Supplementary Material

# Reviewing Vietnam’s National Determine Contribution: A New Perspective Using the Marginal Cost of Abatement

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# Supplementary Figures and Tables

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Supplementary Figure 1. Marginal abatement cost curve for the AFOLU sector based on Vietnam’s NDC technical reports (i) national goal with national effort and (ii) national goal with international support.

| Name in the MAC curve | Unit | Goal | Abatement potential (tCO2eq) | Total cost (USD) | Cost-effectiveness (USD/tCO2eq) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Biogas | Units | 500000 | 3170000 | 136 310 000 | 43 |
| Agricultural residues (i) | ha | 3500000 | 360000 | 22 680 000 | 63 |
| Agricultural residues (ii) | ha | 2800000 | 290000 | 21 175 800 | 73.02 |
| AWD (i) | ha | 200000 | 940000 | 82 720 000 | 88 |
| AWD (ii) | ha | 1500000 | 7020000 | 666 198 000 | 94.9 |
| Biochar (i) | ha | 200000 | 1070000 | 80 250 000 | 75 |
| Biochar (ii) | ha | 3500000 | 18800000 | 1 512 460 000 | 80.45 |
| Integrated mgmt rice | ha | 1000000 | 500000 | 10 000 000 | 20 |
| Integrated mgmt crops | ha | 1000000 | 320000 | 8 000 000 | 25 |
| Substitution urea fertilizer | ha | 2000000 | 3200000 | 96 000 000 | 30 |
| Cattle diets | head | 22000000 | 1750000 | -41 352 500 | -23.63 |
| Improve aquaculture | ha | 1000000 | 410000 | 36 900 000 | 90 |
| Improve waste aquaculture | ha | 1000000 | 1210000 | 114 950 000 | 95 |
| Food processing and waste treatment | ton | 21000000 | 3360000 | 315 840 000 | 94 |
| Irrigation in coffee production | ha | 640000 | 3390000 | 1 559 400 | 0.46 |
| Protection natural forest (i) | ha | 1000000 | 140380000 | 92 650 800 | 0.66 |
| Protection natural forest (ii) | ha | 2200000 | 336630000 | 235 641 000 | 0.7 |
| Protection coastal forest (i) | ha | 100000 | 47930000 | 45 533 500 | 0.95 |
| Protection coastal forest (ii) | ha | 30000 | 4410000 | 25 930 800 | 5.88 |
| Plantation coastal forest | ha | 10000 | 2290000 | 13 098 800 | 5.72 |
| Natural forest regeneration | ha | 200000 | 31340000 | 36 981 200 | 1.18 |
| Natural forest assisted regeneration | ha | 200000 | 20150000 | 24 180 000 | 1.2 |
| Plantation of production forest | ha | 150000 | 21590000 | 57 645 300 | 2.67 |
| Natural and production forest assisted regeneration | ha | 400000 | 35810000 | 42 972 000 | 1.2 |

Supplementary Table 1. Summary of relevant variables of the mitigations options in the MAC curve derived by Vietnams NDC technical report.

| Name in MAC curve | Adaptation co-benefit | Sources |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Acacia in bare land | Run-off control | (Douglas, 1999) |
| AWD Mekong 1 | Protection against water shortages due to precipitation extremes. | (Mohanty, Wassmann, Nelson, & Moya, 2013) |
| AWD Mekong 2 |
| AWD red river 1 |
| AWD red river 2 |
| Bamboo protection 1 | Provision of resources in case of scarcity due to high resilient biology. | (Lobovikov, Schoene, & Yping, 2012) |
| Bamboo restoration 1 |
| Bamboo restoration 2 |
| Bamboo restoration 3 |
| Bamboo restoration 4 |
| Beef Diet Supplement | Reduce risk of shortages of animal feed by diversification of the cattle diet. | (Thornton & Herrero, 2014) |
| Biogas from pigs | Not found |  |
| Coffee and avocado | Protection against climate variability, creation of microclimates to maintain coffee suitability. | (Noordwijk, et al., 2014) |
| Coffee and cassia |
| Coffee and durian |
| Compost from pigs | Not found |  |
| Dairy TMR | Reduce risk of shortages of animal feed by diversification of the cattle diet. | (Thornton & Herrero, 2014) |
| Forest protection 1 | Protection against climate variability and climate extreme events. Provision of resources in case of scarcity. Water regulation. | (Locatelli, Evans, Wardell, Andrade, & Vignola, 2011) |
| Forest restoration 1 |
| Forest restoration 2 |
| Forest restoration 3 |
| Low tillage (S & P) | Reduction of soil erosion, water regulation and nutrient retention. | (Wall & Smit, 2008), (Jeppesen, et al., 2009) |
| Maize AS | Not found |  |
| Maize compost | Reduction of soil erosion and increase water retention. | (Zougmoré, Jalloh, & Tioro, 2014) |
| Maize residues | Not found |  |
| Mangrove protection | Coastline stabilization, storm protection and provision of resources in case of scarcity. | (Alongi, 2008) |
| Mangrove restoration 1 |
| Mangrove restoration 2 |
| Rain forest protection 1 | Protection against climate variability and climate extreme events. Provision of resources in case of scarcity. Water regulation. | (Locatelli, Evans, Wardell, Andrade, & Vignola, 2011) |
| Rain forest protection 2 |
| Rain forest restoration 1 |
| Rain forest restoration 2 |
| Rain forest restoration 3 |
| Rain forest restoration 4 |
| Rice transformed acacia | Not found |  |
| Rice transformed maize | Not found |  |
| Rice transformed rubber | Not found |  |
| Rice straw | Not found |  |
| Rubber in bare land | Run-off control | (Douglas, 1999) |
| Sugarcane AS | Not found |  |
| Compost Sugarcane | Reduction of soil erosion and increase water retention. | (Zougmoré, Jalloh, & Tioro, 2014) |

Supplementary Table 2. Summary of climate change adaptation benefits of the mitigation options studied.