ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR UPSCALING CLIMATE ACTIONS IN VIETNAM

Tran Dai Nghia
Hanoi, 22 June 2020
# Greenhouse Gas Emissions

**Introduction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>IP</th>
<th>Agri</th>
<th>LULUCF</th>
<th>Waste</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>25,637.0</td>
<td>3,807.0</td>
<td>52,445.0</td>
<td>19,378.0</td>
<td>2,565.0</td>
<td><strong>103,832.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>52,774.0</td>
<td>10,006.0</td>
<td>65,091.0</td>
<td>15,105.0</td>
<td>7,925.0</td>
<td><strong>150,901.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>146,170.7</td>
<td>21,682.4</td>
<td>87,602.0</td>
<td>-20,720.0</td>
<td>17,887.0</td>
<td><strong>252,622.1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>151,402.5</td>
<td>31,767.4</td>
<td>89,407.8</td>
<td>-34,239.8</td>
<td>20,686.0</td>
<td><strong>259,023.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>171,621.1</td>
<td>38,619.8</td>
<td>89,751.8</td>
<td>-37,540.2</td>
<td>21,513.0</td>
<td><strong>283,965.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit:** ktCO$_2$e

## Sources:

- MONRE, 2018
NDC in the national context

Updating NDC

Strategic Development Orientation of Agriculture and Rural development sector for period 2021-2030 vision 2045

National-subnational, ecological regions (7) subsectors (07)

GHG Mitigation CCA
Resources preparation; institutions and policies Transparency

GHG Mitigation CCA
Co-benefits; DRM

AP-CCR; PIPA (891/QD-BNN-KHCN)

NAP_Ag
Reviewing related processes

Re-determine, Revisit assessments of the options identified

Provide options recommended in Agri-component of NDC

Appropriate priorities being selected to the Ag-component of NDC

- Previous INDC/NDC
- NAP-Ag roadmap
- MARD – plan of Frameworks/ CCK Strategies
- Others (Related work done by others e.g. CCAC, CCAFS-SEA, IRRI, CIAT, …)

- BAU
- CBA/MACC
- Co-benefit
- Feasible skill/scope
- Technical soundness /MRV/Stakeholder involvements

- Based on 5 key criteria:
  + The most cost effectiveness/economic feasibility
  + High adaptation co-benefit
  + Scalability (align in nation strategies and planning Frameworks Investment capacity (Domestic/International)
  + Possible to MRV/M&E (SMART)
  + Technical soundness

Domestic sources

International support sources
Prioritized Actions proposed

Water and crop management in paddy rice production

Water and crop management in other crops but paddy rice

Crop residue management and recycling

Livestock manure management

Changing feed mix & diets

CSA in crop production

IFES

Model of crop and production restructuring

Rice

Breeds restructuring

Construction and non-structural

Mitigation

LULUCF Natural forest mgt & enrich; soil quality, SFM

Adaptation
Improved technologies to recycle livestock manure to produce organic fertilizer
Biomat from chicken rearing (Farm scale)
Changing long to short duration rice varieties
Improving irrigation technology for coffee production (drip irrigation, fertigation)
Sustainable forest management and forest certification (F7)
Water management in paddy rice cultivation (1 must 5 (6) reductions, SRI, AWD)
Collect and reduce burning straw, savanna on the field
Improving productivity and carbon stocks of large timber plantations (F5)
Midseason drainage in rice cultivation
Scale up agroforestry models to improve carbon stocks and conserve land (F6)
Integrated crop management for upland crops (ICM)
Preserving, protecting and natural/protective forest
Reuse/recycle agricultural/crop residues
Pig compost (farm scale)
Improving the quality and carbon stocks of poor natural forests (F4)
Changing feed/grain mixture
Shifting double rice into rice – shrimp in transitional areas of Mekong delta region
Biogas digesters from pig production (Farm scale)
Cow/Buffer compost (farm scale)
Shifting from paddy rice to upland crops in unproductive rice production areas

Chart Title
BARRIERS & POSSIBLE SUPPORTS FROM CCAC

• Main barriers: lack of technical know-how, technical tools methods (tracking, MRV, M&E, GHG emission, CBA etc.), capacities technology transfer or accessibility to sources of providing material and information;

• Key factors affecting choices of options farm size, technical costs and geographical conditions;

• Economic incentives, markets/premiums, climate responsible value chains,

• Risk bearing/sharing among different stakeholders/value chain actors is also important when promoting new technology, innovation, low carbon investment and external risks;

• Resource mobilization is a key successful factor in developing an effective LC/green agricultural value chain

• Co-benefit and economic feasibility and incentivize private sector to invest in up/out scaling the best CC actions as means to achieve LC/Green AV

CCAC supports:

✓ TA support to align and possible to be integrated in the national planning frameworks and initiatives (ARP, SDG, GG)

✓ Appropriate with national conditions/Context horizontally and vertically

✓ Resource mobilization: Public – private; domestic-international funding access, tool and knowledge sharing, policy dialogue platforms