

AP Seminar on Climate Change, Bangkok 29-30 June 2015

Existing processes & coordination among stakeholders for the Viet Nam's INDC development

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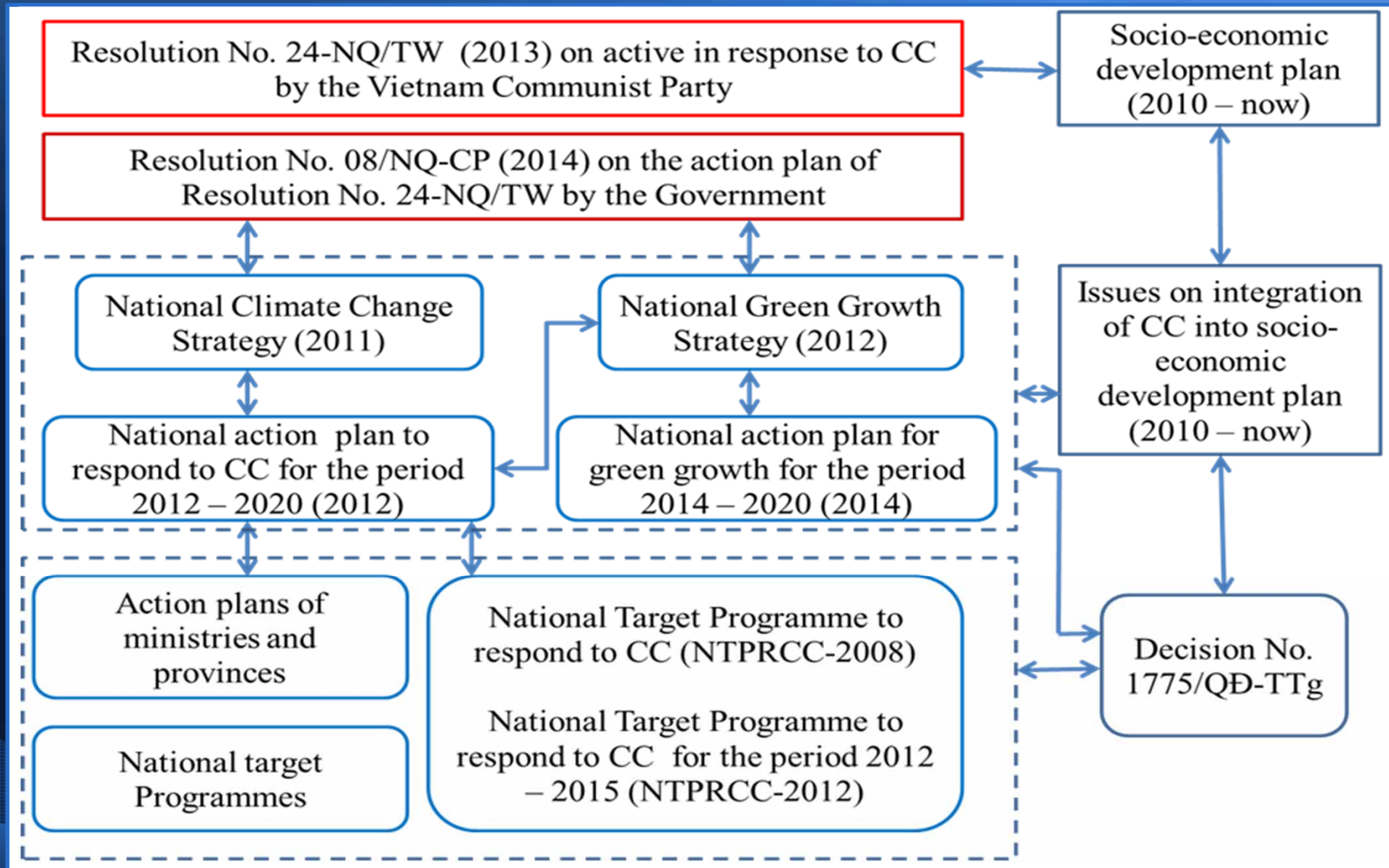
Vietnam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change
IMHEN, MONRE of Viet Nam

29 June 2015

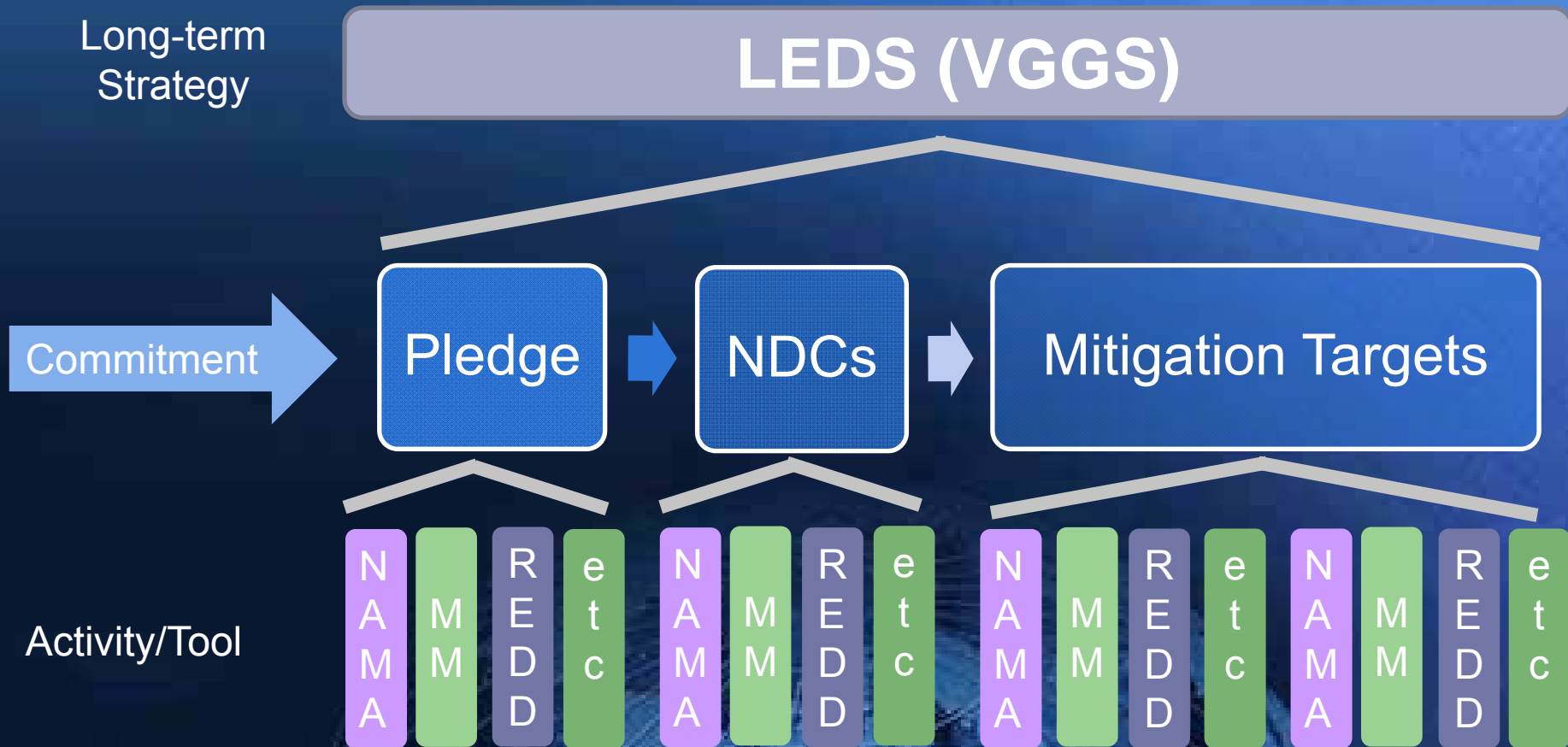


EXISTING PROCESSES

How to build on existing processes to develop INDC: CC policy framework in Viet Nam



Linkage with NAMA and GGS/LEDS



INDC, NAMA and GGS

NAMA



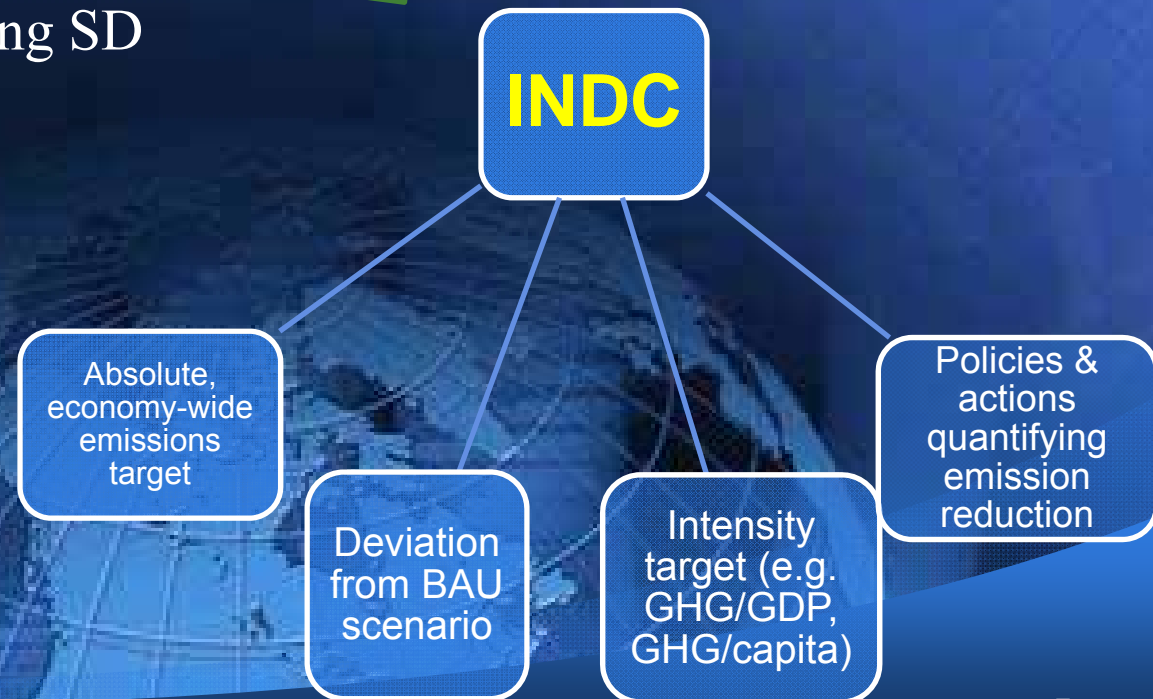
*Bali Road Map (2007:
Decision 1/CP.13, Para 1b (ii))*

NAMA – voluntary actions to reduce GHG emission, supporting SD

COP Warsaw (2013: Decision 1/CP.19, Para.)



INDC



"Contributions" in INDC

include:

- *GHG emission reduction;*
- *Adaptation;*
- *Financing;*
- *Capacity building and technology transfer*

INDC, NAMA and GGS

GGS

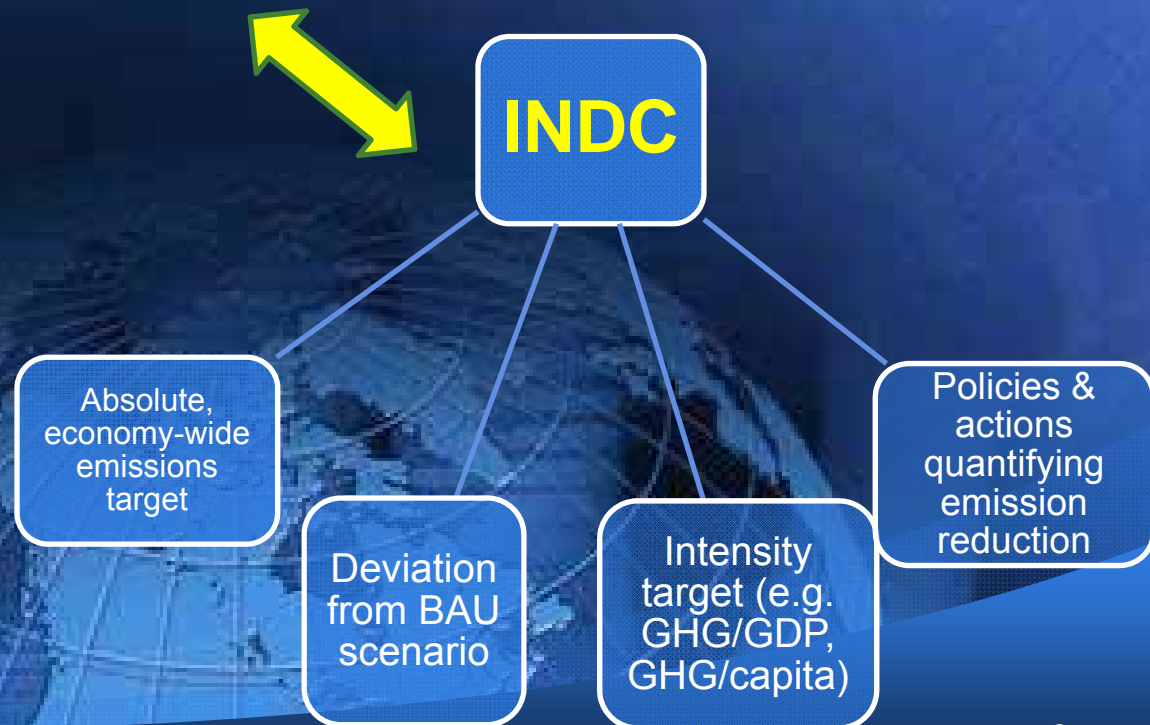


Cancun Agreement (2010: Decision 1/CP.16, Para. 6)

COP Warsaw (2013: Decision 1/CP.19, Para.)

- **LEDS/GGS** is a policy instrument that identifies the sources of GHG emissions and prioritizes options for their mitigation.
- **LEDS/GGS** focuses on achieving sustainable development through mitigation actions.

INDC



NAMA relates to INDC

NAMA can be the actions to implement the INDC.

- NAMA can be used as starting point to define INDC.
- NAMA may be put forward as contributions or converted into INDC
=> they may lose their voluntary character if INDC turn into commitments.

But NAMA are not INDC.

- The voluntary nature of NAMA - one of the secrets of their success
- The implicit binding nature of INDC - especially if later converted into commitments - a critical difference.

Difficulties in translate NAMA lessons into INDC elaboration:

- *Inconsistent baselines; Overlapping NAMA boundaries.*
- *Competition for financing between different ministries;*
- *Uncoordinated MRV; Lack of private sector involvement.*

How NAMA can support INDC?

- 1) In Viet Nam only NAMA readiness project, not yet implemented.
- 2) There are only 5 years left (2015-2020) to develop and implement NAMA.
- 3) INDC focuses on Energy, Agriculture, LULUCF, and waste.

=> Direction for NAMA?

- 4) Funding sources for NAMA:
 - In country ?
 - International: NAMA Facility, GCF ?



VIET NAM INDC DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

KEY ACTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS

- The Vietnam's INDC is being developed by MONRE in collaboration with MPI, MOF, MOIT, MARD, MOT, MOC, MOFA, and MOST.
- The DMHCC serves as the national focal point to lead and coordinate with stakeholders on INDC development.
- Leading scientists and government experts provided technical inputs and support
- Line ministries and agencies provide inputs and feedback during consultation process
- Support (technical and financial) from UNDP and GIZ for the development of INDC.

STEPS OF VIETNAM'S INDC DEVELOPMENT

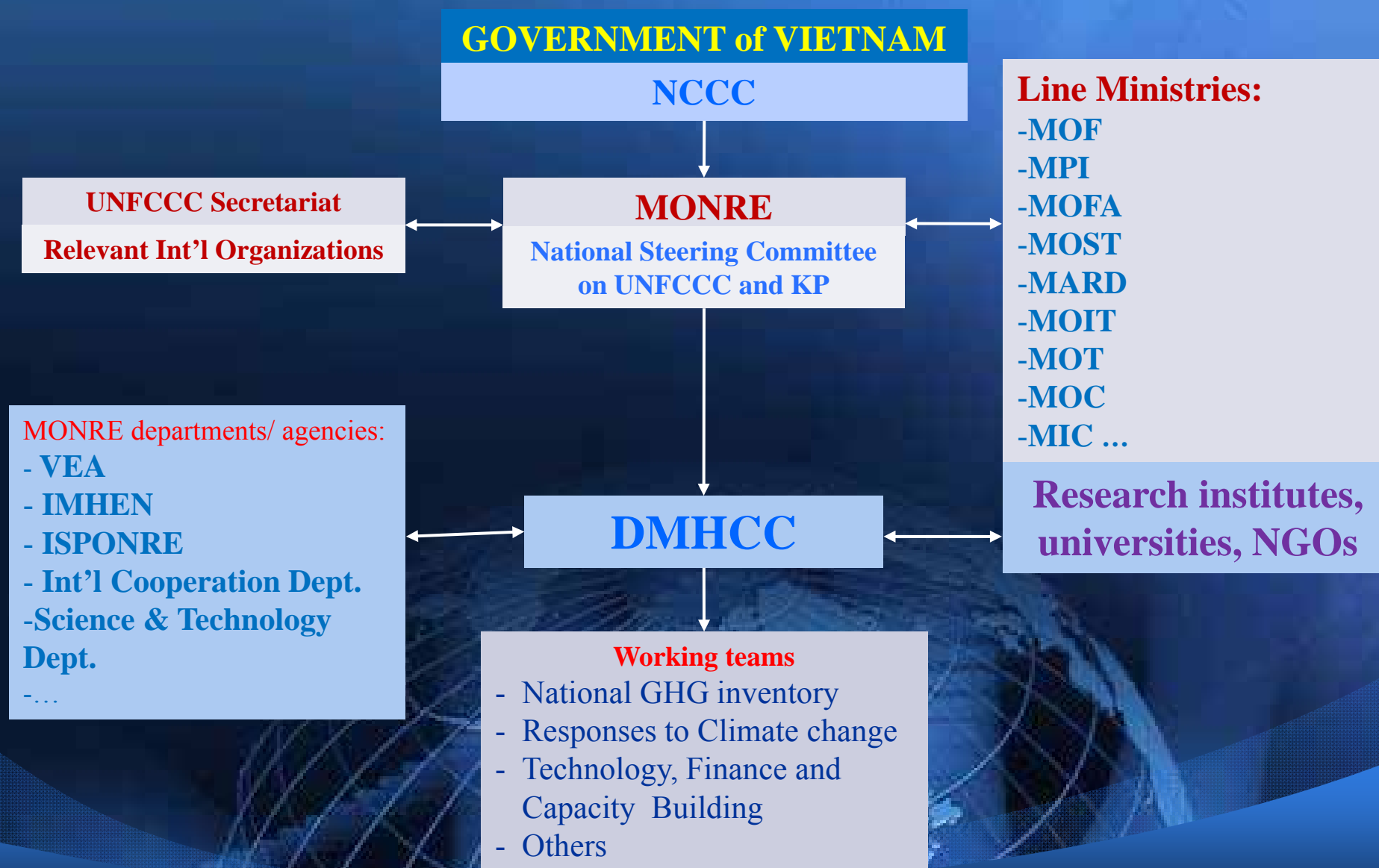
- 1) Governance process;
- 2) Technical process;
- 3) Consultation process.



(1) Governance process


- The Government assigned MONRE to lead and coordinate with MPI and other line ministries to conduct research, review & assessment of the impacts of emission reduction options.
- Prime Minister assigned the “National Steering Committee for UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol” to lead and coordinate with the “Vietnam CC Negotiation Working Group” to develop Vietnam INDC (by the Office of Government’s Dispatch 1454/VPCP-QHQT dated 11 August 2014).
- MONRE has issued Decision 119/QĐ-BTNMT dated 22 Jan 2015 on the establishment of Vietnam INDC Working Group.
- International cooperation (support from GIZ and UNDP).

COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES & STAKEHOLDERS

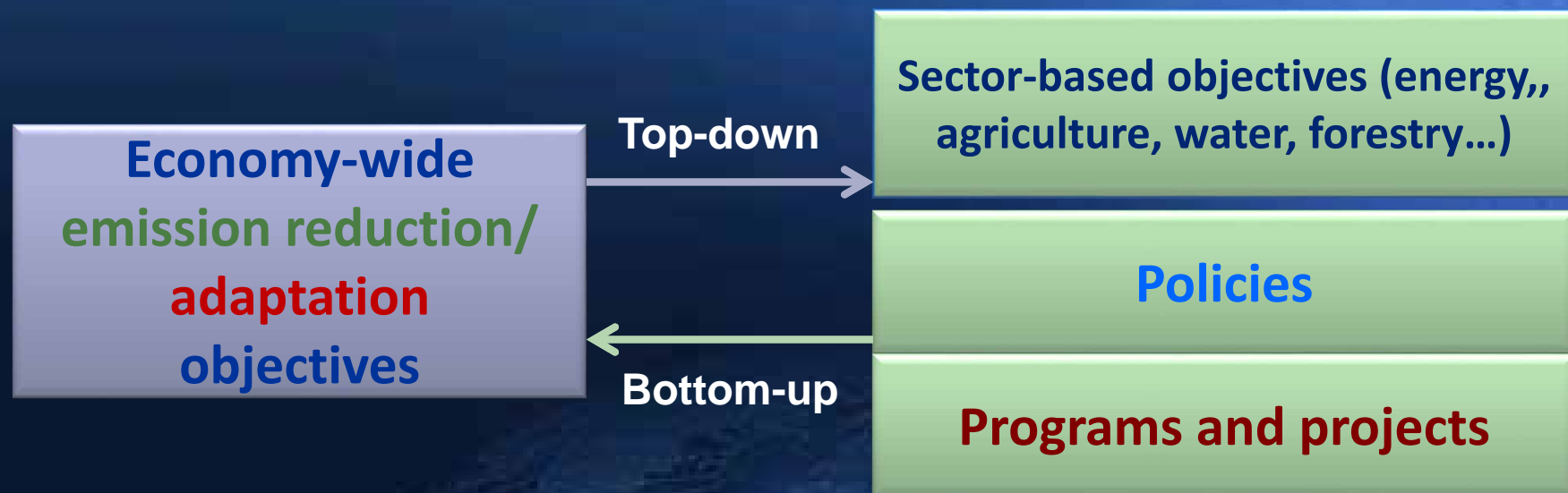


(2) Technical process

Four sets of actions:

- 1) Identification and analysis of existing information.
 - 2) Analysis and identification of prioritized mitigation actions.
 - 3) Analysis and identification of prioritized adaptation actions.
 - 4) Development of INDC.
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APPROACH TO DEVELOP the VIETNAM'S INDC



MITIGATION COMPONENT

GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, 2010-2030

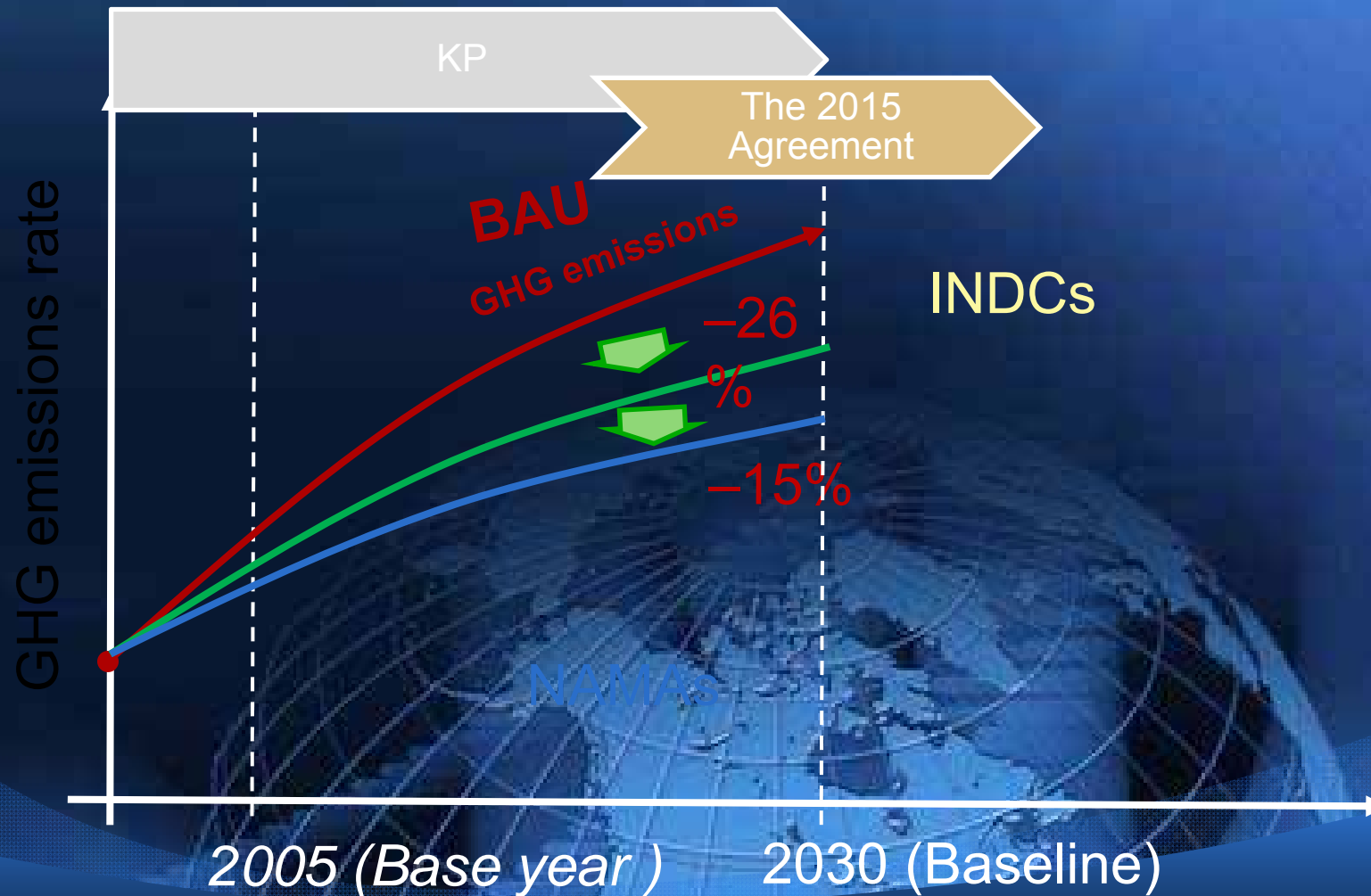
Unit: million tons of CO₂ equivalent

Sector	2010	2020	2030
Energy	141,1	381,1	648,5
Agriculture	88,3	100,8	109,3
LULUCF	-19,2	-42,5	-45,3
Wastes	15,4	26,6	48,0
Total	225,6	466,0	760,5

Source: Vietnam's first Biennial Update Report, 2014

BAU and INDC (reduction of emissions)

projected to increase from
1.72 to 2.95 Gton CO₂e
(2000-2020).



COVERAGE OF THE MITIGATION COMPONENT

Type of contribution	Reducing GHG emissions vs. BAU
Scope	Economy-wide, including: 1. Energy 2. Agriculture 3. Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) 4. Wastes
Type of GHG	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆
Period	From 1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2030

COVERAGE OF THE MITIGATION COMPONENT (cont.)

Methodologies

Methods to forecast GHG emissions/ absorption

- Energy: IPCC guidelines (revised 1996 version)
- LULUCF: LULUCF good practice guidelines 2003 by IPCC
- Agriculture: IPCC guidelines (revised 1996 version) and ALU software (GHG inventory for agriculture and land use)
- Wastes: IPCC guidelines (revised 1996 version)

Methods to develop and assess mitigation options

- Energy: LEAP model (Long Range Energy Alternative Planning)
- LULUCF: COMAP model (Comprehensive Mitigation Assessment Process)
- Agriculture: ALU software
- Wastes: IPCC guidelines (revised 1996 version), IPCC good practices guidelines 2000 and EB's methodologies for CDM projects.

ADAPTATION COMPONENT

Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• INDC is the official and important channel to communicate Vietnam's efforts to respond to CC to the world;• Through INDC, the world will see more clearly the contribution of VN through CC adaptation. The benefits of effective CCA will come beyond borders• Through INDC, Vietnam would like to share and transfer the risk, remedial measures with the international community
Priority Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture• Forestry• Water Resources
Priority areas	The deltas, coastal zones, urban and mountainous areas

STRUCTURE OF ADAPTATION COMPONENT

1. Rationale and necessity
2. Potential impacts of climate change; vulnerability
3. Loss and damage
4. Current and planned adaptation measures
5. Adaptation gaps
6. Vietnam's adaptation measures for 2020-2030:
7. Monitoring and evaluation
8. Capacity building, technology transfer and finance for adaptation

Kick-off workshop



MEETINGS OF THE WORKING TEAMS



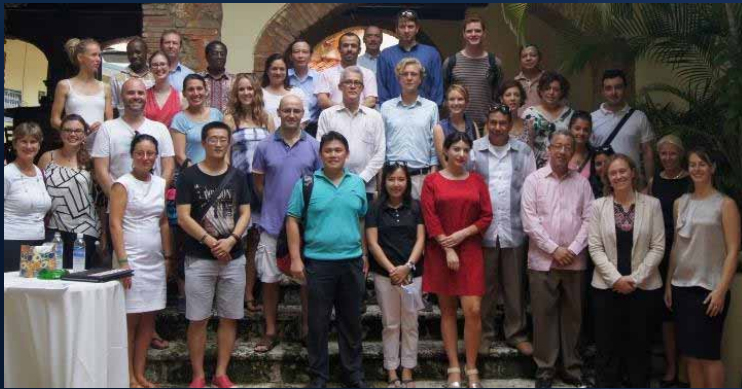
INTER-MINISTERIAL WORKING TEAM GATHERED TO ELABORATE THE INDC



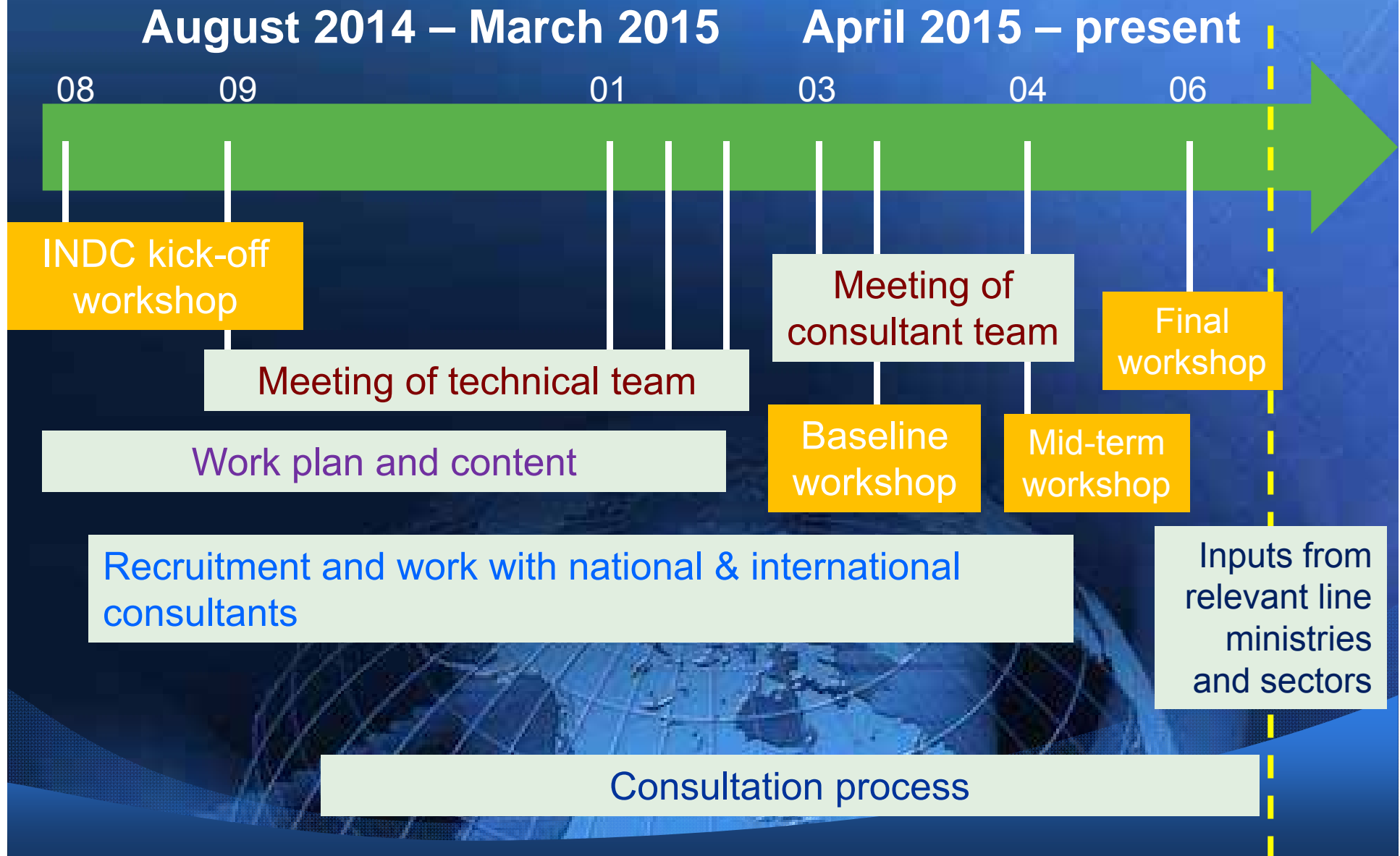
(3) CONSULTATION PROCESS



INFORMATION SHARING



IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINES



SOME CHALLENGES

- To deliver against GHG reduction objectives, big investment capital is required esp. for the energy-based options.
- The capacity to manage, supervise and develop GHG mitigation programs and activities is still limited across levels.
- The National MRV is not yet in place. Legal basis for the responsibility and accountability of the line ministries and stakeholders for GHG inventory and MRV is still missing.
- Coordination mechanism across line ministries and local governments, and between public and private sectors are not robust enough to develop and implement cross-sectoral and inter-disciplinary mitigation activities.

NEXT STEPS TO FINALIZE INDC

- Consultation within MONRE and with relevant Line Ministries on the draft INDC: May-June 2015.
- Finalize INDC report based on the inputs and feedback from Line Ministries and stakeholders.
- Submit to the Government for deliberation and approval: July 2015.
- Final INDC workshop.
- Communicate with UNFCCC Secretariat about Vietnam's INDC report: Third Quarter of 2015.



iNDC → NDC

2015

Thank you!