Viet Nam’s Presentation of draft Market Readiness Proposal (MRP)
Version 1.0 – May 9, 2014
Outline

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- MRP Development Process

Market Readiness Proposal
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2. Organizational setup, policy landscape and preparatory work
3. Core Technical and Institutional Readiness Components, including Regulatory Components
4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector
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5. Organization, Communication, Consultation and Engagement
6. Schedule and Budget
Overview
MRP Objectives and Focus

- **Overall Objective:** Viet Nam’s governmental ministries and selected economic sectors are equipped with policies and instruments to develop a market-based mechanism in Viet Nam.

- **Specific Objectives:**
  - Institutional and policy systems on climate change mitigation with focus on financial instruments are enhanced;
  - Market-based instruments for steel and solid waste sectors are developed and tested.
  - Infrastructure for market mechanism including database, MRV system, registry system, institutional and regulatory framework is developed.
## MRP Development Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data collection</th>
<th>Draft concept</th>
<th>Internal consultation</th>
<th>Organizing Framework</th>
<th>OF Presentation at PA6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-depth consultation with line ministries</td>
<td>Engaging NGOs, Intl org.</td>
<td>Development of draft MRP</td>
<td>Further consultation</td>
<td>Presentation at PA9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Market Readiness Proposal
1. Policy Context and the Big Picture

- Vietnam has experienced very high growth rates in the past decades
- Lately, growth has been less impressive

**GDP Growth Rates (annual %)**
1. Policy Context and the Big Picture

Evolution of Vietnam’s CO$_2$ Emissions/GDP Relative to Other Countries

- One of the fastest growth of GHG emission in the region
- Carbon intensity of GDP increased more than that of regional average
1. Policy Context and the Big Picture

**GHG Emission Scenarios for Viet Nam's Energy Sector to 2030 (MtCO\(_2\)e)**

- Forecasts of GDP growth to 2020 range from 4% to 7.5% annually
- Viet Nam will experience sharp growth in both the economy and GHG emission
1. Policy Context and the Big Picture

**Challenges in economic development model**

- Economic development model shows obstacles to achieve sustainability
- Climate change imposes a great threat
- GHG emission mitigation reveals an opportunity to change

- MBIs can be a highly feasible instruments
- MBIs act on the basis of carbon pricing and price responsiveness
- Needs to investigate role of MBIs in context of transition and evolution to market-oriented economy

**Institutional Arrangement & National Climate Change Policies**
1. Policy Context and the Big Picture

**Evolution of climate change policies in Viet Nam**

- Resolution 24/NQ/TW (2013) on responding to climate change by Central Party Committee
- National Climate Change Strategy (2011)
- National Green Growth Strategy (2012)
- National Strategies for economic sectors
- National Action Plans for economic sectors
- National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change (NTPRCC-2008)
- NTPRCC for the period 2012-2015 (2012)
- Plan for GHG emission management and carbon market development (Decision 1775/QD-TTG by Vietnam Prime Minister)
- Socio-economic Development Plan (2010-date)

*Viet Nam’s Presentation of draft Market Readiness Proposal (MRP) Version 1.0 – May 9, 2014*
1. Policy Context and the Big Picture

**Viet Nam’s pledges on GHG emission reduction**

**2011-2020**
- Reduce intensity of GHG emissions by 8-10% as compared to 2010
- Reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP by 1-1.5% per year
- Reduce GHG emissions in the energy sector by 10% relative to BAU (further 10% with international support)

**2020-2030**
- Reduce GHG emissions by 1.5-2% per year
- Reduce GHG emissions in the energy sector by 20% relative to BAU and (further 10% with international support)

**Towards 2050**
- Reduce GHG emission by 1.5-2% per year
1. Policy Context and the Big Picture

*Experience in Carbon Market, Carbon Mechanism and MBIs*

**CDM**
- 4th largest portfolio of CDM projects worldwide (251 projects in Apr 2014)
- 7th largest in CERs issued as of end 2013

**NAMAs**
- Development of pilots NAMA in solid waste, steel, chemical fertilizer, cement, wind power and biogas for rural areas
- Policies to facilitate NAMA development are given special attention

**Environmental remediation and pollution control**
- Waste and wastewater disposal fee system
- Enforcement of environmental fees nationwide

**JCM**
- One of the most active countries to implement the JCM
- Numerous pilot projects are under consideration for implementation
2. MRP Target Areas: Assessment and Rationale

Sector selection criteria / analysis

Criteria

- Competitiveness
- Cost effectiveness
- Donor coordination and avoidance of overlap with existing initiatives
- Alignment with Vietnam’s Sustainable Development Strategy;
- Interest of stakeholders in the sectors;
- Experience with MBIs: most experience with MBIs has been with CDM, mostly focused on the power sector;
- Technical and MRV capacity: given the main driver of MRV capacity to date in GHG measurement has been the development of CDM
2. MRP Target Areas: Assessment and Rationale

*Sector selection criteria / analysis*

**Organizing Framework (OF) for PMR (May 2012)**
- steel,
- solid waste,
- energy efficiency in building, and
- transport sector.

**Market Readiness Proposal (May 2014)**
- steel,
- solid waste,
- “green”
2. MRP Target Areas: Assessment and Rationale

Gaps in monitoring and enforcement of energy conservation and efficiency policy

Legislation
- Legislation for Energy Efficiency developed but inadequate
- Enforcement remains weak due to lack of capacity

Institutional arrangement
- Overlaps amongst governmental agencies and stakeholders
- Capacity of implementing institutions are significantly limited

Financing and implementation
- Highly limited financial resources for energy efficiency
- Capacity for implementation remain limited

Market characteristics
- Industrial and power sector dominated by State-Owned Enterprises
2. MRP Target Areas: Assessment and Rationale

**Implications for MBI Design and Implementation**

- Inadequate price responsiveness
- MBIs must be developed with a strong emphasis on price liberalization
- Efforts needed for the interaction of MBIs with current and prospective landscape
- Subsidy and pricing reform will reveal opportunities of mitigation policies

**Needs to develop preparedness for MBIs to**

- reduce dependence on imported energy while increase use of domestic sources of energy,
- strengthen effort on energy efficiency and conservation,
- enhance enforcement of legislation and standards,
- improve readiness and environment for financial resources.
## 2. MRP Target Areas: Assessment and Rationale

### Activities proposed for support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Objectives/Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carbon pricing for power sector</strong></td>
<td>Groundwork for Decisions of Government on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Completion: Year 1</em></td>
<td>a. Carbon pricing base, rate and usage of revenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Usage of CERs to offset the carbon pricing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Implementation aspects of the carbon pricing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Integration of the carbon tax/carbon market with other climate change policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fossil fuel pricing reform and Green Finance Readiness</strong></td>
<td>a. Assess barriers posed by existing fossil fuel pricing structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Completion: Year 3</em></td>
<td>b. Develop instruments, strategies and activities to overcome barriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Identify elements of Green Finance Readiness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Core Technical and Institutional Readiness Components, including Regulatory Components

*Implication of GHG emission reduction pledges and MBIs’ development*

Clarity will need to be sought on the following:

- assumptions underlying baseline projections for emission intensity targets;
- assumptions on emission trajectories;
- assumptions on types of international support (credited vs. non-credited support);
- coverage of emission targets (e.g. including full scope of IPCC activities).
3. Core Technical and Institutional Readiness Components, including Regulatory Components

Current capacity in developing NAMA/MRV

Advantages

◆ High priority from the Government
◆ High potential of GHG emission reduction in various sectors
◆ Ready participation from private sector and community
◆ Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

Limitations

◆ Highly limited understanding and human resources
◆ Uncertainty in international negotiations
◆ Lack of NAMA readiness in current governance and policy systems
◆ Few research and studies on NAMA/MRV
◆ Incomplete GHG inventory and BAU research
3. Core Technical and Institutional Readiness Components, including Regulatory Components

**Readiness for NAMA/MRV formulation and implementation**

- **GHG Inventory**
- **BAU formulation**
- **Institutional Framework**
- **Advisory Mechanism**
- **Monitoring**
- **Reporting**
- **Verification**
- **Negotiation**

**NAMA readiness**

- **National MRV system**
- **Financial & Technical support**
- **Training, Education & capacity building**

**Crediting NAMA Pilot case studies**
# 3. Core Technical and Institutional Readiness Components, including Regulatory Components

**Activities proposed for support**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Objectives/Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional structure for MRV system</strong></td>
<td>Completion: Year 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Establish data collection platform &amp; management system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Strengthen coordination role</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Strengthen the regulatory system for MBI implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Strengthen the MRV system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. Consolidate Provincial Action Plans for Green Growth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accreditation standards</strong></td>
<td>Completion: Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Assess different accreditation standards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Design Vietnamese accreditation standard based on international and regional experiences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registry</strong></td>
<td>Completion: Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Assess different options (own development, adaptation of existing registry)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Assess existing options relative to Vietnam criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

Steel sector in Vietnam

- Sector established in 1960s
- 1960s-1990s: 100% state-owned, slow growth, outdated technology
- 1995: establishment of Vietnam Steel Corporation
- 1995-date: remarkable growth, privatization

Table 9: Key Figures of Vietnamese Pig Iron Production

Table 5.1: Summary of Steel Plants Classified by Type of Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>No. Plants</th>
<th>Capacity (x 1,000 T)</th>
<th>Sampling Framework (No. Plants)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron Making</td>
<td>Sintering</td>
<td>Sintering Cake</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BF</td>
<td>Pig Iron</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Making</td>
<td>BOF</td>
<td>Billet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IF</td>
<td>Billet</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EAF</td>
<td>Billet</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4,780</td>
<td>1 producer billet &amp; bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Rolling</td>
<td>Hot Rolling Long Products</td>
<td>Bar, Wire rod, Section</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8,580</td>
<td>1 producer billet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold Rolling</td>
<td>Cold Rolling Flat Steel</td>
<td>Cold Rolling Coil</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,170</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coated Steel</td>
<td>Hot Deep Galvanization</td>
<td>Hot Deep Galvanized Steel Sheet</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,882</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>ERW+ Galvanization</td>
<td>Black Pipe, Galvanized Pipe</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>101</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,937</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

Specific Energy Consumption of Vietnamese Steel Mills Depending on Ownership

4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

Specific Energy Consumption of Vietnamese Steel Mills Depending on Ownership

4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

Demand: Energy Demand Final Units
Scenario: BAU: Moderate Growth vs. Base Year, Fuel: All Fuels

Source: TA7779, ADB (2012-2014)
4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

Demand: Energy Demand Final Units
Scenario: BAU: Moderate Growth vs. Mitigation, Fuel: All Fuels

Source: TA7779, ADB (2012-2014)
4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

**Advantages in developing MBIs for Steel Sector**

- Alignment with National Green Growth Strategy
- Objectives and targets on emission intensity have been laid out
- Provision for utilization of MBIs for GHG emission management in existing legislation
- Voluntary target agreement for energy reduction has been realized
- Limited number of sources
- Good data quality and data availability
- Emissions abatement options have been identified
- Gained know-how on new technologies for GHG reduction and MBI for a future domestic cap-and-trade market
- Bilateral agreements with other countries for GHG emission trading.
4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

Limitations in developing MBIs for Steel Sector

- Limited awareness of the benefits of MBIs and experience in the use of MBIs;
- Lack of a structured MRV for the sector;
- Limited capacity in enforcement of existing policies and regulations;
- Uncertainty in global climate negotiations;
- Difficulty in engagement of the private sector;
- Low growth levels and thus sub-utilization of production capacity.
4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

Roadmap to develop and implement Crediting NAMA for the Steel Sector

1. Preparation of a sector wide NAMA with the goal of realizing a crediting NAMA with voluntary participation;

2. Supporting for the sector wide voluntary crediting NAMA and preparation for the next stage;

4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

Institutional Structure of the Steel Sector

- **PMR PMU**
  - + Overall coordination
  - + Standardize MRV
  - + NAMA registry

- **PMR Steel Sector**
  - Led by: ISEA/MOIT

- **Donors**
  - + Green Growth/Carbon Market Technical Assistance

- **GDE, MOIT**
  - + EE Database
  - + Energy MRV
  - + VNEEP

- **DOST, MOIT**
  - + Policy and enforcement
  - + CPI program

- **DHI, MOIT**
  - + Sector management (master plan)
  - + Policy and enforcement

- **VSA**
  - + Rep. of steel co.
  - + Awareness raising
  - + Technical advisory (GITF)

- **Steel Companies**
  - + Initiate low carbon pilot projects
  - + New investment under low emission scheme

- **Consulting entities**
  - + MRV/NAMA facilitation
  - + MBIs
  - + Energy audit
  - + ESCO
  - + Capacity building
## 4a. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the steel sector

**Activities proposed for support**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Objectives / Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data management and reporting</td>
<td>Establish a reliable data management and reporting system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piloting voluntary reporting</td>
<td>Setup a voluntary system with pilot companies in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation for cap-and-trade</td>
<td>Assessment of options for cap-and-trade system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Capacity building of involved stakeholders to facilitate NAMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 1-3</td>
<td>implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the solid waste sector

### Municipal solid waste in Vietnam

- Municipal solid waste generated was 1.1 kg/head/day
- 15% increase / year
- total waste generated in urban area: 31,500 tons/day (2012)
- Collection rate of MSWG: 26,460 tons/day (84%)

**Source:** National GHG Inventory Report 2005 of Vietnam
4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the solid waste sector

**Current situation of solid waste treatment technologies in Vietnam**

- 458 dumping sites in the country, of which 337 are unsanitary sites (73.5%)
- Unsanitary sites are temporary, open-air, no system to collect and treat leakage water, causing air pollution, soil, and water contamination
- Some low capacity incinerators manufactured by domestic enterprises; incinerated in cement clinker kilns.
- Only 26 combined treatment plants in urban areas with a total capacity of approximately 5,000 tons per day
- Technologies include incinerator, combined incineration and composting, most commonly composting combined with landfills.
4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the solid waste sector

**Solid waste management in large cities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Municipal waste MSWG (ton/day)</th>
<th>Collection of MSWG (ton/day)</th>
<th>Collection of MSWG (%)</th>
<th>Landfills (ton/day)</th>
<th>Composing (ton/day)</th>
<th>Incinerator (ton/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ha Noi</td>
<td>5,370</td>
<td>4,195</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>3,680</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Da Nang</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hai Phong</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can Tho</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCMC</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole country</td>
<td>31,500</td>
<td>26,460</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the solid waste sector

Municipal Solid Waste Projections Vietnam

Source: E&Y on behalf of the World Bank, Greening the waste sector in Vietnam, draft report 2014
4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the solid waste sector

**Solid Waste-Related BAU Emission Scenarios**

Source: Adapted from report Preliminary Results of Joint Study Project in Vietnam – Waste Sector, IMHEN, OECCC, MOEJ, 2013

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4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the solid waste sector

**Advantages in developing MBIs for Solid Waste Sector**

- Alignment with sustainable development and climate change policies
- Provision for utilization of MBIs for GHG emission management in existing legislation
- Current development and feasibility analysis of the implementation of potential NAMAs
- Disposal fee is in place for the sector nationwide
- Participation of private sector and communities
- Available policies for investment incentives and technologies
- Gain know-how on new technologies for GHG reduction in the sector
- Integrated waste policy presents opportunities for improved local livelihoods and sustainable development benefits
4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the Solid Waste Sector

Limitations in developing MBIs for Solid Waste Sector

- No structured data collection procedure on the sector;
- Lack of a structured MRV for the sector;
- High costs needed for investment;
- Limited experience in the use of MBI;
- Uncertainty of price signal.
- Uncertainty in global climate negotiations and consequently in the demand for credits generated through an MBI
- Limited awareness of the benefits of MBI
- Difficulty in engagement of the private sector in the sector, as policies on fees related to solid waste collection and treatment are not appropriate.
4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the solid waste sector

**Roadmap to develop MBIs for the Solid Waste Sector**

1. Assess legal structure and existing initiatives to establish core elements of data management and tracking / reporting system
2. Feasibility assessment on different MBIs for waste sector.
3. Prepare and implement a crediting NAMA based on MBIs assessment for waste disposal sites
4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the solid waste sector

**Institutional Structure of the Working Group Solid Waste Management**

- **PMR PMU**
  + Overall coordination
  + Standardize MRV
  + NAMA registry

- **PMR Waste**
  *Lead: DSTE/MOC*

- **Donors**
  + Green Growth/Carbon Market Technical Assistance

- **URENCOs**
  + Inputs to Waste Management Database
  + Support in MRV

- **TIA/MOC**
  + Sector management (master plan)
  + Policy and enforcement

- **Working Group (WG)**
  *VUREIA, VEA, CEM, etc.*
  + Technical advisory
  + Awareness raising
  + Consultation

- **Private Investors**
  + Initiate low carbon pilot projects
  + New investment in SWT/WWT facilities

- **Consulting entities**
  + MRV/NAMA facilitation
  + MBIs
  + Env. Audit
  + Capacity building

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4b. Planning for a Market-based Instrument in the solid waste sector

**Activities proposed for support**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data management and reporting</td>
<td>Assess legal structure and existing initiatives; Establish core elements of data management and tracking system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBIs for waste sector</td>
<td>Assess feasibility of different MBIs for waste sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Capacity building of involved stakeholders to facilitate NAMA implementation and data management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crediting NAMA waste disposal sites</td>
<td>Prepare and implement a crediting NAMA based on MBIs assessment for waste disposal sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Organization, Communication, Consultation and Engagement

Organizational Setup for the Implementation of the MRP

PMR Steering Committee
Chair: MONRE   Members: line ministries

Project Management Unit (PMU)
Director: DMHCC-MONRE   Deputy Director: DSENRE-MPI
Role: management of project’s activities, coordination amongst working groups and other relevant stakeholders, report to Steering Committee

Component 1. Steel Sector
Chair: ISEA-MOIT
Role: implementation of activities in steel sector, recommendation of technical issues within steel sector, MRV system and report to PMU

Component 2. Waste Sector
Chair: DSTE-MOC
Role: implementation of activities in waste sector, recommendation of technical issues within waste sector, MRV system and report to PMU
5. Organization, Communication, Consultation and Engagement

**Communication Strategy**

- Identify key stakeholders
- Identify the key private sector and/or associations that may be affected by a new market instruments
- Develop main message to communicate
- Public & Communities
- Overall messages to all stakeholders

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5. Organization, Communication, Consultation and Engagement

Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE

MOF  MPI  MOC  MONRE  MARD  MOIT  MOT

Offices of CC Programmes
Line departments in provinces

Office of NCCC
PMR Steering Committee
PMU (DMHCC/MONRE)

International organisations & NGOs
Community groups

Direct line of command / reporting
Cooperation / Partnership
## 5. Organization, Communication, Consultation and Engagement

**Activities proposed for support**

### Administration & Stakeholder Engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administration</strong></td>
<td>Efficient and effective implementation of PMR Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stakeholder engagement</strong></td>
<td>Engage stakeholders from the public and private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion: Year 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2015-2018
6. Roadmap, Schedule and Budget

**Summary budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>PMR</th>
<th>GoV/other s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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### 6. Roadmap, Schedule and Budget

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Thank you very much!

Trân trọng cảm ơn!