



NAMA readiness in Vietnam and prospects for actions at city level

Vietnam Delegation at COP19

Warsaw, Poland

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Legal foundation at international level

▶ UNFCCC-COP decisions

- ▶ **Bali Action Plan (BAP – COP13 - 2007):** adopted NAMA in MRV manner
- ▶ **Copenhagen (COP15 - 2009):** NAMA narrowed down to developing countries
- ▶ **Cancun (COP16 – 2010):** need for further commitment based on CBDR-RC and developing countries shall implement NAMAs with support (f, t, cb) from Annex 1.
- ▶ **Durban (COP17 – 2011):** more than 50 countries submitted NAMAs.
- ▶ **Doha (COP18 – 2012):** supports from Annex 1 to be committed and increased, financial mechanism (GCF) to be operated.
- ▶ **Warsaw (COP19 – 2013):** registry to be announced, MRV guidelines to be developed and adopted



Legal foundation in Vietnam

▶ National Climate Change Strategy 2011

- ▶ *“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”.*

▶ National Green Growth Strategy 2012

- ▶ *“Green growth, **low-carbon economy**, and enrichment of natural resources become the mainstream of sustainable economic development; **GHG emission reduction and sink enhancement** become mandatory and important criteria for socio-economic development”.*

▶ Resolution 24 - 2013

- ▶ *Promote mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions with nationally appropriate mitigation actions with financial and technical supports from international community”.*
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Advantages and challenges for NAMA development and implementation

▶ Advantages

- ▶ High priority from Government
- ▶ High potential in various sectors
- ▶ Ready participation from private sector and community
- ▶ Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

▶ Challenges

- ▶ Highly limited understanding and human resources;
 - ▶ Uncertainty in international negotiations;
 - ▶ Lack of NAMA readiness in current governance and policy systems;
 - ▶ Few research and studies on NAMA/MRV;
 - ▶ Incomplete GHG inventory and BAU research.
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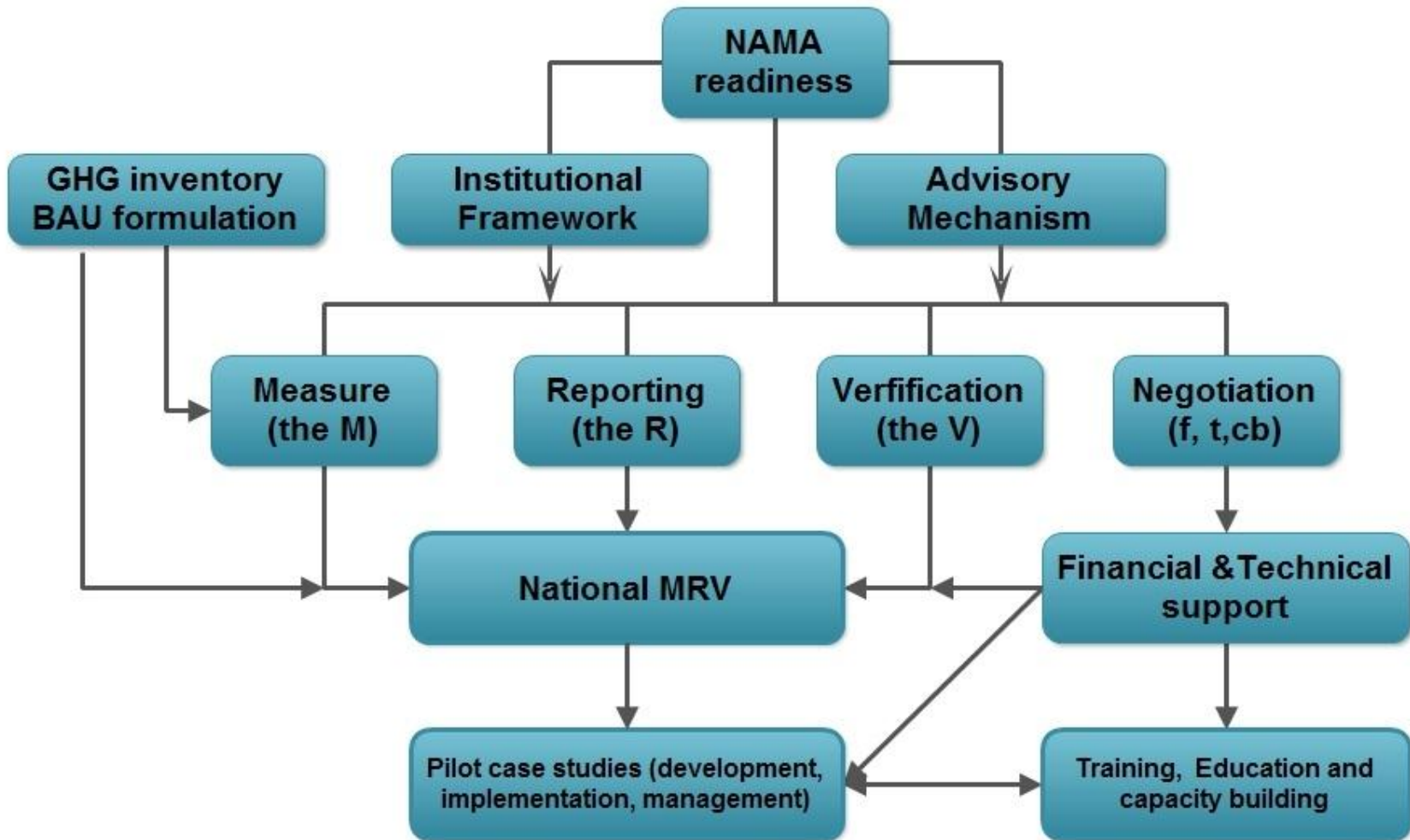
Suggested areas of works

▶ ***NAMA readiness***

- ▶ Improved NAMA perception and understanding
 - ▶ Enhanced coordination capacity
 - ▶ Established advisory capacity
 - ▶ Complete national and international MRV studies
 - ▶ Improved GHG inventories and BAU formulation
 - ▶ Enhanced negotiation capacity on international cooperation for financial, technical and capacity building in NAMA .
 - ▶ Established participation of line ministries, private sectors and community
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Suggested areas of works (cont.)



Improved awareness and actions at community levels

▶ **Community level**

- ▶ Conserve energy by using less electricity, natural gas, petrol or diesel
- ▶ Buy energy efficient products
- ▶ Make energy upgrades at home
- ▶ Try new high efficiency and renewable energy technologies
- ▶ Compost organic material
- ▶ Plant a tree or other vegetation to capture and store GHGs
- ▶ Take public transport, walk, cycle, telecommute, combine trips
- ▶ Build relationships with others to support actions
- ▶ Identify and work to remove barriers to new products, services and behaviours
- ▶ Promote and demonstrate good practices



Roadmap to reduce GHG emission in megacities (Hanoi, Danang, HCMC)

▶ **The Planning Process**

- ▶ Strategy (NCCS, NGGS)
- ▶ GHG Baseline Inventory
- ▶ Business-as-Usual GHG Projection Scenario
- ▶ GHG Emission Reduction Target
- ▶ Implementation Approach
- ▶ Selecting Emission Reduction Strategies and Measures
- ▶ Implementation Flexibility



GHG emission reduction measures and NAMA potentials

- ▶ **Measures and NAMA potentials**
 - ▶ Primary and Supporting Measures
 - ▶ Community Co-Benefits
 - ▶ Cost/Savings Analysis
 - ▶ Community Leadership and Engagement
 - ▶ Land Use and Community Design
 - ▶ Transportation and Connectivity
 - ▶ Energy Efficiency and Conservation
 - ▶ Water Efficiency and Conservation
 - ▶ Waste Reduction and Diversion
 - ▶ Green Infrastructure Public Health and Safety
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Thank you!

