

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: September 09, 2022

Report Number: VM2022-0059

Report Name: Vietnam Issues the National Strategy on Climate Change by 2050 and the Action Plan on Methane Emissions Reduction by 2030

Country: Vietnam

Post: Hanoi

Report Category: Climate Change/Global Warming/Food Security

Prepared By: Nguyen Linh and Sarah Gilleski

Approved By: Ralph Bean

Report Highlights:

This report provides an unofficial translation of Vietnam’s Prime Minister Decision 896 dated July 26, 2022, to approve the National Strategy on Climate Change by 2050 and the Decision 942 dated August 5, 2022, to approve the Action Plan on Methane Emissions Reduction by 2030. These are important policy documents for Vietnam’s low carbon future including for the agricultural sector.

Background

Vietnam is a country that is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Rising sea levels, salinity intrusion, drought, and extreme weather events, all have significant effects not only on Vietnam's agricultural sector, but also threaten food security, livelihoods, and overall economic growth. The agricultural sector is also responsible for approximately 60 percent of the methane emissions produced in Vietnam. The Government of Vietnam (GVN) considers climate change a top priority and has developed numerous policy initiatives to address climate change adaptation and mitigation, to present the country's commitments to the international community, and to request technical and financial support and assistance to respond to climate change.

In November 2021, Vietnam's Prime Minister Chinh announced ambitious goals at COP26, including reaching net zero emissions by 2050 and joined the Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane emissions by 30 percent by 2030 compared to the base year of 2020. To achieve these goals, the GVN has been working on various new policy documents. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) was the lead ministry to develop the National Strategy on Climate Change by 2050 and the Action Plan on Methane Emissions Reduction by 2030.

National Strategy on Climate Change by 2050

On July 26, 2022, the Prime Minister approved the National Strategy on Climate Change by 2050 via the PM Decision 896. The overall objective of the strategy is to adapt and mitigate the losses and damages from climate change proactively and effectively reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions with a goal of net zero emission by 2050, work together with the international community to protect the climate, and develop climate adaptation techniques to enhance Vietnam's economic resilience and competitiveness.

The specific objectives are divided into climate change adaptation and GHG emissions reduction. The following are two ambitious objectives in emissions reduction.

- By 2030, Vietnam will reduce total GHG emissions by 43.5 percent compared to the business-as-usual scenario (BAU). Agricultural emissions will be reduced by 43 percent, and the total emissions are not to exceed 64 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). Forestry and land use emissions will be reduced by 70 percent and increase their carbon capture by 20 percent leading to the forestry sector having a total carbon capture of 95 million tons CO₂e. Manufacturing facilities with total emissions exceeding 2,000 tons CO₂e must implement GHG emission actions.
- By 2050, total GHG emissions will reach net-zero, with the peak emission year set at 2035. Agricultural emissions will be reduced by 63.1 percent and the total emissions will not exceed 56 million tons CO₂e. The forestry and land use sector will reduce their emissions by 90 percent

and gain 30 percent of carbon capture, with the forestry sector capturing 185 million tons CO₂e. Facilities with total emissions exceeding 200 tons CO₂e must implement GHG emission actions.

Table 1: Total GHG Emissions by Sector to 2050

Unit: Million tons of CO₂e

Sector	2014	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<i>Emissions projection as BAU</i>	284.0	513.3	716.5	928.0	1,096.0	1,252.5	1,396.7	1,519.3
<i>Emissions projection per the Strategy</i>								
<i>Energy</i>	171.6	247.0	360.8	456.6	539.5	494.4	345.0	101.1
<i>Agriculture</i>	89.8	88.3	75.3	63.9	62.2	63.8	61.5	56.4
<i>Land use, Land-use Change, and Forestry</i>	-37.5	-45.0	-65.6	-95.3	-112.4	-134.0	-149.6	-185.2
<i>Waste</i>	21.5	13.1	9.81	11.81	10.81	9.8	8.8	7.8
<i>Industrial Processing</i>	38.6	67.3	76.3	86.5	78.1	68.0	50.0	20.0
<i>Total Emissions</i>	284.0	370.7	456.6	523.5	578.2	502.1	315.7	0.0

Source: Technical Report for Vietnam Strategy on Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)

Vietnam's Action Plan on Methane Emissions Reduction by 2030

On August 5, 2022, Vietnam issued PM Decision 942 to approve the Action Plan on Methane Emissions Reduction by 2030. The goal is to reduce total methane emissions by 30 percent by 2030 compared to the emissions level in 2020 from crop production, animal husbandry, solid waste, water treatment, petroleum exploitation, coal mining, and fossil fuel use.

By 2025, total methane emissions are not to exceed 96.4 million tons CO₂e, down 13.3 percent compared to 2020. Methane emissions in crop production are not to exceed 42.2 million tons CO₂e, animal husbandry emissions are not to exceed 16.8 million tons CO₂e, solid waste emissions are not to exceed 21.9 million tons CO₂e, emissions from petroleum exploitation are not to exceed 10.6 million CO₂e, emissions from coal mining are not to exceed 3.5 million CO₂e, and emissions from fossil fuel use are not to exceed 1.3 million CO₂e.

By 2030, total methane emissions are not to exceed 77.9 million tons CO₂e, down 30 percent compared to 2020. Methane emissions in crop production are not to exceed 30.7 million tons CO₂e, animal husbandry emissions are not to exceed 15.2 million tons CO₂e, solid waste emissions are not to exceed 17.5 million tons CO₂e, emissions from petroleum exploitation are not to exceed 8.1 million tons CO₂e, emissions from coal mining are not to exceed 2 million tons CO₂e, and emissions from fossil fuel use are not to exceed 0.8 million tons CO₂e.

Table 2: Methane Emissions Inventory 2020 and Goals for 2025 and 2030*Unit: million tons CO₂e*

No	Emission sources	2020	2025	2030
1	Energy	15.3	15.4	10.9
2	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use			
	<i>Husbandry</i>	20.3	16.8	15.2
	<i>Biomass burning</i>	1.9	42.2	30.7
	<i>Rice production</i>	47.3		
3	Waste	26.4	21.9	17.5
	Total	111.3	96.4	77.9

Source: MONRE Technical Report on the Development of the Action Plan on Methane Emissions Reduction by 2030

Other Key Ongoing Agricultural Climate Policy Actions

MARD is the lead agency to develop an action plan for methane emissions reduction for crop and livestock production. The plan has been drafted and issued for public comment.

MONRE is the lead agency to develop the policy and management schemes for carbon credits, including exchange/trade of emissions quota, and carbon credits from methane emission reduction.

MARD is leading the coordination with provincial governments to carry out investments for active irrigation systems to implement mitigation options including Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD), sustainable rice intensification, and mid-season drainage practices for methane emission reduction in rice production.

MARD is leading the development and implementation of the conversion plan to make agricultural land more resilient to and mitigate emissions from agricultural production. This includes converting inefficient paddy rice to follow other production models including rice/ aquaculture (shrimp). As well as having farmers plant other profitable crops, such as fruit trees with the goal of reducing methane emissions.

MARD develops and implements the circular plan for agricultural by-products and waste, enhancing carbon sequestration in soil, clean paper, energy, and packaging production to reduce methane emissions.

MARD will issue guidelines on feed rations for cattle to create a sustainable and productive livestock industry while reducing methane emissions.

MARD is developing the guidelines for a methane emission inventory in agriculture, in line with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) Guide.

Attachments:

[Translation of Prime Minister Decision 942 dated August 5, 2022, to approve Action Plan on Methane Emissions Reduction by 2030.doc](#)

[Translation of Vietnam's Prime Minister Decision 896 dated July 26, 2022, to approve the National Strategy on Climate Change by 2050.doc](#)