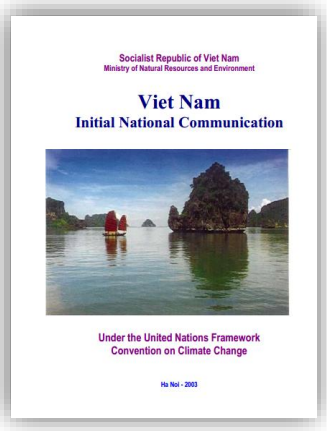
FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS – VIET NAM

Bonn, 19 June 2019

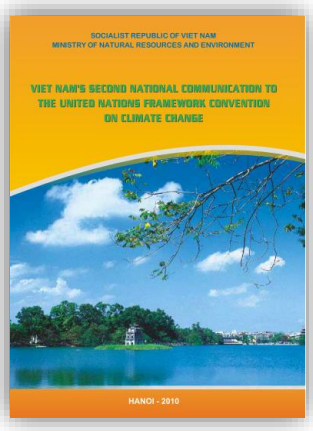
Part I: Summary of BUR and recent development

Background

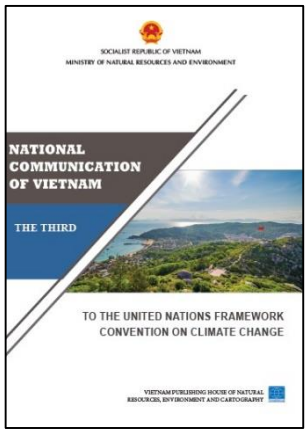
Viet Nam's NCs/BURs



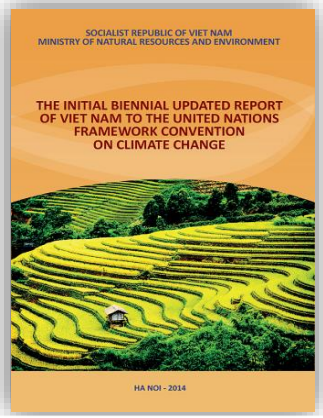
NC1 (Dec 2003)



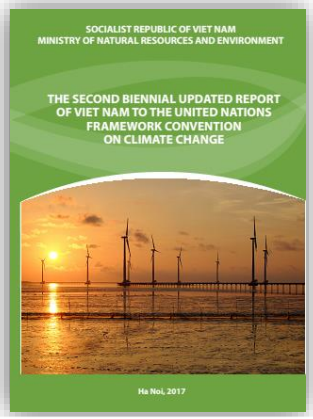
NC2 (Dec 2010)



NC3 (Feb 2019)



BUR1 (Dec 2014)



BUR2 (Nov 2017)

BUR3
(in preparation and
completed in 2020)

Main contents of Viet Nam ‘s BUR2

- Chapter 1: National Circumstances
- Chapter 2: The 2013 National Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- Chapter 3: Mitigation Actions
- Chapter 4: Mesurement, Reporting and Verification System
- Chapter 5: Needs for Finance, Technology, Capacity Building and Support Received
- Annex 1: Energy Sector Report for the 2013 National GHG Inventory
- Annex 2. Industrial Processes Sector Report for the 2013 National GHG Inventory
- Annex 3. Waste Sector Report for the 2013 National GHG Inventory
- Annex 4. Agriculture Sector Report for the 2013 National GHG Inventory
- Annex 5. LULUCF Sector Report for the 2013 National GHG Inventor

National context

- National conditions
- Social, economic and environmental overview
- Some policies relating to climate change
- Viet Nam ‘s contribution to mitigation of global GHG emissions

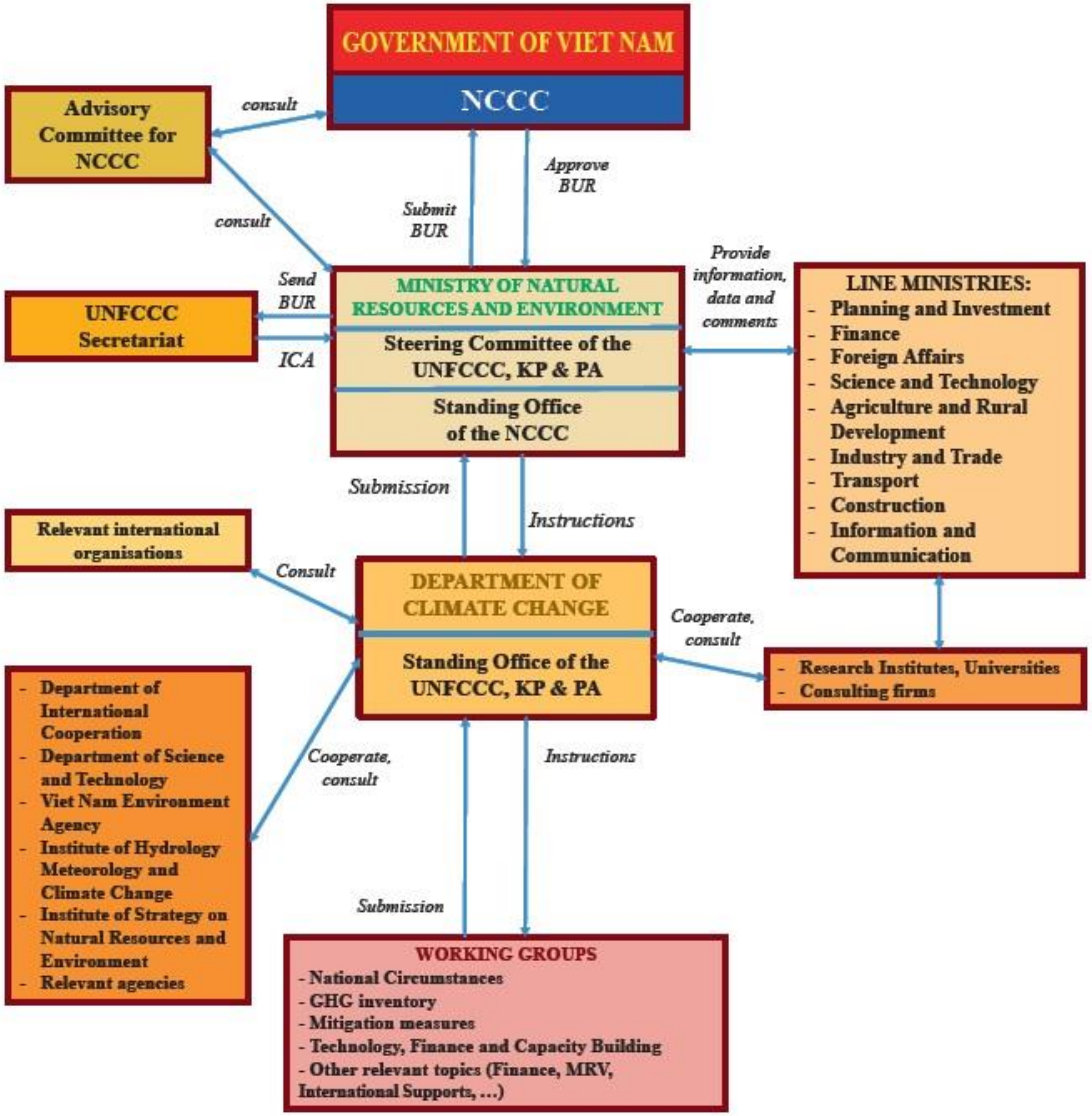
✓*Submitted INDC to UNFCCC dated 30/9/2015*

✓*GHGs emission reduction compared to BAU:*

8% unconditionally

25% conditionally

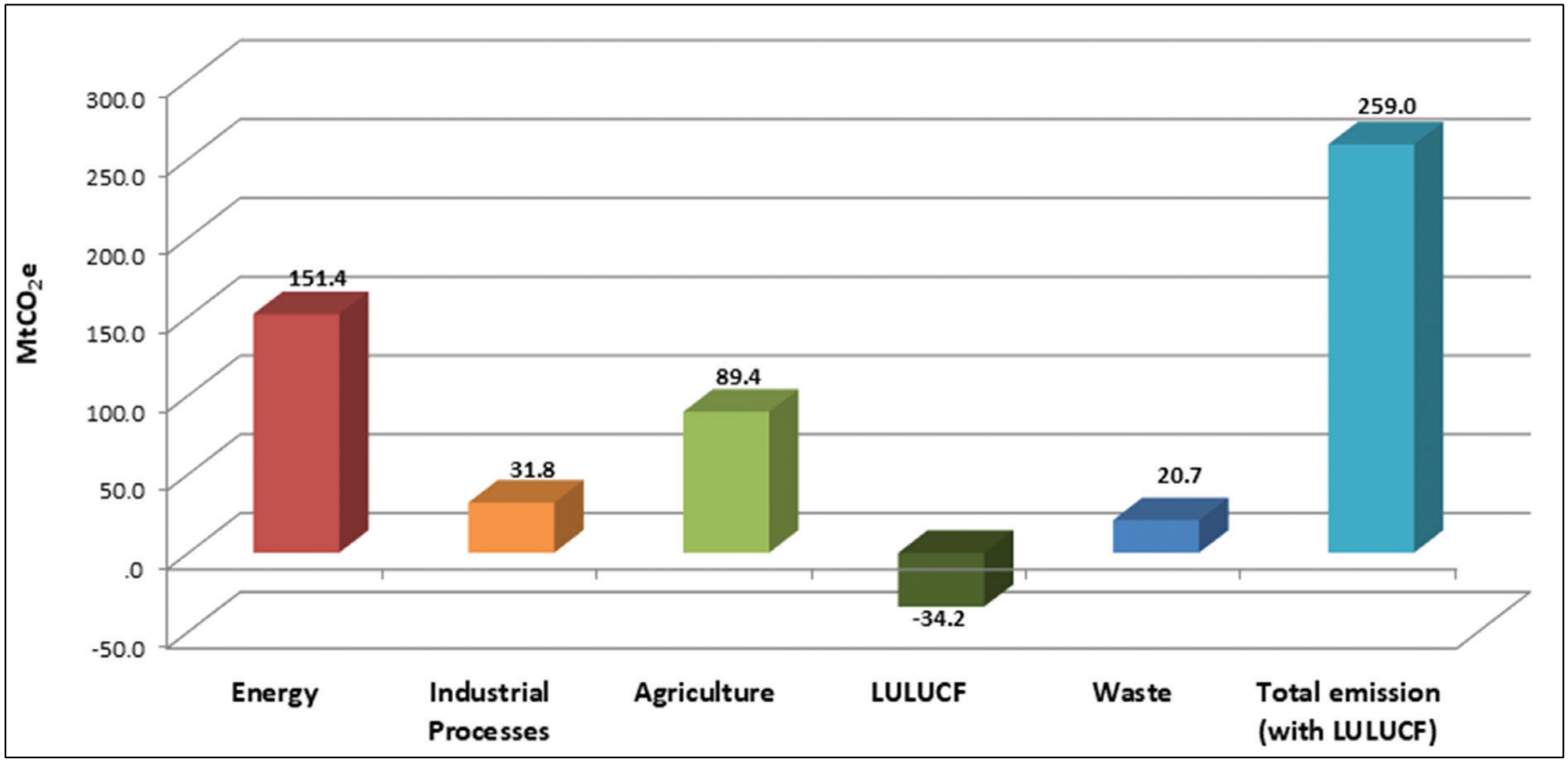
Institutional arrangement for Viet Nam's BUR2 development



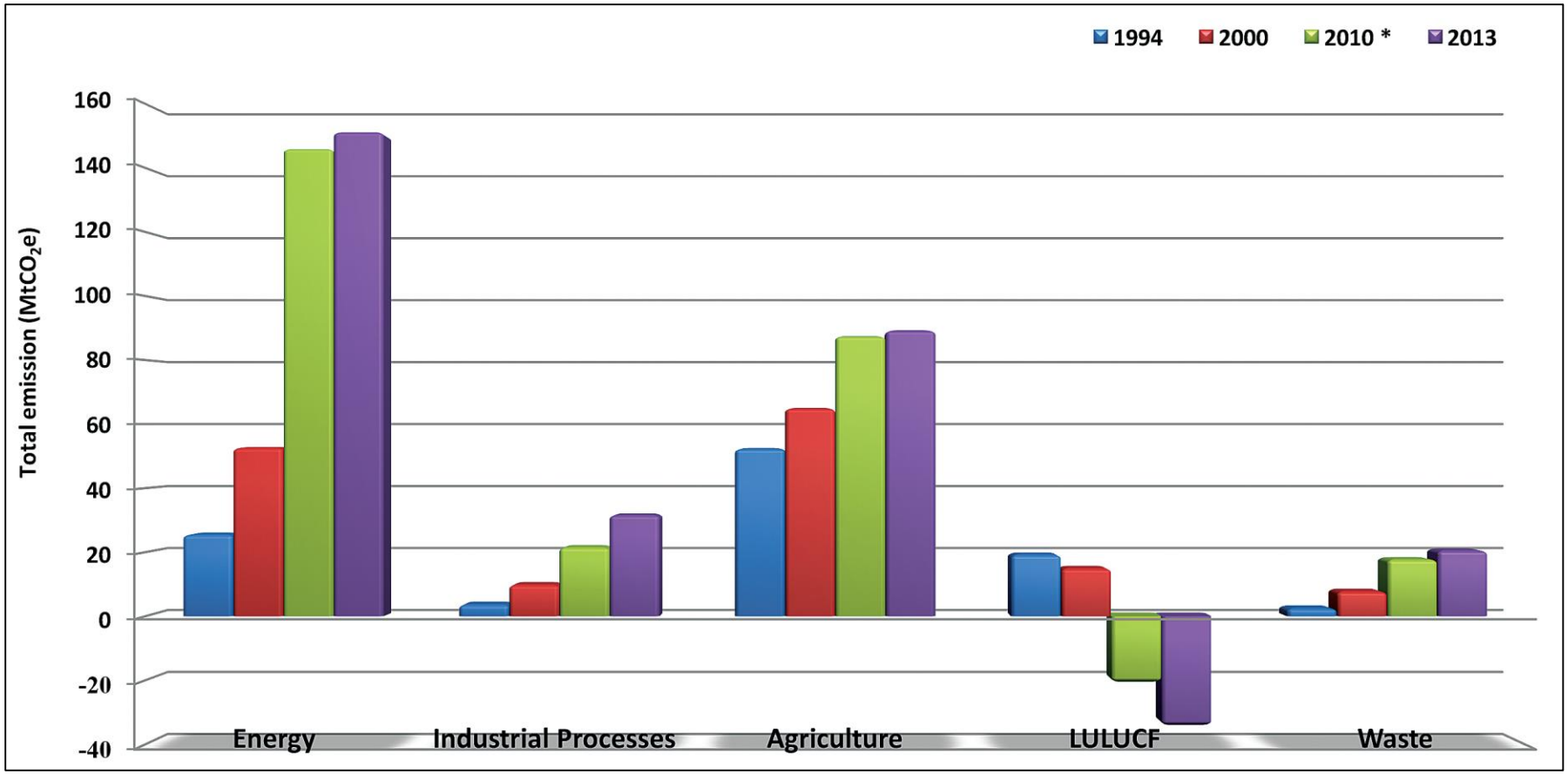
GHG inventory - Methodology and data sources

Sector	Method	Data sources		
		Activity data	EFs	Other parameters
Energy	Tier 1	Viet Nam Energy Statistics 2013	- IPCC default values for EFs - Country-specific value for coal mining	- IPCC default values - Country-specific calorific values
Industrial Processes	Tier 1	Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam 2014	IPCC default values for EFs	IPCC default values
Agriculture	Tier 1/ Tier 2	- Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam 2014 - Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture and Rural Development 2014	- IPCC default values for EFs - Country-specific value for rice cultivation and manure management	- IPCC default values - Country-specific for fraction of manure handled using ma-nure system
LULUCF	Tier 1/ Tier 2	- Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam 2014 - Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture and Rural Development 2014 - Land matrix from 2002 to 2012, Department of Remote Sensing, MONRE	IPCC default values for EFs	- IPCC default values - Results from studies
Waste	Tier 1/ Tier 2	- Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam 2014 - State of Environment Reports of 40 provinces/ cities	IPCC default values for EFs	- IPCC default values - Results from studies

GHG inventory – Total emission (2013)



GHG inventory – Trend of emissions/removals



Mitigation actions and effects

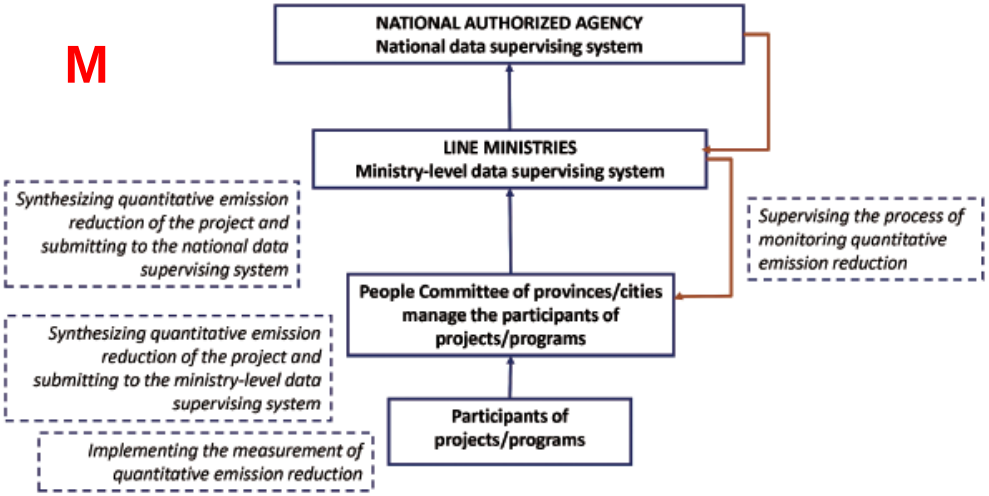
General policies and strategies	- National Climate Change Strategy - National Green Growth Strategy - National Target Program for Responding to Climate Change and Green Growth for the period of 2016-2020 - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Cross-sectoral mitigation actions	- Low carbon transition in energy efficiency project - Partnership for Market Readiness Project - Support program for wind power development in Viet Nam - Implementing GHG emission reduction initiatives in the chemical fertilizer industry in Viet Nam - Capacity-Building and Support for Development of GHG Emission Reduction Action Plan for Cement Production in Viet Nam - Low-Carbon Bus NAMA - Waste to Resources NAMA - NAMA on Biogas for on-site power generation for medium/large pig farms - Climate and livelihoods transformation through low-emission beef production in Viet Nam
Mitigation actions by sectors	- Energy - Construction and Industrial processes - Transport - Waste - Agriculture - Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

Market mechanisms (up to 31 March 2017)

CDM	➢ 255 registered CDM Projects ➢ 10 registered PoA ➢ 19,653,872 tCO_2e ➢ 17,793,032 CERs received
JCM	➢ Viet Nam-Japan Joint Committee has issued and approved 5 methodologies ➢ 4 registered projects with the GHG mitigation potential of about 14,469 tCO_2e by 2020
VCS	➢ 15 projects developed and registered ➢ Verified Carbon Units: 603,417 tCO_2e
GS	➢ 18 projects have been implemented ➢ 1,321,174 tCO_2e GS certificates

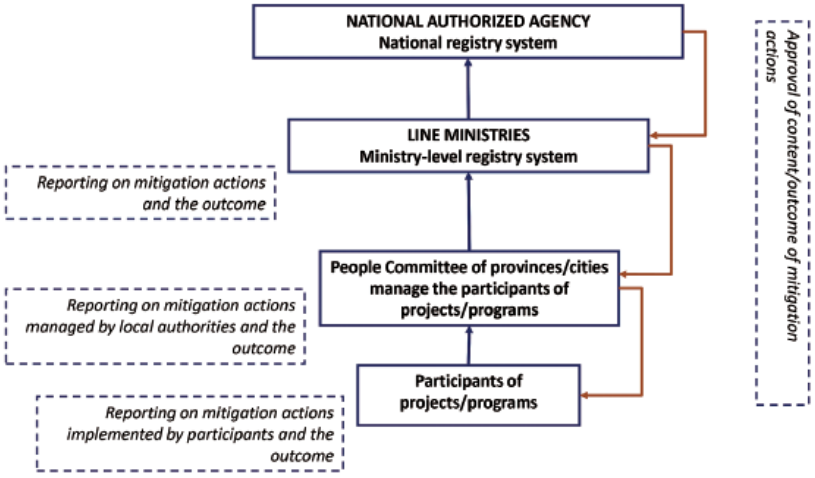
MRV

M



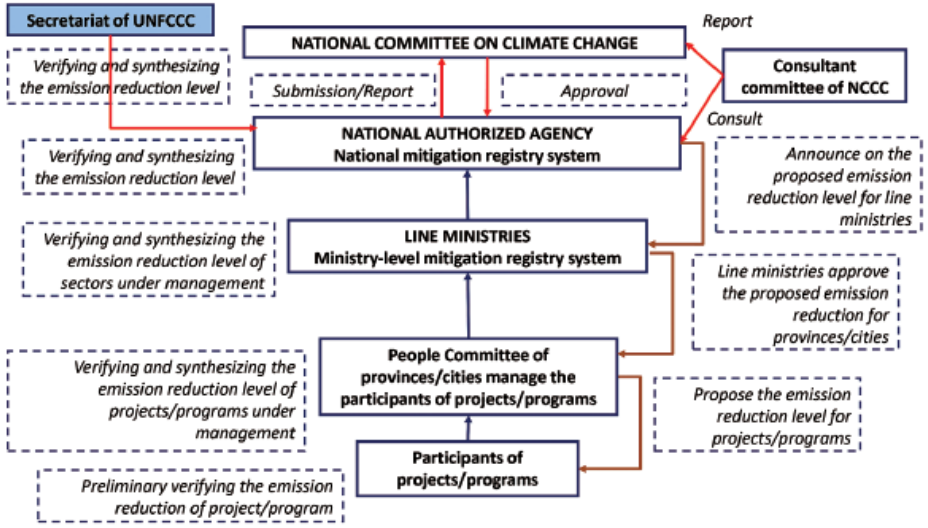
Proposal for implementation of measuring of quantitive GHG reduction

R



Proposal for reporting mitigation actions

V



Proposal for reporting/verification process on quantitive GHG reduction of the project

Obstacles and barriers

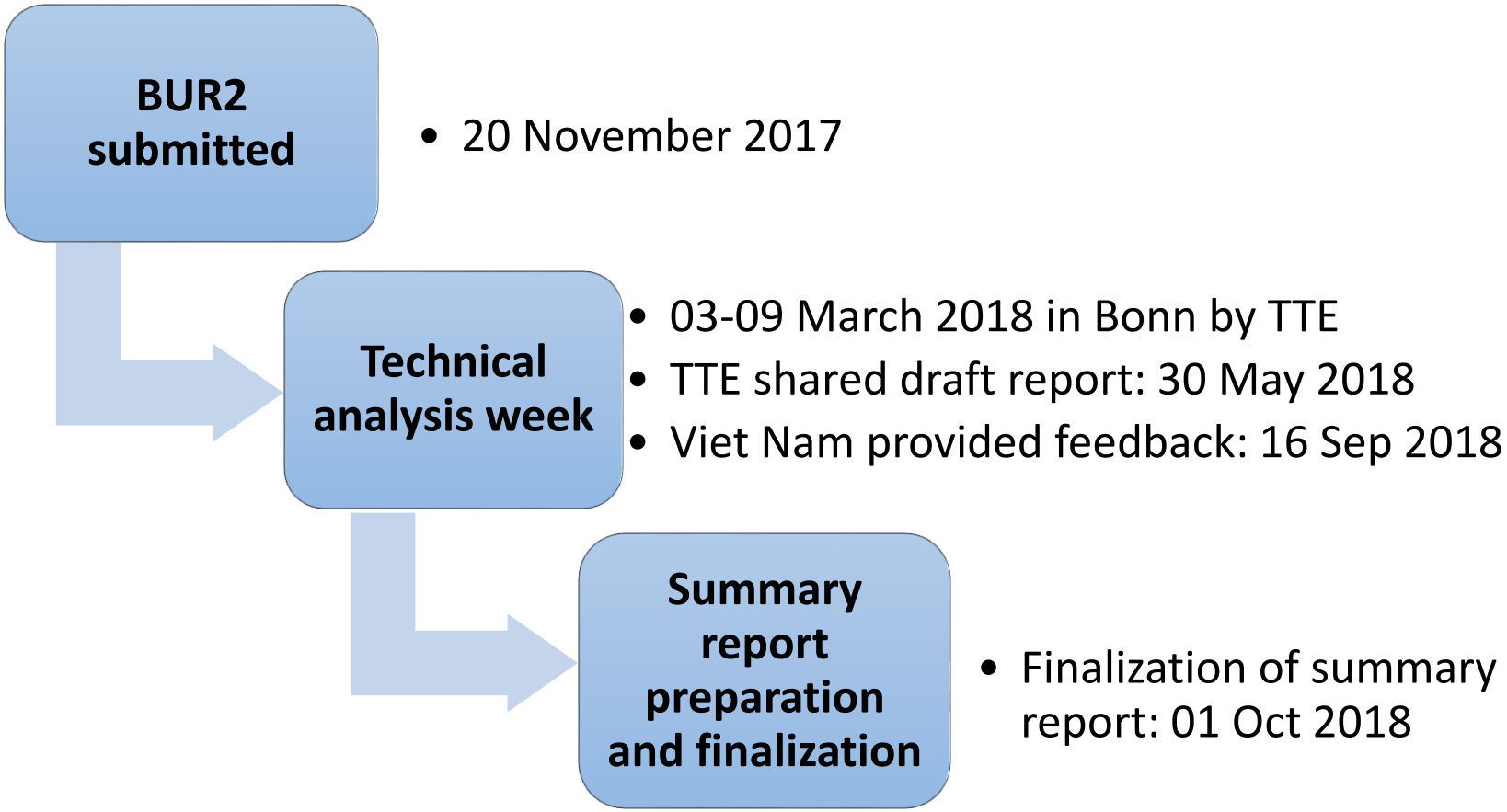
- Timely and sustainable funding
- Familiarity with reporting requirements
- Data collection and verification
- Human resources and capacity
- Coordination among relevant institutions

Support for development of Viet Nam's BUR2

Form of support	Activities	Time	Sources	Information on received support
Finance	Development of BUR2	2016 - 2018	GEF	Collecting and synthesizing information and activity data for GHG inventory, NAMA activities, national circumstance and etc., while developing BUR2
Capacity -building, technical suport	Technical support and 02 workshops	2016, 2017	Information Matters Project, GIZ BMUB	Providing technical guidelines for development of BUR2, technical support for reporting the mitigation actions and supports received
Capacity -building	02 technical workshops	2016, 2017	Australia, Singapore, GSP	- Enhancing capacity for implementation of ICA and development of BURs - Enhancing capacity on MRV issues

Part II: Experience and lessons learned in participating in the ICA process

Process overview



Preparing for the ICA process

Key features	- Identify team: technical lead, expert team - Have all relevant documentation - Technical clarification and identified capacity needs
Challenges	- Availability of relevant experts - Historical data check
Learning points	- Early response to questions - Sectoral experts to be well informed in advance - Coordination between relevant institutions/consultants to be strengthened
Feedback	Set up appropriate timeframe for technical questions for better preparation

Technical analysis

Key features	- Video-/Tele-conference or written exchange - Further technical clarification - Discuss identified capacity-building needs to address gaps in BUR - Two weeks to response to remaining questions and review capacity needs
Challenges	- Contact person might not be competent in all technical issues - Participation of all relevant experts
Learning points	Engage a team of experts in the video-/tele-conference

Enhancing transparency of reporting and areas for improvement

Institutional arrangement	Overall MRV system of GHG emissions and reductions
GHG inventory	- NIR was submitted in conjunction with BUR and made publicly available on UNFCCC website - Improvement of current GHG inventory database
Mitigation actions and their effects	- Plan to improve reparting on the linkages between mitigation acyions and overall climate policy - Contribute into poverty reduction, sustainable developemnt
Capacity building needs	- Technical capacity: collecting AD, determine impacts of mitigation, etc.; trainings, education programme - Implementation of PA

Questions/Answers – EU (3)

Questions	Answers
Vietnam has reported information on mitigation actions and their effects, including the NDC mitigation goal of reducing emissions by 8 per cent compared with 'business as usual' levels by 2030, which could be increased to 25 per cent if international support is received. Vietnam has quantified a BAU scenario (excluding emissions from industrial processes) with GHG emissions at 787,4 million tCO2e, which is more than 3 times the emissions in 2013. Given its progress in implementing mitigation measures, including the experience with Clean Development Mechanism as reported in the BUR2, does Vietnam see any opportunity in revising its BAU projection and aiming for steeper restrains in the growth of its greenhouse gas emissions?	Currently, Viet Nam's NDC is being revised and updated including the BAU.
Coal fired thermal power share has increased significantly in recent years as reported in the BUR2, and it's volume is projected to further increase extensively in Vietnam's baseline scenario. Has Vietnam adopted concrete plans on how to achieve the objectives contained in "VietNam's Renewable Energy Development Strategy up to 2030 with a vision to 2050", to diversify the fuel mix and increase the share of renewables to avoid carbon lock in?	In order to achieve the objectives set in the "VietNam's Renewable Energy Development Strategy up to 2030 with a vision to 2050", the Government issued some following important meachnisms/policies: - Adjustment of the electricity development plan for the 2011-2020 period with consideration to 2030 (Dicision No. 428 dated 18 march 2016 by the Government). A specific roadmap to decrease the coal power was set. - Mechanism to encourage the development of solar power (Decision No. 11 dated 11 April 2017 by the Government). - Mechanism to encourage the development of wind power (Decision No. 37 dated 29 June 2011 and adjustment at Decision No. 39 dated 10 September 2018 by the Government).

Questions/Answers – EU (3)

Question	Answer
Vietnam has outlined the steps on a proposed pathway to establishing an enhanced MRV system. The steps include establishing institutional arrangements, defining mitigation accounting standards, monitoring data collection responsibilities, defining reporting obligations, and defining verification approaches and roles. Could Vietnam share its experiences in establishing its MRV system? Was the implementation completed in 2018, as scheduled? Are there still challenges remaining and which are the steps taken to overcome them?	Because of the other priority and close link with the MRV task such as NDC review and update; develop the Decree on GHG emission roadmap and method, etc. the schedule of finishing the MRV establishment in 2018 has ben delayed. Vietnam government is now developing national, sectoral and project level MRV system which can be internationally recognized to facilitate the NDC tracking process as well as carbon market readiness in the near future. The enhanced MRV system being developed will be inline with guidance from UNFCCC. The MRV system will be completed in principles in 2019 with detailed guidelines expected to be issued by early 2020 to serve the need for line ministries and provinces to apply in consistent manner and to support the development of national database on the GHG emission reduction efforts. The challenges is the organizational and capacity building works for the MRV to function fully by 2020 which require budget for technical training and awareness raising. It is also important to engage private sector into the process as the government would outsource the MRV works at project level to the private sectors.

Questions/Answers - US (2)

Question	Answer
We also commend Viet Nam for using country-specific emissions factors for some it's largest agricultural sources such as rice and manure management. Does Viet Nam have plans to develop country-specific factors or apply higher Tier methods (Tier 2) for other agricultural categories, listed as key categories on page 23 of the BUR2, such as enteric fermentation for cattle and buffalo?	Viet Nam will apply the 2006 IPCC Guideline for the next inventories. We plan: - Develop some country EFs for the agriculture sector, LULUCF. - Carry out statistical investigation for the detailed activity data for the cattle (by age; average weight, working hour, milk production, fat rate in milk, etc.) to apply the tier 2.

Questions/Answers - US (2)

Question	Answer
We commend Viet Nam for including, in Table 2.19 on page 41 of the BUR2, recalculations for the 2010 GHG Inventory. It is noted in the TASR for BUR2 that Viet Nam plans to improve the ability to provide a consistent time series back to years reported in previous NCs, particularly 1994 and 2000. a. Can Viet Nam elaborate more on experience and lesson's learned in recalculating these years of the time-series for the next inventory cycle? Are there additional capacity-building needs related to this work? b. As a related question to the historical time-series, Table 2.16 (page 38 of BUR2) shows a very significant fluctuation in the annual CO2 LULUCF estimates ranging from an emission of 15.22 MtCO2e in 1994 to a sink of 34.36 MtCO2e in 2013. Can Viet Nam provide some insight into why the annual fluxvaried so widely across the 1994 to 2013 time period?. c. As part of Viet Nam's planned improvements on recalculations and providing a consistent time-series, does Viet Nam anticipate these improvements resulting in revised estimates for 1994 and 2000?	Viet Nam carried out the national inventory for following base years 1994 (NC1), 2000 (NC2), 2010 (BUR1), 2013 (BUR2), 2014 (NC3). Recalculation aims to ensure the consistency of the inventories. Beside the recalculation of the the GHG inventory for the base year 2010, the recalculation of the base year 2000 was also carried out under the development of the NC3. The recalculation of the 1994 has not been carried out yet. We plan to carried out the national GHG inventories for the base years 2016 and 2020 for the BUR3 and NC4, respectively. If the budget is enough arranged, the recalculation of the previous base years will be carried out for the consistency of the inventories. Beside the budget under the the development of NC/BUR, it is necessary to have additional support. Some insight into why the annual fluxvaried so widely across the 1994 to 2013 time period are as follows: - Methodology: The 1994 and 2000 inventories were applied the revised 1996 IPCC Guideline. The 2010, 2013 inventories were applied the GPG 2003 Guideline. The categories of two versions is different. - Change in forest area: the forest area of 1994 was 11 million ha and increase to 14 million ha in 2013. - Update related biomass expansion parameters that were more suitable with the national circumstances. - Use the satellite data for the national GHG inventory for the base year 2013. The recaculation of the base year 2000 was also carried out under the development of the NC3. The recalculation of the 1994 has not been carried out yet. If the budget is enoughly arranged, the recalculation of the previous base years will be carried out for the consistency of the inventories.

Questions/Answers - Germany (3)

Question	Answer
Vietnam has performed a key category analysis as shown in Table 2.4 in the BUR following a level assessment. Has Vietnam plans to enhance the information presented in the KCA by conducting trend in addition to the level assessment? In addition, the country has developed country-specific emission factors for some of the key categories, including rice cultivation, manure management and fugitive emissions from underground coal mining. What were the reason for the developing country-specific EFs fugitive emissions from coal mining (which represents 0,5% of the country's emissions) as compared to other sources of fugitive emissions, such as oil and natural gas which contribute to total emissions with larger shares and are there plans to develop country-specific EFs for those sources as well?	The Key Source Analysis aims to identify the main GHG sources/sinks as well as facilitate the development of the mitigation in the potential sectors. Viet Nam plans to carry out the KCA by conducting trend for the next inventories in order to be ready for the development of the BTR in the future. The country EF of the fugitive emissions from coal mining is the availabe EF that were developed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) before. The development/application of country EFs of the other sub-sectors such as oil and natural gas which contribute to total emissions with larger shares will be carried out based on the researches of related agencies under the MOIT.

Questions/Answers - Germany (3)

Question	Answer
What are the lessons from Vietnam in developing country-specific EFs? What are constraints in Vietnam to shift to higher tiers in some of the other more relevant key categories, such as Electricity and Heat Production or Cement Production? Emission trends are shown under chapter 2.6. of the second BUR. Vietnam provides data for the GHG inventory years 1994, 2000, 2010 and 2013. Can Vietnam provide more information on how the time series were produced, i.e. have consistent methods been used for the estimate of emissions throughout all years of the time series? Is Vietnam aiming to expand the time series to incorporate further years? Emissions from international aviation bunker and from marine bunker fuels have not been estimated for the GHG inventory 2013. Can Vietnam provide information on constraints related to the provision of this information?	- Based on the results of the KCA, it is necessary to meke plan of the development of the country Efs for the main GHG sources/sinks. Arrange the time, human and financial sources. - The financial sources for the collection of the detailed activity data have been limited. - Viet Nam is planning to carry out the GHG inventories by time series to facilitate the preparation of the BTR. It is planned to inventory for the even years from 2020. - There were not enough statistic of the international aviation bunker and from marine bunker fuels activity data for the base year 2013. It is one of imprment of the next inventories.

Questions/Answers - Germany (3)

Question	Answer
What are the lessons from Vietnam in developing country-specific EFs? What are constraints in Vietnam to shift to higher tiers in some of the other more relevant key categories, such as Electricity and Heat Production or Cement Production? Emission trends are shown under chapter 2.6. of the second BUR. Vietnam provides data for the GHG inventory years 1994, 2000, 2010 and 2013. Can Vietnam provide more information on how the time series were produced, i.e. have consistent methods been used for the estimate of emissions throughout all years of the time series? Is Vietnam aiming to expand the time series to incorporate further years? Emissions from international aviation bunker and from marine bunker fuels have not been estimated for the GHG inventory 2013. Can Vietnam provide information on constraints related to the provision of this information?	- Based on the results of the KCA, it is necessary to meke plan of the development of the country Efs for the main GHG sources/sinks. Arrange the time, human and financial sources. - The financial sources for the collection of the detailed activity data have been limited. - Viet Nam is planning to carry out the GHG inventories by time series to facilitate the preparation of the BTR. It is planned to inventory for the even years from 2020. - There were not enough statistic of the international aviation bunker and from marine bunker fuels activity data for the base year 2013. It is one of imprment of the next inventories.

Questions/Answers - Germany (3)

Question	Answer
1. Vietnam provides detailed information on policies and strategies related to mitigation, cross-sectoral mitigation actions, NAMAs and additional key sectoral policies. Germany commends Vietnam for the clarity of the information provided on the measures described in its second BUR. Vietnam mentions that the NDC outlines 45 GHG mitigation actions. Can Vietnam provide information on whether these are the actions described in the second BUR? 2. Vietnam has provided information on sectoral mitigation actions in the waste sector. For most actions in this sector, quantitative information or emission reduction estimates could not be found. What is the progress of implementation of measures in the sector and what are the expected outcomes for those measure were no information was available? Are there any related capacity constraints specific to monitor progress of implementation of mitigation actions in the waste sector? 3. In the technical analysis report of Vietnam's Second BUR it is note d that domestic MRV arrangements are being currently setup which will lead to an enhanced MRV system, as mandated in its Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement. Implementation was scheduled to be completed within 2018. Could Vietnam provide an update on the process? 4. Are there plans to further enhance reporting information on mitigation actions such as contribution to achieving the broader mitigation policy target, as outlined in the technical analysis report?	1. The mitigation activities provided in the BUR2 are the implementing activities. 45 mitigation options in the INDC were not detailed provided in the BUR2. Some of 45 options have been chosen for the updated NDC. 2. The mitigation actions in the waste sector in BUR2 included the information on measures and expected outcomes that were mentioned in the "Partnership for Market Readiness Project" at page 47-48 and "Waste to Resources NAMA" at page 58-59. The quantitative of this NAMA is to reduce the GHG emission by 71% compared to the BAU (equivalent to 41.4 MtCO2e) in the field solid waste by 2030. 3. Because of the other priority and close link with the MRV task such as NDC review and update; develop the Decree on GHG emission roadmap and method, etc. the schedule of finishing the MRV establishment in 2018 has ben delayed. Vietnam government is now developing national, sectoral and project level MRV system which can be internationally recognized to facilitate the NDC tracking process as well as carbon market readiness in the near future. The MRV system will be completed in principles in 2019 with detailed guidelines expected to be issued by early 2020 to serve the need for line ministries and provinces to apply in consistent manner and to support the development of national database on the GHG emission reduction efforts. The enhanced MRV system being developed will be inline with guidance from UNFCCC.

Questions/Answers - Germany (3)

Question	Answer
4. Are there plans to further enhance reporting information on mitigation actions such as contribution to achieving the broader mitigation policy target, as outlined in the technical analysis report?	- Review and update NDC including BAU. - Capacity building the GHG inventory including the time series conduction, tracking progess toward NDC as required by the COP24. - Complete the development of the Decree on GHG emission roadmap and method including the reporting requirements. - Trainings on mitigation reporting for the next BUR/BTR.
Germany commends Vietnam for the considerable improvement compared to BUR 1. Institutional arrangements: Vietnam provides an overview of its institutional arrangements for the development of the Second BUR in Figure 1.1. that shows that cooperation was in place with consulting firms and research institutes/universities to develop the BUR. Could Vietnam provide more information on the role of consulting firms in the development of the second BUR? What was the role of research institutes and universities in its development?	Viet Nam plans to maintain the sustainable institutional arrangement for developing NCs/BURs in the country. The role of consulting firms, research institutes, universities was as follows: + provide related technical consultations on GHG inventory, mitigation, MRV, etc. + consult the related contents of the BUR. + nominate experts to the BUR working group.

Questions/Answers - Canada (2)

Question	Answer
1. What are the key lessons learned from Viet Nam's experience in tracking support received? 2. How will these lessons help improve reporting going forward?	1. - Data need to be collected and updated in a regular and continuous basis from both the Development Partners (DPs) and the related line ministries/government agencies. - The collected data from different sources may need to be systematically aligned and cross-checked to avoid double-counting. - A centralized and functional data collection and management system (database/portal) on support received (in particular) and other climate change-related data (in general) is needed. - Regular exchange and coordination meetings among the active DPs supporting climate change activities in Viet Nam, as well as with the key line ministries (MONRE, MPI, MARD, MOIT) are important for data sharing, regular update and checking. - One of the challenges in tracking support received is clear quantification and distinction between climate-related support (mitigation and adaptation). - Data on support received were mostly collected from projects at national and sector levels. 2. - Institutionalization of data collection processes: More legal support (e.g. in the form of Decree or Circular) and awareness raising for officials on the importance of climate reporting are needed to improve data collection and sharing across sectors and ministries. - It's important to create a centralized and unified digital system for data collection and management on support received and climate finance in Viet Nam which could facilitate the sustainable data collection/input as well as the regular update and checking by the data providers. - Network of active DPs supporting climate change in Viet Nam should be supported and coordinated well through regular communication and meetings. - A common but simplified template (usually in tabular format) for data collection may need to be agreed by stakeholders to get sufficient information with enough details for processing and reporting. - To facilitate the data collection from various line ministries, a focal person from each ministry may need to be assigned.

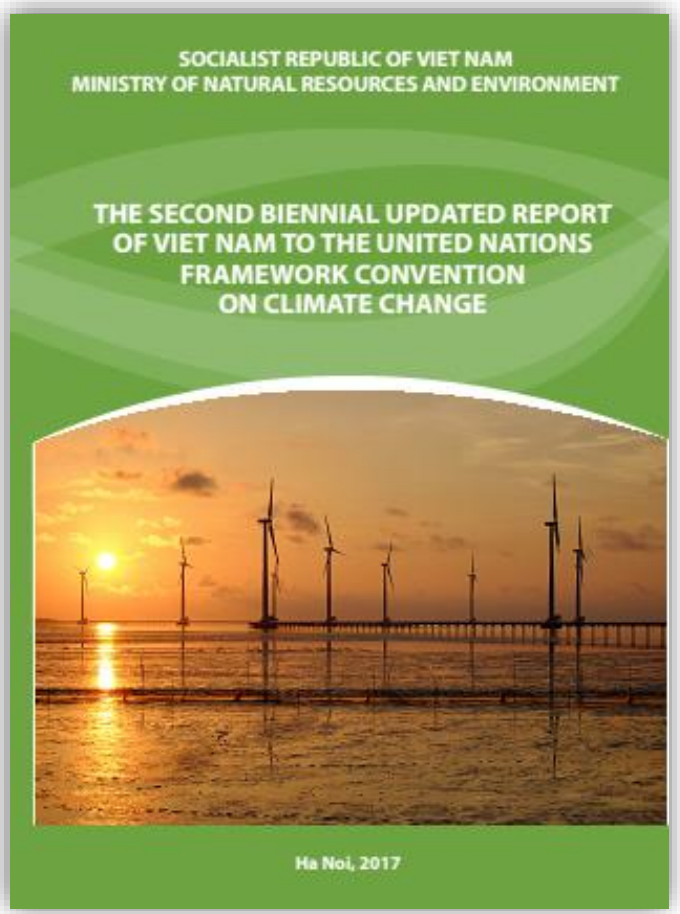
Questions/Answers - Canada (1)

Question	Answer
1. What are the key lessons learned from Viet Nam's experience in tracking support received? 2. How will these lessons help improve reporting going forward?	1. - Data need to be collected and updated in a regular and continuous basis from both the Development Partners (DPs) and the related line ministries/government agencies. - The collected data from different sources may need to be systematically aligned and cross-checked to avoid double-counting. - A centralized and functional data collection and management system (database/portal) on support received (in particular) and other climate change-related data (in general) is needed. - Regular exchange and coordination meetings among the active DPs supporting climate change activities in Viet Nam, as well as with the key line ministries (MONRE, MPI, MARD, MOIT) are important for data sharing, regular update and checking. - One of the challenges in tracking support received is clear quantification and distinction between climate-related support (mitigation and adaptation). - Data on support received were mostly collected from projects at national and sector levels. 2. - Institutionalization of data collection processes: More legal support (e.g. in the form of Decree or Circular) and awareness raising for officials on the importance of climate reporting are needed to improve data collection and sharing across sectors and ministries. - It's important to create a centralized and unified digital system for data collection and management on support received and climate finance in Viet Nam which could facilitate the sustainable data collection/input as well as the regular update and checking by the data providers. - Network of active DPs supporting climate change in Viet Nam should be supported and coordinated well through regular communication and meetings. - A common but simplified template (usually in tabular format) for data collection may need to be agreed by stakeholders to get sufficient information with enough details for processing and reporting. - To facilitate the data collection from various line ministries, a focal person from each ministry may need to be assigned.

Questions/Answers - Turkey (1)

Question	Answer
Turkey would like to ask Viet Nam on its lesson learned so far from implementing the “Green Transport pilot project” and the “development and promotion of LED technology for general lighting”	1. Green Transport pilot project: - Affirming the effectiveness of the application of some green technologies and eco-driving skills to road freight vehicles to reduce emissions and transportation cost; increase the competitiveness of road transport enterprices in the ASEAN region and the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). 2. Development and promotion of LED technology for general lighting: - Developed and transferred processor design software (driver) and improved the quality of LED lighting products through improving technology, production processes and quality control to produce LED lighting products that meet domestic and international standards. - Case-study project on cooperation among UNDP and govenrment agencies, enterprices toward the high lighting technologies and low emission in Viet Nam. - Strengthened the domestic production with the high quality LED products.

Thank you!



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