

**STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE TO CLIMATE CHANGE-
INDUCED WATER INSECURITY IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS AND SOUTH-CENTRAL COAST
REGIONS OF VIET NAM**

Green Climate Fund (GCF) Full Proposal Development Pre-Appraisal Workshop

Date: 6 September 2018, 8.30-11.30am

Venue: Pullman Hotel, 40 Cat Linh, Ha Noi

I. Introduction

The Government of Viet Nam through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) with support from UNDP convened a Pre-Appraisal Meeting to validate the MARD-UNDP Project Proposal: “Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast Regions of Viet Nam” prior to its submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The objective of the meeting was to facilitate a final review and validation of the proposal, including the Project Design and Budget Plan. A large number of stakeholders had already been consulted during the formulation process of the project and had attended previous consultation dialogues on the project concept note and technical elements. A draft of the project proposal package was shared with participants one week in advance to allow participants time to review, and stakeholders were invited to submit comments either in written form or during the workshop. The meeting agenda and the list of participants are attached below.

Mr Chu Van Chuong from International Cooperation Department of MARD initiated with meeting and introduced the co-chairs: MARD Vice Minister Hoang Van Thang and UNDP Country Director Ms Caitlin Wiesen. The meeting was attended by approximately 60 stakeholders from Government, the five participating Provinces, international organisations, donor agencies, non-governmental organisations, academia and other organisations, including the media (CPO Vietnam News Agency and Vietnam Agricultural Newspaper).

II. Meeting Summary:

Opening Session:

MARD Vice Minister Hoang Van Thang welcomed all members to the workshop and highlighted the importance of this project noting that globally Viet Nam is one of the countries impacted the most by climate change. He highlighted that the South Central Coast region and Central Highlands are typically dry areas that have been particularly impacted by the more variable and extreme impacts of climate change, especially in Ninh Thuận, Bình Thuận, Đắk Lak provinces. Despite significant efforts of the Government of Vietnam and international organisations to support basic infrastructure investment in the region, it was still struggling to manage climate change risk, and participation of smallholder farmers who come mainly from poor and ethnic groups is still limited.

The Vice Minister highlighted that this project benefits from an innovative design, which complements a parallel planned Government investment through the “Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought Affected Provinces (WEIDAP)” project. He noted that the WEIDAP loan project was expected to receive official loan approval soon, and that this provided a good foundation for this GCF proposed project. He also indicated that the project provided a good opportunity to implement the new Irrigation Law, and that activities can align with and benefit from an improved policy enabling environment presented by the recently issued Decree 77 which promotes small on-farm irrigation and water-efficient technologies. He expressed his great appreciation to international organisations, especially UNDP, for their support to Viet Nam and to this project, and further encouraged provinces to issue Action Plans to successfully implement the project in a timely and effective manner. He ended by encouraging participants to provide their final feedback during the meeting in line with the approval process requirements and welcomed their contributions in highlighting any aspects that need to be further refined.

Co-Chair Ms Caitlin, UNDP Country Director, then welcomed participants to this workshop, which was a key milestone in finalisation of this important and ground-breaking proposal. She also congratulated Viet Nam on their hosting of the recent GCF regional forum, and highlighted the strong leadership of Vice Minister Thang and effective support from MARD in implementing the first on-going GCF-funded project on coastal communities - *Improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities to climate change related impacts in Viet Nam*. She added that Viet Nam is among the few countries that was able to swiftly start implementation of this on-going project and meet the first fund disbursement target by 30 June 2018.

Ms Caitlin then commended Viet Nam for leading the development of this second project to be validated at this workshop. This new project takes an innovative co-design approach to complementing the Government-ADB loan project on the same issue and in the same geography, to help manage the incremental impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities in Central Highland and Central Coast. She highlighted that today’s validation workshop is an important milestone, after almost two years, strengthening partnership between UNDP, ADB and GoV. Endorsement by participants today will enable the proposal to enter the next stage of the project cycle - GCF technical appraisal - and will support continued alignment of the UNDP and ADB implementation schedules. Finally, she thanked all participants who have already provided insights and lessons learned during the project’s conceptualisation.

Presentation of the WEIDAP project:

Mr. Pham Dinh Van, CPO Deputy Director, presented an overview of the WEIDAP loan project that focuses on the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions. He highlighted the Government’s strong appreciation of the project and outlined the upcoming key milestones, which include approval by the ADB Board of Directors in October and Agreement signed/approved in December 2018. The loan agreement is expected to come into effect in March 2019.

Mr Ryutaro Takaku - Principal Water Resources Specialist, ADB Headquarters highlighted ADB commitment to the WEIDAP project and the synergies and complementary between the WEIDAP and GCF proposed projects. He noted that ADB had been extensively consulted during the formulation of this GCF proposal and that both projects had benefitted from collaboration and sharing of technical and climate data. He further expressed thanks to UNDP and MARD for their efforts, which have resulted in the strong proposal presented for validation today and highlighted ADB’s continued support and willingness to exchange views to make both these projects a success.

Presentation of the GCF Project Proposal

Ms Jenty Kirsch-Wood, UNDP Senior Technical Advisor, and Mr Dao Xuan Lai, Head of the Climate Change and Environment Unit then provided a detailed presentation of the project proposal. Ms Kirsch-Wood highlighted that the project design process had been very country-driven, and that conceptualisation had been informed by the Government of Viet Nam's vision for development and addressed the country's climate change concerns and priorities. She provided an overview of the project's Theory of Change and Logical Framework and elaborated on the project's two Outputs and related key activities. She also provided an overview of project financing, selection of target beneficiaries, and the risk management framework for the project. She provided further details on gender integration, social and environmental safeguards and how the project design had benefitted to date from consultation with local communities and especially ethnic minority group representatives.

Mr Dao Xuan Lai then presented the implementation arrangements of the project, and highlighted the high-potential for replication and further scaling of project approaches to support the Government's climate change efforts. He noted that the project's implementation structure in the Government's terminology constituted an "umbrella project" similar to that being used by the on-going GCF-UNDP-GOV project that had specific roles and responsibilities outlined for MARD and the beneficiary provinces. He noted that the arrangements proposed had already benefitted from extensive consultations with Government, provinces, communities in the field, as well as other stakeholders. Key activities and arrangements were similar to those already consulted widely during concept note development. He further noted that the design aimed to maximize integration and synergies with the ADB project and that some changes could be expected given developments regarding the WEIDAP institutional arrangements.

He stressed UNDP's strong commitment to the project, which would provide support to the Government through the National Implementation Modality (NIM) modality, and that this would be reflected in an Agreement signed later with the Government. He further noted that, given the GCF strict disbursement requirements and the technical complexity of the project, UNDP remained committed to implementation and that additional support was envisaged through a LOA for some specific activities. He further thanked key counterparts for their strong support for the project, and particularly the NDA of Viet Nam that had issued a no-objection letter for the project. He ended by providing an overview of the proposal review and consideration process from this point forward.

Statements of Commitment from the five target provinces:

Mr Bần, Director of DARD, Khanh Hoa province expressed his strong support for the project, and confirmed co-finance of 498,000 USD (eq. 11,3billion VN Dong) to the project, over the period 2019-2025, to support the implementation of the activities 1.2, 1.3 and 2.2. He also noted the province's commitment to contribute land for construction of shared ponds and to confirmed co-finance of 200,000 for O&M of the works supported by the project, after project completion. He also committed to work/partner with relevant banks and credit organizations and other stakeholders in supporting activities relating to access to credits and markets.

Mr Phước, Director of DARD, Bình Thuận Province noted that his province strongly supports the GCF project, which has good design and meets the needs of local farmers and is in line with the province's priorities. He confirmed his province's co-finance and other support to the project, as specified in the co-finance letter. He also encouraged the project to develop a Project Implementation Manual (PIM) to

ensure full adherence to UNDP and government policies and guidelines, and that criteria should be clearly outlined. For example, in the bidding/selection of equipment – the wording of “reasonable price” equipment is vague and should be reworded. He also noted that there may be some updating of the names of institutions in Binh Tuan province due to updated Government policies in the coming months, and it is possible that phrases such as extension organization and extension center may need to be renamed “agriculture support centers”.

Vice Minister Thắng responded to the representative from Binh Thuan noting that the project would be implemented by applying the harmonized framework/ guidelines and agreement signed between UN and the GoV. He also suggested the proposal document could be adjusted to use the phrase “agriculture support centre” and welcomed the suggestion to ensure that clear criteria are included in the selection of equipment and throughout procurement processes. He further encouraged provinces to adopt a people-centred approach, that ensures people/household full ownership and full engagement in activities, including in defining needs and support.

Mr Cường, Deputy Director of DARD Ninh Thuận confirmed his province’s full agreement with the proposed GCF project and reiterated the province’s commitments to co-finance and other specifications, as outlined in its co-finance letter. He highlighted that currently his province is facing an increasing lack of water. A recent survey shows that water levels in 74% of the lakes in the province have been down to the lowest design level. Increasingly, the province faces lack of water supply for both agricultural activities and domestic use. He added that, based on results of the provincial studies, the Province has confirmed that construction of small ponds for water storage is feasible and essential. As suggested by VM Thang, he agreed with the updated phrase “Agriculture Support Center” in the Prodoc.

He added that the detailed design of project governance/implementation arrangement at the province level should be open at this stage and decision should be made by the Provincial People Committee (PPC). The PPCs should decide and establish the Provincial PMU. He added that it was possible that in Ninh Thuan, the PPC may not assign DARD to serve as the project responsible party. He also noted that pursuant to results of the project technical negotiation on 30/8/2018, the investment financing for Output 2 figures need to be updated slightly as follows: \$99.59 million from loan; and \$22.059 million from counterpart funds (or GoV co-financing). The proposal document needs to be revised accordingly.

Vice Minister Thắng responded to the representative from Ninh Thuan noting that MARD supports the nomination of DARD as the project owner at provincial level as DARD has relevant technical expertise on agriculture, water and irrigation, as well as technical link/reporting line to MARD, but MARD respects the provincial decision.

Mr Côn, the Deputy Director of DARD Đắk Lak noted that the Province had been extensively consulted during the project formulation process and sent detailed comments on the ProDoc to MARD, in the PPC letter of 6 July 2018. He noted that the project now meets the needs of the Province and can make a good contribution to the implementation of Government Decree #77, which provides the legal framework and guidelines and encourages development of small and medium irrigation works to support suitable agriculture development in the context of a changing climate. He further noted that his Province has also adopted a policy on water efficiency in the agriculture sector, aiming to deploy water efficiency technology and measures for 10,000 ha in the next three years, increasing from 1,500 ha – the current target. He underscored the need for further technical support and knowledge to achieve this ambitious

target, so the technical assistance included in the GCF project is particularly important. He also requested the Government and the GCF to consider further expanding the project. He welcomed the project's technical approach and noted that care should be taken during inception and implementation to respond to the needs of specific locations. For example, in some locations, financial support for the last mile connection of the already selected poor or near poor beneficiaries could be 100%, but the level of support could be less for expanded beneficiaries who may need to share infrastructure. This is essential to make sure that communities/households will support and work together, avoiding complications in the implementation of activities.

Vice Minister Thăng responded noting that he welcomed the inputs from Dak Lak, including the points regarding ensuring that the project considers local conditions. Care should be taken to ensure good adherence to clear criteria to avoid situations where, for example, in a one small village of 10 households, 5-6 households receive 100% of support, and others are not clear on why they did not benefit. This could be problematic. In case of water pipes and support to a larger shared pipe for the whole village, project may be able to save costs and bring about social benefits by careful planning and community consultation.

Comments from other participants:

Mr Trương Đức Trí, Deputy Director of Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), noted that MONRE welcomes and supports the project as it meets the need of communities in these two regions. Based on Viet Nam's climate change and sea level rise scenarios 2016/2017, the Central Highland and Central Coast Regions are to be heavily affected by climate change. The overall trend shows reduction of rainfall in dry seasons and increase in rainy seasons, and the water evaporation will increase significantly by 2050. He further noted that MONRE has recommended five general measures in coping with climate change, which should be taken into account in the project activities: (1) enhance water storage capacity and improve water efficiency practices; (2) shift and reform agriculture patterns, practices and schedules, adapting to the changing climate; (3) improve weather forecasting and early warning; (4) increase awareness and responsibilities of citizens in using water; and (5) apply/deploy new technology to improve water efficiency in exploitation and utilization. This proposal is in line with this broad approach towards effective adaptation in Viet Nam.

Mr Tỉnh, Director General of Water Resource Directorate, MARD, noted his department's full support for the GCF project. The proposed project will help to realise important policies on water resources and irrigation, which came into effective from 1st July 2018. Many proposed activities are complementary with the Government's on-going and planned efforts and interventions. He added that in regard to structural support (equipment/facilities), the project should consider the support (co-finance) from GoV on-going/planned programmes/projects, which provide (1) financial support to the design and cover the cost of machinery such as excavators. He added that Lam Dong province (next to Da Lac province) has been deploying this programme and has successfully construct 1,200 water storage ponds, storing 3 million m³; and (2) financial support up to 50% of the cost of water efficient facilities (maximum support is 1,850 USD/ HH (40 million VN Dong).

In regard to non-structural support, he noted that the Government is adopting a new costing approach towards service fees, and that additional technical support for the design and application of service fees for agriculture/irrigation activities from proposed GCF project could also be considered. He also noted that the GCF project document should consider providing support to the design of the O&M mechanism

for the new tube irrigation system (so far there are only O&M mechanism for open/channel irrigation system). He also encouraged the project to fully engage cooperatives formed by farmers/households in the O&M operation in the long-term. He also questioned if the project might be able to provide technical support to build a database of water reservoirs in the project areas.

Mr Hiếu Lê, from CARE International, noted that they supported the project proposal approach, which considered lessons learned from previous projects by CARE and others in similar locations. He encouraged the project activity 2.2 to consider leveraging contributions from communities/households and highlighted that an emphasis on sustainability of the intervention from Activity 2.3 is essential. The project should also aim to ensure compliance with policy frameworks and to support cross-sector cooperation (especially between agriculture and hydro-meteorology sectors) and improvements to forecasting and dissemination of forest information. It is important to include indicators to measure the success of the interventions.

Vice Minister Thắng underscored the importance of engagement and ownership of the local communities/HHs and highlighted that the project needed to focus on climate change risk management and also catalyse and facilitate the achievement of development results.

Ms Lê Vân Sơn, the Senior Programme Officer Environment, Canadian Embassy and Ms Hoa, also from the Canadian Embassy noted that their comments here at the workshop are mainly technical and that there would be further opportunities for official written comments in the future. She appreciated the openness in consultation on this important proposal. In line with the logical framework, she noted that Canada fully supports the proposal's focus on addressing climate change water insecurity and strengthening smallholder agriculture. She highlighted the need, however, to ensure that the project's indicators are strong enough to create motivation for the inclusion of the small households. Indicators for how impacts might increase income could also be considered. Canada also welcomed references to the private sector, and agri-business and value chains and looked forward to learning more about how they can benefit from participation. They stressed the need for a clear integrated approach and would like to see more emphasis on a river basin approach. She also suggested that the CIP meet more than every two years. The Embassy also welcomed references to previous projects supported by Canada that focused on coffee and rice, and welcomed further information sharing on their experience setting up groups for agri-businesses and creating linkages to big buyers in the value chain as well as engaging commercial banks and the Women's Union saving groups. She highlighted the need for careful selection of champion farmers. She particularly welcomed the strong gender emphasis of the project, which is in line with the Canadian Embassy's emphasis on strengthened support to women, and highlighted that the project is well aligned with their priorities. Ms Hoa noted that there was new research and studies emerging on the advantages of crop diversification away from rice and coffee towards more high value crops which also need less water. She hoped this would be considered to ensure water security and water efficient use and practice.

Vice Minister Hoang Van Thang took note of the comments and agreed that, of course, it is positive if farmers are able to increase their incomes as part of an integrated approach that can recognise the need for climate change adaptation leading to sustainable livelihoods. An integrated approach needs to consider not only water supply but also improved productivity and how products come to the market. This kind of integrated approach on water management, river basin management and ensuring sufficient water supply has already been taken care of in the design of the WEIDAP project. He further noted the need to have Project Steering Committees/working groups to ensure good coordination and synergies

among all relevant stakeholders and initiatives. He also noted that it was important to engage the private sector/businesses in the value chains and to encourage participation of the Agriculture and Social Development Banks. This is in line with GoV Decree 77 on water/irrigation and Decree 57 on private sector. This is important, as Viet Nam cannot just rely on external finance, and it is positive that others can also contribute resources.

Mr Long, of the Hydro-meteorology Authority, MONRE, highlighted that the service can now can forecast and disseminate information at three levels: national, regional and local (district and commune) levels, with different levels of details to meet requirements. With regards to this project, the Hydro-met office has participated in formulation to date and support to improve understanding and interpretation of the forest information for local communities. He further stated that small ponds are a good approach. Indeed, a few days prior to the meeting, a reservoir dam was broken, so small scale ponds are very useful.

III. Concluding remarks:

Vice Minister Thang concluded the meeting, noting that MARD endorses the project proposal for next steps and submission. He noted that the project is in line with water resource planning, including the water resources Law, and Decrees 77 and 57, and well complements the very sound WEIDAP project. He added that MARD strongly supports the PPMU under DARD respecting that PPCs needed to decide on the most suitable arrangements. He noted that project steering committee/ coordination mechanism (DRR, CC, Hydro-met, etc.) need to be able to do sectoral coordination and to meet more regularly. He added that MARD/VN appreciated and needed soft interventions and technical assistance to learn from international experience and also uptake practices to policy and scaling up and replication.

The VM also recognised the need for openness and adaptability to adjust project activities and adaptive management for project implementation, while achieving project objectives. He welcomed suggestions to consider support on the calculation of water tariffs, if feasible, so that water users can pay for water. He noted the lesson learnt from the past from some pumping stations in Dak Lak, which were left unoperated, and welcomed the suggestions on how to make sure that local ownership and engagement is strong. He welcomed the active engagement in the project from different departments within MARD, and took note of the requests for technical expertise and participations/contribution from other technical departments in MARD.

He encouraged stakeholders to actively contribute to the finalisation of project formulation, and noted specifically CPO's expertise in project management. He concluded by welcoming the project's activities and proposed outputs which aim to take a holistic approach to supporting farmers, and protecting them from climate change related water insecurity through investments to enable resilient production and more effective market access. He noted that given the strong social benefits of the project, he underscored the need to support collaboration with other communities/households who are not yet beneficiaries in the Proposal to ensure practical implementation and sustainability, as well as improving social benefits.

Ms Caitlin concluded by commending Vice Minister Thang for his leadership and thanking all stakeholders, but particularly Provincial representatives for their support for the project and for their constructive comments to help further strengthen the project design. She also noted that she would welcome additional comments in writing in the next few days if necessary.

She underscored that during the session we had heard useful comments from government, embassies, civil society, and especially provinces. She particularly thanked provinces for suggestions on content and deep commitment in implementation and co-finance. She also expressed special thanks to partners from ADB and noted that their collaboration from the conception of the project had been key to project design, and she welcomed their further contribution to make sure that activities are sequenced and complementary to increase the impact of investments by both projects. This approach is the first of its kind in the region.

She also welcomed suggestions for further strengthening and to ensure a people-centred and gender sensitive approach. Over the last nine months this had been emphasised, and there has been significant consultation with ethnic minorities and women to date. She also welcomed suggestions to ensure more frequent Steering Committee meetings. She concluded by expressing her appreciation for the endorsement of the project, thanking Vice Minister Thang for his excellent leadership and noting that she looked forward to working with the team and key stakeholder to move to the next step of the GCF project final design and approval process.

Appendix A: List of Participants

No	Organisation	Department	Name	Position
1	MARD	MARD- Leader	Hoang Van Thang	Vice Minister
2		International Cooperation Department (ICD)	Chu Van Chuong	Deputy Director
3			Nguyen Thanh Dam	Head of Multilateral Cooperation Division
4		Directorate of Water Resources (DWR)	Nguyen Van Tinh	General Director
5			Nguyen Duc Viet	Staff
6		Central Project Office for Water Resources (CPO)	Nguyen Hong Phuong	Acting General Director
7			Pham Dinh Van	Deputy General Director
8			Nguyen Duc Mien	Deputy Project Director-WEIDAP project
9			Pham Minh Yen	Staff of WEIDAP project
10		New Rural Program	Bui Quang Dung	
11		Agriculture Extension Center	Nguyen Viet Khoa	
12		Department Cooperative and Rural Development (DCRD)	Phan Van Tan	
13		Institute of Water Resources Planning	Dang Thi Kim Nhung	Head of Division Highland and South Central
14			Nguyen Van Manh	Deputy Head Division
15		Financial Department	Hoang Thi Nga	Officer
16	MPI	Science, Education, Environmental Resources Department	Nguyen Dieu Trinh	Senior Officer
17		Labor, Culture and Social Department	Pham Lan Phuong	
18	MONRE	Climate Change Department	Trương Duc Tri	Deputy Director

No	Organisation	Department	Name	Position
19			Tran Thi Thanh Nga	Officer
20		IMHEN	Nguyen Thi Lieu	
21		Meteorological and Hydrological Administration Center	Vu Duc Long	Deputy Director
22			Nguyen Thu Trang	
23	MOST	Evaluation and Technology Assessment Department	Dinh Nam Vinh	
24	Khanh Hoa province	Khanh Hoa DARD	Le Tan Ban	Director
25			Nguyen Duy Quang	
26	Binh Thuan province	Binh Thuan DARD	Nguyen Huu Phuoc	Deputy Director
27			Dang Thi Thuy Hong	Rural Development Department
28	Ninh Thuan province	Ninh Thuan DARD	Dang Kim Cuong	Deputy Director
29			Nguyen Van Binh	Head of Division
30	Dac Lac province	PPC	Y Giang Gry Nie	Deputy Director of PPC
31		DARD	Vu Duc Con	Deputy Director of DARD
32	Dac Nong province	DARD	Le Viet Thuan	Director of Irrigation sub-Department
33	Women's Union		Nguyen Hoang Anh Anh	
34	Red Cross		Pham Thi Thanh My	
35	Embassy of United Kingdom		Le Bich	Climate and Energy Attache'
36	Embassy of Canada		Le Van Son (Ms)	Senior Development Officer
37			Trinh Thi Hoa	
38	Embassy of Finland	Development Cooperation	Annika Kaipola	Counsellor
39			Le Thi Thu Huong	Programme Coordinator

No	Organisation	Department	Name	Position
40	ADB	Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division Southeast Asia Department	Ryutaro Takaku	Principal Water Resources Specialist
41	WB		Pham Hong Cuong	
42	CARE	Portfolio Manager	Le Xuan Hieu	Portfolio Manager
43	Sustainable Rural Development Center (SRD)-NGO		Nguyen Kim Ngan	Director of SRD
44	World Agroforestry Vietnam		Nguyen Tien Hai	Social Forestry Specialist / ASFCC Project Manager
45	Koica office, Embassy of Korea		Hoang Hanh Nguyen	
46	Technical team		Dam Viet Bac	Agricultural consultant
47			Nguyen Van Manh	Irrigation consultant
48			Duong Van Kham	Climate Information consultant
49			Nguyen Huu Quyen	Climate Information consultant
50			Le Van Son	Gender consultant
51	UNDP		Caitlin Wesien	CD
52			Akiko Fujii	DCD
53			Dao Xuan Lai	CCEU
54			Jenty Kirsch-Wood	CCEU
55			Pham Thi Lien Phuong	CCEU
56			Phan Huong Giang	CCEU
57			Vu Thai Truong	CCEU

No	Organisation	Department	Name	Position
58			Morgane Rivoal	CCEU
59			Bo Wang	CCEU
60			Jay Malette	CCEU
61	Vietnam News Agency		Vu Huu Sinh	

Appendix B:

GCF VALIDATION WORKSHOP

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South Central Coast regions of Vietnam

Venue: Pullman Hotel, 40 Cat Linh, Ha Noi

6 September 2018

8.30-8.50 am	Registration	CPO/MARD & UNDP
8.50-9.00 am	Introduction of participants	MARD
9.00 -9.20 am	Opening remarks by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Hoang Van Thang - MARD Deputy Minister - Ms Caitlin Wiesen - Country Director, UNDP 	
9.20-9.25 am	ADB commitment to WEIDAP project and Synergy/Complementary between WEIDAP and GCF proposed project	Mr Ryutaro Takaku - Principal Water Resources Specialist, ADB
9.25-9.40 am	Brief presentation of the overall grant and loan program in the Central Highlands and South Central Coast regions: Overview of WEIDAP project and next steps	Mr. Pham Dinh Van – CPO Deputy Director
9.40-10.10 am	Presentation of GCF proposed project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project objectives and expected outcomes/outputs - Implementation arrangement, stakeholder engagement and next steps 	Ms. Jenty Kirsch-Wood, Senior Technical Advisor, UNDP Mr. Dao Xuan Lai – Head of Climate Change and Environment Unit, UNDP
10.10-10.25 am	Coffee break	
10.25-10.45 am	Commitment and follow-up actions from 5 provinces	PPC/DARD representatives
10.45-11.55 am	Q & A and open discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministries - DPs - Mass organisations, NGOs/CSOs - Private sector 	Co-chaired: MARD and UNDP

	- Experts	
11.55-12.00am	Closing remarks	MARD and UNDP
12.00	Lunch	

Appendix C: PowerPoint Presentation



STRENGTHENING THE **RESILIENCE** OF SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE TO
CLIMATE CHANGE-INDUCED WATER INSECURITY IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS
AND SOUTH-CENTRAL COASTAL REGIONS OF VIET NAM

Green Climate Fund (GCF) Full Proposal Development
Validation Workshop | 6 September 2018

Government of Viet Nam | UNDP

Project Design Process

The project design process has been **country driven**:

- Comprehensive and consultative process over the last 20 months in response to **MARD's request letter of 24 January 2017**
- Project design **informed by Government of Viet Nam's vision** for development and addressed country climate change concerns and priorities (National Climate Change Response Strategy, NDC)
- Project design and development **guided by** meetings with **MARD** and **MPI (NDA - government focal point for GCF in VN)**
- Feasibility Study and sub assessments produced to inform the project design. **Extensive consultations** with communities of different groups in the field, local authorities, UN agencies & development partners, private sector and CSOs were conducted as part of this process.
- Initial **concept note was agreed by MARD** and **NDA** to proceed with proposal development

Project overview

The **objective** of this project is to **empower vulnerable smallholders** in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam – particularly women and ethnic minority farmers - **to manage increasing climate risks to agricultural production** by securing water availability, adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices, and strengthening access to actionable agro-climate information, credit and markets.

Output 1:

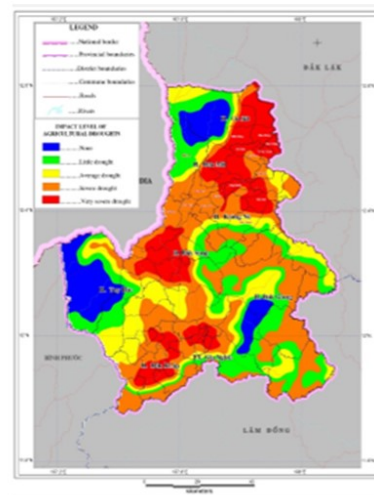
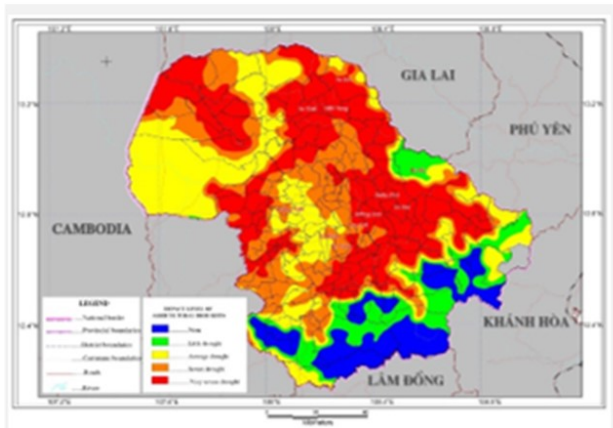
Enhanced water security for vulnerable smallholder farmers for climate-resilient agricultural production in the face of climate-induced rainfall variability and droughts

Output 2:

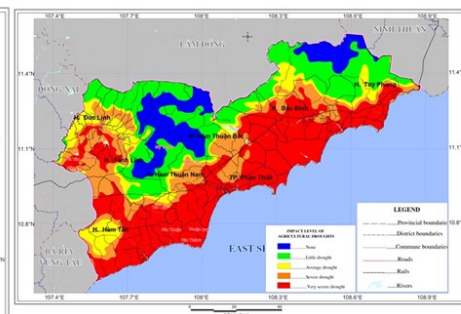
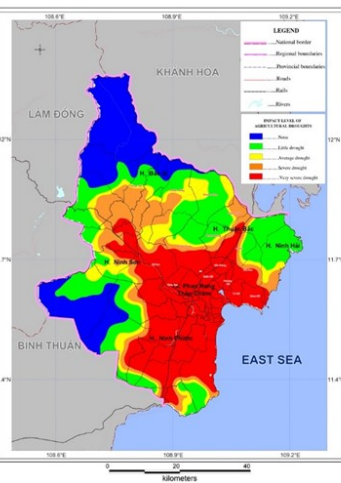
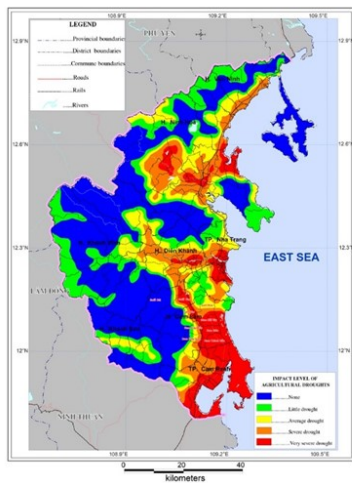
Increased resilience of smallholder farmer livelihoods through climate-resilient agriculture and access to climate information, finance, and markets.

Targeted areas and beneficiaries

- Target provinces based on WEIDAP project: Dak Lak and Dak Nong of Central Highlands, and Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan of South-Central Coastal region.
- Selected locations: 45 communes of WEIDAP command areas, plus 15 nearby communes. These all are climate vulnerable, with high density of poor and ethnic groups.
- Target household beneficiaries were selected only if they are small-farmers (less than 1ha of farming land), and possess at least one of the following characteristics:
 - ✓ *Poor/near-poor household status;*
 - ✓ *Membership in an ethnic minority;*
 - ✓ *Women-headed households, single women, and women in families with high dependency rates/disabled members*

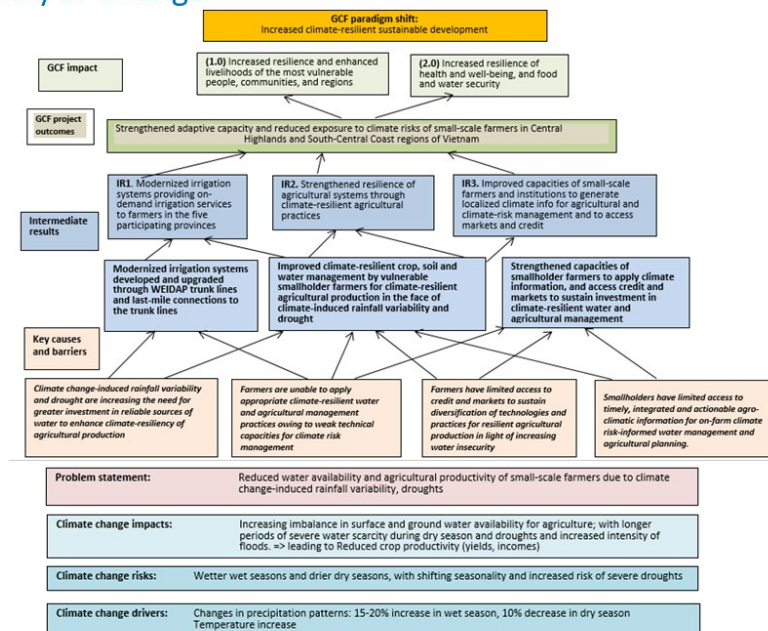


Agricultural drought risk in Dak Lak (left) and Dak Nong (right) (2001-2016).
Measurements and calculations based on remote sensing and Temperature-Vegetation Dryness Index (TVDI) (Source: IMHEN/MONRE)



Agricultural drought risk (from left to right) in Khanh Hoa,
Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan (2001-2016).
Measurements and calculations based on remote sensing and
Temperature-Vegetation Dryness Index (TVDI)
(Source: IMHEN/MONRE)

Theory of Change



Project Overview: Outputs and activities

Output 1: Enhanced water security for vulnerable smallholder farmers for climate-resilient agricultural production in the face of climate-induced rainfall variability and droughts

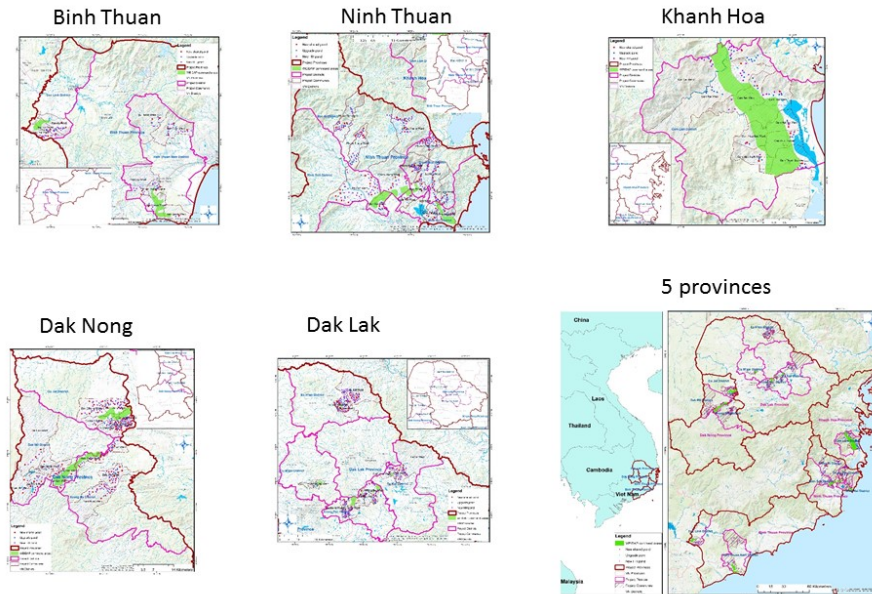
- Activity 1.1: Establish large-scale irrigation infrastructure to bring irrigation water to eight farming areas across the target regions (WEIDAP component)
- Activity 1.2: Establish last-mile connections between WEIDAP irrigation infrastructure and the poor and near poor farmer lands to help cope with increasing rainfall variability and drought
- Activity 1.3: Enhance supplementary irrigation for rain fed smallholders to cope with rainfall variability and drought
- Activity 1.4: Increase smallholder capacities to apply on-farm water efficient practices and technologies to maximize water productivity in coping with rainfall variability and drought

Project Overview: Outputs and activities

Output 2: Increased resilience of smallholder farmer livelihoods through climate-resilient agriculture and access to climate information, finance, and markets

- Activity 2.1: Scale up climate-resilient cropping systems and practices (soil, crop, land management) among smallholders through Farmer Field Schools
- Activity 2.2: Enhance access to markets and credit for sustained climate-resilient agricultural investments by smallholders and value chain actors
- Activity 2.3: Co-development and use of localized agro-climate advisories by smallholders to enhance climate-resilient agricultural production

Pond location maps in target provinces



Project Logical Framework

Fund Level Impacts:

- *A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities and regions*
- *A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security*
- The project will benefit **a total of 139,416 households, or 557,664 individual beneficiaries** (of which **222,412 direct and 335,252 indirect beneficiaries**) in 60 communes and 14 districts of 5 provinces of Central Highland and South Central Coastal region (Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan).
- Over **21,228 poor/near-poor small farmer households (84,912 people)** will have direct access to water for irrigated agricultural production, of which **4,765 households will get last-mile connectivity to WEIDAP system, and 16,463 households to receive enhanced water storage and productivity on rain fed areas**
- **55,603 small-scale households, or 222,412 people** will have the capacity to apply climate-resilient water management and agricultural practices to cope with rainfall variability and drought.
- **139,416 households in the 60 communes** will receive agro-climate information, market advisories and knowledge products as well as benefit from overall improved access to markets and credit.
- **3,600 agricultural extension workers/ and staff of the Farmers' and Women's Unions** will benefit from increased skills in training and technical assistance and improved capacities for climate-risk informed planning and implementation of resilient solutions

Project Logical Framework

Output	Activities	End of project target
Output 1: Enhanced water security for agricultural production for vulnerable smallholder farmers in the face of climate-induced rainfall variability and droughts	1.2: Establish large-scale irrigation infrastructure to bring irrigation water to eight farming areas across the target regions	Number of hectares of climate-proofed irrigation: additional 1,430 ha
	1.3: Enhance supplementary irrigation for rain fed smallholders to cope with rainfall variability and drought	Number of rain fed hectares exhibiting water harvesting and conservation measures: Additional 5,000 ha

Project Logical Framework

Output	Activities	End of project target
Output 2: Increased resilience of smallholder farmer livelihoods through climate-resilient agriculture and access to climate information, finance, and markets.	1.2 & 2.1: Increase smallholder capacities to apply on-farm water efficient practices and technologies to maximize water productivity in coping with rainfall variability and drought	4,765 additional smallholder farmer households implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices/cropping systems on <i>irrigated</i> farmland
	1.3 & 2.1: Enhance access to markets and credit for sustained climate-resilient agricultural investments by smallholders and value chain actors	16,463 additional smallholder households implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices/cropping systems on <i>rain fed</i> farmland (of these at least 55 % should be women)
	2.3: Co-development and use of localized agro-climate advisories by smallholders to enhance climate-resilient agricultural production	139,416 households receiving new advisories and warnings developed for both agriculture and water management and disseminated through media, including SMS, radio and other channels

Project risk assessment

Risk	Level of Impact	Probability	Mitigation
Farmers may be reluctant to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices and cropping systems due to perceived risk associated with application of new techniques, technologies, inputs.	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Low	Participatory vulnerability assessment and prioritization methodologies used in FFSs will highlight farmer-identified needs and priorities, as well as traditional knowledge of their agro-ecosystems. Champion farmers will be identified for FFS training-of-trainers to take place over the course of at least two years. Champion farmers will teach and mentor their peers regarding use of water efficient technologies, new agricultural practices, and climate-resilient cropping systems. The participatory development of agro-climate advisories will ensure that information vital to crop production reflects local knowledge, as well as information from the GOV's hydro-meteorological service and DARDs, and is disseminated through farmer-driven networks.
Champion farmers could capture the benefits of partnerships with the private sector or otherwise neglect mentoring and capacity building of neighboring farmers.	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Low	Champion farmers will be selected by their peers from among the most respected and successful farmers in each participating commune at project initiation workshops in each province. Training and mentoring by champion farmers will be supervised/monitored by PMU and DARD staff, and commune farmers will be encouraged to provide feedback on what they are learning and doing. M&E visits by project and institutional staff will also provide a source of information on the success of the champion farmer model.
Poor and near-poor farmers may perceive credit as too risky, thus reducing the likelihood of their possessing sufficient financial resources to sustain re-investment in the climate resilience of their	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium	This project will teach farmers to identify and understand the climate vulnerability of their agro-ecosystems and to co-develop potential solutions that increase both productivity and climate resilience. Farmers will build their capacities in FFSs to apply agricultural practices and cropping systems that are both productive and climate-resilient. Through FFS and multi-stakeholder platforms, farmers will be able to analyze market trends, demand for specific products, obstacles to production and marketing of climate-resilient commodities.

Project risk assessment

Risk	Level of Impact	Probability	Mitigation
Private sector entrepreneurs perceive risks to participating on multi-stakeholder Climate Innovation platforms in terms of potential insufficient or negative cost-benefit and cooperation is low.	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium	It is expected that the private sector will be interested in increased production of climate-resilient agricultural products for the potential profits it could bring them. At the same time, by reducing the risks to production through the capacity building and investment in irrigation that this project provides, entrepreneurs can be relatively certain of sufficient volumes and quality of production, which will strengthen their interest in providing inputs, credit, marketing and other services. By working closely with farmers on multi-stakeholder platforms, private sector entrepreneurs can enter into direct partnerships or contractual relationships with producers and producers' organizations. The project will invite a wide variety of private sector entities to each provincial project initiation workshop to confirm their interest in participating on the platforms.
WEIDAP operations are poorly run resulting in insufficient water at critical times of the production cycle.	High (>20% of project value)	Low	As WEIDAP will provide access to farmers of a fundamental resource vital to one of the country's most significant economic sectors, the Government of Vietnam will prioritize the fully effective operations and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure. The ADB loan to build and operate WEIDAP will finance extensive capacity development of the institutions responsible for WEIDAP operations and maintenance.

Project risk assessment

Risk	Level of Impact	Probability	Mitigation
Poor/near-poor farmers may assess the time needed to establish fully productive agroforestry systems (3-4 years) to be too long and therefore unfavorable economically given alternative subsistence land uses with annual crops (e.g. maize, rice).	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Low	In establishing plantation agroforestry systems, there is ample space between tree seedlings to grow annual subsistence crops. Project staff, champion farmers and cooperating institutions and organizations will assist farmers to plan and manage their production plots through training and input support. As part of input support, farmers successfully completing specific training on agricultural production and water efficient technologies will receive vouchers for inputs to their production system, thereby reducing their costs and financial risk over the first two years of their participation. By assisting poor/near-poor farmers to plan and manage the establishment of agroforestry systems with annual crop varieties, as well as providing input support, it is expected that farmers will be willing to establish agroforestry systems on their plots. This risk is considered to be low.
Ethnic minority and women farmers may feel that project implementing parties are insufficiently sensitive to their specific needs in terms of language, cultural factors and gender norms, thus affecting their participation.	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium	Project implementing parties will receive training and awareness raising regarding ethnic minority and women farmers' potential sensitivities and cultural requirements and how to involve them fully and respectfully. Participation by these farm populations will be closely monitored, and grievance recourse mechanism to receive and address complaints will be established.

Appraisal: Economic and Financial

Economic Appraisal:

- The Economic Analysis for the project was carried out according to UNDP guidelines; Assumed discount rate of 10%
- Economic benefits valued for this analysis include:
 - *Enhanced crop yields and income due to increased and more reliable water during the dry season. With this project, loss of income from drought will be avoided.*
 - *Households will benefit from Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) package. The FFS program will focus on the promotion of CRA packages customized per location and for the target beneficiaries. Improved training of farmers through FFSs will increase the agricultural productivity and farmer incomes*
- The financial cost of the project investment for this economic analysis is \$24.8 million which is \$22.4 million in economic terms.
- The Net Present Value (NPV) of economic benefits of overall project is estimated to be \$18.70 million and the Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) yielded is 32%

Financial Appraisal:

- Project investment results in a NPV of \$ 21.99 million and the Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) of 8.82% is higher than the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 0.51%.

Appraisal: Technical

Project technologies and practices focus on **climate proofing irrigation/connectivity facilities, climate smart water management, climate-resilient agriculture** and **localized climate information and advisories**

- **Climate proofing irrigation facilities** include last-mile connectivity packages (using pipes, water shifting valves, small water storage and others); enhancing water storage on rain fed lands through upgrading and building individual and shared ponds; and improving the productivity of irrigation water with use of affordable high efficiency technologies (drip irrigation, sprinkler).
- **Climate resilient agriculture packages** focus on climate resilient crops, crop varieties, climate smart agricultural practices and technologies, innovation and linkages with value chain actors to ensure well functioning input and output markets for crop production.
- **Localized climate information and advisories** focus on **capacity building of government officials and farmers to co-development of seasonal and ten-to-fifteen-day agro-climate advisories**, which will be done by replicating proven Participatory Scenario Planning

Appraisal: Social and Environmental

The Social and Environmental Screening Template was prepared and the project deemed to be a **moderate risk (Category B) project**.

Score	GCF risk Rating	Definition
3	Moderate	Impacts of low magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures

Benefits:

- Climate resilient agricultural production, through:
 - expanded and climate proofed irrigation systems
 - climate smart agriculture (CSA)
 - market and credit linkages;
- Climate information services; and
- Institutional coordination and knowledge management.

Appraisal: Social and Environmental

Risks and Impacts:

- Irrigation can lead to over-extraction of water if water resource not appropriately managed. Contamination of water sources due to works
- Barrages and weirs can prevent upstream migration of fish
- Health and safety risks eg: Potential for spread of water-borne diseases, Drowning hazard (water storages), Electrical hazards associated with solar arrays used to power pumps
- Training does not reach appropriate representative groups or Lead Farmers fail to pass on knowledge
- Innovation Platforms not sufficiently inclusive or relevant to stakeholders and therefore not sustainable
- CSA packages inappropriate or poorly implemented.
- Farmers don't receive weather information in a timely manner and/or in a form that is not easily understood and/or farmers don't trust weather forecasts and/or don't understand information/actions required
- Turn over of GoV staff – potential loss of trained staff and knowledge

Appraisal: Gender

- Targeted consultations with women groups during project development
- Project integrates gender sensitive planning and design
- Women small holder farmers, women-headed small holder farming households are targeted through project interventions (e.g. WUG, PMG, climate-smart agriculture, market linkages, access to and use of weather information)
- Capacity building and training targeting women participation and leadership as well as gender equality
- Results logframe explicitly designed to target indicators for gender targeting
- A Gender Assessment including a Gender Action Plan prepared for the project

Financial Information

GCF Project Financing

The total project cost amounts to USD 153.204 million, which includes:

- GCF Grant – \$29.986 mil
- GoV co-financing – \$4.437 million over the six-year project duration, which includes
 - Cash co-financing of \$3.437 mil
 - In-kind co-financing of \$1.00 mil in the form of land contribution, staff time towards project implementation support and resources towards project management costs
- WEIDAP project co-financing of \$118.78 mil earmarked for Act 1.1. that includes
 - GoV co-financing of \$21.55 mil
 - ADB WEIDAP loan of \$97.23 mil

Post Project O&M

- The O&M cost 10-years post project completion is \$5.4 mil, of which
 - *The Provincial Governments will commitment \$1.3 mil; and*
 - *Local communities/beneficiaries will contribute \$4.1 mil in the form of cash as well as in-kind contributions*

Project Budget Distribution

	Total	GCF Grant	WEIDAP project & Govt Co-finance
Output 1: Improved access to water for vulnerable smallholder farmers for climate-resilient agricultural production in the face of climate-induced rainfall variability and droughts			
Act 1.1: WEIDAP irrigation system		-	118,780,000
Act 1.2: Last-mile connectivity to WEIDAP		5,370,849	951,862
Act 1.3: Supplementary irrigation and water storage		3,111,419	2,196,313
Act 1.4: Low cost water-efficient practices/technologies		4,218,867	-
Total Output 1	136,728,961	14,927,610	3,148,175
Output 2: Increased resilience of smallholder farmer livelihoods through climate-resilient agriculture and access to climate information, finance, and markets			
Act 2.1: Scale up climate-resilient practices among smallholders through FFS		9,703,291	
Act 2.2: Enabling access to credit and markets for sustained investments in resilient water and agricultural systems		547,225	824,000
Act 2.3: Generate and disseminate localized climate and information		1,155,085	-
Total Output 2	14,456,077	13,632,077	824,000
Total Project management cost	1,891,889	1,426,589	465,300
Total project financing	153,203,752	29,986,277	4,437,475

Strong link between WEIDAP and this project

Due to the **potential for synergies in resilience building** between the WEIDAP loan project funded by ADB and the proposed project as well as considering **aid effectiveness principles**, a coordinated management structure between this project and the WEIDAP is proposed

Synergies can be found both at:

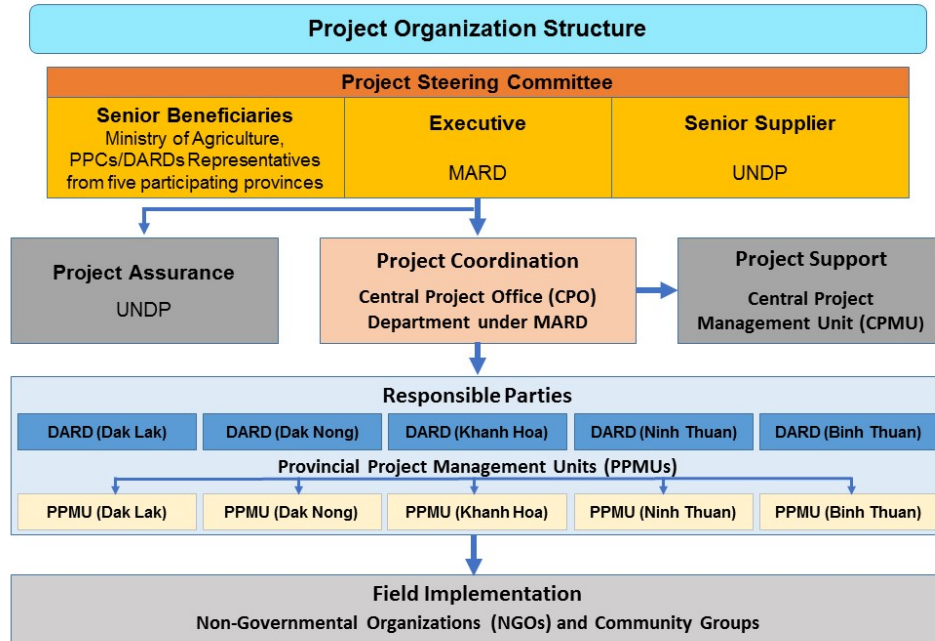
- **The strategic level** (i.e. joint steering committee to ensure strong synergies for national and local resilience building strategies)
- **The operational level** (i.e. joint project management capacities) and
- **The programmatic level** (i.e. programmatic collaboration based on complementary interventions to build resilience).

Implementation arrangements

- Follows **UNDP National Implementation Modality**
 - Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Viet Nam, and as policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP POPP
 - Assisted NIM: UNDP's support to execution by GoV to ensure effective and timely implementation (GCF is performance based disbursement)
- **Implementing Partner/Executing Entity** is Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
- Central Project Office for Water Resources (CPO) is delegated to serve as **coordination role**, and **Responsible Parties** are Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of 5 provinces.
- **Project support and collaborations:** NGOs, Women's Union, Farmer's Union, UN agencies, Private Sector, Research Institutions

Implementation arrangements

- The project will be delivered through a **Project Steering Committee** (PSC) which is co-chaired by MARD and UNDP, and comprises of MARD/CPO, and the five PPCs/DARDs of Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan province. The PSC is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions.
- **MARD is also referred to as the Line Ministry** (ODA terminology) **or Implementing Partner/Executing Entity** (UNDP/GCF terminology respectively) which play overall coordination functions and collaboration with the PPCs of the five provinces and UNDP to manage and implement the **overall Umbrella Project** (Vietnam ODA terminology).
- **The Central Project Office** for Water Resources (CPO) is assigned by MARD to coordinate the project (also known as the **Umbrella Project Owner**, according to ODA management regulations), being accountable to MARD for project implementation, to ensure achievements of results and effective use of project resources.
- **A Central Project Management Unit** (CPMU) will be established to support project implementation.
- **Project Management Units (central and provincial)** aim to makes use of the existing WEIDAP set up; comprising of project management, technical experts, M&E, financial and procurement support.



Project Stakeholder engagement

The project has been developed based on multi-stakeholder discussions and participation of a wide range of stakeholder groups throughout the project design.

Key stakeholders in the project implementation include MARD, namely following departments:

- Central Project Office for Water Irrigation
- Water Resource Directorate
- Crop Production Department
- Science & Technology Department
- Agricultural Extension Center
- Agro Processing and Market Development Authority
- Vietnam Institute of Water Resource Planning
- Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences

In close collaboration with relevant Departments and mass organisations

- IMHEN (MONRE)
- Vietnam Meteorological and Hydrological Administration - National Centre for Hydro-Meteorological Forecasting (MONRE)
- Farmers's Union and Women's Union

Experienced UN agencies will be engaged to provide services in rolling out FFS CRA activities, and with NGOs/CSOs to facilitate/organise trainings/meetings/coaching where appropriate.

Project Stakeholder engagement

Output	Activities	Key stakeholders
Output 1: <i>Enhanced water security for agricultural production for vulnerable smallholder farmers in the face of climate-induced rainfall variability and droughts</i>	<p>1.2: Establish last-mile connections between WEIDAP irrigation infrastructure and the poor and near poor farmer lands to help cope with increasing rainfall variability and drought (O&M required)</p> <p>1.3: Enhance supplementary irrigation for rain fed smallholders to cope with rainfall variability and drought (O&M required)</p> <p>1.4: Increase smallholder capacities to apply on-farm water efficient practices and technologies to maximize water productivity in coping with rainfall</p>	<p>MARD/PPC/DARDs at all levels</p> <p>Irrigation Management Company (IMC)</p> <p>Private sector (design/construction firms, input providers)</p> <p>Farmers' Union, Women's Union</p> <p>Water User Group, Pond Management Group</p> <p>Experienced NGOs</p> <p>Research institutions</p>

Project Stakeholder engagement

Output	Activities	Key stakeholders
Output 2: Increased resilience of smallholder farmer livelihoods through climate-resilient agriculture and access to climate information, finance, and markets.	<p>2.1: Increase smallholder capacities to apply on-farm water efficient practices and technologies to maximize water productivity in coping with rainfall variability and drought</p> <p>2.2: Enhance access to markets and credit for sustained climate-resilient agricultural investments by smallholders and value chain actors</p> <p>2.3: Co-development and use of localized agro-climate advisories by smallholders to enhance climate-resilient agricultural production</p>	<p>MARD/PPC/DARDs (Agri. Extension Services) at all levels</p> <p>Hydromet agency</p> <p>VBSP, VBARD</p> <p>Private sector (agr. input providers, other value chain actors, mobile service provider)</p> <p>Farmers' Union, Women's Union</p> <p>Champion farmers</p> <p>Research institutions</p> <p>UN agencies</p> <p>NGOs/CSOs</p>

Pre-appraisal: Discussion and recommendations

- Project design
- Logic Framework
- Implementation Arrangements
- Project Financing
- Risk Assessment and Management
- Economic and Financial analysis
- Technical Evaluation
- ESS and Gender
- FM and Procurement

Scale-up potential

- The **phased approach** needs to be clearly stated. The idea is that this project provides a foundation for further scale up in terms of enhanced access to water for climate-resilient agricultural production, climate resilient agricultural practices and climate information services for smallholder farmers.

Next steps towards submission to GCF and follow-up actions

- *Letter of No Objection received on July 10, 2018*
- UNDP due diligence completed with this validation meeting and minutes (11 September 2018)
- GoV internal clearance for submission (2nd week of September 2018)
- Submission for UNDP technical and financial clearance (14 September 2018)
- Submission to GCF (end September 2018)
- GCF and Review process: Depends on the pipeline of projects; involves the GCF Secretariat review, Independent Technical Advisory Panel (ITAP) review; and final Board Recommendation
- Potential GCF Board meetings at which the proposal could be considered (based on GCF's pipeline management): *Board session early 2019*

Appendix D: Photos



The MC of the validation workshop, Mr Chu Van Chuong from International Cooperation Department of MARD, opening the validation workshop



Mr Hoang Van Thang, MARD Deputy Minister, giving opening remarks



Ms Caitlin Wiesen, UNDP Viet Nam Country Director, giving opening remarks



Mr Dang Kim Cuong, Deputy Director of Ninh Thuan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, sharing comments from the Ninh Thuan Province



Mr Vu Duc Con, Deputy Director of DARD, commenting on project proposal



Mr Truong Duc Tri, Deputy Director of Climate Change Department at MoNRE, commenting on project proposal



Nguyen Van Tinh, General Director, Directoriat of Water Resources at MARD, giving feedback on project proposal



Mr Dao Xuan Lai, Head of Environment and Climate Change Unit, UNDP Viet Nam, presenting Implementation Arrangement, Stakeholder Engagement, and Next Steps of the proposed project



Ms Jenty Kirsch-Wood, Senior Technical Advisory, UNDP Viet Nam, presenting Project Objectives and Expected Outcomes of the proposed project