

Towards NAMA/MRV Readiness in Vietnam

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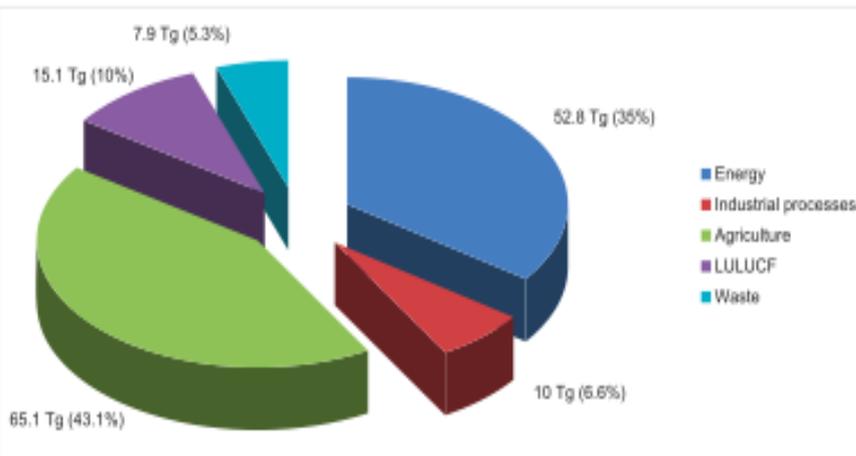
1. Introduction

- NAMAs: Nationally appropriate mitigation actions; originated from Bali action plan 2007, various discussions in 5 years up till now;
- NAMAs in developing countries: attract more attentions with increased numbers of NAMA proposals submitted through Registry.
- NAMAs in Vietnam: as an opportunity for achieving green growth, low carbon development, financial and technology supports

2. GHGs emission reduction's Potential

- SNC completed in 2010 showed the inventory result for the base year of 2000 with the total emission: about 150.9 million tones of CO₂e.
- Agriculture was the largest source of emissions followed by energy (35%), and LULUCF (10%); Industrial processes (5.6%) and waste (5.3%).

GHG emissions by sector in 2000 in CO₂e



National GHG inventory by sector in 2000

Unit: thousand tonnes

Sector	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e	Percentage
Energy	45,900.00	308.56	1.27	52,773.46	35.0
Industrial processes	10,005.72	0	0	10,005.72	6.6
Agriculture	0	2,383.75	48.49	65,090.65	43.1
LULUCF	11,860.19	140.33	0.96	15,104.72	10.0
Waste	0	331.48	3.11	7,925.18	5.3
Total	67,765.91	3,164.12	53.83	150,899.73	100

2. GHGs emission reduction's Potential

- In SNC, 28 mitigation options were developed and assessed for three sectors: Energy, Agriculture and LULUCF;
- The total mitigation potential of approximately 3.27 billion tones of CO₂e;
- Mitigation options: Energy efficiency, development of renewable energy; increased use of biogas; improved rice paddy planting techniques; Protection and sustainable management of forest area and planting/reforestation...

2. GHGs emission reduction's Potential

- **Emission reduction from CDM projects:**
 - Number of CDM projects approved by EB : 244 projects (July, 2013) with the total emission reduction of approximately 8.5 million tones CO₂e;
 - High ranking in the world according to the number of registered CDM the number of issued CERs .
 - High potential in emission reduction from fields that the CDM projects focuses on including: energy production, reforestation, Agriculture, Waste sector...

3. Some GHGs emission reduction related policies

- National Strategy on Climate Change:
 - Decision 2139/QD-TTg, approved December 2011;
 - Guiding principles: GHGs emission reduction must be carried out in parallel with adaptation for effective response to climate change;
 - Objective: Consider low carbon-economy and green growth as principles in achieving sustainable development; GHG emission reduction and removal to become a mandatory index in social and economic development.
 - Setting out strategic tasks related to emission reduction.

3. Some GHGs emission reduction related policies

- **The Green Growth Strategy:**
 - Decision 1393/QD-TTg dated 25 September, 2012;
 - Objective: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and increased capability to absorb greenhouse gas are gradually becoming compulsory and important indicators in socio-economic development ;
 - Strategic task: Reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions and promote the use of clean and renewable energy according to the following essential targets:

	Reduce GHG emissions	Reduce the GHG intensity	Reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP	Reductions with domestic effort	Reductions with international supports
Period 2011-2020	+10% - 20% in energy sector as compared to BAU	8-10% as compared to 2010	1-1.5% per year	10%	10%
Towards 2030	+1.5-2% per year at least +20-30% in energy sector as compared to BAU			10%	20%
Towards 2050	+1.5-2% per year				

3. Some GHGs emission reduction related policies

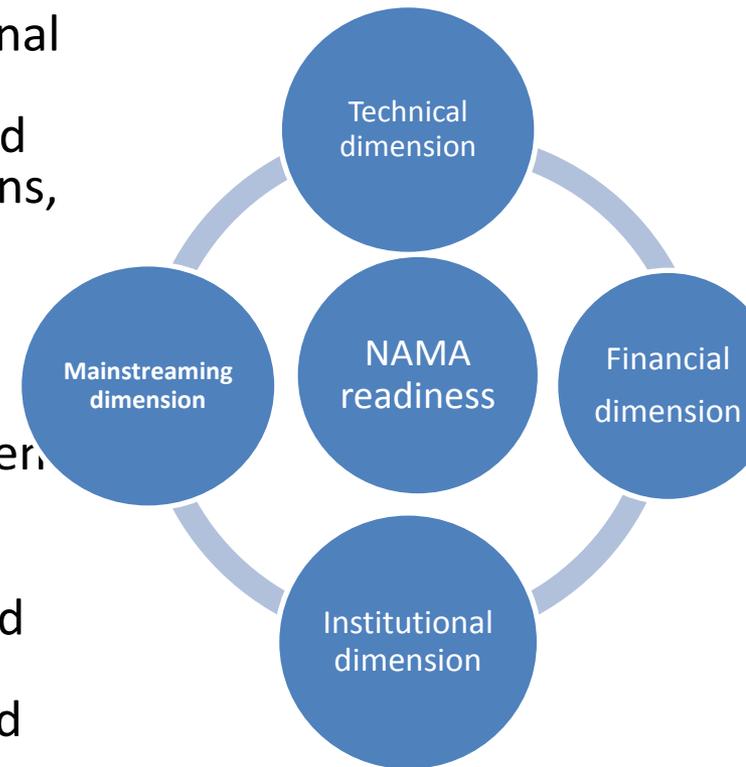
- Plan of GHG emission management; management of carbon trading activities to the world market
 - Decision 1775/QĐ-TTg dated 21 November 2012;
 - Objectives:
 - (i) Carrying out the UNFCCC and other related treaties that Viet Nam has involved in;
 - (ii) Taking opportunities to develop a low carbon economy and green growth in the country
 - (iii) Joining the international community's efforts in mitigate GHG emissions and contributing to sustainable development

3. Some GHGs emission reduction related policies

- **The Plan's Principal content related to emission reduction:**
 - Preparing the national GHGs inventory for the base year 2005 and develop basic emission scenarios
 - Carrying out the targets of GHG emission reduction and GHG absorption increasing by 2020 (base year: 2005)
 - Energy: 8%
 - Agriculture: 20%
 - LULUCF: 20%
 - Waste: 5%
 - Assessing technology needs; disseminating and applying potential technologies of GHG emission reduction and GHG absorption increasing.
 - Developing NAMAs program framework in line with national circumstances; registering and deploying NAMAs in line with national circumstances.
 - Setting the MRV system
 - Implementing the propagation, dissemination and education to strengthen awareness, responsibility, awareness raising on the management of GHG emissions

4. NAMAs readiness in Vietnam

- **Institutional arrangement**
 - **Legal aspect**: Legal foundation for CC, mitigation activities is in place to create a solid base for development of NAMAs.
 - **Organizational aspect**: Establishment of National Committee on Climate Change: Serve as the Prime-Minister's assisting entity for review and suggestions of strategic directions and solutions, mobilisation, coordination and monitoring resources to implement climate change response strategies and programs including NAMAs.
 - **MONRE's role**: as focal point for the Government on climate change, coordination of NAMA related activities;
- **Mainstreaming**: Recent climate change related strategies, policies and plan all requires the integration of climate change into national and sectoral development policy.



4. NAMAs readiness in Vietnam

- Technical aspect:
 - Strengthened inventory preparation capacity under the JICA's support Project entitled "Capacity building for national inventory preparation"
 - Other ongoing support Projects related to NAMAs focusing on capacity building, development of guideline, methodology for NAMA and MRV
- + *"Vietnam-Japan Capacity-building and Joint Study Project for NAMA in MRV manner" sponsored by the Ministry of Environment (Japan) over the period 2012-2013.*
- + *UNEP (Risoe Centre, Danida)'s Facilitating implementation and readiness for mitigation (FIRM) projects including Vietnam (to create favorable conditions for preparedness and mitigation activities)...*
- Financial resources: Domestic resources from national target program allocating for NAMA activities; Bilateral cooperation with donors (e.g., Japan via JCM); Multilateral funds (e.g., Green Climate Funds) and Other sources.

5. Conclusion

Advantages:

- High potential for development of NAMAs;
- Solid Legal foundation;
- Establishment of highest institutional arrangement, coordination mechanism for CC activities.
- Opportunity for mobilizing the supports from donors, funds;
- Improved GHGs inventory preparation;
- Ongoing NAMA related activities supported by Donors providing initial results for further development of NAMAs/MRV in Vietnam.

5. Conclusion

- Some priorities for development of NAMA/MRV in the coming time ?
 1. Carry out related Strategies/Programs/Plans to achieve objectives related to GHG emission reduction towards low-carbon economy;
 2. Development of national inventory system;
 3. Development of Institutional framework, advisory mechanism for preparation and implementation of NAMAs, and setting the MRV system by piloting studies, summarizing domestic and international experiences in existing MRV system, updating new international regulations for further development of robust NAMA/MRV system.
 4. Capacity building, personnel training for NAMA development, M,R, V for relevant stakeholders; development of technical guidelines, procedures for baseline, NAMA development.
 5. Strengthening International cooperation activities; Approaching and mobilizing, diversifying supporting resources for NAMA activities set especially in the Plan of GHG emission management and management of carbon trading activities to the world market.

Thank you!