Could baseline establishment be counterproductive for emissions reduction? Insights from Vietnam's building sector - DTU Orbit (10/08/2017)

Could baseline establishment be counterproductive for emissions reduction? Insights from Vietnam’s building sector

This article provides insights into the role of institutions involved in climate governance working towards a future low-carbon society at the national level, within the global climate change governance architecture. Specifically, it contributes to understanding the fragmented governance of energy efficiency policy in developing countries by focussing on Vietnam’s building sector, identifying key institutions related to underlying discourses, national and international power relations, resource distribution and coalitions. It uses the case of baseline setting in developing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to illustrate institutional dynamics, nationally and transnationally, as well as to question whether demands for baseline setting achieve the ideal trade-off between actual GHG emissions reduction and institutionalized demands for accountability. The analysis reveals that, in addition to domestic efforts and challenges, the international agenda greatly influences the energy efficiency policy arena. The article presents lessons to be learnt about policy processes from the specific Vietnamese case, reflecting on the role of international actors and discourses in it. Finally, it argues for the abolition of baselines in favour of adequate monitoring and evaluation, from the perspective that requirement for deviation from fictitious baselines is unproductive and only serves an international techno-managerial discourse.

General information
State: Accepted/In press
Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Henrysson, M. (Intern), Lütken, S. (Intern), Puig, D. (Intern)
Number of pages: 12
Publication date: 10 May 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
Journal: Climate Policy
ISSN (Print): 1469-3062
Ratings:
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.23 SJR 1.165 SNIP 1.414
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.596 SNIP 1.268 CiteScore 2.42
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.215 SNIP 0.955 CiteScore 1.82
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.777 SNIP 0.827 CiteScore 1.36
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.95 SNIP 0.945 CiteScore 1.57
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.019 SNIP 0.873 CiteScore 1.35
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.808 SNIP 1.15
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.683 SNIP 1.241
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.885 SNIP 0.962
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.398 SNIP 0.719
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.701 SNIP 1.388
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes