



ASSESSING THE SITUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE, PROPOSING SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE THE STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY IN THE 2021-2030 PERIOD

**Center for Consultancy, Training and Services on environment and
natural resources (CTSEN)**

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I. INTRODUCTION AND APPROACH TO IMPLEMENT THE PROJECT



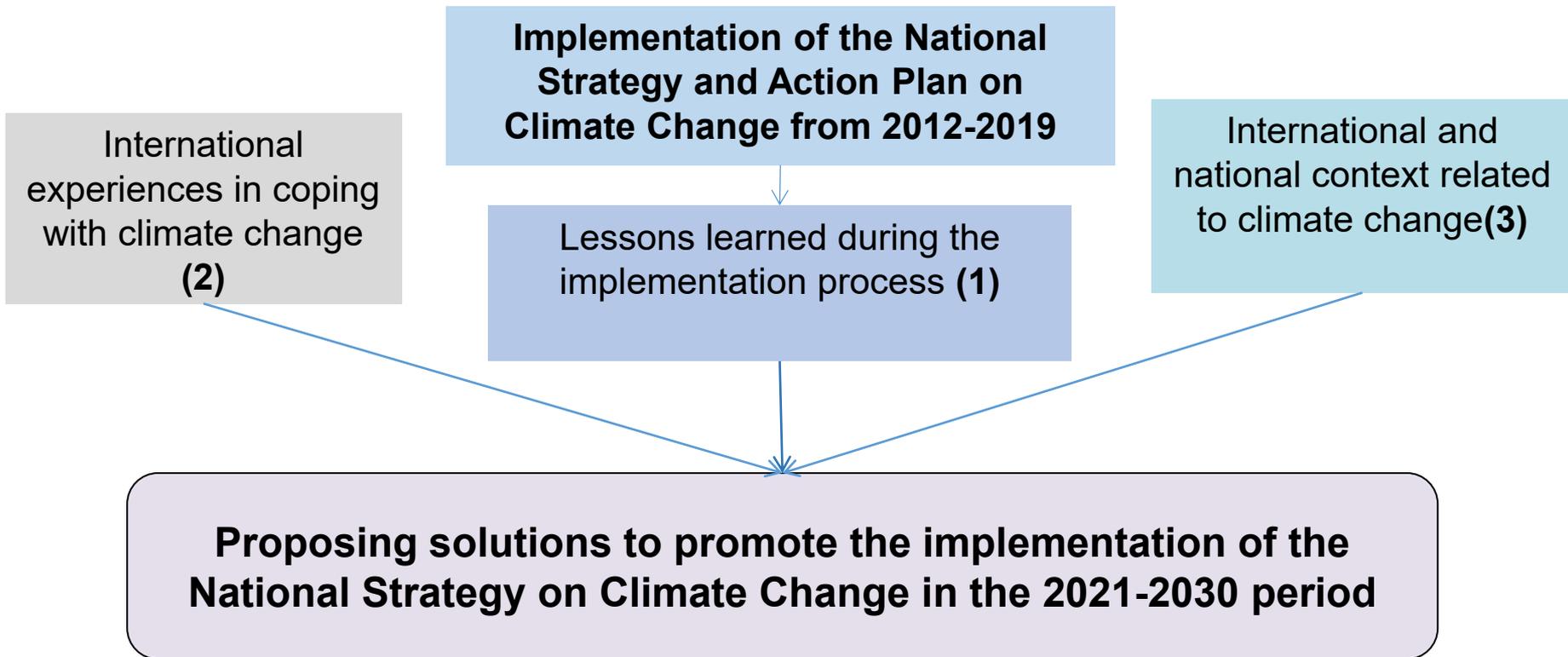
1.1 General introduction



- **Name of project:** Assessing the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change, proposing solutions to promote the implementation of the strategy in the period 2021-2030.
- **Content of implementation:**
 - + Assessing the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change
 - + Studying and reviewing international experiences in coping with climate change
 - + Proposing solutions to promote strategic implementation in the period 2021-2030
- **Sponsor:** Agency of French Development (AFD)
- **Beneficiary:** Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- **Duration:** 9/2019 - 6/2020



1.2 Approach to implement the project





Implementation process



Step 1: Develop criteria framework and evaluation indicators

Step 2: Develop the questionnaire and data collection form (with 78 contents/indicators integrated) to send to ministries, agencies and localities. At the same time, organize researching international experience on coping with climate change

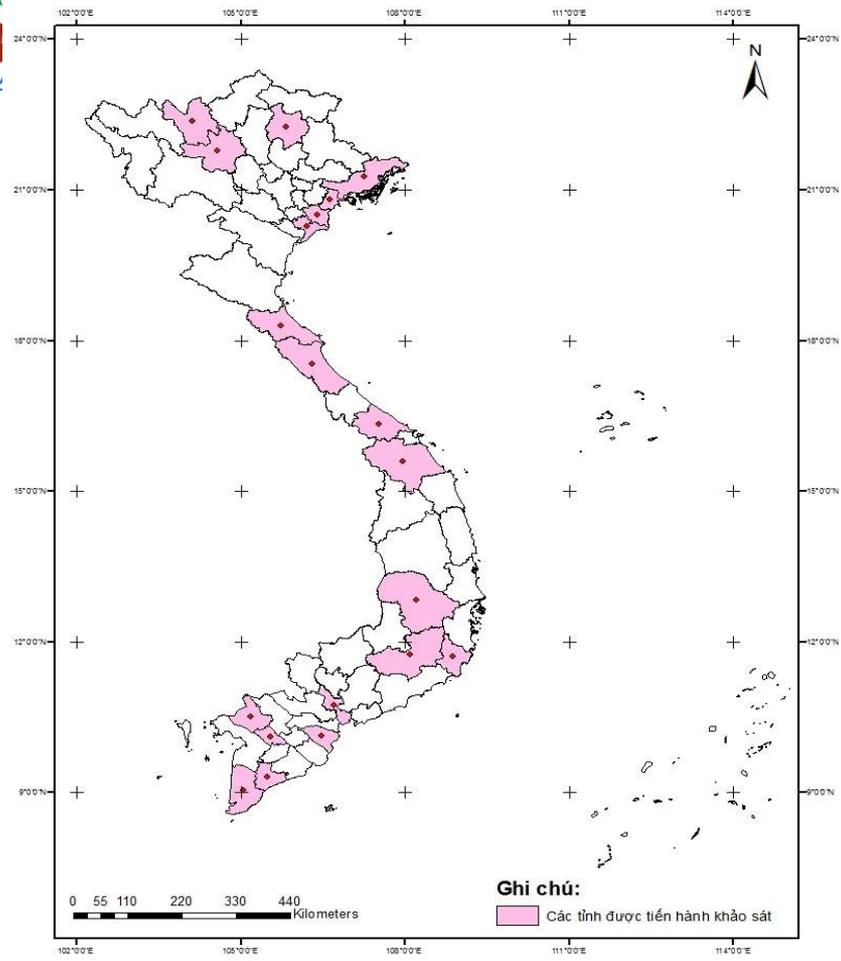
Step 3: Consultation with experts, project owner (Department of Climate Change) and donors (Ad) to complete the questionnaire and information collection form

Step 4: Send questionnaires and data collection forms to 14 ministries, sectors and 63 localities. Urging and receiving data information from questionnaires and information collection sheets from ministries, branches and localities

Step 5: Conduct field surveys, direct consultations at 8 ministries and 20 provinces/cities.

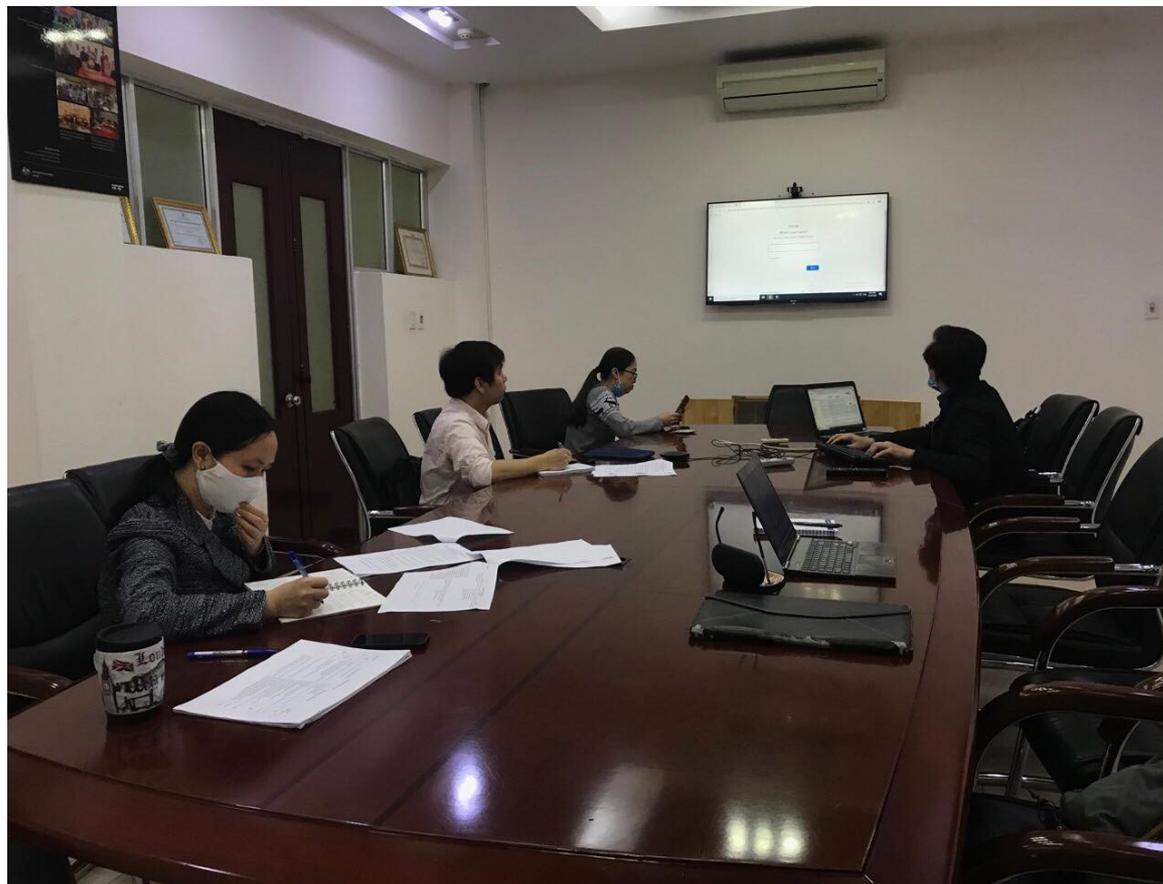
Step 6: Formulating Draft Report to assess the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change, propose solutions to promote the implementation of the Strategy for the period 2021-2030

Step 7: Organize expert meetings, consultation workshops and finalize the Assessment Report on the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change, propose solutions to promote the implementation of the Strategy for 2021-2030



Provinces/Cities	The content of the survey relates to
Ha Tin, Quango Bind, Quango Nam, Lao Cain and Yen Bai	Objectives and tasks of proactive response to natural disasters and climate monitoring
Bac Can, Lam Dong, Lao Cain and Yen Bai	Objectives and tasks of forest protection and sustainable development, increasing greenhouse gas absorption and biodiversity conservation
Nam Dinah, Thai Bind, Ca Mau, Ben Tre and Can Thoug	Objectives and tasks of ensuring food security
Ninth Than, Dak Lak, Lao Cain	Objectives and tasks of ensuring water security
Ho Chi Minh City, Can Thoug, Ca Mau and Ben Tre	Objectives and tasks of active response to rising sea levels suitable to vulnerable areas
Ninth Than, Bac Lieu	Objectives and tasks of reducing greenhouse gas emissions through development of renewable energy and new energy
Hai Phong, Quango Ninh	Tasks on reducing emissions in the energy sector
An Giang, Thua Thien Hue	The task of building a community to effectively respond to climate change

Online
consultation to
collect additional
information
during the travel
restriction due to
Covid 19





Some photos of the expert consultation workshop

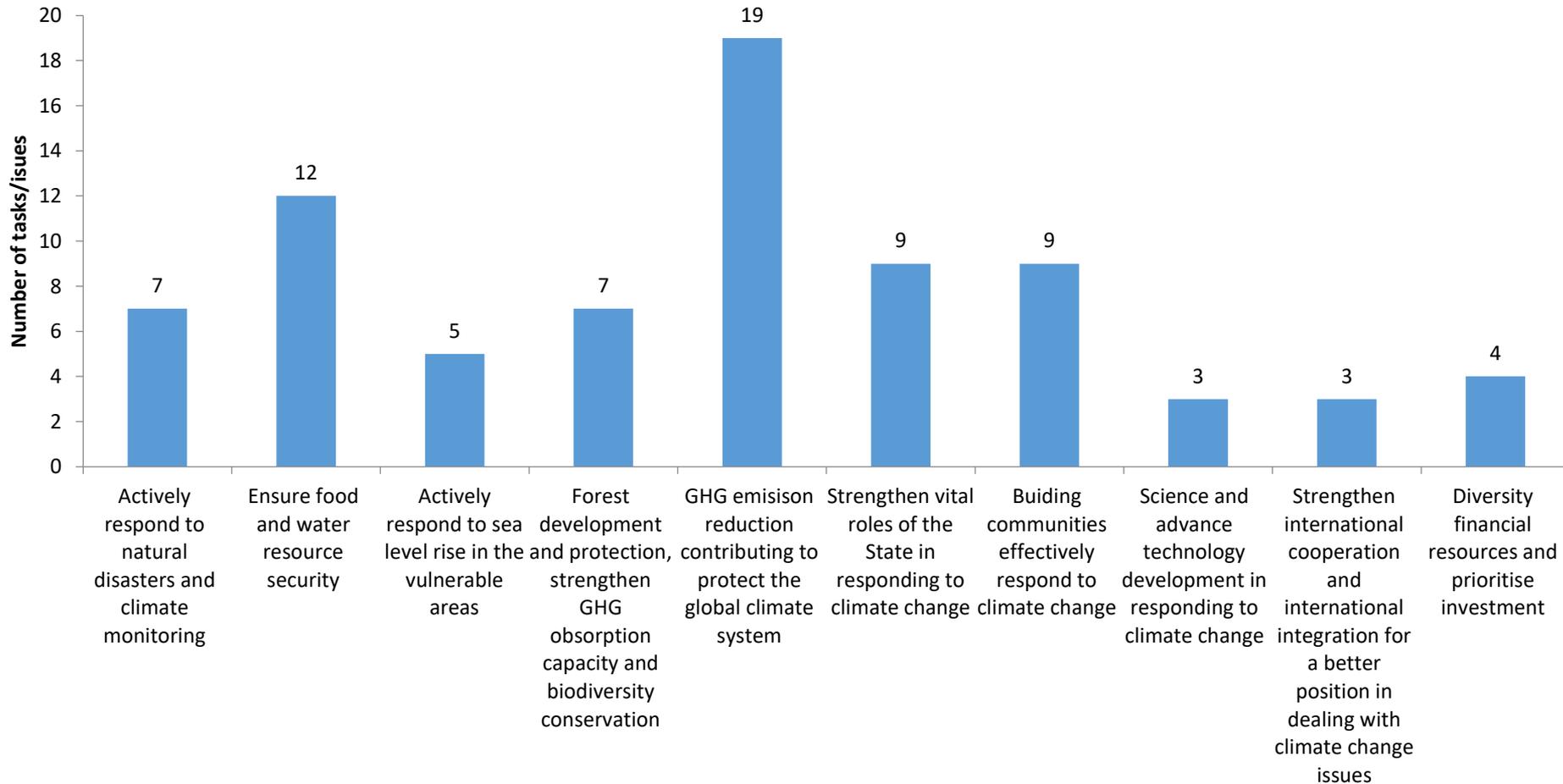




II. ASSESSMENT OF THE CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER STRATEGIES



2.1 Introduction to NSCC





2.2. The consistency with other strategies

- **From 2011 to 2013**, many strategies have been issued such as Green Growth Strategy, National Environment Protection Strategy, Sustainable Development Strategy, Energy Development Strategy, Strategy of Prevention and Control, and natural disaster mitigation, Biodiversity conservation strategy, Integrated solid waste management strategy, forestry development strategy and a national strategy on water resources;
- The objectives, tasks and content of the strategies **are consistent with the NSCC**;
- Some of **the content is duplicated**, but in terms of detail, it can be considered as concretizing the contents of the National Climate Change Strategy that sectors/fields will implement.



III. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE



3.1. Assessment content



3.1.1 *Assessing the implementation of the Strategy*

Assess the situation of implementing 10 task groups in 2 aspects:

- Issue relevant policy documents
- Actual implementation and results achieved in 10 group of tasks groups that the Strategy has set out



3.1.2 Assess the implementation of the Action Plan



Assess the implementation situation (implemented independently or integrated into other project programs and projects) and some key results achieved by:

- 10 priority programs, schemes and projects for the period 2012-2015
- 65 programs, projects and missions for the period of 2012-2020.



3.2. Results achieved

3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (1)

(1) Actively respond to natural disasters and monitor climate

- The Meteorology and Hydrology monitoring system has been **invested**; reliability in **bulletins for forecasting** and warning of natural disasters (tropical depressions, storms, floods, etc.) has been increased; Meteorology and Hydrology forecast technology gradually approaches the level of advanced countries in Southeast Asia.
- The construction of **key natural disaster prevention** and protection infrastructure is invested; the motto "4 on the spot " in natural disaster prevention and mitigation continues to be applied from the central to local levels; **Forest protection and development continued to achieve positive results. Damages caused by natural disasters in the last 10 years are significantly smaller** than those of 10 years



3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (2)

(2) Ensuring food security and water resources

- The area of **agricultural land and paddy land are still guaranteed**; restructuring of plants and animals has been implemented (localities have converted about 200,000 ha of inefficient rice cultivation); biotechnology applications; **Plant and animal disease control system has been developed and issued**; Agricultural insurance policy has been piloted.
- Plans of Bang Giang - Ky Cung, Red - Thai Bind, Sesan - Srepok river basins have been included in **the Water Resources Planning Task for the period 2021-2030**; The system of irrigation works continues to be invested in; **Has developed, issued, revised and completed 11 inter-reservoir operating procedures** on 11 river basins.



3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (3)

(3) Actively responding to SLR that are appropriate for vulnerable areas

- Activities of **forecasting and assessing impacts due to sea-level rise have been implemented**. The ministries, branches and localities have carried out research and assessed the impact of climate change;
- Climate change and **issues to cope with saline water intrusion**, especially in the Mekong Delta, South Central region, have been **integrated in the 5-year National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2016-2020**.
- **Planning of residential areas to cope with climate change**, the system of residential clusters and lines over floods in the Mekong Delta has been implemented.
- **Resolution 120 / NQ-CP on sustainable development of the Mekong Delta adapting to climate change** issued has changed the development mindset, considering saline and brackish water are also resources and changes the orientation of agricultural development



2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions



(4) Protect and sustainably develop forests, enhance the absorption of greenhouse gases and conserve biodiversity

- Forest protection and development programs, plans and **schemes have been implemented throughout the country**, significantly increasing forest area and coverage;
- In terms of biodiversity conservation, progress has been made in the management of nature reserves; **the number of protected areas has increased from 166 in 2015 to 169 protected areas in 2017 with an area of ~ 2.1 million ha**;
- The REDD + program has been implemented in many localities across the country, thereby **improving the forest's carbon sequestration capacity**, supporting adaptation to climate change;
- Many **policies on protection and sustainable management of natural forests**, protection forests, special-use forests and production forests have been issued



2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (5)

(5) Mitigating GHG emissions contributes to protecting the Earth's climate system

a) Developing renewable energy sources and new energies

- **Hydropower planning continues to be reviewed and adjusted.** The total capacity of all hydropower plants across the country today is about 18,880 MW, approximately reaching the goal set by 2020 of the Strategy;
- Vietnam's **renewable energy** development strategy to 2030, vision to 2050, the Scheme of **Adjustment of the National Electricity Development Planning** for the period of 2011-2020;
- The country's energy supply has improved; **Energy security continued to be guaranteed in 2011-2019 period**; The share of renewable energy reaches about 20-22% of the total primary commercial energy supply. Resolution 55-NQ / TW of February 11, 2020, of the Politburo, promulgated the strategic orientation of energy development to 2030, in which the policy of continuing to promote RE development.



2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (6)



b) Economical and efficient use of energy

- The system of policies and **laws on economical and efficient use of energy continues to be perfected.**
- Research and **development of energy-efficient technologies and equipment, programs for developing unburnt materials** and solar water heaters have been implemented.
- The system of **energy pricing and electricity tariffs for households is built on a progressive basis** to encourage economical and efficient use of electricity



2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions



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b) Economical and efficient use of energy (cont.)

- **Generating energy from waste**, a number of projects to recover gas from landfills for electricity generation in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City have been implemented.
- The NTP on **economical and efficient use of energy in the period of 2011-2015** has saved **5.65%**, meeting the set target.
- **Key energy-consuming industrial facilities have been closely monitored and supervised** with the requirements on the implementation of energy-saving use plans and energy audits as prescribed.
- **The energy labelling of products achieved many results, by June 2018, there were about 5,000 product codes** of 19 categories of equipment that were labelled with energy labels.



2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions



c) Agriculture

- The agriculture and rural development sector have been implementing **a lot of farming methods, using fertilizers, animal feeds and treating livestock wastes** appropriately to reduce GHG emissions.
- Has developed and replicated advanced farming models and measures such as good agricultural practices (VietGAP), **integrated crop management (ICM), farming techniques 3 decreases 3 increase (3G3T)**, 1 to 5 farming techniques (1M5R), integrated disease management (IPM), improved rice farming (SRI).
- **70% of animal waste** is treated with environmentally friendly measures.



2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions



d) Waste management

- Solid waste management planning has been **implemented for regions, river basins** and localities;
- **Planning for construction of solid waste treatment areas for three key economic regions** of the North, the Central and the South, and the basins of Cau, Nhue-Day and Dong Nai has been issued. 63/63 provinces/cities have made and approved solid waste management plans;
- **The rate of solid waste collection and treatment in urban and rural areas are increased** in the period 2012-2019.

3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (10)

(6) Strengthening the leading role of the Government in responding to climate change

a) Adjust, integrate climate change issues into strategies, planning and plans

- In the 2011-2019 period, **ministries, sectors and many localities throughout the country carried out the review and adjustment to integrate climate change** into national and sectorial socio-economic development plans;
- Climate change has been **integrated into the 5-year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2016-2020**. Implementing **the Planning Law 2017**, **climate change issues will be integrated** into the national master plan, regional planning and provincial planning.



3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (11)

(6) Strengthening the leading role of the Government in responding to climate change

b) Improve and strengthen institutions

- **The National Committee on Climate Change was established in 2012;**
- The system of **policies and laws continues to be developed and perfected**. Climate change has been stipulated in **a separate chapter in the Law on Environmental Protection 2014**. Developed, amended and issued 10 laws related to climate change.
- Resolution 24-NQ / TW dated June 13, 2013, on proactively responding to climate change, strengthening natural resource management and environmental protection has **mobilized the participation of the entire political system in responding to climate change;**
- Organizational structure, the organizational structure of response to climate change continue to be completed. The Department of Climate Change was established; In localities, **the Division of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change** was held at **18/63 DONREs**.

3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (12)

(7) Building a community to effectively respond to climate change

a) *Communities responding to climate change*

- The role of communities, authorities at all levels, mass organizations have been legislated in the 2013 Law on Disaster Prevention and Law on Environmental Protection 2014. **Community-based disaster risk management activities have achieved many results**, implemented in **1,900 communes/6,000 communes** frequently affected by natural disasters;
- Provinces throughout the country **focused on developing and diversifying livelihoods** through activities such as restructuring crop and livestock;
- **Many typical low-carbon community livelihood models** have been piloted in localities;
- **Indigenous knowledge has been applied in many regions** and localities, especially in the Northern Uplands



3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (13)

(7) Building a community to effectively respond to climate change

b) Upgrading the community health care system to effectively respond to climate change

- **Capacity building for the health system**, modernization of equipment and capacity building of health workers has been paid attention. Spending on development investment accounts for about **11% of the health sector's budget**;
- The system of **public health care policies** has been issued to a large number of people, especially vulnerable groups.
- **Free health insurance cards have been issued to poor households** and ethnic minorities living in areas with difficult socio-economic conditions; children under 6 years old, people over 80 years old, people with disabilities
- **100% of the population** has access to basic health care.



3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (14)

(7) Building a community to effectively respond to climate change

c) Awareness-raising, education and training

- **Communication and awareness-raising activities** for officials in the sector and the community have been widely and widely implemented by ministries, sectors and localities.
- **Various forms of communication** have been applied such as television, social networks
- **Climate change content** continues to be included in programs, levels of general education, pre-school and vocational training.
- Communication to increase awareness of individual and community responsibilities in localities on climate change response is carried out. **Pilot models such as using energy saving in each household** have been piloted; using solar water heaters; developing rooftop solar power; Using solar energy in lighting ... in many localities



3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (15)

(8) Developing advanced science and technology in response to climate change

- **Many universities and research institutes have formulated** and developed specializations on management, assessment, monitoring and forecasting the impact of climate change on socio-economic development, health care, production, consumption.
- **Key science and technology programs at national level** on climate change have been developed and implemented.
- **Many scientific and technological research results have been applied** in the fields of agriculture, industry, transportation, health, construction, livelihoods, and management of natural resources and environment;
- **Many plant varieties, animal breeds and production processes to adapt to climate change**, solutions, integrated models to adapt and mitigate climate change are transferred to apply in localities, which can be replicated in the near future.



3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (16)

(9) Strengthen cooperation and international integration to enhance the national position in climate change issues

- Vietnam has been **actively implementing the obligations of the member country of the UNFCCC**, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement;
- **Strengthening dialogue information on climate change**, Vietnam has fulfilled its responsibilities on information and reporting; actively participate in Annual Conferences (COP);
- **Focused on cooperative activities in monitoring and sharing information in cross-border issues**; actively participating in 13 cooperation programs in the Mekong River Commission; join the Mekong - Lan Thuong cooperation.



3.2.1 Results of implementing 10 Strategic missions (16)

(10) Diversify financial resources and focus on investment effectively

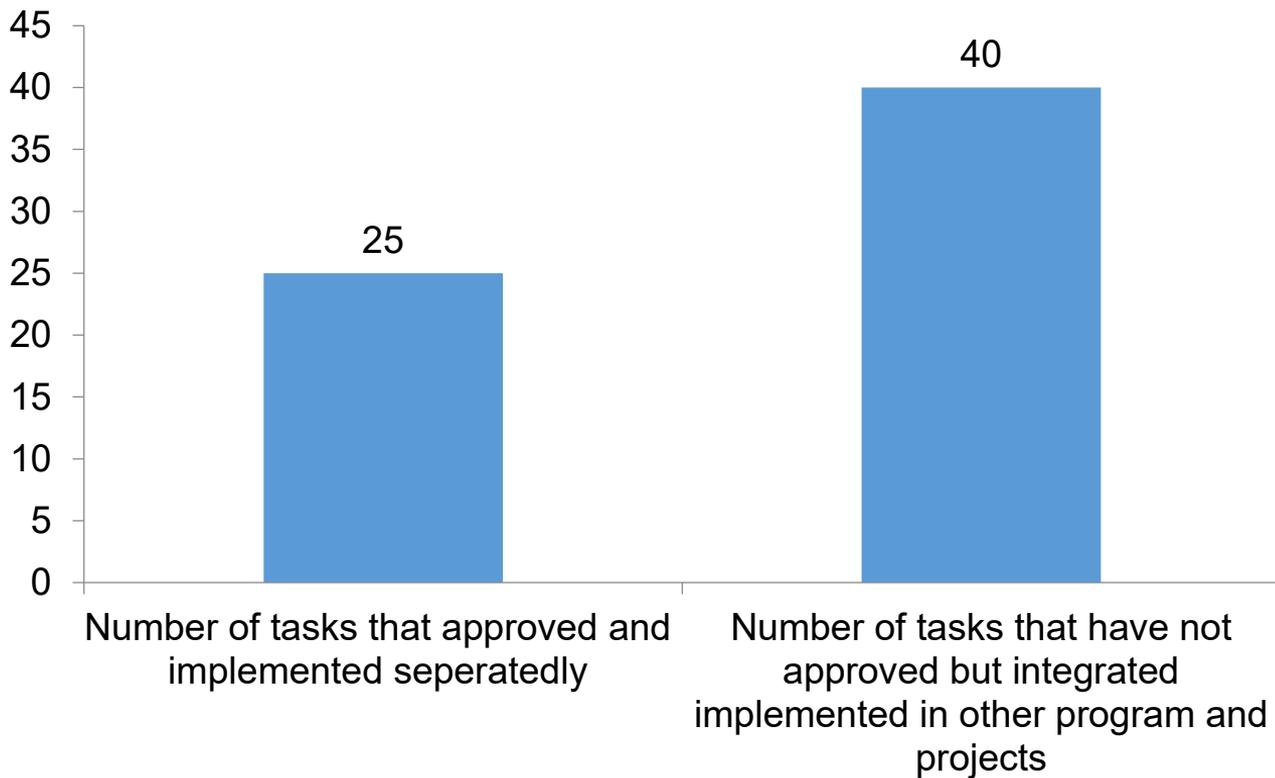
- From 2012 until now, **investment from the government budget for environmental protection (including coping with climate change) has made positive changes.**
- The financial mechanisms and institutions have been developed in line with the international policies on climate change: Financial mechanism of SP-RCC Program;
- Vietnam has actively participated in international programs on **GHG emission mitigation such as the CDM program**, joint credit mechanism with Japan (JCM), and **REDD + Program** financial mechanism;
- Promulgate documents to strengthen management and **coordination mechanisms in the use of capital resources to cope with climate change.**

3.2.2 Results of implementing the Action Plan

- National Action Plan on Climate Change was issued in Decision No. 1474 / QĐ-TTg dated October 5, 2012: (i) 65 programs, projects, schemes and tasks for 2012-2020 and; (ii) 10 priority programs and projects implemented in **2012-2015**.
- **Evaluation results show that:**
 - ✓ The number of approved projects, projects and tasks is 25/65 (accounting for 38%).
 - ✓ The number of projects, projects and tasks that have not been approved but has been implemented and integrated into programs, projects and tasks of the host agency is 40/65 (accounting for 62%).



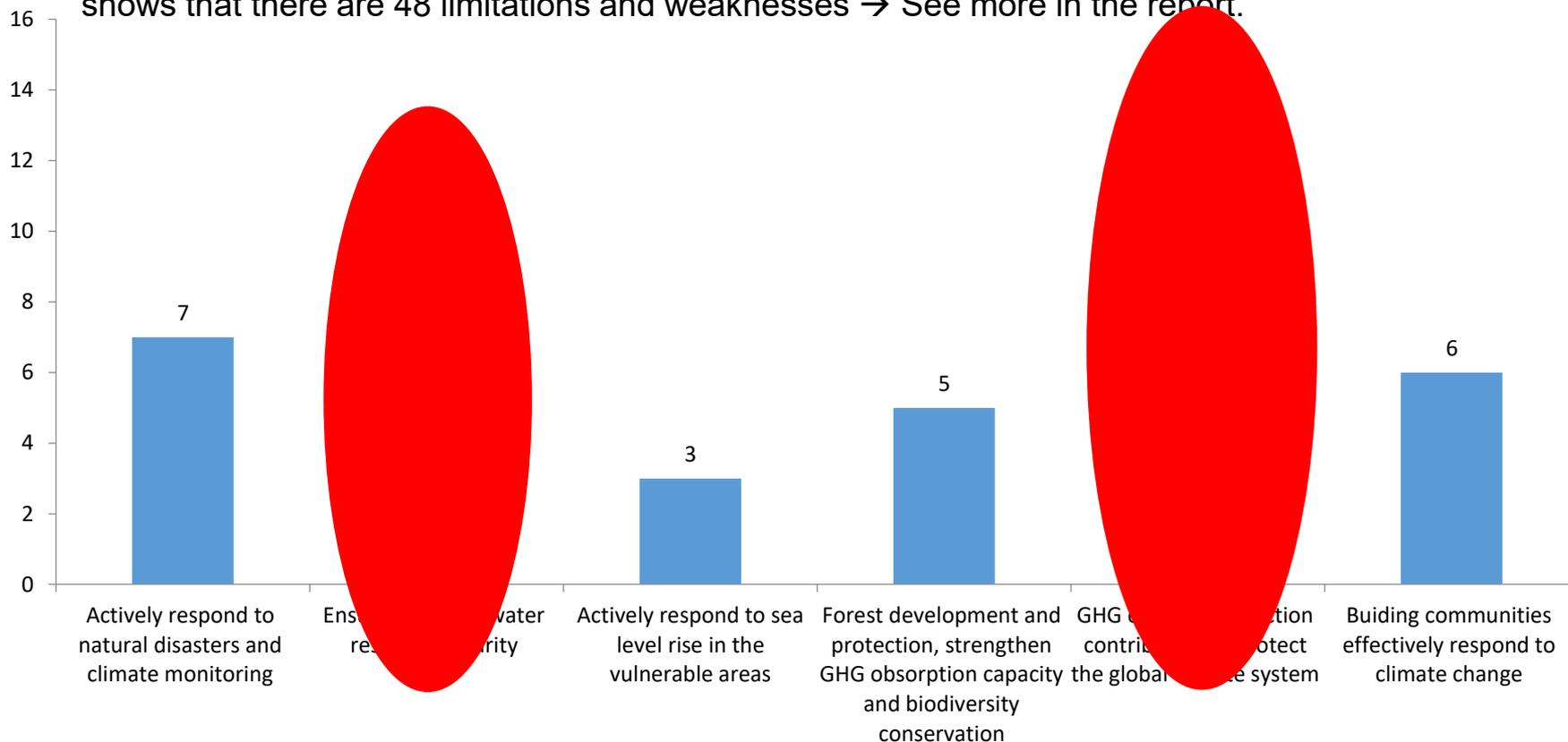
The implementation of 65 task under the national action plan





3.4. Limitations and weaknesses

The process of evaluating the results of implementing the **10 tasks** of the Strategy shows that there are 48 limitations and weaknesses → See more in the report.





3.5. Cause of limitations and weaknesses

3.5.1 *Objective causes*

- **Climate change continues to be happened complicatedly** and faster than forecast, causing many negative impacts on socio-economic development, while Vietnam is located in a highly vulnerable and highly vulnerable geographical location. of climate change and sea-level rise.
- **Increasing exploitation of upstream water resources**, eliminating obsolete technologies of neighboring countries, causing negative impacts on water resources and reducing GHG emissions of Vietnam.
- Science and technology are not high, living standards are low; **the economic growth model has not been sustainable; population growth**, rapid industrialization and urbanization increase GHG emissions and biodiversity loss.



3.5.2 Subjective causes

- **Awareness and sense of responsibility for proactive response to climate change** and disaster prevention and response have not yet met requirements; specific actions of businesses and communities in responding to climate change are not popular; attention has not been paid to ensuring gender equity and socially disadvantaged groups in responding to climate change.
- **The legal policy system on climate change response is still inadequate**; There are still many mechanisms and policies lacking; **there are overlaps in plans, resulting in dispersed, ineffective resources**.
- Organizational structure and human resources are still inadequate; **the law enforcement organization is weak**; The effectiveness and efficiency of the law are not high.

2.5.2 Subjective causes (cont.)

- **Financial resources for responding to climate change are insufficient** compared to requirements; international support tends to decrease; mobilization of resources from private enterprises is weak.
- **The application of science and technology in response to climate change is generally slow**, not meeting the requirements; Monitoring system of Meteorology and Hydrology, database on climate change is limited.
- The National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan have **no monitoring and evaluation system**; The urge and reporting on the implementation situation have not been given adequate attention, reflected in the many tasks and projects in the Plan have not been approved.

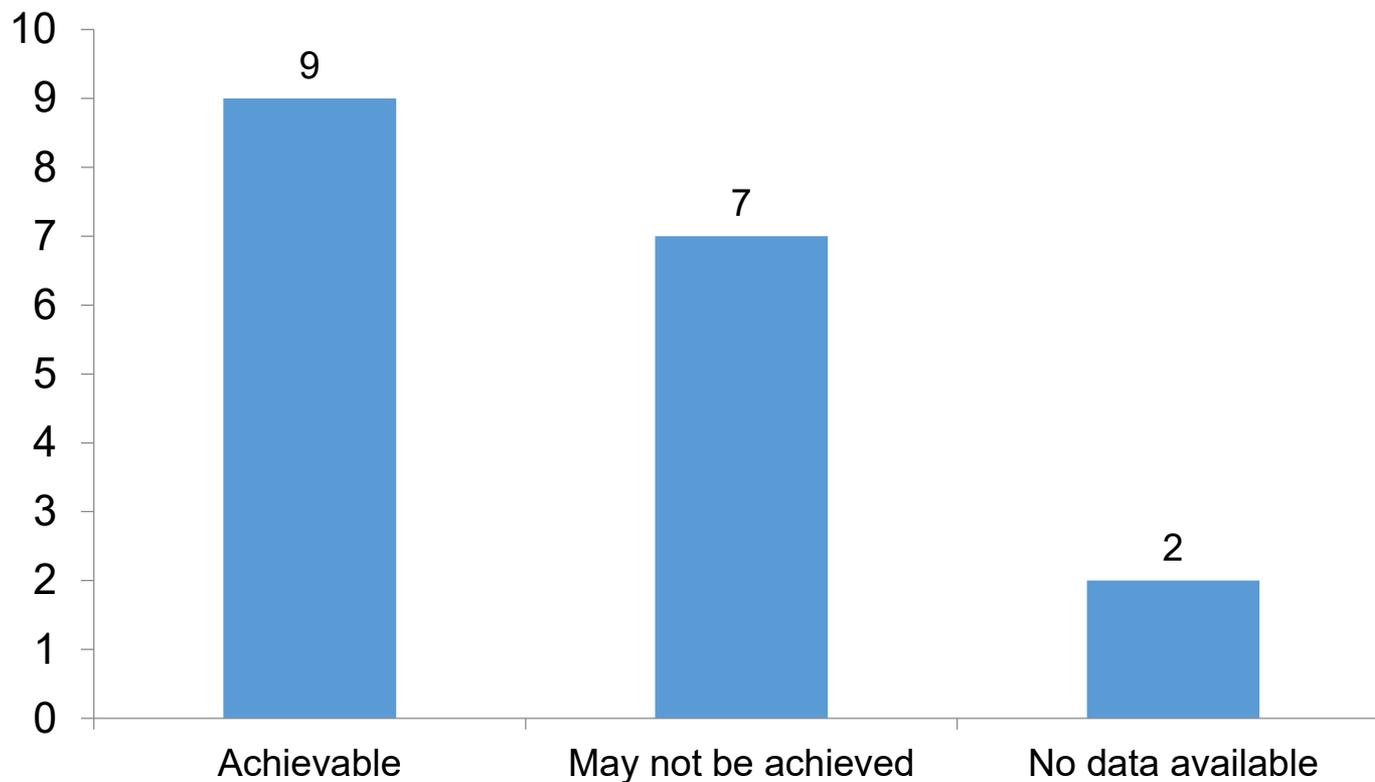
3.6 General assessment

3.6.1 Regarding the overall objective of the Strategy

Vietnam has been making efforts **to build the capacity to proactively respond to climate change**, enhance the adaptive capacity to adapt to climate change of people and natural systems and **start taking actions to reduce GHG emissions**, directing to develop a low-carbon economy to achieve sustainable development goals 2030, actively with the international community to protect the earth's climate system.

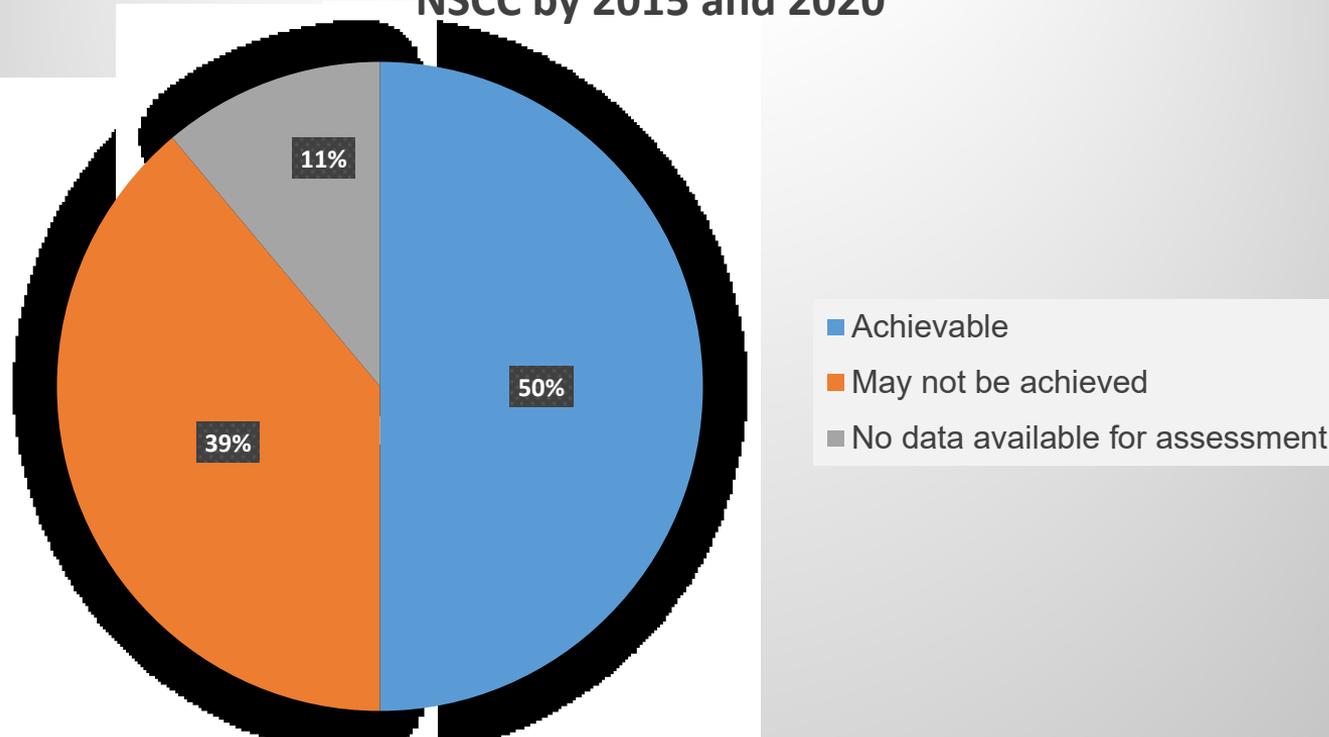
3.6.2 Regarding the specific goals

- **By 2020, Viet Nam will ensure food security and energy security**, but face water security challenges, especially in the Mekong Delta;
- **Low carbon economy, green growth have not become the mainstream**; mitigating GHG emissions and increasing the capacity to absorb GHGs have not become mandatory targets in socio-economic development but will be mandatory since 2021;
- **Awareness on climate change has been raised higher than before**, the environment considered as the foundation for sustainable socio-economic development, and coping with climate change should be placed at the centre of development decisions;
- Vietnam has been **actively contributing to the international community** in responding to climate change.



Of the 18 targets set by the Strategy up to 2015 and 2020, **9 are achieved**; 7 targets were difficult to achieve and **2 targets** did not have enough data to assess.

Assessing possibilities to achieve the targets/goals set by NSCC by 2015 and 2020



IV. SOLUTIONS TO ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY IN THE 2021-2030 PERIOD

Lessons learned in the implementation process

International experience on coping with climate change

Domestic and international context related to climate change

Proposing solutions to accelerate the implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change in the 2021-2030 period



4.1. Results form the implementation



Detail on the resulted has bên presented in previous section



4.2. International experience on coping with climate change



Based on the review and study of the experience of 3 groups of countries (small island states, Asian countries and the European Union)

→ 18 lessons drawn after the Vietnam experience in implementing the Strategy for the period 2021-2030, as follow:



4.2.1 Regarding mobilizing resources for climate change response

1. Strengthen access and **mobilization of resources from multilateral environment and climate funds** and international development partners.
2. Establish and operate **national funds to cope with climate change**
3. Establish and **apply carbon tax and emissions trading market (ETS)**, promote participation in JCM mechanism to mobilize the support of Japan and the participation of domestic enterprises.
4. Promote the participation of **the private sector** in responding to climate change
5. **Promote the active participation of the community**; strengthen close cooperation of stakeholders to improve the convergence and effectiveness of resources to cope with climate change.



4.2.2. About identifying priority fields/areas



a. Adaptation

6. Priority is given to the adaptation areas related to **food security, water resources security** and livelihoods of people, especially vulnerable areas;
7. Focus on adapting to sea-level rise, with priority given to **nature-based solutions (NbS), ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)**; strengthening forest protection and development;
8. Encourage the application of **risk insurance due to climate change** and assessment of climate risks, natural disaster risks in the implementation of development planning and investment projects;
9. Enhance the **role of local governments**, strengthen the links between regions and localities in climate change adaptation;
10. Prioritize the field of adaptation **related to human health**, focusing on measures to cope with the impacts of climate change and increase disease.



4.2.2. Về xác định các lĩnh vực/khu vực ưu tiên



b) Mitigation

11. **Energy is a high priority** area while agriculture and LULUCF are also areas of focus in developing countries.
12. **Promote the transformation of development model**, implement green growth for economic development while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
13. **Strengthen the system of standards, technical regulations, voluntary targets** to promote GHG emissions reduction in the energy sector.
14. **Establish an emissions trading system (ETS)**, implement a common credit mechanism (JCM) and institutionalize mitigation activities

4.2.3. Regarding setting up the platform and information sharing mechanism

- 15. Establish a climate change information platform** from the central to local levels and between sectors and fields.
- 16. Develop and operate mechanisms for updating and sharing information** on climate change online

4.2.4. Regarding formulation the monitoring mechanisms to implement climate change policies

- 17. Developing a reporting mechanism on the implementation of climate change objectives**
- 18. Developing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for response to climate change**



4.3. International and domestic context



4.3.1 International context

- **Green growth, green economy development continue to be implemented by countries** through clean energy development, low carbon and inclusive development;
- **The agenda for sustainable development to 2030 with 17 goals (SDGs)** will be the focus of development policies of many countries;
- **Since 2021, Vietnam is required to take actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions** mentioned in the NDC;
- **Climate change continues to happen unpredictably.**



4.3.2 *Domestic context*

- **The model of economic growth is not sustainable**, the growth quality, labour productivity is still low, the risk of "middle-income trap";
- **Natural disasters, epidemics, climate change**, environmental pollution, resource exhaustion and biodiversity decline, ...;
- **Climate change and sea level rise trends** in Vietnam are increasingly clear and affect all sectors, fields and localities;
- **The policy of the Party and Government in the coming time needs to be implemented "fast and sustainable development"**, continue to renovate the growth model, restructure the economy;
- **Continue to improve institution for socialist-oriented market economy**; strongly develop the private economy,...



3.2 Opportunity and challenge



a) *Opportunity*

- **The international community is more aware of the impacts of global climate change** and is committed to working together to fight climate change. Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Agenda for Sustainable Development to 2030; The model of the periodic economy, low carbon economy and low emission economy is being promoted by many countries.
- **Orientations on coping with climate change have been developed by the Party and Government of Vietnam**, thoroughly understanding all levels and sectors.
- **Awareness and point of view of the Party about the environment have changed dramatically.** Climate change response must be at the centre of development decisions. Developing a socialist-oriented market economy and developing private economy has become the Party's policy



b) Challenge

- **Climate change happens rapidly**, causing negative impacts on our country's natural resources and environment. Saline intrusion and drought have been increasing in the South Central Coast and Mekong Delta localities.
- Vietnam's economic growth model is not sustainable. **Production technology is backward, consumes a lot of energy**, creates wastes and GHGs. The industrialization and urbanization process happen rapidly;
- **Since 2021, Vietnam officially implemented international commitments on GHG emission reduction under the NDC**, but awareness has not changed much, the investment demand for climate change response is very large while resources are still limited.



4.4. Solutions to promote the implementation of the Strategy in the period 2021-2030

Based on the assessment of the implementation situation, international experiences in responding to climate change, and international and domestic context → **Proposing the following 10 groups of proposed solutions:**



- 1. Overcoming the limitations, inadequacies**, continuing to implement the tasks of the Strategy; **focus on a number of priority sectors and domains with high co-benefits**; focus on coping with climate change in some key areas and areas;
- 2. Continuing to raise awareness and sense of responsibility of all levels and sectors in response to climate change**; turning the awareness of businesses and communities into specific actions in responding to climate change; **ensure gender equity** and socially disadvantaged groups in response to climate change.
- 3. Complete the system of policies** and laws on climate change response based on modifying and developing policies and mechanisms; **integrating climate change into development strategies and planning**; unify plans to cope with climate change.



4. Continue to **strengthen the organizational structure**, enhance the role and responsibilities of local governments; improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state management in the field of the response to climate change; **enhance the coordinating role of MONRE**;
5. **Increase investment from the state budget**; promote mobilization of finance from international sources; **mobilizing the private sector's investment** in climate change response activities;
6. **Promote research and application of science and technology and digital transformation**; promote innovation in coping with climate change;
7. **Continuing to develop a modern network of hydro-meteorological observation and monitoring systems**; developing and sharing databases and information on response to climate change;



8. Take advantage of the opportunities of Vietnam's international integration; **continue to promote international cooperation in the field of climate change response;**
9. Continue to Promote the active participation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, **mass organizations, socio-political organizations, professional associations and the community;** dramatically the close cooperation of stakeholders to improve the convergence and effectiveness in responding to climate change;
10. Review, adjust, **develop and apply monitoring and evaluation mechanism for implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change;** developing a monitoring, reporting and evaluation system (MRV) for climate change response activities



V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

- The National Strategy on Climate Change has **set a long-term orientation for climate change response** of Vietnam;
- The objectives and tasks of the Strategy are **consistent with the strategies for sustainable development, green growth**, and related sectors and fields;
- Awareness of climate change has been raised, though **the sense of responsibility and capacity to respond to climate change** is still limited.
- Scientific and technological potential, **human resource quality is still weak**; institutions and policies on climate change are still inadequate.
- **Financial resources in responding to climate change are inadequate**, scattered and inefficient use; yet take advantage of opportunities from climate change to socio-economic development; lifestyle, consumption patterns friendly with the climate system are not popular



RECOMMENDATIONS



1. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is **responsible for leading** and coordinating **with other ministries, sectors** and stakeholders to review and submit to the Prime Minister to adjust the National Strategy on Climate Change in the 2021-2030 period to identify urgent and **priority issues associated with NDC implementation**; study and **propose the Government to consolidate programs, plans and schemes on climate change** in the 2021-2030 period; **formulate and issue a monitoring and evaluation framework for the implementation of the Strategy for the 2021-2030 period**;
2. MPI, ministries, sectors and localities continue to integrate the tasks of the Strategy, bringing **GHG emission reduction targets into national, sectoral, field, regional and provincial plans** in the period 2021-2030;
3. **The ministries and local governments**, organizations, mass organizations, enterprises and the community shall consider and organize the implementation of the proposed solutions.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!