



**CCWG**

Climate Change Working Group  
Advocacy Strategy for 2022 to 2025



*April 2022*

Hanoi

The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Vietnam Office supplied financial assistance for reviewing and updating the [Climate Change Working Group \(CCWG\)](#) strategy for 2022 to 2025.

The CCWG, set up in 2008, brings together international and Vietnamese non-governmental organisations, development agencies, institutions, professionals, and other interested parties to exchange ideas and discuss 'lessons learned and good practices for improving their climate change work.

The network's mission is to help reduce disadvantaged people's vulnerability to the effects of climate change in Viet Nam by advocating for environmentally, economically, and socially just responses to this threat.

Over 100 non-governmental organisations are currently members of the network, including 12 core members, and approximately 1,300 individuals subscribe to the CCWG mailing list.

The CCWG's overall goal for 2022-2025 is to *'promote inclusive climate action to assist Viet Nam in meeting the Paris Agreement's goals'*.

The CCWG functions under the auspices of the VUFO-NGO Resource Centre. The current chair of the network is World Wildlife Fund (WWF)-Viet Nam.

The CCWG views climate change as a proactive threat that can be used to shift Viet Nam's current development model onto a more socially just path toward a low-carbon future in which adaptation and resilience play an increasingly important role.

This advocacy strategy is based on a comprehensive survey of 14 'core members' and crucial stakeholders, besides crucial informant interviews and a strategic planning workshop and input from CCWG member organisations gathered in April 2022.

The strategy is based on past successes and considers changing framework conditions and upcoming opportunities. The goal is to advocate for a new narrative and way of thinking about climate action in Viet Nam and worldwide.

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Cover photo: *Viet Nam's worst drought in 90 years killed off vast areas of crops in the Mekong Delta in 2016,*  
<http://img.cdn2.vietnamnet.vn/images/english/2017/05/23/13/20170523133723-envi1.jpg>

## Acronyms and abbreviations

CCWG	Climate Change Working Group
COP26	Conference of Parties, 26, UK
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCS	National Climate Change Strategy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDCISP	NDC Implementation Supporting Program
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
SDG NAP	National Action Plan for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals
VNGO	Vietnamese Non-Government Organisation
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## Executive Summary

For 14 years, the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG), founded in 2008, has been a driving force in climate action. The CCWG brings together international and Vietnamese non-governmental organisations, development agencies, institutions, professionals, and other interested parties to exchange ideas and discuss lessons learned and good practices.

The CCWG has grown to be a powerful coalition of over a hundred organisations, with a combined budget of approximately USD invested in climate change actions between 2018 and 2020. In addition, the CCWG maintains an approximately 1,300-person mailing list.

This new strategy for 2022-2025 is critical for the country, not only because climate change impacts are expected to be more severe and detrimental to the lives and livelihoods of millions of people but also because several new national policies will be implemented during this period. The CCWG membership is responsible for holding the government accountable for these and ensuring that they are met.

The strategy provides a comprehensive overview of the country's context and climate risk profile and a brief history, vision, mission, and approach of the CCWG.

The CCWG's overall objective considers our historical strength and reputation and changing framework conditions and identity:

***"Climate action is a socially just opportunity to transition the country to a low-carbon future where adaptation and resilience become increasingly important."***

This overarching goal will be accomplished through the accomplishment of three specific advocacy objectives:

- 1) **Increase the level of ambition for climate change adaptation and resilience building.**
- 2) **Fulfil commitments to Greenhouse Gas emission reduction.<sup>1</sup>**
- 3) **Promote and implement gender equality, social inclusion,<sup>2</sup> gender-responsive budgeting, and community resilience in climate-related legislation and policy.**

Our actions are described in detail to ensure that the advocacy strategies are implemented successfully and that the underlying objectives are met.

Advocacy strategies at the international, national, and sub-national levels are critical for ensuring that Viet Nam views climate action as a socially just means of transitioning to a low-carbon future, where adaptation and resilience play a more significant role in the future, and success criteria for these are specified.

A set of activities derived from the guiding documentation on climate change adaptation and mitigation and cross-cutting issues is prioritised for each specific advocacy objective, target audiences are identified, and critical CCWG messages and members' resources are identified.

Finally, the strategy establishes an approximate timeline for advocacy actions and leading organisations between Q2 2022 and Q3 2023.

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<sup>1</sup> Also, considering further GHG reductions.

<sup>2</sup> Including the poor and those at risk of poverty, migrants and informal sector workers, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, older people, people living with HIV or other chronic health issues, poor and vulnerable women – particularly victims of gender-based violence and pregnant women – girls, and boys and youth.

## Foreword

1. The success and track record of the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) over the past 14 years shows the potential impact of the CCWG on positioning climate change as an essential and future topic within relevant governmental bodies. Furthermore, the CCWG was able to unite all active Vietnamese Non-government Organisations (VNGO) and International NGOs into a climate change alliance capable of covering the topics and creating relationships with the national delegations to various Conferences of the Parties (COP) and related ministries.
2. In 2018, the CCWG went through a restructuring, and the leading representative organisation changed from Oxfam to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) as the chairperson. These changes supplied an excellent opportunity to examine CCWG's strengths and weaknesses thoroughly, look back and identify structural issues that CCWG was facing, and a significant opportunity to change specific mechanisms to increase member ownership and cooperation and the visibility of the CCWG. It was also possible to make better connections with decision-makers within relevant ministries and other governmental bodies.
3. Since 2018, the CCWG's advocacy strategy has guided the objectives and activities of the network. However, the climate change landscape has shifted dramatically in recent years as a result of the emergence of new national policies such as the [National Adaptation Plan](#) for 2021-2030 (2020), the updated [Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\)](#), the NDC Implementation Supporting Program (NDCISP), the Vietnam National Climate Change Strategy for 2021-2030 (NCCS), [National Green Growth Strategy for 2021-2030](#), and the [National Action Plan for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals \(SDG NAP\)](#), as well as recent progress at COP26 and the Government of Viet Nam's response to climate change. Additionally, the global pandemic has posed unprecedented challenges, reshaping many civil society organisations (CSOs) activities and operations, including CCWG members. As a result, the network's advocacy strategy must be reviewed and updated to ensure mission accomplishment and alignment with member priorities.
4. In Q1 2022, the CCWG conducted a comprehensive survey of 13 core group members and some crucial stakeholders<sup>3</sup> to update its strategy for the next three years, 2022 to 2025. It included a look back on the perceived impact of the five objectives of the CCWG 2018-2021 strategy, besides a prioritisation exercise, ranking the principal issues in the Government of Viet Nam's climate change legislation and policy which will dominate the coming period. These include the [Action Plan to Implement the Paris Agreement, commitments made by the government at the COP26](#) and the implications of the findings of the [IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability](#), and the [IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change](#).

## 1. Background

### 1.1 Context

5. Viet Nam's population is estimated to be 96.5 million in 2019, with more than a third of the population living in the metropolitan areas of the country's two megacities, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.
6. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing's relative contribution to the country's economy have declined in recent years due to the rapid growth of the industry and service sectors. By 2017, agriculture

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<sup>3</sup> These include: 1. CARE International in Vietnam, 2. SRD (CCWG Co-Chair), 3. Live and Learn for Environment and Community (Live & Learn), 4. Centre for Marinelifelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), 5. Oxfam in Viet Nam, 6. RECOFTC, 7. SNV (Lead Gender Task Force), 8. World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (Chair of CCWG), 9. Plan International in Viet Nam, 10. GreenID (Green Innovation and Development Centre), 11. Center for Adaptive Capacity Building (CAB), 12. Centre for Creativity and Sustainability (CCS), 13. NGO Resource Centre, and crucial stakeholders, including the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Vietnam Office.

contributed 15.3% to GDP, which is somewhat out of step with the agricultural sector's employment contribution of approximately 40.3% of the country's labour force. Rice production is critical for the country's food security, rural employment, and foreign exchange, employing two-thirds of the rural labour force and consistently positioning Viet Nam as a major rice exporter.

7. Viet Nam has a long coastline and a diverse but primarily temperate climate with temperate and tropical zones. Viet Nam's extensive coastline, geographic location, and varied topography and temperatures all contribute to the country's reputation as one of the most hazardous countries in Asia and the Pacific Region.
8. Viet Nam is one of the most hazard-prone countries in East Asia and the Pacific, with droughts, severe storms, and flooding causing substantial economic and human impacts. In addition, given that a large proportion of the country's population and economic assets (including irrigated agriculture) are concentrated in coastal lowlands, and deltas and rural areas suffer from poverty and deprivation, Viet Nam was ranked sixth globally among the countries most vulnerable to climate change in 2017. Over the 20 years from 1998 to 2017, Viet Nam ranked ninth, with a long-term climate risk index of 31.67. By 2050, climate change is predicted to reduce national GDP by up to 3.5%. In 2017, 298 people lost their lives, and total losses were estimated at US\$4,052 million, or about 0.6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product.
9. Climate change is projected to increase the impact of disasters, mainly the frequency, severity, and intensity of hydrometeorological events. The 2015/16 *El Niño* drought and associated saltwater intrusion, which hit the Mekong Delta, South Central and Central Highlands, adversely affected an estimated 520,000 children and one million women through malnutrition and acute water shortages. It clarifies the need to ensure the country's socio-economic and societal well-being.
10. Depending on the emissions scenarios, coastal flooding could affect 6–12 million people by 2070–2100 if no effective adaptation measures are taken. Climate change has serious consequences, particularly for vulnerable children, families, and communities, jeopardising hard-won development gains.
11. Climate change can increase the risk of vector-borne and infectious diseases, including diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, malaria, dengue fever, viral encephalitis, and Japanese encephalitis. In addition, climate-sensitive diseases will become more prevalent because of climate change.<sup>4</sup>
12. Such hazards linked to climate change push families into even more vulnerable situations because of persistent poor health and nutrition conditions. Poor and near-poor households are often more exposed to and disproportionately affected. Other groups include women and girls, who are typically responsible for household water gathering.
13. The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the effects of climate change. The pandemic, combined with the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related shocks like those in 2020, jeopardises hard-won development gains and has significant human consequences for people's well-being, health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, and hygiene protection.

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<sup>4</sup> For example, it is estimated that there will be a 23 to 62% increase in disease burden in northern and central areas with dengue fever by 2030 and a 10 to 15% increase in some areas of the country with diarrhoea by 2030.

### Viet Nam Climate Risk Profile

- Compared to the 1986–2005 baseline period, Viet Nam's expected temperature increases are like the global average, ranging between 1.0 and 3.4°C by 2080–2099. However, the expected temperature increases show the discrepancies between 21<sup>st</sup>-Century emission pathways.
- Annual maximum and minimum temperature increases are expected to be larger than usual, thereby worsening the effects on human health, livelihoods, and ecosystems.
- Significant uncertainty exists on future precipitation patterns and the intensity of extreme events due to the current generation of climate models' inability to predict the *El Niño* Southern Oscillation.
- Viet Nam's low-lying coastal and river delta regions are particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise. Coastal flooding might affect 6–12 million people by 2070–2100, depending on the emissions pathway.
- By 2035–2044, climate change is expected to increase the population affected by river flooding by 3–9 million people, depending on the emissions trajectory.
- Agriculture production losses are projected for critical food and income crops for various reasons, including saline intrusion and changes in the viable geographical ranges of plant species.
- As temperatures rise, the Vietnamese public will face more significant heat stress, negatively affecting their health, particularly in poorer neighbourhoods and among outdoor labourers.
- Viet Nam faces potentially dire social and economic effects across various industries and places. Multifaceted poverty and inequality will likely intensify without successful disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts.

Source: [Climate Risk Profile: Vietnam \(2020\)](#): The World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank.

14. In recent decades, Viet Nam's economic transition has resulted in rapid economic growth and a remarkable poverty reduction. Almost the entire Vietnamese population now has access to electricity (98% of all Vietnamese households). The noticeable acceleration was accompanied by increased energy consumption and demand for electricity. Electricity demand is expected to increase even more in the coming months. The country's energy policies have primarily emphasised expanding power generation capacity through coal, gas, and small- and large-scale hydropower investments. However, future developments will worsen energy resource availability and environmental concerns. As a result, the current energy system must be replaced with a more sustainable model based on renewable energy and energy efficiency. Furthermore, Viet Nam's future reliance on imported energy and electricity must be reduced.
15. The Vietnamese government demonstrates its commitment to climate change mitigation and adaptation through national policies and practical adaptation measures. The Vietnam National Climate Change Strategy, published in 2011, outlined the country's climate objectives for the years 2016–2050 and 2020. After reviewing the strategy's and action plan's implementation, new approaches to dealing with the issue for 2021–2030 were agreed upon. In 2012, the [National Green Growth Strategy](#),<sup>5</sup> which includes mitigation targets and activities, was approved. In addition, the Natural Disaster Prevention and Control Law was passed in 2013 to address the country's many climate-related disasters. It was amended in 2019 with several articles supplemented and three new articles added. Furthermore, the 2014 Environment Law, which detailed climate change, was significantly revised and updated in 2020, when the National Assembly passed a new Environment Protection Law, which went into effect on January 1, 2022. In 2016, Viet Nam ratified the Paris Agreement and published its Plan for

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<sup>5</sup> The National Green Growth Strategy 2021-2030, with a Vision to 2050, includes four main objective which update the Government of Viet Nam's commitments made at COP26.

Implementation<sup>6</sup> and its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution,<sup>7</sup> and in 2020, it updated this [Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\)](#).

## 1.2 The Climate Change Working Group (CCWG)

16. The Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) is a non-governmental organisation network including international and domestic NGOs dedicated to achieving a socially just transition that empowers Viet Nam's poorest and most vulnerable people. The CCWG was founded in 2008 to bring together international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), Vietnamese non-governmental organisations (VNGO), development agencies, institutions, professionals, and other interested parties to exchange ideas and discuss lessons learned and good practices for improving their climate change work.
17. According to the CCWG, climate change poses a severe threat to Viet Nam's growth, communities, and the rest of the world. Given the reality of climate change and its already negative impact on Viet Nam, the CCWG believes it is necessary to address the threat of climate change more aggressively and gradually. Therefore, the network intends to contribute its expertise and experience to developing environmentally, economically, and socially acceptable climate change responses in Viet Nam. Furthermore, the CCWG encourages global and national policymakers to see climate action as a chance to transform Viet Nam's current growth model into a more socially just path to a resilient, low-carbon future.
18. The [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), the [Paris Agreement](#), and the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) have set the agenda for reducing risks associated with all hazards and unsafe conditions since 2015. The concept of sustainable and equitable economic, social, and environmental development is at the heart of these agreements. Significantly, strong links between the agreements aid in identifying and mitigating systemic risks and promoting long-term development.

## 1.3 The CCWG's identity

19. The CCWG views climate change as a proactive threat that can be used to redirect Viet Nam's current growth model toward a more socially just path toward a low-carbon future in which adaptation and resilience will be critical.

**Vision** To achieve a sustainable future for all, to improve living circumstances and climate change resilience for ALL Vietnamese people while simultaneously minimising the impact of Viet Nam on global climate change.

**Mission** To promote climate action as a socially just opportunity to guide Viet Nam toward a low-carbon future in which adaptation and resilience play an increasing role.

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<sup>6</sup> This plan aims to fulfil Viet Nam's commitments under the Paris Agreement, including five major components: 1. GHG emissions mitigation - the tasks and measures required to meet the NDC's targets and shift the economy toward a low-carbon future. 2. Climate change adaptation (CCA) - tasks and measures outlined in the NDC. 3. Human resource development, technology development and transfer, and financial mobilisation tasks and measures to ensure the NDC's commitments and capitalise on the Paris Agreement's opportunities to develop the country. 4. Transparency system (MRV system) - the tasks and measures for monitoring and supervising the implementation of GHG emission reduction, CCA, and ensuring adequate resources for implementation. 5. Institutional and policy - tasks and measures for developing and revising legal documents and technical guidance; defining the responsibilities of line Ministries, sectors, and localities; and strengthening coordination in dealing with inter-regional and interdisciplinary issues.

<sup>7</sup> The INDC for Viet Nam has two parts: reducing GHG emissions and adapting to climate change. With its resources, Viet Nam commits to reducing GHG emissions by 8% by 2030 and up to 25% with international assistance. Emission reduction targets will be reviewed, evaluated, and revised periodically to reflect socio-economic changes. In terms of climate change adaptation, Viet Nam will continue its programmes and projects within the National Climate Change Strategy framework to improve resilience, protect citizens' lives and livelihoods, and facilitate significant contributions to GHG emission reduction.



**Approach** By setting-up connections between various and vital climate change issues at the international, national, and provincial levels and vice versa.

20. The CCWG membership strives to reduce the vulnerability of poor people in Viet Nam to climate change through V/INGO coordination, advocacy, and capacity building to achieve environmentally, economically, and socially just climate change responses. Besides, advocate for increased participation of CSOs in the planning and implementing climate change policies through a forum, dialogue, message sharing, and recommendations to decision-makers.
21. The CCWG serves as a constructive, dependable, and supportive climate action partner for government institutions and a vital link between communities, civil society organisations, the private sector, and other stakeholders with decision-makers.
22. The CCWG works to:
  - Coordinate, collaborate, network, monitor, learn, evaluate, and share information from international, national, and sub-national climate change experiences with other organisations and stakeholders concerned with climate change and social justice issues.
  - Ensure that local successes and experiences are incorporated into provincial and national government strategies, programmes, and plans.
  - Promote the CCWG as a knowledge hub for climate change adaptation and energy transition, including promoting and testing good practices in these areas and increasing the network's membership of national CSOs and local research institutions.
23. Furthermore, the CCWG brings together V/INGOs working on climate change and energy transition to maximise impact by serving as a platform, multiplier, and entry point to decision-makers:
  - *International* - urges the international community and the Vietnamese negotiating teams to carry out an ambitious climate action plan. As a country that will be severely affected by climate change, Viet Nam must become an ambitious and demanding participant in international climate negotiations.
  - *National* - sees climate change as an opportunity to redirect Viet Nam's current development model toward a more socially just path to a resilient, low-carbon future.
  - *Subnational* - seeks to create a future that benefits everyone while significantly improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups (those at risk) while minimising environmental damage. As a result, the CCWG urges the government to include and implement community-based adaptation and/or mitigation efforts in vulnerable provinces while also ensuring financial resources.

## 2. Advocacy goals

### 2.1 Overall goal

24. Climate change is not a stand-alone issue; it must be integrated into all current and future national planning processes and the legal framework. Therefore, the overall goal for the upcoming advocacy period (2022 - 2025) is defined as follows, considering CCWG's past strength and reputation, as well as changing framework conditions and CCWG's identity:

**Climate action is a socially just opportunity to transition the country to a low-carbon future where adaptation and resilience will become increasingly important.**

### 2.2 Specific objectives

25. This overarching goal will be met by achieving three specific advocacy objectives:

- 1) **Increase the level of ambition for climate change adaptation and resilience building.**

- 2) Fulfil commitments to Greenhouse Gas emission reduction.<sup>8</sup>
- 3) Promote and implement gender equality, social inclusion,<sup>9</sup> gender-responsive budgeting, and community resilience in climate-related legislation and policy.

### 2.3 Approach

26. The CCWG membership needs to adopt the following working approach – agreed on by most of the members – to ensure the advocacy strategy is implemented successfully and the underlying objectives are met:

- Meet regularly – monthly, bi-monthly, or quarterly – virtually and/or face-to-face – to share information, lessons learned and good practices.
- Examine members' activities to determine who is already working on related topics and how to apply existing knowledge, findings, and events. In addition, decide future CCWG topics on which active members can collaborate.
- Screen the development process and find potential advocacy opportunities in advance.
- Deliver messages and status updates on all member organisations' climate action objectives and projects and advocacy priorities.
- Increase member ownership by setting up focal points for specific objectives or topics and distributing CCWG funding resources to assist members.
- Collaborate more closely with global<sup>10</sup> and regional networks and with other working groups in Viet Nam to strengthen advocacy.
- Manage existing knowledge and be prepared to deliver a set of up to five messages/objectives via various communication channels, including offline, online, interviews, speeches, and networking talks delivered by designated spokespeople.
- Develop and implement critical messages across all forms of online and offline communication, including workshops, policy dialogues, public awareness-raising events, and repeated media messages.
- Commit to allocating project or programme budget to support the CCWG Secretariat, and finance advocacy action.

## 3. Advocacy strategies

27. CCWG advocates for and acts at international, national and sub-national levels, helping to ensure that ***Viet Nam views climate action as a socially just means of transitioning to a low-carbon future, where adaptation and resilience play a more significant role in the future.***

28. The CCWG will raise awareness and strive to:

- Bring about behavioural change through community-based adaptation and mitigation actions in the planning and implementing of climate change policies.
- Conduct research and disseminate information about effective community-based models.
- Bring CSO together to develop shared positions and recommendations.<sup>11</sup>
- Collaborate with ministries and ministers to influence the formulation and implementation of critical national policies, strategies, and programmes.

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<sup>8</sup> Also, considering further GHG reductions.

<sup>9</sup> Including the poor and those at risk of poverty, migrants and informal sector workers, ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, older people, people living with HIV or other chronic health issues, poor and vulnerable women – particularly victims of gender-based violence and pregnant women – girls, and boys and youth.

<sup>10</sup> e.g., [Climate Action Network](#) and [CANSEA](#); [Climate Action](#).

<sup>11</sup> Also, at times, advocacy activities beyond position and recommendation papers.

- Develop and implement a joint project or programme through a consortium approach to a major donor that addresses climate change.
29. The CCWG's advocacy strategy will be successful if all members share a common understanding:
- Establish connections between various issues at the international and national levels and the subnational level.
  - Place a premium on field-based evidence generation, coordination, information sharing, capacity building, and advocacy for ambitious climate action.
  - Recognise and capitalise on synergies between members' actions, particularly the significance of collaborative, strategic actions that contribute to the overall goals and objectives among members and the CCWG.
  - Connect members' and the CCWG's objectives to synchronise activities and cover all pertinent topics, individually or collectively, as the CCWG.
  - Use branding in conjunction with the CCWG logo on climate-related publications and leverage the CCWG's members' strong brands and logos.
  - Increase communication activities to disseminate the CCWG's and members' messages via CCWG social media, traditional channels, and member channels. Strong interaction and strategic coordination boost the CCWGs and its members' visibility.
  - Consider the disproportionate effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on specific vulnerable groups.

#### 4. Actions to fulfil specific objectives

30. The following templates define three specific objectives, proposed actions,<sup>12</sup> target audiences, and important joint advocacy messages.<sup>13</sup>
31. The CCWG members should define designated focal points responsible for taking the lead on the activities on behalf of the CCWG. Actions taken must be tailored to available resources.
32. Besides the 'traditional' advocacy targets of government sector ministries and the National Assembly, the CCWG also need to consider lobbying the following:
- Vietnam TV news (various channels)
  - Voice of Viet Nam
  - Various radio channels
  - Vietnamese English language newspapers
  - Other mass media
  - UN system agencies, notably UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, UNWOMEN
  - Multilateral banks, e.g., The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
  - Private sector - Vietnamese and multinational companies who are working in Viet Nam.

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<sup>12</sup> The CCWG core group members have prioritised the actions in **bold font** for 2022 to 2025.

<sup>13</sup> Criteria: Interest from CCWG core members and funding available or in the pipeline.

1) Increase the level of ambition for climate change adaptation and resilience building.

No.	Actions	Target audiences	Important advocacy messages
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address the immediate climate impacts and support the most vulnerable members of society (COP26)<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>	MARD MoNRE [Notably the Department of Climate Change (DCC), the Ozone Center, the Vietnam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (IMHEN), and the Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE)] MoIT MoF MPI MoLISA MoH National Assembly People's Committees of provinces and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Emphasis to government and other stakeholders on the differential impacts of natural hazards and climate change on vulnerable groups' lives and livelihoods in the coming years and the need for different adaptation measures to address these.</i></li> <li><i>Ensure that decision-makers hear the voices of vulnerable groups and that national programs reflect these.</i></li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build resilient futures by putting climate risk at the centre of decision-making (COP26)</li> </ul>	MARD (Vietnam Disaster Management Authority, VDMA) MoNRE (IMHEN) MoIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Support the government hydrometeorological services to get timely, understandable messages and early warnings to local people.</i></li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop 'Address the immediate {critica] climate impacts [in Viet Nam] and support [empower/engage] the most vulnerable members of society (COP26).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support climate services, including early warning systems (IPCC)<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>	MoF MPI National Assembly People's Committees of provinces and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the government to develop the National Framework Climate Service (NFCS) to ensure these requirements for climate services are followed.</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the adaptability of communities, economic sectors, and ecosystems to adjust to climate changes (NAP)<sup>16 17</sup></li> </ul>	MARD MoNRE (Department of Conservation) MoLISA National Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote an inclusive approach and synergies in government programs for climate change, ecosystems, and society.</li> </ul>
5 <sup>18</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen NDC implementation capacity (NDC)<sup>19</sup></li> </ul>	MoNRE MARD MoF MPI MoST People's Committees of provinces and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update regularly government partners and call for contributions from CSOs on NDC implementation (at least the first quarter and last quarter of each year) on the NDC portal.</li> </ul>

## 2) Fulfil commitments to Greenhouse Gas emission reduction.

No.	Actions	Target audiences	Important advocacy messages
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support coal transition to clean power (COP26)</li> </ul>	MoIT MPI MoT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the public discourse for an inclusive transition to a green economy.</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop 'Support [downscale/timely climate services/understandable messages reaching the community people], including early warning systems (IPCC)'

<sup>16</sup> Suggest combine with 5. Strengthen human resources, science and technology, finance, international cooperation for CCA (NAP).

<sup>17</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop 'Improve the adaptability of communities, economic sectors, and ecosystems [and society] to adjust to climate changes (NAP)'.  
**adjust to climate changes (NAP).**

<sup>18</sup> Suggest amalgamating into two main issues: • Invest in human resources, international collaboration, science and technology, and finance for CCA (NAP and NDC); and • Create an NDC information system (NDC).

<sup>19</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop 'Strengthen NDC implementation capacity [and resources] (NDC)'.

		MoC National Assembly	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support net-zero emissions by 2050 (COP26)</li> <li>• Reduce GHG emissions (NCCS)</li> </ul>	MoIT MoNRE MoT MoC National Assembly Sub-national government (District level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Increase public awareness of the government’s commitment to the net-zero goal (All members).</i></li> <li>• <i>Legalise net-zero and integrate it into current and upcoming legislation revisions (All members).</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote electric vehicle development to reduce GHG emissions and air pollution in transportation (GreenID).</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote breakthrough new energy such as hydrogen to contribute to the net-zero pathway (GreenID).</i></li> <li>• <i>Contribute to sub-national government’s GHG reduction targets through Local Energy Planning (GreenID).</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote GHG reduction in agriculture through biogas modelling (SNV).</i></li> <li>• <i>Develop sustainable aquaculture and mangrove management to increase carbon stock and reduce GHG emissions (SRD)</i></li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage methane reduction (COP26)<sup>20</sup></li> </ul>	MoIT MoNRE MARD National Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Integrate waste sorting and management in the law and NDC, especially organic waste (CAB).</i></li> <li>• <i>Develop a low-carbon livestock sector, and reduce GHG emissions by converting livestock waste into renewable energy and organic fertiliser (SNV).</i></li> <li>• <i>Promote agro-forestry, local seeds and nature based agriculture, bio-compost to reduce methane and GHG emissions (SRD)</i></li> </ul>

<sup>20</sup> At COP26 Viet Nam committed to reducing methane emissions by 30% by 2030.

4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the realisation of the 'Declaration on Forest and Land Use' emphasising the critical and interdependent roles of forests, biodiversity, and sustainable land use (COP26)<sup>21</sup></li> </ul>	MARD MoNRE MoF MPI National Assembly People's Committees of provinces and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Foster the role of the community in reforestation, afforestation, sustainable forest and land use (including mangroves)</i></li> </ul>
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3) Promoting and implementing gender equality, social inclusion, gender-responsive budgeting, and community resilience in climate-related legislation and policy.

No.	Actions	Target audiences	Important advocacy messages
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure specifically, the implementation of gender equality, social inclusion, gender-responsive budgeting, and community resilience in climate-related legislation and policy revisions, besides commitments in the NAP and NDC</li> </ul>	MARD MoNRE MoLISA MoC Other related ministries People's Committees of provinces and cities	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Promote the CCWG as a knowledge hub on climate change</b> – including supporting and testing good practices for climate change adaptation and energy transition, recruiting more national CSOs and local research institutions to the network. Also, developing a joint</li> </ul>	MARD MoNRE MPI MoIT Other related ministries National Assembly People's Committees of provinces and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Ensure that government partners recognise the CCWG (e.g., MARD, MoIT, and MPI) during the implementation of NDC and NAP.</i></li> <li><i>Promote the use of good practices from CCWG for use by the government to integrate and replicate.</i></li> <li><i>Promote the lessons learned and good practices collated by CCWG members to the government.</i></li> </ul>

<sup>21</sup> The Declaration's aim is to halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation by 2030, contribute to achieving the goal of holding global temperature rise to 1.5 1.5°C while delivering sustainable development, promoting inclusive rural transformation through concrete actions. The Declaration focuses on the role and interrelationships between forests, biodiversity, and sustainable land use to help achieve a balance between anthropogenic GHG emissions and removal by sinks, and to adapt to climate change.

	project among CCWG members to co-implement and learn from while strengthening the network.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Map and regularly update a matrix on climate change actions by CCWG members (and other CSOs).</i></li> </ul>
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33. The following table summarises the prioritised actions for each specific objective at international, national, and sub-national levels:

Level	Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-cutting
International/ Regional			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Align with the international focus of INGO members</li> <li>• Collaborate with regional and international networks</li> <li>• Ensure specifically the implementation of gender equality, social inclusion, gender-responsive budgeting, and community resilience in climate-related legislation and policy revisions, besides commitments in the NAP and NDC</li> <li>• Promote the CCWG as a knowledge hub on climate change</li> </ul>
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the immediate climate impacts and support the most vulnerable members of society (COP26)<sup>22</sup></li> <li>• Improve the adaptability of communities, economic sectors,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support net-zero emissions by 2050 (COP26)</li> <li>• Reduce GHG emissions (NCCS)</li> <li>• Encourage methane reduction (COP26)</li> <li>• Support the realisation of the ‘Declaration on Forest and Land Use’ emphasising the critical and interdependent roles of forests,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure specifically the implementation of gender equality, social inclusion, gender-responsive budgeting, and community resilience in climate-related legislation and policy revisions, besides commitments in the NAP and NDC</li> </ul>

<sup>22</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop ‘**Address the immediate** {critica] **climate impacts** [in Viet Nam] **and support** [empower/engage] **the most vulnerable members of society (COP26).**



	<p>and ecosystems to adjust to climate changes (NAP)<sup>23 24</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strengthen NDC implementation capacity (NDC)<sup>25</sup></li> </ul>	<p>biodiversity, and sustainable land use (COP26)<sup>26</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Promote the CCWG as a knowledge hub on climate change</li> </ul>
Sub-national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Address the immediate climate impacts and support the most vulnerable members of society (COP26)</li> <li>● Support climate services, including early warning systems (IPCC)<sup>27</sup></li> <li>● Improve the adaptability of communities, economic sectors, ecosystems to adjust to climate changes (NAP)</li> <li>● Strengthen NDC implementation capacity (NDC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Support net-zero emissions by 2050 (COP26)</li> <li>● Reduce GHG emissions (NCCS)</li> <li>● Encourage methane reduction (COP26)<sup>28</sup></li> <li>● Support the realisation of the ‘Declaration on Forest and Land Use’ emphasising the critical and interdependent roles of forests, biodiversity, and sustainable land use (COP26)<sup>29</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ensure specifically the implementation of gender equality, social inclusion, gender-responsive budgeting, and community resilience in climate-related legislation and policy revisions, besides commitments in the NAP and NDC</li> <li>● Promote the CCWG as a knowledge hub on climate change</li> </ul>

## 5. Tentative timeline for advocacy actions

34. The following table shows a tentative timeline for the advocacy actions listed above, the level, and the lead andco-lead organisation(s) for Q2 2022 to Q3 2023:

<sup>23</sup> Suggest combine with 5. Strengthen human resources, science and technology, finance, international cooperation for CCA (NAP).

<sup>24</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop ‘**Improve the adaptability of communities, economic sectors, and ecosystems [and society] to adjust to climate changes (NAP).**

<sup>25</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop ‘Strengthen NDC implementation capacity [and resources] (NDC)’.

<sup>26</sup> Support circular agriculture towards sustainable development.

<sup>27</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop ‘**Support** [downscale/timely climate services/understandable messages reaching the community people], **including early warning systems (IPCC)’**

<sup>28</sup> At COP26 Viet Nam committed to reducing methane emissions by 30% by 2030.

<sup>29</sup> The Declaration’s aim is to halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation by 2030, contribute to achieving the goal of holding global temperature rise to 1.5 1.5°C while delivering sustainable development, promoting inclusive rural transformation through concrete actions. The Declaration focuses on the role and interrelationships between forests, biodiversity, and sustainable land use to help achieve a balance between anthropogenic GHG emissions and removal by sinks, and to adapt to climate change.

Level	Action	Lead organisation	Co-lead	Timeframe
National Sub-national	Address the immediate climate impacts and support the most vulnerable members of society (COP26) <sup>30</sup>	Coordination team		On-going
National Sub-national	Support climate services, including early warning systems (IPCC) <sup>31</sup>	CARE		On-going
National Sub-national	Improve the adaptability of communities, economic sectors, and ecosystems to adjust to climate changes (NAP) <sup>32 33</sup>	WWF	SNV, MCD, CARE, SRD	On-going
National Sub-national	Strengthen NDC implementation capacity/resources (NDC)	Coordination team	CARE (gender) Live&Learn, MCD (Youth) CAB (People with Disabilities) SRD (farmers and PWD), Plan International (children)	On-going
National Sub-national	Support net-zero emissions by 2050 (COP26)  Reduce GHG emissions (NCCS)	WWF	SNV, GreenID, CCS	On-going

<sup>30</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop '**Address the immediate {critica] climate impacts [in Viet Nam] and support [empower/engage] the most vulnerable members of society (COP26).**

<sup>31</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop '**Support [downscale/timely climate services/understandable messages reaching the community people], including early warning systems (IPCC)**'

<sup>32</sup> Suggest combine with 5. Strengthen human resources, science and technology, finance, international cooperation for CCA (NAP).

<sup>33</sup> Suggested modification made during consultation workshop '**Improve the adaptability of communities, economic sectors, and ecosystems [and society] to adjust to climate changes (NAP).**

Sub-national	Encourage methane reduction (COP26) <sup>34</sup>	SNV	CAB, SRD, L&L	On-going
International National Sub-national	Support, the realisation of the 'Declaration on Forest and Land Use' emphasising the critical and interdependent roles of forests, biodiversity, and sustainable land use (COP26), <sup>35</sup>	Suggest SRD lead	SNV, WWF, SRD	On-going
National Sub-national	Ensure specifically, the implementation of gender equality, social inclusion, gender-responsive budgeting, and community resilience in climate-related legislation and policy revisions, besides commitments in the NAP and NDC		CARE (gender) Live&Learn, MCD (Youth) CAB (People with Disabilities) SRD (farmers and PWD), Plan International (children)	On-going
International National Sub-national	Promote the CCWG as a knowledge hub on climate change	Coordination team		On-going

<sup>34</sup> At COP26 Viet Nam committed to reducing methane emissions by 30% by 2030.

<sup>35</sup> The Declaration's aim is to halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation by 2030, contribute to achieving the goal of holding global temperature rise to 1.5 1.5°C while delivering sustainable development, promoting inclusive rural transformation through concrete actions. The Declaration focuses on the role and interrelationships between forests, biodiversity, and sustainable land use to help achieve a balance between anthropogenic GHG emissions and removal by sinks, and to adapt to climate change.

## Annexe

Projects and programmes of CCWG members from 2022 to 2025, update annually at: <https://bit.ly/CCWG22-25>