



RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTIONS (NAMAs) IN VIETNAM

Dr Luong Quang Huy

**Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change
Office of the National Climate Change Committee
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**



Context

- 1. Climate change in Vietnam,**
- 2. Greenhouse gas emission reduction options,**
- 3. Strategic changes in responding to climate change,**
- 4. Legal foundation to support NAMA development,**
- 5. Plan of GHG emission management and management of carbon trading activities to the world market,**
- 6. Priority areas of NAMA management and coordination,**
- 7. Priorities to improve management and coordination**
- 8. Some concluding remarks.**



Climate change in Vietnam



Overview

- Climate change will continue to negatively affect Vietnam;
- Vietnam's key resources and economic sector are highly vulnerable;
- Deltas and coastal areas are worst affected;
- Red River Delta and Mekong Delta is particularly vulnerable areas.



Climate change in Vietnam

Climate change impacts in Vietnam

- In the past 50 years, the average annual temperature has increased by about 0.5°C;
- Increased rainfall in rainy season (May 5-11);
- Large floods occur more frequently in the Central and the South;
- Reduced rainfall in dry season (May 7, 8);
- Annual serious droughts in most areas of the country;
- Climate change increases natural disasters, especially hurricanes, floods, and droughts.

Risk of reversing achievement in poverty reduction, the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development.





Climate change in Vietnam

- **Vietnam climate change scenarios (2012)**

- At the end of the 21st century, temperature may increase by 2.3 ° C compared to 1980-1999;
- Temperature increases from 1.6 to 2.8 ° C; that of northern and north central increase faster than the south;
- Winter temperatures may increase higher than summer temperatures.
- Total rainfall in rainy season increase, rainfall during dry season tends to decrease in the South;
- Precipitation may increase about 5% compared with 1980-1999; that of the North increase higher than the South.
- Sea level rise of about 30 cm (2050) and 75cm (2100) compared to 1980 -1999.



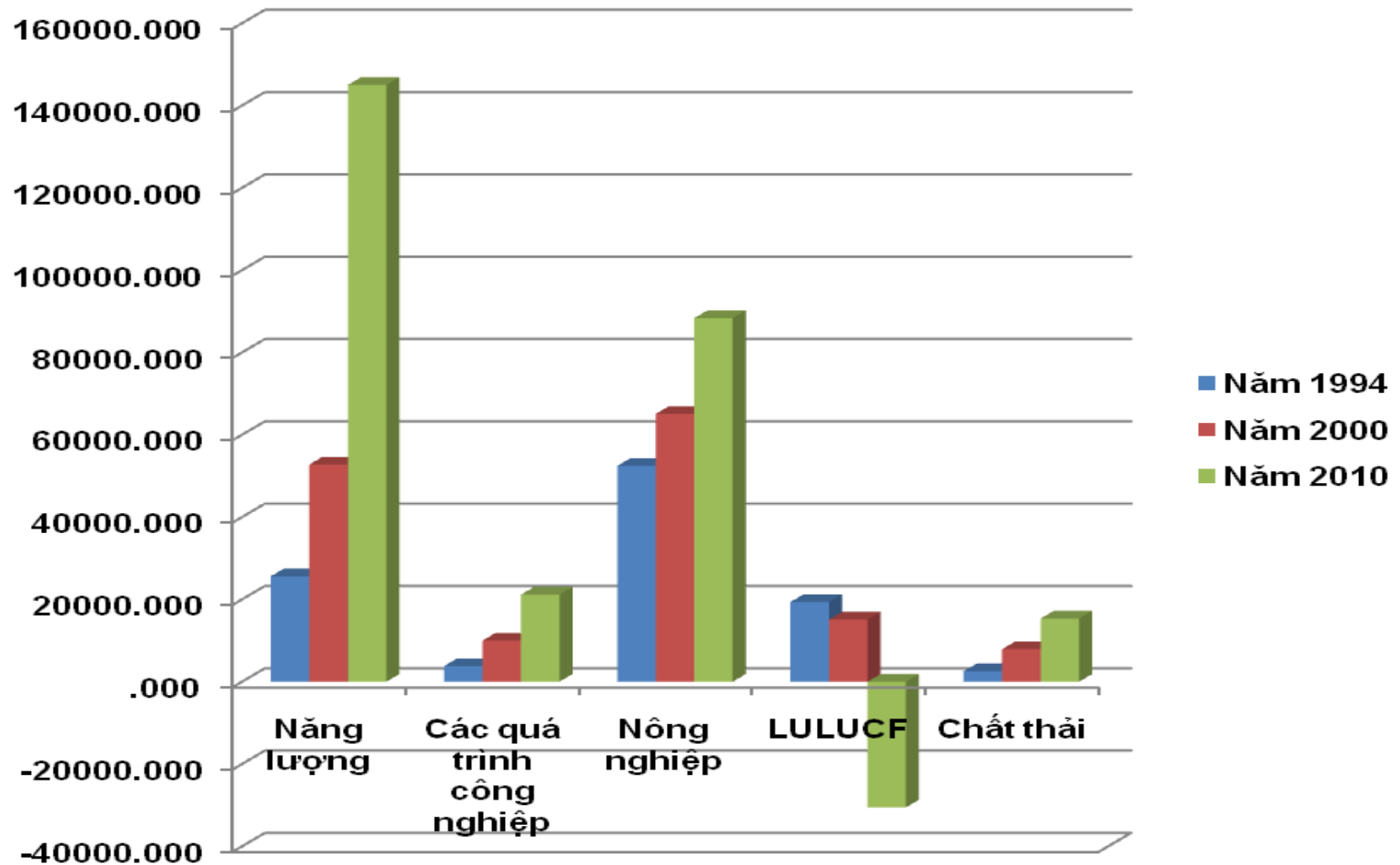
Climate change and policy development

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol (KP)

- Vietnam signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 11 June 1992 and ratified on 16 November 1994;
- Vietnam signed Kyoto Protocol (KP) on 03 December 1998 and ratified on 25 September 2002.
- Vietnam has no obligation to reduce emissions, but the general obligations of developing the National Communications, GHG inventory, develop mitigation options and adaptation measures...
- Agenda 21 of Vietnam (Vietnam Agenda 21) - August / 2004 has a number of objectives related to the response to climate change



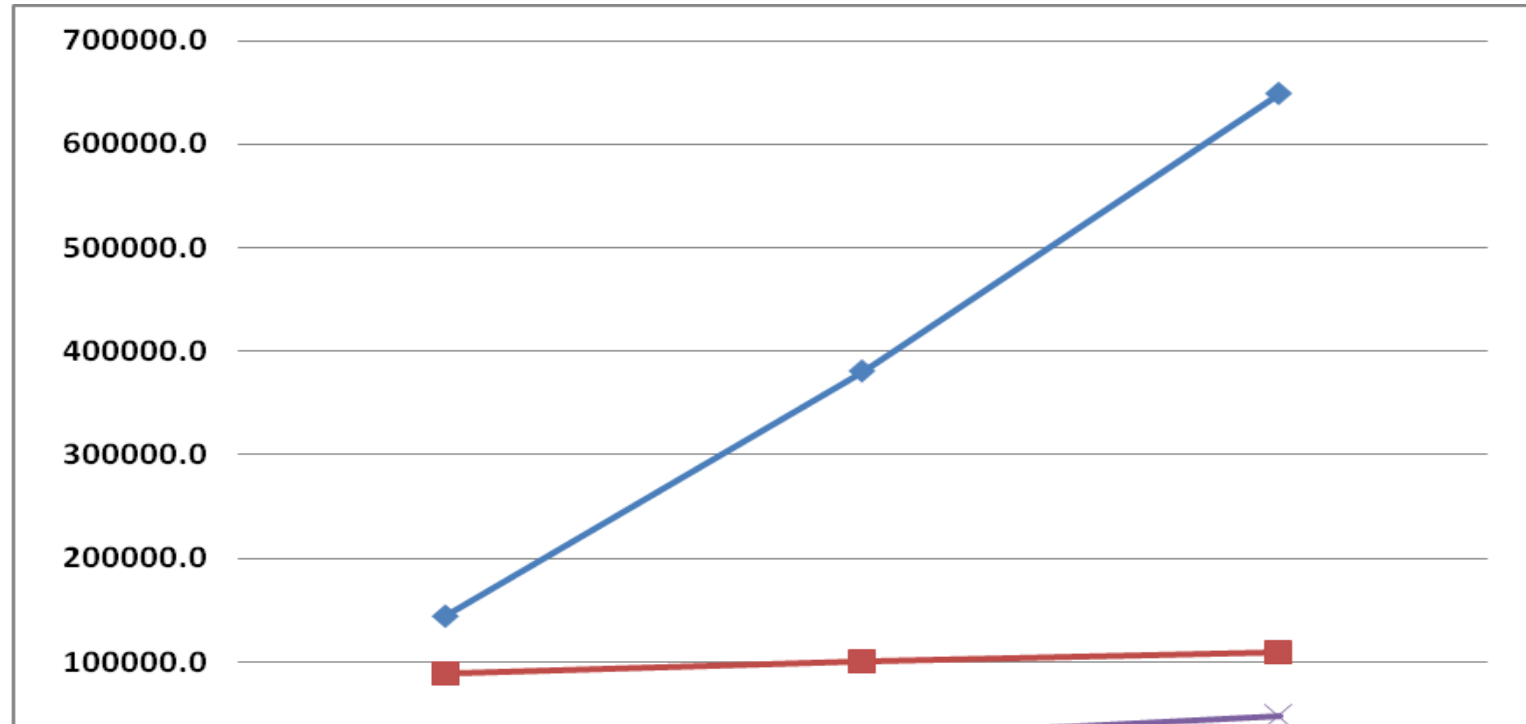
GHG emissions in 1994 and 2000 and 2010



Source: BUR1 (MONRE, 2014)



Estimated GHG emissions in 2010, 2020 and 2030.



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4317

