

National Strategy on Climate Change until 2050

Decision No. 896/QĐ-TTg dated 26 July 2022

Presented by: Pham Van Tan

Ha Noi, 22 November 2022

Context, trend and forecast – International context

1. **Climate change has been increasingly taking place** all over the world and negatively affect all aspects of society and sustainable development of the planet. Responding to climate change has become **an urgency and top priority** of many countries and organizations all over the world.
2. The Paris Agreement has entered into force which requires all nations, **from 2021 onwards**, to **take legal obligations** in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and **implementation of NDC**. The response to and support to **respond to climate change** of all nations shall be in central place and towards achievement of the global targets; implemented **in a transparent manner and subject to international supervision and assessment**.
3. Low-carbon development towards **Net-zero emission by 2050** has become an inevitable development trend of mankind. **At COP26**, for the first time a strong GHG emissions reduction pathway has been presented. To realize this roadmap, it requires all nations to quickly shift to low-carbon development.

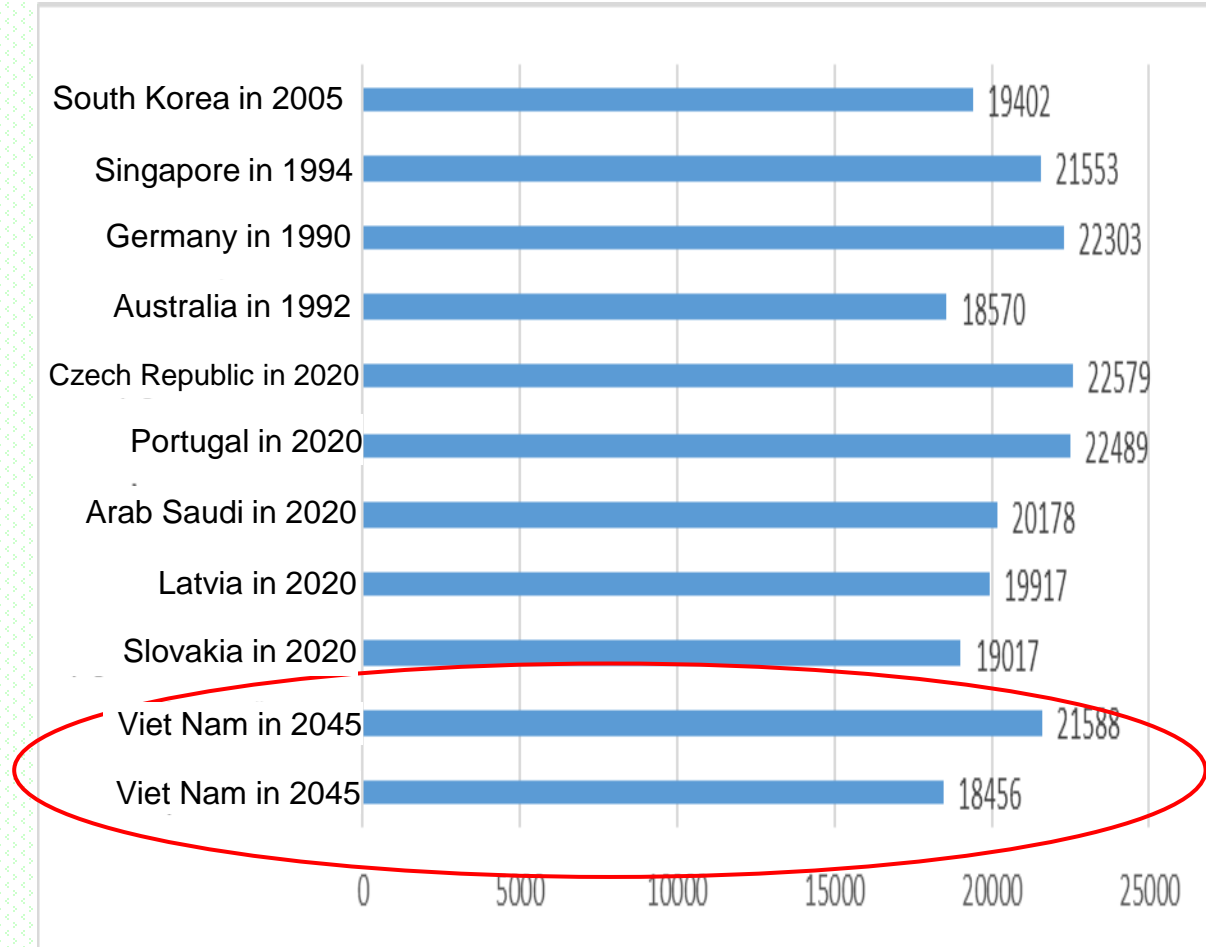
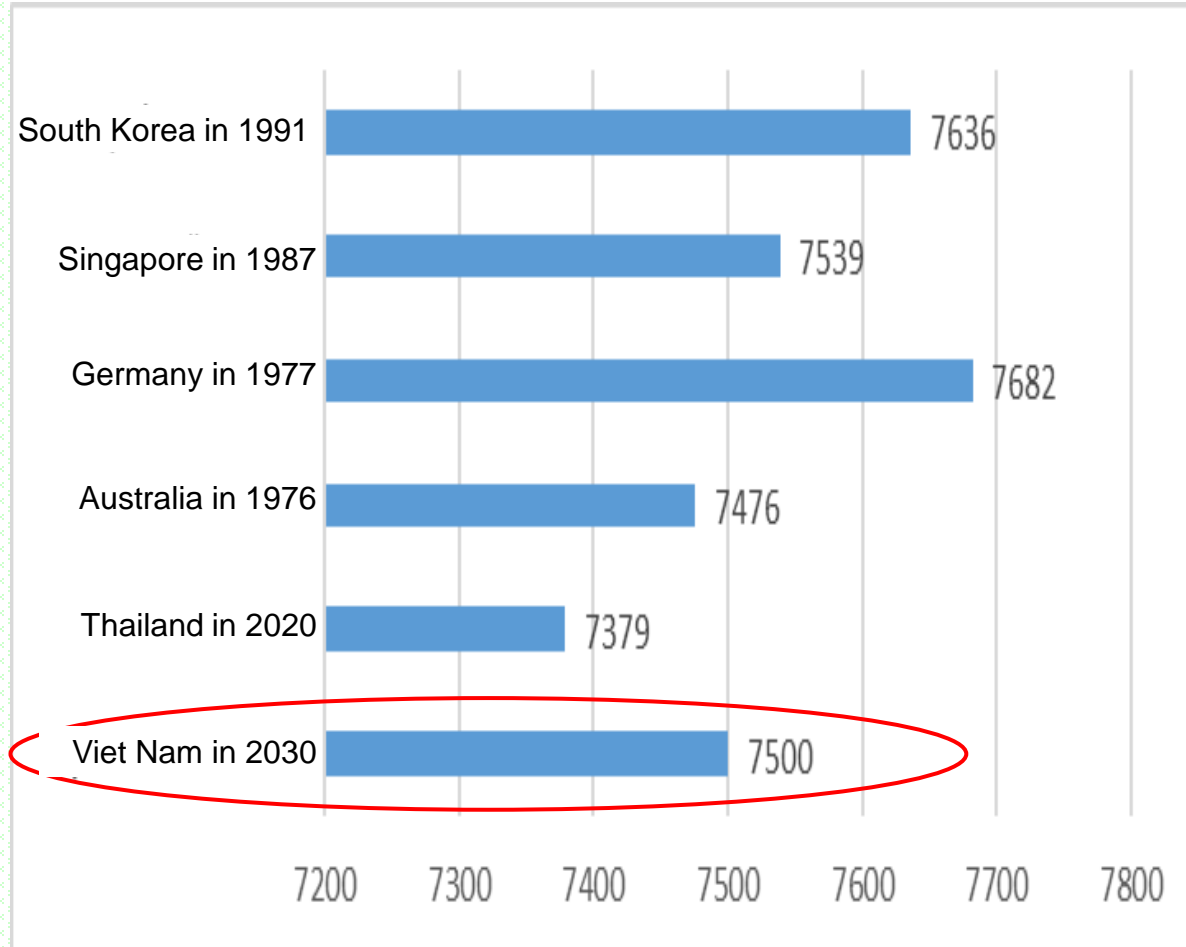
Response to **climate change has switched to another new phase**, requiring Viet Nam to deeply and substantively joining the global efforts.

Context, trend and forecast – National context

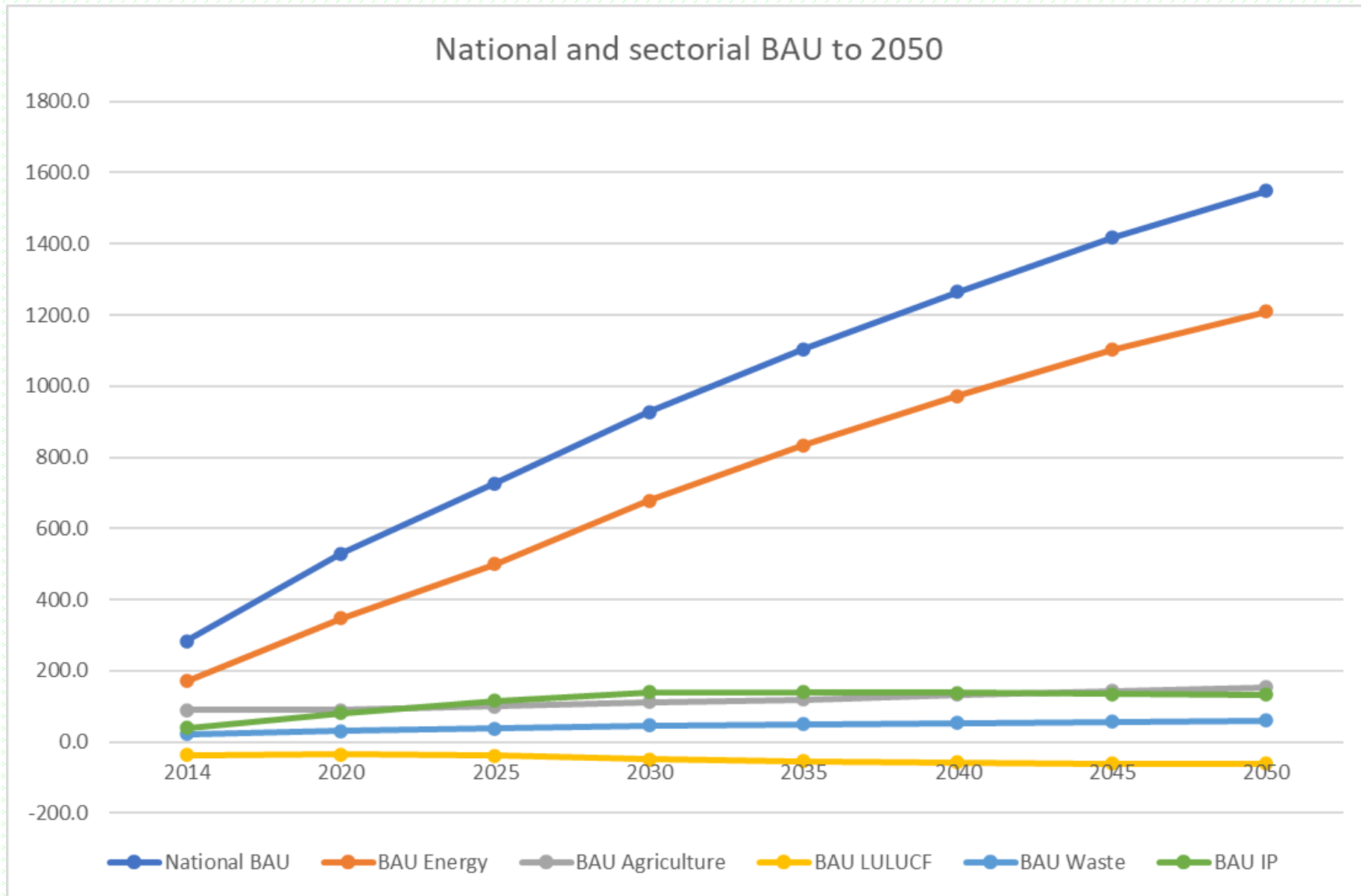
1. Since 2011, many Laws, Strategies and Policies on Climate Change have been introduced associated with national, sectoral and provincial action plans gradually developed and implemented
2. The Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress has identified targets: by 2030, Viet Nam is a developing country with modernized industry, average-high income and becomes a developed country with high income by 2045
3. Strong and decisive commitments and responsible contributions of Viet Nam at COP26 have been highly appreciated by international community, opening more cooperation opportunities on low-emission growth, promoting development of a circular economy and adaptation to climate change
4. Law on Environmental Protection of 2020 has a specific chapter on response to climate change; NDC submitted to the United Nations in 2020 with specific commitments on adaptation to climate change, mitigation of GHG emission and implementation of the Paris Agreement, etc.

Comparison of GDP per capita with other countries

According to forecasts, the GDP per capita of Viet Nam will reach USD 7,500 by 2030; and from USD 18,000 to USD 21,500 by 2045



Emissions of Viet Nam in BAU scenario



Strategic principles

- 1) Climate change adaptation and implementation of Net-zero emission are **an opportunity for sustainable development** and the highest priority among development policies and **the highest moral standards** of governments of all levels, enterprises, and public. *(Position)*
- 2) Climate change adaptation is implemented in **a justified and equal manner with global and national approach**; implemented based on consistent institution, effective policies and regulations, science, technology, innovation, utilization of internal capacity, and international cooperation; implemented in a manner that contributes toward development of autonomous and independent economy. *(Method)*
- 3) Responding to climate change is **a responsibility of not only the politics but also individual and society**. The Government acts as the leader while public and enterprises act as the center and actors accompanied by effective engagement of socio-political organizations. *(Responsibility)*
- 4) Implement the urgent solutions to reduce the vulnerable level and strengthen the adaptive capacity for climate change impacts; **at its highest priority, ensure safety and livelihood for inhabitants** in regions that are potentially heavily affected; focus on developing infrastructure responding to climate change, promote **energy transition** based on regional potentials and advantages. *(Priority)*
- 5) Channel resources into adapting to climate change, developing financial instruments, carbon market, promoting shifting investment to low-carbon economy; **utilize state resources, attract and mobilize resources of organizations, enterprises, individuals, and international resources and promote public private partnership on the basis of equality, cooperation, and mutual benefits**. *(Resource)*

Objectives of the Strategy

General objective: Proactively adapt effectively, reduce vulnerability, losses, and damage caused by climate change; reduce GHG emission achieving Net-zero by 2050, positively contribute and be responsible to international community in protecting global climate; utilize opportunities by climate change adaptation to shift growth model, increase resilience and competitiveness of the economy.

Specific objectives:

- 1) *Adapt to climate change:* Reduce vulnerability and risk in climate change effects by improving resilience and adaptive capacity of natural system, economy and society and reducing natural disasters and extreme weather damages caused by climate change ==> details to 2030, 2050
- 2) *Reduce greenhouse gas emission:* Achieve net zero emission by 2050, positively and responsibly contribute to global climate protection; improve economic growth and competitiveness.

GHG reduction by 2030

Ensure total greenhouse gas emission reduction nationwide **by 43.5%** compared to business as usual (BAU) scenario. In which:

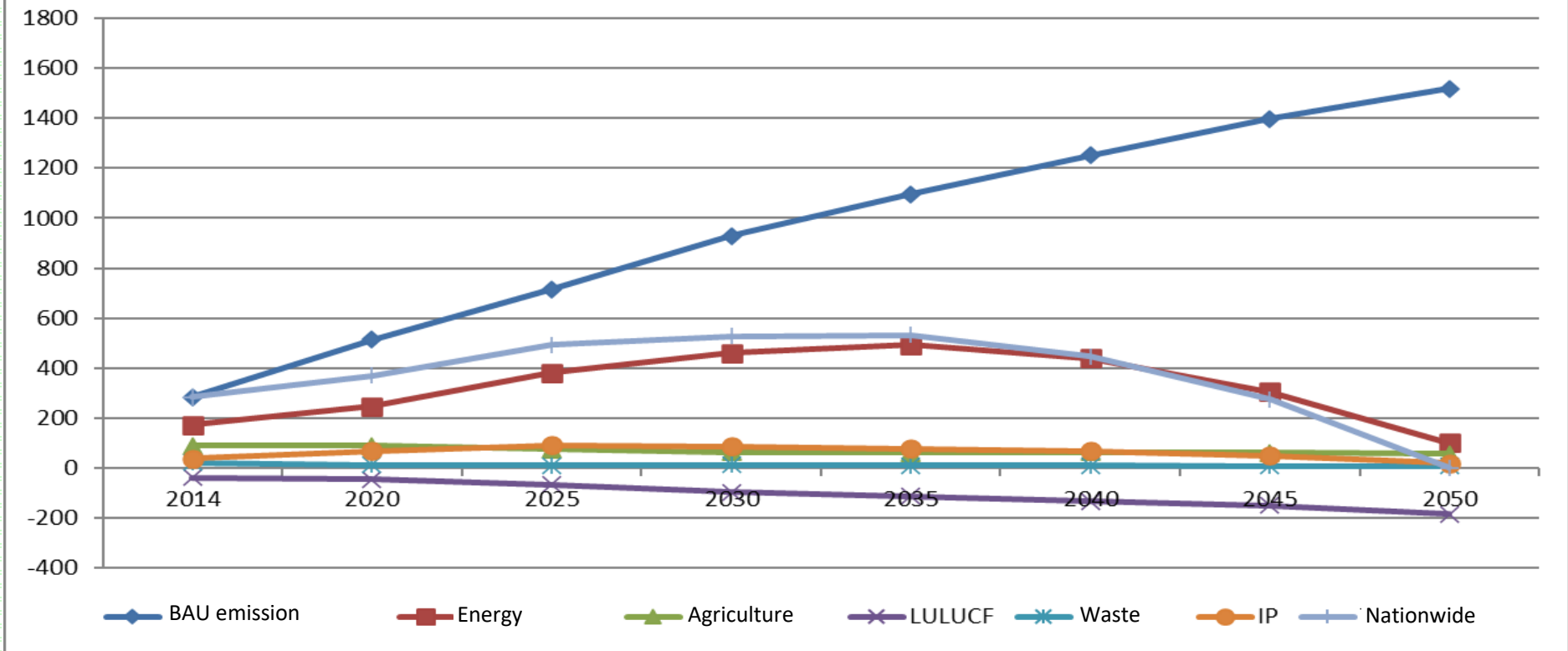
- **32.6% from energy sector**, not exceed 457 million tCO₂ equivalent (CO₂e)
- **43.0%, from agriculture sector**, not exceed 64 million tCO₂e
- **70% from Land use and forestry sector and increase in 20% of carbon absorption**; total emission and absorption reach at least -95 million tCO₂e
- **60.7% from waste sector reduces**, not exceed 18 tCO₂e; in which, 38.3% from industrial processing sector and not exceed 86 million tCO₂e.
- **Facilities with annual GHG emission** of at least 2,000 tonnes of CO₂e have to reduce GHG emission

GHG reduction by 2050

Ensure to achieve **Net-zero emission; emission peaks in 2035**, and reduces rapidly.
In which:

- **Energy sector: 91.6%**, not exceed 101 million tCO₂e; agriculture sector: 63.1%, not exceed 56 million tCO₂e;
- **Land use and forestry sector: 90% (emission reduction) and increase in 30% of carbon absorption**, total emission and absorption reach at least -185 million tCO₂e;
- **Waste sector: 90.7%**, not exceed 8 million tCO₂e; industrial process sector: 84.8%, not exceed 20 million tCO₂e.
- **Facilities having annual GHG emission** of at least 200 tCO₂e must reduce GHG emission.

GHG reduction by 2050



	2014	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Cost 2021-2050 (mil USD)
BAU-based emission	284.0	513.3	716.5	928.0	1,096.0	1,252.5	1,396.7	1,519.3	
Energy	171.6	247.0	380.7	461.1	493.4	438.8	305.0	101.0	277,590.9
Agriculture	89.8	88.3	75.3	63.9	62.2	63.8	61.5	56.4	36,630.6
LULUCF	-37.5	-45.9	-65.6	-95.3	-112.4	-134.0	-149.6	-185.2	8,521.2
Waste	21.5	13.1	9.8	11.8	10.8	9.8	8.8	7.8	1,581.9
Industrial processing (IP)	38.6	67.3	91.9	86.5	78.1	68.0	50.0	20.0	49,392.5
Emission	284.0	369.8	492.1	528.0	532.1	446.4	275.7	0.0	373,717.1

Solutions to responsive targets

- Enhance resilience and adaptive capacity of natural system, economy and society, and ensure sustainable livelihoods
 - *Prevent depletion and degradation, resource recovery*
 - *Agriculture and food security*
 - *Forests and ecosystems*
 - *Develop climate-resilient infrastructure*
 - *Health care and health*
 - *Ensuring social security and gender equality*
- Reduce increasing natural disasters and extreme climate damage due to climate change
 - *Early warning and forecasting*
 - *Disaster prevention infrastructures*
 - *Relocating people in areas at high risk of climate change impacts*

Solutions to achieve decarbonization targets

- Implement GHG emission inventory and GHG emission reduction for facilities with annual GHG emission of at least 3,000 tCO₂e from 2022, at least 2,000 tCO₂e from 2030; 500 tCO₂e from 2040; 200 tCO₂e from 2050,
- Develop the total national GHG emission quota and allocate this quota for facilities from 2026
- Develop an online database and country-specific emission factor,
- Develop and implement a plan for reducing 30% of methane emissions, implement Net-zero roadmap, remove ODS
- 42 measures for energy sector
- 21 measures for agriculture sector
- 7 measures for LULUCF
- 7 measures for waste sector
- 10 measures for IP sector

Institutional solutions

- Developing and completing the institutions and policies, including the Law on Climate Change
- Communicating, raising awareness and strengthening community's involvement
- Human resource development
- Science and technology development
- Mobilizing financial resources for climate change response
- Enhancing international cooperation in climate change response

Activities implemented after the Strategy approved

- Viet Nam's **NDC update** (the 2nd update), submitted UNFCCC **on 8 Nov 2022**, bring the Strategy's objectives by 2030 to the national commitment
 - GHG emission reduction: reducing 43.5% compared to BAU, of which 15.8% with non-conditional contribution, and to 27.7% with international assistance, accounting for 86.8 billion US\$ additional resource needed by 2030.
 - Climate change adaptation: implementation of projects and programs on infrastructure transformation and development
- Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP)
- Approved the plan of 30% of methane emission reduction
- **Viet Nam's highlight activities at COP27** related to NDC, methane emission reduction and resources mobilization

Thank you very much