



**TÀI LIỆU**

**DIỄN ĐÀN  
KINH TẾ VÀ THƯƠNG MẠI  
VIỆT - ANH 2021  
THE VIETNAM - UK  
ECONOMIC AND TRADE  
FORUM 2021**

Hà Nội, ngày 21 tháng 10 năm 2021



**Chương trình**  
**Diễn đàn Kinh tế và Thương mại Việt – Anh 2021**  
**Hà Nội, ngày 21/10/2021**

Thời gian	Nội dung						
8:00 - 8:30	<b>Đón tiếp đại biểu</b>						
8:30 - 9:30	<b>Phiên toàn thể: Khai mạc và phát biểu chào mừng của lãnh đạo</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PGS.TS. Phạm Bảo Sơn, Phó Giám đốc, Đại học Quốc gia Hà Nội</li> <li>- Ngài Gareth Ward, Đại sứ Anh tại Việt Nam</li> <li>- TS. Mai Kim Liên, Phó Cục trưởng, Cục Biến đổi khí hậu, Bộ TN&amp;MT</li> <li>- TS. Nguyễn Quang Tân, Tổ chức Nghiên cứu Nông lâm Quốc tế (ICRAF)</li> <li>- TS. Nguyễn Quang Vinh, Phó Chủ tịch TW Hội hữu nghị Việt Nam – Anh</li> <li>- PGS.TS. Nguyễn Trúc Lê, Hiệu trưởng Trường Đại học Kinh tế, ĐHQGHN</li> </ul>						
9:30 - 9:40	- Giới thiệu ra mắt cuốn sách “Việt Nam và Vương quốc Anh: quan hệ kinh tế - thương mại hướng tới nền kinh tế các-bon thấp và phát triển bền vững” - Chụp ảnh Diễn đàn						
9:40 - 10:40	<b>Trình bày tham luận</b>						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>Phiên 1: Kinh tế, thương mại và đầu tư Việt – Anh</b></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>Phiên 2: Biến đổi khí hậu và nền kinh tế các-bon thấp</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Chủ trì: PGS.TS. Nguyễn Anh Thu (Trường Đại học Kinh tế) và Ông Denzel Eades (BritCham)</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Chủ trì: TS. Mai Kim Liên (Cục Biến đổi khí hậu, Bộ TN&amp;MT) và TS. Nguyễn Quang Tân (Tổ chức Nghiên cứu Nông lâm Quốc tế)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Một số nét chính về Hiệp định thương mại tự do giữa Việt Nam - Vương quốc Anh” (Ông Vũ Việt Thành, Vụ thị trường châu Âu-châu Mỹ, Bộ Công thương)</li> <li>• “Ảnh hưởng của đại dịch COVID-19 đến thương mại song phương giữa Việt Nam và Vương quốc Anh” (Bà Nguyễn Thị Thanh Mai, Trường Đại học Kinh tế, ĐHQGHN)</li> <li>• “Kinh tế sáng tạo: Chiến lược phát triển của Vương quốc Anh và cơ hội cho Việt Nam” (Bà Trần Phương Chi, Trường Đại học Kinh tế, ĐHQGHN)</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Chính sách giảm nhẹ phát thải khí nhà kính hướng tới nền kinh tế carbon thấp tại Việt Nam” (Ông Phạm Nam Hưng, Cục Biến đổi khí hậu, Bộ TN&amp;MT)</li> <li>• “Tiềm năng, cơ hội và thách thức đối với phát triển thị trường carbon rừng đóng góp vào cam kết quốc gia thực hiện Thỏa thuận Paris và 17 mục tiêu phát triển bền vững” (Bà Phạm Thu Thủy, CIFOR)</li> <li>• “Doanh nghiệp bền vững và nền kinh tế các-bon thấp” (Ông Nguyễn Quang Vinh, Phòng Thương mại và Công nghiệp Việt Nam VCCI)</li> <li>• “Các giải pháp nông nghiệp dựa vào thiên nhiên – hàm ý chính sách về phát triển bền vững và chống chịu với biến đổi khí hậu” (Bà Lê Thị Tâm, ICRAF)</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Phiên 1: Kinh tế, thương mại và đầu tư Việt – Anh</b>	<b>Phiên 2: Biến đổi khí hậu và nền kinh tế các-bon thấp</b>	<i>Chủ trì: PGS.TS. Nguyễn Anh Thu (Trường Đại học Kinh tế) và Ông Denzel Eades (BritCham)</i>	<i>Chủ trì: TS. Mai Kim Liên (Cục Biến đổi khí hậu, Bộ TN&amp;MT) và TS. Nguyễn Quang Tân (Tổ chức Nghiên cứu Nông lâm Quốc tế)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Một số nét chính về Hiệp định thương mại tự do giữa Việt Nam - Vương quốc Anh” (Ông Vũ Việt Thành, Vụ thị trường châu Âu-châu Mỹ, Bộ Công thương)</li> <li>• “Ảnh hưởng của đại dịch COVID-19 đến thương mại song phương giữa Việt Nam và Vương quốc Anh” (Bà Nguyễn Thị Thanh Mai, Trường Đại học Kinh tế, ĐHQGHN)</li> <li>• “Kinh tế sáng tạo: Chiến lược phát triển của Vương quốc Anh và cơ hội cho Việt Nam” (Bà Trần Phương Chi, Trường Đại học Kinh tế, ĐHQGHN)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Chính sách giảm nhẹ phát thải khí nhà kính hướng tới nền kinh tế carbon thấp tại Việt Nam” (Ông Phạm Nam Hưng, Cục Biến đổi khí hậu, Bộ TN&amp;MT)</li> <li>• “Tiềm năng, cơ hội và thách thức đối với phát triển thị trường carbon rừng đóng góp vào cam kết quốc gia thực hiện Thỏa thuận Paris và 17 mục tiêu phát triển bền vững” (Bà Phạm Thu Thủy, CIFOR)</li> <li>• “Doanh nghiệp bền vững và nền kinh tế các-bon thấp” (Ông Nguyễn Quang Vinh, Phòng Thương mại và Công nghiệp Việt Nam VCCI)</li> <li>• “Các giải pháp nông nghiệp dựa vào thiên nhiên – hàm ý chính sách về phát triển bền vững và chống chịu với biến đổi khí hậu” (Bà Lê Thị Tâm, ICRAF)</li> </ul>
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10:40 - 10:45	Nghỉ giải lao						



Thời gian	Nội dung
10:45 - 12:00	<p><b>Phiên 3: Thảo luận “Quan hệ kinh tế và thương mại Việt Nam – Vương quốc Anh hướng tới nền kinh tế các-bon thấp và phát triển bền vững: những khuyến nghị chính sách cho Việt Nam”</b></p> <p>Chủ trì: GS.TS. Mai Trọng Nhuận (ĐHQGHN), PGS.TS. Nguyễn An Thịnh (Trường Đại học Kinh tế, ĐHQGHN), TS. Nguyễn Quang Vinh (VCCI)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. GS. Trương Quang Học (ĐHQGHN)</li><li>2. Ông Virender Kumar Duggal (Ngân hàng Phát triển châu Á)</li><li>3. Ông Brian Bean (Dự án Rừng và Đồng bằng Việt Nam) (Q&amp;A)</li><li>4. Ông Denzel Eades (BritCham)</li><li>5. Ông Vũ Việt Thành (Bộ Công thương)</li><li>6. TS. Phạm Thu Thủy (CIFOR)</li><li>7. PGS.TS. Nguyễn Thị Kim Chi (Trường Đại học Kinh tế)</li><li>8. PGS.TS. Mai Quang Vinh (Hội Hữu nghị Việt Nam-Armenia) (Q&amp;A)</li><li>9. Khác</li></ol>
12:00 - 12:10	Bế mạc Diễn đàn: <i>Trường Đại học Kinh tế, ĐHQGHN</i>

**Agenda**  
**Vietnam - UK Economic and Trade Forum 2021**  
**Hanoi, 21<sup>st</sup> October 2021**

Time	Content		
8:00 - 8:30	<b>Registration</b>		
8:30 - 9:30	<p><b>Plenary Session: Introduction and Welcome Speeches:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assoc.Prof. Pham Bao Son, Vice President, Vietnam National University, Hanoi</li> <li>- H.E. Gareth Ward, British Ambassador to Vietnam</li> <li>- Dr. Mai Kim Lien, Deputy Director, Department of Climate Change, MONRE</li> <li>- Dr. Nguyen Quang Tan, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)</li> <li>- Dr. Nguyen Quang Vinh, Vice Chairman, the Vietnam - UK Friendship Association</li> <li>- Assoc.Prof. Nguyen Truc Le, Rector, VNU University of Economics and Business</li> </ul>		
9:30 - 9:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launching the book “Vietnam and United Kingdom: Economic and trade relations towards a low carbon economy and sustainable development”</li> <li>- Photo Session</li> </ul>		
9:40 - 10:40	<b>Paper Session</b>		
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Session 1: Vietnam - UK Economic, Trade and Investment</b> <i>Chair: Assoc.Prof. Nguyen Anh Thu (VNU-UEB) and Mr. Denzel Eades (BritCham)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Some highlights of the Free Trade Agreement between Vietnam and the UK” (<i>Mr. Vu Viet Thanh, European-American Market Department, Ministry of Industry and Trade</i>)</li> <li>• “Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on bilateral trade between Vietnam and the UK” (<i>Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai, VNU-UEB</i>)</li> <li>• “Creative economy: UK development strategy and opportunities for Vietnam” (<i>Ms. Tran Phuong Chi, VNU-UEB</i>)</li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Session 2: Climate Change and Low Carbon Economy</b> <i>Chair: Dr. Mai Kim Lien (MONRE Department of Climate Change) and Dr. Nguyen Quang Tan (ICRAF)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Policies to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions towards low carbon economy in Vietnam” (<i>Mr. Pham Nam Hung, Department of Climate Change, MONRE</i>)</li> <li>• “Potentials, opportunities and challenges in developing the forest carbon market contributing to the national commitment in implementation of the Paris Agreement and 17 sustainable development goals” (<i>Ms. Pham Thu Thuy, CIFOR</i>)</li> <li>• “Sustainable Business and Low Carbon Economy” (<i>Mr. Nguyen Quang Vinh, VCCI</i>)</li> <li>• “Nature-based solutions in agriculture – implications on sustainable development and climate resilience” (<i>Ms. Le Thi Tam, ICRAF</i>)</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Session 1: Vietnam - UK Economic, Trade and Investment</b> <i>Chair: Assoc.Prof. Nguyen Anh Thu (VNU-UEB) and Mr. Denzel Eades (BritCham)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Some highlights of the Free Trade Agreement between Vietnam and the UK” (<i>Mr. Vu Viet Thanh, European-American Market Department, Ministry of Industry and Trade</i>)</li> <li>• “Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on bilateral trade between Vietnam and the UK” (<i>Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Mai, VNU-UEB</i>)</li> <li>• “Creative economy: UK development strategy and opportunities for Vietnam” (<i>Ms. Tran Phuong Chi, VNU-UEB</i>)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Session 2: Climate Change and Low Carbon Economy</b> <i>Chair: Dr. Mai Kim Lien (MONRE Department of Climate Change) and Dr. Nguyen Quang Tan (ICRAF)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Policies to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions towards low carbon economy in Vietnam” (<i>Mr. Pham Nam Hung, Department of Climate Change, MONRE</i>)</li> <li>• “Potentials, opportunities and challenges in developing the forest carbon market contributing to the national commitment in implementation of the Paris Agreement and 17 sustainable development goals” (<i>Ms. Pham Thu Thuy, CIFOR</i>)</li> <li>• “Sustainable Business and Low Carbon Economy” (<i>Mr. Nguyen Quang Vinh, VCCI</i>)</li> <li>• “Nature-based solutions in agriculture – implications on sustainable development and climate resilience” (<i>Ms. Le Thi Tam, ICRAF</i>)</li> </ul>
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10:40 - 10:45	Tea break		
10:45 - 12:00	<p><b>Session 3: Panel Discussion “UK-Vietnam economic and trade relations towards a low-carbon economy and sustainable development: policy recommendations”</b> <i>Chair: Prof.Dr. Mai Trong Nhuan (Vietnam National University, Hanoi), Assoc.Prof. Nguyen An Thinh (VNU-UEB), Dr. Nguyen Quang Vinh (VCCI)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof. Truong Quang Hoc (VNU, Hanoi)</li> <li>2. Mr. Virender Kumar Duggal (Principal Climate Change Specialist, ADB)</li> <li>3. Mr. Brian Bean (Chief, Vietnam Forests and Deltas Program) (Q&amp;A)</li> <li>4. Mr. Denzel Eades (British Chamber of Commerce Sustainability Working Group)</li> </ol>		



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>5. Mr. Vu Viet Thanh, (Ministry of Industry and Trade)</li><li>6. Dr. Pham Thu Thuy (CIFOR)</li><li>7. Assoc.Prof. Nguyen Thi Kim Chi (VNU-UEB)</li><li>8. Assoc.Prof. Mai Quang Vinh (Vietnam - Armenia Friendship Association) (Q&amp;A)</li><li>9. Others</li></ol>
12:00 - 12:10	Closing: <i>VNU-UEB</i>



# Some highlights of the Free Trade Agreement between Vietnam and the UK

Timeline

Overview

Main commitments

Economic impacts



# Timeline

**June 24, 2016:** UK started the process of leaving the EU

**Dec 11, 2020:** conclusion of negotiations over the UKVFTA

**February 24, 2021:** officially ratified by the British Parliament

**May 01, 2021:** officially came into force

**August 2018:** Viet Nam and the UK discussed about negotiations of UKVFTA

**December 29, 2020:** the UKVFTA was officially signed


**March 12, 2021:** officially ratified by the Government of Viet Nam



- inheriting principles of commitments in the EVFTA, with necessary adjustments (*mutatis mutandis*) to ensure compliance with the bilateral trade framework between Vietnam and the UK.
- UKVFTA includes: 9 articles, 1 amendment to EVFTA, 1 protocol on origin of goods and 1 bilateral exchange side letters relating to bank equity.









- basically inheriting the commitments to reduce and eliminate custom tariffs of Vietnam and the UK in the EVFTA

- For Vietnamese goods exported to the UK: after 6 years, the UK will eliminate tariff on 99.2% of tariff lines.


- For Vietnamese goods imported from the UK: after 9 years, the rate of tariff elimination is 98.3%.



Birds' egg and egg yolks: 68  
Garlic: 54  
Sweetcorn: 681  
Rice: 13.358  
Manioc (cassava) starch: 12.215  
Tuna: 1.566  
Surimi: 68  
Sugar and other products containing high levels of sugar: 2.724  
Speciality sugar: 54  
Mushrooms: 48  
Ethanol: 136  
Mannitol, Sorbitol, Dextrins and other modified starches: 272  
\* Unit: tonnes  
**Will review TRQ for rice after 3 years**

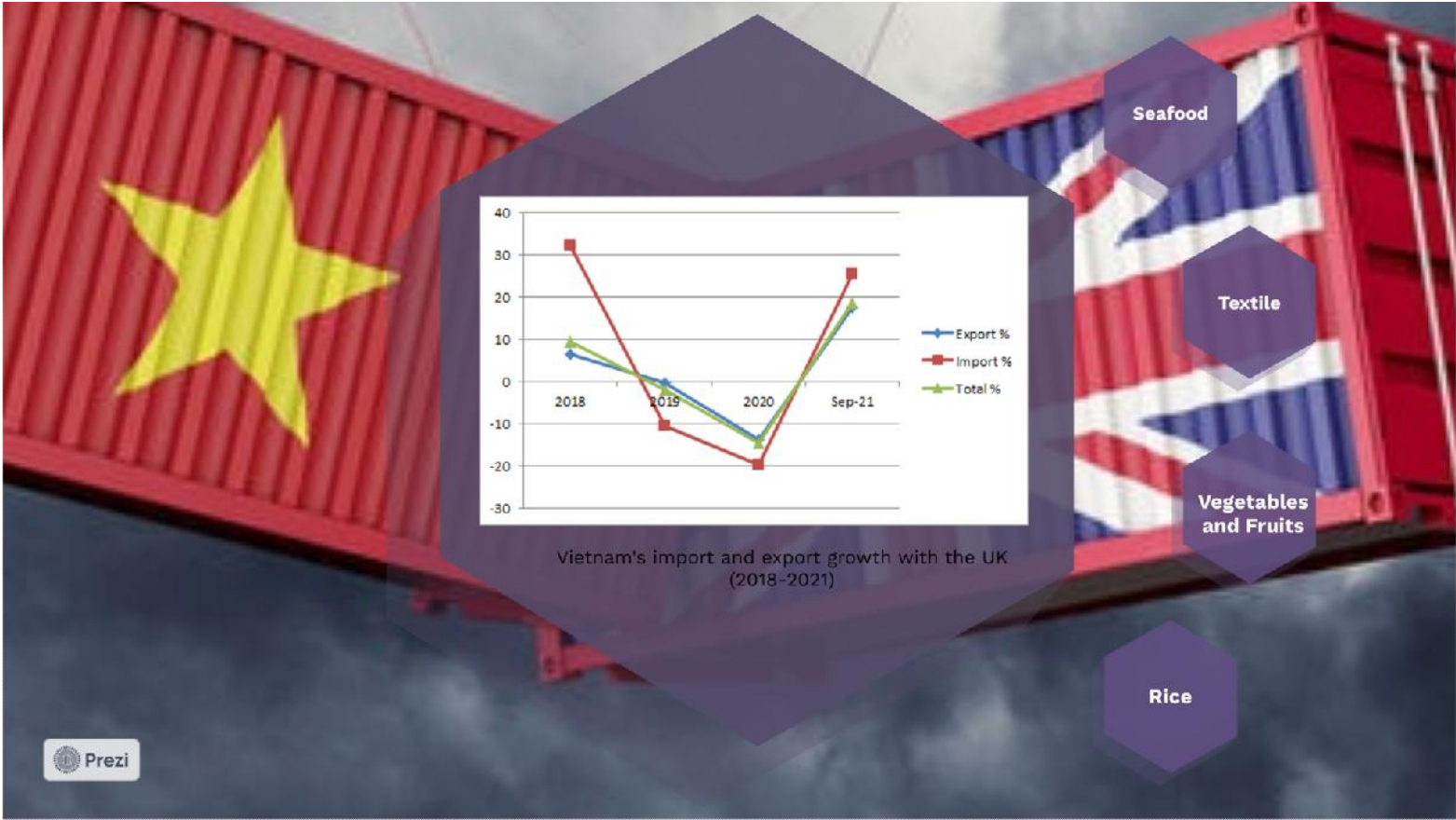


Vietnam agreed to favorably consider allowing UK credit institutions to raise foreign holdings to 49% of charter capital in a joint-stock commercial bank in Vietnam. The commitment is only valid for 5 years and does not apply to 4 banks in which the State is the main shareholder

- 
- The UK continues to protect 39 geographical indications of Viet Nam, mainly agricultural products;
  - Geographical indications originating from the UK continue to be protected in Vietnam, as in the EVFTA: Scotch Whisky, Scotland Farmed Salmon, Irish Cream, Irish Whiskey/Uisce Beatha Eirreannach...



The extended origin accumulation mechanism allows goods of both sides to use materials imported from EU member countries to produce final products, export to the other country and enjoy preferential tariff rates.



- 
- Import tax on raw shrimps: 0%
  - Market share: 6,81%
  - Iceland (11.68%), China (11.66%), Sweden (11.39%)
  - Advantage products: Pangasius, frozen shrimp
  - Competitive countries: Ecuador (no seafood TRQs), China (tariffs: 6-18%)



- 
- 100% to 0% after 8 years: 77.3% after 5 years and 22.7% after 7 years; commitment on accumulation for fabric materials from Korea and EU
  - Market share: <3%
  - Competitive non-EU countries: China (no FTA), Bangladesh (UKGT:0%), India, Pakistan (0%)

- 
- eliminated 94% of the total 547 tariff lines, such as lychee, longan, rambutan, dragon fruit, pineapple, melon...
  - Market share: 1,5%
  - Competitive tropical countries: South Africa, Colombia, Ecuador (no TRQs for tropical fruits), Brazil, Thailand, Malaysia (no FTA, duty: >10%)
  - EU countries: Spain (17.41%), Netherlands (7.1%)...



- total TRQ: 13,358 tonnes/year (including:  
3,356 tons of unmilled rice, 5,001 tons of  
milled rice and 5,001 tons of fragrant rice).  
9 types of fragrant rice enjoy TRQ  
GIs  
TRQ will be reviewed after 3 years  
- Market share: 0,2%  
- India, Thailand: no FTA  
Pakistan: no TRQ



# **IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON VIETNAM - UNITED KINGDOM BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS**

**MSc. NGUYEN THI THANH MAI**

VNU University of Economics and Business



# CONTENT

- 01 Looking back on the trade cooperation between Vietnam and the UK
- 02 Impacts of the COVID-19 on the bilateral trade
- 03 Challenges and opportunities from the COVID-19 pandemic and prospects for bilateral trade relations
- 04 Some policy implications to Vietnam

A nighttime photograph of the Tower Bridge in London, viewed from the River Thames. The bridge's two towers and suspension cables are illuminated, and their lights reflect on the water. The sky is dark blue. A semi-transparent blue horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing white and yellow text.

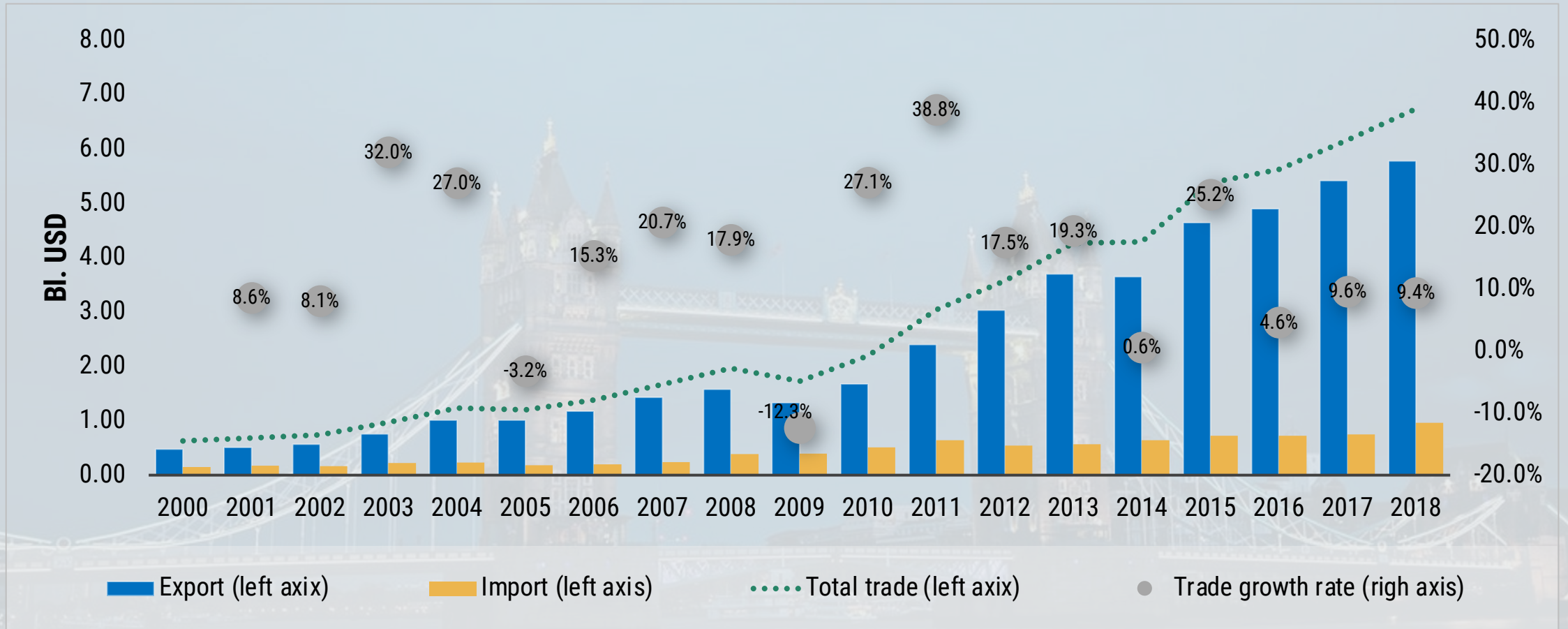
**01**

**LOOKING BACK ON THE TRADE COOPERATION  
BETWEEN VIETNAM AND THE UK  
BEFORE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

# AN OVERVIEW ON BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

- 
- A vertical timeline on the left side of the slide, marked with orange circles, indicates the progression of bilateral trade relations between the UK and Vietnam. The background features a faded image of the Tower Bridge in London.
- 1973** Officially establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level
  - 2008** Joint statement promoting relations in the direction of "Partnership for development"
  - 2010** Officially establishing a Strategic Partnership
  - 2020** Signing of the UK - Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (UKVFTA)

# AN OVERVIEW ON BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS



**Vietnam - UK total trade (2000-2019)**



# AN OVERVIEW ON BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

2029

To  
**VIETNAM**



largest trade partner

**03** in Europe (after Germany and the Netherlands)

largest exporter

**09** (2.2%)

largest importer

**25** (0.3%)

To  
**UK**



largest trade partner

**02** in ASEAN (after Singapore)

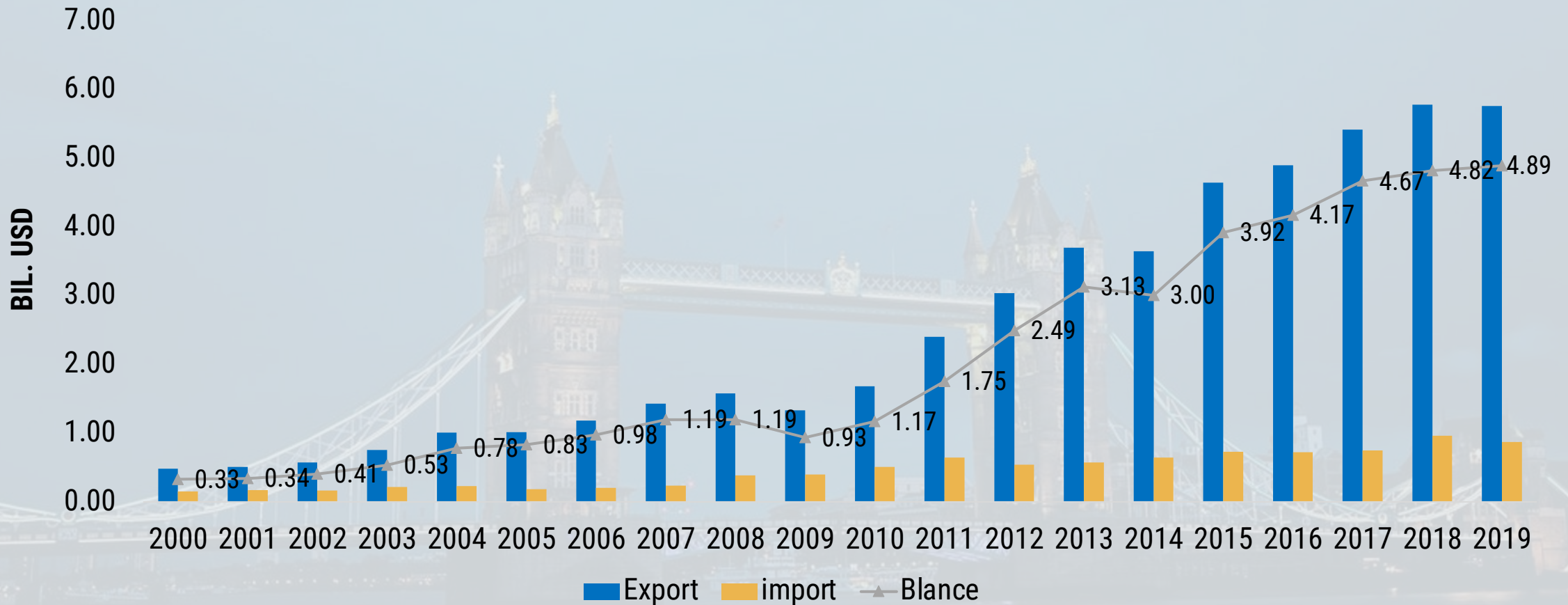
largest exporter

**54** (0.2%)

largest importer

**24** (0.9%)

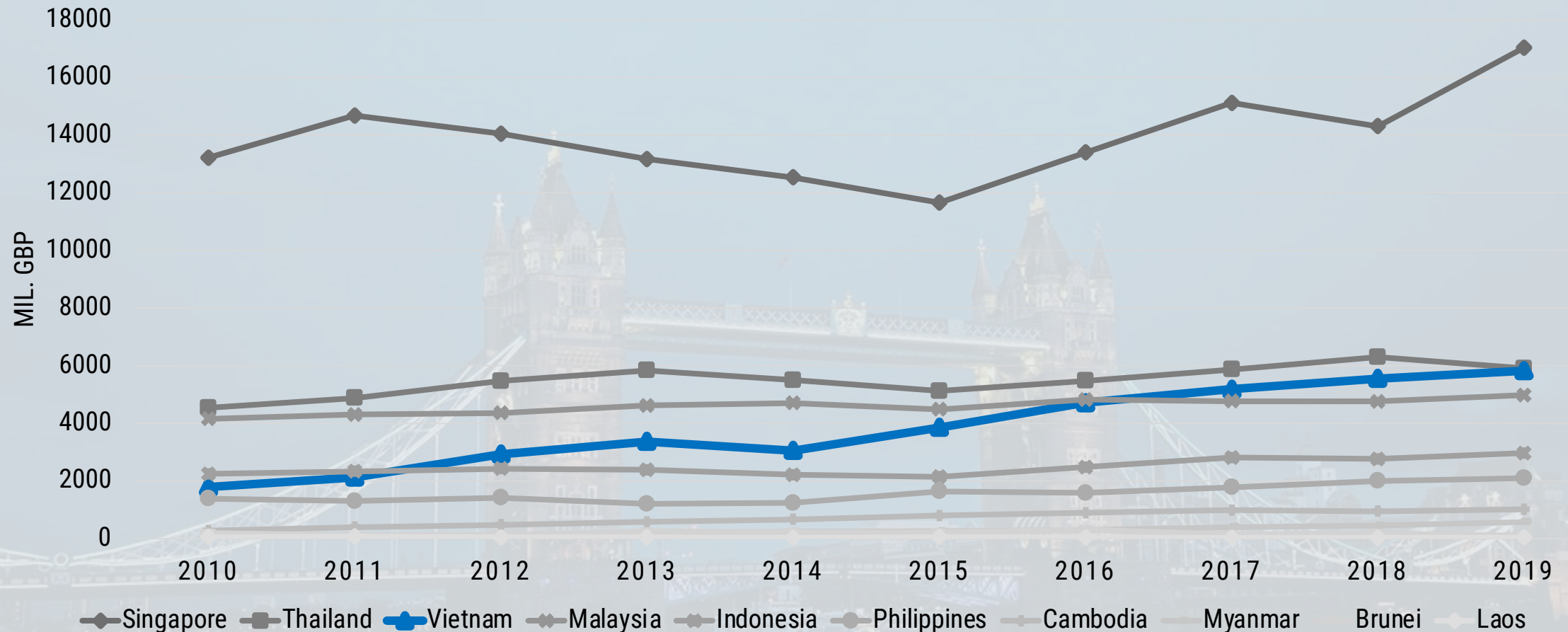
# AN OVERVIEW ON BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS



**The balance of goods import and export of Vietnam to the UK**

Source: UN Comtrade (2021)

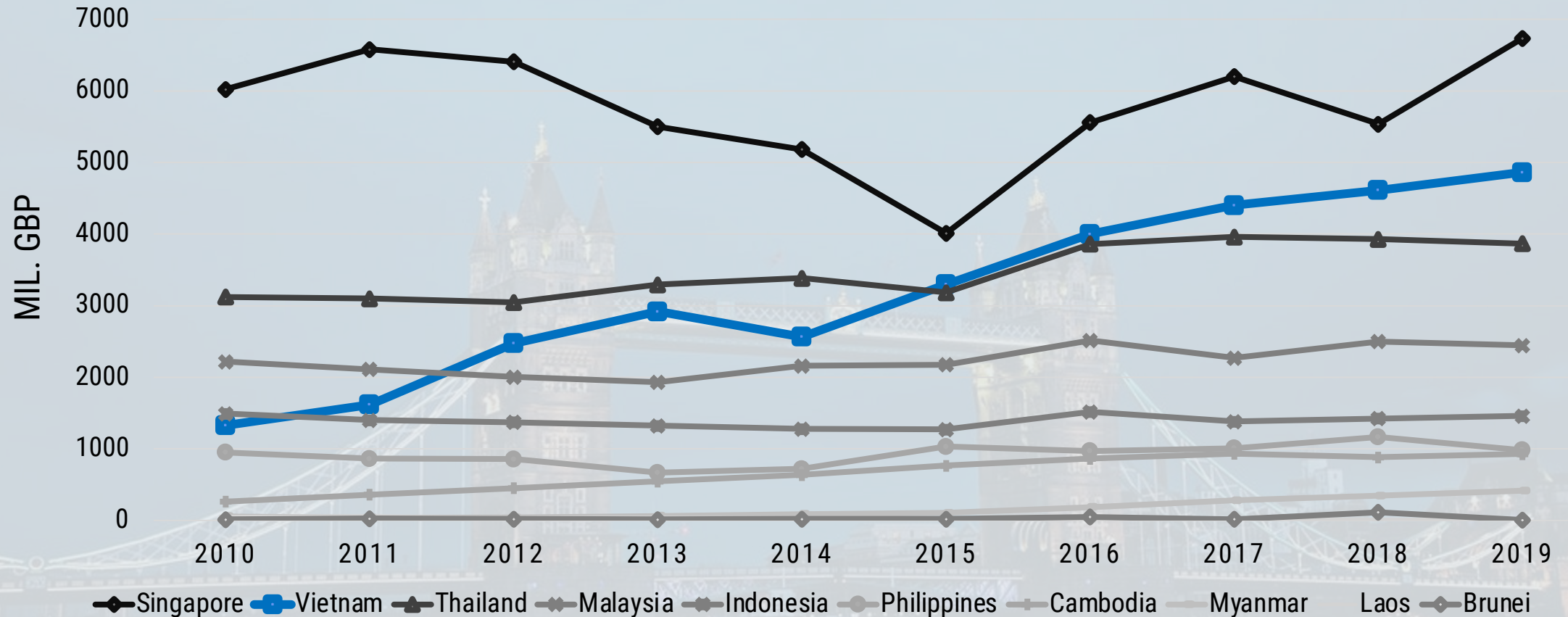
# AN OVERVIEW ON BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS



**Import and export turnover of Vietnam and the UK in comparison with ASEAN member countries**

Source: ONS (2021)

# AN OVERVIEW ON BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS



**UK imports from Vietnam in comparison with ASEAN member countries**



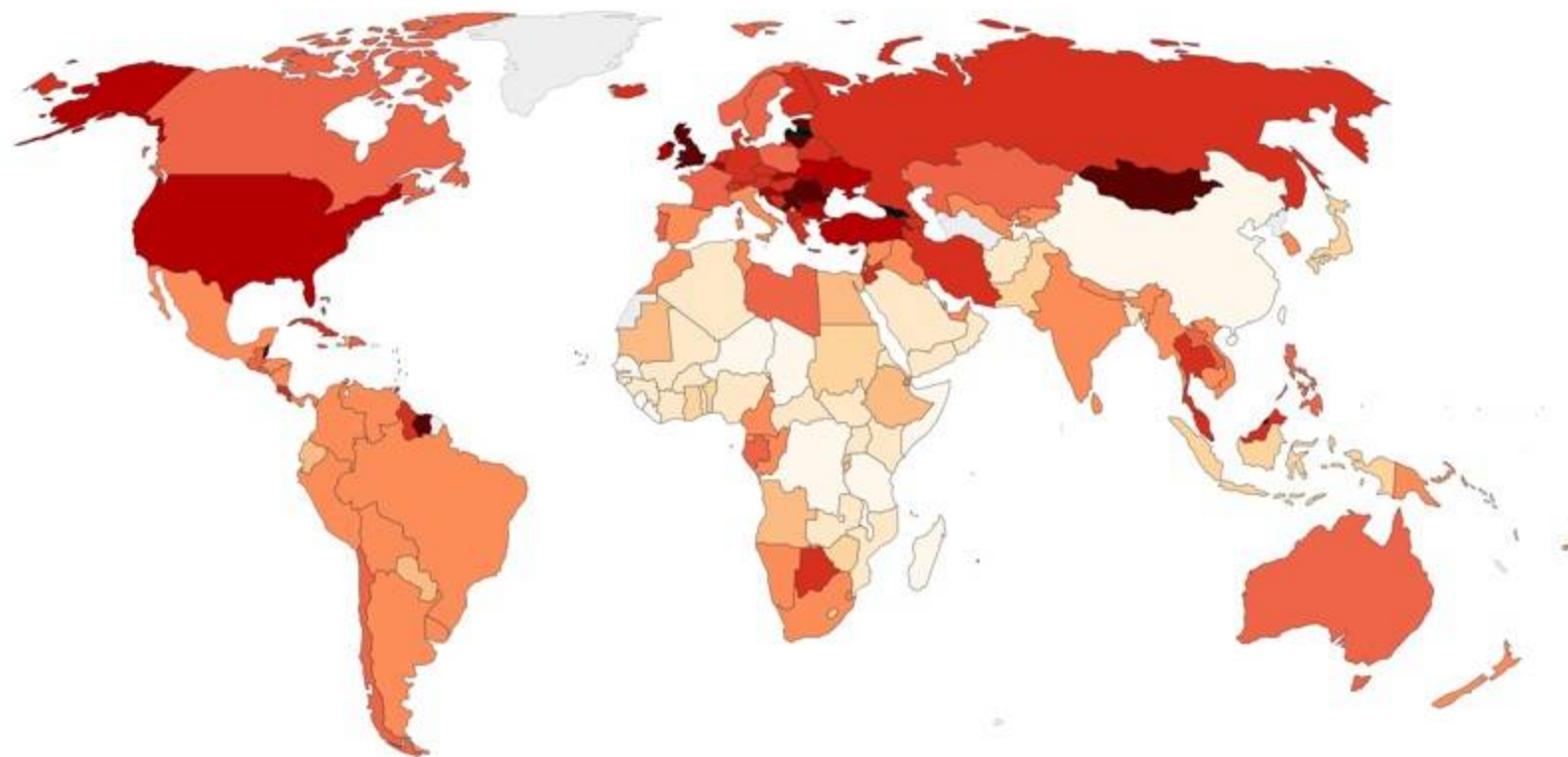
02

**IMPACTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON  
VIETNAM – THE UK BILATERAL TRADE**

# Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

Our World  
in Data

Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.



Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

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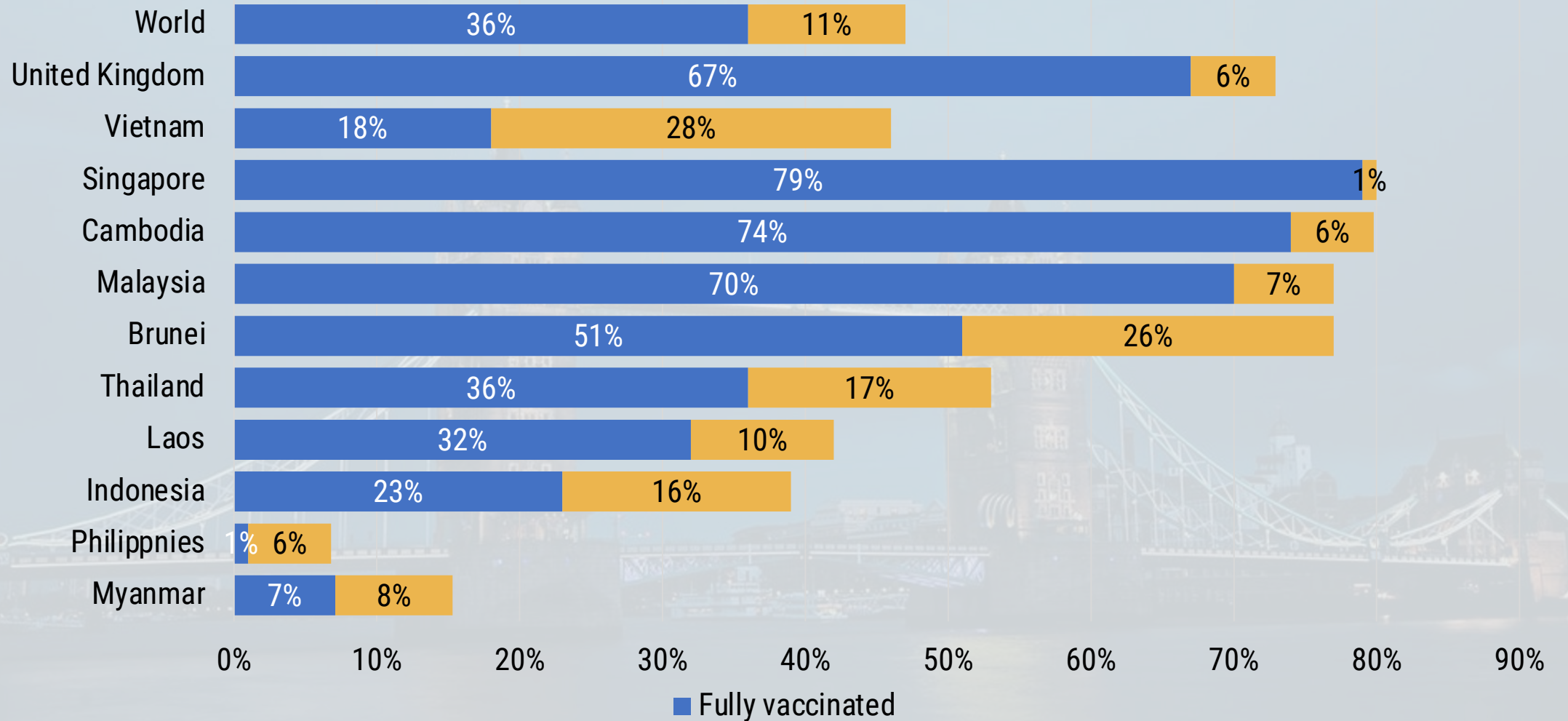
Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

CC BY

# Total number of new cases/million people per day in Vietnam and the UK



## Proportion of vaccinated population in Vietnam in comparison with ASEAN countries and the UK (%)



Source: Our World in Data (2021)



# TOTAL IMPORT-EXPORT TURNOVER 2019 AND 2020

Indicator	2019 (bil. USD)	2020 (bil. USD)	Growth (%)
Export	5.760	4.951	-14.04%
Import	0.869	0.688	-20.74%
Total trade	6.629	5.640	-14.92%
Trade balance	4.891	4.262	-12.84%

Source: UN Comtrade (2021)

# BILATERAL TRADE IN 2020

2020

To  
**VIETNAM**



largest trade partner  
**03** in Europe (after Germany and the Netherlands)

largest exporter **09** (1.8%)

largest importer **28** (0.3%)

To  
**UK**



largest trade partner  
**02** in ASEAN (after Singapore)

largest exporter **50** (0.2%)

largest importer **26** (0.8%)

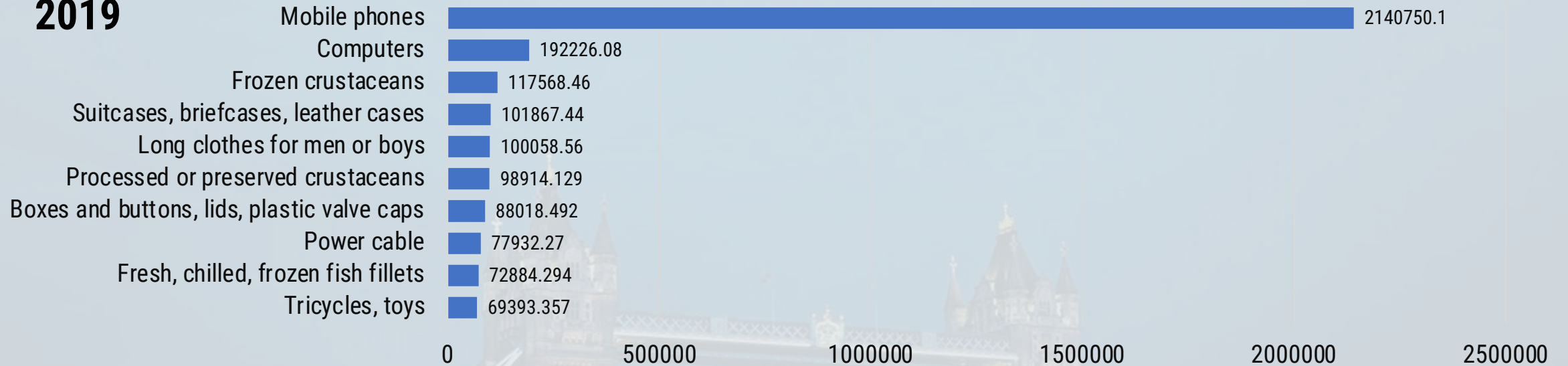
# VIETNAM – UK IMPORT-EXPORT GROWTH IN APRIL AND FIRST 4 MONTHS OF 2021

Indicator	4/2021 (mil. USD)	Compare to 3/2021 (%)	Compare to 4/2020 (%)	First 4 months of 2021 (USD)	Compare to first 4 months of 2020 (%)	Proportion to total EX-IM of 4M/2020 (%)
Total export	26,549	-10.47	51.00	104,941	29.78	100
<b>UK</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>-22.57</b>	<b>71.79</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>1.80</b>
Total import	27,774	-2.40	49.95	103,310	32.31	100
<b>UK</b>	<b>74,309,007</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>33.24</b>	<b>239,526</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>0.23</b>

Source: Multilateral Trade and Policy Department (2021)

# Top key export products to the UK market in 2019 and 2020

## 2019

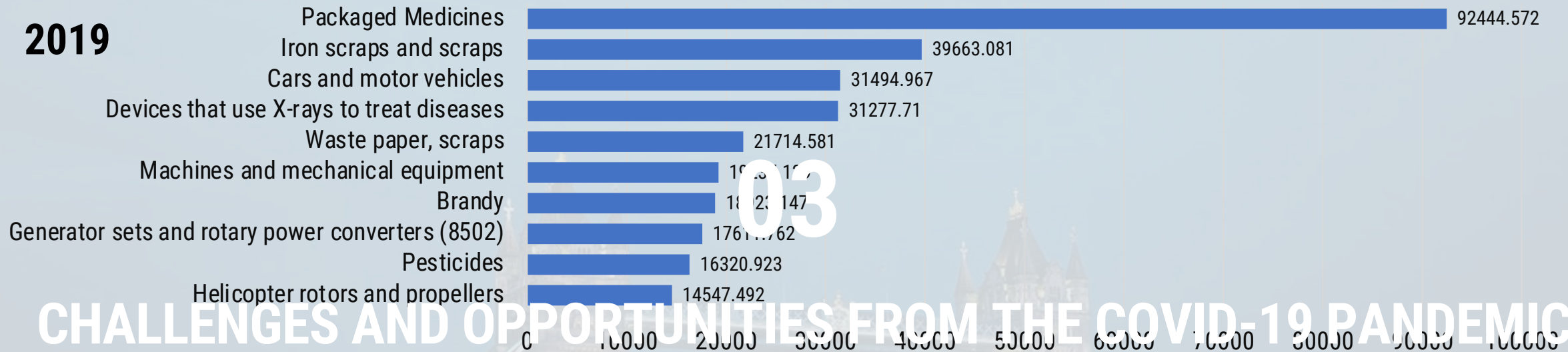


## 2020

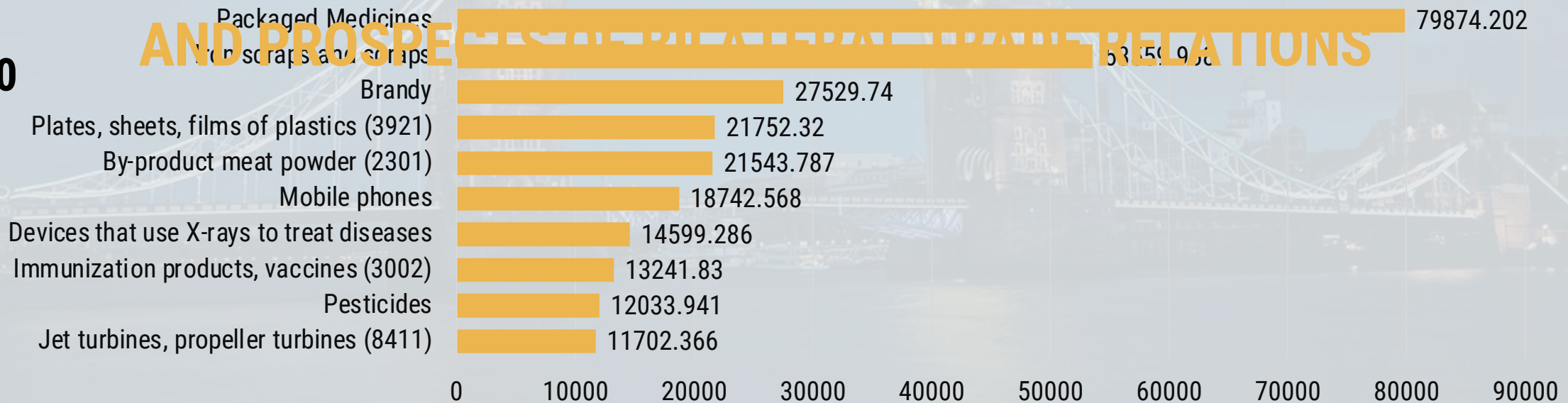


# Top key imported products from the UK market in 2019 and 2020

**2019**



**2020**



CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

AND PROSPECTS FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



03

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC  
AND PROSPECTS OF BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS**

# CHALLENGES FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

on the

## DEMAND

side

### Reduce demand for imported goods by both sides

- The goods exported from Vietnam to the UK are non-essential goods such as shoes, textiles, etc.
- Consumer psychology is also weakened due to the stress from the pandemic

on the

## SUPPLY

side

### Pandemic disrupts global supply chains:

- The policy of closing borders, disruption of logistics services, delays in the transportation of input materials as well as trade flows.
- Vietnam's manufacturing and trade industries depend on foreign supply chains, which are not yet autonomous enough for inputs.

# OPPORTUNITIES FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

01

**Promote bilateral trade activities through cooperation mechanisms:**

- Signing of the UK - Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (UKVFTA)
- Extending the bilateral relations at the strategic partnership level

02

Opportunities for **the governments and businesses of the two countries to innovate, reform their governance models** and take advantage of the fourth industrial revolution, develop the economy, and promote trade.

03

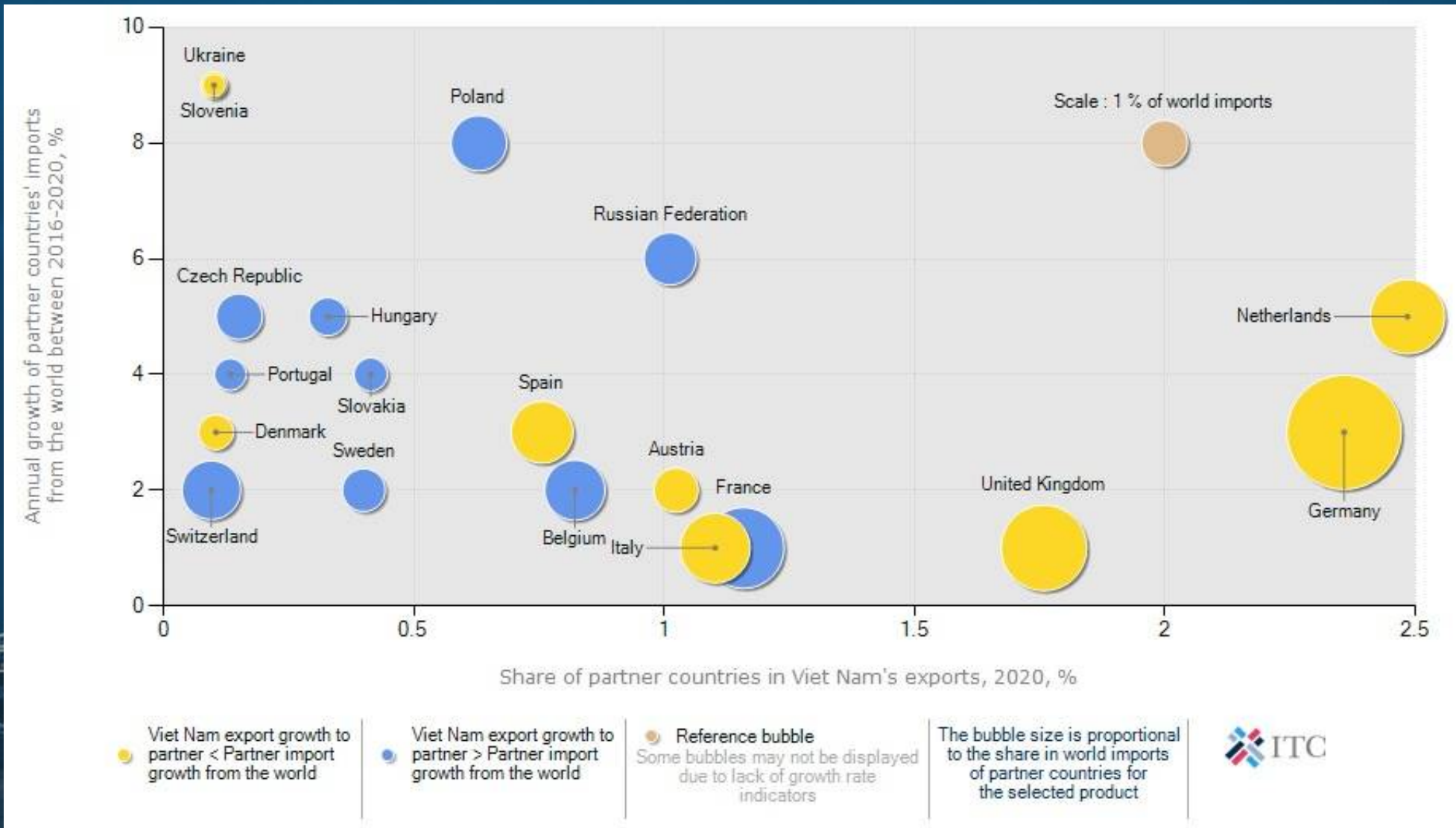
Opportunities for governments and businesses to innovate and **reshape the value chains and the supply chains** during and after the Covid-19 pandemic towards self-reliance, less dependence, sustainability, flexibility, and develop new supply chains.

04

Creating opportunities for Vietnam to **attract British businesses that intend to disperse from China through the "China + 1" strategy**



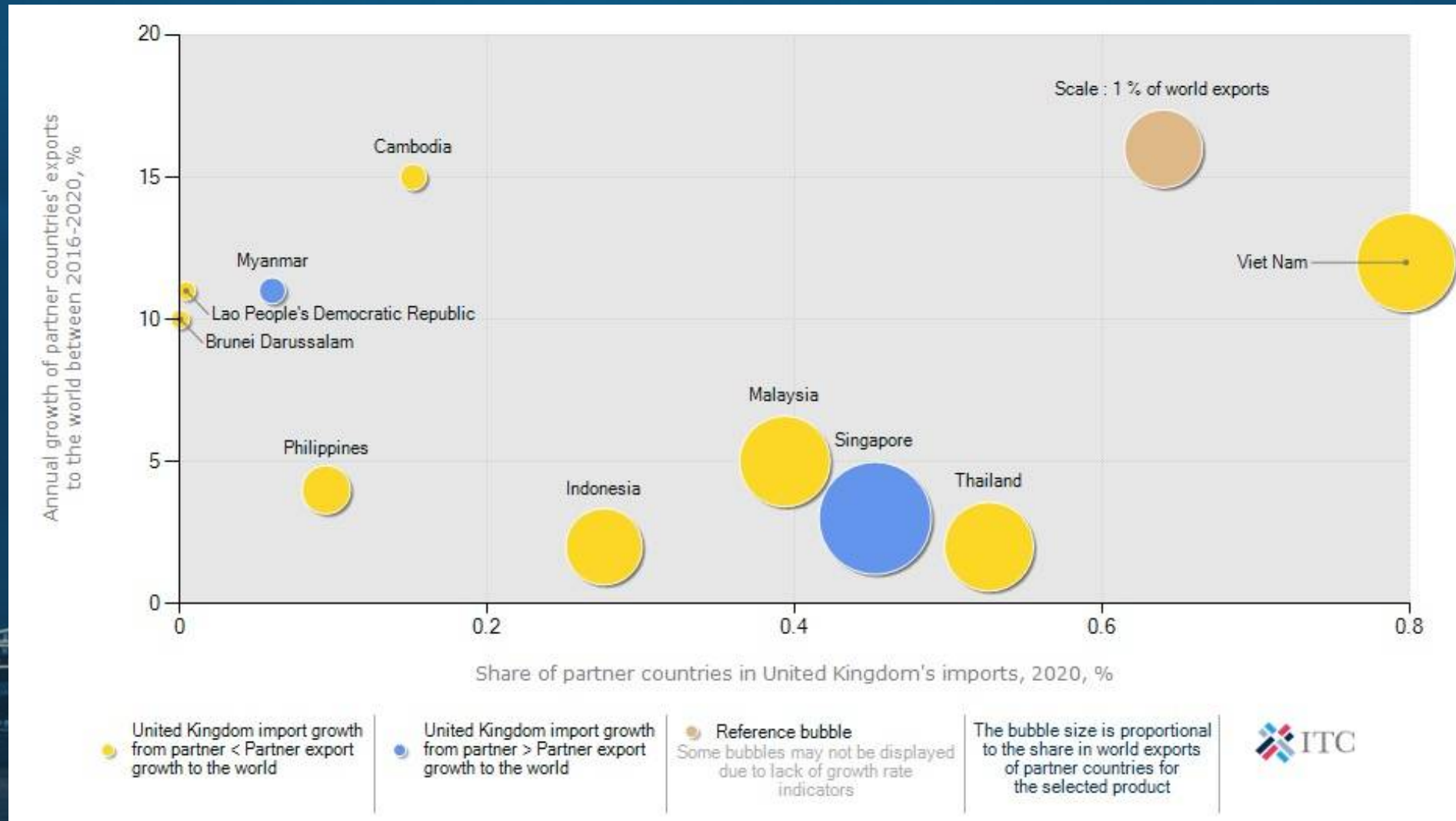
# PROSPECTS OF BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS



Prospects for market diversification for a product exported by Vietnam in 2020 to EU countries

Source: Trademap (2021)

# PROSPECTS OF BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS



Prospects for diversification of suppliers for a product imported by UK in 2020 from ASEAN countries

Nguồn: Trademap (2021)

# PROSPECTS FROM



- 01** The push in economic relations between the two countries
- 02** Ensure uninterrupted bilateral trade after Brexit
- 03** Contributing to increase trade
- 04** Opportunities to access larger regional markets
- 05** Facilitate institutional reform, market opening and trade facilitation between the two countries, especially Vietnam
- 06** Strengthen cooperation on foreign direct investment and thereby promote trade
- 07** Open up many other cooperation opportunities (EG.green growth and sustainable development)



04

**SOME POLICY IMPLICATIONS TO VIETNAM**

# SOME POLICY IMPLICATIONS TO VIETNAM

- 01** Strengthening the good cooperation relationship with the UK
- 02** Continue to promote industries in which Vietnam has a comparative advantage and exports a lot to the UK
- 03** Reshaping the supply chain, especially the supply chain for industrial production, towards autonomy and less dependence
- 04** Improving the investment and business environment, attracting investment capital flows and production shift waves of multinational companies in general and UK companies in particular
- 05** Taking advantage of the results of the industrial revolution 4.0, increasing the application of digitization measures to facilitate trade activities of Vietnam and the UK in particular and international trade activities of Vietnam in particular.



**THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!**

# Creative Economy

## Learning from the UK to develop exporting Vietnamese creative goods

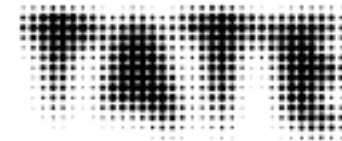
Trần Phương Chi, Nguyễn Đức Bảo

20 October 2021

# Research Motivation



**SAATCHI GALLERY**



Trading Creative Products opens opportunities for artists all around the world.



# Research Aim

1. **Analysing the Development Strategy of Creative Economy in DCMS, UK**
2. **Using descriptive data to highlight potential trading products between the UK and Vietnam**
3. **Policy suggestions on developing Development Economy in Vietnam**

# Creative Economy

- The creative and culture industries – which include advertising, architecture, arts and crafts, design, fashion, film, video, photography, music, performing arts, publishing, research & development, software, computer games, electronic publishing, and TV/radio – are the lifeblood of the creative economy. They are also considered an important source of commercial and cultural value.
- The creative economy is the sum of all the parts of the creative industries, including trade, labour and production. Today, the creative industries are among the most dynamic sectors in the world economy providing new opportunities for developing countries to leapfrog into emerging high-growth areas of the world economy.

(UNCTAD, 2004)

# Creative Economy in the UK

## UK strategies for Creative Economy

- **Creatively-intense industries in the UK**  
(Such as design, or film/media/TV)
- **Fundings for museums and creative projects**  
(DCMS statistic)
- **Creative Hubs in the Large Cities**
- **Urbanization process**
- **Vocational College**



## Economic Development

- **Economic growth in the Cities**
- **Creating Stable Jobs for Artist**
- **Driving Investment**
- **Raising House Price**
- **Attracting Tourists**
- **New Direction for Education Industry**

# Creative Economy in the UK

Comparision table of Journals on Creative and Culture Industries from 2010 to 2020 in the Web of Science

Countries	UK	Australia	USA	China	Canada
CCI (Creative Culture Industries)	146 Journals	112 Journals	109 Journals	50 Journals	40 Journals

# Creative Economy in the UK

Comparison table of Journals on Creative and Culture Industries from 2010 to 2020 in the Web of Science

Imported & Exported Creative Goods	2002	2014	% Growth
Art Crafts	1398.3	2003.2	43.3
Audiovisuals	1391.8	1576.1	13.2
Design	9295.6	16896.9	81.8
New Media	1159.6	2710.2	133.7
Performing Arts	261.1	293.2	12.3
Publishing	3168.4	2701.8	-14.7
Visual Arts	3898.7	6225.8	59.7
All creative goods	20573.5	32407.1	57.5

Source: Author's estimation using UNCTAD database (authors accessed in July, 2021)

Currency: Millions USD

# Creative Economy in the UK

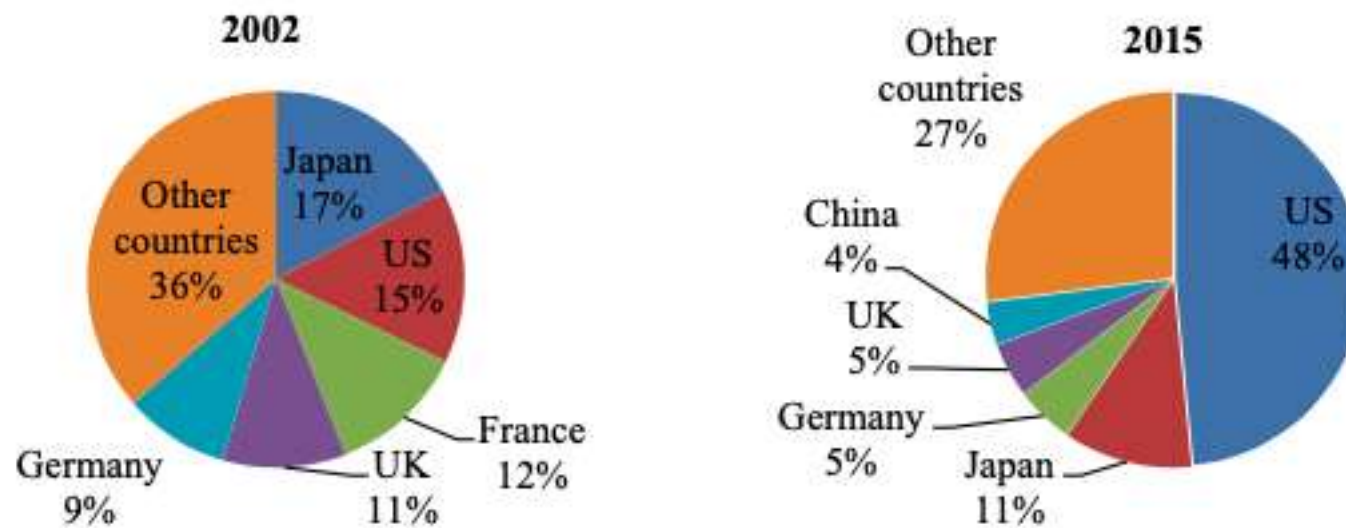
Comparison table of Journals on Creative and Culture Industries from 2010 to 2020 in the Web of Science

Industries	Related goods	2002	2014	% Growth
Design	Architecture	2.8	11.1	298.6
	<b>Fashion</b>	<b>1853.5</b>	<b>4430.7</b>	<b>139.0</b>
	Products from glass	104.1	87.3	-16.1
	Interior furniture	2827.3	4685.5	65.7
	Jewelry	2400.9	4578.9	90.7
	Toys	2107.0	3103.4	47.3
Visual Arts	Relic	844.0	1445.4	71.3
	<b>Art-Paint</b>	<b>2538.9</b>	<b>3658.2</b>	<b>44.1</b>
	Photography	41.2	96.0	132.9
	Sculpture	474.6	1026.2	116.2

Source: Author's estimation using UNCTAD database (authors accessed in July, 2021)

Currency: Millions USD

# Vietnam & UK Trading status



**Fig. 3** Top markets for Vietnam's creative goods exports in 2002 and 2015 (percent). *Source:* Author's estimation using UNCTAD database

# Vietnam & UK Trading status

**Table 12** Vietnam's export potential of creative goods to its key partners

Country	ASTP	Scenario	Country	ASTP	Scenario
Australia	-0.10053	Untapped	Netherlands	-0.00606	Untapped
Austria	0.008628	Overtraded	New Zealand	-0.16889	Untapped
Belgium	-0.11833	Untapped	Poland	-0.12356	Untapped
Canada	-0.06981	Untapped	Russia	0.030184	Overtraded
China	-0.04678	Untapped	South Korea	0.025218	Overtraded
France	-0.02909	Untapped	Spain	-0.06885	Untapped
Germany	-0.00486	Untapped	Sweden	-0.05553	Untapped
Hong Kong	-0.02836	Untapped	Switzerland	-1.50183	Untapped
Italy	-0.02349	Untapped	UK	-0.00546	Untapped
Japan	0.018139	Overtraded	USA	-0.49056	Untapped



# Vietnam Specialized Export

**Table 4** Descriptive statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Export	260	2.22E+08	4.83E+08	3.74E+06	3.84E+09
Artcrafts	260	1.01E+01	1.25E+01	4.48E-01	7.56E+01
Audiovisuals	221	1.06E+02	6.27E+01	1.00E+00	2.15E+02
Design	260	2.03E+02	4.65E+02	2.43E+00	3.70E+03
Architecture	47	2.11E-02	6.12E-02	2.00E-06	3.00E-01
Fashion	260	5.49E+01	9.94E+01	6.54E-01	9.07E+02
Glassware	139	6.76E+01	3.96E+01	1.00E+00	1.36E+02
Interior	260	1.10E+02	3.14E+02	4.16E-01	2.53E+03
Jewelry	246	2.85E+01	1.99E+02	6.10E-05	2.49E+03
Toys	260	1.01E+01	2.16E+01	7.76E-03	2.04E+02
New media	153	2.38E-01	1.21E+00	8.00E-06	1.26E+01
Performing arts	250	1.26E+02	7.23E+01	1.00E+00	2.50E+02
Publishing	258	3.47E-01	7.95E-01	3.33E-04	6.57E+00
Visual arts	260	8.31E+00	1.15E+01	5.87E-02	5.79E+01

# Policies Suggestions

Placing Creative Hubs in Universities

Focus on some potential sub-fields

Putting Artists in Urban Development

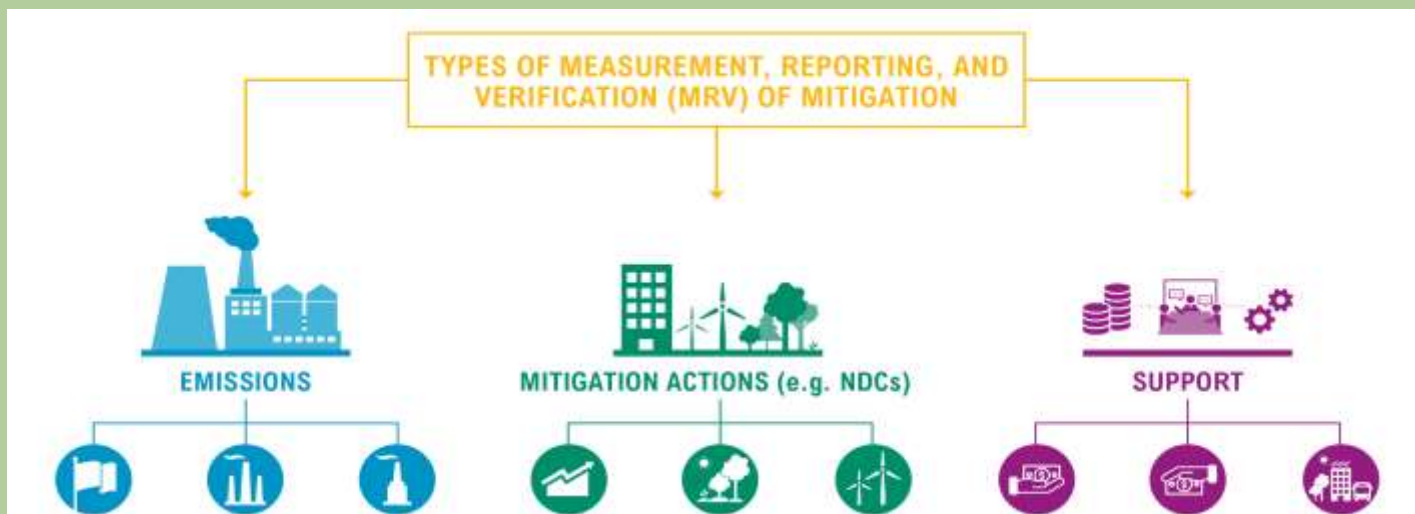
Creating jobs exchanges with the UK other Asian countries

Artist Exchanges programs with the UK

THANK YOU



## Greenhouse gas emission reduction policies in Vietnam



*Hà Nội, 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2021*

# Content

- I. GHG management policies pre-2020
- II. Vietnam updated NDC (2020)
- III. GHG management in Law on Environment protection (2020)
- IV. Decree on GHG emission reduction and ozone layer protection
- V. GHG emission reduction target post 2030



# I. GHG management policies pre 2020

- **PM's decision No 1775 approval of project of GHG emission management; management of carbon credit trading activities (2012)**
  - Focus on capacity building for government agencies (GHG inventory, NAMA, MRV);
- **Law on environment protection 2014** (article 40, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48 Chapter IV)
  - National GHG inventory system (PM's Decision 2359/QD-TTg issued on 22,Dec,2015);
  - Identify key players to mitigate GHG emission (renewable energy, environmental friendly economy, international cooperation and developing carbon credit market).
- **Vietnam intended nationally determined contribution (2015)**
  - Unconditional target: cut **8%** (~63 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq) of total emission in 2030 (compared to the BAU);
  - Emission target with international support: cut **25%** (~196 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq) of emission in 2030 (compared to the BAU)
  - Identify key players to mitigate GHG emission (renewable energy, environmental friendly economy, international cooperation and developing carbon credit market).

## II. Vietnam updated NDC (2020)

- **Unconditional target**

- by **2025**, cut **7.3%** (52.9 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq) of total GHG emission (compared to the BAU), by **2030**, cut **9%** (83.9 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq) of total GHG emissions (compared to the BAU)

- **Target with international supports**

- by **2030**, cut **27%** (250.8 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq) of total GHG emissions (compared to the BAU)

Sector	Contribution with domestic resources		Contribution with international supports		Total contributions	
	Compare to BAU (%)	Reduction (mil. tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	Compare to BAU (%)	Reduction (mil. tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	Compare to BAU (%)	Reduction (mil. tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
Energy	5,5	51,5	11,2	104,3	16,7	155,8
Agriculture	0,7	6,8	2,8	25,8	3,5	32,6
LULUCF*	1,0	9,3	1,3	11,9	2,3	21,2
Waste	1,0	9,1	2,6	24,0	3,6	33,1
IP	0,8	7,2	0,1	0,8	0,9	8,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>83,9</b>	<b>18,0</b>	<b>166,8</b>	<b>27,0</b>	<b>250,8</b>

### III. GHG management in Law on Environment protection (2020)

- **GHG emission reduction** (article 91 Chapter VII):
  - Responsibilities of central government agencies: List of facilities to submit GHG inventory, national and sectoral GHG inventory, mitigation policies, guidelines for GHG inventory and MRV activities at all level;
  - Responsibilities of local government agencies: support central government in national GHG inventory and managing facilities
  - Responsibilities of facilities (named in the list of facilities to submit GHG inventory ): GHG inventory, emission mitigation plan and reporting
- **Development of carbon market** (article 139 Chapter XI):
  - General regulations on responsibilities of government agencies on developing carbon market (roadmap for carbon market, distribution of quota for emission, etc)
  - Responsibilities of facilities in carbon market
- Decree on **GHG emission reduction and ozone layer protection** (2022)
- PM decision on the issuance of the **list of sectors and facilities to submit GHG inventory** (2022)
- Circulars on technical matters related to implantation of the Decree (2022 and beyond)



## IV. Decree on GHG emission reduction and ozone layer protection (2021)

**Overview :** The decree is developed to meet the target committed in updated NDC.

- **From 2022 to 2025:**

- No pressure on facilities to reduce emissions.
- Focus on enhancing facilities capacity to carry out GHG inventory and to develop mitigation plan.
- Setting up national GHG inventory system, MRV system

- **From 2026 to the end of 2030:**

- Mitigation measures at all level will be implemented,
- Quota for emission will be distributed,
- Carbon market is fully operational,
- MRV system for managing mitigation at facility level;



## **IV. Decree on GHG emission reduction and ozone layer protection (2021)**

### **List of facilities to submit GHG inventory (clause 3 article 91 LOE)**

- Power plants, industrial facilities (consume more than 1000 TOE in total per year)
  - Transport companies (consume more than 1000 TOE in total per year;
  - Commercial building (consume more than 1000 TOE per year);
  - Solid waste management facilities (capacity: 65000 ton per year).
- ➔ The first list will be established in early 2022 in form of PM's decision
- ➔ The list will be updated every two year by MONRE, line ministries and local government

### **Responsibilities of facilities**

- To 2025: provide data for GHG inventory, develop and implement mitigation plan for 2023-2025
- From 2026: GHG inventory; develop, update and implement mitigation plan for 2025-2030; mitigation monitoring and reporting;

## IV. Decree on GHG emission reduction and ozone layer protection (2021)

### Responsibilities of government agencies

Line ministries (MOIT, MARD, MOT, MOC, MONRE)

- To 2025: provide technical guidelines for GHG inventory and MRV activities; develop database of GHG emission and mitigation, national and sectoral GHG inventory, develop and implement sectoral mitigation plan, update list of facilities to submit GHG inventory.
- From 2026: distribution of emission quota for sectors and facilities; implement sectoral mitigation plan toward and beyond 2030 target,
- From 2027: developing regulations and piloting carbon market for high potential sectors.
- From 2028: carbon market is fully operational

Local government

- To 2025: supervising the implementation of GHG inventory and mitigation plan at facility level
- From 2025: verify GHG inventory at facility level

## V. GHG emission reduction target post 2030

### **In progress:**

Strategy on Climate Change

Strategy on Green Growth

**Emission peak: 2030, 2040, 2050?**

**Net zero: 2050, 2060, 2070?**



# ***THANKS FOR ATTENTION ... AND QUESTIONS***



**Department of Climate Change  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**

# Forest carbon market: Opportunities and challenges for enhancing NDC's ambition and SGDs

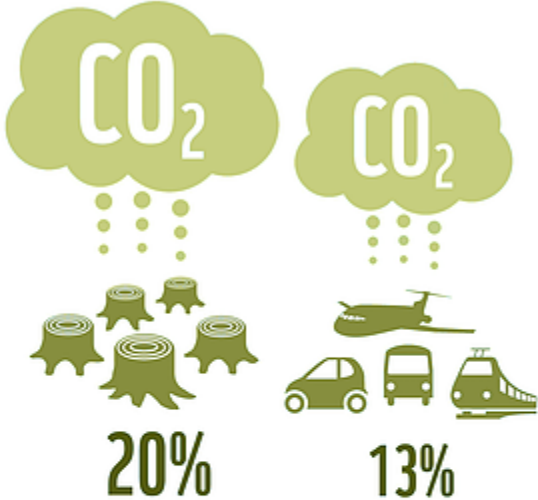
Pham Thu Thuy

Team Leader and Senior Scientist

Climate Change, Energy & Low Carbon Development



# Global overview



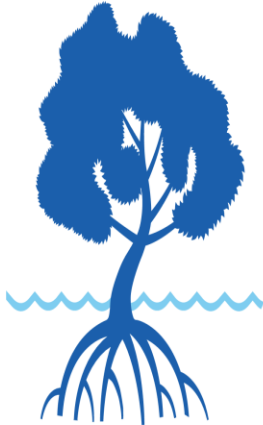
DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION REPRESENT UP TO 20% OF GLOBAL ANTHROPOGENIC CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS, MORE THAN THE ENTIRE GLOBAL TRANSPORT SECTOR (WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR 13%).



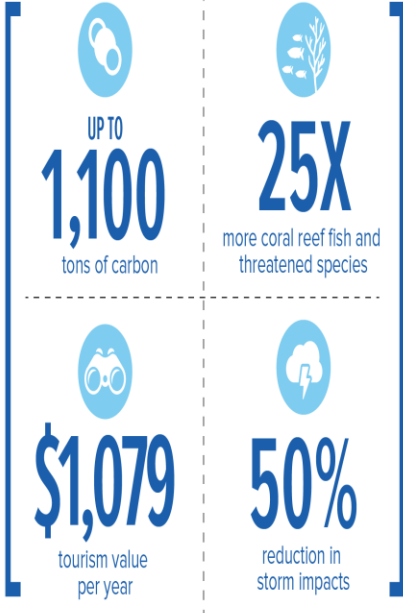
70%

of tropical land-use greenhouse gas emissions are due to deforestation, forest degradation and agricultural expansion

PROTECTING ONE HECTARE OF MANGROVE



=



~1.6 billion

people

or nearly

1 in 8

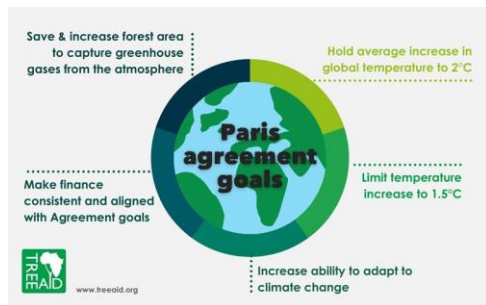
worldwide

rely on forests for food and income in some way



# Opportunities

## Increasing global/political commitments



## Increasing financial commitments



- Voluntary carbon markets hit \$1 billion in annual transactions, 2021
- Compared with 2019, volume traded increased 80% in 2020 + till Aug 2021: volumes traded 27% higher than all of 2020.

## Active partners

- Companies buy carbon credits as part of corporate net-zero strategy and become main source of finance for green projects meeting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Most active buyers: energy, consumer goods, and finance and insurance sectors

## Market based instruments and Result-based payment approach

- PES, REDD+, Forest securities and stocks, Ecological fiscal transfers
- Significant improvement on MRV
- Initial lessons learnt on what works in where





# Challenges

## • Legal framework:

- International rules yet defined: Article 6/Paris Agreement and *failure to meet Paris Agreement Goals*
- Who owns carbon rights ? Carbon itself ? Right to benefit ? Right to sell emission reduction credits
- Underlying drivers of deforestation and degradation (e.g. tenure, national development goals)
- Ineffective and insufficient carrots and sticks (e.g. M&E, law enforcement, focus on restoration/reforestation while overlook protecting standing forests)
- National vision and trade off: Carbon vs. biodiversity vs. human rights
- Financial arrangement (e.g., ODA ? Aids ? Trust Fund?)
- Safeguards: ART-TREES (Architecture for REDD+ Transactions -The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard)

## • Business cases:

- Costs vs. benefit
- Individual company or group-level adoption of voluntary standards; sector-wide supply chain-based interventions; and mixed supply chain and territorial initiatives at jurisdictional level ?
- Lack of data on private sector disbursement and implementing commitment

## • Equity- Who benefits ?

- Benefit sharing mechanism, environmental and social justice – Who benefits ?

## • Sustainability

- Permanence + Leakage + social pressures (increasing population and foods)

## • Technical capacity: CSOs, indigenous group, government agencies and private sectors



# Key messages

- Cross-sectoral coordination to address drivers of deforestation and degradation
- Enhance NDC ambition
- Evidence-based decision making
- Capacity building
- Social inclusion, environmental and social justice



# THANK YOU

[cifor.org/gcs](http://cifor.org/gcs)



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Stockholm  
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The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) envision a more equitable world where forestry and landscapes enhance the environment and well-being for all. CIFOR–ICRAF are CGIAR Research Centers.



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Forests, Trees and  
Agroforestry



Global  
Landscapes  
Forum



Resilient  
Landscapes



# Doanh nghiệp Phát triển bền vững & nền kinh tế carbon thấp

Diễn đàn Kinh tế & Thương mại Việt Nam – Vương quốc Anh 2021

*Ông Nguyễn Quang Vinh, Tổng Thư ký VCCI, Tổng Thư ký-Phó Chủ tịch điều hành VBCSD*

*Hà Nội, ngày 21/10/2021*





# Ý nghĩa và Mục tiêu của nền kinh tế carbon thấp

Theo nghiên cứu của trường Đại học Macquarie (Úc):  
“Nền kinh tế carbon thấp là nơi các nguồn năng lượng cần thiết được tạo ra không chỉ thông qua những nguồn sản sinh nhiều carbon như nhiên liệu hóa thạch, mà còn từ những nguồn ‘sạch hơn’, ít sản sinh carbon hơn như gió, năng lượng mặt trời hoặc nước”.

*Một xã hội carbon thấp* đòi hỏi công nghệ sạch hơn, sản xuất xanh hơn, hệ thống tiêu dùng bền vững hơn và nguồn lực tài chính lớn (theo ADB)

Mục tiêu:

- Tối thiểu hóa lượng carbon cần sử dụng để tăng trưởng kinh tế

01



- Tạo ra những lợi ích kép

02



- Bảo đảm an ninh năng lượng, tạo cơ hội tiếp cận năng lượng giá cả phải chăng cho người nghèo

03





# Những quan sát về nền kinh tế carbon thấp hiện nay



Các quốc gia tìm cách phát triển, sản xuất, và triển khai những công nghệ carbon thấp



Các quốc gia châu Âu và Trung Quốc từng dẫn đầu lĩnh vực này, nhưng hiện nay đã có thêm nhiều quốc gia khác tham gia cuộc đua xanh



Cuộc cạnh tranh toàn cầu về công nghệ và công nghiệp xanh dẫn đến làn sóng sáng tạo và cải tiến trên toàn cầu





# Phát triển bền vững Doanh nghiệp

- Theo Harvard Business Review: *Doanh nghiệp bền vững thực hiện hoạt động kinh doanh mà không gây ảnh hưởng tiêu cực đến môi trường, cộng đồng và xã hội. Phát triển bền vững doanh nghiệp là quá trình thực hiện mục tiêu trở thành doanh nghiệp bền vững.*
- Hiện nay, doanh nghiệp được kỳ vọng trở thành “công dân doanh nghiệp” với những liên hệ chặt chẽ hơn với môi trường và xã hội, áp lực lớn hơn trong việc giảm thiểu suy thoái môi trường, bất bình đẳng và bất công bằng trong xã hội. Doanh nghiệp cũng được yêu cầu hạch toán và chịu trách nhiệm cho những khoản chi phí môi trường và xã hội sinh ra trong quá trình sản xuất kinh doanh của họ.
- Các nhà đầu tư sẽ đánh giá doanh nghiệp trên các yếu tố: dấu chân carbon, lượng nước sử dụng trong sản xuất, nỗ lực phát triển cộng đồng và bảo toàn đa dạng sinh học



# Phát triển bền vững với vai trò chìa khóa giúp DN góp phần thực hiện nền kinh tế carbon thấp

- Nguyên lý thực hiện chung



Sử dụng nguyên liệu bền vững trong sản xuất



Tối ưu hóa chuỗi cung ứng để giảm thiểu phát thải khí nhà kính



Chuyển đổi sang sử dụng năng lượng tái tạo tại các cơ sở sản xuất kinh doanh



**EDUCATION**

Đầu tư đẩy mạnh việc nâng cao nhận thức cho cộng đồng tại địa phương





# Phát triển bền vững với vai trò chìa khóa giúp DN góp phần thực hiện nền kinh tế carbon thấp (tiếp)

- Các mô hình đề xuất bởi VCCI-VBCSD





# Định hướng của Chính phủ Việt Nam

- Quyết định số 622/QĐ-TTg: Về việc ban hành Kế hoạch Hành động Quốc gia thực hiện Chương trình Nghị sự 2030 vì sự Phát triển Bền vững
- Nghị quyết số 136/NQ-CP của Chính phủ về Phát triển bền vững
- Cam kết thực hiện Thỏa thuận Paris (COP-21), trong đó Việt Nam nâng cam kết cắt giảm khí thải từ 8% lên 9% đến năm 2030 (chỉ tính riêng khu vực Nhà nước)
- Chiến lược Quốc gia về Tăng trưởng xanh giai đoạn 2021-2030, tầm nhìn 2050





# Hoạt động của VCCI-VBCSD

- Tổ chức ***Diễn đàn Doanh nghiệp Phát triển Bền vững từ năm 2014;***
- Thực hiện ***Chương trình đánh giá, công bố các Doanh nghiệp bền vững tại Việt Nam*** theo chỉ đạo của Chính phủ từ năm 2016;
- Tổ chức các hoạt động hội thảo, đối thoại với Báo chí về kinh tế tuần hoàn;
- Thành lập ***Trung tâm hỗ trợ doanh nghiệp thực hiện kinh tế tuần hoàn***, triển khai ***sáng kiến Không xả thải ra thiên nhiên*** tại TP. Hồ Chí Minh;
- Hợp tác với đối tác US BCSD thực hiện ***mô hình thị trường nguyên vật liệu thứ cấp;***
- Đẩy mạnh ESG thông qua các chùm hoạt động về ***Truyền thông Nâng cao Nhận thức, Hợp tác Quốc tế, Đào tạo & Nghiên cứu.***
  - Hợp tác cùng JICA & MONRE thực hiện đánh giá công nghệ carbon thấp và khuyến nghị cho doanh nghiệp năm 2018. Năm 2021, tiếp tục thực hiện hỗ trợ khu vực tư và các cơ quan quản lý liên quan trong thực hiện cam kết NDC
  - Hợp tác cùng WWF thực hiện khuyến nghị về định mức tiêu thụ năng lượng trong ngành chế biến thủy sản, sử dụng năng lượng hiệu quả và năng lượng tái tạo từ năm 2016 đến nay, v.v...





**Xin cảm ơn!**



# Nature-based solutions in agriculture – implications on sustainable development and climate resilience

- Framework
- Examples & case study
- Implications
- Checklist

Elisabeth Simelton, Tam Thi Le, Tan Quang Nguyen, ICRAF Vietnam

The Vietnam - UK Economic and Trade Forum

October 21, 2021

[L.tam@cgiar.org](mailto:L.tam@cgiar.org)



# Theory and principles of nature-based solutions



**conventional production**

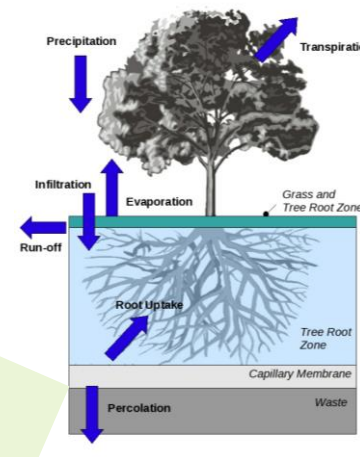
**sustainable production**

**Nature-negative production**

- Cultural contexts
- Benefits to society and (agro)ecosystems
- Landscape scale



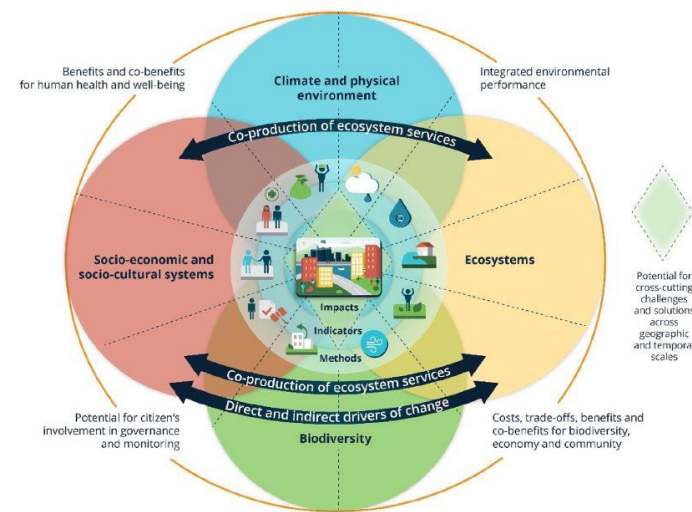
Adapted from: Eggermont et al. 2015 and IUCN NBS Principles



- Recover ecosystem functions
- Nature conservation norms

**restoration & conservation**

**design and management of new agroecosystems**



- Co-production of ecosystem services
- Climate & physical env-biodiversity-socio-eco/cultural-ecosystems



# Framework for NBS in agriculture

## 1. Sustainable practices

Must have a productive element

## 2. Green infrastructure

Must have a civil engineering function

## 3. Amelioration

Must have a beneficial biochemical, biological or microbial function

## 4. Conservation

Must have a species preservation benefit





# Case study: Ha Tinh province

Baseline situation



Problem description



Wider problems



Identify solutions

- Poor rural communities – unproductive paddy and sloping land agriculture (1 ha); disaster prone areas; marketing of products.
- Longer droughts and more severe floods. Low agricultural productivity perennial and annual staple crops, overconsumption of agricultural chemicals
- Deforestation upstream. Reservoirs can burst if overloaded with water. Challenge: Projects are often implemented in scattered fields, with scattered households rarely connected across landscapes



## Case study: Ha Tinh province

# Identify solutions

**Community consultations to identify interventions**

**Policy support**

**Capacity building of local extension, field implementation**

- Agroforestry orange & contour planting of grass strips, pine apple; drip irrigation
- Diversification: home gardens with shade trees, bee hives
- Convert paddy fields to aquaculture ponds with catch crops; grass; onion with mulching
- Agroclimate information (weather forecast and agricultural advisory)





# Case study: Ha Tinh province, central Viet Nam

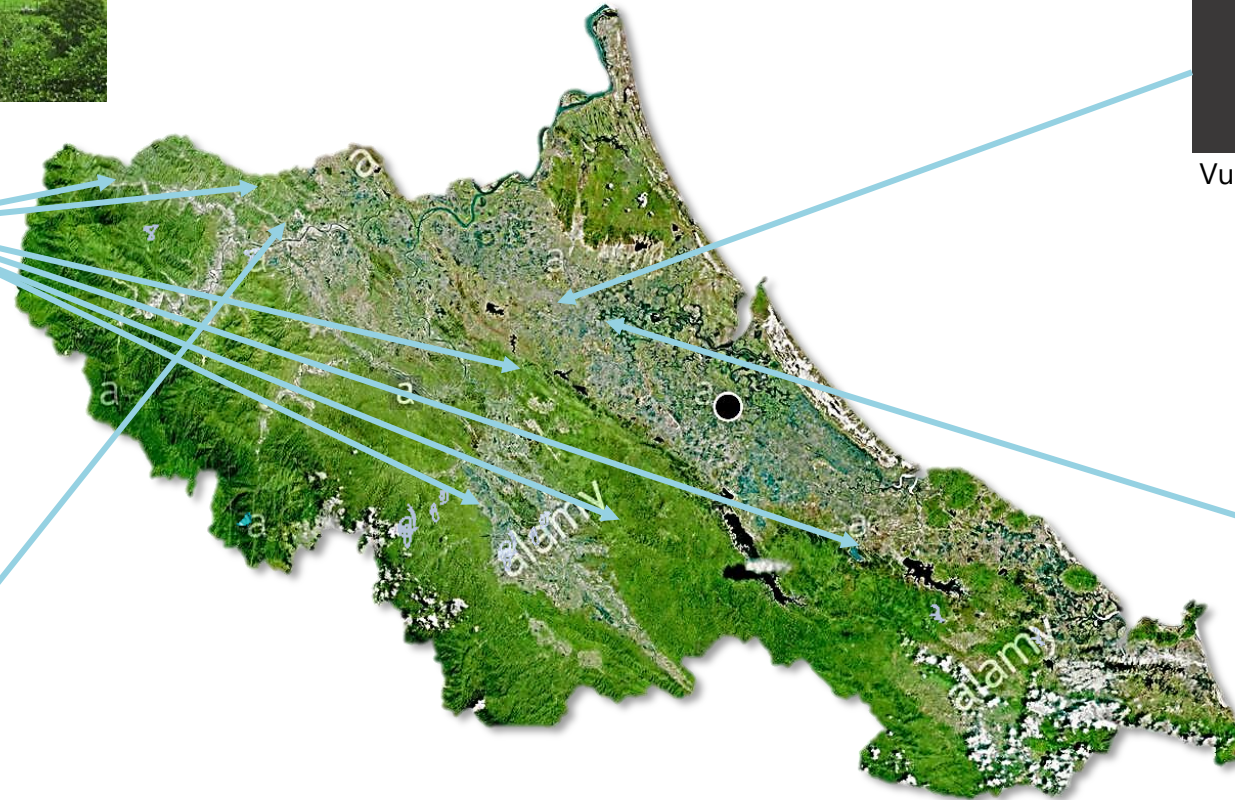


**Local "Tam" onion and bean rotation, linked with OCOP**

Vuong Loc commune, Can Loc district

**Fruit tree-based agroforestry ,  
Apiculture in agroforest &  
forest systems**

Son Tien & Son Hong communes, Huong Son district  
Dong Loc commune, Can Loc district  
Phuc Dong & Loc Yen commuens, Huong Khe district  
Ky Tay commune, Ky Anh district



**Giant freshwater prawn -  
fish rotation  
with agroforestry**

Vuong Loc commune, Can Loc district



**Drought tolerant grass**

Son Tien commune, Huong Son district



# Case study: Ha Tinh province, central Viet Nam



**1. Sustainable practices**  
Must have a productive element

- 1.1 Sustain or increase agricultural **production** by means other than standard approaches
- 1.2 Retain or increase available **nutrients** in soil, water and plants
- 1.3 Improve **microclimate**

**2. Green infrastructure**  
Must have a civil engineering function

- 2.1 Regulate **water flows**
- 2.2 Prevent soil **erosion** (soil quantity)
- 2.3 **Stabilise slopes**

**3. Amelioration**  
Must have a beneficial biochemical, biological or microbial function

- 3.1 Remove, degrade or contain **pollutants** in water, soil or air
- 3.2 Restore or stimulate beneficial **biota** for soil health, pollination or pest control
- 3.3 Sequestration of **carbon**

**4. Conservation**  
Must have a species preservation benefit

- 4.1 Increase or protect **biological diversity** and habitat (field scale)
- 4.2 Enhance **connectivity** and health of ecosystems (large scale)

**4.1 Natural hedgerow or fallows**

**1.1 Agroforestry, apiculture**

**3.2 Legumes, push & pull systems**

**1.2 Catch crops, grass strips, compost**

**3.1 Bio-remediation**

**2.2, 2.3 Micro terrace, hedgerows, terrace**

**4.2 Green corridors**

**(1.1) 3.3 Mixed trees, reduced inputs**

**1.3 Shade trees, home garden**

**(1.1) 2.1 Pond**



NBS Framework <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2021.678367/full>

**Examples from SIPA-Ha Tinh project (case study)**  
<http://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4803> ; <https://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/support-viet-nam-implementation-paris-agreement>

**1 NO POVERTY**

**NO POVERTY**

- Stable income throughout the year
- High-value crops
- Faster economic recovery after disasters

**2 ZERO HUNGER**

**ZERO HUNGER**

- Diverse production
- Adapted farming calendar based on weather forecast- less sensitive to natural disasters

**3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

**GOOD HEALTH & WELL-BEING**

- Reduced need for inorganic ag-chemicals
- Recycle agriculture waste
- Healthier environment, healthier farmers, healthier products

**5 EQUALITY**

**GENDER EQUALITY**

- Tailored to women and men farmers' needs
- Joint decisions
- Social learning

**13 ACTION**

**CLIMATE ACTION**

- Micro-climate regulation (shade, windbreak, soil moisture storage)
- Slope and soil stabilization, avoided disaster loss & damage
- Carbon sequestration, a/reforestation

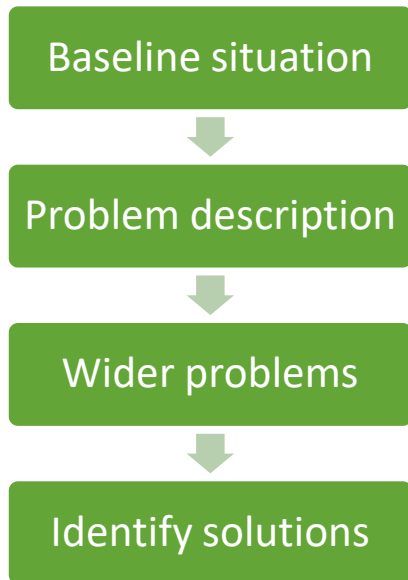
**15 ON LAND**

**LIFE ON LAND**

- Higher (agro-) biodiversity
- Ecosystem services , incl biological control, phytoremediation



# Screening checklist



- What is the **baseline situation** of the project area in terms of agricultural and natural resources? What are the **main agricultural practices** and methods of natural resource utilization in the agricultural landscape? What are expected **near-future socio-economic trends** and effects of climate change?
- What are the **problems occurring in the project area**? What are the **causes of these problems** and what are the contributions by the agricultural sector? What is the **severity (magnitude, frequency), area scale of the problem**? What are the **impacts on people**?
- What wider elements (landscape, administrative, infrastructure) are disabling the implementation of NBS practices or could exacerbate the identified problems? What **main elements are enabling NBS implementation**, could provide opportunities or are decreasing the impact of the identified problems? For which **key problems should and could the project include NBS**? What policy alignment.
- **Finding Nature-based Solutions. Map interventions against the functions in the NBS-framework.** Consider construction material, expected life-time and disaster risk levels. What **participation of local communities (women and men) & local knowledge** in problem and solution identification? Return on investment/capita of intervention, co-investment?
  - **NBS-proofing. Assess intervention(s) in an existing project (proposal):** Are non-NBS interventions are proposed that could be achieved through NBS? **Find solutions for a new project.** Are there gaps between problems and solutions? Can the project be more effective if it uses additional or alternative NBS-based interventions?
  - **Consequence assessment of proposed interventions.** Do the solutions consider key risks? What risks may increase and reduce risks (in/ex-situ) as a consequence of the solution? Are there **problems** that the project cannot address?

See Slide 12 for example



Adapted from: ICEM 2019. NBS Planning Tool



# Reading

- **Project description, examples - SIPA-Ha Tinh project**

- <http://apps.worldagroforestry.org/region/sea/publications/detail?pubID=4803>
- <https://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/support-viet-nam-implementation-paris-agreement>

- **Contextual background to the Ha Tinh situation and the project**

- Climate smart agriculture <https://worldagroforestry.org/climate-smart-agriculture-ha-tinh-province-viet-nam>
- Ecosystems-based Adaptation <https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/strategic-mainstreaming-ecosystem-based-adaptation-eba-planning-frameworks-ha-tinh-and>; <https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/forest-protection-and-restoration-buffering-extreme-droughts-ha-tinh-province-vietnam>

- **The NBS-framework**

- <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2021.678367/full>
- NBS interventions in agriculture: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2021.678367/full#supplementary-material>

- **NBS flood-risk management examples**

- [https://ewn.ercd.dren.mil/?page\\_id=4351](https://ewn.ercd.dren.mil/?page_id=4351)



# Questions and comments

[cifor.org](http://cifor.org) | [worldagroforestry.org](http://worldagroforestry.org)

[foreststreesagroforestry.org](http://foreststreesagroforestry.org) | [globallandscapesforum.org](http://globallandscapesforum.org) | [resilientlandscapes.org](http://resilientlandscapes.org)

The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) envision a more equitable world where forestry and landscapes enhance the environment and well-being for all. CIFOR-ICRAF are CGIAR Research Centers.

