

VIETNAM - Climate Resilient, Low-carbon Circular Economy

#GLOBALGATEWAY

#TEAMEUROPE

TEAM EUROPE PROPOSAL



1. Climate resilience:

- Support to make infrastructure, livelihoods, investments and production (e.g. agriculture) climate proof
- Provide investments and technical cooperation to anticipate, prevent and manage the risk of disaster
- Use big data and modelling systems to predict disasters

2. Low-carbon development

Support to improve energy efficiency:

- Introduce smart grids and renewable energy storage

Support to increase the share of renewables in the energy mix:

- Interconnect power systems with neighbouring countries
- Transform transport towards green, smart and affordable mobility
- Use data for urban planning to reduce emissions
- Unlock private investment, green investments and financing for the private sector lead the low-carbon transition

3. Circular economy:

Support for resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production:

- Facilitate trade and investment in environmental technologies, remanufactured goods and repaired goods
- Private sector to promote circular economy business models and practices

MODALITIES/ TOOLS

Public diplomacy

Policy dialogue

Trade agreements

Development cooperation

Guarantee schemes under the European Fund for Sustainable Development

*This Team Europe Initiative is work in progress

KEY DELIVERABLES

JETP

1. Installation of two additional 180 MW turbines to increase plant capacity to 1 080MW.
2. Electrification: 107,858 households (around 400,000 individuals) connected to reliable power supply (mostly on-grid). >10 km submarine power cable connection to Nhan Chau Island.
3. 126 MW near-shore wind farm in Tra Vinh province.
4. Construction of Vietnam's first pumped storage hydropower plant (1200 MW) in Phuoc Hoa and Phuoc Tan communes of Bac Ai district.
5. Strategic investment on hard and soft infrastructure, in the areas of water and other natural resources management, responding to key local challenges like floods and coastal erosion that climate change exacerbates: e.g. Climate Change adaptation and natural disasters resilience project in Dien Bien province.

This flood prevention project aims to manage flooding and Nam Ron river bank erosion and mitigate the damages caused by water related events in order to protect the local people's lives and assets contributing then to the development of socio-economic activities and make settlements in Dien Bien province more resilient to weather clemencies.

- Dien Bien province has been experiencing rapid development and has been increasingly exposed to weather clemencies and the impacts of climate change. This intervention promotes flood risks prevention, by building or upgrading river embankment infrastructure to prevent floods and establishing an integrated watershed management plan. It takes into account the urban development strategy, water drainage, hydraulic management of the watershed, and establishes a management and prevention mechanism related to flood risks.

Other:

- Improvement of flood prevention infrastructures: drainage systems and dykes. Improvement of roads, in particular those for evacuation or rescue. Development of waste water collection and treatment in 5 cities in North-central Vietnam.
- Improved energy efficiency; larger share of renewable energy in the energy mix; improved performance of the Viet Nam Energy Information System (VEIS).
- Funding for de-risking ACGF projects.

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NATIONAL CONTEXT

Situation:

- Remarkable economic development but a heavy toll on the environment and natural resources
- **2020 OECD Multi-Dimensional Review of Viet Nam:** Mismanagement of natural resources could hamper their contribution to Viet Nam's growth path
 - The use of some natural resources is inefficient
 - Air pollution, emissions and waste generation levels are high
 - Environment regulation and management is inadequate
 - Viet Nam is becoming more reliant on coal in its energy mix

One of the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change which threatens long-term economic growth, poverty eradication & sustainable development

- Population is dense and concentrated near the 3,260 km coast line
- Low-lying lands e.g. in the Mekong or the Red River delta are at risk of floods

Needs:

- Action towards sustainable waste management and pollution prevention (plastics, air, water)
- New business models to reduce - reuse - recycle
- Socially just energy transition

On-going government actions:

- Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2021-2030)
- Green Growth Strategy (2021-2030)

GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT AND RELEVANT SDGs



In 2020 Vietnam joined the Leader's Pledge for Nature
 2020 EU-Viet Nam Free Trade Agreement
 +
 EU-Viet Nam Investment Protection Agreement to be ratified

Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade - Voluntary Partnership Agreement (2019):

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

**SDGs included based on a new JRC electronic text mining tool, which identifies SDGs (targets)