ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR UPSCALING CLIMATE ACTIONS IN VIETNAM

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Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Unit: $ktCO_2e$

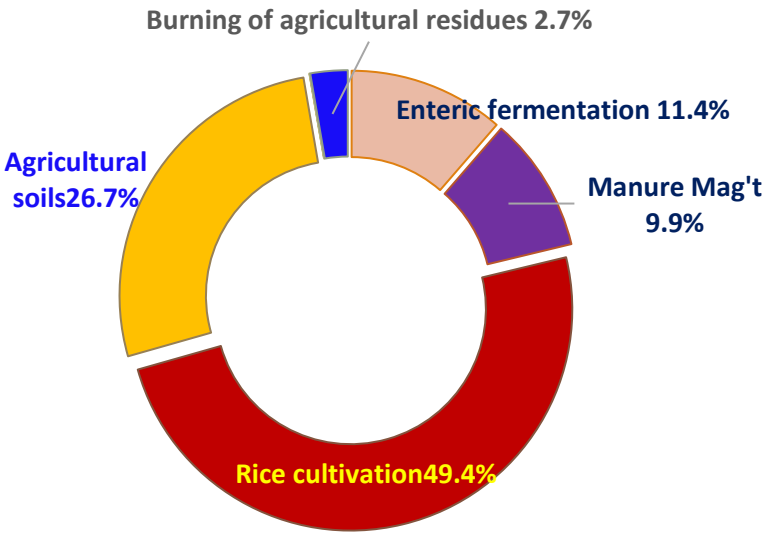
	Energy	IP	Agri	LULUCF	Waste	Total
1994	25,637.0	3,807.0	52,445.0	19,378.0	2,565.0	103,832.0
2000	52,774.0	10,006.0	65,091.0	15,105.0	7,925.0	150,901.0
2010	146,170.7	21,682.4	87,602.0	-20,720.0	17,887.0	252,622.1
2013	151,402.5	31,767.4	89,407.8	-34,239.8	20,686.0	259,023.9
2014	171,621.1	38,619.8	89,751.8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

Sources: MONRE, 2018

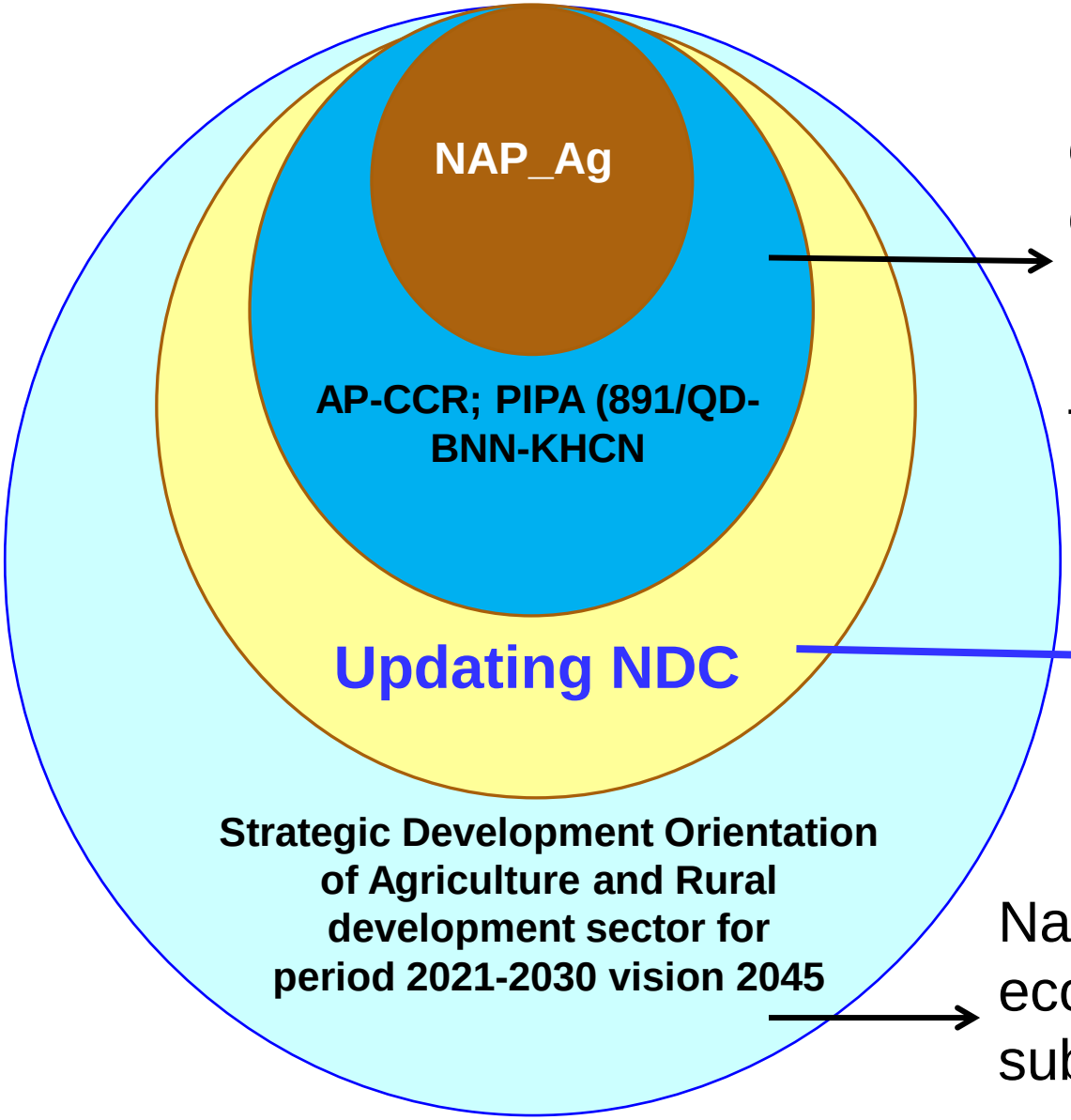
Unit: kt CO_2e

Greenhouse gas source	CH_4	N_2O	Total
Total emissions	57,214.3	32,537.5	89,751.8
4.A. Enteric Fermentation	10,200.6	0.0	10,200.6
4.B. Manure Management	704.6	8,158.7	8,863.4
4.C. Rice Cultivation	44,294.6	0.0	44,294.6
4.D. Agricultural Soils	0.0	23,955.5	23,955.5
4.E. Prescribed Burning of Savannas	0.9	0.1	1.0
4.F. Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	2,013.6	423.1	2,436.7

Source: NIR 2014, MONRE, 2018



NDC in the national context



GHG Mitigation
CAA
Resources preparation; institutions and policies
Transparency

GHG Mitigation
CCA
Co-benefits;
DRM

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

Reviewing related processes

- 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, …

Re-determine, Revisit assessments of the options identified

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

Provide options recommended in Agri-component of NDC

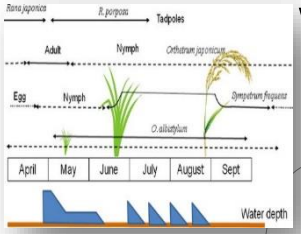
- Based on 5 key criteria:
  + The most cost effectiveness/economic feasibility
  + High adaptation co-benefit
  + Scalability (align in nation strategies and planning Frameworks Investment capacity (Domestic/International)
  + Possible to MRV/M&E (SMART)
  + Technical soundness

Appropriate priorities being selected to the Ag-component of NDC

Domestic sources

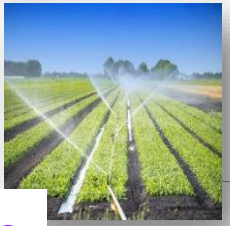
International support sources

Prioritized Actions proposed



Water and crop management in paddy rice production

CSA in crop production



Water and crop management in other crops but paddy rice

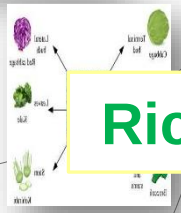
IFES

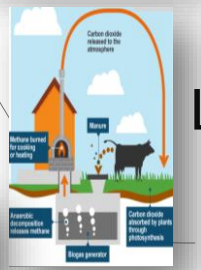
Mitigation

Adaptation

Crop residue management and recycling

Model of crop and production restructuring





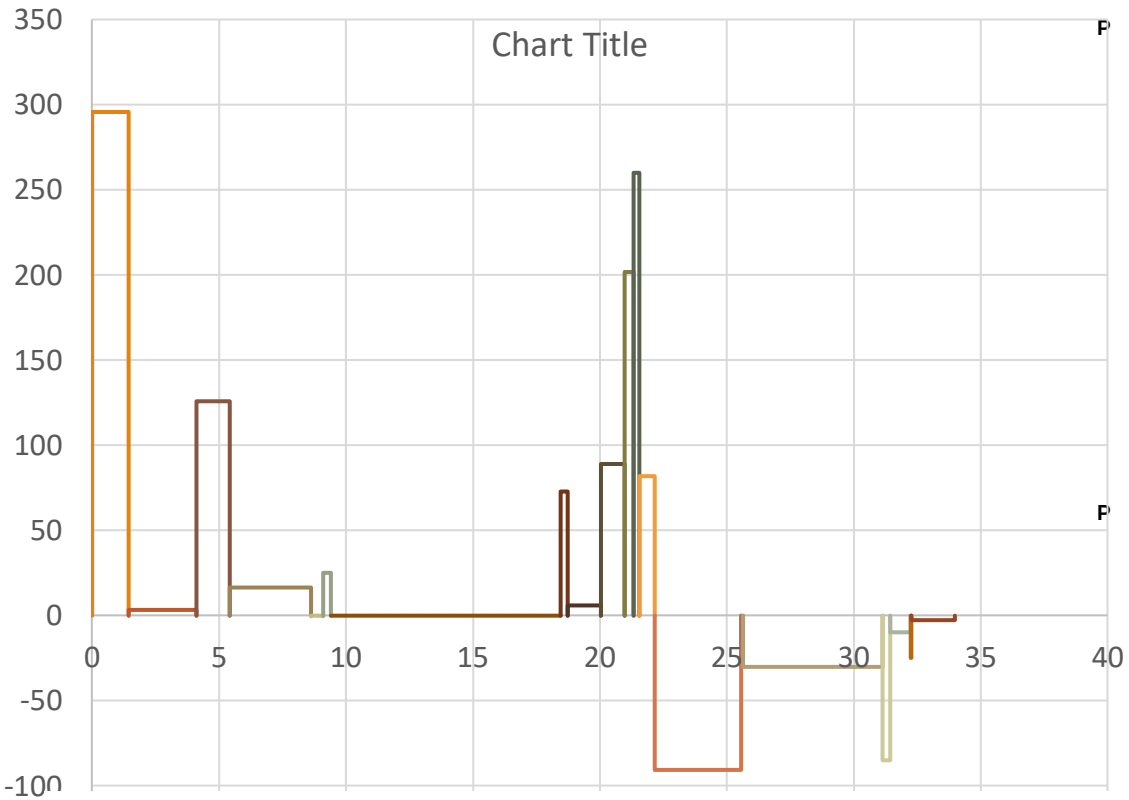
Livestock manure management

Breeds restructuring

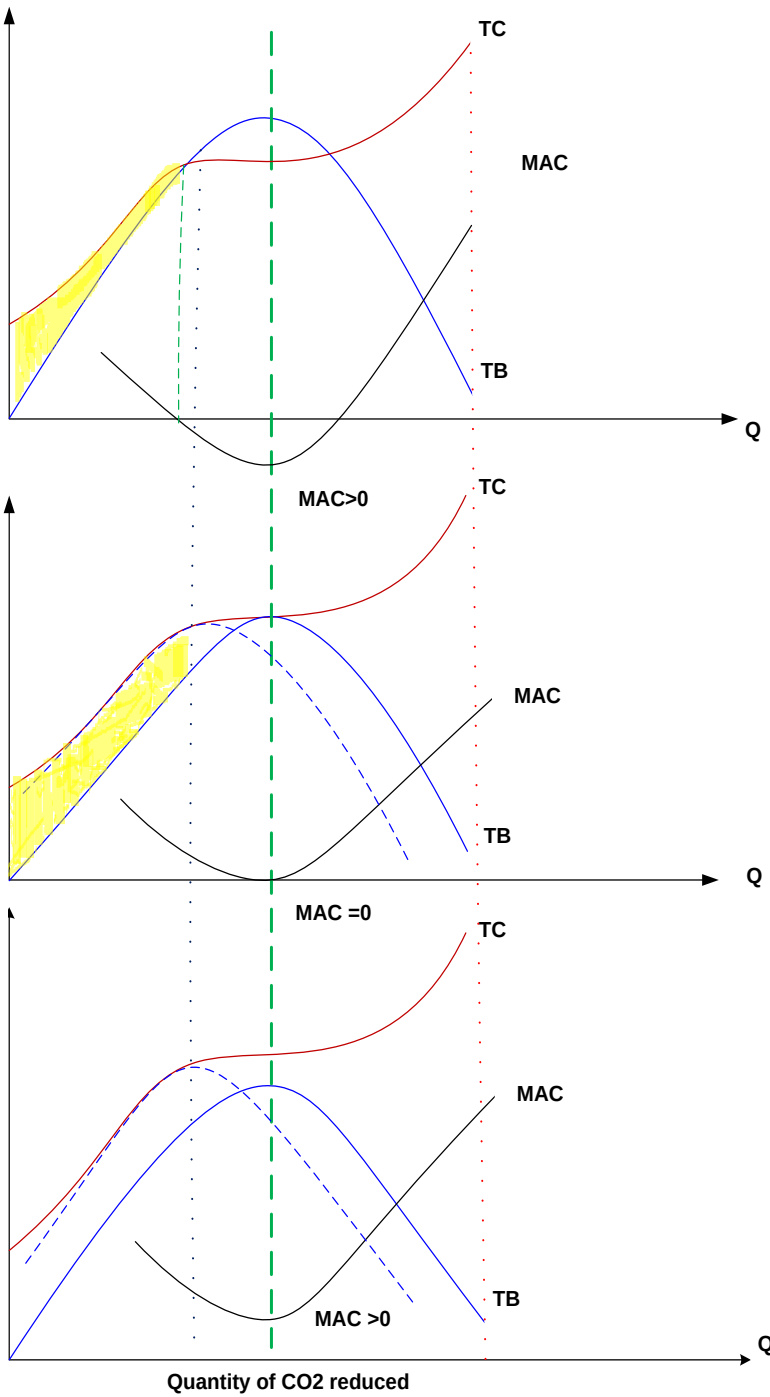
Construction and non-structural

Changing feed mix & diets

LULUCF Natural forest mgt & enrich; soil quality, SFM



- 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/protection forest
- Reuse/recycle agricultural/crop residues
- Pig compost (farm scale)
- Improving the quality and carbon stocks of poor natural forests (F4)
- Changing feed/forage ration/mix
- Shifting double rice into rice – shrimp in transitionaing areas of Mekong delta region
- Biogas digesters from pig production (Farm scale)
- Cow/Buffalo compost (farm scale)
- Shifting from paddy rice to upland crops in unproductive rice production areas



BARRIERS & POSSIBLE SUPPORTS FROM CCAC

- Main barriers:lack of techincal 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