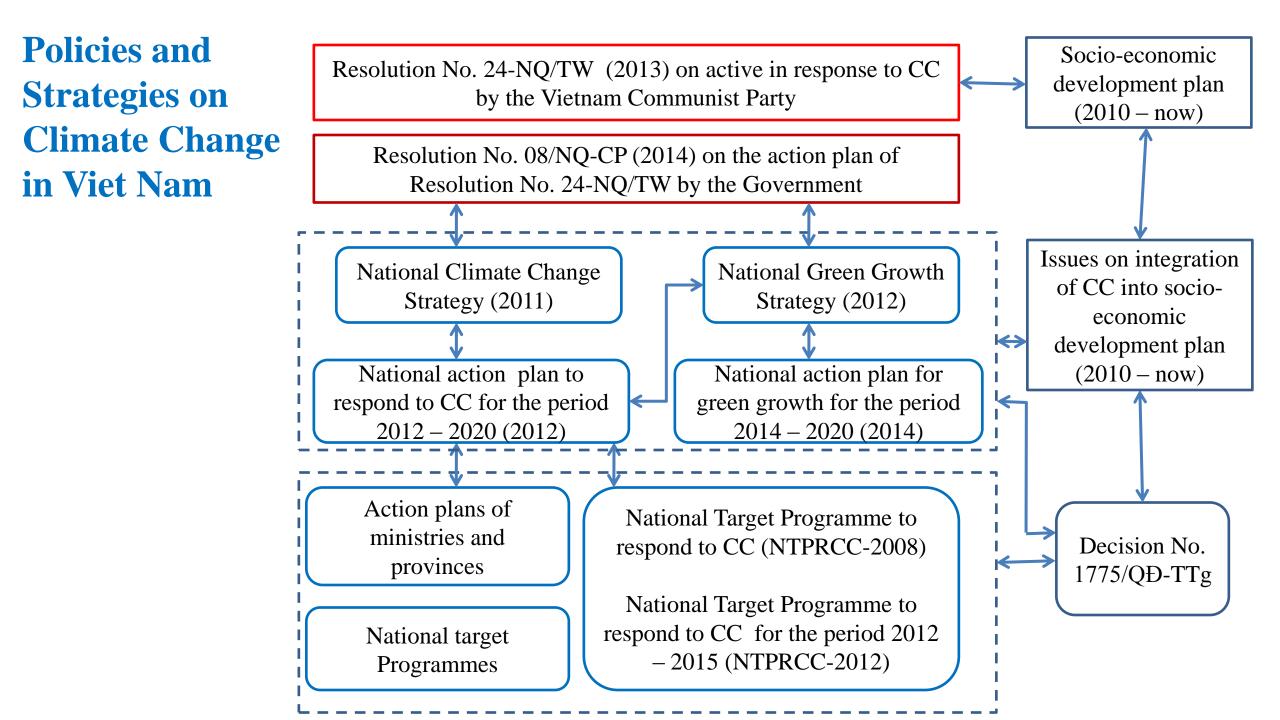
ASEAN Side Event at COP21

Towards Low Carbon and Climate Resilient ASEAN Community Post-2015

Prof.Dr. Tran Thuc Vice Chairman, Vietnam Panel on Climate Change



Paris, 2 December 2015





1. National Climate Change Strategy

Response to CC is vital.

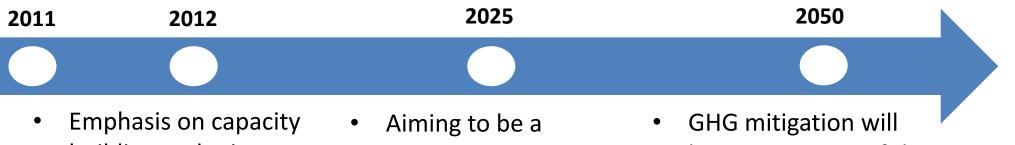
Adaptation to CC has to be aligned with sustainable development.

CCA and GHG reductions will be implemented simultaneously, adaptation is the priority in the early phase.

CCA is the responsibility of the entire system, with participation of the whole political system and community.

The CCA measures must be systematic.

1. National Climate Change Strategy (Strategic Phases)



- building and science and technology,
- Adjustment and development of green growth mechanisms,
- CC adaptation and GHG mitigation policies in line with the international situation, which will be clearer after 2012.

- Aiming to be a modern industrialized country;
- CCA and GHG
 mitigation must be
 carried out in parallel,
 in association with
 socio-economic
 development activities
- GHG mitigation will become criteria of the socio-economic development processes.







2. Vietnam Green Growth Strategy

Goal and Objectives

Overall goal: GG & LCE will become the mainstream of sustainable economic development & strengthen social economic development

Objective 1:

Restructure the economy and increase competiveness through efficient use of resources and address environmental degradation.

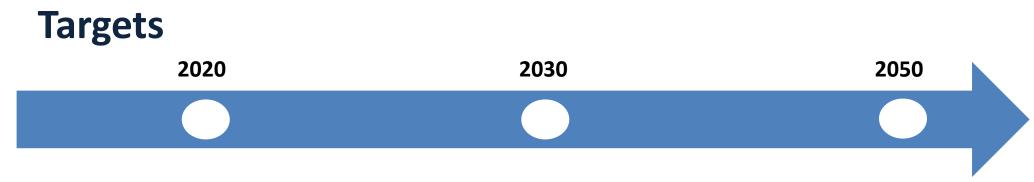
Objective 2:

Assess and promote the use of high technology development to increase efficiency in natural resource use, reduce GHG intensity of the economy and respond to CC.

Objective 3:

Improve the quality through green employment, sustainable lifestyles, green infrastructure/building and restored natural capital.

2. Vietnam Green Growth Strategy (cont')



- GDP per capita doubled compared to 2010;
- Reduced energy consumption per GDP by 1.5 to 2% per year;
- Establish modern economic structures;
- Reduce intensity of GHG emissions by 8-10%.

- Reduce total GHG emissions at least 2%/year;
- Env' degradation addressed and natural capital improved while improved basic standards for clean and green technology established.
- Green Economic Development is mainstreamed.



2. Vietnam Green Growth Strategy (cont')

Challenges and Opportunities

- To implement VGGS, about \$30 billion will be needed by 2020, of which 70% targeted from non-public sources.
- To recover from climate change damages, 2-6% GDP.
- Shortage of policies to mobilize financial sources, particularly international climate funds.
- Difficulty mobilizing foreign and domestic investors: need to strengthen policy incentives.
- Catalyze and crowd-in investment by leveraging public funds and create PPPs supportive of green growth (e.g. transport, energy).



Concluding Remarks

ASEAN is a vulnerable region, regional cooperation is necessary for addressing climate change.

- Climate change scenarios for the region;
- Cooperation between research agencies;
- Experience sharing in CC impacts assessment, adaptation measures, GHG inventory, and mitigation options.
- Increase CC resilient and therefore create more opportunities for emissions reduction.

