

VIETNAM

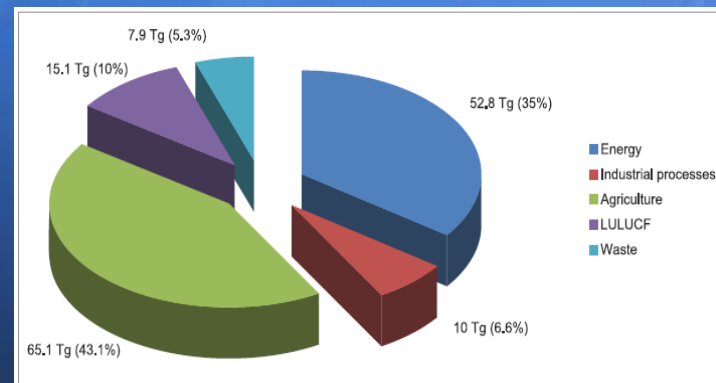
Presentation to
Workshop on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
Submitted by Developing Country Parties

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Vietnam's view on CC Mitigation

- 1) Impacted by CC, vulnerable to SLR;
- 2) Vietnam considers response to CC is vital;
- 3) Responding to CC in Vietnam must be associated with sustainable development, towards a low carbon economy.



Emissions in 2000: 151 Mil Tons

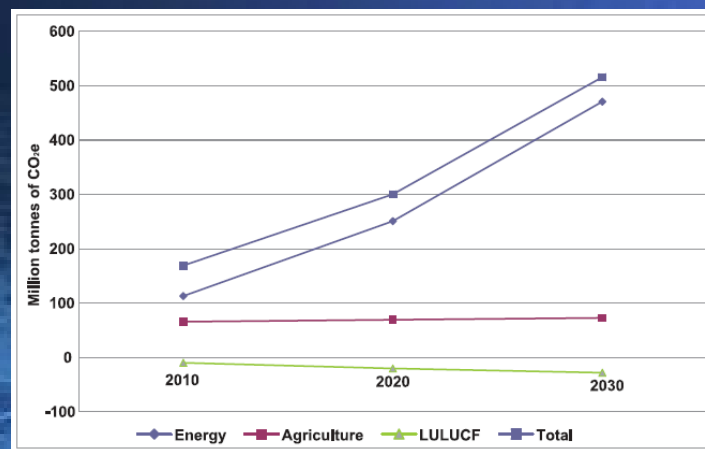
GHG Inventory and Projection

1) Viet Nam is a low per capita emitters:

- In 2000: 1.94 tons CO₂e.
- In 2030: 4.9 tons in BAU scenario.

2) Total emissions:

- In 2000: 151 mil tons CO₂e.
- In 2030: 516 mil tons in BAU scenario.



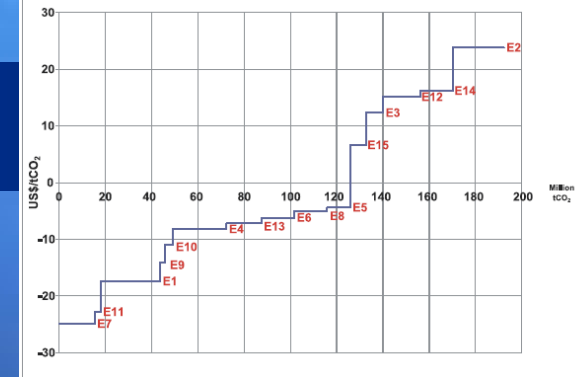
Projection: 169, 300, and 516 Mil tons in 2010, 2020, and 2030

Potential NAMAs for Vietnam

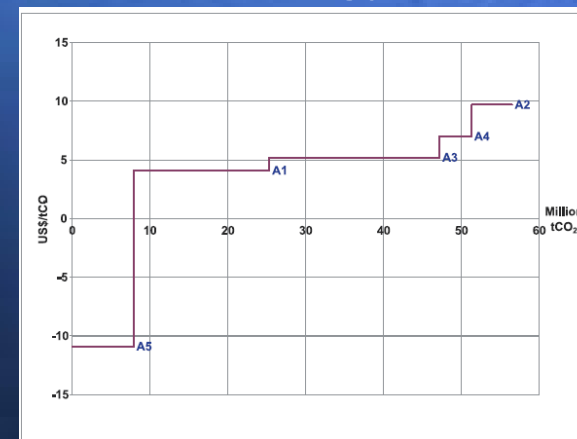
- 28 mitigation options are identified (15 in energy; 5 in agriculture; 8 in LULUCF).
- Total GHG mitigation: 3,270 mil tons, (energy: 192; Agriculture 56.5; LULUCF: 3,022)

Difficulties

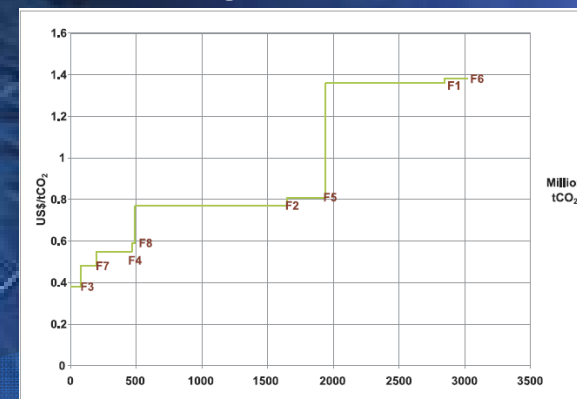
- Lack of common criteria for NAMA;
- International support;
- MRV: Guidelines from UNFCCC not in place; new domestic regulations need to be in place to ensure MRV process.
 - Unilateral NAMA;
 - Supported NAMA;
 - International support;
 - Bilateral;
 - Mixture of Gov budget and donor support.



Energy



Agriculture



LULUCF

Support Needs

Vietnam is developing National Climate Change Strategy, and National Green Growth Strategy.

- Technological and institutional capacity building;
- Technological support for preparing and implementing NAMA;
- Facilitate development of National MRV system consistent with international guidelines;
- Financial support to implement NAMA.



Kung quanh: Rừng sau khai thác