperation between line Ministries and sectoral agencies needs to be strengthened;
- ✓ Bottom-up VS Top-down
- ✓ Short time for preparing iNDC:
- ✓ Needs of financial and capacity building supports

GGS vs Plan 1775 Targets



GHG emission reduction targets to 2020 based on different base years.
 (GGS: 2010 while 1775 Plan: 2005)

LAW ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Chapter IV
 Respond to climate change
 Article 48. Item 2

Government stipulates road map, proceduce to take part in global GHG mitigation activities that appropriate with socio-economic circumstances and international treaties that Viet Nam is one of members.

Decision No. 1338/QĐ-TTg, 11/8/2014

MONRE is assigned as a focal agency to darft Decree on road map and procedure to take part in global GHG mitigation activities.







Planned contents of iNDC of Viet Nam

1) GHG mitigation:

- GHG mitigation objectives for the period post-2020, including national efforts and international supports.
- Sectors: Energy, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste

2) Climate change adaptation:

- Measures and costs for adaptation, including national efforts and international supports.
- Sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Water Resources, Costal Zone

3) Capacity Building:

- National Communications and BURs for UNFCCC
- GHG inventories
- MRV Systems

Planned contents of iNDC of Viet Nam

4) REDD+:

- ✓ Viet Nam is one of leading countries in REDD activities;
- ✓ Has potential for enhancing existing C sinks
- ✓ Consider contributions from REDD for iNDCs;



NEXT STEPS for iNDCs

- MONRE leads and cooperates with related ministries, agencies.
- Develop iNDC report of Viet Nam to the GOV. for consideration
- Establish a working groups (including technical consultants) for developing the report.
- Implementation:
 - Collect data and information; research and analysis by each sectors. (8-10/2014)
 - Consultation Workshops, reports. (11/2014-2/2015)
 - Report to National Steering Committee on Climate Change about iNDC study (2/2015)
 - Submit iNDC report to the GOV. (3/2015)
 - iNDC of Viet Nam approved by GOV. (4/2015)
 - Submit to UNFCCC: 5/2015.

Conclusion

- iNDCs Intended Nationally Determined Contributions contribute to international efforts for 2° C target
- New concept, the understanding and application are not uniform, lack of consistent regulations.
- Developing countries: depend on their circumstances and capabillities, not only GHG mitigation but also climate change adaptation, capacity building, etc.
- Viet Nam is developing a roadmap for iNDCs. MONRE is taking the lead and cooperating with related Ministries, agencies with supports from international organizations.





THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION