



**Strengthen Viet Nam's capacities to manage data flows and report information adequately to fulfill the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement requirements**

**Part I: Project Information**

**GEF ID**

10355

**Project Type**

MSP

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT/NGI**

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

**Project Title**

Strengthen Viet Nam's capacities to manage data flows and report information adequately to fulfill the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement requirements

**Countries**

Viet Nam

**Agency(ies)**

UNDP

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Climate Change

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Nationally Determined Contribution, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Learning

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Submission Date**

7/9/2021

**Expected Implementation Start**

12/17/2021

**Expected Completion Date**

12/16/2025

**Duration**

48In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

189,981.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
CCM-3-8	CBIT	GET	1,999,800.00	1,781,300.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>1,999,800.00</b>	<b>1,781,300.00</b>

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

To strengthen the national MRV system to meet the transparency requirements as defined in the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by building capacities and tools at national level to measure and report on GHG emissions, mitigation actions and funding.

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$ )</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$ )</b>
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions	Technical Assistance	1.1 A robust and sustainable framework for the national GHG inventory is in place	<p>1.1.1 Operational support provided for the implementation of policies and institutional arrangements regarding the national GHG inventory system</p> <p>1.1.2 Relevant stakeholders trained on data collection and analysis for the national GHG inventory</p> <p>1.1.3 MRV system for the national GHG inventory enhanced through capacity building, guidelines and a webtool</p> <p>1.1.4. Multi-annual development plan created and improved for the national GHG inventory</p> <p>1.1.5. Domestic Quality (QA) Assurance capacity strengthened for GHG inventories</p>	GET	900,000.00	1,241,000.00

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
1. Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions	Technical Assistance	1.2 GHG inventory monitoring of large emission sources is more robust	1.2.1 Reporting system for large GHG emitters designed and improved	GET	300,000.00	
1. Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions	Technical Assistance	1.3. A sustainable national system to track mitigation NDC achievement is operational	1.3.1. Existing Policies and Measures (P&M) on mitigation effectively implemented  1.3.2. Tools for reporting on NDC mitigation progress by sectors developed	GET	200,000.00	375,300.00
1. Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions	Technical Assistance	1.4. Gender issues are mainstreamed into MRV	1.4.1. Gender-disaggregated indicators monitored and reported in the GHG inventory system and NDC tracking tool	GET	30,000.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions	Technical Assistance	1.5. Initial preparation for Viet Nam's first BTR and NIR in place	1.5.1. Work-programme, outlines and stakeholder engagement plan developed for preparation of the National Inventory Report (NIR) and the initial national Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) of Viet Nam	GET	47,100.00	

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Strengthening the national system for coding and tracking domestic and international resources	Technical Assistance	2.1. Climate expenditures and investments are coded and tracked systematically	<p>2.1.1. Institutional arrangements and capacity for coding and tracking climate finance flows strengthened and updated</p> <p>2.1.2 Tracking templates/tools to transparently monitor and report data developed and refined as needed</p> <p>2.1.3. Data providers trained on updated government guidelines on coding and tracking of climate finance</p> <p>2.1.4 Gender-differentiated impacts of climate investments and expenditures are identified and monitored in the MRV system</p>	GET	250,000.00	



Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Project learning, M&E, and dissemination of good practice at the national and international levels	Technical Assistance	3.1 Project knowledge informs approaches to enhanced transparency nationally and internationally	<p>3.1.1. Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E) system incorporating gender mainstreaming and safeguards developed and implemented for project management</p> <p>3.1.2. Project knowledge archived and shared with stakeholders on an ongoing basis</p> <p>3.1.3. Project results communicated to the global stocktaking and in other international venues as appropriate</p>	GET	90,900.00	10,000.00
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>					<b>1,818,000.00</b>	<b>1,626,300.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>						
			GET	181,800.00	155,000.00	
			<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>181,800.00</b>	<b>155,000.00</b>	
			<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>1,999,800.00</b>	<b>1,781,300.00</b>	

**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	DCC- MONRE	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,000.00
Donor Agency	JICA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,551,300.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	80,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>1,781,300.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

Not Applicable

**D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,999,800	189,981
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>1,999,800.00</b>	<b>189,981.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required **true**

**PPG Amount (\$)**

49,673

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

4,719

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programmin g of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	49,673	4,719
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>49,673.00</b>	<b>4,719.00</b>

## Core Indicators

### Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	<b>Number (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at TE)</b>
<b>Female</b>	200	200		
<b>Male</b>	200	200		
<b>Total</b>	400	400	0	0

## **Part II. Project Justification**

### **1a. Project Description**

Since the PIF, the third Biennial Updated Report (BUR3) was published in April, 2021 together with the 2016 National GHG inventory technical report (NIR2016). For the latest inventory, 2006 IPCC Guidelines methodologies were applied which is an important step forward compared to previous GHG national inventories. However, gaps and needs listed in this updated version of the BUR are still consistent with the barriers identified for the PIF. Viet Nam has also revised its NDC in 2020 with enhanced objectives. Further information is provided in the baseline scenario.

However, the national legal framework has been reinforced since the PIF which has an influence on the scope of some activities. The Prime Minister's Decision No. 2359/2015/QĐ-TTg on national GHG inventory system was issued on December 22nd, 2015 with a vision to establish the national MRV system, as per Vietnamese regulations and UNFCCC guidelines. The system in place will be improved through the Revised Law on Environmental Protection, 2020 with provisions regulating GHG inventory, MRV and climate change which will enter into force from the 1st January 2022. To support the implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection, sub-laws policy and regulations will be developed and adopted in 2021 and 2022, notably regarding the national GHG inventory system, MRV systems and NDC implementation.

To reflect the progress achieved in the national legal framework, the MRV and GHG inventory practices, the following changes have been introduced in the project document while remaining aligned with the project design proposed in PIF:

1. No specific work will be carried to develop or modify the current institutional arrangements for the GHG inventory and mitigation Policies & Measures (P&M) as new legislative documents are expected to be issued in 2021. However new developments are required to support the application of the new legislation. The project will therefore build on the organizations described in these texts. Outputs or activities are thus focusing on the operationalization of the current schemes to support the work of stakeholders involved through capacity building activities, development of guidelines and tools allowing to put in place a sustainable and solid NDC tracking system and to lighten the burden on the stakeholders involved. This concerns

1. Output 1.1.1 focusing on the operationalization of the national GHG inventory system,
2. Output 1.2.1 on the reporting system for large GHG emitters to be designed and improved according to regulation in place,
3. And Output 1.3.1 focusing on the mitigation Policies and Measures (P&M) national system.

These Outputs were slightly modified according to corresponding current and coming regulation as further described in the baseline scenario.

2. Additional information has been added on baseline activities according to new legal framework developments.
3. Component 2 on Strengthening the national system for coding and tracking domestic and international resources now specifies a Pilot sector, Agriculture, to test and apply the methods developed.
4. Under component 2, Output 2.1.2 Tracking templates/tools to transparently monitor and report data developed and refined as needed and Output 2.1.3 Data providers trained on updated government guidelines on coding and tracking of climate finance were in reverse order in the PIF. Trainings have been shifted after the development of tracking templates/tools to include their use in the organization of the training sessions.
5. Cross-cutting activities on the development of gender indicators in the MRV system have been further developed.

At the submission of the CEO Endorsement Request, while the GEF resource remains the same, the total project financing has decreased since the approval of the PIF because there has been no confirmed co-financing by GIZ and WB. On the other hand there has been an increase of total amount of confirmed resources of co-financing for the project by JICA, by the Government and by UNDP. There have been some changes to the sources of co-financing and also the indicated amount of co-finance. The changes include:

1. The in-kind co-financing from JICA has been confirmed and is increased to USD 1,551,300[1]<sup>1</sup> during 2021-2024 compared to USD 1,000,000 that was indicated in the PIF. This increase is due to the new JICA project ?Project for Support to Planning and Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution of Viet Nam. The in-kind contribution of this project will cover technical component only that is complementary to the Component 1 of the CBIT project.
  2. The addition of in-kind co-financing for the amount of USD 150,000 from the Government of Viet Nam by the Department of Climate Change under MONRE to support the management and implementation of project activities over the 4 years of the project
  3. The total in-kind co-financing from UNDP of USD 80,000 covering an addition of \$5,000 for complementing technical activities under Component 1 in 2022 and support of M&E and logistical activities during the project implementation period.
  4. At the time of PIF approval, GIZ was identified as a potential source for co-financing. GIZ has confirmed in letter that the GIZ project ?Support to Viet Nam for Implementation of the Paris Agreement (VN-SIPA) will complement and create synergies with the CBIT project, the indicative co-financing amount has not materialized by the time of CEO ER.
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5. The in-kind contribution from World Bank which was indicated as USD 100,000 at PIF stage has not been included. This is because the World Bank Project "Partnerships for Market Readiness (PMR)" which was identified in the PIF as an initiative that contributes to the MRV framework and possible co-finance sources, has closed as of 31 December 2020.

The reduced co-financing will not affect the achievement of the project results since GIZ has confirmed in letter that the GIZ project "Support to Viet Nam for Implementation of the Paris Agreement (VN-SIPA)" will complement and create synergies with the CBIT project. Though the WB's Project "Partnerships for Market Readiness (PMR)" was closed in 2020, its results in options for carbon pricing instrument and improved capacity of national GHG inventories will be the baseline for the MRV framework of CBIT project. In addition, other identified baseline projects will also complementary and contribute to the achievement of the project's expected results and targets.

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[1] UN Exchange Rate for Japan for June 2021. JPY 109,46 per one USD is used for conversion of Japanese Yen to US Dollar. In-kind co-financing from JICA is 169,800,000 Japanese Yen.

**1a. Project Description.** Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

***1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)***

The Paris Agreement (PA) adopted at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support (Article 13 of PA). Accordingly, Parties will report on progress made towards achieving their contributions within their biennial submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) will supersede reporting of biennial reports (BRs) and biennial update reports (BURs) and the international assessment and review (IAR) and international consultation and analysis (ICA) processes for PA Parties (see decision 1/CP.24, para. 39). The final BURs by developing countries including Viet Nam shall be those that are submitted no later than 31 December 2024 (1/CP.24, para. 38). This implies that a developing country Party may submit its final BUR prior to 2024. Obligations under the ETF are common to all Parties and entail the submission of the first biennial transparency report (BTR) to UNFCCC by 31 December 2024 at the latest in accordance with the MPGs, including information on anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, progress in implementing and achieving NDC's under Article 4 of PA and updates adaptation efforts. Furthermore, developing countries may also provide

information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received. MPGs also harmonize verification process through technical expert reviews (TER).

These obligations involve the implementation of:

- institutional arrangements to organize the work and data flows among stakeholders involved at national and sub-national levels;
- monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems to comply with the needs of the national GHG Inventory and NDC reporting requirements;
- relevant and efficient tools to assure the sustainability of the system.

*Status of the ETF implementation in Viet Nam:* Viet Nam joined officially and ratified the UNFCCC respectively in 1992 and 1994, signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 1998 and 2002, ratified Doha Amendment and Supplement later on. Since Viet Nam joined officially the UNFCCC in 1992, its institutional framework has been progressively improved in order to meet commitments made under international agreements. Regarding UNFCCC reporting, national communications (NC) and BUR have been published; most recent communications include the Third National Communication (2019) and the Third Biennial Updated Report (BUR3) ? submitted in April 2021 together with the 2016 National GHG inventory technical report (NIR2016). Viet Nam has ratified the Paris Agreement in November 2016 leading to the implementation of the ETF as formulated in the Article 13 of the PA. Accordingly to the PA, Viet Nam has submitted its first NDC to the UNFCCC in 2016, with an unconditional contribution of 8% emissions reduction below BAU in 2030 and 25% reduction if international support is received. The updated first NDC has been released and approved by the Prime Minister (PM) on 24 July 2020.

In its updated NDC, Viet Nam has: reviewed, updated and adjusted its mitigation and adaptation contributions to be more in line with the country's current situation and latest socio-economic development forecasts for up to 2030; ensured that NDC implementation objectives are in line with the objectives of the Socio-Economic Development Strategy, the National Climate Change Strategy, the Viet Nam Green Growth Strategy, and the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation. For mitigation, the scope of the sectors covered has been extended to industrial processes (IP): With total emissions of 38.6 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq, 12.0% of the country's total emissions in 2014, the IP sector is expected to emit 140.3 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq, or 14.4% of the country's total emissions, in 2030. The base year is set at 2014, which is the year with the latest national GHG inventory results since Viet Nam approved the Paris Agreement (compared to the base year of 2010 in the previous NDC); total GHG emissions in the base year 2014 were 284.0 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq (compared with 246.8 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2010 in the previous NDC). The emissions under the BAU scenario are estimated to be 528.4 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2020, 726.2 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2025, and 927.9 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2030 (compared with 474.1 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq and 787.4 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2020 and 2030, respectively, in the previous NDC). Specific mitigation measures have been identified for the energy, agriculture, LULUCF, waste, and IP sectors. Accordingly, by 2030 Viet Nam will reduce its total GHG emissions by 9% compared to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) Scenario, equivalent to 83.9 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq, using its domestic resources. Viet Nam's contribution can be increased up to 27% (equivalent to 250.8 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq) with international support through bilateral, multilateral cooperation and implementation of mechanisms under the Paris Agreement.

The national legal framework as well as governance and institutional arrangements in particular have been improved to support the compliance with the international commitments in general and with the transparency requirements, notably through:

*The legal framework on GHG inventory and mitigation MRV:*, The Prime Minister's Decision No. 2359/2015/QĐ-TTg on national GHG inventory system was issued on December 22nd, 2015 with a vision to establish the national MRV system, as per Vietnamese regulations and UNFCCC guidelines. The system in place will be improved through the Revised Law on Environmental Protection, 2020 with provisions regulating GHG inventory, MRV and climate change which will enter into force from the 1st January 2022. To support the implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection, sub-laws

policy and regulations will be developed and adopted in 2021 and 2022, notably regarding the national GHG inventory system, MRV systems and NDC implementation.

In order to comply with the Paris Agreement, Viet Nam must establish a sustainable and robust transparency framework and gain the capacity to conduct transparency activities on an ongoing basis. The project will not only support Viet Nam to address barriers to comply with ETF but will also support its policy framework by operationalizing the most recent Law and Decrees as explained previously. Especially, it will focus on the operationalization of the national GHG emission inventory system, the national and sectoral mitigation MRV systems and the national and international funding MRV systems which are essential to track the support received and spent.

### **Barriers and Gaps in the transparency framework to be addressed by the proposed project**

Current gaps and barriers have been assessed through the review of different official documents including the most recent BUR (BUR3 reported to UNFCCC in April 2021), legal documents previously mentioned as well as through consultation with stakeholders. With a view to improve the national MRV system to comply with the international ETF under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and considering improvements achieved recently, main barriers and gaps in terms of institutional arrangements and technical capacities are documented below for GHG inventory processes, the MRV of GHG mitigation actions as well as for climate finance tracking.

***Lack of guidance and tools to operationalize the governance and institutional arrangements:*** The roles of MONRE in charge of the national GHG inventory compilation and reporting and those of line ministries in charge of sectoral MRV for inventory and mitigation actions are clearly defined but further guidance and capacity building are needed to operationalize the system and allow stakeholders to understand what they have to do, when and how to make the system robust and sustainable, as highlighted in the BUR3.

The national GHG inventory has not been operating effectively so far. Energy statistics are done by GSO/MPI since 2018 following the Statistics Law (2015) but those are performed with two years in delays. Surveying and data collecting activities at entity level have been implemented in some localities, cooperation between MONRE (the focal point) and relevant units in other Ministries and sectors has been enhanced but progress is still needed. The MRV system as well as the registry system of sectoral crediting program at the sector level are not yet in place; standard protocol and methodology to conduct the GHG inventory and calculate impact of mitigation actions at sectoral level are still needed.

In terms of MRV, the legal framework is currently evolving to address those gaps, however the implementation and operationalization of the overall MRV system needs guidance and tools.

? According to the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection, clause No. 3, Article 91, a list of sectors and entities that are required to conduct GHG inventory will be issued and updated every two years based on the share of sectoral GHG emissions within the national total GHG emissions, covering socio-economic conditions and situations, fuel consumption, energy per unit of production, service provided for production and business entities. Besides, following the clause no. 7, Article 91 of the Law, the listed entities will be responsible for conducting GHG inventory, developing, and maintaining a GHG emission database, and submitting the results every two years to MONRE for synthesizing and reporting to the Prime Minister. At the same time, listed entities must conduct GHG inventory, as well as developing and implementing GHG mitigation plans on a yearly basis.

? The anticipated under-law regulations which are expected to be issued in 2021 to guide entities and line Ministries for the GHG inventories and MRV system as mentioned in the Article 91 of the Law on Environment Protection will provide a legal binding framework defining the responsibilities of ministries, sectors, localities, organizations, and individuals for monitoring GHG mitigation activities to achieve the Government's objectives and Viet Nam's international commitments.

**Gaps regarding technical expertise and documentation:** with a view to support the implementation of the ETF, technical improvements are needed to address specific gaps in data collection and reporting. The current national system has been used to produce the BUR2 (2017), the NC3 (2019), and the BUR3 (2021) but it needs to be strengthened and operationalized to support effective and sustainable national reporting to UNFCCC in the future in terms of GHG inventory, mitigation actions and finance tracking. Data will have to be collected and treated by numerous stakeholders then centralized, analyzed and reported on a regular basis by MONRE to UNFCCC. Continuous improvement of data collected is also a key element to assure the confidence of international partners and assure the funding of actions.

Gaps in terms of inventory and mitigation to be addressed concern: i) the availability of the primary data; ii) the availability of technical documents and guidelines and iii) the technical capacity of data providers at line ministries and at provincial level, the General Statistical Office (GSO) and other data providers (such as industry, NGOs, etc.)

Availability of relevant and consistent data is still an issue. Operational data from ministries and sectors (other than the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam) are incomplete, inconsistent, not up-to-date, and have not yet fulfilled the criteria for periodic GHG inventory under the UNFCCC guidelines; some data are only available at a sectoral level and others are not yet available at all. Data are also inconsistent among different sources; for example, it seems that activity data used in the framework of REDD+ are different from the ones used in the national GHG inventory for the LULUCF sector. In addition, the quality of data is not verified; for example, Designated Energy Users (DEUs) perform energy audit to meet the requirement but do not care about the quality of the report. As a consequence, the accuracy of GHG inventory results is negatively affected. Many types of operational data must be collected from the scientific research results of ministries and sectors. Expert judgments are sometimes used to generate missing data and documents. Studies on country-specific emission factors (EFs) are being conducted, but resources to develop a comprehensive set of country-specific emission factors are lacking. Recalculation of GHG inventory results for 2010 and 2014 was done (2016 inventory) but the operational data in storage for GHG inventory is still missing.

Lack of specific technical knowledge has been identified through the ICA on Viet Nam BUR2 in October 2018. Progress has recently been made regarding the use of the 2006 IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Guidelines (Viet Nam applied the IPCC 2006 methodologies to compile the latest GHG inventory, NIR2016, 2021), difficulties in the application of those guidelines still have to be addressed. These include the reporting of consistent time series and disaggregate GHG emissions at emission sources level, the application of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), the linking of the national MRV GHG emission inventory system with sectoral MRV mitigation action systems and the lack of practical development of the Quality Assurance/Quality Check system. Therefore, high level capacity building is required for officials and staffs on data collection, in order to report consistent and complete time series and to cover disaggregate emissions.

Regarding technical documentation, there is a lack of technical guidelines and templates to support the GHG inventory and mitigation reporting process in Viet Nam; specific methodological challenges concern the impact and quantitative assessments of mitigation activities. Policies in specific sectors such as the energy sector have had many implementation decisions and specific guidance circulars for

each sub-sector, while some sectors (such as waste treatment) do not have specific guidance in existing regulations, creating imbalance among sectors in terms of GHG inventory and reporting. There is lack of guidance to support entities including line ministries in the compilation of the GHG inventory and MRV on GHG mitigation activities as well as to allow an efficient NDC tracking and avoid systematic gaps, misreporting or oversights. To improve the centralization of data on climate change and the development of additional useful datasets concerning ETF requirements, it is necessary to extend the scope of existing national statistical surveys relating to industrial facilities to new data or indicators on climate issues or to develop new surveys.

There is a lack of capacity and human resources in the institutions. Governmental staffs at the national and provincial levels are often in charge of multi-holding mechanism with other existing general environmental duties and responsibilities besides climate change tasks. The project will reduce the burden of stakeholders with the development of templates and web tools for collecting, formatting, reporting and analyzing data, based on criteria aligned to the national NDC framework.

**No system institutionalized and guidance to track climate finance:** there is still lack of institutional arrangements on climate finance tracking to enable Viet Nam to monitor and evaluate national and international support received and to report systematically in a transparent manner actions under Article 13 of the PA. Currently, it is stated in the updated NDC, 2020 that the state resources will be able to meet about 30% of the financial needs to implement adaptation measures in the period 2021-2030 so international support and private sector investment will be necessary to cover the rest. For international resources received and for national investments and expenditures, there is a strong need to be able to link them to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and policies to report these flows transparently.

The compilation of information on received international support is insufficient; the spillover and cumulative impact of the assistance cannot be evaluated. The guidance on climate investment classification and tracking by MPI is not strong enough to require line ministries and provinces to track climate investment and expenditure. Tools and recommendations have been produced to help tracking climate finance but are not implemented due to a lack of i) capacity and human resources regarding coding and tracking domestic and international resources used to finance climate projects and activities and of ii) technical documentation to support data collection and processing including classification and defining the exact proportion of climate investment and expenditure.

The international and national climate finance in Viet Nam has been tracked through Climate Public Expenditure and Investment Review (CPEIR) which was undertaken in 2014 and in 2020 however the exercise is inherently retrospective (looking back at what has happened) and thus is not so useful for proactive decision making. During the CPEIR process, the collection of data was time consuming and faced with difficulties due to lack of systematic climate finance tracking leaving the data scattered in individual ministries and provinces.

**Gender and MRV system:** The Government of Viet Nam has shown its commitment to gender equality in climate change and disaster risk reduction, through the development of various policies, plans and in their efforts to implement them. However, there are gaps in implementation of gender equality policy and limitations in coordination between gender and climate change. While legal documents on gender have strongly confirmed that gender mainstreaming principles will be applied in the whole process of policy formulation and implementation, there are limitations in the capacity to guide on gender mainstreaming in climate change. Awareness, understanding and application vary among stakeholders at various levels highlighting that gender mainstreaming in climate change and clear mechanisms to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in the NDC still needs further strengthening.

## 2) *The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects*

### *Policy and legal framework:*

In recent years, Viet Nam has issued a number of policies, programs and plans relating to climate change. - Revised Law on Environmental Protection, 2020 with provisions regulating GHG inventory, MRV and climate change which will enter into force from the 1st January 2022. To support the implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection, sub-laws policy and regulations will be developed and adopted in 2021 and 2022, notably regarding the national GHG inventory system, MRV systems and NDC implementation.

- Law on Meteorology and Hydrology No. 90/2015/QH13 (National Assembly of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Session XIII adopted on November 23rd, 2015). The basic content of this Law includes ?Climate change monitoring; climate change impact assessment; evaluation of adaptation and mitigation measures; national climate assessment; periodical development and publication of climate change scenarios; integration of climate change monitoring into socio-economic development strategies and plans?.

- Resolution No. 08/NQ-CP dated January 23rd, 2014 by the Government issued the Government?s action program to implement Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW dated June 3rd, 2013 of the Central Committee of the Party, session XI, on active response to climate change, strengthening natural resources management and environmental protection. The program identifies the key tasks and key measures of the Government in actively responding to climate change, enhancing resource management and environmental protection to mitigate the impacts of climate change; exploiting and using national resources reasonably, efficiently and sustainably; improving the quality of the living environment and ensuring ecological balance, towards the goal of sustainable development of the country.

- Decision No. 403/QD-TTg dated March 20th, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the National Green Growth Action Plan for the period of 2014-2020. The plan covers four key themes (Local Institutional Development and Green Growth Planning; GHG Emission Reduction and Promotion of the Use of Clean Energy and Renewable Energy (RE); Green Production; Green Living and Sustainable Consumption), 12 activity groups and 66 specific action missions.

- Decision No. 2068/QD-TTg dated November 25th, 2015 of the Prime Minister approved Viet Nam?s Renewable Energy Development Strategy up to 2030 with a vision to 2050. This strategy provides direction to gradually increase the share of Renewable Energy sources in national energy production and consumption in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, contributing to energy security and mitigation, climate and environmental protection and sustainable socio-economic development. Some key objectives of the strategy are to ?reduce greenhouse gas emissions in energy activities compared to normal development: about 5% by 2020; 25% by 2030 and 45% by 2050?.

- Decision No. 2359/QD-TTg dated December 22nd, 2015 of the Prime Minister approved the National GHG Inventory System. The main objectives of the system include to ?make biennial GHG inventories and develop national climate change reports and to submit them to the UNFCCC? and ?contribute to the achievement of low carbon economy, green growth and GHG reduction targets in the NDC of Viet Nam?.

- Resolution No. 93/NQ-CP dated October 31st, 2016 of the Government to ratify the Paris Agreement. In this Resolution, the Government assigned Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) to preside and cooperate with concerned ministries, sectors and localities to implement and widely disseminate the action plan after the Paris Agreement enters into force.

- Decision No. 2053/QD-TTg dated October 28th, 2016 of the Prime Minister approved the Implementation Plan of PA (PIPA) of Viet Nam. This plan stipulates the tasks to respond to climate change, including the responsibility to reduce GHG emissions during the period of 2016-2030. According to the PIPA, a number of legal documents and measures related to climate change will be prepared in the coming period, including:

(1) A government decree on a roadmap and measures for Viet Nam to participate in global GHG emission reduction;

(2) The establishment of a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for GHG emission reduction activities at national level towards achieving the GHG emission reduction targets adopted in the NDC;

(3) The establishment of a MRV System for GHG emission reduction activities at the sectoral level, including industry, Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), agriculture, construction and transport;

(4) Adjustments and supplements to climate change response strategies and GHG emission mitigation and climate change adaptation regulations in line with Viet Nam's commitments in the NDC, including analysis and preparation of a Law on Climate Change;

(5) The development and refinement of a policy framework for responding to climate change under the 2020 SP-RCC Program in line with the PA implementation requirements;

(6) The development, management, and updating of the national database on climate change and guidance on the use of information on climate change;

(7) Continued integration of climate change and green growth into priority policies, planning, and programs for development investment.

- Decision No. 622/QĐ-TTg dated May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017 of Prime Minister issuing the National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This Action Plan identifies 17 sustainable development goals for Viet Nam by 2030, of which goal No. 13 is to take timely and efficient actions to respond to climate change and natural disasters.

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#### *Institutional framework on Climate Change:*

The Government of Viet Nam has designated MONRE as the National Focal Point to implement the UNFCCC, KP, PA and other relevant international treaties on climate change and as the permanent acting stakeholder of the Viet Nam National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC).

The National Steering Committee for UNFCCC, KP, and PA is chaired by MONRE, and is composed of representatives from the relevant ministries. According to the functions, tasks, responsibilities and management sectors assigned by the Government, MONRE has the tasks of presiding and cooperating with other relevant ministries, branches, agencies, localities and socio-political organizations in order to carry out the national strategies, programs on climate change and activities, and plans for implementing the UNFCCC, KP and PA and to achieve the sustainable development goals in Viet Nam.

Ministries, Agencies and People's Committees of provinces and cities under central authority, in accordance with their respective functions, tasks, responsibilities and management sectors assigned by the Government, have the responsibility to cooperate with MONRE to implement the national strategies and programs on climate change and action plans to respond to climate change and to participate in the implementation of the UNFCCC, KP and PA.

The Department of Climate Change (DCC) of MONRE is designated to carry out the tasks of the Office of the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) and is the national focal point to implement the UNFCCC, KP and PA. The DCC chairs and coordinates with related agencies, units and organizations to implement the UNFCCC, KP, PA and other international treaties on climate change as assigned by the Minister. There are more than 80 full-time employees who work in 6 divisions and 2 centers within DCC-MONRE. Two divisions (the GHG Monitoring and Ozone Layer Protection Division and the Economy and Climate Change Information Division) and two centers mainly work on GHG inventories and MRV issues.

In addition, technical working groups provide support to DCC of MONRE on various issues related to national reporting. The working groups consist of scientists and experts with much experience in the climate change sector from relevant agencies, research institutes, scientific and technical centers as well as universities.

Viet Nam has been actively participating in international climate change negotiations, developing international cooperation and gaining international support to deploy the outlined strategies, programs, plans and projects to implement UNFCCC in Viet Nam.

### Transparency-related activities

#### *National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Updated Reports (BURs)*

Viet Nam submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat its Initial National Communication (NC1) in 2003, the NC2 in 2010, the NC3 in 2019. The Initial Biennial Update Report (BUR1) was submitted in 2014 and with GEF's support through UNEP, Viet Nam published its BUR2 in 2017 and completed the BUR3 in 2021.

Viet Nam's NCs and BURs are prepared within Viet Nam's plan to implement the UNFCCC, KP and PA. Since the Prime Minister Decision No. 2359/2015/QĐ-TTg on the national GHG inventory system of Viet Nam was issued, gaps in activity data still create challenges to data collection and reporting. These gaps result from the technical capacity of data providers at line Ministries and the General Statistical Office (GSO) and by the lack of availability of the necessary data. The current national system has been used to produce the BUR3 (2021) and the NC3 (2019), but it is not sufficiently effective and sustainable to support regular national reporting in the future.

#### *GHG inventory and MRV system*

Roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies and organizations in the proposed MRV system have been defined in BUR3 and as follows and are summarized in Figure 1:

? The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the national focal point of the national GHG inventory and MRV systems. It plays the central role and assumes the prime responsibility for overall coordination of the MRV system.

? MONRE-DCC is responsible for developing national GHG inventory plan, taking lead and cooperating with related agencies in the GHG inventory system as well as compiling the National GHG technical Reports (NIRs);

? The Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), Ministry of Transport (MOT), Ministry of Construction (MOC), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and MONRE are in charge of developing, coordinating and implementing the sectoral MRV systems under their management.

? The General Statistics Office (GSO) under Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) is responsible for collecting/controlling the quality of data from other focal points including MOIT, MOT, MARD, MOC and Provincial People's Committees (PPCs) to provide to MONRE-DCC with Activity Data (AD) and related information to implement national GHG inventories. Moreover, relevant information and data are collected from agencies and organizations as mentioned in the national GHG inventory system.

? Listed entities are required to conduct national GHG inventory as prescribed by the Environmental Protection Law and relevant organizations are required to conduct MRV as per the guidelines of related Ministries.



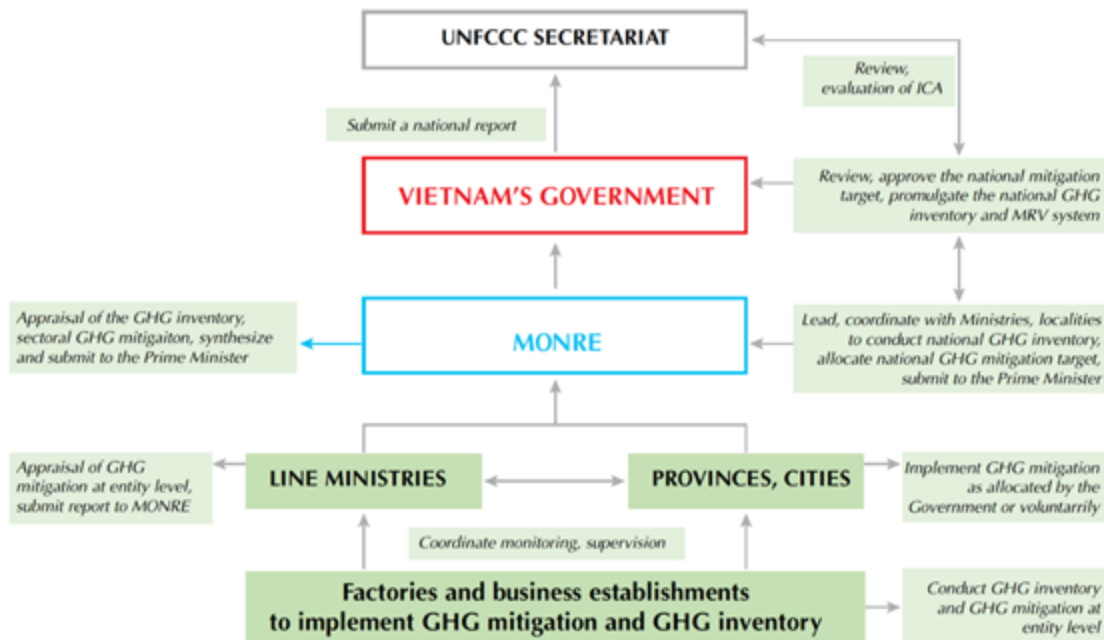


Figure 1. Proposed MRV system for national and sectoral mitigation activities (Source: BUR3, 2021)

### Mitigation

From 2014 up to date, the Government of Viet Nam has developed and issued several policies related to the mitigation of GHG emissions. The NDC suggested 456 GHG mitigation options focusing on four key sectors:

- (i) Energy (including energy used in transport and construction sectors),
- (ii) Waste,
- (iii) Agriculture,
- (iv) LULUCF.

In October 2016, the Prime Minister approved the PIPA for Viet Nam. According to this Plan, five groups of tasks to be implemented are as follows:

1. Mitigation of GHG emissions;
2. Adaptation to climate change;
3. Preparation and mobilization of resources;
4. Establishment of MRV system for transparency;
5. Institutional and policy development and strengthening.

In Decision No. 2053/QĐ-TTg dated October 28<sup>th</sup>, 2016 of the Prime Minister on the approval of the Implementation Plan of PA, line ministries have been assigned to develop the sectoral MRV systems. In the group of tasks for mitigation of GHG emissions, the related line ministries - MONRE, MPI, MOIT, MOT, MOC, MARD ? together with other relevant institutions should undertake regular GHG

inventory as well as stock-taking of overall efforts of Viet Nam in GHG reduction in order to update the country's NDC, based on the first NDC (2016) and the updated NDC (2020).

GHG mitigation actions should be implemented not only at sector or ministry levels, but also with a cross-sectoral and cross-regional approach, covering the whole country's economy and with participation of both the public and private sectors.

#### *Support tracking*

Studies and plans have been made on specific issues (Private and Public Climate Expenditures and Investments Review for Viet Nam), but there is still lack of institutional arrangements on climate finance tracking to enable Viet Nam to monitor and evaluate national and international support received and to report systematically in a transparent manner actions under Article 13 of the PA. A national Guideline on identification and classification of public investment for climate change and green growth was issued as per Decision No. 1085/QĐ-BKHĐT on 16 July 2018 by Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI). In the context of the transparency framework, national frameworks and a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to review climate public expenditures and investments on top of international support tracking are essential to allocate and evaluate total budgets per actions and evaluate their efficiency.

#### *Gender and Climate Change*

The Government of Viet Nam has shown its commitment to gender equality in climate change and disaster risk reduction, through the development of various policies, plans and in their efforts to implement them. While the Law on Gender Equality (2006) requires gender mainstreaming in all policy development, this law does not directly mention gender mainstreaming in climate change policies but this is considered as an overall framework policy, therefore, climate change policies have to be covered. Gender mainstreaming has been in place, but data and integration into policy and practice are not consistent. Although laws and policies mention the need to integrate gender into planning, in practice implementation has been slow and have little to no reference or specific actions to support gender equality in climate change.

#### *Associated baseline projects*

The baseline projects consist of other recently completed, ongoing and planned projects and initiatives that are complementary to the Project. These projects are discussed as below:

The JICA's planned project of "Support to Planning and Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution of Viet Nam" (SPI-NDC) during 2021-2024 will contain activities to enhance transparency framework through implementation of MRV and low-carbon action plans in selected sub-sector and provinces and to identify solutions to encourage private sector engagement in greenhouse gas emission reductions.

The on-going project "Support to Viet Nam for the Implementation of Paris Agreement (VN-SIPA) is funded by GIZ during 2019-2022 to support Viet Nam implement NDC action through activities related to MRV systems. Key intervention of the project includes the development of NDC Portal which will disseminate the NDC implementation related information to the public; development of MRV systems for aviation industry and development of emission factor for rice cultivation, etc.

The UNDP/GCF Viet Nam National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Development and Operationalization Support Project (2020-2022) is being implemented with a component to address M&E barriers through establishment of a participatory and result-based monitoring and evaluation framework at the national, sectoral, and subnational level to monitor tangible progress of adaptation investment on the ground.

The on-going project "Advancing private sector engagement in climate resilient and low emission investment opportunities in Viet Nam's NDC" by UNDP is undertaking studies with recommendation

of policy options for inclusive business and transparency in NDC and policy dialogue to enhance transparency.

The project "Supporting to Viet Nam on preparation of BUR3 to UNFCCC" by UN Environment (UNEP) from 2019 to 2021 has resulted in the BUR following the IPCC guidelines. Information and activity data have been collected and compiled by GSO based on national statistics data and data collected from central and local agencies. The current support by UNEP to Viet Nam on preparation of NC4 to UNFCCC from 2021 to 2024 will support Viet Nam with readiness to meet the ETF requirements from 2024.

The WB project "Partnership for Market Readiness in Viet Nam (VNPMP)" from 2014-2020 have provided the options on Carbon Pricing Instruments (CPIs) and the improved capacity on national GHG inventories in Viet Nam.

Other on-going projects that support the development of MRV systems for the industrial sub-sector and transportation sector will also be reviewed as baselines for the CBIT project. These are the UK supported Project "Low carbon energy development program", WB supported project "Promoting the economical and efficient use of energy by industries in Viet Nam" and the GIZ supported project "NDC Transport Initiative for Asia (NDC-TIA)".

Besides, the UNDP supported activity on "Climate Public Expenditure and Investment Review of Viet Nam (CPEIR)" which is on-going to support the tracking of the climate finance in 6 national ministries and 29 provinces. This covers both international supports as well as the national budget allocation.

Synergies between the above-mentioned projects/ initiatives and the CBIT project are further elaborated in the Section III-2 Partnerships of the accompanying the project document.

### ***3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project***

The goal of the project is to strengthen Viet Nam's capacities to manage data flows and report information adequately to fulfill the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement requirements.

The immediate objective of the project is to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by operationalizing institutional arrangements and strengthening technical capacity for measuring and reporting on emissions, mitigation and support received. In this way, the project will improve the preparation of future Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and will facilitate the reporting requirements to UNFCCC.

This project comprises three main components, namely:

- 1) Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions;
- 2) Strengthening the national system for coding and tracking national and international resources;  
and
- 3) Project learning, Monitoring & Evaluation, and dissemination of good practice at the national and international levels.

These components will allow to put in place a solid and sustainable national MRV system to track the main aspects of the NDC. Together with activities already carried out and supported by other partners, this project will strongly reinforce the national system in focusing on governance aspects, capacity building and development of tracking tools. Thus, these will support Viet Nam to be in line with requirements from Decision 18/CMA.1 Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. At least, all the requirements are considered in the description of the project as they are priorities for the country.

### **Component 1: Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions**

This component will strengthen Viet Nam's national GHG inventory system through its different outcomes as well as mitigation tracking and reporting to allow sustainable and regular GHG emission reporting and to comply with the Decision 18/CMA.1 reporting requirement. Key aspects that will be addressed cover the organization of the system, policies, the technical capacities of the different stakeholders, the methodology applied, the quality of the data used, as well as the tools applied to collect, check, report and analyze the data.

The outcomes described below will support Viet Nam to comply with requirements presented in the Decision 18/CMA.1 as Parties shall submit their first BTR and National Inventory Report (NIR), if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs), at the latest by 31 December 2024. . This is essential for Viet Nam to be ready for the BTR1 due in 2024 to be able to collect, centralize, treat, analyze and report the data according to Common Reporting Formats and Common Tabular Formats (CRT and CTF) to be validated during COP-26. Activities conducted through this component will support the tracking of subsequent NDCs.

All sectors are covered in this component, namely energy sub-sectors, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, LULUCF and waste. Outcome 1.1 on the national GHG inventory covers all sectors as the GHG inventory has to be completed according to MPGs; the Outcome 1.2 focuses on large GHG emitters from the energy and IPPU sectors to improve methodologies for these activities as this is the only way to get country specific emission factors based on site-specific data to be compatible as required by MPGs to apply higher Tier methods for key categories; the tool developed under Outcome 1.3 is suitable to track all P&M, however the work will be applied on P&M identified and considered in the revised NDC as it focuses on priority sectors. Outcome 1.4 is focusing on gender and Outcome 1.5, on the BTR which will include all the required information.

#### **Outcome 1.1: A robust and sustainable framework for the national GHG inventory is in place**

This outcome is based on five outputs to cover all aspects to strengthen the national GHG inventory system focusing on operationalization of the institutional arrangements, capacity building and development of guidelines, templates and tools.

*Output 1.1.1. Operational support provided for the implementation of policies and institutional arrangements regarding the national GHG inventory system.*

This output will enhance the operationalization of the whole inventory based on the new legal framework. Methodologies, guidelines, training, and tools are needed to meet the specifications of 2006 IPCC Guidelines and MPGs under Article 13 of the PA. (paragraphs 18 and 19 of MPGs). The consultation process with data compilers for national GHG inventory preparation will be enhanced and barriers will be lifted in terms of responsibilities, data flows, quality procedures to support the implementation of institutional framework.

*Proposed Activities*

? Technical support to enhance the effectiveness of Activity Data (AD) and GHG data relevant information provision for relevant ministries and other data providers of the national GHG inventory aligned to the regulations? requirements, including conduct an in-depth gap analysis of AD in the proposed inventory system: (i) barriers (responsibilities, data flows, quality procedures?) and provide recommendations for improvements; (ii) mapping of stakeholders; (iii) recommendations to identify appropriated providers of data and information in the areas of GHG inventories - with specific attention on gender sensitive data in GHGs.

? Technical support to upgrade the templates for AD requests to become more user-friendly for data providers in line with data formats/processing from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

? Conduct consultation workshops targeting data compilers to receive suggestions and recommendations on how to improve national GHG inventory preparation.

This step is essential to enable Viet Nam to comply with all the ?shall? requirements for Transparency of Decision 18/CMA.1. as a robust and sustainable national MRV system is the basis to put in place all necessary procedures, dataflows and tools needed as presented in the following Outputs. In addition, this will also help Viet Nam to implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs.

#### *Output 1.1.2. Relevant stakeholders trained on data collection and analysis for the national GHG inventory*

This output will undertake training of main stakeholders involving line ministries in charge of sector mitigation actions, operators/ corporations and industrial associations. Training sessions will be organized to increase the level of knowledge of national and sectoral experts. The contents of training sessions will be developed based on MPGs requirements as defined in the Annex of Decision 18/CMA.1. Requirements focus on sectoral methodological aspects (e.g. use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines , national methods applied, rules on sectors to be estimated, gases to be reported, time-series completeness, Tiers of methods to be applied, uncertainty, etc.) but also on cross-sectoral aspects such as QA/QC system put in place (e.g. elaboration of an inventory QA/QC plan, information to be reported, reporting format, etc.). The training contents will be also based on the detailed needs assessment, review of ongoing training programs on GHG inventory and MRV, conclusions/recommendations from the consultation with relevant stakeholders.

#### *Proposed Activities*

? Undertake a training need assessment (TNA) (including identification of trainees at line ministries in charge of mitigation actions, statistician of GSO, provinces, operators/corporations and industrial associations and identification of capacity gaps).

? Design training materials on: sectoral methodological IPCC aspects (e.g. 2006 IPCC Guidelines use, national methods applied, rules on sectors to be estimated, gases to be reported, etc.) and cross-sectoral aspects such as QA/QC system put in place (e.g. elaboration of an inventory QA/QC plan) and gender mainstreaming aspects (See the gender analysis and gender action plan: training courses on gender concepts, gender analysis and gender mainstreaming in the MRV - GHG emission inventory for core inventory team and other involved stakeholders).

? Conduct training workshops on GHG emission inventory cross sectoral and sectoral issues.

*Output 1.1.3. MRV system for the national GHG inventory enhanced through capacity building, guidelines and a webtool*

This output will ensure the fulfilment of several requirements from the MPGs including the identification of key category (chapter 25 of MPGs), the time-series consistency and the identification of recalculations (chapters 26 and 28 of MPGs), the assessment of uncertainties (chapter 29 of MPGs), the reporting of national key categories accordingly to chapter 31 of MPGs, the implementation of checks to fulfil the chapter 6. Quality assurance/quality control requirements.

This output will develop a webtool, in complementarity to paper-based reporting, to compile the national GHG inventory based on sectoral data (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste sectors) to facilitate the checks of data amongst sectors, for a long time-series (from 1990 if data are available or, at a minimum, from the reference year/period for the NDC as flexibility is possible according to chapter 57 of MPGs) and between different inventory editions, and to allow result reporting according to the format chosen. It will also support methodological improvements, to develop county-specific (CS) Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factors (EF). Methodological, organizational and Quality system guides will also be developed to support the sustainability and robustness of the process. The work will focus on the collection of data at sectoral level to find or develop country specific parameters, complete the GHG inventory for emission sources not yet estimated and determine which data source has to be used when discrepancies are observed among different data sources. Data reported with this web platform will be consistent with CTR for national GHG inventories to be validated at international level.

These improvements are necessary to fill in the gaps and align the national inventory system with Decision 18/CMA.1 requirements. The new GHG inventory system will be based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines for all sectors (according to paragraph 20 of MPGs) including energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture & LULUCF and waste and will cover all GHGs ((CO<sub>2</sub>, methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>) providing disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and in CO<sub>2</sub>eq when necessary) [paragraph 48 of MPGs]. The inventory accuracy improvement will not rely only on the use of country specific emission factors but mainly on the use of parameters representative from the country situation. These improvements will also be important to be able to track the impact of mitigation measures in the future.

Another essential requirement concerning the time-series is the latest year to be reported prior to the submission of the national report (chapter 58 of MPGs). This requirement can be challenging as it relies on the procedures applied and on the availability of data (statistical system, data from facilities, surveys, other types of data) as well as on the data transmission procedures between administration. Output 1.1.1. on the national GHG inventory system, this Output 1.1.3 as well as Output 1.2.1 on Reporting system for large GHG emitters designed and improved will support Viet Nam to fulfil this requirement in the way that it will organize the system amongst stakeholders and provide the necessary web tools to collect some of the necessary input data. Methods to fill-in some gaps in the time-series (such as extrapolation methods) will also be discussed during the capacity building activities. If some difficulties remain with the availability of some statistics, it will be clearly reported under Output 1.1.4. Multi-annual development plan created and improved for the national GHG inventory according to priorities to rank the priorities so that Viet Nam is able to fulfil this requirement.

*Proposed Activities*

? Develop a webtool to compile the national GHG inventory based on sectoral data to complement the existing national statistics & reporting systems; and support to improvement of methodologies used in data collecting and reporting. This platform will also be used to archive and manage AD and in-country specific Emission Factors (EFs), based on existing AD, EFs and on new/updated AD & EFs to be used annually. The platform will include the deep dive definition of data



flows (collection and processing of data), of monitoring processes (regular and sustainable data collection organization, application of methods according to the TACCC principles), reporting processes (on a regular basis, according to the TACCC principles) and verification processes (compliant to Technical expert reviews on ICA from the ETF).

? Undertake initial assessment of available data per sector to support the preparation of a sectoral GHG inventory that is complete and consistent. All IPCC sectors to be covered: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), AFOLU and Waste.

? Identify further actions for improvement including organization of the system, needs for specific trainings, new tools or the development of the information system, amendments of the national information system, etc. to take into account in the multi-year roadmap (see 1.1.4).

? Design methodological and organizational guides to an inventory cycle, including QA and QC procedures in accordance with the IPCC guidelines.

? Conduct trainings to inventory compilers to take over the use of the new/updated national GHG inventory tools following the IPCC guidelines.

#### *Output 1.1.4. Multi-annual development plan created and improved for the national GHG inventory*

This output will result in a multi-annual plan for a continuous improvement of the inventory process in line with the ETF of Paris Agreement, which will set the priorities, actions and timelines that guide the relevant stakeholders for the implementation and enhancement of GHG inventory. This multi-annual plan is essential as the compilation of an inventory and the improvement of the MRV system is a continuous process. The Decision 18/CMA.1 allows flexibility for developing countries that need it in light of their capacities. When flexibility is applied, the country shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. This Output will support Viet Nam answering to this requirement.

#### *Proposed Activity*

? Develop a multi-annual roadmap for a continuous improvement of the inventory process in line with the ETF of Paris Agreement (e.g. evolution of the organization of GHG inventory systems, needs for specific trainings, amendments of the national information system; order scientific studies with Universities/labs on in-country specific EFs and new AD, new level of details for data from data providers, surveying detailed data from national/sectoral statistic indicators.

#### *Output 1.1.5. Domestic Quality Assurance (QA) capacity strengthened for GHG inventories*

This output will support the development of specific Quality assurance procedures and will train national experts on QA to enhance their capacity for the domestic review of the national GHG inventory. This is key to organize national domestic reviewing framework to allow the validation of results and methodology for national purpose and before the publication at international level. In contrary to Output 1.1.3 mainly focusing on QA procedures to be applied by the competent authority (MONRE), this Output 1.1.5 will target sectoral experts not directly involved in the national GHG inventory compilation to assure that experts, at national level, can proceed to technical reviews of the

inventory, including the quality of data used, the methods applied and the verification of results. Technical QA activities are part of the IPCC Good Practice recommendations. They are key to have a third expertise and continuously improve the inventory. Quality assurance/quality control is a strong requirement of the MPGs (each Party shall report on the following functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC)).

#### *Proposed Activity*

? Conduct training of national experts on QA (experts externally to the inventory team) to capacitate them in reviewing the national GHG inventory. This activity will be carried out through the organisation of two (02) Workshops per sector.

### **Outcome 1.2. GHG inventory monitoring of large emission sources is more robust**

This outcome will support the monitoring of large emission sources as specified in the Law on Environmental Protection (2020) from different sectors to improve the accuracy of emission estimations from the consumption of energy and industrial processes. This is also directly linked with the MPG ?shall? requirement for each Party to identify key categories allowing a focus on prioritizing and improving emissions categories (article 25 of MPGs). For those key categories, higher Tier methods have to be applied. For energy and industrial process, the reporting of information at facility level is often the only method to obtain valuable data.

#### *Output 1.2.1. Reporting system for large GHG emitters designed and improved*

This output will support the transition from a paper-based to an E-reporting system to improve the methodologies applied in the GHG inventory and bring evidence about the transparency of mitigation actions from industrial and private sectors. To reduce the burden of reporting entities, this reporting platform will be linked with other requirements such as Energy diagnostic reports.

#### *Proposed Activities*

? Develop a web-based reporting platform for large emissions sectors to be covered (e.g. cement industry, iron & steel, solid waste sector, pulp and paper, the production of fertilizers; construction and transportation). The tool will cover large emitters targeted by regulations. The web-based reporting platform will be developed and implemented appropriately with the guidance of regulation specifications while enabling the transition from mandatory paper-based reporting towards a voluntary e-reporting, in consistency with the national inventory system and with the national reporting system on energy intensity users. The project will review related initiatives and focus on the collection of essential and missing data in order to limit the burden on private entities.

? Develop institutional and legal arrangements of roles and obligations of the different stakeholders for e-reporting (line ministries and targeted sectors) based on the framework designed through the Decree and the Law on Environmental Protection.

? Suggest a roadmap for developing of e-reporting system on GHG emission of entities, organizations how have to report GHG emission the request of regulations.

? Build capacity to entities who need to report GHG emissions under the regulations by sector covered and emission threshold, reporting methodologies based on a review of international best-



practices. Conduct trainings for the main stakeholders on the reporting methodologies including QA/QC and the advantages and use of the web-based reporting platform.

### **Outcome 1.3: A sustainable national system to track mitigation NDC achievement is operational**

This outcome will enhance Viet Nam's national system to track mitigation NDC achievement as per the requirements of Decision 18/CMA.1 by enhancing existing Policies and Measures (P&M) on mitigation and developing tools for reporting on NDC mitigation progress by sectors. It focuses on mitigation P&M tracking in general as data that Parties shall or might provide to track progress made are clearly defined in the MPGs so stakeholders from all sectors will be trained. In particular, this outcome focuses on priority sectors and P&M identified in the revised NDC as they must be reported and tracked accordingly in the BTR. The tool developed to monitor, centralize and report the required information on mitigation P&M (as defined in the MPGs) could be developed as a module of the national GHG inventory platform to propose a single national transparency web platform which will facilitate the sustainability of the tools and reduce the burden on stakeholders.

Priority sectors for GHG mitigation are Energy (including transport), Industrial Process, AFOLU and waste according to the updated NDC of Viet Nam in 2020.

#### *Output 1.3.1. Existing Policies and Measures (P&M) on mitigation effectively implemented*

This output will design a NDC tracking support tool to organize the national system with inputs from sectors to track all P&M applied and their impacts in terms of sectoral and national GHG emissions projections. This operationalization will be based on the current situation in Viet Nam and a review of international best-practices. This output and the following will support Viet Nam in providing a description of its NDC under Article 4, against which progress will be tracked as required by MPGs (article 64).

#### *Proposed Activities*

- ? Conduct a gap analysis of the current situation including a review of international best-practices on mitigation P&M tracking system, with specific attention on gender mainstreaming aspects (including regarding indicators - see 1.4.1).
- ? Identify data and information providers in the areas of mitigation P&M to support data reporting to the Government according to MPGs.
- ? Build stakeholders capacities on data MRV to report to the Government to enable the effective NDC mitigating impact tracking.

#### *Output 1.3.2. Tools for reporting on NDC mitigation progress by sectors to MONRE developed*

This output will develop templates to simplify the collection of sectoral data by MONRE and to ease the reporting of data according to standardized CTF (as defined in paragraphs 64 to 91 of the MPGs). The CTF will include the indicator(s) selected by Viet Nam to track progress toward the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

#### *Proposed Activities*

? Develop templates for NDC mitigation tracking (mitigation P&M, impacts in terms of sectoral and national GHG emissions projections) designed as an operational tool to inform the tracking system. This can be developed as a module to combine to the overall national inventory platform in order to have a comprehensive MRV platform. Templates will be consistent with common tabular format (CTF) tables for tracking progress, to be validated at international level.

? Conduct capacity building targeting operators of tracking system (NDC focal points in line ministries) on P&M applied, impacts in terms of sectoral and national GHG emissions projections, integrating gender-mainstreaming aspects (gender sensitive monitoring tools for tracking and reporting NDC mitigation progress).

#### **Outcome 1.4: Gender issues are mainstreamed into MRV**

This outcome will allow to put in place gender-disaggregate indicators in the MRV system. Gender issues are not directly and specifically mentioned in the MPGs. Nevertheless, this aspect is fully covered within this project.

##### *Output 1.4.1. Gender-disaggregated indicators monitored and reported in the GHG system and NDC tracking tool*

This output will support the design of gender-specific indicators in the national MRV system and the definition of a procedure to check if gender equality and women empowerment key principles are mainstreamed in the NDC tracking system. The CBIT project represents an opportunity to mainstream gender issues into the project activities by strengthening the collection and use of gender-sensitive data for monitoring and reporting GHG emission and NDC tracking that can meet current guidance under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

##### *Proposed Activities*

? Design gender-specific indicators linked to the national MRV system: sex-disaggregated reporting data, analysis of issues and co-benefits for women - building on the results from the review of international best-practices (see 1.3.1)

? Define a procedure to check if gender equality and women empowerment key principles are mainstreamed in the national GHG inventory system and NDC tracking (designed in 1.1.1 & 1.3.1).

#### **Outcome 1.5: Initial preparation for Viet Nam's first BTR and NIR in place**

This outcome will support Viet Nam to shift from a project-based approach to a sustainable and ongoing process to comply with the ETF requirements under the PA. This is the only way to report all required information and to improve collected and reported data on a regular basis to inform the Global stocktake.

##### *Output 1.5.1. Work-programme, outlines and stakeholder engagement plan developed for preparation National Inventory Report (NIR) and the initial national Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) of Viet Nam*

##### *Proposed Activities*

- Develop work-programme and outlines and stakeholder engagement plan to prepare Viet Nam for the publication in 2024. The transition from BUR to BTR will not be straightforward as new requirements are defined for all countries in the MPGs. Even if specific projects will support countries to develop the BTR and NIR (such as GEF supported Enabling Activity projects), it is very important to organize the work well in advance. The CBIT project will support this preparation through all Outcomes which will be synthesized through the work-programme.

## **Component 2: Strengthening the national system for coding and tracking international resources**

This component aims to develop a national transparency framework for financial support received so as to meet the requirements for developing country Parties to provide information on financial support needed and received in accordance with the MPGs, in a common tabular format (CTF) (cf. paragraphs C and D under chapter VI of the Decision Annex).

It is critical that implementation of mitigation and adaptation-integrated plans and budgets are properly monitored and evaluated to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of international funding received and government spending. The financing gaps will be sought from international development partners and global climate funds as well as national and multinational private sector entities. Mobilizing resources to address these increasing demands will require continued proactive engagement from the Government and climate finance tracking to improve the effectiveness of financing.

### **Outcome 2.1: Climate expenditures and investments are coded and tracked systematically**

This outcome will strengthen and update the institutional arrangements for tracking finance flows and to operationalize them by supporting the generation of generate statistics on climate finance flows, on the allocation of public financial resources against climate change objectives and will provide a basis for tracking climate change allocated investments. Based on previous methodological documentation issued by MPI, the CBIT project will provide technical support ? documentation and capacity building ? for tracking climate finance flows, applied to international finance (ODA) as well as to domestic finance for one pilot sector (agriculture sector). Having consulted with MPI and MARD and based on the existing CPEIR exercise, agriculture sector is recommended since agriculture sector represents the largest share of public spending on climate change together with transportation. The two sector accounts for 80% of climate change spending among reviewed sectors (CPEIR 2020). In addition, agriculture sector is under the management of MARD who manages diverse sub-sector including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, irrigation, and disaster management and prevention which will also be included in the pilot.

#### *Output 2.1.1 Institutional arrangements and capacity for coding and tracking climate finance flows strengthened and updated*

This output will enhance the institutional arrangements and roles and coordination amongst institutional bodies in charge of tracking mitigation and adaptation investments and expenditures in Viet Nam and support MPI and MOF to refine their specific roles to ensure that international climate finance flows (investments and expenditures) as well as domestic finance are effectively tracked. Building on previous tools and studies developed, notably the MPI Guideline (2018) on identification and classification of public investment for climate change and green growth (CC-GG) and the results from the CPEIR conducted in 2014.

#### *Proposed Activities*

? **Assess the existing capacities of line ministries including MPI, MOF and MARD during the first Quarter of project implementation and develop** arrangements for data provision for relevant ministries and provinces and other data providers in the areas of climate finance to support the institutionalization of climate finance tracking systems (investments and recurrent expenditures) building on past exercises (CPEIR for domestic flows); update existing guidelines on identification and classification of public investment for climate change and green growth developed by MPI (CC-GG) accordingly to enable compliance with ETF requirements regarding financial support; define options for integrating climate financing tracking into the government financial information management system.

? Define roles and coordination amongst institutional bodies in charge of tracking mitigation and adaptation investments and expenditures in Viet Nam (MPI/ DPIs and MOF/ DOFs) - through assessment of current status, and roles and capacity of institutional bodies, national and provincial financial flows, climate finance reporting system.

? Conduct a stocktaking report in a pilot sector (agriculture) of national and international climate flows and identification of data providers in the areas of support received.

*Output 2.1.2 Tracking templates/tools to transparently monitor and report data developed and refined as needed*

This output will lead to the development and refinement of a centralized management tool about climate financing to attract more international supports for alternative conditional mitigation and adaptation actions as described in the NDC of Viet Nam after 2020. Tools currently developed and applied will be enhanced to integrate new climate parameters to be monitored and reported. The templates developed should be integrated into government financial information management system to easily aggregate data collected at different levels and allow centralized national transparent reporting on international funding received to inform the national decision-making process and international community.

*Proposed Activities*

? Update the guidelines and tools (templates) currently used - or develop new ones - to track climate finance, building on previous tools (e.g. SPRCC is already monitored in state treasury of Viet Nam as will be assessed in 2.1.1, MPI Guideline) in consistency with the budget law and the investment law [this will be developed as a module to combine to the overall national inventory platform in order to have a comprehensive MRV platform].

*Output 2.1.3 Data providers trained on updated government guidelines on coding and tracking of climate finance*

This output will train experts from line ministries and central agencies assigned with public investments plans. Relevant departments in provinces including Department of Planning and Investment and Department of Finance participating in public investment planning will also be trained to apply the Guidelines.

*Proposed Activities*

? Provide, in cooperation with MPI and MONRE, the trainings of trainers on climate finance tracking (line Ministries and central agencies, relevant departments in Provinces) based on the updated

guidelines, including a module on gender-responsive funding methods for involved stakeholders (e.g. MOF, MPI, DOF, DPI, State Treasury, MONRE, MARD, MOIT, MOT, MOC) in coding and tracking climate finance flows.

*Output 2.1.4 Gender-differentiated impacts of climate investments and expenditures are identified and monitored in the MRV system*

This output will support making application of climate change funding more gender-responsive to improve its effectiveness and efficiency as international experience from development programs indicates.

*Proposed Activities*

? Define and advocate national Gender-responsive funding method (allocation criteria according to financial instruments, gender sensitive indicators to be monitored and reported, etc.), for development of gender-differentiated impacts of climate investments and expenditures system, based on a review of international best practices.

? Develop guidelines on gender responsiveness in tracking and reporting climate investments and expenditures (integrated in 2.1.1 guidelines) based on international best practices.

? Conduct workshops and trainings organized at different levels (national including sectors and subnational) with the different stakeholders based on the validated Guidelines are developed and used to track the gender equality and women empowerment in climate expenditure and investment integrated with 2.1.3).

**Component 3: Project learning, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and dissemination of good practice at the national and international levels**

This component focuses on the project learning and M&E system, as well as the project knowledge sharing at national and international level as good practice.

**Outcome 3.1: Project knowledge informs approaches to enhanced transparency nationally and internationally**

*Output 3.1.1 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) system incorporating gender mainstreaming and safeguards developed and implemented for adaptive project management.*

The output will lead to a well-functioning M&E system as part of good project/program management and accountability. To track the implementation of this 4-years Project, during the PPG phase, targets of gender mainstreaming and participation was integrated in appropriate and feasible indicators of the Result Framework and gender specific activities were developed under component 1 and component 2. The Project M&E system will form the basis for clear and accurate reporting on the results achieved including those with gender integration and an opportunity for critical analysis and organizational learning.

*Proposed Activities*

- ? Conduct inception phase and workshop during which the project baseline and indicators including those relevant to gender responsive indicators will be reviewed, updated and confirmed.
- ? Assure and monitor project implementation and results including gender related activities through review of terms of references of project activities, technical reports and periodically progress reports.
- ? Conduct an independent terminal evaluation that include the review of project results against its targets of gender mainstreaming and participation.

*Output 3.1.2 Project knowledge archived and shared with stakeholders on an ongoing basis*

This output will assure the exchange of knowledge and the dissemination of good practices among stakeholders. Regular workshops will be organized throughout the project, to get feedbacks from the stakeholders and exchange on the results of the different components and outputs. Documents will be stored on exchange web platforms to increase and improve the availability of information to relevant stakeholders.

*Proposed Activities*

- ? Organize knowledge-sharing workshops throughout the project on the implementation of ETF of PA transparency framework: GHG inventory, mitigation P&M tracking, climate finance tracking, gender-mainstreaming.
- ? Establish a knowledge-sharing web platform on mitigation MRV/ETF (designed as multi-stakeholder communication website on the project with differentiated access depending on the categories of users - see 3.1.3).

*Output 3.1.3 Project results communicated to the global stocktaking and in other international venues as appropriate*

This output will contribute to communicate the results of the project transparently to the global stocktaking and to present them during national, regional and international venues to exchange on the organization, systems, approaches, good practices and tools put in place.

*Proposed Activities*

- ? Contribute to the global stocktaking report (results and lessons drawn regarding GHG inventory, mitigation P&M tracking, climate finance tracking, gender-mainstreaming).
- ? Promote wide access to potential users on specific pages of the knowledge-sharing web platform (see 3.1.2). Conduct Presentations on the project during national, regional and international events (MRV/ETF), including through side-events at annual COP.
- ? Identify opportunities for regional cooperation on ETF of PA (Workshop on GHG Inventories in Asia (WGIA)).
- ? Share feedback information on the project implementation and on results and lessons learned, into the Global CBIT Coordination Platform.

#### ***4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies***

The project is aligned with GEF focal area CCM-3-8, i.e. "Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?" as well as with CCM-3-9 ,i.e. "Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through NDC preparation?" as activities implemented through the project will support Viet Nam in strengthening its national system for climate transparency and NDC tracking.

Viet Nam has taken up significant national and international commitments about climate change and the reporting of corresponding efforts in emission reduction. Internationally, Viet Nam has committed to contributing to limiting global warming to 2°C by signing the PA and to reporting on its progress in fulfilling its NDC. Without support of the GEF-CBIT, necessary conditions for meeting PA objectives and complying with ETF would not likely be reached in developing countries.

With an increased national capacity to measure, monitor and report on actions, identified in NDC, the country will be in a better position to enhance the transparency in reporting, and identify long-term mitigation potential.

#### ***5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing***

Tracking NDCs progress in the new Enhanced Transparency Framework represents a challenge for many countries. The NDC compliance is not only about the ambition of the mitigation actions, but also about the transparency and the clarity of the information provided about GHG emissions and the effective implementation actions.

This project will set national country-owned methods allowing to track GHG emissions, as well as national and international climate funding received. It is obligatory to build specific framework at national level to take on board national specificities. As described above, a lot of activities are already going on in Viet Nam on different topics, especially at a sectoral level. However, national frameworks are still missing (on funding received and spent tracking) or are not functioning optimally (national GHG inventory system, P&M tracking).

With the support of the project, Viet Nam will be enabled to regularly prepare and submit its NCs, BURs, BTRs, NIRs and track GHG emission trends in a transparent and autonomous manner. The project has a clear objective of enabling Viet Nam to regularly revise and track transparently its NDC through strengthening institutional arrangements, building capacities to identify, monitor, estimate and report GHG emissions and removals. development of methods to track international funding received. This project is therefore necessary to complement, in a robust manner, domestic policy efforts that have been taking place during the last years. This project will address the transparency gaps identified through the ICA process, so as to enhance estimations through more robust GHG inventory system that will improve the quality of the next international reports by making the data gathering and processing much more efficient and organized.

Component 1 will improve the organization of the MRV system on GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions compared to the baseline scenario by operationalizing the national system based on enhanced capacity, trained experts, methodologies and efficient tools.

On climate finance tracking, Component 2 will improve the national system with the training of experts, guidelines and templates enabling to track and report domestic and international funding in the new transparency framework for support received.

As such, the project components will facilitate the clarity, transparency and understanding (CTU) of the NDCs and contribute to the orientation on the functionalities of the NDCs.

Accordingly, with increased national capacities to measure, monitor, and report against the priority actions identified in the NDC, it will put Viet Nam in the position to increase its level of ambition on emissions reduction. Viet Nam will also be able to accomplish climate change reporting and transparency improvement over time through enhanced institutional arrangements targeting main aspects covered by the new ETF.

Some of the components will build on projects supported by other partners: methodologies developed, feedback, strengths and weaknesses and technical products like NDC Portal, sectoral MRV system (aviation), etc. of these projects will be very valuable inputs for the CBIT project and will allow to rely on positive feedbacks.

The in-kind co-financing now totals USD 1,781,300 that includes parallel activities by the accompanying UNDP and JICA projects that contribute to the improvement and operation of national and sectoral MRV systems and enhancement of transparency. In addition, the government and UNDP will also provide in-kind contribution to the management and implementation of the project. The parallel co-financing shall be provided more in details during the inception phase and during the implementation.

In the absence of the CBIT Project, although other baseline projects will lead to improved MRV system and preparation of BTRs and NCs that meet the ETF requirements, these are likely to be carried out at a slower pace and are not sufficient to support Viet Nam to meet MPGs requirements in particular mandatory requirements.

#### **6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)**

The global environmental benefits targeted by the project will range from improved coordination and capacity to monitor and report according to international standards made towards NDC implementation, not only in Viet Nam, but also among other countries from the region.

The mid-term objective of the project is to strengthen the capacities of Viet Nam involved in the new ETF. In the long term, the project aims to expand the activities to all aspects of the NDC.

As a result, global environment benefits will be expected in the form of enhanced contributions of Viet Nam to the global climate action in the decades to come by reviewing its NDC on a regular basis and



tracking it transparently and keep the sustainable development goals within reach. The improvements of national MRV and M&E systems will allow Viet Nam to take on more robust and transparent commitments over time.

### ***7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up***

***Innovativeness:*** This project will improve the collection, development and analysis of country-specific data by sector (as presented in Component 1) which will highly improve the quality of the GHG inventory as well as the monitoring of sectoral mitigation actions in line with the revised NDC of Viet Nam. It will also streamline the data used in the different programs/projects: sectoral mitigation actions versus GHG inventory to track transparently and efficiently the NDC progress and assess the relevance of the actions implemented. The operationalization of the national framework and the development of new tools will be very innovative by enhancing the participation of new stakeholders in the system, while building on MRV-related frameworks and initiatives in place.

Under Component 2, application of MPGs for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement focusing on tracking support will be innovative for most countries including Viet Nam.

Newly developed MRV systems fully utilize technologies/approaches to increase cost-effectiveness and accuracy in data collection, calculation, and verification, and linkage with sector-specific data, which are robust, sustainable, replicable, and user-friendly.

The project will pay specific attention to gender-mainstreaming in MRV aspects, taking into account results from the gender analysis undertaken at PPG Phase. The project design takes into innovative consideration a number of key gender implications across its components and in dedicated outputs to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment into transparency activities.

***Sustainability:*** The project will build on existing policies and institutions and will assure the shift from a project-based approach to a sustainable and ongoing process. It will strengthen collaboration on institutional arrangements, data needs and gaps for the elaboration of the national GHG inventory and resources received tracking amongst the involved stakeholders. Training materials, guides, templates and tools will enable capitalizing on knowledge and actions implemented during the project and will facilitate the integration of future colleagues who would join the personnel involved in the different components of the implementation of the NDC. A tool for sustainably reporting the GHG emissions (national inventories) will be implemented and adjusted to the needs of Viet Nam. QA/QC, MRV methods as well as database and training will be organized so as to ensure the capacities are sustained well after the project is over. It will complement and integrate a number of sectoral initiatives while helping to implement the new institutional framework under definition through the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection. All activities carried out in the framework of CBIT project, including capacity building, methodologies, guidelines, templates, national MRV web platform, will assure the continuous and autonomous enhancement of the MRV system once the project is finalized.

***Potential for Scaling Up:*** The project specifically embeds opportunities to scale up sharing the knowledge, expertise, methods and tools that will be generated during the project. The project approach is based on scaling up the experience and know-how generated among stakeholders. The aim later would be to scale-up activities and methods developed to all sectors and aspects of the NDC for mitigation and resources received/spent and to extend the work carried out in Viet Nam, at a regional level to extend the network of experts and the exchange of good practices. This will be done by the training of trainers for funding tracking who will then be able to enhance capacities at regional and local level as information is scattered and has to be tracked at project level.

## 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The project focusing on national system will be mainly based in Hanoi where all line ministries and central agencies are located.



## 1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

## 2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

## **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities**

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

**If none of the above, please explain why:**

### **Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is provided in Annex 7 of the accompanying project document. In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

The project focuses on the strengthening of the national framework system to allow Viet Nam to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in article 13 of the Paris Agreement. In this context, line ministries, research institutions, business associations, civil organisations and international partners have participated in consultations during the project identification and formulation process and will be engaged in the future project implementation.

During the project preparation, individual stakeholder consultation and analysis were undertaken in order to identify key stakeholders, assess their interests in the project and define their roles and responsibilities in project implementation.

A stakeholder consultation workshop was held on 7 May 2021 with the participation of 32 representatives from line ministries (MPI, MOT, MOC, MOIT, MARD) and General Statistical Office (GSO), development partners (JICA, GIZ) as well as from MRV-related stakeholders (business, textile industry, CSO including representatives from the Viet Nam Women Union). The project baseline and proposed design were presented with followed discussion on the project strategy, expected outcomes, outputs, and activities and implementation arrangement, etc. for improvement and finalization of the Project Document. The workshop narrative is provided in the Annex 7A of the accompanying Project Document on page number 71.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared for the project to ensure effective and informed participation of all relevant stakeholders from line ministries, agencies, provinces, civil society and in particular women's organizations, the private sector, academia and international partners in the development of a transparency framework for MRV, providing stakeholders opportunities to express their views at all points in the project decision-making process on matters that affect them. The stakeholder engagement will also be conducted in a gender-responsive, non-discriminatory and inclusive manner, identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them opportunities to participate and contribute. The identified stakeholders have been engaged during the project formulation process and later on during the implementation of the project, to make sure their views and inputs are received and taken into consideration.

The project manager will be responsible for monitoring and supporting ongoing stakeholder involvement during project implementation through project management mechanisms, such as the Project Management Unit (PMU), and through continued consultations during the project implementation with stakeholders through meetings, training sessions, workshops and consultations.

The knowledge-sharing web platform on mitigation MRV/ETF developed in Component 3 of the project will also be designed as multi-stakeholder communication website to disseminate information to stakeholders on an ongoing basis. The project will track stakeholder's participation throughout project activities implementation and reporting.

**The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is provided in Annex 7 of the accompanying project document.**

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier;**

**Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;**

**Executor or co-executor;**

**Other (Please explain) Yes**

The civil society will be consulted and will also participate in the project training and awareness raising activities

### **3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

The project has been designed with attention paid to gender and social inclusion. The gender analysis undertaken at PPG Phase, acts as an entry point for gender mainstreaming throughout implementation and builds on stakeholder consultation, existing analytical documentation and data from projects currently being implemented, and national statistics where available. The project design takes into consideration a number of key gender implications across its components and in dedicated outputs to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment into transparency activities, which include (among other things), the development of training materials and guidelines on data collection and analysis for the GHG inventory and mitigation actions tracking, MRV tools to collect sex-disaggregated data, and gender indicators to track impacts of actions carried out.

A full Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan were developed for the project implementation during the PPG Phase (see Annex 8 of the accompanying Project document). Based on the Gender Assessment, the project implementation proposes a number of actions to strengthen gender equality from the outset. These include:

- develop the MRV tools for collecting sex-disaggregated data, and use these data for tracking and planning actions;

- collect and analyze gender-sensitive data related to GHG emission and use these data as inputs for national GHG inventory works;
- list gender sensitive indicators in the MRV process for monitoring and reporting GHG emissions and mitigation actions;
- improve knowledge and understanding of climate investments and expenditures gender-differentiated impacts in the MRV system;
- organize learning and sharing events and integrate gender responsive knowledge in the capacity-building activities of the project.

Within the project there are specific activities and sub-activities that are targeted primarily to gender and transparency, for example:

- Output 1.4.1 focusing on identifying and monitoring gender-disaggregated indicators in MRV reporting and Output 2.1.4 is focused the gender-differentiated impacts of climate investments and expenditure. In addition, Output 3.1.1 will incorporate gender mainstreaming within in the project M&E system.

Gender equality and women's empowerment will be addressed and embedded throughout the project cycle in the following ways:

- The project will monitor the share of women and men who are direct project beneficiaries, and it will also monitor the nature of these benefits;
- The project results framework includes gender-specific activities, and It also includes targets for women's meaningful participation, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget supports the collection of gender-disaggregated data.
- Gender-responsive targets and activities will be monitored in project reporting, both in annual reports and PIRs and in the mid-term evaluation and the terminal evaluation, including sex disaggregated indicators;
- The project M&E and Reporting will support the dissemination of lessons learned from the gender outputs of this project and will promote the use of guidance and good practice in gender mainstreaming as it develops from the UNFCCC, the GEF, and other CBIT countries.
- The project will take into account the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit developed by the Global Support Program through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF
- In the area of project management, gender equality will be promoted during all project's recruitment of personnel for the PMU. All advertised positions will be equally opened to both genders and the terms of references will be carefully checked to avoid any gender stereotypes.

In the area of project management, gender equality will be promoted during all project's recruitment of personnel for the PMU. All advertised positions will be equally opened to both genders and the terms of references will be carefully checked to avoid any gender stereotypes. M&E activities will include collection of gender aggregated data in order to measure the degree of gender-responsiveness and transformation and whether project activities and/or benefits have had differentiated results by gender.

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women**

**Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

#### **4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

The private sector, especially enterprises that are large GHG emitters will be engaged and trained during the project and will be consulted in development of tools for GHG inventory. The project will focus on the main Energy and industrial processes sectors in terms of GHG emissions to improve the quality and the transparency of data collected and used in the framework of the inventory but also in the framework of mitigation actions. Some sectors are already covered by current activities concerning mitigation actions, mainly to reduce energy consumptions. The project will build on the feedback on these activities.

#### **5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives**

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

Risks to implementation include organizational and operational. Besides, due to the continuous evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and its already observed and potential consequences on project design and implementation, the risks is also being considered. A detailed project risk log is provided in Annex 6 of the accompanying Project Document.

The main identified risks to the successful implementation of the project are identified in the table below along with measures to address these risks.

As a GEF CBIT project, the project is exempt from an environmental and social review, and the overall risk rating for the project is 'low,' as the project does not involve any investments in infrastructure. Furthermore, the project design includes specific activities and approaches to promote women's equality and empowerment.

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Measures to address these risks</b>
Risk 1: Institutional arrangements: no real operationalization and limited cooperation amongst line Ministries	Medium	<p>The fact that the national GHG inventory system is specified in Decision No. 2359/2015/QD-TTg dated December 22nd, 2015 by the Prime Minister, with a vision to establish the national MRV system, as per Vietnamese regulations and UNFCCC guidelines, and to specify the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) as taking lead and cooperating with related agencies in the GHG inventory system, that process provides a strong foundation for DCC to implement actions and coordinate with line ministries and provinces to enable operationalization of the institutional arrangements for MRV system. The strengthening of policies and institutional arrangements t this project is contributing to with activities under the following outputs will support to overcome this risk and maximize the exchange and retention of information:</p> <p>1.1.1: Operational support provided for the implementation of policies and institutional arrangements regarding the national GHG inventory system.</p> <p>1.3.1: Existing Policies and Measures (P&amp;M) on mitigation effectively implemented.</p> <p>2.1.1. Institutional arrangements and capacity for coding and tracking climate finance flows strengthened and updated.</p>
Risk 2: Lack of technical documents in line Ministries	Medium	Specific tools and guidance will be developed in this project - tailored to users' needs - to facilitate the work and reduce the burden on the teams.
Risk 3: Lack of technical expertise in line Ministries	Medium / Low	This project?s activities include trainings and capacity building activities that will be designed to meet the needs of the stakeholders. These activities will allow increasing the technical knowledge amongst stakeholders (line ministries, provinces and private sector entities).

Risks	Rating	Measures to address these risks
Risk 4: Lack of access to good quality data and information	Medium / Low	<p>The improvement of the availability of good quality data (including consistent data from different sources) is addressed in different outputs of this project, namely:</p> <p>1.1.3 MRV system for the national GHG inventory enhanced through capacity building, guidelines and a webtool.</p> <p>1.1.5. Domestic QA capacity strengthened for GHG inventories.</p> <p>1.2. Reporting system for large GHG emitters designed and improved.</p> <p>Guidelines, tools and procedures put in place in the different outcomes of the project will allow the reporting of better-quality data over time and the understanding of potential discrepancies.</p> <p>Furthermore, as The General Statistics Office (GSO) under MPI is responsible for collecting/controlling the quality of data from other focal points including MOIT, MOT, MARD, MOC and People's Committees (PPCs) of provinces/cities to provide MONRE-DCC, they will be engaged as key partners in the project.</p>
Risk 5: Institutional knowledge and know-how will be diminished due to staff rotation	Low	<p>Staff rotation is an issue for most entities including agencies, institutions, enterprises, etc. However, institutional arrangement, transparent tools, user guides and guidance developed within the CBIT project will establish system that can be maintained and operated at corporate level regardless of the staff changes. In addition, the CBIT project will also strengthen capacities of all stakeholders, centralize and archive all data and metadata avoiding know-how losses and assuring the sustainability of the national transparency system. Training materials and knowledge by the project will also be developed and widely disseminated to enable access to wider stakeholders and experts and sustainability of the knowledge development.</p>
Risk 6 (COVID related): Delay in project implementation: Training and capacity building activities cannot be held, or Technical studies cannot undertake as planned due to travel restrictions	Moderate	<p>The project will employ a combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts and utilization of national experts will be used to ensure the implementation of the activities. The project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when workshop, events, and technical trainings are not possible in person.</p>



Risks	Rating	Measures to address these risks
Risk 7 (COVID related): Government priorities change because of the pandemic	Low	The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown in the PPG reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities, prioritizing the use of virtual platforms, will allow continued involvement in case of potential lockdown phases. The close engagement of stakeholders and virtual platforms will continue to be maintain during the project implementation to ensure the close alignment of the project with the Government priorities.
Risk 8: Climate risks to the project	Low	Very limited climate risks are considered for this project. Natural hazards/extreme temperatures could impact the timeframe but with limited risks as some of the activities can also be carried out remotely if necessary. This project will not increase significantly GHG emissions project since most of the activities are engagement of experts to undertake studies, analysis, researches and consultation, organization of events.

As a GEF CBIT project, the project is exempt from an environmental and social review, and the overall risk rating for the project is 'low,' as the project does not involve any investments in infrastructure. Furthermore, the project design includes specific activities and approaches to promote women's equality and empowerment.

## 6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

**Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

### *Institutional Arrangement*

#### **Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism**

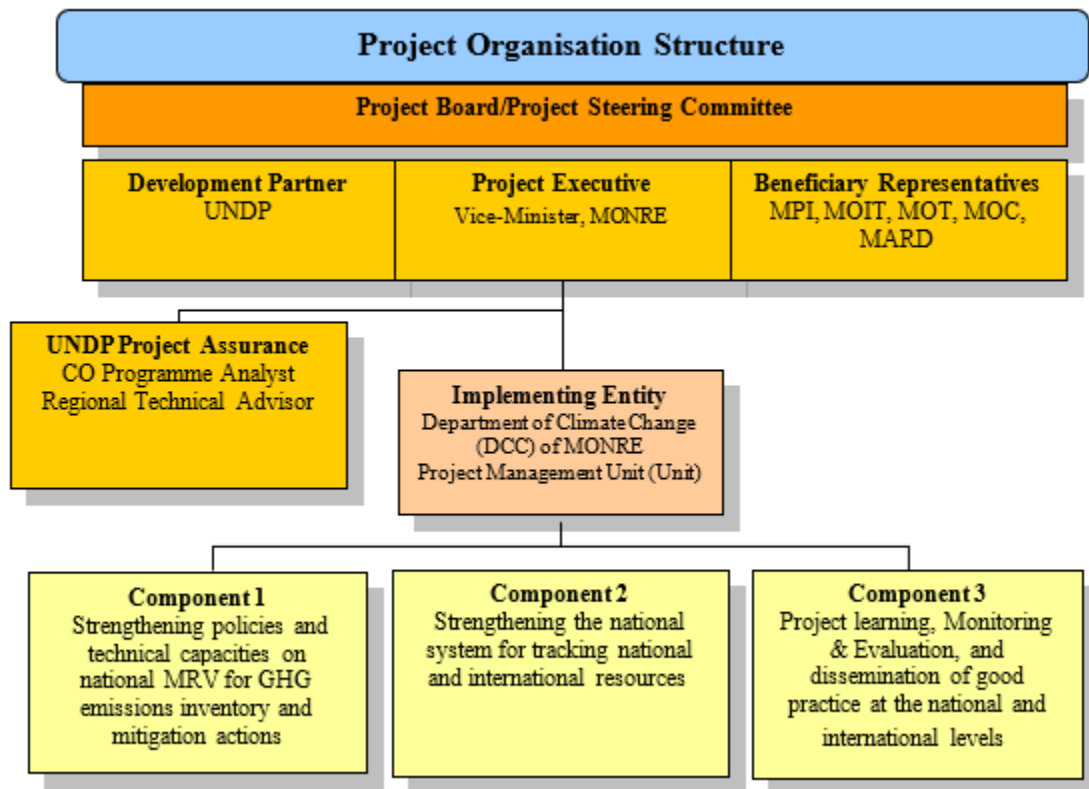
The project will be executed under National Implementation Modality (NIM) as per the NIM project management implementation guidelines agreed by UNDP and the Government of Viet Nam.

The Project Implementing Partner (IP) will be Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) who will be accountable effective use of project resources and the achievement of the project objective, outcomes and outputs. As per Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers to Implementing Partners (HACT) framework, the micro assessment of this IP was undertaken with low risk rating. Direct cash transfer modality will be applied, and subsequent quality assurance activities will be in line with the HACT scheme.

UNDP is the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) who will be accountable to GEF for the implementation of this project. This will include oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP will be responsible for delivering project cycle

management services, comprising of project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation as per GEF and UNDP requirements.

### Project organisation structure



The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee/PSC) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

- ? Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- ? Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- ? Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

- ? Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- ? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- ? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- ? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- ? Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- ? Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- ? Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- ? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- ? Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- ? Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- ? Address project-level grievances;
- ? Approve the project Inception Report, Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- ? Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- a. **Project Executive:** Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: Vice Minister, MONRE.
- b. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil

this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: Representatives from MPI, MOIT, MOT, MOC, MARD.

c. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is: UNDP.

d. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three ? tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

MONRE will designate a senior official of the Department of Climate Change (DCC) as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project. The NPD will be responsible for overall guidance to project management, including adherence to the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and achievement of planned results as outlined in the Project Document, and for the use of GEF funds through effective management and well established project review and monitoring mechanisms. The NPD also will ensure coordination with various ministries and agencies provide guidance to the project team to coordinate with UNDP, review reports and look after administrative arrangements as required by the Government of Viet Nam and UNDP

Project Management Unit (PMU) will report to the Director General of the DCC under MONRE. The PMU will be in charge of overall project administration and coordination with relevant organizations, under the overall guidance of the PSC. The PMU will be responsible to MONRE, the PSC and UNDP for implementing the Project, planning activities and budgets, recruiting specialists, conducting training workshops and other activities to ensure the Project is executed as per approved work plans. The PMU will consist of a National Project Manager, Accountant and Administrative Assistant and technical specialist as required.

**Project extensions:** The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs in excess of the CO?s Agency fee specified in the DOA during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

#### *Planned Coordination*

The CBIT project will coordinate with current initiatives contributing to transparency-related activities in order to maximize added-value to benefit from input relevant to the project?s activities and to avoid duplication with existing projects. Until recently very few initiatives focused on MRV and transparency, but some are now being implemented ? mostly at sectoral level ? that could provide synergies with the proposed CBIT project. The most relevant initiatives that CBIT project will coordinate with are presented below. Further details and description of other initiatives? activities that are complementary to the CBIT are elaborated in the Section III- Results and Partnership of the project document on page No. 22.

#### *GEF Projects*

- **?Developing Viet Nam's Third Biennial Updated Report to UNFCCC?** (GEF, 2019-2022): The CBIT project will build on the findings of the BUR3 project when identifying the capacity baseline of Viet Nam on GHG inventory compiling and reporting under component 1.
- **?Developing Viet Nam's Four National Communications Report to UNFCCC?** (GEF, 2021-2024): This project will be complementary to the component 1 of the CBIT project on identifying the capacity baseline of Viet Nam on GHG inventory compiling and reporting.

#### *Other Donor-Supported Projects*

- **?Support Program to Planning and Implementing of Viet Nam NDC (SPI-NDC)?** (JICA; 2021-2025): The project will be complementary to the component 1 of the CBIT project on the assessment report on activity data for national GHG inventory as well as the relevant legal documents for National GHG inventory system.
- **?Support Viet Nam for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (VN- SIPA)?** (BMZ via GIZ; 2019-2022): The project will be complementary to the components 1 and 2 of the CBIT project on tracking the implementing NDC of Viet Nam, development of web-based platform, development of sectoral MRV systems and capacity building on regulation development to implement National Adaptation Plan (NAP) & other NDC-relevant legal documents of Viet Nam and component 3 on knowledge sharing.
- **?Viet Nam National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Development and Operationalization Support Project?** (UNDP via GCF; 2019-2021): The project's relevant results and deliverables will be complementary to the CBIT project's component 1 through the update of those results in the transparency framework of the NAP M&E system. Regular NAP results and data will be updated in the NAP M&E system, as well as communicated via the NAP and NDC update process by the Government of Viet Nam.
- **Low carbon energy development program by MOIT?** (UK; 2020-2022): This project will be complementary to the component 1 of the CBIT project on the identification of the potential sectors for being large GHG emission sources of Viet Nam and the roadmap for tracking mitigation reduction implementation.
- **?Promoting the economical and efficient use of energy by industries in Viet Nam by MOIT?** (WB/GCF; 2019-2025): Results of this project will be complementary to Component 1 of the CBIT project on energy and IPPU sectors NDC targets tracking.
- Develop a digital MRV system for the transport sector and associated data collection in Viet Nam under the project "**NDC Transport Initiative for Asia (NDC-TIA)**" (GIZ; 2020-2023). This project will be complementary to the component 1 of the CBIT project on the data collection and analysis for the national GHG inventory, capacity building and identification the potential sectors for being large GHG emission sources of Viet Nam and the roadmap for tracking mitigation reduction implementation

#### *Government Initiatives*

- Formulation of sub-law documents guiding the implementation of the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection, with specific focus on the clause No. 3, Article 91 on GHG inventory and GHG emissions. Building on the sub-laws documents, the CBIT project activities will support the enforcement and implementation of these documents through activities under component 1.

## **7. Consistency with National Priorities**

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

This project is consistent with all National Strategies and Plans of Viet Nam under UNFCCC as well as National Climate Change Strategy, National Green Growth Strategy, National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals.

Activities described in this project will improve the quality of data collected and reported and of the analysis to track the NDC of Viet Nam. These activities will allow more transparent reporting in the framework of UNFCCC through NCs, BURs and NAP for instance and in the framework of the PA through the BTR, NIR and the update of the NDC.

Finally, activities will allow to overcome constraints and fill in the gaps defined in BUR3 presenting needs identified at national level because of the lack of information and data, lack of experienced stakeholders and experts, lack of specialized equipment, lack of financial resources, and lack of implementation guidelines.

Jointly with actions and programs launched by other partners, it will support Viet Nam to build a sustainable system allowing to track all aspects from the NDC: emissions, emission mitigation and funding.

## **8. Knowledge Management**

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

Knowledge management is a core element of the project. Each component aims at strengthening the knowledge and information exchange between stakeholders at different levels and to share the lessons learned to improve the quality the data and reporting process over time. A specific component is dedicated to project learning and dissemination of good practice at the national and international level (Component 3) to assure the sustainability of the systems put in place.

The project will facilitate the knowledge transmission and dissemination between experts through capacity building activities. Knowledge management in the CBIT project in Viet Nam will focus on the following areas:

- The dissemination of technical assessments, training materials as well as tools, templates and guidelines to key stakeholders and bodies of governmental agencies. This is necessary approaches to

develop national systems and an efficient framework. Different types of stakeholders will be involved in the projects from line Ministries, private sector, Provinces.

- The exchange of information and knowledge with other projects of development partners (GIZ, JICA, UNEP etc.) in Viet Nam will be carried out to increase the synergies.

- Exchange with other countries from the region of South East Asia on best practices on the different aspects will increase the sharing of knowledge of CBIT Project in Viet Nam during the implementation of the project. Moreover, knowledge of some developed countries on how to improve the transparency on climate change activities will be shared widely to contribute to the overall impacts of the project. Viet Nam will share feedback information on the project implementation and on results and lessons learned, into the Global Coordination Platform, in order to make such information available to other Parties and initiatives.

The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries).

The table below provides an overview of key knowledge products by project component, including the timeline for their delivery.

#### Key Knowledge Products and Timeline for Delivery

Key Knowledge Products		Timeline
Project Component 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>? Capacity building documentation on emission MRV corresponding and guidelines including gender disaggregated indicator tracking</li> <li>? Emission MRV web platform, including system documentation</li> </ul>	Documentation & platform: Year 2 -GHG-inventory)  Year 3 (large emission sources and emission mitigation tracking)
Project Component 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>? Capacity building documentation on CC expenditures and investments tracking and corresponding guidelines</li> <li>? Guidelines on gender responsiveness in tracking and reporting climate investments and expenditures</li> <li>? Funding MRV templates and tools, including system documentation</li> </ul>	Documentation: Years 2 and 3  Templates and tools: Year 3

<p>Project Component 3</p> <p>Project M&amp;E and Learning</p>	<p>? Inception report, Project Implementation Reports, terminal evaluation</p> <p>? On-line project knowledge portal for public information and reporting</p> <p>? Reports on training participation by gender and gender mainstreaming in other activities, including website usage</p> <p>? Documents shared during regional and international WS</p> <p>? Lessons learned note(s)</p>	<p><i>Documentation and methodologies:</i> Ongoing</p> <p>On-line project knowledge portal : developed Year 1 and fed on an ongoing basis</p> <p><i>M&amp;E reports:</i> see Section 9 of this document and Annex 4 of the accompanying UNDP ProDoc</p> <p><i>Snapshot:</i> Annually</p>
<p>Project Management</p>	<p>? Final Report, summary of achievements</p>	<p><i>Report/summary:</i> Year 4</p>

### Knowledge management plan

As elaborated in the project description, most of the outputs will start with an assessment of relevant past and ongoing projects, initiatives, evaluations and best practices to develop the national transparency system on solid foundations. Preliminary capacity gap assessment of the target stakeholders (ex ante assessment) will also be carried out for training and capacity building activities, in order to tailor the content of the sessions to the effective needs and take into account or complement recent or on-going capacity building initiatives on related thematic substances. Results from this preliminary assessment will then be used at the end of the training as a benchmark to measure capacity improvements (ex post assessment).

Training's quality assessment: As mentioned above, specific attention will be drawn on designing the training session in consistency with users' needs. The quality of the training will be assessed through a multi-step process, combining a pre-training survey and assessment paired with a post-assessment and training evaluation.

Pre-training survey: Usually part of the training registration or invitation process, to garner and understand better the attendee motivations and objectives for wanting to participate in training. This survey also works to capture trainee demographic information, any previous training taken on the subject matter, and may ask scheduling or logistical-related questions that may inform when and how the training is delivered.

Pre-assessment: Set of questions related to the key learning objectives of the training program. This assessment (5-10 questions) is typically administered the 1st day of training or before the 1st substantive lecture.

Post-assessment: Asks the same questions during the pre-assessment and an additional 5-10 questions related to each learning objective of the training. This assessment (10-20 questions) is typically administered on the final day of training or following the last lecture or training activity.

Training-evaluation: Asks trainees questions related to the efficacy and quality of the training program content and delivery. This evaluation survey is administered following the post-assessment. Responses are



typically anonymous and may be used to further evaluate the training component related to grant deliverables and/or to inform the next training program.

Knowledge sharing: as described under Output 3.1.2 Project knowledge archived and shared with stakeholders on an ongoing basis, the exchange of knowledge and the dissemination of good practices among stakeholders will be assured through the organization of regular workshops throughout the project, to get feedbacks from the stakeholders and exchange on the results of the different components and outputs. Documents will be stored on the knowledge-sharing web platform to increase and improve the availability of information to relevant stakeholders with differentiated access depending on the categories of users. Finally, news and information on project milestones will be shared with stakeholders to inform them on project progress, lessons learnt, best practices and expertise generated during in a user-friendly manner.

These different tools and approaches will reinforce the sustainability and potential for scaling-up of the system developed and put in place within the project by informing all stakeholders from the different structures (see stakeholder engagement plan) at different levels (national, regional and provincial).

### **Sustainability**

The project will build on existing policies and institutions and will assure the shift from a project-based approach to a sustainable and ongoing process. It will strengthen collaboration on institutional arrangements, data needs and gaps for the elaboration of the national GHG inventory and resources received tracking amongst the involved stakeholders. Training materials, guides, templates and tools will enable capitalizing on knowledge and actions implemented during the project and will facilitate the integration of future colleagues who would join the personnel involved in the different components of the implementation of the NDC. A tool for sustainably reporting the GHG emissions (national inventories) will be implemented and adjusted to the needs of Viet Nam. QA/QC, MRV methods as well as database and training will be organized so as to ensure the capacities are sustained well after the project is over. It will complement and integrate a number of sectoral initiatives while helping to implement the new institutional framework under definition through the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection. All activities carried out in the framework of CBIT project, including capacity building, methodologies, guidelines, templates, national MRV web platform, will assure the continuous and autonomous enhancement of the MRV system once the project is finalized.

### **Potential for Scaling Up**

The project specifically embeds opportunities to scale up sharing the knowledge, expertise, methods and tools that will be generated during the project. The project approach is based on scaling up the experience and know-how generated among stakeholders. The aim later would be to scale-up activities and methods developed to all sectors and aspects of the NDC for mitigation and resources received/spent and to extend the work carried out in Viet Nam, at a regional level to extend the network of experts and the exchange of good practices. This will be done by the training of trainers for GHG inventory, MRV and climate finance tracking who will then be able to enhance capacities at regional and local level.

## **9. Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **Describe the budgeted M and E plan**

The project results, corresponding indicators and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators are not yet available, they will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 4 details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)[1]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring Plan in Annex 4, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

### **Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements**

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a) Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c) Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h) Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

#### GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators

The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex 12 will be used to monitor global environmental and social benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to and the TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#).

#### Terminal Evaluation (TE)

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be "independent, impartial and rigorous". The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE ToR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *(add date included on cover page of this project document)*. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

#### Final Report

The project's GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy<sup>[2]</sup> and the GEF policy on public involvement<sup>[3]</sup>.

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[1] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

[2] See [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information\\_disclosurepolicy/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/)

[3] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget</b>			
This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are included in Component 3 of the Results Framework and TBWP for ease of reporting M&E costs. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.			
<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Responsible persons</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	5,000	Project Manager	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project
<b>Inception Report</b>	None <sup>[1]</sup>	Project Manager	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project
<b>M&amp;E of GEF core indicators and project results framework</b>	None <sup>[2]</sup>	Project Manager and UNDP Programme Analyst	Annually and at mid-point and closure
<b>GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	None <sup>[3]</sup>	Project Manager and UNDP Programme Analyst	Annually typically between June-August
<b>Supervision missions</b>	None	UNDP Programme Analyst	Annually
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)</b>	29,070	International and national expert to be engaged by UNDP	June ? December 2025
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>	<b>34,070</b>		<b>Add to TBWP Component 3</b>

[1] The cost is included in the cost for the Project manager as this will be done by the project manager

[2] The cost is included in the cost for the Project manager as this will be done by the project manager

[3] The cost is included in the cost for the Project manager as this will be done by the project manager

## 10. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?**

The socioeconomic benefits of improved MRV in the area of climate change are?while indirect?potentially significant. As stated in an International Energy Agency (IEA) report on the socioeconomic issues related to the low-carbon transition states, ?It is a multifaceted challenge in which the actors are inter-dependent and for whom the solutions have immediate local benefit (e.g. improved quality of life, employment, investments) as well as long-term global benefits, such as reduction of CO2.?[1]

Under Component 1 ?Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions? and Component 2 ?Strengthening the national system for coding and tracking international resources? of the project (Viet Nam will rely on an integrated MRV system for continuous data collection and reporting under Article 13 of the PA), the new MRV system will streamline data collection and reporting activities, which will result in a more efficient use of public funds. The project support NDC tracking and modeling in terms of P&M planned and effectively put in place and their impact in terms of emission mitigation as well as funding needed and received will provide the information and motivation necessary for decision-makers to set more robust and meaningful targets. Improved MRV in several sectors will also enable Viet Nam to align its policies and measures with commitments under its updated NDC and to understand the co-benefits, including socio-economic benefits, of actions to address climate change.

[1] IEA Experts? Group on R&D Priority-Setting and Evaluation (2011). Summary Report: The Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy: Socio-Economic Considerations. Baden, Austria: IEA, 24-25 May 2011: 7.

**11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks**

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

**Overall Project/Program Risk Classification\***

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approva I	MTR	TE
Low			

**Measures to address identified risks and impacts**

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Based on the exemption criteria, this project is considered exempted from the SESP screening.

The Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) is an initiative that supports developing countries to build institutional and technical capacity to meet the new requirements of the enhanced transparency framework defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

The CBIT has three broad aims to:

- ? Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- ? Provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement;
- ? Assist in the improvement of transparency over time.

The main focus of this CBIT project is to assist the Government of Viet Nam in strengthening the national Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system in order to enable Viet Nam to meet the international Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement through building capacities and tools at national level to monitor, report and track GHG emissions, mitigation actions and funding.

The project has three components:

1. Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions;
2. Strengthening the national system for tracking national and international resources; and
3. Project learning, Monitoring & Evaluation, and dissemination of good practice at the national and international levels.

Also, the project has 7 outcomes in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement:

- 1.1: A robust and sustainable framework for the national GHG inventory is in place
- 1.2: GHG inventory monitoring of large emission sources is more robust
- 1.3: A sustainable national system to track mitigation NDC achievement is operational
- 1.4: Gender issues are mainstreamed into MRV
- 1.5: Initial preparation for Viet Nam's first BTR and NIR in place
- 2.1: Climate expenditures and investments are coded and tracked systematically
- 3.1: Project knowledge informs approaches to enhanced transparency nationally and internationally

The project's project activities fall under SESP exemption criteria as broadly shown here:

- ? Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication material (i.e. design training materials, design methodological and organizational guides to an inventory cycle; Multi-annual

development plan created and improved for the national GHG inventory; guidelines and tools (templates) currently used to track climate finance, contribute to the global stocktaking report, presentations at MRV/ETF events: all project components)

? Organization of an event, workshop, training i.e. (workshops on collection and analysis of GHG data, workshops on GHG emission inventory; training of national experts on QA, the trainings of trainers on climate finance tracking, events/workshops to disseminate learnings and best practices: all components)

? Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences (supporting and enhancing technical baselines for reporting to UNFCCC and participate in UNFCCC negotiations: all project components)

The combined implementation of those outcomes will allow Viet Nam to be able to better strengthen the national Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system that is needed to prepare its climate reporting and tracking documents including its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) to be submitted to the UNFCCC in compliance with the international Enhanced Transparency Framework, and is in line with the exemption criteria presented above.

**Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
<b>6490_CBIT Viet Nam_SESP Exemption_29April_2021</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).**

The Project Results Framework is provided in Section IV on page 29 of the accompanying project document.

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

GEF Secretariat Review for Medium Sized Project ? GEF - 7

**PIF**

**Part I ? Project Information**

**Focal area elements**

**1. Is the project/program aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements in Table A, as defined by the GEF 7 Programming Directions?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/08/19: Yes. This CBIT project is aligned with the Programming Directions: CCM 3-8.

Agency Response

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**Indicative project/program description summary**

**2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/08/19: Yes. The CBIT project consists of three components as follows;

1. Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV and GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions;
2. Strengthening the national system for coding and tracking and domestic and international resources;
3. Project leaning, M&E, and dissemination of good practice at the national and international levels

Agency Response

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**Co-financing**

**3. Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines, with a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

May 19, 2020, SY: The Co-financing from the WB should be categorized as Donor Agency (not GEF Agency).

May 7 2020, SY: Cleared.

March 16, 2020 SY: Some relevant projects may end or have already been complete before this project starts, according to the table of ongoing initiatives that contribute to the MRV framework. Please review the co-financing and identify relevant projects accordingly, or during the PPG stage at the latest.

AT, 11/08/19:



Co-financing is not obligatory for CBIT. The project will leverage \$3,175,000 of in-kind co-financing from the GEF agencies (UNDP, World Bank) and donor agencies (GIZ, JICA).

Agency Response

UNDP 05/05/2020: As the list of projects is continuously evolving, an in-depth screening of finalized as well as ongoing projects will be carried out in the PPG phase to make sure that there are no overlaps and that enhanced coordination among different initiatives is fully implemented.

UNDP, 05/20/2020: The Co-financing from the WB is now categorized accordingly in the Portal.

**UNDP 02/05/21: An in-depth screening of finalized as well as ongoing projects was carried out in the PPG. The co-financing has been reviewed and updated accordingly.**

#### **GEF Resource Availability**

**4. Is the proposed GEF financing in Table D (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply):**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/08/19: Yes.

Agency Response

#### **The STAR allocation?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

#### **The focal area allocation?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

The project requests \$199,800 GEF amount from the CBIT set-aside under the climate change focal area.

Agency Response

#### **The LDCF under the principle of equitable access**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

#### **The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

#### **Focal area set-aside?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

The project requests \$1,999,800 GEF amount from the CBIT set-aside under the climate change focal area.

Agency Response

### **Impact Program Incentive?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

### **Project Preparation Grant**

#### **5. Is PPG requested in Table E within the allowable cap? Has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated? (not applicable to PFD)**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

March 16, 2020 SY: The PPG has been reduced to \$49,972, when adjusting the total amount.

AT: The project requests \$50,000 PPG amount from the CBIT set-aside under the climate change focal area.

Agency Response

### **Core indicators**

#### **6. Are the identified core indicators in Table F calculated using the methodology included in the correspondent Guidelines? (GEF/C.54/11/Rev.01)**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/08/19: The PIF indicates Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries dis-aggregated by gender.

Agency Response

### **Project/Program taxonomy**

#### **7. Is the project/ program properly tagged with the appropriate keywords as requested in Table G?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

March 16, 2020 SY: The previous comment cleared.

AT, 11/08/19: If the project includes activities relevant to climate change adaptation as indicated in Rio Marker, please add "climate change adaptation" to Taxonomy.

Agency Response

UNDP, 20/01/20: "Climate Change adaptation" has been added to the Taxonomy in Table G. (Page 5)

### **Part II ? Project Justification**

#### **1. Has the project/program described the global environmental / adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

May 7 2020, SY: Cleared. Thank you for the modification.

March 16, 2020 SY: Thank you for adding gender-related description. However, the gender action plan under the UNFCCC itself is not relevant to this section and rather related to general nexus between climate and gender. This section asks proponents to concisely describe global environmental problems, root causes and barriers, which need to be addressed through this project. Current paragraphs seem to describe a general international context of climate change. Please add relevant information, including Viet Nam's climate change issues (as global environmental issues), the country's climate change actions (NDC) and ETF, barriers for improving ETF.

Also, please update relevant information (e.g. NC3 is already published).  
AT, 11/08/19:

#### Agency Response

UNDP 05/05/2020: The section on global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description) has been revised to speak to the Viet Nam specific situation within the context of the ETF. Viet Nam's climate change issues and climate change actions, such as the NDC, are elaborated upon. The root causes/barriers to align Viet Nam's current national system with the enhanced transparency framework (EFT) that the CBIT will address have been included. Relevant information (ie. publication date of NC3) has been updated. Please see page 6.

### **2. Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

May 7 2020, SY: Cleared.

March 16, 2020 SY: The previous comment cleared. Please see the comments for the CEO ER. Also, please update relevant information (e.g. the country's NDC has not been revised yet).

AT, 11/08/19: Not yet. See comments in the last paragraph.

Viet Nam developed and submitted the NC1 to the Secretariat of UNFCCC in 2003, the NC2 in 2010, the BUR1 in 2014. With GEF's support through UNEP, Viet Nam completed its BUR2 in 2017. The NC3 was completed at the end of 2018 and will be submitted to the Secretary of UNFCCC in 2019.

Viet Nam's NCs and BURs are prepared within Viet Nam's plan to implement the UNFCCC, KP and PA. Since the national GHG inventory system of Viet Nam was issued by the Prime Minister Decision, gaps in activity data still create challenges to data collection and reporting. These gaps result from the technical capacity of data providers at line Ministries and the General Statistical Office (GSO) and by the lack of availability of the necessary data. The current national system has been used to produce the BUR2 (2017) and the NC3 (2018), but it is not sufficiently effective and sustainable to support national reporting in the future.

In terms of climate change adaptation, studies and plans have been made on specific issues (Private and National Climate Expenditures and Investments Review for Viet Nam) or are under development (i.e. national adaptation plan under development for the Ministry of Agriculture), but no specific national framework exist. MPI has published.

In terms of support tracking, over the last few years, the Government of Viet Nam has received supports for climate change through the Support Program to Response to Climate Change (SP-RCC). The SP-RCC is an initiative of the Government of Viet Nam and development partners to create a forum for policy exchange between government agencies and international development partners on climate change-related issues in Viet Nam. The SP-RCC sets out 'target groups' based on the strategic objectives of two important national policies: National Target.

[Comment]

The PIF needs to further describe GAPS in the transparency framework. For example, gaps on institutional arrangement touch upon GHG inventory only, while the "Risk" Table indicates that there is a risk on institutional arrangements: no real operationalization and limited cooperation amongst line ministries", which is not mentioned in "Gaps in the transparency framework". Please add such issues that should be addressed under the project.

#### Agency Response

UNDP, 20/01/20: The section on Gaps in the transparency framework?? has been elaborated to include gaps related to governance and institutional arrangements. (Page 17-18).

UNDP 05/05/2020: Added comment on revised NDC.

**UNDP 03/05/2021: The baseline was revised based on updated NDC (2020) and BUR3 (April 2021).**

### **3. Does the proposed alternative scenario describe the expected outcomes and components of the project/program?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

May 7 2020, SY: Cleared. Thank you for the detailed description and please see the comments for CEOER.

March 16, 2020 SY: Please address the below points.

- 1) The title of Component 1 does not include tracking of adaptation actions on the NDC. However, Output 1.3.2. might include adaptation tracking, and Output 1.4.1. seems to mainly deal with adaptation and DRR related information rather than GHG emissions. Please clarify the scope of the component and adjust accordingly.
- 2) Please clarify changes of gas coverage/sector coverage during the project cycle in the light of Article 13 and its MPGs, in line with the relevant plan of the country. Also please clarify which methodologies (tiers) in line with the 2006 IPCC guideline will be applied to which sector over the project period.
- 3) Please provide, as appropriate, the reference year vis-?-vis the reporting year for the country's GHG inventory after the project (e.g. x-2).
- 4) Output 1.2 does not have a clear plan for emissions factors relating to IPPU and F-gases, and AFOLU, as indicated in output 1.1.3. Please clarify/elaborate.
- 5) Thank you for adding a rationale of the number of beneficiaries. Please further clarify why the proposed number of beneficiaries are adequate to meet the objectives of the project both at national and regional levels, addressing gaps identified. In this regard, please provide indicative breakdown of the number (national and regional levels) and add information on the geographical reference, as appropriate (at the latest at CEO ER).

- UNDP 10/05/2021: The number of 400 direct beneficiaries covers stakeholders from the line ministries, agencies, provincial department, civil society including organizations working on gender and climate change, universities, research institutions and businesses. They will be involved in different activities including technical consultation, the trainings and capacity building activities, awareness raising activities, etc according to their role in the national transparency framework put in place. Approximately about 250 beneficiaries (including line ministries, provincial departments, GSO, businesses, CSO, QA experts from universities or other institutions) will be involved in Component 1 GHG emissions MRV and GHG inventory activities, about 50 will be involved in Component 2 on climate finance tracking system (trainings of trainers will be organized to support the extension of the work in the ministries and provinces). The remaining 100 beneficiaries will be involved through the Component 3 and access to the knowledge-sharing platform developed to exchange all documents/deliverables, share feedbacks and lessons learned. The number of beneficiaries are defined based on the defined roles of relevant stakeholders in the proposed MRV system. Their enhanced capacity added with the improved institutional arrangement and availability of the the tools and templates will result in improved capacity in fulfilling ETF requirements of Viet Nam. In addition, the project technical products including training materials, tools and templates, lessons learnt and good practices, etc. will be disseminated widely at national scale and shared at regional and global platforms that enable upscaling at national and global levels.

6) CMA decision numbers are missing. Please add.

AT, 11/08/19: Yes.

Component 1 aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacity on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions through various activities including "development of country-specific activity data and emission factors", "training on data collection and analysis for the national GHG inventory", "development of E-reporting system for large point sources", "establishment of national system on policies and measures and their projection", "development of reporting tools on NDC progress" and "preparation for Viet Nam's first BTR NIR".

Component 2 aims to develop a national framework for support received on climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, including "training on updated government guidelines on coding and tracking" and "development of tracking template/tools to monitor and report data".

Component 3 aims to enhance Monitoring and Evaluation as well as dissemination of good practices at national and international levels.

#### Agency Response

UNDP 05/05/2020:

1. Component 1: "Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions" is only dedicated to mitigation (including GHG inventory) as stated in the PIF "This component focuses on one of the priorities for Viet Nam, as raised by different actors, to track mitigation efforts applied and application of the NDC. The aim is to strengthen the national GHG inventory system in its different components as well as mitigation tracking reporting to allow sustainable and regular GHG emission reporting and to comply with the Decision 18/CMA.1 reporting requirement. To be more transparent, the following changes are made:

Outcome 1.3 is updated to: A sustainable national system to track **mitigation** NDC achievement is operational

Output 1.3.2 is updated to "Tools for reporting on NDC **mitigation** progress by line ministries to MONRE developed"

Output 1.4.1. "Gender issues are mainstreamed into MRV" is only dedicated to MRV and not to adaptation, so relevant edits were done on page 26

(Text revised starting from page 26) Indicators will be based on a review of international guidelines to pick the most applicable indicators (this subject is quite new for mitigation and not yet developed for inventories). Viet Nam will develop a set of appropriate indicators, when available, to track the gender equality progress as part of NDC implementation, monitoring and communication for Viet Nam. Example of questions that could be addressed are provided below but will be further explored during the PPG phase and through consultations with relevant stakeholders, such as the Viet Nam Women's Union, Gender Working Group under the NGO-Led Climate Change Working Group.

Does the portfolio of policies and measures address needs & priority issues from a gender perspective? Is it likely to generate co-benefits?

- How can core policies and measures be improved in order to contribute to gender equality rather than reproducing negative gender norms?

- Have potential social co-benefits of mitigation policies been identified?

- Is the meaningful participation of all the women's groups (among other stakeholder groups) ensured throughout planning, implementation and evaluation of climate policies?

-

2. Clarification are added in Output 1.1.3: MRV system for the national GHG inventory enhanced through capacity building, guidelines and a webtool

- In terms of scope, according to the Decision 18/CMA.1:
- Each Party shall report seven gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>));
- Each Party reporting HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub> and NF<sub>3</sub> shall report actual emissions of the gases, providing disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and in CO<sub>2</sub>eq.
- Each Party shall report the following sectors: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste, according to the IPCC guidelines.
- 
- Other requirements are defined in the Decision 18/CMA.1. They will be considered to set up the capacity building program as defined hereafter.

-

According to the GHG inventory QA Workshop conclusions and on the analysis of the NC3 from 2019, gaps identified are: current methods are based on 1996 IPCC guidelines for most of the sectors (including energy, cement production, AFOLU and waste), default emission factors and Tier 1 methods are applied, emissions from some sub-sectors are not estimated (ex. from table 2.7 from the TNC - N<sub>2</sub>O from chemical industry, CH<sub>4</sub> from Metallurgy, F-gases), discrepancies in data used for different purposes are observed.

-

The CBIT project will address these issues. The project will support the improvements to fill in the gaps and align the national inventory system with Decision 18/CMA.1 requirements. The new GHG inventory system will be based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines for all sectors: major impacts in terms of emissions might occur on the following sectors: industrial processes, AFOLU and waste. Methods will also be improved: the inventory accuracy improvement does not rely only on the use of country specific emission factors but mainly on the use of parameters representative from the country situation. The work will focus on the collection of data at sectoral level to find or develop country specific parameters, complete the GHG inventory for emission sources not yet estimated and determine which data source has to be used when discrepancies are observed among different data sources. These improvements are necessary to be able to track the impact of mitigation measures in the future. A multi-annual work plan will be developed when improvements cannot be handled in the framework of this project.

-

The alignment with Decision 18/CMA.1 requirements will take time in terms of Monitoring (regular and sustainable data collection organization, application of methods according to the TACCC principles), Reporting (on a regular basis, according to the TACCC principles) and Verification (to be

able to comply with the new Technical expert reviews from the ETF). These issues are further developed below.

- 3. Concerning the reference year vis-?-vis the reporting year for the country's GHG inventory after the project and while a formal decision must still be made by national authorities, there is a concrete possibility that capacities built under CBIT will allow Viet Nam to use x-2 in its BTR. The following texts (pages 21; 25) were added to explain the choice which will be made with national authorities concerning the time-series to be covered by GHG inventory:

- Output 1.1.3. MRV system for the national GHG inventory enhanced through capacity building, guidelines and a webtool

- Concerning the period covered, this will be discussed with national authorities. BUR2 and the TNC from Viet Nam present GHG emissions from 2013 and 2014 respectively. At a minimum, the national GHG inventory should cover the period starting in 2010 which is the starting year of the BAU defined in the INDC.

-

- **Outcome 1.5: Initial preparation for Viet Nam's first BTR and NIR in place**

One of the issues to be discussed with Stakeholders within this outcome is the GHG inventory coverage and the starting dates to be presented in the BTR. As time-series have to be consistent, time-series have to be revised on a regular basis to avoid any discrepancies. The starting year of the time-series will have to be validated by national authorities as several options are possible (1990, 2010, other to be discussed).

-

4. Concerning Outcome 1.2: GHG inventory coverage of large point sources is more robust Output 1.2.1. Centralized web-based/E-reporting system for large point sources designed and launched.

-

This outcome focuses only on Large Point Sources so F-gases and AFOLU are not covered here. This is clear that only Industrial sectors are covered as it is stated that e-reporting will be mandatory for larger emitters. Examples of parameters to be reported are, activity data, site-specific raw material composition or site-specific emission factors in coherence with IPCC 2006 guidelines. Plant-specific EF will be derived from these reports as it is the only way to improve data collection for industry. In Europe, all improvements have been made possible since main LPS have the obligation to report specific parameters.

-

The 2 descriptions have been rephrased directly in the text (page 22):

-

\* ?Outcome 1.2 is well adapted to improve accuracy for the IPPU sectors for Large Point Sources (including F-gases) and AFOLU sectors.?

-

Outcome 1.2 only focuses on Large Point sources: the list of sectors will be validated during the PPG phase.

\* ?Some of the activities related to CS AD and CS EF will be carried out under Outcome 1.2 for the IPPU sector (Large Point Sources). F-gases, and the AFOLU sector?

-

5. The proposed number of beneficiaries, identified by stakeholders during internal consultations organized by UNDP and the Government of Viet Nam, is based on the initial estimation of human resources needed to build an effective and sustainable MRV system in Viet Nam. Also, in light of the current limitations due to Covid 19, project proponents during the PPG phase will hold additional consultations to establish a precise breakdown of the beneficiaries as well as their location.

6. Ok, 18/CMA.1 added

**4. Is the project/program aligned with focal area and/or Impact Program strategies?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/11/19: Yes.

Agency Response

**5. Is the incremental / additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/11/19: Yes.

Agency Response

**6. Are the project?s/program?s indicative targeted contributions to global environmental benefits (measured through core indicators) reasonable and achievable? Or for adaptation benefits?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/11/19: Yes.

Agency Response

**7. Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/11/19: Yes.

Agency Response

**Project/Program Map and Coordinates**

**Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project?s/program?s intended location?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/11/19: Yes. This is a nationwide CBIT project.



Agency Response

## Stakeholders

**Does the PIF/PFD include indicative information on Stakeholders engagement to date? If not, is the justification provided appropriate? Does the PIF/PFD include information about the proposed means of future engagement?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/12/19: Yes.

Agency Response

## Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

**Is the articulation of gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, adequate?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

May 7, 2020 SY: Cleared. Thank you for the revision.

March 16, 2020 SY: Thank you for adding gender-related information in some sections in the document. However, it is still not entirely clear what are the requirements from the ETF in the context of Viet Nam (including gender-disaggregated data and data collection, participation of women in ETF) and how the project is going to address such challenges. Please clarify in this section and provide an explanation on how the gender action plan and gender-responsive measures will make sure smooth execution of gender-related components (e.g. output 1.4.1) in the project.

AT, 11/12/19: Not sufficiently.

The PIF does not describe the gender issues in the context of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. There is no explanation on the ground to enter Core Indicator 11 (Female 200, male 200). Please address these points.

Agency Response

UNDP, 20/01/20: Gender issues in the context of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement have been elaborated on in the following sections of the PIF:

- The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems descriptions). (Page 6)
- Additional section on ??Climate-responsive climate policy?? under the baseline scenario. (Page 14-15)
- Elaboration in description of *Output 1.4.1. Gender-disaggregated indicators monitored and reported in the GHG system and NDC tracking tool.* (Page 24)

UNDP, 20/01/20: Explanation on the basis for Core Indicator 11 on the number of beneficiaries and gender ratio has been elaborated on in the following sections:

- ??Beneficiaries?? under Baseline Scenario. (Page 15)
- ??Proposed Alternative scenario.?? (Page 19)

UNDP 05/05/2020: Addressed in the below and in relevant sections in the PIF.

Viet Nam is eager to enhance its understanding of the integration between climate and gender equality considerations and it hopes to build better data (gender-disaggregated data/estimation of co-benefits of gender proof climate policies/ gender indicators in following cycles of NDC enhancements) through this project and in particular through output 1.4.1.

CBIT Viet Nam will also assist to create more awareness among policy makers on the gender implications of climate action and to enhance its institutional organization dealing with climate change (e.g. Viet Nam has not formally nominated yet a gender and climate focal point to the UNFCCC). By

implementing a gender analysis and a gender action plan during the CEO Endorsement phase, those tools will support the identification of key gaps as well as of the stakeholders to be further engaged in the process on gender and climate and thus will facilitate a successful and timely implementation of output 1.4.1

Please see the sub-section on Gender and Climate Change (page 14) that provides analysis on gender considerations in Viet Nameese climate change policies, the gaps in mainstreaming gender equality and women?s empowerment in the institutional framework for the revision process of the NDC, gender mainstreaming gaps in the INDC, and opportunities for the enhancement of gender mainstreaming that have informed the project proposal as well as specific outputs related to gender mainstreaming.

As noted in the section Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment (page 32), during the PPG phase, consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders will inform the Gender Action Plan on the best practices for the collection of sex-disaggregated data and information. Furthermore, in the area of project management, gender equality will be promoted during all project?s recruitment of personnel for the PMU. All advertised positions will be equally opened to both genders and the text on term of references will be carefully checked to avoid any gender stereotypes. M&E activities will include collection of gender aggregated data in order to measure the degree of gender-responsiveness and transformation and whether project activities and/or benefits have had differentiated results by gender. During the PPG, as part of the gender analysis that will be conducted, consultative meetings with different stakeholders such as the Viet Nam Women?s Union and the Gender Working Group that has completed an initial review of the early drafts of NDC chapters and other climate change policies/programmes, will be held to ensure that women?s needs, voice, leadership and participation are taken into account in project design, implementation and evaluation (see page 32)

### **Private Sector Engagement**

#### **Is the case made for private sector engagement consistent with the proposed approach?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/12/19: Yes.

Agency Response

### **Risks**

#### **Does the project/program consider potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

May 19, 2020, SY: Please attach Agency's environment and social safeguard screening sheet.

AT, 11/12/19: Yes.

Agency Response

UNDP, 05/20/2020: SESP is attached in the Portal

### **Coordination**

#### **Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

March 16, 2020 SY: Previous comments are cleared. Please adequately coordinate with other agencies working with the government in the same field to avoid overlaps and maximize added-value.

AT, 11/12/19: Not yet.

There are similar on-going capacity building projects in Viet Nam implemented by GIZ, JICA and World Bank which are co-financiers of the project. Please describe how the CBIT project will coordinate with these other projects.

In Coordination chapter, the PIF describes roles of UNDP that may address execution of the project (for example, "UNDP's role will be among others, the project preparation oversight, the project implementation..."). Please revise the PIF to avoid any language that mentions/implies UNDP's role of executing functions for the project.

Agency Response

UNDP, 20/01/20: The chapter on Coordination has been revised to elaborate how the CBIT will be coordinated with other on-going capacity building projects in Viet Nam. (Page 32-33). References that mention/implies any executing functions have been removed. (Page 33)

UNDP 05/05/2020 ? Well noted.

### **Consistency with National Priorities**

**Has the project/program cited alignment with any of the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/12/19: Yes.

Agency Response

sans-serif

### **Knowledge Management**

**Is the proposed knowledge management (KM) approach? in line with GEF requirements to foster learning and sharing from relevant projects/programs, initiatives and evaluations; and contribute to the project's/program's overall impact and sustainability?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

AT, 11/12/19: Yes.

Agency Response

sans-serif

### **Part III ? Country Endorsements**

**Has the project/program been endorsed by the country's GEF Operational Focal Point and has the name and position been checked against the GEF data base?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

May 19, 2020 SY: While the PPG amount has been modified, Agency Fee (\$189,981)+ PPG Fee (\$4,747) = \$194,728, which exceeds the amount stipulated on the LoE (\$194,700). Please modify the Agency fees as well, on top of the total amount which has been modified.

March 16, 2020 SY: Comments cleared. We note that the amount of PPG has been changed.

AT, 11/12/19: Not yet.

There are duplicated lines on the Names of OFP in Part III/Table A. Please delete one of the lines.

The OFP letter requests financing of \$2,244,500 (Fee 194,700) from the GET, however, the PIF requests more resources than figures in LOE (Total: \$2,244,531, Fee: \$194,731). Please adjust amount of GEF resources in the PIF so that it would not exceed the amount provided in the LOE.

Agency Response

UNDP, 20/01/20: The duplicated line on the name of the OFP in Part III/ Table A has been removed. The amount of GEF resources requested in the PIF has been adjusted so that it does not exceed the amount indicated in the LOE. (Page 4)

UNDP, 05/20/2020: Adjusted. PPG Amount is revised as \$49,673. So, the sum of Agency Fee (\$189,981) and PPG Fee (\$4,719) equals to \$194,700 which the amount stipulated on the LoE.

#### **Termsheet, reflow table and agency capacity in NGI Projects**

**Does the project provide sufficient detail in Annex A (indicative termsheet) to take a decision on the following selection criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments. Does the project provide a detailed reflow table in Annex B to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments. After reading the questionnaire in Annex C, is the Partner Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

#### Agency Response

UNDP, 25/10/2019:

The FSP project which was submitted in April 2019 (ID: 10197) was dropped in line with the procedures in Annex 10 of the Guidelines on Project and Program Cycle Policy and the dropping notification was sent via E-mail to stated mail addresses on October 25, 2019.

UNDP 05/05/2020: Response to 'GEFSEC DECISION - RECOMMENDATION' Section, comment on March 16, 2020.

Comments above have been addressed. Formatting of the PIF, including fonts, font size, and indenting, has been completed.

#### **GEFSEC DECISION RECOMMENDATION**

**Is the PIF/PFD recommended for technical clearance? Is the PPG (if requested) being recommended for clearance?**

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

May 19, 2020, SY: Thank you for revisions. Previous comments cleared while there are two remaining errors in the document (as seen in "Co-financing" Box and "Country Endorsement" Box). Also, please attach the Agency's environment and social safeguard screening sheet ("Risks" Box).

March 16, 2020 SY: Not at this stage. Please address the above comments. Please adjust formatting in the PIF document including fonts and font size, and indent when re-submitting it.

11/12/19: (As for 10355) Not at this time. Please address all comments stated above.

11/05/19: Confirmed the FSP project 10197 has been dropped.

In order to submit this project (a CBIT project as a MSP), the Agency has to drop the FSP project which was submitted in April 2019 (ID: 10197) by following the procedures in Annex 10 of the Guidelines on Project and Program Cycle Policy (i.e., Project Amendment, Drop, Suspension and Cancellation) (GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01). Currently, the dropping notification must be done via E-mail as the function has not yet enabled in the Portal. In this regard, please submit the drop notification to the GEF coordination account ([gcoordination@thegef.org](mailto:gcoordination@thegef.org)), copying the Program Manager (Akio Takemoto: [atakemoto@thegef.org](mailto:atakemoto@thegef.org)) and the operations (Henry Salazar: [hsalazar@thegef.org](mailto:hsalazar@thegef.org), Quynh Xuan Thi Phan: [qphan1@worldbank.org](mailto:qphan1@worldbank.org), Akila Nazneen: [anazneen@thegef.org](mailto:anazneen@thegef.org), Ramon Prudencio C. De Mesa: [rmesa@thegef.org](mailto:rmesa@thegef.org)).

\* GEF, 2018. Progress Report on the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, Council Document GEF/C.55/Inf.12.

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

**Additional recommendations to be considered by Agency at the time of CEO endorsement/ approval.**

No.	Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion	Responses
1	CBIT projects are usually implemented in conjunction with the government's own activities and in-kind budget. Please review co-financing portfolio in the preparation phase (which is still not a requirement). Co-financing from international institutions needs to be reviewed as well.	During the preparation phase, co-financing commitments by the Government through the DCC, MONRE, and co-financing by the international partners including JICA and UNDP were confirmed and secured. Co-financing commitment letters are enclosed in the Annex 12 of the accompanying Project Document.
2	Please further elaborate improvements of methodologies for each sector and clearly define large point sources on the output 1.2 taking into account other ongoing projects.	The presentation of Outcome 1.2 was slightly updated. As this Outcome focuses on GHG inventory at facility level, methodologies developed will be in line with IPCC 2006 Guidelines for Energy and IPPU sectors to improve the level of Tier methodologies applied as required by MPGs.
3	As the project will cover the entire BTR preparation, it is expected that the enhanced transparency framework including improved MRV systems will allow the country to submit BTR in line with the MPGs of Article 13. Please elaborate BTR preparation in the CEO ER.	The description of Output 1.5.1. ?Work-programme, outlines and stakeholder engagement plan developed for preparation National Inventory Report (NIR) and the initial national Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) of Viet Nam? was revised to describe the link between the CBIT project and other projects such as such as GEF supported Enabling Activity projects for the BTR preparation. The CBIT project will support the BTR preparation through all outputs which will be synthesised through the work-programme.

No.	Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion	Responses
4	<p>Coordination with other agencies is essential. Please further focus on areas where the project can maximize added-value, avoiding duplication. Please elaborate each component in the alternative scenario based on detailed assessment of relevant projects and coordination with other agencies.</p>	<p>Consultation with various stakeholders and partners were carried out during the project preparation to discuss the potential overlaps or complementary activities among projects. Lists of identified complementary projects are provided in the Table 1 and Table 2 of the Section III-Results and Partnerships on page No. 22 in the project document. In the tables, relevant activities and results of each project are provided to avoid overlapping and their respective contribution to the CBIT's project components and activities are also elaborated.</p> <p>During the Stakeholder consultation meeting held on 7 May 2021, all partners reiterated their interest and willingness to coordinate and work closely with the CBIT project to maximize added-value and avoid duplication of the work.</p>
5	<p>Gender action plan should describe detailed plans including how the plan will incorporate and execute gender actions in each component with indicators and targets.</p>	<p>The gender action plan was developed with specific objectives, actions and corresponding indicators per each of the project components. The details are provided in the Annex 8- Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan of the accompanying Project Document.</p>

No.	Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion	Responses
6	<p>Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up: In terms of innovation, please elaborate that newly developed MRV systems fully utilize technologies/approaches to increase cost-effectiveness and accuracy in data collection, calculation, and verification, and linkage with sector-specific data, which are robust, sustainable, replicable, and user-friendly. Sustainability and relevant risks need to be elaborated, focusing on continuous enhancement of MRV system after the project cycle. Please elaborate regional and local level capacity-building in scaling up.</p>	<p>The comment has been addressed in Item No. 7- Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up of Section III- Results and Partnership, on page No. 27 of the project document.</p> <p>On innovation, the suggested statement of newly developed MRV system is integrated in the Innovativeness.</p> <p>On Sustainability: risks and sustainability of the activities after the project ends have been further elaborated: ? A tool for sustainably reporting the GHG emissions (national inventories) will be implemented and adjusted to the needs of Viet Nam. QA/QC, MRV methods as well as database and training will be organized so as to ensure the capacities are sustained well after the project is over. It will complement and integrate a number of sectoral initiatives while helping to implement the new institutional framework under definition through the 2020 Law on Environmental Protection. All activities carried out will assure the continuous and autonomous enhancement of the MRV system once the project is finalized.?</p> <p>On Scaling up, activities and methods developed under the CBIT project will be scaled up to all sectors and aspects of the NDC for mitigation and resources received/spent and to extend the work carried out in Viet Nam, at a regional level to extend the network of experts and the exchange of good practices. This will be done by the training of trainers for GHG inventory, MRV and climate finance tracking who will then be able to enhance capacities at regional and local level.</p>
7	<p>Stakeholder engagement should be clearly articulated in terms of identified governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, means and timing of engagement</p>	<p>These parts were updated to take into account the comments. Different groups of stakeholders have been identified with specific roles to be engaged in the project implementation. The detailed stakeholder engagement plan is included under Annex 7 of the accompanying project document.</p>
8	<p>M&amp;E plan should be elaborated with a timeline, roles and responsibilities, and a budget, indicators and targets. Current indicative budget for the component 3 seems higher than other CBIT projects if this is only for M&amp;E activities. Please re-examine the M&amp;E budget.</p>	<p>Component 3 was revised and completed with a budget, indicators, targets, roles and timing. The budget is larger than that of M&amp;E activities since this includes the development of a knowledge sharing web platform and participation into regional and international meetings/WS to present project results and exchange lessons learned.</p>

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).  
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status  
in the table below:**

PPG grant approved at PIF: US\$49,673			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (US\$)		
	Budgeted amount	Amount committed	Amount spent as of (10 May 2021)
Formulation of the ProDoc, CEO ER and related documents	27,000	40,000	0
Technical Studies to provide inputs to the ProDoc	12,480	7,166	0
Travel for consultation with stakeholders	3,000	0	0
Translation of Project Documents	1,000	2,000	0
Validation Workshop	6,193	507	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,673</b>	<b>49,673</b>	<b>0</b>

**ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

**Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.**

The project focuses on national system and will be mainly based in Hanoi where all line ministries and central agencies are located. Below is the map of Viet Nam.





**ANNEX E: Project Budget Table**

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)	Total (US Deq.)	Responsible Entity
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		Component 1					Component 2	Component 3	Sub - Total	M & E	P M C		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2	Sub-component 1.3	Sub-component 1.4	Sub-component 1.5	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 3.1					
Equipment	Publication and printing costs (newsletters or brochures, or fact sheets, or video clip, etc.)	35,000	-				-	-	35,000			35,000	MON RE
Equipment	Lump sum for an IT firm to provide software or hardware as needed and develop the webtool (includes user guide and training)	80,000	-				-	-	80,000			80,000	MON RE
Equipment	Publication and printing costs (newsletters or brochures, or fact sheets, or video clip, etc.)	-	-				10,000	-	10,000			10,000	MON RE
Equipment	Publication and printing costs (newsletters or brochures, or fact sheets, or video clip, etc.)	-	-				-	8,906	8,906			8,906	MON RE

<b>Equipment</b>	Office equipment such as computer, laptops, printer, accounting software, etc	-		-			-	-	-	8,500	8,500	MON RE
<b>Contractual Services ? Individual</b>	10% of cost of Project manager (Full-time for 4 years at \$2,120/month) to review key report briefs and training materials for publication, 90% of cost of Part-time Senior National Technical Advisor (10 days per month for 4 years at \$247/day) to provide advise, guidance, quality assurance and clearance of all of the project's technical products and deliverables of the Component 1 of the project	116,880		-		-	-		116,880		116,880	MON RE

<b>Contractual Services ? Individual</b>	5% of cost of Project manager (Full-time for 4 years at \$2,120/month) to review key report briefs and training materials for publication, 10% of cost of Part-time Senior National Technical Advisor (10 days per month for 4 years at \$247/day) to provide advise, guidance, quality assurance and clearance of all of the project's technical products and deliverables of the Component 2 of the project	-	-			16,944	-	16,944			16,944	MON RE
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<b>Contractual Services ? Individual</b>	15% of Project manager (Full-time for 4 years at \$2,120/month) to undertake project inception phase and inception report, project terminal evaluation and project closing and review knowledge products and share project results	-		-		-	15,264	15,264			15,264	MONRE
<b>Contractual Services ? Individual</b>	70% of Project manager (Full-time for 4 years at \$2,120/month), 100% of Project Accountant and Admin Assistant (Full-time for 4 years at \$1,240/month)	-		-		-	-	-		130,752	130,752	MONRE

<b>Contractual Services ? Company</b>	Costs associated with contracting professional services company for the development of web platform for practical implementation of the transparency framework, NDC progress reporting and tools for reporting system of large emitters, and knowledge management	-	135,000	-			-	-	135,000		135,000	MONRE
<b>Contractual Services ? Company</b>	Lump sum for IT firm to integrate the NDC mitigation progress reporting into the national web platform	-		45,000			-	-	45,000		45,000	MONRE

<b>International Consultants</b>	International MRV consultant (45 days at \$800/day- Approximately) to support the institutional strengthening , operationalization of the policies and institutional arrangements , upgrade the templates for data collection and participate to the workshops	36,000		-		-	-	36,000			36,000	MONRE
<b>International Consultants</b>	International MRV consultant (75 days at \$800/day- Approximately) to lead the training need analysis (TNA), design, develop training material, conduct the training for government and provincial officials and for 5 sectors and consolidate the training reports	60,000		-		-	-	60,000			60,000	MONRE

<p><b>International Consultants</b></p>	<p>International MRV consultant (110 days at \$800/day ? Approximately) to provide technical inputs to the design of the web platform covering MRV, sectoral GHG inventory and knowledge sharing, assessment of data flows, design methodological and organizational guides to an inventory cycle, QA procedures and conduct training for the use of the tools</p>	<p>88,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>88,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>88,000</p>	<p>MON RE</p>
<p><b>International Consultants</b></p>	<p>International MRV consultant (35 days at \$800 /day ? Approximately) to guide and develop the multi-annual roadmap for national GHG inventory</p>	<p>28,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>28,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>28,000</p>	<p>MON RE</p>



<b>International Consultants</b>	International MRV consultant (45 days at \$800/day- Approximately to develop guidelines for sectoral methodologies and QA/QC for the proposed MRV framework and provide training to national experts on reviewing and quality assurance of GHG inventory	36,000		-		-	-	36,000			36,000	MONRE
<b>International Consultants</b>	International GHG inventory consultant (95 days at \$800 /day? Approximately) to develop sectoral guidelines, build capacities of sectors on the reporting methodologies, integrate this with the national platform and suggest the roadmap for transition from paper reporting to e-reporting	-	76,000	-		-	-	76,000			76,000	MONRE

<b>International Consultants</b>	International climate change mitigation consultant (45 days at \$800 /day? Approximately) to lead the gap analysis of the situation and build capacities of the stakeholders	-		36,000			-	-	36,000		36,000	MONRE
<b>International Consultants</b>	International climate change mitigation consultant (35 days at \$800/day- Approximately) to develop templates for NDC mitigation tracking	-		28,000			-	-	28,000		28,000	MONRE
<b>International Consultants</b>	International gender consultant (25 days at \$800/day? Approximately) to design gender-specific indicators in the national MRV system	-	-	20,000			-	-	20,000		20,000	MONRE

<b>International Consultants</b>	International MRV consultant (25 days at \$800 /day ? Approximately) to guide the preparation of the work-programme for the preparation of the initial BTR	-		-		20,000	-	-	20,000		20,000	MONRE
<b>International Consultants</b>	International climate finance consultant (25 days at \$800 /day? Approximately) to support the development of the policies and institutional arrangements and define roles and coordination	-		-		20,000	-	-	20,000		20,000	MONRE
<b>International Consultants</b>	International climate finance consultant (40 days at \$800 /day? Approximately) to develop guidance and templates for climate finance tracking and guide the pilot tracking for one selected sector (i.e. agriculture)	-		-		32,000	-	-	32,000		32,000	MONRE

<b>International Consultants</b>	International climate finance consultant (25 days at \$800 /day? Approximately) to develop training materials and provide training session on tracking climate finance flows and climate finance reporting	-		-			20,000	-	20,000		20,000	MONRE
<b>International Consultants</b>	International Gender Expert (15 days at \$800/day- Approximately) to introduce and support to apply international best practices of gender integration/mainstreaming into climate finance tracking	-		-			12,000	-	12,000		12,000	MONRE
<b>International Consultants</b>	International climate change consultant (15 days at \$800/day? Approximately) to support knowledge sharing (lesson learnt and policy brief)	-		-		-	12,000	12,000			12,000	MONRE

<p><b>International Consultants</b></p>	<p>International consultant for independent terminal evaluation (lump-sum including 30 days at \$700/day and estimated travel cost of one mission for 6-days in Hanoi? Approximately)</p>	-		-		-	-	-	23,310		23,310	UNDP
<p><b>Local Consultants</b></p>	<p>National MRV expert (70 days at \$192 /day- Approximately) for identification and assessment of gaps, mapping of data providers, provide inputs to upgrade the templates for data collection to support the operationalization of the policies and institutional arrangement National gender expert (10 days at \$192/day- Approximately) to support the recommendations on gender sensitive data in GHGs</p>	15,360		-		-	-	-	15,360		15,360	MONRE

<p><b>Local Consultants</b></p>	<p>National MRV expert (35 days at \$192 /day- Approximately) to contribute to the training need assessment, provide inputs to the development of training materials and delivery the training for government and provincial officials 05 National sectoral MRV experts (energy/IPP U; AFOLU; Waste, Construction and Transportation), (65 days each at \$192/day- Approximately) to undertake the Training need analysis (TNA), design, develop training materials and conduct the training for 5 sub-sectors and prepare training reports National gender expert (35 days at \$192/day ? Approximately) to design training materials on gender concepts, gender analysis and gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>75,840</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>75,840</p>	<p>75,840</p>	<p>MONRE</p>
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<p><b>Local Consultants</b></p>	<p>National MRV expert (125 days at \$192 /day ? Approximately) for provision of technical inputs to the development of the MRV web platform and support stakeholders in using the national MRV web platform  National statistics expert (175 days at \$192/day) to review and analysis of data availability, support development of data collection methodology for MRV, GHG inventory, NDC tracking at national level and sectoral levels, conduct training for data collectors  National Communication expert (240 days at \$192 /day? Approximately) for establishing links with other development programs, drafting and implementation of communication plan with beneficiaries respective to</p>	<p>103,680</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>103,680</p>	<p>103,680</p>	<p>MONRE</p>
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<p><b>Local Consultants</b></p>	<p>National MRV expert (85 days at \$192/day- Approximately) to conduct researches and make recommendations regarding data flow and data gaps in the MRV framework and develop multi-year annual roadmap for continuous improvement of inventory process</p>	<p>16,320</p>		<p>-</p>		<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>16,320</p>			<p>16,320</p>	<p>MONRE</p>
<p><b>Local Consultants</b></p>	<p>National MRV expert (70 days at \$192/day- Approximately to provide inputs to the development of guidelines for sectoral methodologies and QA/QC of the proposed MRV framework and provide training to national experts on reviewing and quality assurance of GHG inventory</p>	<p>13,440</p>		<p>-</p>		<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>13,440</p>			<p>13,440</p>	<p>MONRE</p>



<b>Local Consumers</b>	National MRV expert (30 days at \$192 /day? Approximately) to provide inputs on the web-based reporting platform for big-emitters and recommendation for transition from paper reporting system to e-reporting system 05 National sectoral MRV expert (each expert-45 days at \$192 /day? Approximately) to support the development of the guideline the operationalization and the transition from paper-based to an e-reporting system	-	48,960	-	-	-	48,960	48,960	MON RE
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<p><b>Local Consumers</b></p>	<p>National climate change mitigation expert (30 days at \$192/day? Approximately) to support the gap analysis, support to develop guidelines and template for tracking tool and capacity building workshop</p> <p>05 National sectoral MRV expert (each expert-20 days at \$192/day? Approximately) to conduct gap analysis of respective sector, build capacity of stakeholders in the respective sector</p>	-		24,960			-	-	24,960		24,960	MONRE
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<b>Local Consultants</b>	<p>05 National sectoral MRV expert (each expert-15 days at \$192 /day? Approximately) to support the development of the tools and operationalization and the transition from paper-based to an e-reporting system</p> <p>National gender expert (20 days at \$192 /day? Approximately) to integrate gender-mainstreaming aspects (gender sensitive monitoring tools for tracking and reporting NDC mitigation progress)</p>	-	18,240	-	-	18,240	18,240	MONRE
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<p><b>Local Consultants</b></p>	<p>National gender expert (50 days at \$192/day? Approximately) to define a procedure to check if gender equality and women empowerment key principles are mainstreamed in the national GHG inventory system and NDC tracking (designed in 1.1.1 &amp; 1.3.1)</p>	-	-	9,600	-	-	9,600			9,600	MONRE
<p><b>Local Consultants</b></p>	<p>National MRV expert (45 days at \$192 /day ? Approximately) to support the preparation of the work-programme for the preparation of the initial BTR</p>	-	-	8,640	-	-	8,640			8,640	MONRE

<b>Local Consumers</b>	National climate finance experts (100 days at \$192/day? Approximately) for identification and assessment of gaps, mapping of data providers and undertake data analysis	-	-			19,200	-	19,200		19,200	MONRE
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<p><b>Local Consultants</b></p>	<p>National Climate Finance expert (60 days at \$192 /day? Approximately) to provide inputs to the development of guidance and templates for climate finance tracking and support stakeholders consultation/engagement in climate finance tracking National Sector Climate finance expert (125 days at \$192 /day? Approximately) to undertake data collection and analysis of a selected sector for piloting climate finance tracking</p>	-	-			35,520	-	35,520			35,520	MONRE
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<b>Local Consumers</b>	<p>National climate finance experts (35 days at \$192 /day? Approximately) to prepare training materials and provide training sessions on climate finance tracking National communication expert (30 days at \$192 /day? Approximately) for establishing links with other development programs, drafting and implementation of communication plan with beneficiaries respective to Component 2</p>	-	-	12,480	-	12,480	12,480	MON RE
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Local Consultants	National gender expert (20 days at \$192 /day ? Approximately) to mainstream gender responsiveness in climate finance tracking and identify gender-differentiated impacts of climate investments and expenditures to be monitored in the MRV system	-		-			3,840	-	3,840		3,840	MONRE
Local Consultants	National Communication expert (30 days at \$192/day? Approximately) for establishing links with other development programs, implementation of communication plans for knowledge sharing with beneficiaries and other programme	-		-		-	5,760		5,760		5,760	MONRE
Local Consultants	National consultant for terminal evaluation (30 days at \$192/day)	-		-		-	-	-	5,760		5,760	UNDP



<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	16,500		-			-	-	16,500		16,500	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	39,250		-			-	-	39,250		39,250	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	31,511		-			-	-	31,511		31,511	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Consultation workshop and final workshops to validate the multi-annual roadmap	6,800		-			-	-	6,800		6,800	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	35,300		-			-	-	35,300		35,300	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	-	27,920	-			-	-	27,920		27,920	MONRE

<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	-		27,400				-	-	27,400		27,400	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	-		8,740				-	-	8,740		8,740	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	-		-		11,335		-	-	11,335		11,335	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	-		-				13,260	-	13,260		13,260	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	-		-				9,400	-	9,400		9,400	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Costs for consultation workshops and result dissemination workshop and/or training workshops	-		-				28,431	-	28,431		28,431	MONRE

<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Results sharing Workshop/final workshop	-		-				8,000	8,000			8,000	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Project inception workshop	-		-				-	-	5,000		5,000	MONRE
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Various workshops, including project review or workshops to present methodologies and processes within the CBIT	-		-				-	-		4,300	4,300	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	8,050		-				-	-			8,050	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	10,600		-				-	-			10,600	MONRE

<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	22,000		-			-	-	22,000		22,000	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for in-country travel of experts	3,819		-			-	-	3,819		3,819	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	21,650		-			-	-	21,650		21,650	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	-	12,120	-			-	-	12,120		12,120	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	-		6,850			-	-	6,850		6,850	MONRE

<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	-		4,810			-	-	4,810			4,810	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	In country travel of experts	-		-	400		-	-	400			400	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	-		-		7,125	-	-	7,125			7,125	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	-		-			3,625	-	3,625			3,625	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	-		-			2,425	-	2,425			2,425	MONRE

<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	-		-			9,625	-	9,625			9,625	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Costs for travel to in-country meetings, training workshops, travel and DSA of local experts and international experts	-		-			1,250	-	1,250			1,250	MONRE
<b>Travel</b>	Travel cost for participation to 6 regional or global meetings	-		-			-	6,900	6,900			6,900	MONRE
<b>Office Supplies</b>	Office supplies such as cartridges, printing papers, etc	-		-			-	-	-		10,000	10,000	MONRE
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Contingency/unexpected expenses.	-		-			-	-	-		19,248	19,248	MONRE
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Financial audits as per UNDP and GEF requirements	-		-			-	-	-		9,000	9,000	MONRE
<b>Grand Total</b>		900,000	300,000	200,000	30,000	47,100	250,000	56,830	1,783,930	34,070	18,180	1,999,800	

**ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet**

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

**ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows**

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

**ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows**

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).