



Key Policies and Plans to Promote Green Growth

Two key strategies have been enacted recently:

1. The Vietnam National Climate Change Strategy (VCCS), approved December 2011
2. The Vietnam Green Growth Strategy (VGGS), approved September 2012

The Vietnam National Climate Change Strategy (VCCS):

The VCCS focuses on adaptation and aims to:

- Ensure food security, energy security, water security, poverty alleviation, gender equality, social security, and public health; enhance living standards; and conserve natural resources in the context of climate change;
- Consider a low carbon economy and green growth as principles in achieving sustainable development; greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction and removal to become a mandatory index in social and economic development;
- Raise awareness, involvement, and coping capacity of stakeholders; strengthen scientific and technological potential and human resources; strengthen institutional arrangements to utilise financial assistance; enhance the economic competitiveness and status of Vietnam; take advantage of climate change opportunities for social and economic development; and promote climate-friendly behaviors;
- Join forces with the international community in addressing climate change; and increase international cooperation to address climate change effectively.

Experiences and Lessons Learned

- Use multiple channels to raise awareness at all levels - from the country's top leader to the grassroots level - that the impacts of climate change are real and responding to climate change is vital.
- Apply a participatory approach with top leaders, involving them from the beginning and throughout the policy-making process.
- Provide direction and clarity to local governments and investors through the development of long-term strategies for achieving green growth and addressing climate change; low emission development strategies (LEDS) is one of the solutions.
- Integrate LEDS and other climate measures to respond to climate change into all sectoral development strategies and plans.
- Facilitate International cooperation and support.
- Develop appropriate flexible finance modalities which enable blending of different funding sources and facilitate innovation.
- Market-based mechanisms are important to mobilize low carbon development options; this requires a review of existing electricity subsidy issues.
- Various types of market-based instruments should be exploited to leverage transition to low carbon society.

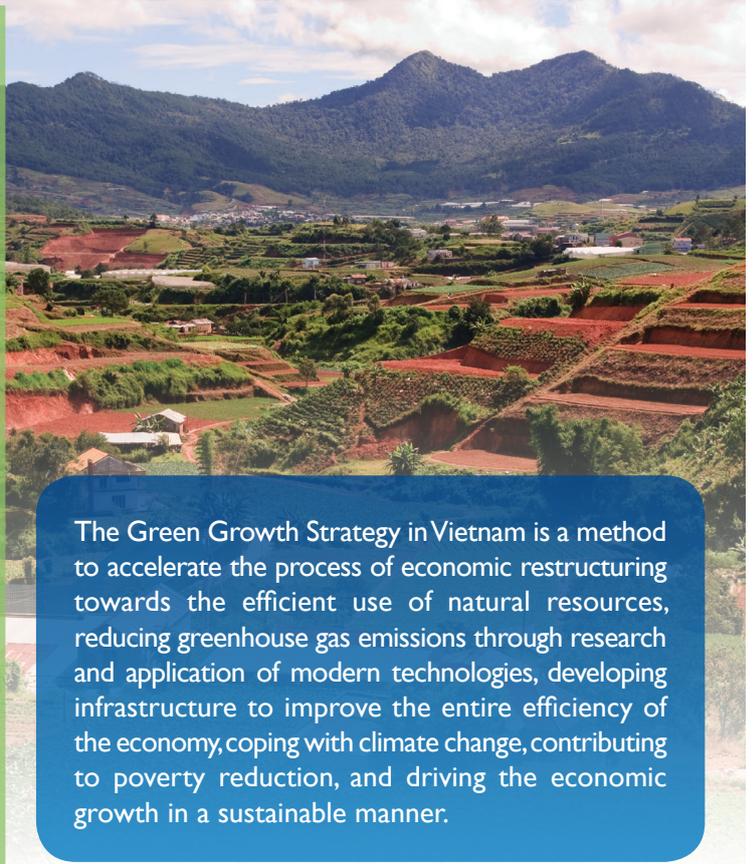




Vietnam Green Growth Strategy

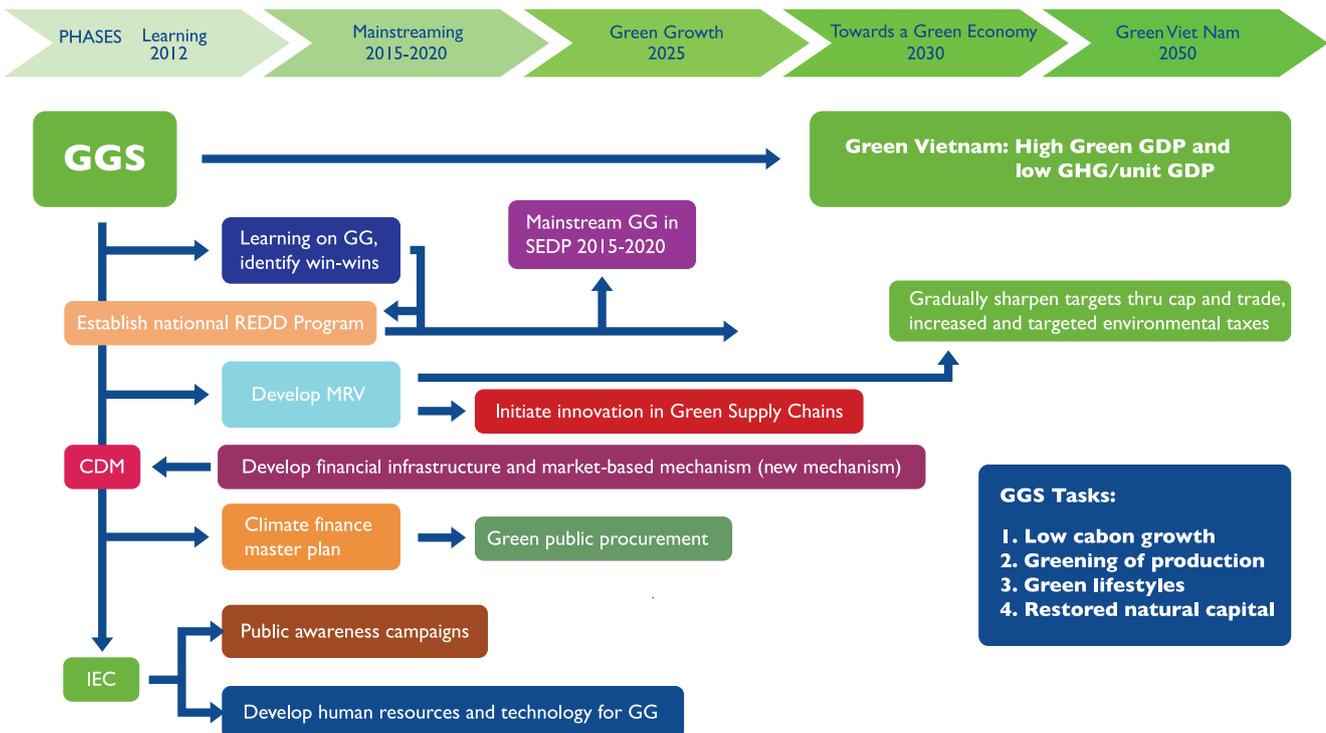
Approved in September of 2012, the VGGS is an effort to synthesize green action plans of major sectors and society, and aims to:

- Promote “green production” via more efficient use of resources and new technologies. This objective aims to facilitate sustainable production, green existing business, and create new green businesses.
- Reduce the intensity of carbon emissions and increase the use of clean and renewable energy (including reducing carbon emissions by 8-10 percent, compared with BAU scenario, by 2020 and by 1.5 to 2 percent each year to 2030). This objective underlines Vietnam’s commitment to low carbon growth and to global efforts to mitigate climate change.
- Stimulate green lifestyles and promote sustainable consumption. This objective supports the development of sustainable consumption patterns.



The Green Growth Strategy in Vietnam is a method to accelerate the process of economic restructuring towards the efficient use of natural resources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions through research and application of modern technologies, developing infrastructure to improve the entire efficiency of the economy, coping with climate change, contributing to poverty reduction, and driving the economic growth in a sustainable manner.

Proposed Green Growth Strategy Roadmap





LOW CARBON SOCIETY: Vietnam has developed scenarios for a low carbon society, with projections to 2030. The scenarios forecast CO₂ emissions from sectors such as energy, transport, construction, land use, forestry, and agriculture.

ENERGY: Initiatives include the Vietnam Law on Energy Efficiency and Savings, and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) on scaling up mitigation activities in the cement sector.

TRANSPORT: Vietnam is working to improve energy efficiency in the transport sector in several ways, including by (a) technological innovation, regular maintenance of machinery and transport equipment, and disseminating eco-driving skills for drivers; (b) increasing waterbased transportation and railways; and (c) mandating a limited lifecycle for commercial motor vehicles.

• **Changing fuel structure:** Vietnam is utilizing low GHG fuels such as CNG, LPG, ethanol, bio-diesel, etc.

• **Sustainable urban transport:** Initiatives include (a) ensuring that the ratio of traffic area to total urban area is in the range of 16-26%; (b) prioritizing the development of public transport in urban areas through investment to increase the number of buses, and develop mass rapid transit systems (MRT, BRT) in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City; (c) control the quantity of personal cars, motorcycles, and motorbikes; and (d) promote non-motorized transport by improving streets to allocate routes for bicycles and pedestrians.

INDUSTRY: An ADB project includes initiatives for GHG mitigation in industrial sectors such as street light energy efficiency and green building in the residential and commercial sectors.

AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY: “Programme 661” is reforesting five million hectares nationally and Vietnam has developed a national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy. REDD+ is a mechanism being designed to provide financial rewards to forest owners and users. The National REDD+ office was established in 2011 to coordinate and manage the process of developing tools to implement Vietnam’s National REDD+ Program. The various partners are rapidly moving the country forward to make REDD+ a reality in the country.

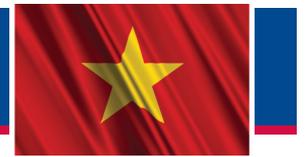
LOW CARBON PLANNING CAPACITY: Strengthening Planning Capacity for Low Carbon Growth in Developing Asia is funded by Japan, UK, and the ADB with activities in several Asian countries including Vietnam. The project focus is on energy (power, transport, household, industry sectors), and land use and land use change.

SUB-NATIONAL: Ministries and provinces are required to develop action plans aimed at adaptation and poverty reduction.

GHG INVENTORY: The “Capacity building of national GHG inventory in Vietnam” project is supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Vietnam is part of the “Southeast Asia Greenhouse Gas Inventory Project” supported by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in partnership with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat.

WASTE: Vietnam is undertaking a study on NAMAs in a measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) manner in the waste sector. This includes identifying a baseline and NAMA scenarios in the waste sector; drafting domestic guidelines for a NAMA selection and MRV of NAMAs in the waste sector; and a technology needs assessment for the waste sector, among others tasks.





Key Institutions

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE):

- Focal point for UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol engagement
- Lead on National Climate Change Strategy
- Certify GHG emission reduction

Under MONRE the Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE); Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IMHEN); and Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (DMHCC), are actively doing studies on low carbon development

Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI):

- Lead on the national Green Growth Strategy
- Lead on low carbon growth and financing

Department of Science, Education, Natural Resources and Environment (under MPI), in close collaboration with development partners, has been conducting and coordinating low carbon related activities

Central Institute for Economic Management (under MPI) is conducting several studies on impacts of low carbon development on the economy

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD):

Responsible for REDD-related activities and mitigation efforts related to agriculture and forestry

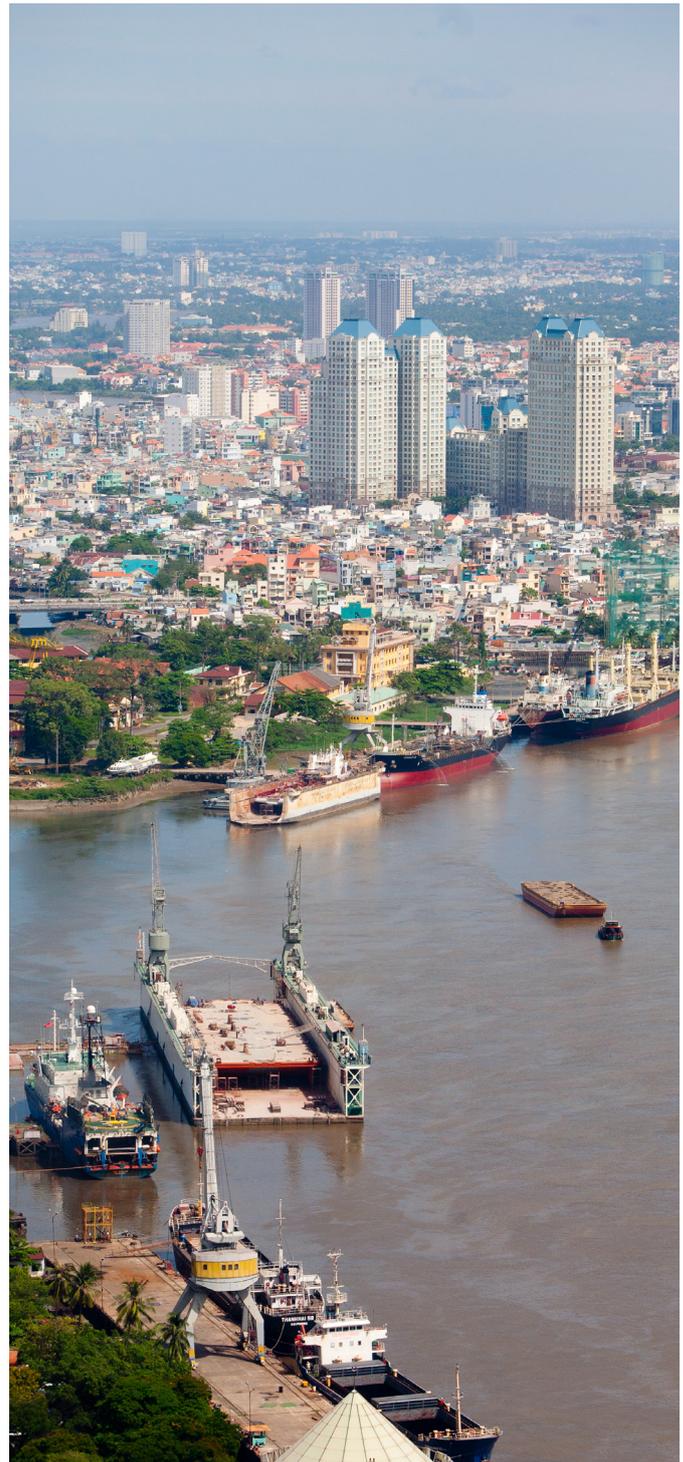
Ministry of Transportation (MOT):

Lead on the low emission in transport sector

Transport Development and Strategy Institute is an institute under MOT actively involved in the project

Ministry of Trade and Industry

Pilot projects in energy and industrial sectors



The Asia LEDS Partnership is a regional, voluntary network that serves as a platform to promote low emission development. The partnership supports peer-to-peer learning, knowledge sharing, and improved coordination and cooperation among governmental and non-governmental partners working to advance low emission growth in Asia. The Asia LEDS Partnership is a regional platform of the LEDS Global Partnership. For more information, see: <http://en.openei.org/wiki/LEDSGP>, or email: asialedspartnerhip@lowemissionsasia.org