# 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

☐NGI

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

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**
Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**
Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Duration**
48 In Months

**Agency Fee($)**
189,981

**Submission Date**
10/7/2019

**A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements**

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| CCM-3-8 | GET | 1,999,800 | 3,175,000 |
| | **Total Project Cost ($)** | **1,999,800** | **3,175,000** |

**B. Indicative Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

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

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 1.1.1 Current policies and institutional arrangements regarding the national GHG inventory system optimized<br>1.1.2 Relevant stakeholders trained on data collection and analysis for the national GHG inventory<br>1.1.3 MRV system for the national GHG inventory enhanced through capacity building, guidelines, and a webtool<br>1.1.4. Multi-annual development plan created for the national GHG inventory<br>1.1.5. Domestic QA capacity strengthened for GHG inventories | GET | 900,000 | 2,600,000 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Strengthening policies and technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions | Technical Assistance | 1.2 GHG inventory coverage of large point sources is more robust | 1.2.1 Centralized Web-based/E-reporting system for large point sources designed and launched | GET | 300,000 | |
| 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 NDC achievement is operational | 1.3.1. National system on policies and measures and projections established<br>1.3.2. Tools for reporting on NDC progress by line ministries to MONRE developed | GET | 200,000 | 500,000 |
| 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 system and NDC tracking tool | GET | 30,000 | |
| 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 for preparation of Initial national Biennial Transparency Report and National Inventory Report completed | GET | 47,100 | |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 2.1.1. Institutional arrangements and capacity for coding and tracking climate finance flows strengthened and updated<br>2.1.2 Data providers trained on updated government guidelines on coding and tracking<br>2.1.3. Tracking templates/tools to transparently monitor and report data developed and refined as needed<br>2.1.4 Gender-differentiated impacts of climate investments and expenditure are identified and monitored in the MRV system | GET | 250,000 | 50,000 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 3.1.1. M&E system incorporating gender mainstreaming and safeguards developed and implemented for adaptive project management.<br>3.1.2. Project knowledge archived and shared with stakeholders on an ongoing basis<br>3.1.3. Project results communicated to the global stocktaking and in other international venues as appropriate | GET | 90,900 | 25,000 |
| | | | **Sub Total ($)** | | **1,818,000** | **3,175,000** |
| **Project Management Cost (PMC)** | | | | | | |
| | | | | GET | 181,800 | |
| | | | **Sub Total($)** | | **181,800** | **0** |
| | | | **Total Project Cost($)** | | **1,999,800** | **3,175,000** |

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

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized | Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Agency | UNDP | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 75,000 |
| Donor Agency | World Bank | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 100,000 |
| Donor Agency | GIZ | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 2,000,000 |
| Donor Agency | JICA | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 1,000,000 |
| | | | **Total Project Cost($)** | **3,175,000** |

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

n/a

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

| Agency | Trust Fund | Country | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Amount($) | Fee($) | Total($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Viet Nam | Climate Change | CBIT Set-Aside | 1,999,800 | 189,981 | 2,189,781 |
| | | | | **Total GEF Resources($)** | **1,999,800** | **189,981** | **2,189,781** |

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

PPG Required

☐

**PPG Amount ($)**

49,673

**PPG Agency Fee ($)**

4,719

| Agency | Trust Fund | Country | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Amount($) | Fee($) | Total($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNDP | GET | Viet Nam | Climate Change | CBIT Set-Aside | 49,673 | 4,719 | **54,392** |
| | | | | **Total Project Costs($)** | **49,673** | **4,719** | **54,392** |

## Core Indicators

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

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Female** | 200 | | | |
| **Male** | 200 | | | |
| **Total** | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

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

*National circumstances*

Viet Nam has a total land area of 329,569 square kilometres and an estimated population of over 92 million. Viet Nam has the highest population density in Southeast Asia after Singapore, with a national average of 232 people/km2 and up to 1,000 people/km2 in the Northern Delta. Viet Nam is one of the countries most severely affected by climate change. According to the Global Climate Risk Index 2019 released by GermanWatch, Viet Nam ranked the 6th country most affected by impacts of weather-related loss events in 2017, and 9th most affected between the period of 1998-2017 (annual averages). Since the country lies in the tropical cyclone belt, it is vulnerable to natural disasters, including typhoons, floods, droughts, saltwater intrusion and landslides. Over the past 50 years, the average temperature in Viet Nam has increased by approximately 0.5°C and the sea level has risen by about 20cm. Extreme climate events have increased both in frequency and intensity. Climate change has made hazards, especially storms, floods and droughts, more intense, which cause loss of life and damage the economy.

Viet Nam is a lower-middle income economy with one of the fastest growing economies in South-East Asia. The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2017 reached 6.81%, an increase from 6.21% in 2016, and slightly higher than 6.68% in 2015. On average, for the 5 years 2011-2015, GDP increased on average by 5.91% per year. Within that period, overall growth the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector achieved 3.12% per year, the industry and construction sector reached 7.22% per year and the service sector reached 6.68% per year. The economic structure shifted to reflect the trends of a decreasing proportional contribution from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and the increasing proportion from the industry, construction and service sectors.

As its current rate of growth, Viet Nam will become a major greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter. Although Viet Nam has historically been a minor contributor to global GHG emissions, projections show that net emissions will increase from 246.8 million tCO2e in 2010 to 787.4 million tCO2e in 2030 according to the NDC's Business-As-Usual scenario. According to climate watch organizations, Viet Nam ranks 27th in greenhouse gas emissions, contributing around 0.72% to the global emissions. Viet Nam's emission growth is one of the highest in the world, so it is essential to implement measures to achieve the GHG emissions mitigation targets set in the NDC.

*Viet Nam climate change and sustainable development action*

Viet Nam is willing to respond actively to climate change, which is demonstrated by the range of national policies and concrete mitigation and adaptation measures that have been undertaken throughout the past decade, funded primarily by domestic financial resources. Additionally, Viet Nam supports achieving a legal agreement with the participation of all Parties to the UNFCCC in order to keep the global average atmospheric temperature increase, since pre-industrial times, at below 2°C or even below 1.5 °C.

In order to implement the sustainable development goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2015 and to continue to promote the socio-economic development of the country, the Prime Minister of Viet Nam's Government issued in May 2017 a National Action Plan for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The overall objective of this Action Plan is to: "Maintain sustainable economic growth coupled with the promotion of social and equitable advancement and ecological environment protection, management and effective use of natural resources, and proactive response to climate change; ensure every individual fully develops their potential, participates in and equally benefits from development achievements; and thus build a peaceful, prosperous, inclusive, democratic, equitable, civilized and sustainable Viet Nam society."

Viet Nam signed the UNFCCC in 1992 and ratified it in 1994; signed the Kyoto Protocol (KP) in 1998 and ratified it in 2002; set up a National Steering Committee to implement the UNFCCC and KP; 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) in 2014 and the BUR2 in 2017 reflecting the latest climate change response efforts and GHG inventories. Viet Nam is currently in the process of the revision of its NDC, involving all stakeholders.

In its INDC, Viet Nam's identified the GHG reduction pathway in the 2021-2030 period. With domestic resources, Viet Nam will reduce its GHG emissions by 8% by 2030 compared to the Business as Usual scenario (BAU). The above-mentioned contribution could be increased up to 25% with international support. The adaptation component describes the climate change adaptation actions that are being implemented as well as adaptation gaps in terms of institutional and policy arrangements, financing, human resource capacity and technology and prioritized adaptation measures for the 2021-2030 period.

Through this INDC, Viet Nam reaffirms its willingness to respond to climate change and contribute to the objective of the UNFCCC. Viet Nam believes its contribution is fair and ambitious, feasible and achievable. It is committed to continuing to address climate change based on domestic resources and international support.

*International context of enhanced transparency framework (Article 13, Paris Agreement)*

The new transparency framework provided for by the Paris Agreement (PA) adopted at the 21thConference of Parties (COP21), which builds on the experience gained, is essential for the effective implementation of the agreement. The transparency framework concerns five pillars: the Governance, the mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions including GHG emission inventory, the adaptation of countries to climate change impacts, the support provided and/or received as well as the co-benefits.

As part of the PA, all countries agreed to develop an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support (Article 13 of PA), with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are the main instrument that Parties will use to communicate their climate commitments to the international community. Accordingly, Parties will also report on progress made towards achieving them, likely within their

biennial submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on results achieved in addressing climate change. National GHG inventories are one of the instruments that Parties will use to communicate information for the global stocktake that shall be conducted in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.

The first global stocktake is planned for 2023 and is part of the "ambition mechanism of the PA." Although, modalities have not been yet defined, it is clear that all Parties will have to address the following needs:

The ETF of the PA brings all countries into a common process for providing enhanced data and tracking progress against their commitments on mitigation, adaptation, and support. The common obligations under the ETF are regular and entail comprehensive reporting (regular GHG inventories, progress towards achieving NDC's for mitigation, updates on the adaptation efforts, and information on support provided and received) and harmonized verification process through technical expert review.

Also, countries must implement a reliable monitoring and reporting system of their GHG emissions and removals. On a regular basis, every two years, Countries will publish a National Inventory Report (NIR), including information on progress towards achieving NDCs for mitigation. These obligations involve the implementation of:

§ institutional arrangements for the knowledge management system recognized and accepted by all governmental bodies, enshrined in legislative documents and national budgets to ensure its sustainability, which takes into account the national specificities;

§ knowledge management system (a monitoring and reporting system), sustainable, reliable and dynamic to comply with the needs of the national GHG Inventory and NDC reporting requirements; and

§ relevant information exchanges within the knowledge management system among institutions at national and subnational levels.

*Root causes and barriers to align the current national system with the enhanced transparency framework (EFT)*

Current gaps and barriers have been assessed in different documents such as BURs of Viet Nam, the International Consultation Analysis (ICA) report from November 2018 as well as other Consultations from international partners. A Quality Assurance (QA) Workshop supported by UNFCCC and UNDP/GSP was also held in September 2018 on the national GHG inventory system.

Different types of barriers have been identified to improve the national Transparency Framework under Article 13 of the PA.

**Governance and institutional arrangements: roles, procedures and data to be exchange amongst stakeholders are not always clearly defined;**

**Lack of technical expertise at different levels, including line ministries;**

**Lack of organization and system on the different aspects covered under the ETF;**

**Lack of M&E system for national resources spent;**

**Lack of technical documents in line ministries and access to good quality data and information.**

These barriers are further discussed in the description of the baseline scenario below and will be addressed by this CBIT project through 3 components focusing on the national GHG inventory and mitigation MRV system, national system for coding and tracking domestic and international resources, and project learning and dissemination of good practices at the national and international levels.

## 2. Baseline scenario

The baseline scenario describes the national Policy, legal and institutional framework on climate change, as well as the gaps identified on which the alternative proposed scenario was built.

*Policy and legal framework on Climate Change:*

In recent years, Viet Nam has issued a number of policies, programs and plans relating to climate change. Viet Nam's INDC officially became NDC after Viet Nam ratified the PA on November 3rd, 2016. This NDC is currently in a revision process involving all main stakeholders and should be submitted in 2020.

According to the Decision No. 2053/QD-TTg dated October 28, 2016, the Prime Minister has approved the Plan for Implementation of Paris Agreement (PIPA) showing its intent to implement the Agreement together with the global effort to respond to climate change. The Plan includes 68 priorities covering major topics related to climate change, including mitigation, adaptation, resource, transparency, institutional and policy framework for 2016 – 2020 and 2021 – 2030.

In recent years, Viet Nam has issued several policies, programs and plans relating to climate change:

- Law on Environmental Protection No. 55/2014/QH13 (National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Session XIII adopted on June 23rd, 2014). The particular content responding to climate change is in Chapter IV of the Law.

- 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 "increase the share of Renewable Energy in total national electricity production from about 35% in 2015 to around 38% by 2020, around 32% in 2030 and about 43% by 2050" and "reduce greenhouse gas emissions in energy activities compared to normal development: about 5% by 2020; 25% by 2030 and 45% by 2050".

- Resolution No. 63/NQ-CP dated July 22nd, 2016 of the Government issued the Government's Action Program to implement the National Assembly's Resolution on the 5-year socio-economic development plan for the period of 2016-2020 and the Resolution No. 64/NQ-CP dated July 22nd, 2016 issued the Government's Action Program to implement the Resolution of the XII National Party Congress. These programs identify many important tasks, including those related to climate change response, especially sea level rise in key areas of the country as well as modernization of the forecasting, disaster warning, and climate change monitoring systems.

- 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/QD-TTg dated May 10th, 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.

*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-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 centres 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.

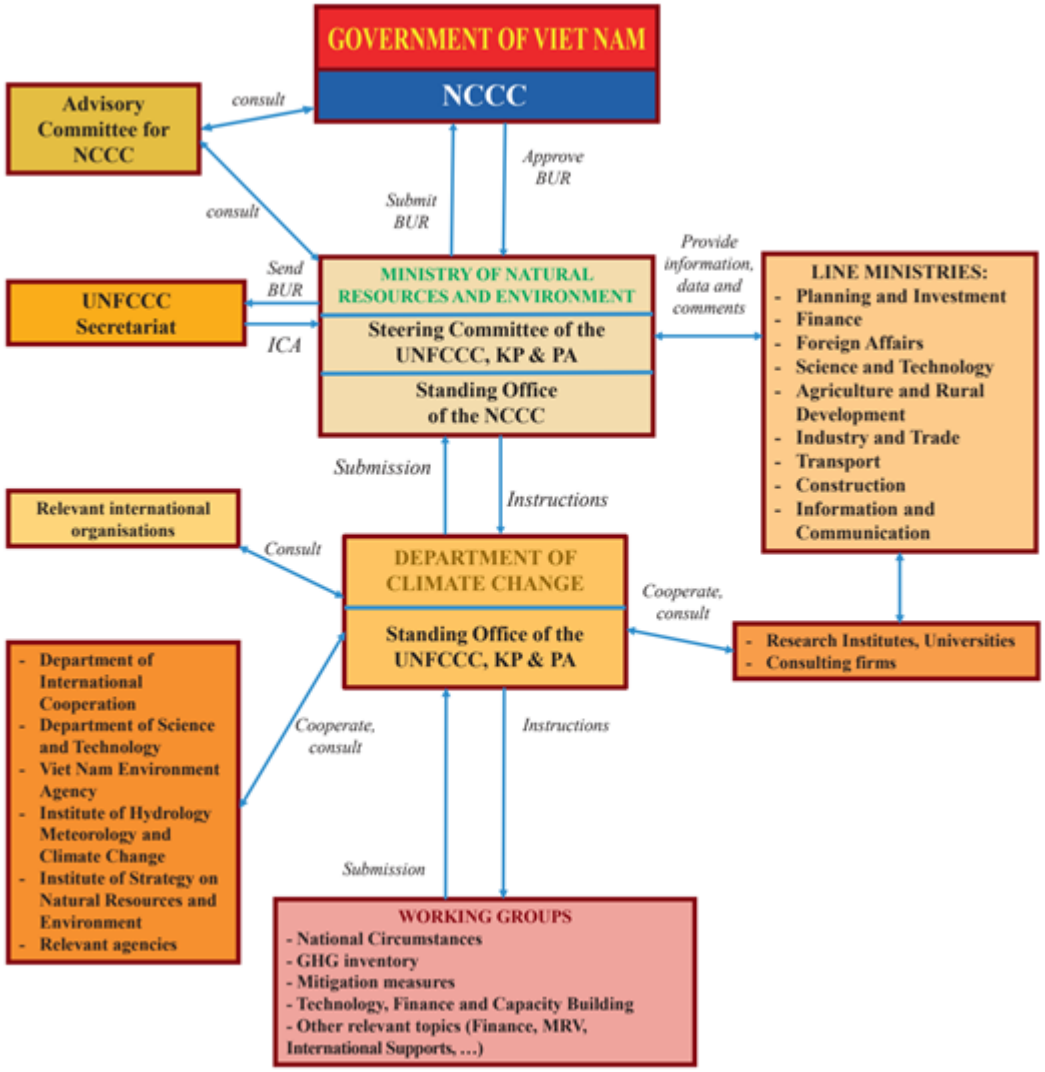
GOVERNMENT OF VIET NAM
NCCC
Advisory Committee for NCCC
consult
consult
Submit BUR
Approve BUR
Send BUR
ICA
UNFCCC Secretariat
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
Steering Committee of the UNFCCC, KP & PA
Standing Office of the NCCC
Provide information, data and comments
LINE MINISTRIES:
- Planning and Investment
- Finance
- Foreign Affairs
- Science and Technology
- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Industry and Trade
- Transport
- Construction
- Information and Communication
Submission
Instructions
Relevant international organisations
Consult
DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE
Standing Office of the UNFCCC, KP & PA
Cooperate, consult
- Research Institutes, Universities
- Consulting firms
- Department of International Cooperation
- Department of Science and Technology
- Viet Nam Environment Agency
- Institute of Hydrology Meteorology and Climate Change
- Institute of Strategy on Natural Resources and Environment
- Relevant agencies
Cooperate, consult
Instructions
Submission
WORKING GROUPS
- National Circumstances
- GHG inventory
- Mitigation measures
- Technology, Finance and Capacity Building
- Other relevant topics (Finance, MRV, International Supports, ...)

Fig 1.1: Current institutional arrangement for development of BUR2 in Viet Nam (BUR2, 2017)

**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 completed its BUR2 in 2017.

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 Nr. 2359/2015/QD-TTg, 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 (2019), but it is not sufficiently effective and sustainable to support national reporting in the future.

**GHG inventory**

The institutional arrangement for implementing the National GHG inventory in accordance with the National GHG Inventory System is provided in Decision No. 2359/QD-TTg dated December 22nd, 2015 by the Prime Minister as follows:

- The DCC of MONRE is assigned to establish a plan of GHG inventory, to chair and cooperate with related agencies in the National GHG Inventory System and to develop technical reports.

- The Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE) of MONRE is in charge of Quality Control (QC)/Quality Assurance (QA).

- The General Statistical Office (GSO) of Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), is responsible for compiling data from focal point units at Ministry of Transportation (MOT), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Construction (MOC) and Provinces and Cities' People's Committees to provide data for the DCC to implement the GHG inventory. Besides, some specific data are collected from other organizations and agencies outside the system.

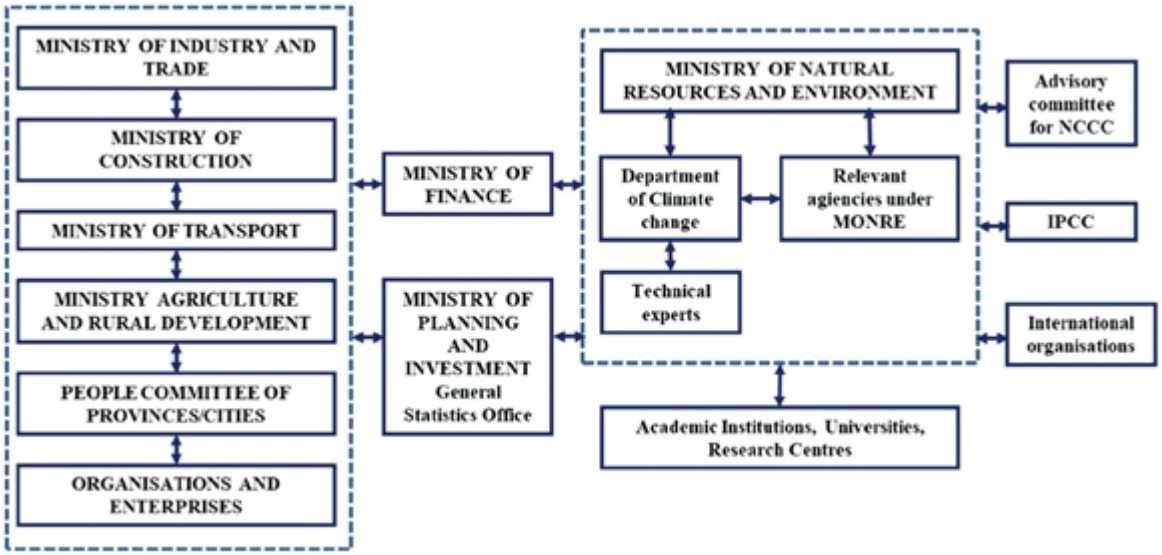


Fig. 1.2: Current institutional arrangement for national GHG inventories in Viet Nam (NC3, 2019)

**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.

The establishment of sectoral MRV systems in Viet Nam is being studied by line ministries. In Decision No. 2053/QD-TTg dated October 28th, 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, namely NDC2 based on the first iNDC of Viet Nam (2016). With the support of GIZ and UNDP, Viet Nam is expecting to complete and submit its revised NDC in 2020. At present, ministries and agencies are also trying to publish several climate change policies based on the existing staffs/organization of central governments as well as local governments. In addition, Viet Nam is concentrating on developing and implementing related programs and projects.

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.

**Adaptation and Support tracking**

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 2017, national Guidelines on identification and classification of public investment for climate change and green growth. In the context of the Transparency framework, national frameworks need to be developed on these topics. Based on the organization in Viet Nam, to be complete and efficient, the work carried out under this project needs to extend the scope of the national framework to line Ministries and Regions as many activities are carried out at these levels. Furthermore, Viet Nam is willing to elaborate a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to review Climate public expenditures and investments on top of international support tracking as this is essential to allocate and evaluate total budgets per action and evaluate their efficiency.

Programs and projects supported by international organizations have a management mechanism developed by program/project owners. These mechanisms must be strictly followed using the guidelines of Decree No. 16/2016/ND-CP dated March 16th, 2016 of the Government on management and use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and concessional loans granted by international donors and the Decree No. 132/2018 /ND-CP dated October, 01st 2018 on amending and supplementing some articles of the Decree 16/2016/NĐ-CP. Over the last few years, the Government of Viet Nam has received financial 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 Program to Respond to Climate Change and National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS). To achieve these objectives, policy actions are designed in the following forms:

(i) development of policies, strategies and legislation;

(ii) technical activities such as the establishment of standards, methodologies, database and mechanisms; and

(iii) research activities.

*Country commitments and key inputs from NCs and BUR:*

According to Viet Nam's NDC, with domestic resources, by 2030, Viet Nam will reduce GHG emissions by 8% compared to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario (estimated at 62.65 MtCO2e) and this above-mentioned 8% contribution could be increased to 25% (approximately 197.94 MtCO2e) if international support is received.

The BUR2 presents the GHG inventory for the year 2013. The 2013 National GHG inventory is implemented in compliance with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines. Most methodologies applied are based on the 1996 IPCC Guidelines. Information and activity data are collected and compiled by the GSO from national statistics data and a number of central and local agencies. Some data from relevant studies have also been used.

Most Emission Factors (EFs) applied in the GHG inventory are default values according to IPCC. However, some country-specific EFs or parameters were applied in energy, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors. From the BUR2 (2017), the total 2013 GHG emission in Viet Nam is 259.0 MtCO2e with LULUCF sector and 293.3 MtCO2e without LULUCF sector. Total 2013 GHG emissions in the Energy sector are 151.4 MtCO2e. Emissions from Fuel combustion and Fugitive emissions were 86.1% and 13.9%, respectively.

The total 2013 GHG emission in industrial processes sector is 31.8 MtCO2e. The biggest share of emissions, which is 90.6%, comes from Mineral Products, mainly from cement production. For emissions in Consumption of Halocarbons and SF6 and Metal Production sectors (Iron and Steel), the shares are 6.2% and 3.2% respectively.

The total GHG emission from agriculture sector is 89.4 MtCO2e in 2013. Emissions from Rice Cultivation contributed the largest share with 50.0%. The second largest share comes from Agricultural Soils with 26.9%, followed by enteric fermentation with 11.6%, manure management with 8.8%, field burning of agricultural residues with 2.7% and lastly a small amount from burning of Savannas.

Among the total 2013 GHG emissions/removals, Forest Land and Cropland are the sub-sectors that absorb the highest amount of CO2e, with 34.5 MtCO2e and 2.3 MtCO2e respectively. Those sub-sectors emitting CO2e are: Grassland, 0.6 MtCO2e; Wetlands, 0.97 MtCO2e; Settlements, 0.96 MtCO2e; and Other Lands, 15.3 MtCO2e.

The total 2013 GHG emission in waste sector is 20.7 MtCO2e. The biggest share of GHG emissions belongs to Domestic Wastewater with 45.6%, followed by emissions from Solid Waste Disposal Sites with 35.9%. For the other sub-sectors, emissions from Human Sewage, Industrial Wastewater and Waste Incineration are respectively 9.4%, 7.9% and 1.2%.

During the period of 1994-2013, the total GHG emissions (with LULUCF) have more than doubled from 103.8 MtCO2e to 259.0 MtCO2e. Emissions in energy sector have gone up the most rapidly, a six-fold increase, from 25.6 MtCO2e to 151.4 MtCO2e, due to the rapid increase of energy demand. LULUCF sector in 2010 changed from an emissions category to a removal and increased to 34.2 MtCO2e in 2013 as a result of recent effective reforestation and forest protection activities.

**Gender and Climate Change**

According to the Gender Gap Index 2020 (Word Economic Forum), Viet Nam ranked 87 out of 153 countries. In 2017, females accounted for 50.64% of the total population of Viet Nam. In addition to social work, females play a major role in housework, health care and education of the children. In rural areas, most female is attached to agricultural production, including cultivation, livestock and post-harvesting work. Climate change may cause poverty in many rural households. Climate change may also impact household income and will lead to increased risk of poverty. Finally, climate change is one of the main causes for increased migration. The number of females migrating from rural and mountainous areas to central cities and industrial parks in Viet Nam has increased.

Women in Viet Nam are playing key roles in responding to climate change impacts, especially climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), however their roles as change makers in climate change mitigation actions are often underrepresented.

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. For example, the Law on Gender Equality (2007) and the National Strategy on Gender Equality (2011-2020) obligate all sectors and ministries to mainstream gender in their work. The Strategy sets as target that 100 per cent of draft legal documents submitted to the National Assembly will be reviewed for their relevance to gender equality. The National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change (NTPRCC) (2008) underlines the importance of gender equality as a guiding principle, along with sustainable development, and the update NTPRCC (2011) specifies gender equality as one of its specific objectives. Furthermore, The National Strategy on Climate Change (2011) mentions gender equality as one of its specific objectives, the mainstreaming process requiring that targets for mainstreaming are clearly formulated, monitoring and evaluation tools are established to measure gender-related impacts of climate change, and climate change activities are integrated in all action plans. 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 is are limitations in the capacity to guide on gender mainstreaming in climate change. However, 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.

In Viet Nam, the state management agency on gender equality at the national level is the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), of which, the Department for Gender Equality at MOLISA is a key actor in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the Law on Gender Equality. However, there is limited capacity of gender mainstreaming and therefore, the technical staff and leaders from this agency have not been able to provide clear guidance on gender mainstreaming to other technical agencies at the same level, such as on climate change. Another mechanism on gender equality is the Vietnamese Women's Union (VWU), which is a membership organization and has an organizational structure from national to provincial, district, commune and village level. The mission and vision of the VWU is to protect the legitimacy of rights and benefits of women. However, the VWU is facing with some challenges in facilitating gender mainstreaming into policy formulation and implementation processes in general and climate change in particular.

In the UNDP assessment in 2016 on Gender equality in National Climate Action , Viet Nam was considered as one of the country that already set gender in the priority of national climate change. However, consultation with stakeholders on climate change also suggest the following gender gaps and next steps are required and could be taken by CBIT in close synergy with the on-going NAP Process Project (GCF Readiness Project – 2020-2021)

| COUNTRY | GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY FRAMEWORK | PRIORITY AREAS AND ACTIONS | GAPS AND CHALLENGES | NEXT STEPS/FUTURE ACTIONS FOR NATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY/NDC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VIETNAM** | • Gender is a priority in the National Climate Change Strategy.<br>• Climate change is connected to gender equality and sustainable development.<br>• National Target Programme to Respond to CC and Green Growth, integrated with the National Policy on Gender Equity.<br>• The Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has developed the INDC and the Plan for implementation of the Paris Agreement in which gender is mainstreamed.<br>• Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs is developing a gender and CC plan for 2017–2020 with the national Women's Union. | • Areas of focus: water, agriculture and crop production, DRR, biogas and deforestation.<br>• The focus is on community-level activities with the national Women's Union: capacity development, education, training. | • Translating GE in the INDC into concrete action. Policies are in place, but the question remains how to implement part of NDC and an overall M&E plan. There is also a need to develop capacities at the national level. | • M&E are pillars in the Climate Change Action Plan, providing a good opportunity to integrate gender.<br>• A planned workshop with line ministries and other experts can provide an opportunity to raise awareness and develop an action plan integrating gender equality into CC activities on the ground.<br>• Identification of the priority issues, outcomes and indicators of gender equality and CC work.<br>• The work program on gender should be developed in line with the Lima Work Programme on Gender. |

In the Technical Briefing Paper by the Gender Working Group under the NGO-Led Climate Change Working Group (2019) that reviewed the INDC and an early first draft of technical reports that will inform the revision of the NDC, the analysis through a gender lens highlighted a series of limitations, not only in the INDC but also in the on-going draft reports for NDC revision. The major limitation so far has been the need to have more active roles and a mechanism to engage gender focal agencies into the NDC review process, including MOLISA and the VWU. The mitigation chapter draft has not yet reflected gender issues and is gender-blind. The adaptation chapter includes some relevant references to the position of women and gender equality and there are areas of improvement too. As this review was based on early first draft, it should be noted that the consultant team did not have full access to the updated NDC review and updated chapters and the next revisions. The recommendations from the report, however, suggest existing challenges in translating the gender equality issues in the INDC into concrete actions.

Viet Nam is moving toward a new planning cycle 2021-2030, and plan to submit the NDC by the end of 2020. There are good opportunities to develop gender-sensitive measures that can foster mitigation and adaptation strategies in the key sectors of the NDC review and implementation. In the on-going revision process of the NDC, the Government is strengthening their gender analysis in the NDC technical reports, consultation and drafting of update NDC for Government submission. While there might be more gender analysis informing the NDC, specific gender indicators for mitigation may not be included. During the PPG phase, consultation with relevant stakeholders specifically related to gender mainstreaming in the NDC will be conducted and existing gaps will be highlighted. Furthermore, solutions for these gaps will be identified and suitable solutions, including co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation, will be explored that will inform how the CBIT will address them. Highly prioritized and potential NDC measures, including for example delivering electricity to off-grid population or in the energy sector or empower women with enhanced access to climate information services are being further investigated by Government and stakeholders to understand how gender issues should be mainstream and targeted to identify effective gender-related solutions and targets in the NDC and climate action plan in the coming period. Furthermore, the CBIT will coordinate closely with the Viet Nam National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Development and Operationalization Support Project (2020-2021) that will formulate gender interventions and targets for adaptation actions and gender disaggregated data as part of the NAP framework. The NAP project will support to strengthen gender responsive actions in the NDC for adaptation actions. The CBIT project will focus on supporting Viet Nam in setting concrete gender responsive actions for mitigation, key target and objectives of Viet Nam in implementing NDC in 2021-2030. The CBIT will also support to bring integrated transparency system for gender-responsive actions for NDC overall, building upon the above project specific-outputs.

**Beneficiaries**

According to interviews carried out with different stakeholders, stakeholders receiving training are 200 or less through existing initiatives. This figure considers the different aspects of Climate Change (mitigation, vulnerability & adaptation, support) at the different geographic levels (i.e. national and regional levels). Through the CBIT project, the aim is to further train those people and reinforce their capacities and tools but also to reach other stakeholders to share and spread the knowledge, feedback and good practices. As gender considerations are essential, it will be a priority of the project to guarantee that an equal number of men and women will receive backstopping.

*Ongoing Initiatives that contribute to the MRV framework*

Many activities have or are going on in Viet Nam. Some of them are presented in the table hereafter:

| Name of the Initiative | Main outputs-objectives | Timeframe | Donor |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (SP-RCC) | GHG emissions mitigation;<br>Improvement of the legal and regulatory framework: greater promotion of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, implementation of pilot actions, capacity building and preparation of the Vietnamese State for the effects of global warming | 2010-2020 | Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and other donors |
| Workshops on national GHG inventory | Trainings of Vietnamese experts from line Ministries, through workshop, to improve the national GHG inventory | 2018-2019 | ADB |
| International Climate Initiative (IKI) - Information Matters | The project supports the Ministry of Transport and other relevant authorities in Viet Nam in systematically assessing greenhouse gas emissions in the transport sector and in calculating emission reduction potentials through the development of scenarios. | 2016-2019 | GIZ |
| | The Information Matters project aims at strengthening the partner countries' in-country capacities for enhanced reporting under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project has a special focus on the preparation of Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and the development and implementation of sustainable systems for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV). | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Support Viet Nam for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement | The project supports the Government of Viet Nam in implementing its climate change objectives under the Paris Agreement. The project will advise the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE) on the regular revision of Viet Nam's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and on the establishment of a legal framework on climate change and on tracking the PIPA.<br><br>Under mitigation, GIZ will complement CBIT Project component 1 as GIZ will focus on specific sectoral actions (e.g. transportation, waste, agriculture) which will support the work to set up a national system. | 2018-2022 | |
| Project to Support the Planning and Implementation of NAMAs in a MRV Manner (SPI-NAMA) | The overall goal of the project is that the Government of Viet Nam is able to plan and implement NAMAs in an MRV manner. This project has 2 main outputs:<br>- Enhance MONRE's capacity to facilitate the process of development and implementation of NAMAs<br>-Enhance line ministries and local governments capacity to plan, implement and MRV NAMAs | 2015-2020 | JICA |
| Viet Nam National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Development and Operationalization Support Project | The main objective is to develop the National Adaptation Plan | 2019-2020 | GCF/UNDP |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vietnam Low Emission Energy Program (V-LEEP) | The Government of Viet Nam (GVN) plans to add more than 40 gigawatts of coal-fired energy generation by 2030 to meet the country's rapidly increasing electricity demand and sustain economic growth. V-LEEP works closely with the GVN at a national and provincial level to develop and implement policies that support scaling up clean energy. V-LEEP also works with Viet Nam's private sector to accelerate clean energy development and increase adoption of energy efficient solutions by the country's industries. | 2015-2020 | USAID |
| Different Initiatives: PMR, CPEIR, support to line Ministries | Advising Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) on different topics: sector survey and benchmarking in terms of energy efficiency to develop sectoral standards and regulate the energy consumption.<br><br>Support MOIT for the revision of the NDC applying emission forecasting. | | World Bank |

As the list of projects is always evolving, a screening of finalized and ongoing projects will be carried out in the PPG phase to make sure that there are no overlaps with activities covered under this project.

*Gaps in the transparency framework*

Current gaps and barriers have been assessed in different documents such as BURs of Viet Nam, the second one being published in 2017, the International Consultation Analysis (ICA) report from November 2018 as well as other Consultations from international partners. A Quality Assurance (QA) Workshop supported by UNFCCC and UNDP/GSP was also held in September 2018 on the national GHG inventory system. Conclusions from this QA WS present short, medium- and long-term recommendations to improve the national GHG inventory system. Gaps and barriers have also been identified with stakeholders to identify the priorities in terms of difficulties to be overcome.

Gaps identified result from organizational and technical issues and concern all aspects of the ETF (inventory, mitigation, adaptation and support). Different types of barriers have been identified to improve the national Transparency Framework under Article 13 of the PA.

**Governance and institutional arrangements:** roles, procedures and data to be exchanged amongst stakeholders are not always clearly defined. Some pillars are already covered, but limits remain:

Institutional arrangements concerning the GHG inventory have been put in place between the publication of the two BURs. However, the national GHG

inventory system needs to be operationalized in order to be sustainable. The strengthening of this national system is one of the recommendations of the QA workshop. The aim is to remain in the framework adopted by the PM Decision No. 2359/QD-TTg (2015) and to organize the responsibilities of stakeholders, the effective collect and exchange of data, the quality control (QC) system of line Ministries, etc. to be able to compile a quality national GHG inventory on a regular basis. 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 also have to be clearly defined to allow stakeholders to work and improve the national system together. Concerning adaptation and climate funding, a lot of studies have been carried out in Viet Nam (i.e. public and private expenditures and investment reviews). However, there is a lack of a national framework to enable Viet Nam to Monitor and Evaluate existing adaptation actions and support received and to report systematically in a transparent manner actions under Article 13 of the PA.

**Lack of technical expertise at different levels including line Ministries:** capacity building needs are also lacking at national, sectoral and subnational levels. The ICA on BUR2 on October 2018 has identified several needs to improve the collect of data and to determine the impact of measures undertaken. Besides, the ICA reviewers also suggested more capacity building to officials and staffs on data collecting in order to report a consistent time series and some to disaggregate emissions from international aviation bunkers, marine bunkers fuels, F-gases, etc. Moreover, concerning national GHG inventory, the QA Workshop also noted that methodologies applied by Viet Nam are still based on revised IPCC 1996 Guidelines. As recently agreed during COP-24 in Katowice, Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and shall use 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). Each Party is encouraged to use the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands.

**Lack of organization and system on the different aspects covered under the ETF:** issues that should be addressed under the project are synthetized below: One of the objectives is to be able to link the national MRV system on GHG emission inventory with sectoral MRV systems on mitigation actions. It will assure the consistency and the transparent effort tracking between the baseline scenario and alternative scenarios with mitigation measures. Capacity building needs to focus on the different aspects such as monitoring, reporting and the quality system to be applied.

**Lack of M&E system for national resources spent:** the transition process from existing adaptation and mitigation actions into NDC implementation efforts in Viet Nam under the international tracking, monitoring and assessment according to the PA is still lacking. Therefore, Viet Nam is required to mobilize national resources and international supports to continue its efforts in the coming time. In this framework, the M&E of national resources spent is also essential.

**Concerning international resources received and national investments and expenditures**, there is a strong need to be able to link them to climate change

mitigation and adaptation actions to report these flows transparently. It is estimated that the national budget will be able to meet approximately one third 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.

**Lack of technical documents in line Ministries and access to good quality data and information:** there is a lack of centralization of necessary data to report information transparently but also of technical guidelines. Some data are only available at a sectoral level and other are not yet available at all; data might also be inconsistent among different sources. This concerns all the aspects of the transparency framework. 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 (this has to be further studied to explain if there are any discrepancies). To improve the centralization of data and the development of additional useful datasets concerning mitigation, adaptation and support received, it is necessary to extend the scope of existing surveys to new data focusing on climate issues and to develop templates and tools for collecting, formatting, reporting and analyzing data. These developments will be based on criteria determined and approved in the national NDC framework. They are essential for the efficient NDC tracking and avoid systematic mistakes, misreporting or oversights.

Finally, **there is a clear need regarding the integration of gender issues in the tracking of NDC**. Guidance on gender equality in climate change priorities and actions should be developed as well as indicators to enhance the monitoring and reporting of data in the different aspects of the NDC.

## 3. Proposed alternative scenario

Based on the baseline scenario description and the gaps identified, the proposed alternative scenario aims at strengthening or developing, when necessary, the current national framework to allow Viet Nam to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the PA. This project focuses on 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 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.

More specifically, as CBIT will be the main project supporting Viet Nam to build institutional and technical capacity for transparency, the project is able to support Viet Nam to be in line with new requirements of 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 "shall" requirements are considered in the description of the project as they are priorities for the country.

The objective of the CBIT project is to, at least, double the number of beneficiaries to reach 400 experts directly or indirectly trained with an equal share of women and men to reach the gender parity (200 women and 200 men). This level of beneficiaries is necessary to have an adequate number of people trained in each of the 63 Provinces and in line Ministries.

**The three components are further described below**:

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

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. Aspects considered 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.

Outcomes described below will allow Viet Nam to comply with requirements presented in the Decision 18/CMA.1 as Parties shall submit their first Biennial Transparency Report (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.

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

***Output 1.1.1. Current policies and institutional arrangements regarding the national GHG inventory system optimized***

As explained in the gap analysis, the institutional arrangements have already been approved by the PM in Decision No. 2359/QD-TTg dated December 22nd, 2015. The national GHG inventory is still compiled on a project-based approach. To evolve towards a transparent and sustainable system, the operationalization has to be reviewed and accepted amongst stakeholders.

A gap analysis of the current system will be based on the conclusions of the QA Workshop performed led by UNFCCC and UNDP/GSP in September 2018, interviews with line Ministries and other actors/data providers and international good practice review. According to the QA Workshop conclusions, the Annexes of Decision 2359/QD-TTg should be revised to be more understandable by data providers and facilitate data provision. It should leave flexibility of the data format and encourage new relevant statistics to be also provided to meet the requirements of higher tier methods from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. It is also recommended to further improve the consultation process, e.g. by evolving data compilers in national GHG inventory preparation.

This gap analysis will lead to recommendations to improve the current organization allowing an efficient operationalization of the current system. The aim is not to modify the core of the current national GHG inventory system but to lift the barriers the encountered in terms of responsibilities, data flows, quality procedures.

This step is essential to enable Viet Nam to comply with all the "shall" requirements for Transparency of Decision 18/CMA.1.

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

The current national GHG inventory is compiled following revised IPCC 1996 guidelines. Methodologies applied are mainly tier 1 approaches which make it very difficult or impossible to take into account impacts of national mitigation actions and track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC. The QA workshop led by UNFCCC and UNDP/GSP recommended to implement IPCC 2006 guidelines and to collect new data allowing to improve the quality of results. These recommendations are now "shall" requirements for all Parties, as defined in the Annex of Decision 18/CMA.1. Requirements focus on sectoral methodological aspects (e.g. use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, national methods applied, rules on sectors to be estimated, gases to be reported, 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, etc.).

On top of that, there is a strong need for training, at sectoral level for line ministries in charge of sector mitigation actions. The QA Workshop

recommends involving operators/corporations and industrial associations in the national inventory system. Based on this statement, it is also essential to include them in training and capacity building activities.

To allow this transition, training sessions will be organized to increase the level of knowledge of national and sectoral experts. The contents of training sessions will be based on new requirements, conclusions/recommendations from the QA Workshop, and feedbacks from workshops organized by the ADB. New stakeholders might be included in the training sessions as discussed above.

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

A good national GHG inventory has to comply with the 5 principles of transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency. Other criteria such as timing and confidentiality of data can be added. As already discussed, many new requirements are also defined in the Annex of Decision 18/CMA.1. These requirements concern all aspects of the MRV.

In terms of scope, according to the Decision 18/CMA.1:

- *Each Party shall report seven gases (CO2, methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs),sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3));*
- *Each Party reporting HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and NF3 shall report actual emissions of the gases, providing disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and in CO2eq.*
- *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 - N2O from chemical industry, CH4 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.

To reach this new level of expertise, the following activities are foreseen:

Capacity building of the core inventory team and other involved stakeholders to elaborate the GHG national inventory under the new context (updated system and new IPCC methodologies): capacity building activities differ from training activities as they consist in supporting inventory compilers at each step of the inventory process so that they integrate best practices according to the "learning by doing" approach. This is particularly the case for the sectors whose methodologies have evolved the most such as Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), F-gases and waste (specific outputs are described below on LULUCF and F-gases). However, higher Tier methodologies will have to be developed over time for all key categories sectors to improve the overall accuracy and completeness of the national GHG inventory. Sectors covered will be Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste. Outcome 1.2 is well adapted to improve accuracy for the IPPU sectors for Large Point Sources. All requirements from the Annex of Decision 18/CMA.1 will also be part of this activity so that national experts have a clear idea on how practically implement these improvements.
This support will be provided throughout the project to build an efficient sustainable national system.

Development of country-specific (CS) Activity Data (AD): one way of improving the accuracy of the inventory is to apply and/or develop CS data such as specific Activity Data. Different situations exist: data are existing but are not applied, data have to be measured, information system has to evolve, etc. All these aspects will be considered in the framework of this project, at a sectoral level. Modification of the national information system to report specific useful information might be necessary in some cases (as might be the case in the agriculture or the waste sector). When short-term actions will not be applicable in the framework of this project, they will be clearly specified in the multi-year action plan (see Output 1.1.4).

Development of country-specific (CS) Emission Factors (EF): another way of improving the accuracy of the inventory is to apply and/or develop CS Emissions Factors (EFs) or CS parameters allowing to recalculate CS EF. Different situations exist: parameters do not exist and have to be collected, data have to be measured (ex. C content of fuels consumed in Viet Nam), information system has to evolve, etc. All these aspects will be considered in the framework of this project, at a sectoral level. When short-term actions will not be applicable in the framework of this project, they will be clearly specified in the multi-year action plan (see Output 1.1.4). 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).

Guides: methodological and organizational guides will be developed to facilitate the handling of the new process by national experts. These guides will quickly present sectoral IPCC methodologies but will mainly describe all activities to be carried out at each step of the complete inventory cycle as well as the roles of the different actors. Such national guides are essential and very useful to reinforce the sustainability of the system.

Quality assurance and quality control procedures guide: this is a strong requirement in the Transparency framework after COP24:

- *Each Party shall elaborate an inventory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20;*
- *Each Party shall implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan and the IPCC guidelines;*

A guide will be developed to detail QC and QA actions to be applied at each step of the GHG inventory cycle. How to organize the archiving system will also be part of the QA/QC plan.

Development of a webtool to compile the national GHG inventory based on sectoral data from the five sectors (energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and waste), facilitate the checks of data amongst sectors, for a long time-series and between different inventory editions, and to allow result reporting according to the format chosen. The tool developed needs to be flexible enough to be adaptable and evolve with methodology improvements. Among others, tools might very useful to improve QA/QC, ease the reporting of data, simplify the calculation of recalculation impacts [*Each Party shall perform recalculations in accordance with IPCC guidelines ...],* perform the key category analysis [*Each Party shall identify key category analysis for the starting year and the latest reporting year*], calculate uncertainties [*Each Party shall perform recalculations in accordance with the IPCC guidelines*], report emissions in CO2e even when Global Warming Potential (GWP) evolve [*Each Party shall use the 100-year- time-horizon GWP values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report*] and report emissions according to different formats, even country-specific formats if necessary. Finally, such a tool can facilitate the reporting of long time-series as required [*each Party shall report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead report data covering, at a minimum, the reference year/period for its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and, in addition, a consistent annual time series from at least 2020 onwards*].
Trainings will be provided to inventory compilers to take over the use of the tool.

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.

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

This is key to organize improvement actions according to priorities for the following reports. Priorities can be defined according to key categories and uncertainty analyses. However, actions can also concern the evolution of the organization of the system, needs for specific trainings, new tools or the evolvement of the information system. This plan aims at enhancing the GHG inventory system over time and to allocate resources to stakeholders according to priorities. The improvement of the GHG inventory accuracy might necessitate the evolution of the information system or the launch of a measurement campaign to determine CS parameters. In these specific cases, the development plan will be detailed enough so that MONRE can apply these recommendations and launch specific studies with Universities/labs (for measurement campaigns for example) or line Ministries to evolve the information system (new surveys, new level of detail, etc.).

***Output 1.1.5. Domestic QA capacity strengthened for GHG inventories***

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. National experts will be trained and sensitized on these crucial issues to improve their capacity not only in domestic QA/QC procedures, but also the international quality reviewing standards.

### *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***

Main industrial sectors such as the mineral, iron & steel, and chemical industries are large GHG emitters. A lot of mitigation projects focus on these sectors to reduce their impact on emissions and energy consumption. Sectoral MRV systems are or will be under development. To be able to link national GHG emissions and impact of mitigation actions, it is essential to improve feedbacks and reporting from industrial sites. The E-reporting system will help to bring evidences about the transparency of mitigation actions from industrial and private sectors. Activities under this component are the following:

- Prioritization of sector to be covered: sectors will be prioritized according to their impacts at national emission level. Sectors identified as priority by MONRE are the cement industry, iron&steel, solid waste sector, pulp and paper and the production of fertilizers (this list will be validated during the PPG phase);
- Institutional and legal arrangements: definition of the roles and obligations of the different stakeholders from the line ministries and targeted sectors;
- Development of the E-reporting tool and MRV guidelines for the different sectors targeted;

The web-based reporting platform developed will be managed by MONRE as UNFCCC and KP Focal Point of Viet Nam: large emitters (threshold to be defined during the project implementation) will be requested to report their relevant information for GHG emission efforts/data into the system. This 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.

- Sector-specific guidelines will consider the following aspects: sector covered and emission threshold, methodologies to be applied by operators, parameters to be reported and QA/QC procedures to be applied.

A review of international best-practices will be carried out to determine which methodologies and approaches are most appropriate for Viet Nam. However, the selected methodologies should be consistent with IPCC 20006 guidelines and should be discussed with sector representatives in order to ensure that they are applicable in practice.

- Trainings for the main stakeholders concerned from the sectors and line Ministries will also be organized on the reporting methodologies as well as on the checks to be carried out to ensure the quality of data reported.

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

As well as for GHG inventories, institutional and procedural arrangements have to be put in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable. According to Annex 18/CMA.1 on tracking NDC, some examples of requirements are presented below:

- *Each Party shall provide a description of its NDC against which progress will be tracked. The information provided shall include specific data, as stated in the Annex;*
- *Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4. Indicators shall be relevant to a Party's NDC under Article 4, and may be either qualitative or quantitative;*
- *Each Party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and shall update the information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate;*
- *Each Party shall provide a description of each methodology and/or accounting approach used, as applicable.*

On mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, the following actions are required:

- *Each Party shall provide information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory. This information shall be presented in narrative and tabular format;*
- *To the extent possible, Parties shall organize the reporting of actions by sector (energy, transport, industrial* processes and product use,

agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other);

- *Each Party shall provide the following information on its actions, policies and measures, to the extent possible, in a tabular format: name, description, objectives, sector(s) affected, gases affected, etc.*
- *Each Party may also provide the following information for each action, policy and measure reported: costs; non-GHG mitigation benefits; etc.*
- *Each Party shall describe the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emissions reductions or removals by each action, policy and measure, to the extent available. This information may be presented in an annex to its biennial transparency report.*

To be able to report on a regular basis accordingly to new requirements, it is necessary to put in place a national system on Policies&Measures (P&M), Projections and NDC achievement tracking.

***Output 1.3.1. National system on policies and measures (P&M) and projections established***

A lot of mitigation initiatives exist in Viet Nam. As information on P&M and projections will have to be reported on a regular basis, the national system with inputs from sectors will be organized to track all P&M applied and their impacts in terms of sectoral and national GHG emissions projections. This operationalization will be based on a gap analysis of the current situation and a review of international best-practices.

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

Tools will be developed to simplify the collection of sectoral data by MONRE and to ease the reporting of data according to standardized tabular format.

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

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

According to the UNDP "Gender responsive National Communications Toolkit", at the sector level, the analysis of work and transport patterns, waste management, energy and water use, time use by women and men, usage of different physical spaces, and gender roles can identify distinct emission and mitigation issues. Understanding these differences and integrating them into policy and planning will lead to a more accurate assessment of the priorities, costs and benefits of specific technological or infrastructure changes, and investment decisions.

Gender analysis of the greenhouse gas inventory processes are scarce as well as documentation on good practices in MRV. Two prerequisites for gender-responsive MRV are:

Awareness of how development policies, social and gender dynamics, mitigation programmes, and technical processes such as MRV are linked, and

Analysis of climate change and social/gender policy priorities to optimize GHG reductions and concurrently realize social benefits and gender equality.

When these two factors are in place, they can drive sex-disaggregated data collection, analysis of issues and co-benefits, and the design of gender-specific indicators linked to MRV reporting.

Based on this analysis and based on a review of international guidelines, 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. Examples of questions that could be addressed are:

- 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 and not reproduce 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?

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

***Output 1.5.1. Work-programme, outlines and stakeholder engagement plan for preparation of Initial national Biennial Transparency Report and National Inventory Report completed***

Support from CBIT-project will allow Viet Nam to develop a work-programme (action plan), outlines and stakeholder engagement plan for preparation for accurate and transparent BTR and NIR.

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).

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

This component aims to develop a national transparency framework for support received. 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 government has estimated that national/domestic public resources would only be able to meet around one third of the total financial needs to implement the priority measures during the 2021-2030 period. 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 to improve the scale and effectiveness of financing. As NDC presents clear

conditional and unconditional targets, it is essential for the government of Viet Nam to track domestic finance as well to be able to mobilize private and international climate change funding.

The global climate finance architecture is complex and still evolving as fund can be provided through different channels: multilateral, bilateral donors, private sector, etc. It is thus essential to establish clear procedures to track all of the flows. Another aspect is to distinguish what share of the funding received relates to climate change issues and then, to split it among mitigation, adaptation or both aspects.

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

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

Two ministries, Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and Ministry of Finance (MOF), as well as State Bank of Viet Nam are mainly in charge of tracking investments and expenditures in Viet Nam. Roles and coordination amongst these three bodies have to be reviewed and clearly defined in procedures aiming at tracking international climate funding received.

These Parties will be supported to refine their specific roles to ensure that all climate finance flows (investments and expenditures) are effectively tracked. The same guidelines should apply amongst actors to assure the consistency of data monitored and evaluated.

***Output 2.1.2 Data providers trained on updated government guidelines on coding and tracking***

MPI has developed Guidelines on identification and classification of public investment for climate change and green growth (CC-GG). These Guidelines are designed to enable the Government to annually identify, classify, and report CC-GG related programs and projects in ministries and provinces' annual public investment plans. The objectives of these guidelines are to generate statistics on the allocation of public financial resources against CC and GG objectives, provide a basis for tracking CC and GG allocated investments, allow for increased transparency over the allocation of funds to CC and GG programs, provide an informed basis for policy makers to further assess strategic options to enhance the integration of CC and GG considerations into investment programming decisions, including through project selection and appraisal process; and facilitates Viet Nam's readiness for accessing, administering, and coordinating flows of international climate finance

The project will support, in cooperation with MPI and MONRE, the trainings of experts from line Ministries and central agencies assigned with public investments plans.

Relevant departments in Provinces participating in public investment planning will also be trained to apply the Guidelines.

***Output 2.1.3 Tracking templates/tools to transparently monitor and report data developed and refined as needed***

MPI and MOF already tracked a part of funding received from international donors in Viet Nam and other Funds. Those may be grants, loans or other

kinds of financing supports (TA, credits, governmental guarantee, etc.) to Vietnamese organizations. It may be transferred directly to the national budget or to several public entities by ODA/development projects. On the other hand, Supported Program Responding to Climate Change (SPRCC) which hosted by MONRE from the period from 2015 to 2020, has given a lot of financing supports to complete a climate policy matrix of Viet Nam annually. However, the lack of a centralized management tool about climate financing may create a barrier for Viet Nam to receive more international supports for alternative conditional mitigation 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.

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

Women and men contribute to climate change responses in different ways and have different capabilities based on their respective knowledge, experiences and expertise to mitigate and adapt. This makes women important agents of change in the fight against global warming. Making application of climate change funding more gender-responsive is an opportunity to improve its effectiveness and efficiency as international experience from development programmes indicates. Experience in other areas of development show that it is possible to include gender considerations systematically and effectively in a global financing mechanism devoted to the actions of developing country. The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) gender review identified a variety of concrete measures and tools that could strengthen gender-responsiveness, including the development of a gender scorecard or detailed guidance on collecting data via gender-responsive indicators.

The operationalization of the MRV system will rely on the definition of a national Gender-responsive funding method and the development of Guidelines defining, for example, allocation criteria according to financial instruments, indicators to be monitored and reported throughout the project/program life-cycle, etc. The aim is to:

- Better integrate gender and social inclusion into international climate financing proposals;
- Integrate quantitative and qualitative indicators measuring how projects and programs contribute to gender equality objectives, as well as the systematic collection of sex-disaggregated data.

The Guidelines development will rely on a review of international best practices in this field and will be validated with the different stakeholders.

Workshops and trainings will be organized at different levels (national including sectors and subnational) with the different stakeholders based on the validated Guidelines.

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

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

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

This activity will ensure adaptive management and maximum project impact.

A well-functioning M&E system is a critical part of good project/programme management and accountability. A reliable M&E will provide information to:

· Support project/programme implementation with accurate, evidence-based reporting that informs management and decision-making to guide and improve project/programme performance;

· Contribute to organizational learning and knowledge sharing (see Output 4.1.2);

· Provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback, especially beneficiaries, to provide input into and perceptions of the work carried out, to learn from experiences and to adapt to changing needs during the Project;

· Promote the work carried out by highlighting accomplishments and achievements, contributing to resource mobilization.

To track the implementation of this 4-years Project, appropriate and feasible indicators will be developed as well as templates to be used for reporting on the different components. The Project M&E system will form the basis for clear and accurate reporting on the results achieved and an opportunity for critical analysis and organizational learning.

***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 are very important to assure the sustainability of systems put in place over time. 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. All documents can also be stored on exchange web platforms to increase and improve the availability of information to relevant stakeholders.

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

Results of the project will be transparently communicated by Viet Nam to the global stocktaking and will be presented during national, regional and international venues to exchange on the organization, systems, approaches, good practices and tools put in place.

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

The project is primarily aligned with GEF Focal Area CCM-3-8, “Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency”.

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, CBIT 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 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 resources received) or are not functioning optimally (national GHG inventory system).

With the support of the project, Viet Nam will be enabled to regularly prepare and submit its NCs, BURs and track GHG emission trends in a transparent and autonomous manner. The project has a clear objective of enabling Viet Nam to 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 establishing a sustainable national system based on enhanced policies and institutional capacity, , trained experts and efficient tools;

On support, 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 of these projects will be very valuable inputs for the CBIT project and will allow to rely on positive feedbacks. Projects from co-financing identified have already started or will start shortly.

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

The global environmental benefits targeted by the project will benefit 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) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.**

*Innovation*

This project will improve the collect, development and analysis of country-specific data by sector (as presented in Component 1) which will highly improve the quality of the GHG inventory and indirectly, 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 and REDD+ vs. GHG inventory to track transparently and efficiently the NDC progress and assess the relevance of the actions implemented. The organization of the national framework and the development of new tools will be very innovative by enhancing the participation of new stakeholders in the system.

Concerning finance tracking, Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPG) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement will be adopted at the international level. Their application will be innovative for most of the countries.

*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 report 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.

*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.

**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.

**2. Stakeholders**

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

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities**

**Civil Society Organizations**

**Private Sector Entities**

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

The project focuses on the strenghtening 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 and international partners have participated in consultations during the project identification.

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, women's union, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

Public and private stakeholders are key for the success of the project as they are directly involved in the different activities. The private sector will be one of the targets of this project as private and national enterprises have a role to play in GHG emissions mitigation through investments and mitigation plans.

Involvement of Research is also key to develop Country-Specific knowledge and data allowing to develop national plans. Key stakeholders will be consulted during the project preparation process. Finally, civil society, women's union and indigenous peoples will be engaged throughout the project. The key stakeholders which will be involved in this project are presented in the following table:

| Stakeholders | Involvement in the project |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) – Department of Climate Change (DCC) | DCC will coordinate the project<br>It is also responsible of climate change activities at national level |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) | MARD will participate in the different activities at sectoral level. AFOLU is a key sector in Viet Nam. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Genral Statistic Office (GSO) of Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) | GSO is in charge of data gathering and national statistics. Involvement will be very important to gather new data from enterprises and other sets of data usefull for the different components. |
| Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) | MPI, MOF and SBV are key actors in investment and expenditure data gathering (component 2). |
| Ministry of finance (MOF) | |
| State Bank of Viet Nam (SBV) | |
| Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) | Sectoral Ministries guarantee the quality of data collected and used in the GHG inventory system. They are also responsible of sectoral mitigation and adaptation actions to be applied. |
| Ministry of Construction (MOC) | |
| Mnistry of Transport (MOT) | |
| Private and public enterprises | Their participation is essential to improve the quality of data collected and used. Enterprises need to be included in the national scheme as data providers are essential actors of the low carbon transition. |
| Universities/laboratories | Research will be involved in the determination of CS parameters |
| Civil society and indigenous peoples | They will be engaged throughout the project |
| Gender Working Group under the NGO-Led Climate Change Working Group and Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU) | This group has representatives from UNDP, UNWOMEN, CARE, GIZ, Oxfam, SNV, and will soon include representatives from the Viet Nam Women's Union, Gender Equality Department of MOLISA. The Gender Focal Point of the Department of Climate Change MONRE is also part of this. The Gender Working Group is currently working on the NDC revision process and other climate change policies/programmes and will be involved to inform project activities on gender |

**In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.**

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

**Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).**

The proposed project incorporates these elements and addresses mainstreaming of gender equality across its components and in dedicated outputs designed to support the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment into transparency activities as highlighted previously on page 14.

This project is designed to conform to 2018 guidance from the GEF on gender equality, and it will meet the following requirements during the project preparation phase :

- A gender analysis will be conducted as recommended under GEF procedures: During the PPG, the gender analysis will be further updated and will inform concrete actions on gender issues in mitigation that will be prioritized in the CBIT. Consultative meetings with different stakeholders such as the Viet Nam Women's Union and Gender Working Group will be held to ensure that women's needs, voice, leadership and participation are taken into account in project design, implementation and evaluation The inputs from the analysis will inform the refining of the design and implementation of the CBIT during the PPG phase and in particular the gender action plan.
- A gender action plan will be included in the CEO Endorsement Request in order to ensure that differences identified will be addressed;
- The project results framework will include gender-specific activities. The framework will also include targets for women's meaningful participation in project activities, sex disaggregated indicators, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget will support the collection of gender-disaggregated data where relevant.

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;
- 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;
- The project will take into account the *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit* developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF.

Output 1.4.1 will focus 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.

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.

**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; and/or** Yes

**generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**

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

Yes

**4. Private sector engagement**

**Will there be private sector engagement in the project?**

Yes

**Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.**

The private sector will be engaged and trained during the project as industrial operators might be large energy consumers and/or emit large amounts of GHGs. The project will focus on the main 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**

**Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)**

| Risk | Rating | Measures to address these risks |
|---|---|---|
| Risk 1: Institutional arrangements: no real operationalization and limited cooperation amongst line Ministries | Medium | Cooperation amongst stakeholders is key as all aspects from the ETF are cross-sectoral. Data, methodologies and information are often produced by line Ministries and other stakeholders (subnational level, private sectors, NGOs, etc.) and have to be centralized to allow a transparent national reporting under the ETF.<br><br>Strengthening of the policies and institutional is addressed in activities under the following outputs to overcome this risk and maximize the exchange and retention of information:<br><br>1.1.1: Current policies and institutional arrangements regarding the national GHG inventory system optimized<br><br>1.3.1: National system on policies and measures (P&M) and projections established<br><br>2.1.1. Institutional arrangements and capacity for tracking climate finance flows strengthened and updated |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Risk 2: Lack of technical documents in line Ministries | Medium | This risk has already been identified by authorities. To evolve from a project-based approach to a sustainable system, it is necessary to optimize the current system. Specific tools and guidances will be developed in this project to facilitate the work and reduce the burden on the teams. |
| Risk 3: Lack of technical expertise in line Ministries | Medium / Low | Many trainings and capacity building activities are foreseen in this project. These activities will allow increasing the technical knowledge amongst stakeholders (line Ministries and private sector entities). |
| Risk 4: Access to good quality data and information | Medium / Low | The availability of good quality data (including inconsistent data from different sources) is addressed in different outputs of this project, namely:<br>1.1.3 MRV system for the national GHG inventory enhanced through capacity building, guidelines, and a webtool<br>1.2.1 Centralized E-reporting system for large point sources designed and launched<br>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. |

**Annex [#]. Social and Environmental Screening Template**

*The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.]*

**Project Information**

| ***Project Information*** | |
|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 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 |
| 2. | Project Number | PIMS 6490 |
| 3. | Location (Global/Region/Country) | Viet Nam |

## Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

| QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability? |
|---|
| ***1. Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach*** |
| "*As a GEF-funded [NC, BUR, NDC, CBIT or CCCD] project, this project is exempt from the SESP requirement, and therefore the SESP pre-screening is not required*."<br><br>This national level project is aimed to strengthen the current 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. The project's main strategic priorities are linked to three SESP exemption criteria, which fully capture all of the project's activities:<br>- Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials<br>- Organization of an event, workshop, training<br>- Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment*** |
| |
| ***Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability*** |
| |

## Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

| QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?<br><br>*Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses).* | **QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?**<br><br>*Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6* | | | **QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Risk Description*** | ***Impact and Probability (1-5)*** | ***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)*** | ***Comments*** | ***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.*** |
| Risk 1: There is not potential social and environmental risks identified in the project | I =<br>P = | | | |
| Risk 2 … | I =<br>P = | | | |
| Risk 3: .. | I =<br>P = | | | |
| Risk 4: …. | I =<br>P = | | | |
| [add additional rows as needed] | | | | |
| | **QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?** | | | |
| | **Select one (see SESP for guidance)** | | **Comments** | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Low Risk* | ☐ | **This project does not entail any risk for human rights, women empowerment or environmental sustainability. No risk has been identified** |
| | *Moderate Risk* | ☐ | |
| | *High Risk* | ☐ | |
| | **QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?** | | |
| | Check all that apply | | **Comments** |
| | ***Principle 1: Human Rights*** | ☐ | |
| | ***Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*** | ☐ | |
| | ***1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management*** | ☐ | |
| | ***2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation*** | ☐ | |
| | ***3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions*** | ☐ | |
| | ***4. Cultural Heritage*** | ☐ | |
| | ***5. Displacement and Resettlement*** | ☐ | |
| | ***6. Indigenous Peoples*** | ☐ | |
| | ***7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*** | ☐ | |

**Final Sign Off**

| *Signature* | *Date* | *Description* |
|---|---|---|
| QA Assessor | 12/10/2019 | UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted. |
| QA Approver | | UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD)**,** Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC. |
| PAC Chair | | UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC. |

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

| **Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks** | |
|---|---|
| **Principles 1: Human Rights** | **Answer (Yes/No)** |
| 1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups? | No |
| 2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [1][1] | No |
| 3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups? | No |
| 4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them? | No |
| 5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances? | No |
| 6. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project? | No |
| 7. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights? | No |
| 8. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process? | No |
| 9. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals? | No |
| **Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment** | |
| 1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls? | No |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? | No |
| 3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment? | No |
| 3. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?<br>*For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being* | No |
| **Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability:** Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below | |
| | |
| **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** | |
| 1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?<br>*For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes* | No |
| 1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities? | No |
| 1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5) | No |
| 1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species? | No |
| 1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species? | No |
| 1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation? | No |
| 1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species? | No |
| 1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?<br>*For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction* | No |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) | No |
| 1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns? | No |
| 1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?<br>*For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.* | No |
| **Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation** | |
| 2.1 Will the proposed Project result in significant[2][2] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change? | No |
| 2.2 Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? | No |
| 2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?<br>*For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding* | No |
| **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions** | |
| 3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities? | No |
| 3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? | No |
| 3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)? | No |
| 3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure) | No |
| 3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions? | No |
| 3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)? | No |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning? | No |
| 3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)? | No |
| 3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)? | No |
| **Standard 4: Cultural Heritage** | |
| 4.1 Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts) | No |
| 4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes? | No |
| **Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement** | |
| 5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement? | No |
| 5.2 Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)? | No |
| 5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[3] | No |
| 5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources? | No |
| **Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples** | |
| 6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)? | No |
| 6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | No |
| 6.3 Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)? | No |

| | |
|---|---|
| 6.4 Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned? | No |
| 6.4 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? | No |
| 6.5 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? | No |
| 6.6 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them? | No |
| 6.7 Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples? | No |
| 6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? | No |
| **Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** | |
| 7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts? | No |
| 7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? | No |
| 7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?<br>*For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol* | No |
| 7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health? | No |
| 7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water? | No |

[1] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

[2] In regards to $CO_2$, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

[3] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

**6. Coordination**

**Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

As presented previously, few initiatives are still ongoing and none of them directly focus on transparency-related activities. The current national process put in place to implement and track the NDC is described below. The CBIT project will be carried out in this new framework which will facilitate to avoid overlaps with existing projects or Workshops.

The Support Programme for Responding to Climate Change (SP-RCC) is a policy dialogue/budget support programme based on a policy matrix, for which Development Partners (DPs) also provide technical assistance to formulate policies. This Programme has annual policy matrices with agreed policy actions that are approved by the Prime Minister. SP-RCC channels budget support to Viet Nam predicated on the formulation and the issuing of policies to respond to climate change and green growth, with the funding Development Partners are providing technical assistance towards several tasks relevant to the related Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement (PIPA). SP-RCC organizes regular technical and policy dialogue sessions to develop and review achievements with respect to the Programme's policy matrices. The current Programme will end in 2020 and has been evaluated extensively during its implementation.

Taking into consideration the end of SP-RCC and the many other ongoing platforms where climate-related policy dialogues are taking place, MONRE, Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and the three SP-RCC partners (AFD, JICA and WB) have recommended **the creation of an "NDC Implementation Mechanism" (NDC-ISM).** This mechanism will replace and widen the SP-RCC dialogue, **to support, coordinate, foster and report on the implementation of the NDC** and to include more Development Partners, such as, the European Union (EU), the German Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

On 12 December 2018, the Government Office sent the Letter 12054/VPCP-QHQT advising of the decision by the Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc instructing MONRE to lead the development of a new mechanism for dialogue and coordination: "MONRE takes lead, in collaboration with other agencies, to propose an appropriate form to replace the SP-RCC to implement from 2020 that fits with the actual situation and increase the efficiency of the ODA".

The NDC-ISM will enhance the implementation of Viet Nam's NDC, by **creating enabling conditions for NDC planning, coordination and implementation** by line ministries (LMs) and Provinces. It will build on the experience of the SP-RCC and other similar or relevant initiatives, and not to duplicate existing actions.

Through the NDC-ISM, NDC implementation will be enhanced in terms of both mitigation and adaptation. This will occur through the integration of NDC-ISM activities into the activities of ministries, sectors and localities, which will contribute to institutional and technological capacity development, and help mobilize additional funding for Government-prioritized responsibilities relevant to climate change.

The NDC-ISM will facilitate further policy development, investment mobilization and improvement of capacity and knowledge for climate change related matters.

The focus of the NDC-ISM is internal and external (i.e. **on coordination within government and with partners**) with differentiated benefits as follows:

Government Members:

- National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC): to monitor/manage specific NDC implementation support

MONRE (DCC): to track specific NDC implementation support

- Line Ministries: information access and sharing and a structured basis for collective discussion and access to the NCCC on policy issues and improved policies leading to better climate mitigation/adaptation

- Provincial Governments: a structured basis for collective discussion and a possibility of signaling investment needs to the NCCC

Dialogue Partners, upon invitation:

- Development Partners: a structured basis for collective discussion and access to the NCCC on policy issues to which could be linked technical assistance and other support

- Business Sector: a way of engaging with Government on policy issues

- Social Organizations: a structured way of engaging with Government

Based on the organization described above, the CBIT project will be coordinated by MONRE-DCC, which is also Viet Nam's UNFCCC focal point in charge of the BUR and NC. Some activities are directly linked and outcomes from the CBIT-project will lead to real improvements in the reporting process of BURs and NCs of Viet Nam.

The CBIT project will be coordinated by a Project Management Unit (PMU) which is organized by the Department of Climate Change (DCC) under MONRE. The project Director will manage the whole activities with the co-leading of the component's leaders among the three main components. Each main component's leader will work with the focal point of relevant ministries (MPI, MARD, MOIT, MOT, MOF, SBV, etc.) for the coordination of given activities. External international and national consultants will be selected by the PMU with specific Terms of Reference and work together with the internal project technical officers as well as stakeholders in the sub-objectives of each sub-component. UNDP will act as implementing agency while MONRE will be the execution agency, with all responsibilities over the proper and successful execution of the CBIT project.

The CBIT project will be the main ongoing project to focus on training and capacity building of stakeholders. Activities for the CBIT-project have been identified by interviewing the main stakeholders from line Ministries and development partners. As the PMU hosted by MONRE will coordinate all activities related to Climate Change and the ETF in Viet Nam, it will facilitate the organization of the activities among actors and subjects. Some of the ongoing Initiatives / projects in Viet Nam are presented in the first part of this document. The descriptions of the three components detail the links among projects and how activities under this proposal are different from the other works carried out.

During the PPG phase, consultations with other projects will be organized in order to prevent duplication of effort. During the project, to strengthen the coordination among all activities, MONRE-DCC will organize exchanges with other Project Management Teams on a regular basis to allow the CBIT-project to support some operationalization activities and to avoid any overlap of the outcomes and duplication of effort.

Activities on the national GHG inventory system (component 1) will be coordinated directly with MONRE-DCC and line Ministries accordingly to the national system. Other activities under Component 1 will be further discussed with development Partners such as GIZ, JICA, ADB, World Bank, AFD, etc.) on the national projection system as well as with the work on REDD+ of UNDP.

For M&E of climate funding (component 2), coordination will be operated among the different stakeholders of Viet Nam (MONRE, MPI, MOF, SBV, etc.).

**7. Consistency with National Priorities**

**Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions**

Yes

**If yes, which ones and how: 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 Chapter 6 of the NC3 which defines needs identified at national level because of the lack of information and data, lack of experienced officials 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 and emission reduction and funding.

**8. Knowledge Management**

**Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.**

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, ADB, AFD, WB, 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.

## Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).**

| Name | Position | Ministry | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nguyen Duc Thuan | Director General, Viet Nam Environment Protection Fund GEF Operational Focal Point Viet Nam | MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT (MONRE) | 10/7/2019 |

**ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates**

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

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