

VIETNAM MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY PATHWAY TO IMPLEMENT NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

NGUYEN TUAN ANH Deputy Director General Dept. of Science, Education, Natural Resources and Environment





- 1. Summary of Vietnam Green Growth Strategy, NDC of Vietnam and Green Growth Action Plan;
- **1. Update of GG Action Plan Implementation;**
- 2. Recommendations.

VIETNAM GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY

A strategy to promote the process of restructuring and improving economic institutions towards more efficient use of natural resources, improved competitiveness of the economy.

This will contribute to responding to **climate change**, **reducing GHG & poverty** and ensuring **sustainable economic development**.

- Strategic Task 1: Low Carbon Growth
 By 2020 to reduce voluntarily the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions by 8-10% as compared to the 2010 level and 25% with additional international support;
- Reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP by 1-1.5% per year.
- Strategic Task 2: Greening
 Production with the aim to encourage
 the development of green industry and
 green agriculture based on
 environmentally friendly structures,
 technologies and equipment;
 - Strategic Task 3: Greening Lifestyle and Promoting Sustainable Consumption.

NDC OF VIETNAM

Sector	Modality	Reduction target by 2030 (%)	Expenditure (mil. US\$)	
Energy	self-executing	-4.4	1,894.3	
	international support required	-9.8	5,317.4	
Agriculture	self-executing	5.8	885.43	
	international support required	41.8	12,093.54	
Waste	self-executing	-8.6	311.7	
	international support required	-42.1	2,596.2	
LULUCF*	self-executing	+50.05	131.98	
	international support required	+145.7	1,127.98	
Total self-ex	Total self-executing expenditure			
Total require	Total required international support expenditure (mil. US\$)			
Total (mil. U	21,135.12			

Unconditional reduction in GHG emissions of 8% by 2030 and would increase the emissions reductions to 25% with international support

MACC OPTIONS/VGGS TARGET

CO2 emission reduction potential of sub-sectors/options by cost 2020

	Cost of CO ₂ emission reduction (US\$/ton CO ₂)							
	<=0		<=5		<=10		<=20	
Sub-sector	No. of option	Amount of emission reduction (MtCO ₂)	No. of option	Amount of emission reduction (MtCO ₂)	No. of option	Amount of emission reduction (MtCO ₂)	No. of option	Amount of emission reduction (MtCO ₂)
Building	3	0.17	3	0.17	3	0.17	3	0.17
Construction material	1	0.49	1	0.49	1	0.49	1	0.49
Cement	3	2.61	3	2.61	3	2.61	3	2.61
Textile	2	0.08	2	0.08	2	0.08	2	0.08
Household	8	14.80	9	16.22	9	16.22	9	16.22
Pulp and paper	2	0.19	2	0.19	2	0.19	2	0.19
Electricity generation	0	0	1	15.49	3	17.96	9	61.23
Iron and steel	2	0.09	3	0.22	3	0.22	3	0.22
Road transportation	1	3.45	1	3.45	1	3.45	1	3.45
Total:	22	21.88	25	38.92	27	41.38	33	84.65

Emmision intensity to be reduced by 8-10% annually by 2020 and could be doubled with international support

RELATION BETWEEN NDC - MACC OPTIONS/VGGS TARGET

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LULUCF*	self-executing	+50.05	131.98
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Total self-ex	3,223.41		
Total require	17,911.71		
Total (mil. US	21,135.12		

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MACC OPTIONS/VGGS TARGET

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VIETNAM GREEN GROWTH ACTION PLAN

12 task groups with 66 specific activities dealing with several aspects:

- Institutional arrangements;
- Revision of Master Plans;
- Technology transfer;
- Business promotion of enterprise development;
- Financial arrangements.

Vietnam Green Growth Action Plan covers 55% tasks Vietnam NDC action plan, with 100% of mitigation contribution.

VIETNAM GREEN GROWTH ACTION PLAN

- MPI, MOF, SBV, MONRE, MOST will focus on legal frameworks, institutional arrangements, business promotion of enterprise development and financial arrangements;
- MARD, MOT, MOIT, MOC and Provincial authorities will focus on both:
- Legal frameworks, institutional arrangements, business promotion of enterprise development and financial arrangements;
- Sectorial and provincial action plans to reduce emission, including reduction scenarios and priority projects.

METHODOLOGY FOR GGAP



Source: Nguyen Thi Dieu Trinh, et. al



PROCESS DIAGRAM

PHẦN I: ĐỊNH HƯỚNG TĂNG TRƯỞNG XANH ĐẾN NĂM 2020

1.1. Bối cảnh và yêu cầu đặt ra trong giai đoạn mới

1.2. Những yêu cầu cấp thiết để nâng cao sức cạnh tranh, sử dụng hiệu quả tài nguyên, thực hiện TTX, ứng phó BĐKH, đảm bảo PTBV

1.3. Mục tiêu và định hướng trong Kế hoạch hành động tăng

PHẦN 3: CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỤC TIÊU VÀ DỰ ÁN TRỌNG ĐIỂM LIÊN QUAN ĐẾN TĂNG TRƯỞNG XANH

3.1. Nhóm nhiêm vụ, dự án tăng cường năng lực và thể chế

3.2. Nhóm nhiệm vụ, dự án nâng cao nhận thức

3.3. Nhóm nhiêm vụ, dự án về giảm phát thải khí nhà kính

3.4. Nhóm nhiêm vụ, dự án về xanh hóa sản xuất

Source: Nguyen Thi Dieu Trinh, et. al

VGGS PROGRESS

- 6 ministries MOF, SBV, MONRE, MARD, MOT, MOC developed GGAP while others are on the right track;
- 10 provinces, cities approved GGAP while 20 others are about to be finalized;
- Business community actively engages in GGAP under the coordination of VCCI with diversified approaches;
- Projects under GGAP have been implemented in provinces and ministries.

NDC & MACC OPTIONS IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Table 1. Costs and mitigation potential of mitigation options in the agricultural

sector

	Potential for			
	emission mitigation	Cost for emission mitigation*		
Option	by 2030			
	(Million metric ton	(\$/t.CO ₂)		
	of CO2 equivalent)			
A1. Increased use of biogas	-3.17	-43.00		
A2. Reusing of agricultural residues	-0.36	63.02		
A3. Alternate wetting and drying, and improved rice cultivation	-0.94	88.00		
A4. Introduction of biochar	-1.07	75.00		
A5. Integrated Crop Management (ICM) for rice	-0.50	20.00		
A6. Integrated Crop management (ICM) for upland annual crops	-0.32	25.00		
A7. Substitute of Urea fertilizer by Sulfate amon-(NH4)2SO4	-3.2	30.00		
A8. Reusing of agricultural residues	-0.29	73.02		
A9. Alternate wetting and drying. and improved rice cultivation	-7.02	94.90		
A10. Introduction of biochar	-18.80	80.45		
A11. Improving diets for cattle	-1.75	-23.63		
A12. Improve quality and services of variety, food and input material for aquaculture	-0.41*	90.00		
A13. Revise technologies for aquaculture and waste treatment of aquaculture	-1.21*	95.00		
A14. Revise technologies of food processing and waste treatment for crop, forestry, livestock and aquaculture	-3.36**	94.00		
A15. Optimal irrigation for coffee	-3.39	0.46		



- > Reduce 6.63 mil. tonnes of CO_2 by 6 options
- \triangleright Continue to reduce 39.422 mil. tonnes of CO₂ by 9 extended options with intl support

LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT IN TRANSPORT



BAU = Business-as-Usual, LCD – Low Carbon Development Source: WB (2016). Exploring a Low-Carbon Development Path for Vietnam.



1 Improve inland waterways: larger vessels + pushed barges

2 Coastal freight: larger ships or vessels

3 Freight modal shift from road to coastal

4 Motorcycles: shifting to electric

5 Freight modal shift from road to rail

6 Private vehicles move to EURO VI standard by 2030

7 Shifting from 2-wheelers to public transport & cars to buses

8 Switch bus fuel to CNG

9 Increase the use of biofuel

10 Passenger modal shift from road to rail 11 Add BRT in Hanoi (1 line) and HCMC (2 lines)

ACTION PLAN FOR AVIATION INDUSTRY



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Green Growth Strategy is one among the pathway to implement NDC of Vietnam with similar target of CO₂ emission reduction and action plan;
- Though Vietnam Green Growth Strategy sets a target and action plan with different timeframe (2020 compared to 2030), it shows Vietnam's strong commitment to implementing NDC of Vietnam;
- How next ?



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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