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Support to Viet Nam for the implementation of the Paris Agreement

Implementing the Net Zero 2050 commitment and Global Biodiversity Framework in Viet Nam

Context

In Viet Nam, per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have doubled between 2010 and 2020. At the 26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP26), Viet Nam has pledged to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, given international support. The Vietnamese government has in response developed national and sectoral strategies and action programmes.

In December 2022, Viet Nam and the International Partners Group (IPG) signed the political declaration on establishing a Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) that will facilitate the energy transition of the country away from fossil fuel, and support to meet its Net Zero 2050 commitment.

Climate change and biodiversity loss are interconnected, as rising temperatures and extreme weather events caused by climate change are disrupting ecosystems and driving species to extinction. This is exacerbated by the rising demand for natural resources and rapid economic growth. Hence, the Vietnamese government approved the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to 2030, with a vision towards 2050. This strategy was signed in the context of the adoption of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

Objective

Viet Nam's development pathway is consistent with a just Net Zero 2050 transition in line with the Paris Agreement, Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

Project name	Support to Viet Nam for the Implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement II (VN-SIPA II)
Commissioned by	Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) in the context of the International Climate Initiative (IKI)
Project region	Viet Nam
Lead Executing Agency	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in Viet Nam (MONRE)
Duration	01.04.2023 - 31.03.2028

Approach

Building on efforts of its successful predecessor project, the "Support to Viet Nam for the Implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement II" (VN-SIPA II) project, works with MONRE to address the ministry's specific capacity gaps related to coordination and transparency mechanisms that continue to be a barrier to the integration of climate and biodiversity considerations across key ministries and at the provincial level. The transport sector is supported through the Ministry of Transport (MOT) to promote a low-carbon transition of the freight sector. The agriculture sector is targeted through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and selected provinces to boost capacity on nature-based solutions for adaptation (NbSA). VN-SIPA II provides technical assistance and thematic insights through studies to support its partners in implementing the climate and biodiversity goals. This is accompanied by targeted capacity development measures. In its service delivery the project prioritizes digital measures. Local Subsidies and grants will enable partners in the provinces of Ha Tinh and Quang Binh to upscale the successful climate-smart agricultural models developed under VN-SIPA I.



Left to right:

Mrs. Lieu and her husband, a farmer family in Ha Tinh province, joined the climate-smart agricultural production training developed by the predecessor project.

Photo : @GIZ/VN-SIPA I

During the annual IKI Interface Viet Nam Workshop in October 2023, almost 100 participants from 26 IKI projects in Viet Nam exchanged on insights and good practices.

Photo : @GIZ/VN-SIPA II

The private sector, initially with a focus on the waste sector, is supported through digital trainings and information offers for GHG emission reduction measures. Through small scale grants to non-governmental organisations awareness and information around the national climate and biodiversity policy processes will be strengthened. Through suitable dialogue formats the project will foster expert exchanges on the nexus of climate and energy policy and support the German Vietnamese Energy Dialogue as well as implementation of the JETP. In addition, the project serves as the interface for the International Climate Initiative (IKI) in Viet Nam, via which IKI projects in Viet Nam are coordinated and information about climate policy processes is provided. This includes the support to the policy dialogue of the German IKI ministries with their Vietnamese counterparts. In all instances and at all levels, the project promotes knowledge management and exchange, and the use of gender-responsive approaches. With that, the project supports the country's transformation towards climate-friendly technologies, contributing to achieving Viet Nam's goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

Expected results

At the end of the project, it is expected that:

- Viet Nam submits its second NDC in 2025 increasing ambition, aligned with its long-term strategy, and leading the way for the Net Zero 2050 target.
- Viet Nam passes further regulations and stakeholders to increase their knowledge necessary for the implementation of the NBSAP and the GBF.
- Technical and policy analyses result in new or enhanced policy instruments, that promote climate mitigation and adaptation implementation as well as biodiversity protection in priority sectors identified in Viet Nam's NDC, National Climate Change Strategy and NBSAP.
- Facilities in the waste and other sectors subject to emission reduction obligations under Decree 06 are enabled to

regularly report their GHG inventories. They are also able to plan and implement suitable emission reduction measures.

- The implementation of the respective NDC measures has led to an increase of the load factor in freight transport.
- Via the online monitoring and evaluation system, relevant MARD departments and provincial Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development report on the 44 adaptation indicators facilitating evidence-based policy making.
- The provincial governments in Quang Binh and Ha Tinh apply more integrated planning processes addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as biodiversity.
- At least 3000 farmer household in the provinces of Quang Binh and Ha Tinh increase their resilience through NbSA in the agricultural sector making them less vulnerable to climate change.
- Annual IKI Networking Workshops and quarterly newsletters, highlighting gender sensitive climate and biodiversity issues, ensure regular knowledge exchange on climate, energy and biodiversity-related policy developments and activities in Viet Nam.

Gender mainstreaming

Women are politically and economically underrepresented and not sufficiently considered in climate policy. The project will therefore strengthen women's access to and control over resources (information, training, agricultural extension services, etc.) increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change, promote women's participation and representation in climate change policy development processes at sectoral, national, and local levels as well as will recognise women as agents of change rather than only being a vulnerable group.

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