United Nations Development Programme

Project Document
(Country: Viet Nam)

Project Title: Addressing the climate crisis and human security through NDC planning and implementation

Sub-title (national): Accelerating renewable energy development and strengthening climate resilience for enhanced human security and sustainable growth in Viet Nam

Project number: 01004017

Implementing Partner: UNDP Viet Nam

Start date: 1 March 2025; **End date:** 31 March 2026; **LPAC meeting date:** 20 March 2025

Brief Description

Viet Nam's rapidly expanding economy has historically depended on fossil fuels, positioning it among the fastest-growing per-capita greenhouse gas emitters and placing it within the top twenty most coal-dependent nations globally. At COP26, Viet Nam committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and endorsed the Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement.

To support these ambitious goals, on December 14, 2022, the Government of Viet Nam and the International Partners Group, which includes Japan, established the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP). This partnership aims to foster a long-term collaboration to facilitate Viet Nam's shift toward low-emission, climate-resilient development. In addition, on November 19, 2024, the Prime Minister approved an updated National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the 2021–2030 period, with a vision extending to 2050. This plan emphasizes enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of natural, economic, and social systems to ensure sustainable livelihoods; reducing risks, damages, and climate-related losses from disasters and extreme events; and strengthening institutional frameworks and mobilizing national resources for effective adaptation.

The project is designed to accelerate renewable energy development in Viet Nam, focusing on offshore wind and hybrid solar-battery systems. It aims to promote a just, inclusive, and sustainable energy transition while scaling up effective models for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and resilience-building initiatives. The project prioritizes enhancing human security, particularly for women and marginalized groups in the most vulnerable regions.

The project is expected to directly benefit approximately **2,836 individuals**, half of whom are women, and indirectly impact around **64,000 people**, with women also representing 50 percent of this group. Over a 20-year period (i.e., the lifetime of the solar system), the project is projected to avert **92 metric tons** of CO_2 emissions annually and eliminate the need for **1,111 tons of coal.**

Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s):

Outcome 2: Climate Change Response, Disaster Resilience & Environmental Sustainability

Expected CPD Output(s)

Output 2.1: Innovative and resilience-building solutions introduced to reduce risks from disasters and climate change, health impacts, and to enhance livelihoods for vulnerable people

Output 2.2: Policies and solutions designed and implemented for transformation to low-carbon development, circular economy, and environmental protection

Gender Marker: GEN2

Total resources required: US$ 1,000,000

Total allocated resources: US$ 1,000,000

- Donor: US$ 1,000,000
- Government: _____
- In-kind Contributions: _____

Unfunded: _____

Agreed by UNDP: Ramla Khalidi, UNDP Resident Representative in Viet Nam

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Viet Nam's rapidly growing economy has been predominantly driven by fossil fuels, making it one of the fastest-growing per-capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters and among the top twenty most coal-dependent countries globally. At the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), Viet Nam made ambitious commitments to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 and signed the Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement. In 2022, Viet Nam updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), pledging to reduce GHG emissions by 15.8 percent unconditionally or by up to 43.5 percent with international support by 2030, compared to the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. Furthermore, Viet Nam plans to submit its NDC 3.0 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in late 2025.

The Government is currently undertaking a stocktake report of NDC implementation, reviewing new potential measures, identifying bottlenecks, and exploring solutions to enhance adaptation and mitigation measures. Among these, providing enabling conditions and unlocking offshore wind (OSW) and renewable energy (RE) interventions within the NDC is of utmost urgency. Robust climate risk data, effective local adaptation monitoring, and climate-responsive plans are key to formulating NDC measures for the 2025-2035 period.

To reduce GHG emissions while meeting mounting energy demands, Viet Nam is prioritising the expansion of renewable energy capacity, particularly solar PV system, a very promising technology that has been significantly implemented in the recent past and that can be further expanded especially when coupled with battery energy storage systems (BESS), which allows for grid control and stability. As outlined in the Power Development Plan 8 (PDP8) approved in May 2023, the rooftop solar is aimed for 2.6 GW increase by 2030, though achieving total solar capacity of nearly 170 GW by 2050; while BESS is expected to have a significant and necessary role alongside the growing renewable capacity, with 300 MWh targeted by 2030 and 26 GWh by 2050. Similarly, OSW power can also be explored for implementation, which will contribute to the goal of 6,000 megawatts (MW) of OSW power capacity by 2030 (PDP8). However, gaps in data, limited capacity, and absence of policies have hindered government action and investment by Renewable Energy developers.

With 3,260 kilometres of coastline and two low-lying delta regions, Viet Nam is the nation that was thirteenth most impacted by climate change over the past two decades. Approximately 50 million people are exposed annually to floods, storms, droughts, saltwater intrusion, and other disasters exacerbated by climate change, disrupting economic activities. With funding from Japan, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) have conducted multi-hazard drills in community centres, organised tsunami drills in schools in central Viet Nam, and supported regular awareness-raising events on disasters and climate impacts. Collaborating with the World Health Organisation (WHO), UNDP is also assisting the Ministry of Health in reducing GHG emissions in healthcare facilities, while ensuring uninterrupted healthcare access for vulnerable communities during climate-induced emergencies.

Without swift adaptation measures, climate change could cost Viet Nam about 12.0 to 14.5 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) per year by 2050, with cumulative costs amounting to US$400–$523 billion. Recognising the urgency, the Prime Minister approved the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the period 2021-2030 (2020), which highlights the importance of reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience to climate change impacts. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP), updated in 2024 and launched at COP29, focuses on three key objectives: (1) enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of natural, economic, and social systems to ensure sustainable livelihoods; (2) reducing risks, damages, and climate-related losses from disasters and extreme events; and (3) strengthening institutional frameworks and mobilising national resources for effective adaptation. Additionally, the National Green Growth Strategy (2021–2030) prioritises transitioning to a green, carbon-neutral economy.

Women, particularly those belonging to ethnic groups in rural areas, are disproportionally affected by climate change due to existing gender inequalities. Challenges include the lack of gender integration in renewable energy policies and the absence of mechanisms for monitoring and reporting gender mainstreaming in the sector. Women, as primary users of fuels, are often excluded or underrepresented in decision-making forums, and their representation in relevant political organisations remains modest.

The implementation of PDP8 requires 135 billion USD during the course of 2021 - 2030, in which JETP offers a support of 15.5 billion USD, there isn't enough available resource to meet the magnitude of finance needs, Viet Nam lacks funding for solar hybrid systems, both grid connected and off-grid, as well as OSW preparation, in particular for enabling policies and capacity building, because of investment needed for post-COVID-19 recovery. Substantial funding is required to support the approximately 110,000 poor and near-poor households who need reliable healthcare, resilient houses to protect their lives and livelihoods, as well as improve the awareness and preparedness of schoolchildren in 28 coastal provinces.

With the launch of the JETP RMP in 2023 at COP28, Viet Nam has a unique opportunity to accelerate progress towards a just energy transition. However, rapid additional support is essential to ensure this commitment translates into practical, effective action. Achieving the target of 2,600MW of rooftop solar power (for self-consumption); 300MW of BESS and 6,000MW OSW power capacity by 2030, as outlined in PDP8, requires foundational work to avoid further reliance on coal. In terms of human security, extreme climate events such as typhoons, floods, heatwaves and droughts, which were once seasonal, have become less predictable. This necessitates enhanced preparedness by local authorities and households to cope with increasingly erratic disaster seasons. Such events also heighten injuries and health risks for vulnerable groups, making it vital to ensure uninterrupted access to healthcare facilities during climate-related crises.

II. STRATEGY

Viet Nam faces the dual challenge of reducing GHG emissions and meeting steeply rising energy demands. Pursuing energy security has made Viet Nam heavily reliant on coal-fired power plants, the most carbon-intensive sources of energy. In addition, recent power outages, caused by the low operation mode of hydro-power plants in the North of Viet Nam during drought season, were classified by the National Load Dispatch Centre (NDLC) as an "extreme emergency," highlight the urgency. Inaction risks undermining Viet Nam's rapid economic growth and endangering public health, particularly for women, girls, and other vulnerable groups. To meet growing energy demands, Viet Nam must transition to renewable energy, replacing coal-based electricity promptly. Viet Nam and the International Partners Group (IPG), including Japan, agreed on a $15.5 billion Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in December 2022. Viet Nam subsequently launched its JETP Resource Mobilisation Plan (RMP) in December 2023 at COP28. Viet Nam's JETP Scheme (Decision 1009/QD-TTg) prioritises OSW development as one of its three top priorities. As well, despite the efforts of the Government and international organisations, there remains a critical gap to be filled in emergency preparedness and response to unexpected and sudden-onset disasters, as highlighted by Typhoon Yagi in 2024, which was the most powerful storm to hit Viet Nam in three decades.

On August 31, 2023, with Decision No.1009/QD-TTg, the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) issued draft documents to advance research on policy and regulatory mechanism development for OSW and the piloting of OSW projects, given that Viet Nam lacks comprehensive data on wind potential and necessary port infrastructure. This proposal aims to facilitate OSW development and attract potential investors. Viet Nam has also large potential to scale-up solar PV power generation, but this should be accompanied with BESS development for grid control and stabilization purposes; in fact, already at the end of latest feed-in tariff program, there have been severe problems of grid instability that forced the government to curtail a significant portion of the implemented solar PV power capacity. To promote solar power development without effecting transmission lines, the Government has officially issued Decree No. 135/2024/ND-CP, 22 October 2024, providing mechanisms and policies to encourage the development of on-site self-consumption rooftop solar power.

The project addresses essential elements of Viet Nam's NDC and COP26 pledge, as well as the top priorities of the JETP agreed between the IPG and Viet Nam, contributing to the decarbonization of the energy sector. Facilitating renewable energy development, particularly OSW, would help meet the increasing energy demand, alleviate poor air quality and the associated health risks, and attract potential investors by support for policy formulation and enable the investment on green energy solutions.

Storms exacerbate stress and anxiety for vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth, making it essential for local authorities, communities, and households in coastal hotspots to implement preparedness measures to minimise impacts, reduce damage, avoiding spreading of diseases, and save lives. Healthcare facilities in these areas must remain operational during climate-related emergencies to ensure uninterrupted services, which also requires continuous supply of energy. Installing solar PV panels integrated with BESS in healthcare facilities would enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities during disasters and reduce GHG emissions.

Furthermore, one of the healthcare stations to be supported by the project will be selected to pilot a decentralized wastewater treatment system to showcase the proper management of wastewater including chemicals and potentially hazardous materials. Gender and environment have become an increasing concern, making gender equality, women empowerment and inclusive approaches, key elements in every project design and implementation. Japan, a global leader in resilience-building, has made significant contributions to disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Viet Nam through projects such as "Partnerships for Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunamis in the Asia-Pacific Region," through which UNDP conducted multi-hazard drills for students and community members in high-risk areas of central Viet Nam in 2018-2022. In addition, Viet Nam's Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for DRR, under UNDP technical leadership, concluded that the country should replicate innovative and successful models such as disaster-resilient houses and multi-hazard drills in areas affected by storms and floods.

Furthermore, it is expected that Viet Nam will be affected by four to seven tropical storms annually in 2023 and beyond. Therefore, it is vital that local authorities, communities, and households in key coastal hotspots take preparedness actions to reduce damage, minimise impacts, avoid loss of life and avert a large-scale humanitarian crisis. In 2024 Viet Nam was severely affected by Typhoon Yagi, affecting 26 northern and north-central provinces, impacting over 3.6 million people, it is estimated the total damage from Typhoon Yagi at VND 36,388 billion (USD 1,491 million) with losses estimated at VND 43,074 billion (USD 1,765 million).

The 2022 Viet Nam NDC demonstrates that gender-responsive climate action plays an important role in the country's approach to climate change. The project prioritizes enhancing human security, particularly for women and marginalized groups in the most vulnerable regions.

Moreover, Viet Nam has two contingency plans: one for slow-onset events and one for sudden-onset events. This project contributes most notably to enhancing preparedness for sudden-onset events such as typhoons, storms, and floods in selected areas of Viet Nam's coastal provinces through enabling policies, capacity-building, and enhanced preparedness.

III. RESULT AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Outcomes

The overarching objectives of the proposed project are to improve enabling policies and the working environment for advancing the JETP and to enhance the capacity and resilience of vulnerable and fragile communities.

The project will contribute to both mitigation and adaptation dimensions of climate action and NDC delivery of the Global Promise Climate, under two pillars:

Pillar 1: Clean energy, sustainable climate change mitigation practices and just transition towards net-zero pathways (*Global Outputs: 1.1. Drive private investment in clean, affordable, and reliable energy; 1.3 Support national and local governments to achieve decarbonization through just transition)* and **Pillar 2: Accelerating adaptation in vulnerable and fragile countries and communities for increased resilience to climate risks and impacts** *(Global Outputs: 2.1. Implement adaptation and risk reduction actions, including ecosystem-based adaptation, coastal adaptation, climate-resilient agricultural practices, adaptation in high-mountain ecosystems due to glacier melting, early warning systems, etc. and ensure they are available in fragile settings and to marginalized groups).*

The project aligns with ***UNSDCF Outcome 2: Climate Change Response, Disaster Resilience & Environmental Sustainability and 02 CPD Output***, include CPD output 2.1: Innovative and resilience-building solutions introduced to reduce risks from disasters and climate change, health impacts, and to enhance livelihoods for vulnerable people. (*Indicator 2.1.1: Number of women and men benefiting from UNDP's support in the areas of disaster, climate and health) and* CPD Output 2.2: Policies and solutions designed and implemented for transformation to low-carbon development, circular economy and environmental protection. (*Indicator 2.2.1: # tCO2e reduction from UNDP-assisted expansion of renewable energy access and energy efficiency).*

These objectives will be achieved through the following two CPD outputs:

Country Output 1: Improved enabling policies on solar hybrid systems and OSW development for supporting the advancement of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in Viet Nam. – Pillar 1

Provision of technical assistance for the preparation of two thorough assessment reports to identify gaps and needs to be filled and provide recommendations for drafting policies concerning the scale-up of hybrid solar systems as well as OSW development. This Output implementation will imply cooperating with MOIT and relevant national governmental authorities, such as Electricity and Renewable Energy Authority (EREA), Electricity Regulatory Authority of Vietnam (ERAV), Institute of Energy and Vietnam Electricity (EVN) on strengthening policy and regulatory framework that will contribute to catalyse the investment in renewable energy, particularly OSW and Hybrid-solar and battery. The main results of the output 1 include:

- ***Result 1.1:*** *Recommendations for national energy policies and legal framework to accelerate the development of Solar rooftop integrated with battery energy storage system*
- ***Result 1.2:*** *Gender-responsive recommendations on how to integrate OSW development in national energy policies to accelerate OSW deployment provided, and upcoming update of the NDC in 2025 informed.*

Country Output 2: Strengthened capacity and infrastructure on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and its National Action Plan Monitoring and Evaluation systems to improve human security and build resilience. – Pillar 2

Improved resilience to climate induced disasters by strengthening the operation of 08 local healthcare stations by equipping them with hybrid solar PV systems for allowing the provision of uninterrupted services even in the event of power interruption; one of the health stations will also pilot a decentralized wastewater management systems to improve sanitation and prevent spreading of diseases. Furthermore, risk disaster preparedness will be improved by performing tsunami drills in schools and constructing storm- and flood-resilient houses in vulnerable communities. The main results of the output 2 include:

- ***Result 2.1:*** *A gender-inclusive study combined with a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment on hybrid-solar battery systems and decentralized wastewater treatment facilities for Health Center and storm- and flood-resilient infrastructure prepared.*
- ***Result 2.2:*** 08 *Hybrid-solar battery systems are installed at 08 healthcare stations in selected province(s).*
- ***Result 2.3:*** *One Packaged Wastewater Treatment Plant (PWTP) for one selected Health Center is installed. The PWTP has been certified by the Japanese Government.*
- ***Result 2.4:*** *30 storm- and flood-resilient houses in vulnerable coastal provinces, prioritizing women-headed households and households with differently abled people constructed.*
- ***Result 2.5:*** *Students, teachers and education managers participated in multi-hazard response drills.*
- ***Result 2.6:*** *The online monitoring and evaluation system in the online NAP Portal at national and sub-national levels is improved.*

To enable Viet Nam and local governments to effectively capture, track, monitor, and evaluate local progress in addressing climate change challenges, the project will develop an online dashboard for tracking adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures, building on the existing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Portal of Viet Nam. This dashboard will integrate provincial progress reports and provide standardized tools to monitor key adaptation progress across provinces, utilizing a standardized Monitoring and Evaluation template aligned with Decision 148 of Prime Minister dated 28/01/2022 on National Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation System. It will enhance the monitoring and evaluation framework of the NAP Portal at both national and sub-national levels, while also serve as a key hub and resources for building capacity for government officials to effectively implement the National Adaptation Plan.

The project will support Viet Nam's commitments made at COP26 and its long-term GHG emissions reduction targets, and the development of a low-carbon economy by adopting and continuing to promulgate strategic policies and plans to advance climate change actions in the energy sector (PDP8, JETP) and more broadly, such as the National Climate Change Strategy, NDC, and NAP.

Country NDC sector	**Country NDC target**	**Project activity contributing to this target**	**Alignment with LT-LEDS, as relevant**
Energy sector	Unconditional contribution: Reduce 64.8 MtCO2e or 7.0% Conditional contribution: Reduce 227 MtCO2e or 24.4%	The project will lay the foundation for the development of OSW energy and Hybrid-solar battery which will operate for 20 years and will reduce 92tCO2e/year from the energy sector. Furthermore, the information and evidence from studies undertaken in the project will inform the design, scale and scope of some of the targeted mitigation and adaptation measures that Viet Nam may take up in the NDC 3.0 by end of 2025.	The studies on policies for RE development will help to inform the implementation of National Climate Change Strategy 2022 (equivalent to LTS), particularly in identifying breakthrough solutions for viable OSW investments
DRR, Resilient Key Infrastructure (Shelter, Health), Sectors	NDC adaptation goal 2: Reduce disaster risks and damage caused by natural disasters and increasingly extreme climate events, contributing to solving the problem of loss and	The project will contribute directly to (i) enhancing capacity on DRR and through gender-responsive training and (ii) improving local preparedness through drills and demonstration models targeting women and marginalised groups in vulnerable locations.	The activities are in line with the priorities in the NCCS 2022 (equivalent to LTS) in response to disasters including floods and storms.

	damage caused by climate change.		
NAP	NDC Adaptation Goal 1: Enhance resilience and adaptive capacity of natural, economic and social systems, ensuring sustainable livelihoods;	Enhanced M&E system with an online dashboard for tracking adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures, building on the existing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Portal of Viet Nam. Provide training for institutionalized agencies, provinces and human resources to run the M&E system under NAP Portal	The activity is fully aligned with Viet Nam Updated NAP (2024) and contribute to NCCS (LTS equivalent) priorities to systematically improve the institutional arrangement and country technical capacity to operate and M&E, update adaption plans, align adaptation ambitions over time.

Partnerships

Japanese Agencies (NGOs, Private Sector, JICA, etc.)

UNDP will discuss and coordinate closely with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to ensure complementary activities and avoid any overlaps with JICA's projects. Cooperation with JICA will be sought for JETP implementation, and specifically to further facilitate OSW development.

In addition, UNDP will strengthen synergies and collaboration with JICA, as both are active members of the national Disaster Risk Reduction Partnership (DRRP), currently operationalised by the Viet Nam Dyke and Disaster Management Authority (VNDDMA).

UNDP will actively seek potential collaborations with Japanese private sector, including suppliers of technologies, goods, and materials. This includes but is not limited to decentralized wastewater treatment technology (Johkasou technology), solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, and battery storage solutions.

However, it is important to emphasize that, to ensure high-quality standards, the procurement process will prioritize reliable suppliers and high-quality equipment, with all selections made in accordance with UNDP POPP including bidding rules and regulations in consultation with the government partners.

National Partners

UNDP has a long-term partnership with Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE) and Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) in support of the NDC, Sustainable Development Goals, and national adaptation and mitigation planning. The main national partners of project are listed below:

- MAE will be beneficiaries of project through the achieved results of relevant project's activities aimed at strengthening the national policy framework and enhancing capacity in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. MOAE will be consulted and ensure the support from project will align with Government needs.
- MOIT: will be beneficiaries of project through the achieved results of relevant project's activities aimed at strengthening the national policy framework in JETP support activities. MOIT will be consulted and ensure the support from project will align with Government needs.
- Binh Dinh Provincial People's Committees (PPC): will be project partner to implement physical infrastructure construction, including flood-resilient houses, Hybrid-solar battery systems and Packaged Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Binh Dinh PPC will provide advice on specific locations and recommendation on vulnerable groups who will directly beneficiaries and coordinate during project implementation.

Donor Visibility

The project will ensure that the generosity of the Government of Japan is fully and visibly acknowledged. This will include a press release, human interest stories, and photo stories. Japan's logo will be placed on videos, supplies, and other visibility materials including backdrops, banners, and t-shirts to ensure that end beneficiaries are aware of the generous contribution of the Government of Japan. UNDP will use its social media platforms to disseminate information on the impact of this partnership. Close engagement with the Embassy of Japan will be made, including regular communication as well as a joint field visit where possible.

Risk and Assumption

The key risks to the implementation of this project are summarised in the Risk Log.

Stakeholder Engagement

The key stakeholders in the project include government, NGOs, academic (schools/university/research institute), private sector, different individual. The objectives of the proposed project are to improve enabling policies and the working environment for advancing the JETP and to enhance the capacity and resilience of vulnerable and fragile communities. Therefore, the technical meeting, consultation, capacity building programs, information disclosure and participatory processes will be followed during project design and implementing to ensure the effective and transparency engagement and involvement of relevant stakeholders. The report system among implementing stakeholders/partners will also be established and maintained, the guidance on reporting skills also provided through learning by doing.

Knowledge management

Through capacity building activities help to enhance knowledge, participatory capacity for relevant stakeholders. The project information disclosure through various media channel and manners to disseminate information widely.

Through the network of Global Climate Promise, the project will explore and share lessons and good practices from other countries to Viet Nam. Likewise, lessons from Viet Nam will also be exchanged with other country members in the global project.

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be delivered under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality, in compliance with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. Activities will be implemented by UNDP Viet Nam's Climate Change and Environment Unit (CCEU), under the direct supervision and overall monitoring of the Head of CCEU and the overall programme management of the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative.

Project Board

The Project Board is established as the highest management level to review evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and the combined delivery report, and carry the role of quality assurance of the project taking decisions informed by, among other inputs, the project quality assessment. The Board will also approve key project execution decisions, including proving certain adjustments above provided tolerance levels, including substantive programmatic revisions, budget revisions, requests for suspension or extension and other major changes. The project board comprises the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Vietnam, and the representatives from Binh Dinh PPC and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Ministry of Industry and Trade who will participate as observer members. Given that the project will be implemented within one year, the Project Board will meet once before operational closure to assess project performance and confirm the achievement of its objectives.

Project Team

The project team will consist of the CCEU Head (8% of staff time), Project Manager (CCE Programme Analyst) with 45% of staff time, and supporting members (Programme Associate (40% of staff time), M&E Specialist (5% of staff time) and Communications Specialist (10% of staff time).

The Head of the CCE Unit will oversee the implementation of the annual work plan as well as the progress and final reports. The Head of the CCE Unit will review the Terms of Reference (ToRs), certify the quality of the outputs from all project's activities.

The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the day-to-day management, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. The Project Manager will draw up and update the project work plan, propose adjustments as needed, and submit them to the CCEU Head; coordinate with local and international consultants to prepare ToRs for studies, surveys, consultancies and procurement of equipment; review outputs produced by project consultants and subcontractors and assess the quality and relevance of these outputs in accordance with agreed ToRs and the project objectives; and support all administrative procedures and support services related to the preparation of the project's activities. The Project Manager will be Full Accountability for Project Execution. Ensure project Information (incl. project makers and results; Financial management (incl. Budget Revision & Financial Reports); Approve Requisition (fund commitment) and receive good, services, works (before making payments).

The assurance role is assigned to the CO's M&E Analyst, that performs the quality assurance and support the Project Board and project management team in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including applying UNDP's social and environmental management system to ensure SES are applied through the project cycle.

The Project Associate will undertake project management support, predominantly on a part-time basis, including financial, administrative, procurement, monitoring and evaluation tasks, and communication activities. Furthermore, they will support administrative and financial procedures in bidding and disbursement; be responsible for the administrative, operational and financial transactions during the implementation of the project; and provide logistics support for the organization of meetings, workshops and travel, as needed.

UNDP will recruit national and international technical experts, consultants and contractors to implement key activities under the project.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: Climate Change Response, Disaster Resilience & Environmental Sustainability (UNSDCF Outcome 2)
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: CPD Output 2.1: Innovative and resilience-building solutions introduced to reduce risks from disasters and climate change, health impacts, and to enhance livelihoods for vulnerable people. (*Indicator 2.1.1: Number of women and men benefiting from UNDP's support in the areas of disaster, climate and health)* CPD Output 2.2: Policies and solutions designed and implemented for transformation to low-carbon development, circular economy and environmental protection. (*Indicator 2.2.1: # tCO2e reduction from UNDP-assisted expansion of renewable energy access and energy efficiency)*
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.2.1 Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy
SDGs to which the project will contribute: SGD 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 17
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Accelerating renewable energy development and strengthening climate resilience for enhanced human security and sustainable growth in Viet Nam

	Indicators	Baseline	End of Project Target
Country Output 1: Improved enabling policies on solar hybrid systems and OSW development for supporting the advancement of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in Viet Nam. – **Pillar 1**	**Indicator 1.1:** 1.1. Number of National energy policies recommended	0	04 recommended policies
Country Output 2: Strengthened capacity and infrastructure on DRR and its NAP M&E systems to improve human security and build resilience. **– Pillar 2**	**Indicator 2.1**: Number of Social and Environmental Safeguards assessment is conducted with participation of women and marginalized people.	0	1 Social and Environmental Impact Assessment report, 50% of consulted people will be women
	Indicator 2.2: Number of healthcare stations fitted with hybrid-solar battery system.	0	08 Healthcare stations facilitated by hybrid-solar battery system, with accessible for women and marginalized people
	Indicator 2.3: Number of people served by the health stations outfitted with green energy.	0	40,000 people (20,000 Women and 20,000 Men) will be served by the health stations outfitted with green energy
	Indicator 2.4: Number of healthcare stations fitted with decentralized wastewater treatment system	0	01 healthcare station with equipped packaged decentralized wastewater treatment system
	Indicator 2.5: Number of storm- and flood-resilient houses constructed	0	30 storm- and flood-resilient houses constructed
	Indicator 2.6: Number of direct beneficiaries living in the constructed storm- and flood resilient houses (disaggregated by gender)	0	120 beneficiaries living in the constructed storm- and flood resilient houses

	Indicators	Baseline	End of Project Target
	Indicator 2.7: Number of participants in multi-hazard capacity building and response drills (disaggregated by gender).	0	2,400 students (1,224 girls and 1,176 boys) 240 teachers (122 women and 118 men), and 60 education managers (31 women and 29 men) will be trained
	Indicator 2.8: Number of improved online NAP Portal	0	01 online NAP Portal will be improved
	Indicator 2.9: Number of Government Officials, experts and representatives from local NGOs are trained	0	165 people will be trained, ,50% are women

VI. WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *List activity results and associated actions*	PLANNED BUDGET		2025			2026
		Budget Description	Amount	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Country Output 1: Improved enabling policies on solar hybrid systems and OSW development for supporting the advancement of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in Viet Nam. – **Pillar 1** *Global Outputs:* *1.1 Drive private investment in clean, affordable, and reliable energy.* *1.3 Support national and local governments to achieve decarbonization through just transition*	**Activity 1.1:** Conduct a detailed analysis to identify policy gaps providing practical solutions and recommendations on integrating hybrid solar systems (i.e., solar PV systems + BESS) into the national electric grid as well as off-grid system applications, including healthcare stations and resilience houses to increase resilience in case of climate induced disasters.	Contractual services/national consultants Workshops, Travel	79,000	x	x	x	x
	Activity 1.2: Conduct a detailed analysis to identify existing policy gaps including measures for equitable benefits across stakeholders for provision of recommendations on integrating OSW development into policies relating to MSP, licensing/permitting for OSW measurement and development, power purchase agreements and supply chain development, with gender considerations and integration.	Contractual services/International expertise Workshops, Travel	102,000	x	x	x	x
Country Output 2: Strengthened capacity and infrastructure on DRR and its NAP M&E systems to improve human security and build resilience. **– Pillar 2** *Global Outputs:* *2.1 Implement adaptation and risk reduction actions, including ecosystem-based adaptation, coastal adaptation, climate-resilient agricultural practices, adaptation in high-mountain ecosystems due to glacier melting, early warning systems, etc. and ensure they are*	**Activity 2.1:** Conduct a gender-inclusive feasibility study combined with a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment prior to installing hybrid solar systems and wastewater treatment facilities for a Health Center as well as storm- and flood-resilient infrastructures in selected vulnerable coastal provinces based on an established and successful UNDP-GCF model.	Local Consultant Travel	40,000	x	x	x	x
	Activity 2.2: Install 08 rooftop solar PV system integrated with battery energy storage in eight local healthcare stations in selected coastal provinces.	Material & Good Contractual services National expertise Travel	126,400	x	x	x	x
	Activity 2.3: Install the packaged wastewater treatment facility (Johkasou technology) for one selected Health Center. The PWTP needs to apply Japanese technology with the quality certificate is issued by the Japanese Government.	Material & Good Contractual services National expertise Trave	102,500	x	x	x	x

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *List activity results and associated actions*	PLANNED BUDGET		2025			2026
		Budget Description	Amount	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
available in fragile settings and to marginalized groups.	**Activity 2.4:** Construct storm- and flood-resilient houses in selected vulnerable coastal provinces targeting the most vulnerable families, prioritizing women-headed households, and households including people with disabilities.	Material & Good Contractual services National experts Travel	174,000	x	x	x	x
	Activity 2.5: Hold multi-hazard capacity building and response drills in schools in vulnerable and disaster-prone coastal provinces.	Drills National consultants Travel	69,600	x	x	x	x
	Activity 2.6: Develop an online dashboard for tracking provincial adaptation measures, by incorporating provincial progress reports and providing standardized online tools to monitor key adaptation progress across provinces; (T*his system builds on a standardized M&E template aligned with Decision 148)*	Contractual service &Travel	56,000	x	x	x	x
	Activity 2.7: Conduct 01 TOT training; 03 consultation workshops 03 trainings for Government Officials, experts and representatives from Local governments, NGOs and community-based organizations to promote the application of the online dashboard and M&E system at 03 regions.	Training/workshop Travel	84,000		x	x	x

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLS. INSERT COMMENTS FROM TABLE "RESULT FRAMEWORK"

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[1]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Country Output 1: Improved enabling policies on solar hybrid systems and OSW development for supporting the advancement of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in Viet Nam. – **Pillar 1**	**Indicator 1.1:** Number of National energy policies recommended	End of project target: 04 recommended policies	The project will recommend polices for enabling on solar hybrid systems and OSW development for supporting the advancement of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP)	Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Policy recommendation reports	Risks: There will not be insufficient time to conduct a policy needs analysis, develop recommendations, and consult with relevant stakeholders. Assumption: The needs of policy formulation are available and requested by the Government.
Country Output 2: Strengthened capacity and infrastructure on DRR and its NAP M&E systems to improve human security and build resilience. **– Pillar 2**	**Indicator 2.1**: Number of feasibility studies and Social and Environmental Safeguards assessment is conducted.	End of project target: 01 Social and Environmental Impact Assessment report and 50% of consulted people will be women	The project will develop a gender-inclusive feasibility study combined with a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment prior to installing hybrid solar systems and wastewater treatment facilities for Health Center as well as storm- and flood-resilient infrastructures	Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Study report	Risks: There is a risk that the report may not comprehensively identify all risks or propose adequate mitigation measures. Assumption: The report will serve as one of technical assessment to ensure the compliance to Social and Environmental Standards during installation of hybrid solar systems, wastewater treatment facilities for healthcare stations as well as storm- and flood-resilient infrastructures.
	Indicator 2.2: Number of healthcare stations fitted with hybrid-solar battery system	End of project target: 08 Healthcare stations facilitated by hybrid-solar battery system	The project will install rooftop solar PV system integrated with battery energy storage in eight local healthcare stations in selected coastal provinces	Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Healthcare stations with install rooftop solar PV system integrated with battery energy storage	Risks: Challenges in technology transfer and the requirement for a high maintenance budget. Assumption The infrastructure will be handed over to local healthcare facilities, with sufficient technical guidance for maintenance.

[1] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[1]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 2.3: Number of people served by the health stations outfitted with green energy.	End of project target: 40,000 people (20,000 Women and 20,000 Men) will be served by the health stations outfitted with green energy	Through green energy and enhanced power supply system at 08 healthcare centres bring higher opportunities to access with health care services	Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Project implementing report	Risks: The beneficiaries will not have sufficient information and willingness to use the health care centre Assumption: Improved power supply systems will enhance the resilience capacity and encourage more people to access local healthcare services
	Indicator 2.4: Number of healthcare stations fitted with decentralized wastewater treatment system	End of project target: 01 healthcare station with equipped decentralized wastewater treatment system	The project will install a fitted with decentralized wastewater treatment system for 01 Health Center	Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Project implementing report	Risks: Challenges in technology transfer and the requirement for a high maintenance budget. Assumption The infrastructure will be handed over to local healthcare facilities, with sufficient technical guidance for maintenance.
	Indicator 2.5: Number of storm- and flood-resilient houses constructed	End of project target: 30 storm- and flood-resilient houses constructed	The project will construct storm- and flood-resilient houses for local people in the coastal area.	Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Project implementing report	Risks: Limited time for construction of storm- and flood-resilient houses. Assumption: Local government and stakeholders will actively participate and support.
	Indicator 2.6: Number of direct beneficiaries living in the constructed storm- and flood resilient houses (disaggregated by gender)	End of project target: 120 beneficiaries living in the constructed storm- and flood resilient houses	The local people will obtain benefits from constructed house	Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Project implementing report	Risks: Limited time for construction of storm- and flood-resilient houses. Assumption: Local government and stakeholders will actively participate and support.
	Indicator 2.7: Number of participants in multi-hazard	End of project target: 2,400 students (1,224		Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Project implementing report	Risks: Students, teachers and education managers may not participate in project capacity building program as estimated and lack of female participants to trainings

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods[1]	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	capacity building and response drills (disaggregated by gender).	girls and 1,176 boys) 240 teachers (122 women and 118 men), and 60 education managers (31 women and 29 men) will be trained						Assumption: Needs and motivation to attend project training program will remain high. An equal number of males and females participating in project activities.
	Indicator 2.8: Number of improved online NAP Portal	End of project target: 01 online NAP Portal will be improved		Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Project implementing report	Risks: Data flows are not informed National technical capacities to host the platform are difficult to find. Assumption: Involvement and motivation of stakeholders (data providers) to participate in project's activities will remain high.
	Indicator 2.9: Number of Government Officials, experts and representatives from local NGOs are trained	End of project target: 165 people will be trained (85 women and 80 man)		Project activities report	Annually & end of project	Project manager	Project implementing report	Risks: The Government official and stakeholders may not participate in project trainings or technical workshops as expected Assumption: The needs and motivation to attend project events for professional development will remain high.

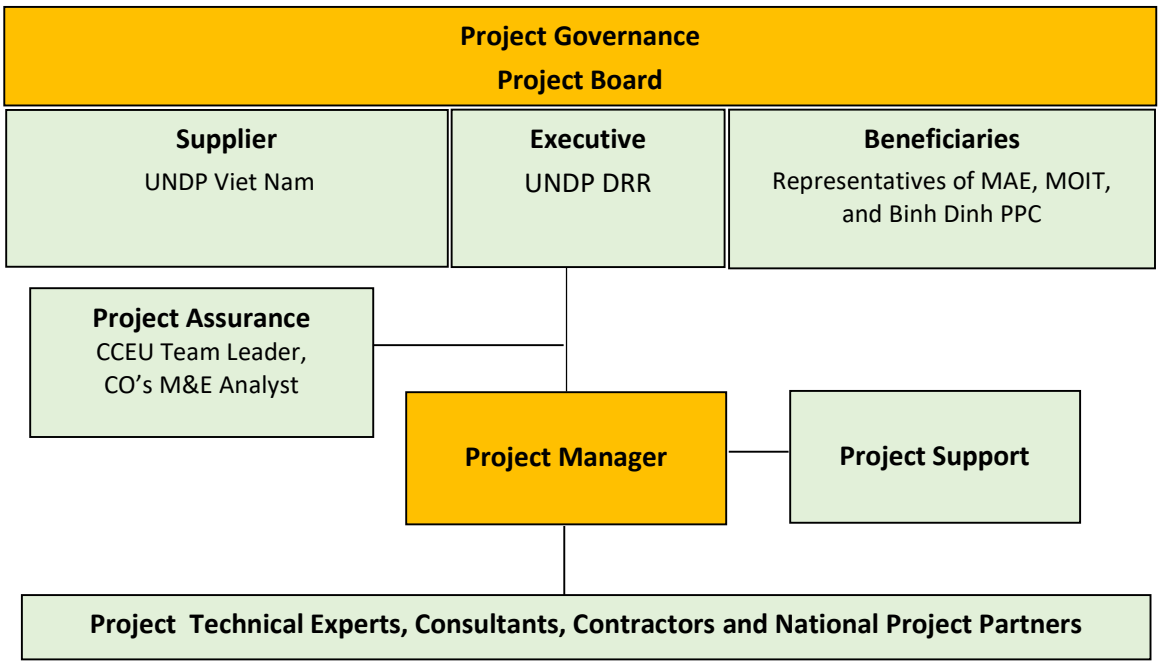
Reporting

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored throughout and with the following plans:

- Final Narrative Report: will be submitted on completion of the activities, within three months of the end of the project.
- Final Financial Report of expenditures: will be shared with the Government of Japan as per UNDP's policies on final financial statements and within one year (12 months) of project completion.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in governing and managing the project is summarised as below:



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

In alignment with Climate Promise 2025 and as signalled by MOFA, Japanese Supplementary Budget (JSB) funds aim to support countries to address the climate change crisis while ensuring human security and resilience, and to strengthen and revise their NDCs. JSB 2024 will focus on on-the-ground implementation of NDC pledges (or NAP targets) as well as revision or enhancement of NDC or NAP targets, under policy development, in line with the Paris Agreement ratchet mechanism.

The JETP-RMP was announced on November 2023, considering a very importance step to mobilize resources to achieve just transition of JETP and accelerate a 2050 net-zero transition in Viet Nam. Specifically, the JETP-RMP identifies a pipeline of defined investment and technical assistance projects, as well as priority policy actions over at least the next 5 years which are consistent with the Government of Viet Nam's position to enable a just transition. The JETP-RMP covers 8 prioritized areas includes: 1) the transition of coal power generation; 2) improving the regulatory framework for the energy transition; 3) developing the renewable energy industry; 4) power transmission and energy storage, 5) energy efficiency, 6) energy transition in the transport sector; 7) innovation, development, and technology transfer and 8) ensuring a just transition (access to affordable energy for all; training, upskilling, and job creation). UNDP is working closely with MOAE and support the coordination and operations of the four Working Groups. The UNDP's support to the JETP Secretariat shall evolve as a long-term, dynamic mechanism to adapt as needed, align with the changing needs of the JETP Secretariat and achieve the expected outcomes of the JETP.

PDP8 approved in May 2023, outlines the rooftop solar is aimed for 2.6 GW increase by 2030, though achieving total solar capacity of nearly 170 GW by 2050; while BESS is expected to have a significant and necessary role alongside the growing renewable capacity, with 300 MWh targeted by 2030 and 26 GWh by 2050. Similarly, OSW power can also be explored for implementation, which will contribute to the goal of 6,000 MW of OSW power capacity by 2030 (PDP8). On August 31, 2023, with Decision No.1009/QD-TTg, MOIT issued draft documents to advance research on policy and regulatory mechanism development for OSW and the piloting of OSW projects.

In additional, the Prime Minister approved the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the period 2021-2030 (2020), which highlights the importance of reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience to climate change impacts. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP), updated in 2024 and launched at COP29, focuses on three key objectives: (1) enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of natural, economic, and social systems to ensure sustainable livelihoods; (2) reducing risks, damages, and climate-related losses from disasters and extreme events; and (3) strengthening institutional frameworks and mobilising national resources for effective adaptation.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][2] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][3] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

The revised Social and Environmental Standards (SES) of UNDP came into effect on 1 January 2021. The SES underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its Programmes and Projects to support sustainable development. The SES are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. This includes our Social and Environmental Screening Procedure. The project activities shall follow UNDP's SES.

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

[2] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner
[3] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

XI. ANNEX

Annex 1: Multi Year Work Plan

ANNEX 1: Multi Year Work Plan

Project Title: Accelerating renewable energy development and strengthening climate resilience for enhanced human security and sustainable growth in Viet Nam

Project ID: 01004017

Duration: March 2025 - March 2026

OUTPUT AND ACTIVITIES			Timeframe				RP	Planned Budget by Year						
Task number	Planned Activities	Subactivities	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1		Donor	Funding Source	Budget Description	Budget account	2025	2026	Amount
OUTPUT 1: Improved enabling policies on solar hybrid systems and OSW development for supporting the advancement of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in Viet Nam														
ACT 1.1	Conduct a detailed analysis to identify policy gaps providing practical solutions and recommendations on integrating hybrid solar systems (i.e., solar PV systems + BESS) into the national electric grid as well as off-grid system applications, including healthcare stations and resilience houses to increase resilience in case of climate induced disasters.	National firm to conduct policy analysis and policy suggestion to allow BESS/renewable energy projects with BESS to participate in the electricity system and catalysing for hybrid solar systems development	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services-Companies	72100	45,000	15,000	79,000
		Final Workshop sharing the result policy suggestion to allow BESS/renewable energy projects with BESS to participate in the electricity system and catalising for hybrid solar systems development				x	UNDP	00141	32045	Training, Workshops	75700	-	16,000	
		Local travel and field missions (3 persons*2trips*$500/trip)				x	UNDP	00141	32045	Travel	71600	-	3,000	
	Conduct a detailed analysis to identify existing policy gaps including measures for equitable benefits across stakeholders for	National firm to conduct analysis to identify policy gaps, provide recommendations, and integrate OSW development into policies relating to marine spatial planning, licensing/permitting for OSW measurement and development, power purchase agreements, and supply chain development	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services-Companies	72100	30,000	10,000	

ACT 1.2	equitable benefits across stakeholders for provision of recommendations on integrating OSW development into policies relating to MSP, licensing/permitting for OSW measurement and development, power purchase agreements and supply chain development, with gender considerations and integration.	International expert to conduct analysis to identify policy gaps, provide recommendations, and integrate OSW development into policies relating to marine spatial planning, licensing/permitting for OSW measurement and development, power purchase agreements, and supply chain development	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	International Consultants	71200	31,500	10,500	102,000
		Organization of Workshop sharing the study results			x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Training, Workshops	75700	8,000	8,000	
		Local travel and field missions (4pax*2trips*$500/trip)			x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Travel	71600	2,000	2,000	
	SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 1											**116,500**	**64,500**	**181,000**
OUTPUT 2: Strengthened capacity and infrastructure on DRR and its NAP M&E systems to improve human security and build resilience.														
ACT 2.1	Conduct a gender-inclusive feasibility study combined with a Social and Environmental Safeguards assessment prior to installing hybrid solar systems and wastewater treatment facilities for healthcare stations as well as storm- and flood-resilient infrastructures in selected vulnerable coastal provinces based on an established and successful UNDP-GCF model.	Local consultants to conduct SESP assessment and FS	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Local Consultants	71300	24,000	8,000	40,000
		Travel cost (2pax*8trips*$500/trip)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Travel	71600	6,000	2,000	
ACT 2.2	Install rooftop solar PV system integrated with battery energy storage in eight local healthcare stations in selected coastal provinces.	Procurement and installation of Solar system and battery system .	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Materials & Goods	72300	72,000	24,000	126,400
		Operation cost and maintenance	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services-Companies	72100	4,800	1,600	
		Monitoring and verification work	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Local Consultants	71300	18,000	6,000	
ACT 2.3	Install the packaged wastewater treatment facility (Johkasou technology) for one selected healthcare station. The PWTP needs to apply Japanese technology with the quality certificate is issued by the Japanese Government.	Procurement and installation of decentralized wastewater treatment	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Materials & Goods	72300	75,000	25,000	102,500
		Operation cost and maintenance	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services-Companies	72100	1,875	625	

ACT 2.4	Construct storm- and flood-resilient houses in selected vulnerable coastal provinces targeting the most vulnerable families, prioritizing women-headed households, and households including people with disabilities.	Construct storm- and flood-resilient houses based on a successful UNDP-GCF model for poor and vulnerable coastal families in one vulnerable coastal province	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Materials & Goods	72300	112,500	37,500	174,000
		Monitoring and verification	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Local Consultants	71300	13,500	4,500	
		Local travel and field missions (3pax*4trips*$500/trip)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Travel	71600	4,500	1,500	
ACT 2.5	Hold multi-hazard capacity building and response drills in schools in vulnerable and disaster-prone coastal provinces.	Hold tsunami and disaster response drills in schools in vulnerable and disaster-prone areas in one coastal province.		x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Training, Workshops	75700	45,000	15,000	69,600
		Local travel and field missions (3pax*4trips*$500/trip)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Travel	71600	4,500	1,500	
		Monitoring and verification, communication	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Local Consultants	71300	2,700	900	
ACT 2.6	Develop an online dashboard for tracking provincial adaptation measures, by incorporating provincial progress reports and providing standardized online tools to monitor key adaptation progress across provinces; (This system builds on a standardized M&E template aligned with Decision 148)	National consulting firm to upgrade the online monitoring and evaluation system at national and sub-national levels - via NAP Portal hosted by Monre	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services-Companies	72100	42,000	14,000	56,000
ACT 2.7	Conduct 01 TOT training; 03 consultation workshops 03 trainings for Government Officials, experts and representatives from Local governments, NGOs and community-based organizations to promote the application of the online dashboard and M&E system at 03 regions.	Organize consultation workshops and trainings of trainers		x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Training, Workshops	75700	54,000	18,000	84,000
		Travel cost		x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Travel	71600	9,000	3,000	
	SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 2											**489,375**	**163,125**	**652,500**
	TOTAL ACTIVITIES COST											**605,875**	**227,625**	**833,500**
Project Management Cost														

PMC	UNDP's staff direct support to project implementation	Project Manager (8%)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services - Individ	71400	9,864	3,288	13,152
		Project Officer (45%)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services - Individ	71400	18,225	6,075	24,300
		Project Associate (40%)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services - Individ	71400	10,800	3,600	14,400
		M&E Analyst (5%)	x				UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services - Individ	71400	2,700	-	2,700
		Communication Officer (10%)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Contractual Services - Individ	71400	4,050	1,350	5,400
	Direct project support cost	Desk Costs (Room rent and security)	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	73100	3,000	1,000	4,000
		Miscellaneous Costs (stationary and other office supplies, publications) and ISS (Implementation Support Services) costs	x	x	x	x	UNDP	00141	32045	Miscellaneous Expenses	74500	10,730	3,577	14,306
		HACT Assurance Activities (audit, spot checks, programme monitoring visits, micro assessments)	x	x		x	UNDP	00141	32045	Professional Services	74100	3,500	1,500	5,000
	GMS 8%									GMS	75100	55,005	18,335	73,341
	SUB-TOTAL PMC COST											**117,874**	**38,725**	**156,599**
	TOTAL - DIRECT COSTS											**723,749**	**266,350**	**990,099**
UN Levy (1%)												**7,237**	**2,664**	**9,901**
GRAND-TOTAL												**730,986**	**269,013**	**1,000,000**

Annex 2: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Accelerating renewable energy development and strengthening climate resilience for enhanced human security and sustainable growth in Viet Nam
2. Project Number (i.e. Quantum project ID)	01004017
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Viet Nam
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	11 February 2025

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project fully aligns with national and international human rights frameworks, as well as the UN's core principle of "Leaving No One Behind" (LNOB), ensuring that the most vulnerable populations are prioritized. It aims to protect and uphold human rights by providing emergency response and recovery support, particularly for marginalized and climate-affected communities. By promoting equal access to improved environmental conditions and implementing climate adaptation measures, the project enhances resilience against climate-induced disasters and contribute to address human securities. Through inclusive, participatory consultations, stakeholders—especially women, indigenous groups, and persons with disabilities—can voice their concerns, influence decision-making, and receive tailored support to meet their specific needs.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project prioritizes gender equality and women's empowerment, embedding inclusive approaches throughout its design and implementation. Aligned with Japan's Gender Equality Policies, it ensures that women have equal access to project benefits, the gender indicators are developed and included in the project result framework and monitoring plan. The project will directly benefit 2,836 individuals—50% of whom are women—and indirectly impact 64,000 people, also with gender parity through meaningful public consultation to ensure that the needs of women and vulnerable groups will be accounted during implementing project activities. Special focus is given to women-headed households and pregnant women, particularly in the construction of storm- and flood-resilient housing to enhance their safety and security. The capacity building activities will be designed to ensure the participation of women. Through targeted interventions, the project fosters greater economic opportunities, social protection, and resilience for women in climate-vulnerable communities.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
The project's innovative ideas and process and reinforce on-going policy analyses and hard intervention activities/mechanism in addressing key challenges of climate change, just energy transition, low-carbon and green development and environment protection. The project components consider the primary issues of climate change and designing to address its impacts. The project activities are designed to enhance climate change adaptive capacity and to avoid emission of carbon dioxide gas from the fossil fuel and develop green energy solutions. Moreover, the project advances long-term sustainable development by investing in disaster-resilient housing and infrastructure, ensuring communities can better withstand climate-related shocks. It supports livelihood restoration through cash-for-work programs and unconditional cash transfers, enabling vulnerable households to recover economically while building resilience to future risks. Additionally, the project fosters governance sustainability by strengthening inclusive and participatory planning, ensuring local voices are heard in disaster risk management. By enhancing local capacities in resource mobilization and risk reduction, the initiative empowers communities to independently sustain

development efforts and improve long-term climate adaptation and disaster preparedness.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

Accountability is a cornerstone of the project, ensuring transparent decision-making and active participation from key stakeholders, including government agencies, local authorities, and affected communities. It promotes inclusive governance by integrating the voices of ethnic minorities, women, and other marginalized groups into planning and implementation. Through several meaningful consultations and capacity building activities help to enhance knowledge, participatory capacity for relevant stakeholders. The project information disclosure through various media channel and manners to disseminate information widely, the report system among implementing stakeholders/partners will also be established and maintained, the guidance on reporting skills also provided through learning by doing.

A grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow affected populations to provide feedback, report concerns, and seek redress for any project-related issues. This mechanism fosters trust, transparency, and social accountability, ensuring that interventions align with community needs while strengthening institutional frameworks for long-term resilience and equitable development.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance*** *(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1: New policies may not be accepted or fail to provide equitable benefits. **Cause**: Lack of stakeholder buy-in, weak enforcement, or misalignment with local needs. **Impact**: Unequal access to project benefits, delays in implementation.	I = 3 L = 2	Low	Requires strong policy engagement	Conduct policy dialogues, ensure inclusive stakeholder consultations, and advocate for adaptive policies. Develop contingency plans to address policy gaps.
Risk 2: The project may not fully meet the needs of vulnerable groups, may cause community disagreements, or may fail to engage all stakeholders. **Cause**: Inadequate consultation, cultural sensitivities, or power imbalances in decision-making. **Impact**: Resistance from communities, inequitable benefit distribution, and reputational damage.	I = 3 L = 1	Low	Inclusive participation is critical	Strengthen stakeholder engagement, prioritize participatory planning, and set up grievance mechanisms to ensure transparency and conflict resolution
Risk 3: Project infrastructure may not be sufficiently resilient to **extreme weather events**. **Cause**: Climate change impacts, inadequate disaster risk assessments, poor structural designs. **Impact**: System failures, financial losses, safety risks for communities.	I = 2 L = 2	Low	Inclusive participation is critical	The project will provide small-scale infrastructure distributed across several coastal provinces, designed to enhance the adaptive capacity of local communities. Therefore, weather factors must be carefully considered. Climate risk assessments, integrated with Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), should be conducted. Additionally, resilient design standards should be applied, and emergency response plans should be developed to safeguard both infrastructure and beneficiaries.
Risk 4: The project may require land acquisition or repurposing of existing land, affecting local livelihoods. **Cause**: Inadequate land assessments, lack of community consultation, or conflicts over land rights. **Impact**: Potential displacement, community opposition, and legal challenges.	I = 2 L = 1	Low	Inclusive participation is critical	The project includes three hard interventions that may involve land requirements: - Construction of 30 storm- and flood-resilient houses: These houses will be built on residential land owned by the selected households receiving project support. No additional land will be required for this activity. - Installation of rooftop solar PV systems with battery energy storage for 08 commune healthcare centers: These systems will be installed on rooftop of existing buildings and within the existing boundaries of the healthcare centers, no additional land will be required. - Implementation of a decentralized wastewater

				treatment facility for 01 healthcare center: This facility will also be built within the healthcare center's premises, and no additional land is needed.
Risk 5: The construction of storm- and flood-resilient houses and installation of hybrid solar PV and BESS, and decentralized wastewater treatment facility may create potential risk of community and labor safety **Cause**: Transportation of construction material, temporary encroachment of public space, low concern on labor safety of worker. **Impact**: Unsafety condition for communities and doctors, patients, and staffs at the health care centers.	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	Require a health and safety management plan	The installation of 08 hybrid solar PV systems with battery energy storage (BESS) and 01 packaged decentralized wastewater treatment facility at Health Center will require temporary occupation of public spaces for construction materials and equipment placement. This may pose risks to doctors, patients, and staff who working or visiting the healthcare centers. To mitigate these risks, a comprehensive health and safety management plan should be developed prior to construction and strictly implemented throughout the construction period.
Risk 6: Solar panel and construction material supply chains may involve improper labor practices or unsustainable resource extraction. **Cause**: Weak supplier oversight, use of materials sourced from environmentally harmful or exploitative industries. Not compliance to labor rights standards. **Impact**: Reputational risks, and environmental harm.	I = 2 L = 2	Low		The project will provide small-scale infrastructure/ equipment, it may involve in improper labor practices or unsustainable resource extraction, however, the demand of construction materials is also very limited, the certification of origin will be required for all products will be purchased under project activities.
Risk 7: Improper operation of decentralized wastewater treatment facility may lead to environmental pollution. **Cause**: Improper operation practices and lack of maintain budget. **Impact**: Long-term environmental degradation and health hazards for nearby communities	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	Require a EMP for operation phase and Emergency response plan included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	Improper operation management due to lack technical practices, low maintenance budget may lead to treated wastewater will not meet permission standards and pollute surrounding water, soil environment. Conduct technology guidance and training for operator, working with management unit for maintenance requirements and Emergency response plan
Risk 8: Improper disposal of construction waste and decommissioned solar panels, batteries may lead to environmental pollution. **Cause**: Lack of recycling infrastructure, limited regulations for hazardous materials (e.g., solar panel components). **Impact**: Long-term environmental degradation and health hazards for nearby communities.	I = 4 L = 2	Moderate	Requires a comprehensive waste management plan as a part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	Develop waste reduction and recycling strategies, partner with responsible disposal facilities, and advocate for improved e-waste regulations.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
			Low Risk	
			Moderate Risk	
			Substantial Risk	
			High Risk	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)			
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects			

	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status	☐	Targeted assessment(s)	
		x	**ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)**	
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)			
	If yes, indicate overall type	☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	

			x	**ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans) ESMP can be combined with ESIA.**	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☐			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐			
	Accountability	☐			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	x			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	x			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	x			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	x			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor Vu Thai Truong	11 Feb 25	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 Patrick Haverman	11 Feb 25	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 Patrick Haverman	11 Feb 25	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 2.1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [16]	No
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11	limitations on 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? *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
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	No

[16] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, 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 and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) 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	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	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[18] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severewinds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	No
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *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
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	Yes
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to 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
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No

5.2	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	risk of forced evictions?[19]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.* *	No
6.4	the 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
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Yes
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life cycle?	Yes

[19] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher .

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	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
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 3: Risk Register

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that the project cannot implement all activities within 12 months as requested by donor	Limited capacity among project partners and ongoing government restructuring could further delay implementation	Since the donor only allows 12 months for project implementation, and the possibility of extension is unknown, the project might have to return the unspent funds to donor, and hence project objectives cannot be achieved	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners' engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 21-Mar-25 To: 21-Mar-26	Head of CCE Unit	Risk Treatment 1.1: Work closely with project partners to ensure good implementation progress Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
2	There is a risk that the hard intervention activities are not approved by the government agency	As a result of lacking legal framework to clearly guide the approval process for pilot activities	Which will impact in delaying or failure hard intervention activities implementation	**7. STRATEGIC (7.5. Government commitment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**	From: 21-Mar-25 To: 21-Mar-26	Head of CCE Unit	Risk Treatment 2.1: engage relevant stakeholders at early stage of project implementation to address any related concerns regarding the pilot Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
3	There is a risk that the change in government priorities	As the results of the institutional arrangement and	Which will impact in delaying or failure support for policy formulation activities therefore	**7. STRATEGIC (7.7. Alignment with national priorities) - UNDP Risk**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor**	From: 21-Mar-25 To: 21-Mar-26	Head of CCE Unit	Risk Treatment 3.1: engage relevant stakeholder at early stage of project implementation;

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		functionalities of Government restructuring	project objectives cannot be achieved	**Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**			Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
4	The is a risk that limited participation from stakeholders in project capacity building program as estimated and lack of female participants to trainings	Unclear functions of government official during institutional structuring	Which will impact in delaying capacity building and event organization and the target of beneficiaries cannot be achieved	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners' engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)**	From: 21-Mar-25 To: 21-Mar-26	Head of CCE Unit	Risk Treatment 4.1: consultant and engage relevant stakeholder at early stage of project implementation; Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager

Annex 4: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Viet Nam's **Law on Gender Equality (2006)**, which is largely consistent with international standards, sets out specific measures for achieving substantive gender equality in all fields of social and family life. The law mandates government bodies to fulfil their responsibilities on gender equality and to ensure that violations are addressed. The **Strategy on Gender Equality 2021 – 2030** that reinforces targets for enhancing women's access to political and economic opportunities established under the previous strategy. [4] However, the target for female leaders in ministries, ministerial-level agencies, government attached agencies and People's Committees at all levels has been lowered from 95% in the 2020 strategy to 75% by 2030. The new strategy commits to higher wages for female workers, transitioning female agriculture workers to manufacturing, services and other growing sectors of employment, and increasing women's access to vocational education and training. The Strategy also commits to enhancing knowledge about gender equality within school curriculum as well as within the government and Party structure. More public service support to prevent violence against women is planned as well as increasing access to health services for homosexual, bisexual and transgender people. However, more efforts are needed to ensure the implementation mechanisms are in place to reach these targets.

Integrating gender concerns in climate change policies and actions bring about more efficient and just implementation, because this brings focus to the needs, challenges, and capacities of both men and women. Viet Nam has initiated efforts towards this goal, such as the specific reference in Viet Nam's NDC (2022), the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the 2021-2030.

Gender and environment have become an increasing concern, making gender equality, women empowerment and inclusive approaches, key elements in every project design and implementation. Japan, a global leader in resilience-building, has made significant contributions to disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Viet Nam through projects such as "Partnerships for Strengthening School Preparedness for Tsunamis in the Asia-Pacific Region," through which UNDP conducted multi-hazard drills for students and community members in high-risk areas of central Viet Nam in 2018-2022. In addition, Viet Nam's Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for DRR, under UNDP technical leadership, concluded that the country should replicate innovative and successful models such as disaster-resilient houses and multi-hazard drills in areas affected by storms and floods.

Gender issues and potential risks

- Socio-cultural norms often restrict women's ability to acquire essential information and skills needed to address climate-related hazards
- Women may have lower adaptive capacities with climate change and natural hazardous than men. Women, particularly in vulnerable communities, may have fewer financial resources, limited mobility, and less decision-making power, making them more susceptible to climate change and natural disasters
- Differences between the men and women's expectation and needs/concerns in technical assistance programs and trainings. Women may have fewer opportunities to engage in technical training, disaster preparedness, and climate adaptation programs

Gender Action Plan Approach

- The project's design and implementation approach are gender responsive since gender equality and women's empowerment have been incorporated in data collection, consultations, activity prioritization, objective setting and the identification of gender related or gender specific risks and impacts.
- Gender participatory processes: the project's communication and consultation processes will ensure the effective engagement of women and vulnerable groups to guarantee their full and effective contribution.
- Training and capacity building: the training and capacity building activities to be implemented under all project components will ensure to promote women's participation and will take into consideration the specific demands (location, adequate schedules) and needs of women.
- Institutional governance mechanisms and information exchange/management system to be created/improved under project implementation will incorporate a female quota in their structure. The participation of women in decision-making processes will be promoted and documented.

The Plan are designed and formulated with aims to:

[4] Government of Vietnam. 2021-2030 National Strategy for Gender Equality. Hanoi.

- ensure the active participation of women in the project activities;
- ensure that activities will respond to the needs and preferences of women;
- guarantee that activities will be accessible to women in terms of schedules, venues of activities, etc.; and
- make certain activities will develop the technical skills of women to aid them in making decisions. The capacity building activities will help empower women in making technical and science-based decisions.

Gender action plan

Outcome/ Output	**Target**	**Gender responsive indicator**	**Actions**
Country Output 1: Improved enabling policies on solar hybrid systems and OSW development for supporting the advancement of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) in Viet Nam. – Pillar 1	04 recommended policies which are gender-sensitive	Recommended policies are assessed by gender expert with these following criteria: - Inclusion of gender-specific needs - Equal participation and decision-making - Gender-responsive actions and monitoring	• Assess gender roles, needs, and barriers through sex-disaggregated data and stakeholder consultations • Actively engage women, marginalized groups, and gender experts in policy design, decision-making, and implementation • Include gender-specific targets, capacity-building programs, and monitoring indicators to track progress and address inequalities
Country Output 2: Strengthened capacity and infrastructure on DRR and its NAP M&E systems to improve human security and build resilience. **Pillar 2**	40,000 people (20,000 Women and 20,000 Men) will be served by the health stations outfitted with green energy	Number of people served by the health stations outfitted with green energy (**50% beneficiaries are women**)	• Including the gender and social vulnerable indicators in determining project beneficiaries; • Include the participants in consultations and meetings during selection of interventions are women to reflect women needs and expectations as per their convenience • Women have equally opportunities to access the health care services improved by project.
	2,400 students (1,224 girls and 1,176 boys) 240 teachers (122 women and 118 men), and 60 education managers (31 women and 29 men) will be trained 165 Government officials, exerts will be trained (85 women and 80 man)	Number of participants (**at least 35% women**) in multi-hazard capacity building and response drills (disaggregated by gender).	• Mainstreaming gender aspect in the training program for relevant stakeholders; • Ensure the participation of women in training, technical workshops through participatory approach during event preparation and organization; • Develop and include gender indicators in the review of the current setting and practices, framework development, stakeholder dialogue, training and workshop reports.

Annex 5: Guidance on Engagement with Japanese Entities and Companies

HA

Fri 11/29/2024 10:46 PM

HIROI AKIRA <akira.hiroi@mofa.go.jp>

FW: UNDP Viet Nam - JSB Climate Promise call for 2024

To Patrick Haverman; Nguyen Thi Thu Ha

Cc Duong Van Hung; Bui Viet Hien; Le Van Son; Vu Thai Truong; LA THI THU THUY

You forwarded this message on 11/30/2024 5:38 AM.

Ms.Thuy from EoJ has just been in contact with Ms. Ha and I understand about the cooperation between UNDP and JICA if the project is selected.
There are no further questions at the moment.

If the project is adopted, EoJ would like to introduce the Japanese technology of Johkasou(Disaster Countermeasures) to UNDP.
We would be grateful if you would consider using this technology in this project.
https://www.env.go.jp/recycle/jokaso/en/
https://www.env.go.jp/recycle/jokaso/en/pamph/disaster_countermeasures_for_johkasou-en.html

Best regards
Hiroi

Update on JSB2024 Climate Promise

Jay Malette

Reply | Reply All | Forward

To Vu Thai Truong; Nguyen Thi Thu Ha

Tue 2/18/2025 12:26 PM

Cc Vu Thi Phuong Thao; Krib Sitathani; Petra Auer-Himberg; Mio Yokota; Patrick Haverman; Trinh Thi Bich Thuy; Tran Thuy Hoa

Guidance Note on JSB JFY2024 ver.1.pdf 189 KB | NV MOFA_PROJECTS (JSB 2024).pdf 669 KB | NV UNDP_PROJECTS (JSB 2024).pdf 2 MB

In consultation with JU, we/global team are planning to organize an introductory/refresher webinar with all COs who are part of the JSB 2024 (JSB 4). We will let you know once details are confirmed.

Additionally, the following are Important Notes from PMJ regarding the JSB project.

- **Project start and end date:**

All CP-JSB 2024 projects must start in March 2025 and end in March 2026. Usually, Japan transfers the fund around mid-March.

- **Enhanced public relations activities:**

Strengthen PR activities, including displaying the Japanese flag and logo, issuing press releases, using social media, and posting photos and videos of activities on the Internet

- **Japanese participation in the project:**

Engage Japanese nationals (as UNDP staff, consultants/UNV, project members, etc.) where possible.

- **Collaboration with Japanese entities**

Facilitate participation or partnership with Japanese entities such as NGOs and academia in the project implementation.-

- **Alignment with Japanese Development Cooperation Initiatives:**

Where possible, seek collaborations with JICA projects and other Japanese development cooperation programs to promote multi-bilateral collaboration.

- **Engagement with Japanese companies:**

Encourage partnerships with Japanese private sector entities.

- **Contribution to the SDGs:**

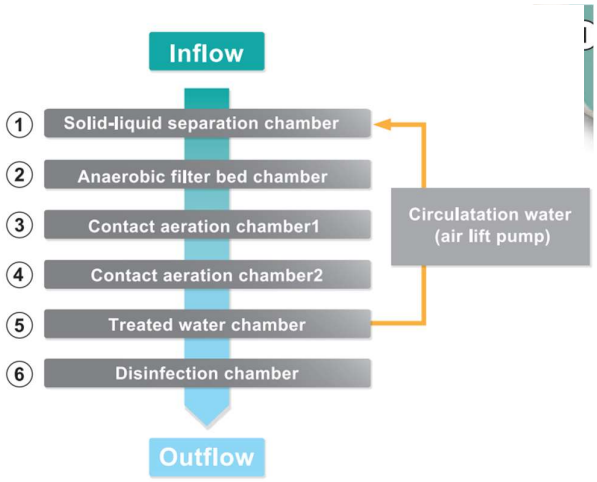
Clearly communicate the project's contributions to the SDGs, quantifying its impact where possible.
Indicate which of the 17 goals the project aligns with (multiple goals can be listed).

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

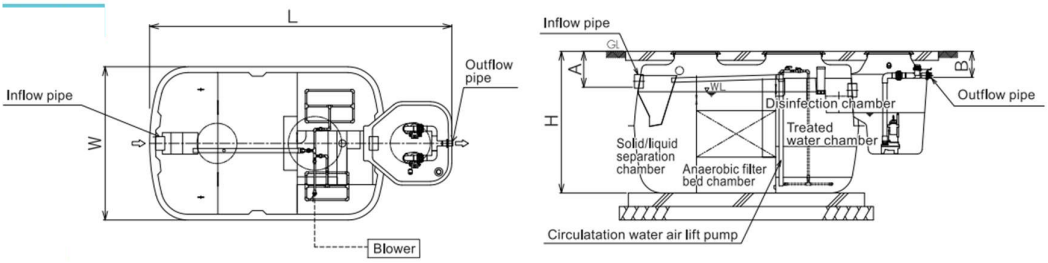
Annex 6: Johkasou Packaged Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Plant

Johkasou is a decentralized wastewater treatment system unique to Japan that treats human waste from flush toilets and domestic wastewater from kitchens, baths, and others. The structure of Johkasou is packaged Sewage Treatment Plants, which is designed to fully demonstrate the purification functions, the Johkasou are self-contained, compact systems designed to treat wastewater effectively. Process Description of Packaged Sewage Treatment Plants are below:

- **Preliminary Treatment**: Involves screening and grit removal to eliminate large debris and inorganic particles, preventing damage and clogging of downstream equipment.
- **Primary Treatment**: Uses primary sedimentation to separate suspended solids from the sewage, forming sludge that is removed for further treatment.
- **Secondary Treatment**: Employs biological processes like activated sludge or biofilm systems to break down organic matter, followed by secondary clarification to settle out remaining solids and biomass.
- **Tertiary Treatment**: Includes filtration and disinfection (e.g., chlorination, UV, ozonation) to remove fine particles and pathogens, ensuring the effluent is safe for discharge or reuse.



Structure drawing



Initial Technical specification for a Johkasou model with capacity: 10 m^3/day

Specification	Unit	Value	Notes
Average daily wastewater inflow	m^3/day	10	Total 3 modules: 30 m^3/day
Treated capacity	m^3	13,000	
Treated wastewater quality		B	QCVN 14:2008/BTNMT

Government certification product: The product's ability and structure have been certified by the Japanese Government

Annex 7: Hybrid Solar PV and Batter Energy Storage System

The energy storage system integration into PV systems is the process by which the energy generated is converted into electrochemical energy and stored in batteries PV-battery operating together can bring a variety of benefits to consumers and the power grid because of their ability to maximize electricity self-consumption and power

