

Climate change adaption policy development in Vietnam

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Climate change in Vietnam

Overview

- Climate change continues to produce negative
- impacts on Viet Nam;
- Viet Nam's key resources and economic sector
- are highly vulnerable;
- Deltas and coastal areas are worst affected;
- Red River and Mekong Deltas are particularly
- vulnerable areas

Climate change in Vietnam

- Climate change impacts in Viet Nam
 - In past 50 years, average annual temperature increased by about 0.5oC;
 - Increased rainfall in rainy season;
 - Serious floods occur more frequently in Central Viet Nam and South;
 - Reduced rainfall in dry season;
 - Serious droughts in most areas of the country;
 - Climate change increases natural disasters, especially storms, floods, and droughts.

Climate change in Viet Nam

- Climate change scenarios (updated in 2012)
 - At the end of the 21st century, temperature may increase by between 2 and 3°C compared to 1980-1999;
 - Temperature increases from 1.6 to 2.8°C;
 - Winter temperatures may increase higher than summer temperatures;
 - Total rainfall in rainy season increase, rainfall in dry season tends to decrease;
 - Precipitation may increase about 5% compared with 1980-1999;
 - Sea level rise of about 30cm (2050) and 100cm (2100) compared to 1980-1999.

Climate change and policy development

- Many laws and legal documents relating to the response to climate change:
 - Land Law, 2003;
 - Law on Environmental Protection, 2014;
 - Law on Biodiversity, 2008;
 - Law on Minerals, 2010;
 - Law on Water Resources, 2012;
 - Law on Natural Disaster Risk Prevention and Reduction, 2013;

Climate change and policy development

- Decision No. 256/2003/QD-TTg December 2, 2003: **National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2010 and orientations to 2020.**
- Decision No. 153/2004/QD-TTg August 17 2004: **Strategy for sustainable development in Viet Nam.**
- Decision No. 204/2006/QD-TTg September 2, 2006: **National Action Plan against Desertification 2006 - 2010 and orientations to 2010.**
- Decision No. 172/2007/QD-TTg 16 11 2007: **National Strategy for prevention and**
- **mitigation of natural disasters in 2020.**
- Decision 1183/2012/QD-TTg August 30, 2012: **National Target Program to respond to climate change in the period of 2012 - 2015**
- Decision 1206/2012/QD-TTg September 2, 2012: **National Target Program on environmental remediation and improvement in the period of 2012 - 2015**
- Decision 1427/2012/QD-TTg October 2, 2012: **National Target Program on Energy saving and efficiency in the period of 2012 to 2015.**
- Decision 1489/2012/QD-TTg October 8, 2012: **National Target Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the period of 2012 - 2015**

Climate change and policy development

National target programme to respond to climate change

Decision No. 158/2008/QD-TTg dated December 2, 2008 of Prime Minister

Tasks of NTPRCC

1. Assess climate change impacts and develop climate change and sea level rise scenarios ;
2. Develop and implement science and technology programme on climate change;
3. Strengthen institutional capacity and policies on climate change;
4. Raise awareness and develop human resources;
5. Boost international co-operation;
6. Develop framework to integrate climate change issues into the development and implementation of socio-economic development plans and projects; and
7. Develop and implement action plans to respond to climate change.

National target programme to respond to climate change

Updated tasks in 2012

1. Update scenarios; complete impact assessments; identify response measures;
2. Develop database for socio-economic development planning;
3. Implement action plans to respond to climate change;
4. Develop organisational and institutional capacity and policies to adapt to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions reduction in prioritised areas;
5. Boost international cooperation on climate change; and
6. Raise communities awareness on climate change.

National Climate Change Strategy

Strategic tasks

A. Adaptation

1. Actively respond to natural disasters and monitor climate change;
2. Ensure food and water security; and
3. Respond to rising sea levels for vulnerable areas.

B. Mitigation and Adaptation

4. Protect and develop forests, and conserve biodiversity for effective response to climate change

C. Mitigation

5. Reduce emissions and enhance greenhouse gases sequestration to contribute to protection of the Earth's climate system

D. Cross-cutting

6. Strengthen the Government's leading role in responding to climate change;
7. Develop measures for communities to effectively respond to climate change;
8. Promote R&D in science and technology for responding to climate change;
9. Boost international cooperation and integration in global community on climate change issues;
10. Diversify financial resources and investment for responding to climate change

National Climate Change Strategy

IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

To 2012:

- Implement urgent adaptation activities;
- Build capacity, promote science and technology R&D; and
- Review, adjust and supplement mechanisms and policies in accordance with domestic and international conditions.

2013 - 2025:

- Strengthen adaptation and mitigation activities in association to socio-economic development.

2026 - 2050:

- Reduce GHG emissions become principles of socio-economic development activities.
- Review, adjust and supplement Strategy with new thinking in order to develop and strengthen low-carbon economy with high resilience to impacts of climate change.

National Action Plan on Climate Change

- Decision 1474/QD-TTg dated 05 October 2012
- Objective: To implement strategic tasks in the National Climate Change Strategy, including increase of awareness and capacity to adapt to climate change, develop directions for greenhouse gas emission reduction, develop low carbon economy, cooperate effectively with the international community to protect the Earth's climate system.
- Time frame: 2012-2020

National Green Growth Strategy

Decision 1393/QD-TTg dated 25 September 2012

Objective:

1. Restructure the economy and increase competitiveness through efficient use of resources and address environmental degradation;
2. Assess and promote high technology development and use to increase efficiency in natural resource use, reduce GHG intensity of the economy and respond to climate change; and
3. Improve the quality through green employment, sustainable lifestyle, green infrastructure/building and restored natural capital.

Tasks:

1. Reduce GHG intensity of the economy and promote the use of clean and renewable energies;
2. Greening production; and
3. Greening lifestyle and promote sustainable consumption.

Current focus on adaptation

Disaster prevention and reduction

- Upgrading monitoring and meteorological forecasting systems;
- Integrate disaster prevention and reduction in socio-economic development programs of sector, region and local, especially in agricultural areas;
- Raising public awareness of disaster prevention;
- Education, training, and guides of disaster prevention for poor households at coastal areas;
- Annual state budget for disaster prevention; prioritize for national target programs such as forestry, dam and water reservoir upgrading, land slide prevention; upgrade and construct irrigation systems;
- Local province arrange budget for disaster prevention and solve problems

Needs and challenges

- Strengthening forecast, build early warning systems to natural disasters,
- Provide climate information and disaster warnings to ministries, branches and localities for integration of climate change into the process of developing their strategy, planning, program planning and development;
- Putting requires of impact assessment of disaster risk and climate change into required in the process of appraisal of development projects, particularly projects in the areas of high susceptibility to natural disasters and climate change

Needs and challenges

- Regional planning taking into disasters and climate change factors before implementing the investments in specific projects
- Needed interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary collaboration, between stakeholders, including the general direction from the highest levels of leaders / local is the decisive factor
- Determining the list of Low-regret investment projects for each field in each specific area to be able to bring long-term benefits and facilitate economic development - stable society for local;
- Capacity building on disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation at the local level (community) through advocacy and education to each citizen has the sense to protect themselves and where they live

Thank you for your attention!