



Viet Nam: Preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT No

Project Title

Viet Nam: Preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Countries

Viet Nam

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Department of Climate Change

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders,

Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Private Sector, Civil Society, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Awareness Raising, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop

Sector

Enabling Activity

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	4/6/2022	9/1/2022	4/30/2025	12/31/2024

Duration

32In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

45,980.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	484,000.00	
		Total Project Cost(\$)	484,000.00
			0.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To support Viet Nam to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) that complies with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement reporting requirements while responding to its national development goals.

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Preparation of Viet Nam's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)	1.1. Viet Nam updates tools and approaches to meet its BTR1 reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement.	1.1.1. BTR1 prepared and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024.	430,000.00	
		1.1.2. A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise completed, and a GEF funding proposal for subsequent BTR prepared.	10,000.00	
		Sub Total (\$)	440,000.00	0.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			44,000.00	
	Sub Total(\$)		44,000.00	0.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Total Project Cost(\$)

484,000.00

0.00

Please provide justification

C. Source 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(\$)
				Total Co-Financing(\$)

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Viet Nam	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	484,000	45,980	529,980.00
Total Gef Resources(\$)					484,000.00	45,980.00	529,980.00

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

Viet Nam officially joined and ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and 1994 respectively, signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 1998 and 2002 respectively, ratified Doha Amendment and Supplement and ratified the Climate Paris Agreement in November 2016. Since then, Viet Nam's institutional framework has been improved progressively in order to meet commitments made under various international agreements. To comply with Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC, Vietnam has prepared, published and submitted six (06) reports since 2000 including National Communication (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) under the support of GEF via the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The first National Communications of Vietnam on Climate Change to UNFCCC (NC1[1]¹) was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2000 with the inventory of year 1994, and the most recent report of Vietnam submitted to UNFCCC is the BUR3 with the inventory years covering the period up to 2016 which was published in 2021.

Viet Nam developed and submitted the NC2 in 2010, the BUR1 in 2014, the BUR2 in 2017 and NC3 in 2019 with GEF's support through UNEP. The BUR3 was completed by the end of 2020 and submitted to the UNFCCC in April 2021. Following the submission of the NC3 to the UNFCCC in February 2019, Viet Nam started the process of preparing NC4. The NC4 project is part of the umbrella programme for preparation of NCs and BURs that comprised of 18 countries which was approved by the GEF in July 2020. The NC4 is the most recent project and it is expected to be completed and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 with the GHG inventory covering the period up to year 2020.

Viet Nam's NCs and BURs are prepared within Viet Nam's plan to implement the UNFCCC, KP and PA. The national GHG inventory system of Vietnam was established following the Primer Minister's Decision Nr. 2359/2015/QD-TTg. The gaps in activity data remains to be a challenge in data collection as well as the technical capacity of data providers from line Ministries, GSO and unavailability of data. The current national system was used to prepare BUR2 (2017) and NC3 (2019), but it is still not effective and sustainable to next GHG inventory cycles.

With a view to adequately support the implementation of the BTR1, technical improvements are needed to address specific gaps in data collection and reporting. The current NIS was used to produce AD and information since 2015 under the BUR2 (2017), the NC3 (2019), and the BUR3 (2021) but it needs to be strengthened and operationalized to support effective and sustainable national reporting to UNFCCC in the future in terms of GHG inventories, mitigation actions and climate finance tracking. Data will have to be collected and treated by numerous stakeholders then centralized, analyzed and reported on a regular basis by MONRE to the UNFCCC's Secretariat. This will necessitate capacity building activities and the implementation of procedures, methods and tools to reinforce the NIS.

Continuous improvement of data collected is also a key element to get the confidence of international partners and assurance of funding of actions.

The national GHG inventory system (NIS) of Viet Nam designed as the system to report Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) and relevant information to UNFCCC by the Prime Minister's Decision Nr. 2359/2015/QĐ-TTg in 2015 is presented in figure 1 below.

[1] <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Viet%20Nam%20IN.pdf>

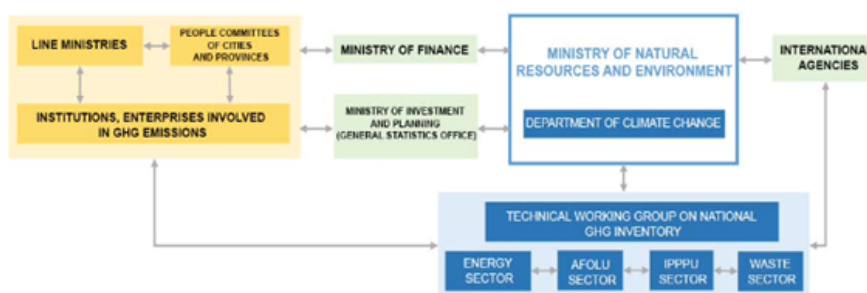


Figure 1. Vietnam GHG inventory system for national GHG inventory report
(Source: Vietnam BUR3, 2021)

The most updated national GHG report (BUR3, 2021) provided emissions results by sectors and by gaseous types of four main sectors using the IPCC 2006 methodology, they include Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Uses (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) and Wastes. After years, the NIS of the country was established to support the reporting processes to UNFCCC with the support of GEF through the United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP). The emissions were calculated at main sub-sector level following the 2006 IPCC guidance at mainly tier 1, but some applied tier 2. The activity data (AD) for national GHG inventory were not used to estimate their emissions at facility level, but they can be estimated at tier 2 or tier 3.

The Department of Climate Change (DCC) under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the focal point for National GHG inventory in Vietnam. Based on its duties and responsibility, DCC/MONRE collects primary and secondary data and relies on the line ministries and other agencies to collect the data needed for its inventories and reporting through the NIS of Viet Nam. The NIS will be improved through the Environmental Protection Law No. 72/2020/QH14 (EPL) which has provisions regulating GHG inventory, MRV and climate change and it entered into force from 1st January 2022. To support the implementation of the EPL, sub-law policies (eg. Decrees, Circulars..) and relevant regulations will be developed and adopted in 2022, notably regarding the NIS, BTR, NIR, MRV systems and NDC implementation tracking systems. According to the EPL 2020, clause No. 3, Article 91, a list of sectors and entities that are required to conduct GHG inventory will be issued and updated every two years based on the share of sectoral GHG emissions within the national total GHG emissions, covering socio-economic conditions and situations, fuel consumption, energy per unit of production, service provided for production and business entities. Besides, following clause no. 7, Article 91 of the EPL, the listed entities will be responsible for conducting GHG inventory, developing, and maintaining a GHG emission database, and submitting the results every two years to MONRE for

synthesizing and reporting to the Prime Minister. At the same time, listed entities will conduct GHG inventories, as well as develop and implement GHG mitigation plans on a yearly basis. The anticipated under-law regulations including Decree on GHG mitigation and Ozone Layer Protection are expected to be issued in 2022 to guide entities and line Ministries for the GHG inventories, including BRTs and MRV system as mentioned in the Article 91 of the EPL. It will provide a legal binding framework defining the responsibilities of ministries, sectors, localities, organizations, and individuals for monitoring GHG mitigation activities to achieve the Government's objectives and Viet Nam's international commitments.

Gaps in terms of GHG inventory and mitigation to be addressed include: i) the availability of the primary data; ii) the availability of technical documents and guidelines and iii) the technical capacity of data providers at line ministries and at provincial level, the GSO and other data providers (such as industries, NGOs, etc.) The availability of relevant and consistent data is still an issue. Operational data from ministries and sectors are partly incomplete, inconsistent, not up-to-date, and have not yet fulfilled the criteria for periodic GHG inventory as per the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and some data are only available at a sectoral level and others are not available at all. Data are also inconsistent among different sources; for example, it seems that AD used in the framework of REDD+ are different from the ones used in the national GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector. In addition, the verifying of data quality is limited. As a consequence, the accuracy of GHG inventory results is limited. On the other hand, several types of operational data must be collected from the scientific research results of ministries and sectors. Expert judgments are sometimes used to generate missing data and documents. Studies on country-specific emission factors (EFs) are being conducted, but resources to develop a comprehensive set of country-specific EFs are lacking. Recalculation of GHG inventory results for 2010 and 2014 was done in the NIR 2016 and BUR3 but those of other previous inventories have not been recalculated and will be considered under the BTR project.

Lack of specific technical knowledge was identified through the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process on the Viet Nam BUR2 in October 2018 and BUR3 in October 2021. Progress has recently been made regarding the use of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Viet Nam applied the IPCC 2006 methodologies to compile the latest GHG inventory- NIR2016, reported in BUR3. However difficulties in the application of those guidelines still have to be addressed. These include the reporting of consistent time series and disaggregate GHG emissions at emission sources level, the application of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), the linking of the NIS and national MRV system with sectoral MRV systems of mitigation actions and the lack of practical development of the QA/QC system. Therefore, high-level capacity building is required for officials and staffs on AD collection, in order to report consistent and complete time series and to cover disaggregate emissions.

Regarding technical documentation which was reviewed after the ICA, the TTE found that probably there is a lack of technical guidelines and templates to support the GHG inventory and mitigation reporting process in Viet Nam; specific methodological challenges concern the impact and quantitative assessments of mitigation activities. Policies in specific sectors such as the energy sector have had many implementation decisions and specific guidance circulars for each sub-sector, while some sectors (such as waste treatment) do not have specific guidance in existing regulations, creating imbalance among sectors in terms of GHG inventory and reporting. There is lack of guidance to support entities including line ministries in the compilation of the GHG inventory and MRV on GHG mitigation activities as well as to allow an efficient NDC tracking and avoid systematic gaps, misreporting or

oversights. To improve the centralization of data on climate change and the development of additional useful datasets concerning ETF requirements, it is necessary to extend the scope of existing national statistical surveys relating to industrial facilities to new data or indicators on climate issues or to develop new surveys.

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

With the adoption of the Paris Agreement, adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC in December 2015, all countries agreed on an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support (Article 13), with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience. The Paris Agreement, sets out a global action plan that puts the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C. It establishes that each individual Party should submit a Nationally Determined Contribution and revise it every five years in order to achieve the global goal of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

In the context of the ETF, countries are expected to track and report progress towards achieving their NDCs, and communicate adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, so as to inform the global stock take under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. Besides submitting their National Communications (NCs) every four years, signatory countries will be expected to submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) including a National Inventory Report every two years starting from December 2024, thus replacing the Biennial Update Reports (BURs).

One of the main policies and regulations supporting the implementation and tracking of the NDCs ? Viet Nam's NDC submitted in 2016 and updated NDC on 24 July 2020 is the PM Decision No. 2053/2016/QĐ-TTg dated October 28th, 2016 that promulgates the Plan for the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Viet Nam, including the national MRV system as well as sectoral MRV systems to help to comply with ETF requirements on mitigation.

Viet Nam submitted its first Intended Nationally Determined Contributions ((i)/NDC) to the UNFCCC in 2016, with an unconditional contribution of 8% emissions reduction below BAU in 2030 and 25% reduction if international support is received. Since ratifying the Paris Agreement in November 2016, the first updated Nationally Determined Contribution of Viet Nam (NDC1)[1] was released and approved by the Prime Minister (PM) on 24 July 2020.

In its updated NDC 2020, Viet Nam has reviewed, updated and adjusted its mitigation and adaptation contributions to be more in line with the country's current situation and latest socio-economic development forecasts for up to 2030; ensured that NDC implementation objectives are in line with the objectives of the Socio-Economic Development Strategy, the National Climate Change Strategy, the Viet Nam Green Growth Strategy, and the National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation. For mitigation, the scope of the sectors covered was extended to industrial processes (IP): With total emissions of 38.6 million tonnes of CO_{2eq}, 12.0% of the country's total emissions in 2014, the IP sector is expected to emit 140.3 million tonnes of CO_{2eq}, or 14.4% of the country's total emissions, in 2030. The base year in the updated NDC was set at 2014, which is the year with the latest national GHG inventory results since Viet Nam approved the Paris Agreement (compared to the base

year of 2010 in the previous NDC); total GHG emissions in the year 2014 were 284.0 million tonnes of CO_{2eq} (compared with 246.8 million tonnes of CO_{2eq} in the year 2010). The emissions under the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario are estimated to be 528.4 million tonnes of CO_{2eq} in 2020, 726.2 million tonnes of CO_{2eq} in 2025, and 927.9 million tonnes of CO_{2eq} in 2030 (whereas those in the previous NDC was 474.1 million tonnes of CO_{2eq} and 787.4 million tonnes of CO_{2eq} in 2020 and 2030, respectively). Specific mitigation measures have been identified for the energy, agriculture, LULUCF, waste, and IP sectors. Accordingly, by 2030, Viet Nam will reduce its total GHG emissions by 9% compared to the BAU scenario, equivalent to 83.9 million tons of CO_{2eq}, using its domestic resources. Viet Nam's contribution can be increased up to 27% (equivalent to 250.8 million tons of CO_{2eq}) with international support through bilateral, multilateral cooperation and implementation of mechanisms under the Paris Agreement. In the COP26 at Glasgow in November 2021, UK, the PM of Vietnam has announced that Vietnam committed the commitment of "Net Zero" emission in 2050, reduce 30% methane emission in 2030 in comparison with 2020 level, coal power conversion, Glasgow Leader's Declaration on forest and land-use, etc. Those are very ambitious vision of Vietnam to act together with global communities on Climate Change.

On the other hand, Viet Nam is leading in the implementation of the ETF as formulated in the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by implementing the Vietnam CBIT project with the grant support of GEF from 2022 to 2024.

Coordination of the BTR1 project with ongoing and planned initiatives in Viet Nam:

This BTR project will ensure coordination with ongoing and planned initiatives to avoid duplication of efforts, maximize impact and ensure resource efficiency. The detailed analysis of synergies with other projects and initiatives will be carried out during the inception phase and will be presented in the Inception Report. The table 1 below presents a summary of the ongoing/planned initiatives that will coordinate with the BTR1 project.

Table 1: Baseline initiatives

Name of the Project/Program	Implementing Organization	Donor	Implementation dates	Project Goals/ Content	Relation to BTR Project
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<p>Strengthen Viet Nam's capacities to manage data flows and report information adequately to fulfill the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement requirements (CBIT)</p>	<p>DCC/UNDP Viet Nam</p>	<p>GEF</p>	<p>2022-2024</p>	<p>To strengthen the national MRV system in order to enable Viet Nam to meet the international ETF requirements as defined in Article 13 of the PA; building capacities and tools at national level will be provided to monitor, report and track GHG emissions, mitigation actions and funding. This objective will be achieved through the implementation of three components: i) strengthening technical capacities on national MRV for GHG emissions inventory and mitigation actions, ii) strengthening the national system for tracking national and international climate change resources, and iii) ensuring a robust learning, Monitoring & Evaluation process for the project including the dissemination of good practice at national and international levels.</p>	<p>All the relevant results and deliverables from the CBIT project will build capacity to Vietnam on developing and reporting of BTR1 as well to provide updated inputs about the ETF to the BTR1 of Viet Nam</p>
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<p>Support to Planning and Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution of Viet Nam (SPI-NDC)</p>	<p>DCC/Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</p>	<p>Japan Gov.</p>	<p>1/4/2019-9/2022</p>	<p>To build capacity on mitigation policies planning and implementing of Vietnam NDC, focusing on M&E framework to monitor mitigation targets which committed on Decrees of Gov. To enhance transparency framework through implementation of MRV and low-carbon action plans in selected sub-sector and provinces and to identify solutions to encourage private sector engagement in greenhouse gas emission reductions.</p>	<p>All the relevant results and deliverables from the SPI-NDC project will build capacity to Vietnam on mitigation as well to provide updated inputs about the ETF to the BTR1 of Viet Nam</p>
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Support Vietnam for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SIPA)	DCC/GIZ Viet Nam	Germany Gov.	2019-2023	To support for implementing climate change objectives of Vietnam NDC under the Paris Agreement	The project will be complementary to the BTR1 project on tracking the implementing NDC of Vietnam by 5 NAMAs and capacity building on regulation development to implement National Adaptation Plan (NAP) & other NDC-relevant legal documents of Vietnam
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<p>Viet Nam National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Development and Operationalization Support Project (NAP-SUP)</p>	<p>UNDP Viet Nam</p>	<p>Viet</p>	<p>GCF</p>	<p>2020-2022</p>	<p>To design for overcoming the barriers to M&E, especially the current output-based M&E, by establishing a participatory and result-based monitoring and evaluation framework at the national, sectoral, and subnational level to monitor tangible progress of adaptation investment on the ground. Regular NAP results and data will be updated in the NAP M&E system, as well as communicated via the NAP and NDC update process by Viet Nam.</p>	<p>All the relevant results and deliverables from the NAP-SUP project will help with updated inputs about the transparency framework of the NAP M&E system to the BTR1 of Viet Nam</p>
<p>Developing Viet Nam's Four National Communications Report to UNFCCC (NC4)</p>	<p>DCC/UNEP</p>	<p>GEF</p>	<p>2021-2024</p>	<p>The project supports Viet Nam on development the NC4 following the guidance of IPCC and UNFCCC.</p>	<p>The NC4 project will be complementary to the BTR1 project on the identifying the capacity baseline of Vietnam on GHG inventory compiling and reporting</p>	

<p>Low carbon energy development program</p>	<p>PMU under MOIT</p>	<p>UK Gov.</p>	<p>2021-2022</p>	<p>The project develops the MRV system for economical and efficient use of energy for the seafood processing and beverage production industries.</p>	<p>All the relevant results and deliverables from the LEDP will provide updated inputs about the potential sectors for being large GHG emission sources of Vietnam and the roadmap for tracking mitigation reduction implementation in the BTR1 of Vietnam</p>
<p>Promoting the economical and efficient use of energy by industries in Vietnam</p>	<p>PMU under MOIT</p>	<p>GCF</p>	<p>2019-2025</p>	<p>To develop guidelines for the implementation of energy consumption standards and MRV system for economical and efficient use of energy for some sub-industries</p>	<p>All the relevant results and deliverables from the project will build capacity to Vietnam on MRV of energy sector as well to provide updated inputs about the energy sector to the BTR1 of Viet Nam</p>

<p>Advisory services and proposal for a digital MRV system for the transport sector and associated data collection in Vietnam under the project "NDC Transport Initiative for Asia (NDC-TIA)"</p>	<p>GIZ</p>	<p>Germany Gov.</p>	<p>2020-2023</p>	<p>The NDC-TIA project consists of 4 components. The component 2 support on building GHG emission mitigation scenarios for the transport sector up to 2050 in the direction of low carbon development and integration into Vietnam's NDC of 2025 and Component 4 on development of MRV software for the transport sector including road, railway, inland waterway, maritime and aviation in order to enhance transparency of GHG emissions in transportation.</p>	<p>All the relevant results and deliverables from the project will build capacity to Vietnam on MRV of transport sub-sector as well to provide updated inputs about the transport sector to the BTR1 of Viet Nam</p>
<p>Climate Public Expenditure and Investment Review of Viet Nam (CPEIR)</p>	<p>UNDP Viet Nam</p>			<p>To support the tracking of the climate finance in 6 national ministries and 29 provinces. This covers both international supports as well as the national budget allocation</p>	<p>All the relevant results and deliverables from the project will build capacity to Vietnam on climate financing tracking as well to provide updated inputs about the climate finance to the BTR1 of Viet Nam</p>

Moreover, the project will align to relevant national legislation as presented in table 2 below and seeks to inform future policy-making and national planning exercises, including NDC tracking and updating processes.

Table 2. Key policies and legislation

Name of Policy/Legislation	Relevance to reporting under the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC
The Prime Minister Decision Nr. 2359/2015/QD-TTg	The PM decision set up the development of the national GHG Inventory System (NIS) in Vietnam. The legislation is designed to collect AD and report the emissions of three GHG types including CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O. Other GHGs which are reported voluntary in the national report have not been cover in the Decision. For reporting these three GHGs, the NIS was implemented for ~five years since 2016. However, some sub-sectors of the country?s economy have not been reported their emissions because of the lack of AD in details and the capacity for data collecting of relevant agencies. From 2022, the Decision will be replaced by a Decree which having requirements from authorized entities to GHG emitters who will be reported relevant information to GHG inventory compilation or/and the emissions results based on their actual activity data in the whole economy
The Prime Minister Decision Nr. 2053/2016/QD-TTg	Promulgating the Paris Agreement Implementation Plan on Climate Change of Viet Nam (PIPA). The PIPA materializes Viet Nam?s international commitments on climate change response, including 68 groups of tasks to be implemented by 2030 on climate change mitigation and adaptation, resource mobilization, enhancing and improving institutional frameworks, and establishing the enhanced transparency frameworks on responses and support received for responses to climate change, including the national MRV system as well as sectoral MRV systems to help to comply with ETF requirements on mitigation
Environmental Protection Law No. 72/2020/QH14	Following the clause no. 7, Article 91 of the Law, the listed entities will be responsible for conducting GHG inventory, developing, and maintaining a GHG emission database, and submitting the results every two years to MONRE for synthesizing and reporting to the Prime Minister. At the same time, listed entities must conduct GHG inventories, as well as developing and implementing GHG mitigation plans on a yearly basis. The anticipated under-law regulations including Decree on GHG mitigation and Ozone Layer Protection which are expected to be issued in 2021 to guide entities and line Ministries for the GHG inventories, including BRTs and MRV system as mentioned in the Article 91 of the EPL. It will provide a legal binding framework defining the responsibilities of ministries, sectors, localities, organizations, and individuals for monitoring GHG mitigation activities to achieve the Government?s objectives and Viet Nam?s international commitments
Decree on GHG mitigation and Ozone Layer Protection (<i>Issued in January 2022</i>)	The decree was issued in 2021 to guide entities and line Ministries for the GHG inventories, including BRTs and MRV system as mentioned in the Article 91 of the Environmental Protection Law 2020 which was validated on 01 January 2022. It will provide a legal binding framework defining the responsibilities of ministries, sectors, localities, organizations, and individuals for monitoring GHG mitigation activities to achieve the Government?s objectives and Viet Nam?s international commitments.

[1]https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Viet%20Nam%20First/Viet%20Nam_NDC_2020_Eng.pdf

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

The objective of this project is to support Viet Nam to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) that complies with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement reporting requirements while responding to its national development goals.

The project has been designed with one outcome, which is Viet Nam updates tools and approaches to meet its BTR1 reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement. This outcome will be realized through the following two outputs:

1.1.1. BTR1 prepared and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024;

1.1.2. A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise completed, and a GEF funding proposal for subsequent BTR prepared.

Stakeholder Analysis, Participation and Institutional Arrangements for BTR1 Project implementation.

Key stakeholders? involvement:

Relevant stakeholders representing key governmental organizations, academic institutions, education and research institutions, private sector, civil society and environmental NGOs with mandates relevant to the UNFCCC will participate and contribute to the BTR1 development process. The table below presents the key stakeholders and description of their engagement in the preparation and implementation of this project.

Table 3: The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and implementation

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC)	NCCC is a national committee on climate change which is chaired by Prime Minister and members are Ministers of related Ministries. The Minister of MONRE is the Deputy Chair of the NCCC	Having the power on all direct decisions at the highest level of climate policies

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	MONRE is a government agency, performing the state management functions in the fields of environment and Climate Change. MONRE is the Steering Committee of Viet Nam on UNFCCC, KP & PA and is the Standing Office of National Climate Change Committee (NCCC).	MONRE will be the implementing partner of the project and is the executive of the PSC, provide policy and strategic guidance for the implementation of project activities and also play an oversight role of the project as a whole.
Department of Climate Change (DCC) of MONRE	DCC is the Standing Office of Viet Nam on the implementation of UNFCCC, KP & PA and is the Viet Nam's UNFCCC focal point in charge of the BURs, BTRs and NCs.	DCC will be responsible for managing and operating day-to-day project implementation and ensure the coordination with other stakeholders in the project implementation.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
<p>General Statistics Office (GSO) under Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)</p>	<p>GSO is the national focal point on national statistical data and data collecting of Viet Nam. The GSO's role is very important on the national GHG inventory system and later in the national MRV system.</p> <p>GSO is the standing office for QC progress on the activity data to GHG inventory and MRV.</p>	<p>GSO will be involved and consulted regarding statistical data gathering to combine/add more new data from enterprises and other sets of data useful for the different components including GHG inventory and mitigation actions. GSO will also be benefited from the training activities of the project on AD collection and QA/QC.</p>
<p>Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) - Department of Science, Education, Natural Resources and Environment (DSENRE)</p>	<p>MPI are responsible for consolidation is responsible for guiding line ministries and provinces to formulate budget plans and submission of the budget for the Government's review prior to review by the National Assembly. MPI is the lead Ministry in charge of implementing the Viet Nam green growth strategy and action plans.</p> <p>DSENRE of MPI is the Standing Office of Viet Nam on Green Growth development and is the focal point for climate change and Green growth finance planning & tracking.</p>	<p>DESENRE of MPI is the participating agency who will provide AD at the output 1.1.1 of the BTR1 project on climate investment and expenditure tracking and capacity building on climate finance tracking and reporting and ensure the coordination with other stakeholders in the implementation of this output 1.1.1</p>

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
Ministry of Finance (MOF)	MOF has an important role in creating the necessary policy and legal framework for the mobilization and access to climate finance flows both international and domestic. MOF is also responsible for reforming and implementing the national fiscal policy.	MOF is participating agency who will be consulted in the consulting of climate finance needed and supported and participating in the climate finance training.
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	MARD performs state management of AFOLU and is in charge of managing, implementing, monitoring and reporting of climate change mitigation and adaptation in agriculture, forestry, land use and water management. It is GHG inventory lead for AFOLU Sector, including mitigation.	MARD will participate in the different activities at sectoral level relevant to AFOLU. MARD will be engaged in the GHG inventory and MRV activities relevant to the AFOLU sectors and will validate the quality of data collected and used in the GHG inventory system.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
<p>Department of Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Development (DEESD) of Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)</p>	<p>DEESD/MOIT is in charge of monitoring and reporting on adaptation and mitigation of the key sectors including energy management, energy efficiency and renewable energy.</p> <p>DEESD/MOIT is GHG inventory lead for Energy & IPPU Sectors.</p>	<p>DEESD/MOIT will be engaged in the MRV activities relevant to the industry sector and will validate the quality of data collected and used in the GHG inventory system.</p> <p>DEESD/MOIT will participate in the MRV system, to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.</p>
<p>Department of Science, Education and Environment (DSEE) of Ministry of Construction (MOC)</p>	<p>DSEE/MOC is in charge of monitoring and reporting on adaptation and mitigation of buildings and construction materials and is GHG inventory lead for Buildings and construction materials production sub-sector, including mitigation</p>	<p>DSEE/MOC will be engaged in the MRV activities relevant to construction sector and will validate the quality of data collected and used in the GHG inventory system.</p> <p>DSEE/MOC will participate the MRV system to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.</p>

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
<p>Department of Environment (DOE) of Ministry of Transportation (MOT)</p>	<p>DOE/MOT is in charge of monitoring and reporting on climate change adaptation and mitigation of Transportation sub-sector and is the GHG inventory lead for transport sub-sector, including mitigation.</p>	<p>DOE/MOT will be engaged in the MRV activities relevant to transportation sector and will validate the quality of data collected and used in the GHG inventory system. DOE/MOT will participate in the MRV system to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of the ministry.</p>
<p>Provinces and Cities People Committee (Department of Construction (DOC), Department Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE))</p>	<p>Cities and provinces are in charge of data for waste sector with the responsibility of DONRE/DOC of the cities/provinces is in charge of mitigation of wastes.</p>	<p>Cities/provinces will be engaged in the MRV activities at provincial levels and will participate in the MRV to ensure the system is adapted to the circumstances of cities/provinces. They will be involved in consultation and validation of the quality of data collected and used in the GHG inventory system.</p>

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
International organizations (JICA, GIZ, UNDP, USAID, WB, etc.)	Multilateral and bilateral agencies and others are funding projects related directly or indirectly to climate change, NIS, MRV, GHG inventory, climate finance tracking, gender mainstreaming. Representatives of several donor-funded projects presented their work and synergies at the stakeholder validation workshop.	The project will maintain ongoing, two-way communication with these agencies. The project will consult and engage with these agencies during the implementation of project activities and will also include them in the communication outreach and data-sharing system and MRV network, particularly regarding reporting on GHG inventory and reporting, mitigation activities, financial support received.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
<p>Private and public enterprises, mainly big GHG emitters (i.e. cooperation like Viet Nam Cement Corporation, Electricity of Viet Nam, etc.)</p>	<p>Private enterprises contribute to national emissions of GHGs and can also contribute to the reduction of GHG emission. At the same time, private sector investments in areas such as renewable energy can reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>Key large GHG emitters in Viet Nam, especially will be required to annually report on their GHG emissions from 2022 by the Environment Protection Law 2020.</p>	<p>The private sector will be involved in the project in two ways: First, it will be involved through the provision of activity data in relevant sectors. It will also be involved indirectly in reporting on mitigation when private sector investment results in GHG emission reductions. Besides, the proposed project will take steps to strengthen capacity in key government organizations and private sector to work effectively with the private sector on activity data collection.</p> <p>Individual enterprise-level reporting for key emitting industries, such as cement factories, steel, pulp and paper, etc. will be established through draft reporting formats formally requested by the MONRE.</p>

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
<p>Institutions/Universities/laboratories (i.e. Institute of Energy, or Viet Nam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change, or University of Science and Technology, University of natural resource and Environment, etc.)</p>	<p>In-country researching institutions undertake scientific researches on mitigation and adaptation actions and studies on emission factors.</p>	<p>Universities, research institutions will participate in studies and workshops during the BTR1 project and will play an important role in communicating findings from transparency activities to the research community, to students, and to the broader public.</p>
<p>NGOs and Civil society (i.e. Green Innovation and Development Centre (Green ID), Netherlands Development Organization-SNV, Live and Leant, etc.)</p>	<p>Local NGOs and civil society who are working on the climate change issues in Viet Nam, are key actors in raising the awareness on climate change as well as applied many incentives on community-based climate adaptation and mitigation measures. The organizations have received climate finance from many international donors in- and outside of Viet Nam. They will contribute to information transparency in the countries.</p>	<p>NGOs including environmental and climate change NGOs which will be engaged and consulted during the project implementation relevant to information transparency, training and awareness raising.</p>

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
<p>Gender Working Group under the NGOs-Led Climate Change Working Group</p>	<p>This group has representatives from UNWOMEN, CARE International Viet Nam, GIZ, Oxfam, SNV, UNDP 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 mainstreaming.</p>	<p>The Gender Working Group will be involved and to be consulted during the project implementation to inform the good practice of gender mainstreaming in climate change response and mitigation activities in particular; discuss the potential mechanism for the promotion of learning and sharing the good practice of and provide inputs on gender-responsive for climate change policies revision; preparation of the BTR, and NDC related reports submit to UNFCCC.</p>

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in project
Viet Nam Women's Union (VWU)	VWU is mandated to protect the rights and benefits of women and girls in Viet Nam. VWU is also assigned by Government to provide monitoring and social feedback on the implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment in Viet Nam. They are the most active mass organizations which have the best experience in facilitating gender equality and women empowerment in different areas of interventions. These departments have good experience with UN agencies to conduct gender related climate change topics.	Relevant Departments under VWU i.e. Legal and Policy Department, Social and Family Issue Department, and Propaganda and communication Department will be engaged in gender related activities and will be invited in project's training, learning and sharing events to get technical inputs from them. The focus consultation is about gender mainstreaming, and women empowerment in climate change response and gender responsive indicator in the GHG inventory and tracking.

Gender dimension:

Viet Nam recognizes the link between gender and the environment, and the role of women in the planning, management and preservation of the environment. The Government of Viet Nam has shown its commitment to gender equality on climate change and disaster risk reduction, through the development of various policies, plans and in their efforts to implement them. However, there are gaps in implementation of gender equality policy and limitations in coordination between gender and climate change issues. While legal documents on gender have strongly confirmed that gender-mainstreaming principles will be applied in the whole process of policy formulation and implementation, there are limitations in the capacity to guide on gender mainstreaming on climate change, mitigation and GHG inventory. Awareness, understanding and application vary among stakeholders at various levels highlighting that gender mainstreaming on climate change and clear

mechanisms to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in the NDC's implementation and the BTR1's preparation still needs further strengthening on the gender-related issues' reporting.

The implementation of the BTR1 project will take into consideration gender issues. It is suggested that country level women's networks that can help to better incorporate gender concerns into climate change strategies and decision-making will be identified. Further, opportunities to incorporate into project designs local knowledge that strengthen the roles of women will also be identified. The project will put an emphasis on understanding how the unique social and economic roles played by women is crucial to the effective implementation of sectoral and national projects and programs to adapt and to mitigate climate change in Viet Nam. The BTR1 will provide information for defining a procedure to check if gender equality and women empowerment key principles are mainstreamed in the national GHG inventory and NDC tracking, etc.

Institutional Arrangements

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the governing agency of the Project. 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 including the development of BUR/NC/BTR and to achieve the sustainable development goals in Viet Nam.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will serve as the GEF implementing agency. UNEP will provide the Executing Agency with all necessary general management and monitoring support during the implementation of this project. UNEP will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project to GEF, providing substantive support to the project team in meeting the administrative, finance and management requirements.

DCC under MONRE is designated to carry out the tasks of the Office of the National Committee on Climate Change and is the national focal point to implement the UNFCCC, KP and PA. 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. DCC serving as the Executing Agency is responsible for cooperating with UNEP and related agencies to implement Project activities and reporting to the MONRE when necessary.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established by the DCC and will be responsible for reporting to DCC and UNEP when necessary. The unit will be responsible for overall management, monitoring, and coordination of Project implementation according to UNEP rules on managing projects. Specifically, its responsibilities will include: (a) ensuring professional and timely implementation of the activities and delivery of the reports and other outputs identified in the project document; (b) coordination and supervision of the activities outlined in the project document; (c) contracting of and contract administration for qualified local and international experts; (d) management and responsibility of all financial administration to realize the targets envisioned ; (e) facilitating communication and networking among key stakeholders at the national level; (f) organizing the meetings of the NSC; (g) review and approval of work and financial plans of implementing partners; (h) monitor and support the activities of the implementing partners.

During the implementation of the BTR1 project, the Ad-hoc technical groups will be established by the PMU Director. At least five (05) working groups will be established including (1) GHG inventory Group, (2) NDC tracking Group, (3) Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Group, (4) Financial support need and received Group, and (5) Other information Group. The working groups will comprise

of the best local experts who have specific experiences on the national GHG inventories and climate relevant issues. Besides, the sub-groups on QA/QC, Uncertainty Analysis, and Key Categories Analysis will be considered during the setting up of the respective working groups. The terms of reference are provided in Annex A.

DCC/PMU will have close cooperation with related agencies in MONRE and related Ministries, Organizations and UNEP. The institutional arrangement for the BTR development is presented in figure 2 below. The draft terms of references for the project management unit staffs and the five working groups are provided in Annex A of this document.

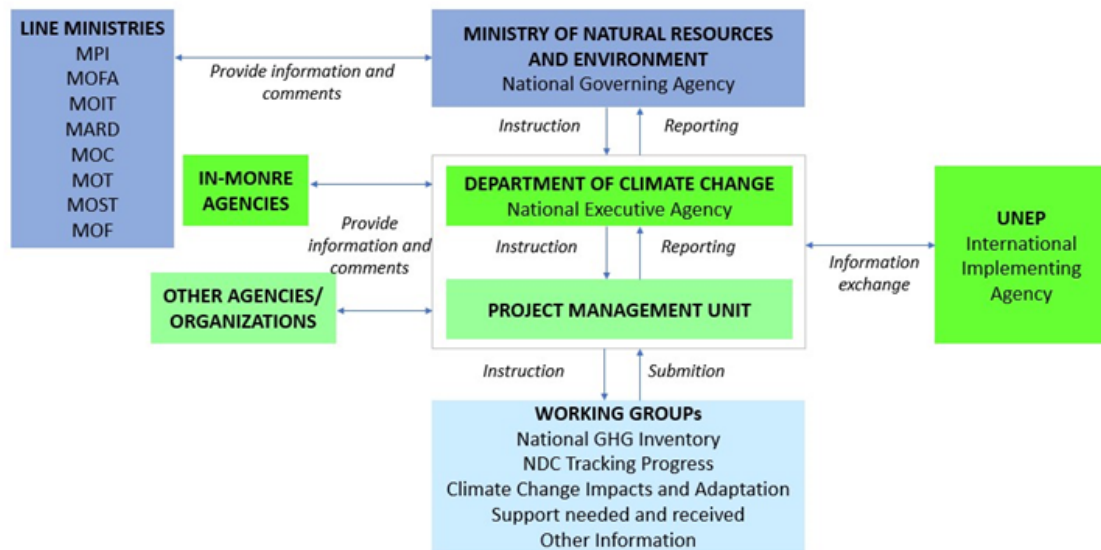


Figure 2: Institutional arrangements for BTR1 project implementation

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

This project aims to support Viet Nam to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) to the UNFCCC. The project will also contribute to strengthening capacities and improving the institutional arrangements and framework to allow for continuous and sustainable reporting. The BTR1 project is prepared in line with the GEF-7 climate change mitigation objective CCM-3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies. The project has been designed with one outcome which is Viet Nam updates tools and approaches to meet its BTR1 reporting requirements under the Paris. This outcome will be realized through the following two outputs:

OUTPUT 1.1.1: BTR1 PREPARED AND SUBMITTED TO UNFCCC BY DECEMBER 2024

Under the first output, this Project will support Viet Nam in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) to the UNFCCC to fulfill its obligations under the Paris Agreement.

The content of deliverables produced under this output will follow the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2) and Annexes I to V of Decision-/CMA.3[1]. The BTR1 project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NCs and BURs as well as recommendations resulting from the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process.

The BTR1 of Viet Nam is expected to include the following main contents that will form the chapters of the BTR1:

I. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.

[1] Link to Decision -/CMA.3

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_5_transparency_0.pdf.

II. Information on tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

III. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

IV. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement.

V. Other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement including information on gender and climate change.

I. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory

This section will provide a description of Viet Nam's national circumstances related to GHG emissions and removals and produce the National Inventory Report as a stand-alone report of the BTR1 with common reporting tables. The data collection for national GHG inventory under BTR1 will be carried for the year 2021 and 2022. The NIR will include information on GHG emission/removal of calculated years before 2020 (1994, 2000, 2010, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2018) and annual time series from 2020 onwards. The NIR will include information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to GHG inventory; methodologies and metrics used (methodologies, parameters and data, key category analysis, time series consistency and recalculations, uncertainty assessment, assessment of completeness, QA/QC); general trends of national emissions and removals; inventory of national emission per sector and per gas; key category analysis; time-series consistency and recalculations; uncertainty assessment; assessment of completeness; Quality Assurance/ Quality Control; metrics for the 100-year time-horizon global warming potential and recommendation for future improvement

among other relevant information to GHG inventory. This section/chapter will be realized through three main deliverables as follows:

1.1 A national circumstances and institutional arrangements section related to GHG inventory

The proposed activity to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Describe the national circumstance and institutional arrangement for the national GHG inventory

1.2 A section on methodologies and metrics (methodologies, parameters and data, KCA, time series consistency and recalculations, Uncertainty assessment, assessment of completeness, QA/QC)

The proposed activities to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Collect, review and compile data and conduct the national GHG inventory for the year 2021-2022
- Develop and carry out QC plan for national GHG inventory for the year 2021-2022
- Develop and carry out QA plan for national GHG inventory for the year 2021-2022
- Conduct key source analysis for the national GHG inventory for the year 2021-2022
- Conduct the uncertainties assessment of the national GHG inventories for the year 2021-2022
- Assess the completeness of the national GHG inventory
- Assess the GHG emission trend
- Prepare Chapter on National GHG inventory of the BTR1

1.3 The national inventory report[1] (consisting of a national inventory document, the common reporting tables and an improvement plan)

The proposed specific activities to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Compile the National GHG Inventory Document
- Prepare the common reporting tables
- Develop the improvement plan
-
- Update database on national GHG inventory results on the website of national focal point agency on climate change

[1] Refer to Annex 1 on page 6 of Decision- /CMA.3 on the common reporting tables guidance available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_5_transparency_0.pdf

II - Information on tracking progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions

Under this section, a description of the Viet Nam's national circumstances and information on institutional arrangement relevant to implementing and achieving NDC, GHG emissions and removals projections and any other information relevant to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC will be provided. The section will detail among others information on national

circumstances and institutional arrangements related to NDC tracking; a description of a Viet Nam's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement including updates; information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Viet Nam's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; summary of GHG emissions and removals; projections of GHG emissions and removals, as applicable and other information relevant to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving Viet Nam's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. The expected deliverables under this section include:

2.1 National circumstances and institutional arrangements section related to NDC tracking

The proposed activity to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Describe information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements related to NDC tracking

2.2 Viet Nam's NDC's overview, actions, policies and measures

The following proposed activity will be undertaken under this deliverable:

- Describe Viet Nam's NDC and provide information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of Viet Nam's NDC.

2.3 Projections of GHG emissions and removals (time coverage, structure, NDC indicators, methodologies)

The proposed activities to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Describe the methodology used to develop the projections
- Prepare in tabular format GHG emissions and removals projection
- Provide information on projection of GHG emissions and removals.

2.4 NDC tracking report

The following proposed activities will be undertaken:

- Identify the indicator(s) selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of NDC.
- Describe methodology and/or accounting approach used for NDC tracking
- Provide the information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures
- Provide information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of NDC and estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions for actions, policies and measures
- Describe the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emission reductions or removals due to each action, policy and measure

- Prepare common tabular format with information on tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDC
- Prepare a report on NDC tracking results
- Prepare Chapter on NDC tracking of the BTR1

III - Climate change impacts and adaptation

This section will provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement as appropriate. The information provided under this section could facilitate, among other things, recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties. The section will include information on national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks related to adaptation; impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate; adaptation priorities and barriers; adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies; progress on implementation of adaptation; monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes; information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts; cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned, and any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. The expected deliverables under this section include:

3.1 A section on national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks related to adaptation

The proposed activities to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Describe the national circumstances and institutional arrangement for the climate change adaptation.
- Collect information and assess legal and policy frameworks and regulations on climate change adaptation.

3.2 A section on impacts, risks and vulnerabilities; adaptation priorities and barriers, adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies

The proposed activities to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Collect, synthesize and analyze the observed climate change and their impacts in recent time in Viet Nam
- Collect, synthesize and analyze the implementation of policies on climate change adaptation in Viet Nam
- Assess the adaptation priority and barrier
- Assess the efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programming, including related capacity-building activities
- Assess the adaptation and mitigation co-benefit
- Assess the stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community-level and private

3.3 A section on progress on implementation of adaptation actions; M&E of adaptation actions and processes; information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts; cooperation, good practice, experience and lessons learned

The proposed activities to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Assess the implementation of the national adaptation plan.
- Assess the implementation of the M&E system.
- Propose measures to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.
- Provide good practices, experience and lessons learned on climate change adaptation.

3.4 Climate Change impacts and adaptation report

The following proposed activity to be undertaken under this expected deliverable:

- Prepare a report on climate change impacts and adaptation and compile the BTR1 Chapter on Climate Change impacts and adaptation.

IV. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.

This section aims to provide information on national circumstances, institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support, as well as a description of the underlying assumptions, methodologies and definitions, as applicable and information on financial support, technology development and transfer, and capacity- building support needed and received including an assessment of various existing policies and strategies relating to gender and climate change. The scope of work to be undertaken in order to realize this section will include compilation of information on national circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies; underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies; information on financial support needed and received by Viet Nam under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement; information on technology development and transfer support needed and received by Viet Nam under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement; information on capacity-building support needed and received by Viet Nam under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement; information on support needed and received by Viet Nam for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building. The proposed scope of work to be undertaken will cover the following expected deliverables:

4.1 A section on national circumstances, institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support

The following proposed activity will be undertaken under this deliverable:

- Describe the national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support.

4.2 A description of underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies

The proposed activity to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Describe the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received

4.3 Section on financial support, technology development and transfer, and capacity- building support needed and received.

The proposed activities to be undertaken under this deliverable include:

- Provide information on financial support needed and received
- Provide information on technology development and transfer support needed and received
- Provide information on capacity- building support needed and received

V. Other Information

The proposed contents for this Chapter are information on effort to achieve the sustainable development goals, gender and climate change issues, etc. The activities to be undertaken to support the compilation of this chapter/section will include actions outlined under the part II section A on gender dimension that seek to ensure gender equality is addressed during project implementation. The proposed scope of work to be undertaken will cover the following expected deliverable:

5.1 A report with relevant information, including on gender and climate change

The following activity will be undertaken:

- Assess other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement including gender and climate change, how gender equality and women empowerment key principles are mainstream in the national GHG inventory, NDC tracking etc., and how the unique social and economic roles played by women is crucial to the effective implementation of sectoral and national projects and programs to adapt and to mitigate climate change in Viet Nam.

VI. Stakeholder engagement events, publication and submission of report

Under this section, information on all stakeholder engagement events, consultations and trainings relevant to supporting the compilation of the BTR1 of Viet Nam is outlined. The section also includes a description of deliverables related to the implementation of stakeholder engagement plan. These should allow Viet Nam to engage stakeholders in the BTR1 elaboration process, raise general awareness, build stakeholders capacities, and promote regional networking, peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge sharing. The proposed scope of work under this section will cover the following expected main deliverables:

6.1 Consultations and workshops (inception, review and validation)

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Organize the inception workshop to launch the BTR1 project.
- Organize consultation workshop for the BTR1.
- Organize write shop to finalize the BTR1.

6.2 Trainings and expert in-depth reviews of reports

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Organize/Participate in Workshops/Trainings on GHG inventory, NDC tracking and climate change adaptation
- Technical peer review of the National GHG Inventory Report

6.3 Compilation, translation and executive summary

The following activities will be undertaken:

- Compile the draft BTR1, circulate it for comments, address comments provided and prepare final BTR1
- Translate documents from Vietnamese to English and vice versa

6.4 Publication and Dissemination

The following activity will be undertaken:

- Prepare, print and publish the soft and hard copies of Viet Nam's BTR1 and NIR and disseminate.

The BTR1 of Viet Nam will be presented as per the outline of the biennial transparency report, pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (annex to decision 18/CMA.1) as outlined in Annex IV to Decision-/CMA.3[1]

The proposed outline of Viet Nam's BTR1 will be as shown below:

Executive Summary (not more than ten pages)

Introduction (reporting context)

Chapter 1: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

Chapter 2: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Chapter 3: Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Chapter 4: Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement

Chapter 5: Any other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement, and suitable for inclusion in the biennial transparency report (e.g. gender and climate change)

Chapter 6: Improvements in reporting over time

Annexes (as outlined in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1)

Annex 1: Technical annexes for REDD+ (if applicable to Viet Nam)

Annex 2: Common reporting tables for the electronic reporting of the national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

Annex 3: Common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of:

? Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

? Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement

Annex 4: Information in relation to the Viet Nam's participation in cooperative approaches (if applicable)

[1] Link to Decision -/CMA.3:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_5_transparency_0.pdf

OUTPUT 1.1.2: A SELF-ASSESSMENT AND STOCKTAKING EXERCISE COMPLETED, AND A GEF FUNDING PROPOSAL FOR SUBSEQUENT BTR PREPARED

Activities under this output will be undertaken within four months after completion of the BTR1 report. This output will be undertaken to facilitate a seamless transition to subsequent report, in this case, transition to Viet Nam's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2).

A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for the preparation of BTR2 will be undertaken. This exercise will result in a GEF funding proposal for BTR2 to include information on gaps, suggested areas for improvement, stakeholder engagement and institutional arrangements using the GEF template[1].

[1] <https://www.thegef.org/documents/request-focal-area-enabling-activity-form-march-2019>

A qualitative assessment of the state of institutional arrangement capacity for the preparation of BTRs will also be undertaken upon completion and submission of the BTR1 report to the UNFCCC and will be contrasted to the baseline assessment.

The following activities will be undertaken:

? Conduct a self-assessment and stocktaking exercise and prepare a GEF funding proposal for BTR2 upon completion and submission of the BTR1 to UNFCCC.

? Undertake a qualitative assessment of the state of institutional arrangement capacity for preparation of NCs and BTRs upon completion and submission of the BTR1 to UNFCCC.

Learning and Knowledge Sharing

The BTR1 preparation processes is designed to enhance public participation and create awareness on climate change issues, promote information sharing and networking amongst all relevant institutions and stakeholders at national and local levels. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other programmes/initiatives in Viet Nam as discussed in Part II section A as well as information exchange with other similar projects in the region and at the global level.

Once drafting and compiling of BTR1 information is complete, the Executing Agency will prepare a single document which will have an executive summary. The Executing Agency will disseminate the finalized NIR, BTR1 and other information materials to the relevant stakeholders and members of the public for the purpose of learning and knowledge sharing.

Project Management

The DCC-MONRE will manage the BTR1 project. A project coordinator and an administrative and finance assistant will be recruited to the project. The project coordinator will be responsible for all the project management, administrative and financial matters related to the project and will be supported by the administrative and finance assistant. The terms of reference of the Project Coordinator; administrative and finance assistant are set out in annex A. The project coordinator will also be responsible for annual financial audits of the project. Respective budgets have been set to meet standard project management costs.

The proposed project management related activities include:

-
-
- Project Coordinator
- Project Administrative Assistant and Accountant
- Equipment
- Sundry and communication
- Independent audit report

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

This project has been prepared in line with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement guidance on the preparation of BTRs and is in conformity with Objective 3 of the GEF-7 Climate Mitigation Strategy, which focuses on fostering enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. In accordance with convention and Paris Agreement guidance, this project is to be implemented on an agreed full cost basis requiring only in-kind contribution by GEF-eligible countries. The full cost for preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) of Viet Nam will be within the GEF earmarked amount of US\$ 484,000.

The Project will identify synergies with other ongoing projects/ programmes listed under Part II section A of this document to ensure cost-effectiveness and enhanced consistency with national development priorities and programs, by building upon information, data and results provided under other relevant initiatives. Synergies across the various expected deliverables and activities of the project will also be exploited and where possible project activities will be streamlined. This project does not have confirmed co-financing, but the Government of Viet Nam, through its MONRE has indicated its interest/plans to contribute an in-kind support of up to US\$ 44,000, through its support on overhead related costs and some aspects of technical work in the preparation of BTR1. This in-kind/voluntary contribution from the Government of Viet Nam towards the project will be reported annually to UNEP when realized.

Having DCC/MONRE as the Executing Agency of the project ensures continuity of teams/structures established and used for preparation of previous NCs and BURs. This continuity encourages the EA to build on lessons learnt and good practices from previous processes. As national teams get better in applying the recommended NCs and BUR/BTRs guidelines, human and national institutional capacities become strengthened in due course. Continuous preparation of these reports using established institutions, pools of experts and stakeholders that are actively involved at all levels will increase country ownership and the uptake of project findings at all levels. This will result in formulation of national climate policy & plans that are aligned to Viet Nam's priority sectors and its NDCs under the Paris Agreement.

The second project output will support continuous engagement of climate change structures/units in Viet Nam, as well as stakeholders interested in climate change enabling activities, after completion and submission of BTR1 to the UNFCCC. In the absence of this project, once BTR preparation is completed, teams and the structures created on project basis, will be spread out and may be lost.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities:

- A Project **Inception Workshop** at the national level will be held within 2 months of start of project, after the establishment of the Project Management Unit. This will involve all key stakeholders

identified during the national consultation process. An Inception Workshop report will be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

- **Monitoring BTR1 technical progress against expenditures:** The Project Coordinator will be responsible for preparation of quarterly progress reports and expenditure statements. Technical progress and financial reports shall be reviewed by the UNEP Task Manager and Fund Management Officer.

- **Report to the GEF and COP of UNFCCC:** As part of annual reporting routine, UNEP will continue to prepare and submit to the GEF annual report on UNEPs support for the preparation of NCs and BURs/BTRs which will include the status of implementation of Viet Nam's BTR1 project.

- **Project Implementation Review (PIR) Report:** The BTR1 project progress will be reported through PIR reports which is conducted annually as part of reporting routine.

- **Project Annual and Final Financial Audit:** Project Annual and Final Financial Audits will be undertaken to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity etc.) of expenditure and transactions.

- **Co-financing Report:** the in-kind/voluntary contribution towards the BTR1 project will be reported annually to UNEP, when realized.

- **Annual Inventory of Non-expendable Equipment:** The Executing Agency shall maintain complete and accurate records of non-expendable equipment purchased with GEF project funds and shall provide UNEP annually with the inventory of such non-expendable equipment as at 31 December, to be submitted within 2 months.

During the last two months, the PMU will prepare a comprehensive Final Project Report (FPR). The FPR will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Table 4 Detailed monitoring and evaluation workplan

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
Project Inception Workshop (PIW)	National Project Management Unit, Technical Expert Groups and UNEP Task Manager to raise awareness, build stakeholder engagement and detailed work planning	Within 2 months of project start-up and establishment of the project management unit
Project Inception Report	Project Coordinator & UNEP Task Manager	Not more than 1 month after the Project Inception Workshop

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Time Frame
Quarterly Progress Reports	National Management Unit, UNEP Project Manager Project Unit, Task	Four (4) quarterly technical progress reports for any given year, submitted by January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 (latest) and at the end of the project implementation
Quarterly expenditure reports	National Management Unit, UNEP Project Manager Project Unit, Fund	Four (4) quarterly expenditure reports for any given year, submitted by January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 (latest) and at the end of the project implementation
Project Implementation Review (PIR) report	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and UNEP (Task Manager)	Annually, part of reporting routine
Report to the GEF and COP of UNFCCC	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and UNEP (Task Manager)	Annually, part of reporting routine
Co-financing report	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and co-finance partners	Annually, on or before 31 July
Annual Inventory of Non-expendable equipment	Executing Agency (Project Manager) and co-finance partners	Annually, as at 31 December of each year, to be submitted within 2 months
UNEP Final Report	Executing Agency (Project Manager)	Within 2 months of the project completion date

The project result framework (**Table G**) provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification.

G. PROJECT RESULT FRAMEWORK

	Indicators	Baseline/End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks

	Indicators	Baseline/End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Project Objective:</p> <p>To support Viet Nam to Prepare and Submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) that comply with the Paris Agreement (PA) reporting requirements while responding to its national development goals.</p>	<p>Viet Nam prepares and submits BTR1 that comply with the Paris Agreement reporting requirements and responds to national development goals.</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>BTR Target:</u></p> <p>- BTR1 completed by December 31, 2024</p>	<p>- BTR1 posted on the UNFCCC website;</p> <p>- UNFCCC and Paris Agreement reporting requirements met;</p> <p>- Strengthened National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) on greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change;</p> <p>-</p>	<p>- Adequate political commitment and institutional support for BTR1 preparation exist.</p>
<p>Project Component 1: Preparation of Viet Nam's BTR1</p>				

	Indicators	Baseline/End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Outcome 1: Viet Nam updates tools and approaches to meet its BTR1 reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>BTR1, which meets the Paris Agreement's reporting requirements prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual reporting to UNEP. - Annual reports to the COP on the preparation of reports. - BTR1 report posted on the UNFCCC website. - Annual progress reporting by Viet Nam to UNEP. - Guidelines for BTR stocktaking and self-assessment report preparation. - BTR2 GEF funding proposal completed by the time of project closure. - Final qualitative assessment on human and institutional capacities for NCs and BTRs reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BTR preparation is considered a priority in Viet Nam. - Strong political or institutional commitment to the BTR process. - There will be no delays in the national political endorsement processes after the technical completion of these reports to guarantee timely submission of reports to the UNFCCC. - The strong commitment of the national team to engage stakeholders of high competence and expertise. - Stakeholders' willingness to participate in the BTR process. - Adequate political support to strengthen and/or establish an appropriate institutional arrangement for BTR preparation. - Interpretation of result and final rating will not be biased.
		<p><u>End Term Targets:</u> BTR1 completed by December 31, 2024</p>		
	<p>Viet Nam undertakes stocktaking assessment and institutional arrangement and prepares a GEF funding proposal for subsequent BTR.</p>			

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

Not Applicable to the preparation of the BTR1 project

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):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Mr. Nguyen Duc Thuan	GEF Operational Focal Point for Viet Nam	Viet Nam Environment Fund, MONRE	4/3/2022

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNFCCC	11/16/1994	Mr. Tang The Cuong

ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)					Total (USD)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
		Component 1		Sub-Total	M&E	P M C		
		Output 1	Output 2					
Equipment	Costs related to purchase of office equipment for PMU	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	Department of Climate Change

<p>Contractual Services ? TEGs</p>	<p>Contractual Services to five Technical Expert Groups (TEGs) consisting of experts? consultants from relevant sectors that will contribute to the planning and implementation of project activities on assigned thematic areas including (i) National Inventory Report of GHG; (ii) Information on NDC tracking under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; (iii) climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement; (iv) Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement; and Any other information (e.g. gender and climate change) and Compilation of BTR1. (Annex A)</p>	<p>209,500</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>209,500</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>209,500</p>	<p>Department of Climate Change</p>
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Contractual Services ?Individual	<p>Contractual Services to five team leaders who will lead the five TEGs in providing technical assistance for implementation of project activities and guidance training on scientific or methodological aspects of project work and review of draft reports submitted by expert's consultants from the respective TEGs in assigned thematic areas including (i) National Inventory Report of GHG; (ii) Information on NDC tracking under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; (iii) climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement; (iv) Financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement; and Any other information (e.g. gender and climate change) and Compilation of BTR1. (Annex A)</p>	125,000	-	125,000	-	-	125,000	Department of Climate Change
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Contractual Services ?Individual	Contractual Services for technical peer review of the National GHG Inventory Report	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	8,000	Department of Climate Change
Contractual Services ?Individual	Salary costs of the Project Coordinator; Project Administrative assistance and accountant. (Annex A)	-	-	-	-	32,200	32,200	Department of Climate Change
Local Consultants	Costs related to supporting a self-assessment and stocktaking exercise; and preparation of a GEF funding proposal for subsequent BTR	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000	Department of Climate Change

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Costs related to Knowledge Management activities (e.g. organizing trainings, capacity building workshops, public meetings, awareness raising and education of different groups of peoples etc.) relevant to BTR1 project and specific thematic areas such as GHG inventory, NDC tracking; climate change impacts and adaptation and, cross cutting issues including gender etc.	30,500	-	30,500	-	-	30,500	Department of Climate Change
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Project Inception workshop for the BTR1 project	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	Department of Climate Change
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	BTR1 Consultation workshop and write shop.	7,600	-	7,600	-	-	7,600	Department of Climate Change
Travel	Travel expenses related to implementation of project activities	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	Department of Climate Change

Office Supplies	Supply costs for various office expenses related to project implementation (e.g.: stationery)	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	Department of Climate Change
Other Operating Costs	Design, publication, printing and translations of NIR, BTR1 and other communication materials to support knowledge management	17,400	-	17,400	-	-	17,400	Department of Climate Change
Other Operating Costs	Costs related to sundry and communication (internet, telephone, courier service) for PMU	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,800	Department of Climate Change
Other Operating Costs	Financial audits	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	Department of Climate Change
Grand Total		430,000	10,000	440,000	-	44,000	484,000	

Below is an extract of Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF) clearance, the complete checklist is available in Annex C of the attached project document.

ANNEX C: SAFEGUARD RISK IDENTIFICATION FORM (SRIF)

Safeguards Risk Summary

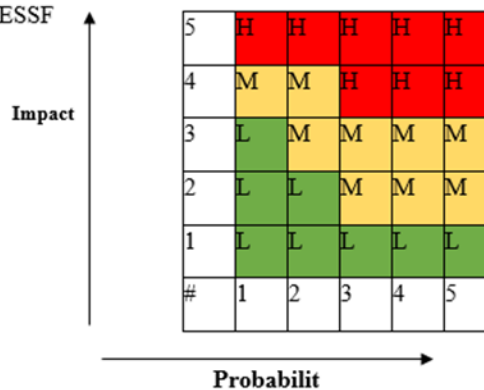
A. Summary of the Safeguards Risk Triggered

Safeguard Standards Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk ¹ (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H) <i>Please refer to the matrix below</i>
SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	1	1	L
SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	1	1	L
SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	1	1	L
SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	1	1	L
SS 5: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement	1	1	L
SS 7: Indigenous Peoples	1	1	L
SS 8: Labor and working conditions	1	1	L

B. ESS Risk Level²

Refer to the UNEP ESSF (Chapter IV) and the UNEP's ESSF Guidelines.

- Low risk
- Moderate risk
- High risk
- Additional information required



¹ Refer to UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

² **Low risk:** Negative impacts minimal or negligible: no further study or impact management required.
Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but limited in scale, not unprecedented or irreversible and generally limited to programme/project area; impacts amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.
High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts (e.g. irreversible, unprecedented, cumulative, significant stakeholder concerns); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (or Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)) including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective comprehensive safeguard management plan.

C. Development of ESS Review Note and Screening Decision

Prepared by

Name: Suzanne Lekoyiet Date: 07/03/2022

Screening review by:

Name: Alexandra Mutungi Date: 05/04/2022



Cleared³

D. Safeguard Review Summary (by the safeguard team)

This is a low risk project. However, guiding principles-human rights, accountability, resilience and sustainability and leave no one behind-are still applicable to this project.

E. Safeguard Recommendations (by the safeguard team)

- No specific safeguard action required
- Take Good Practice approach⁴
- Carry out further assessments (e.g., site visits, experts' inputs, consult affected communities, etc.)
- Carry out impact assessments (by relevant experts) in the risk areas and develop management framework/plan
- Consult Safeguards Advisor early during the full project development phase
- Other _____

³ This is signed only for the full projects latest by the PRC time.

⁴ Good practice approach: For most low-moderate risk projects, good practice approach may be sufficient. In that case, no separate management plan is necessary. Instead, the project document demonstrates safeguard management approach in the project activities, budget, risks management, stakeholder engagement or/and monitoring segments of the project document to avoid or minimize the identified potential risks without preparing a separate safeguard management plan.