

**Japanese ODA Loan**

**Ex-Ante Evaluation (for Japanese ODA Loan)**  
**Southeast Asia Division 3, Southeast Asia and Pacific Department**  
**Japan International Cooperation Agency**

**1. Name of the Project**

- ( 1 ) Country: The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (Viet Nam)
  - ( 2 ) Project: Program Loan for Green Transformation toward Green Growth and Climate Resilience
  - ( 3 ) Project Site: Nationwide
- Loan Agreement: March 30, 2026

**2. Background and Necessity of the Project**

- ( 1 ) Current State and Issues of the Climate Change Sector and the Priority of the Project in Viet Nam

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as “Viet Nam”) possesses vast delta regions, mountainous areas, and a long coastline stretching over 3,400 km. With its diverse climate and topography, it is considered one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (Global Climate Risk Index, 2019). Between 1958 and 2018, the Country’s average annual temperature rose by 0.89°C, and even under a medium-risk scenario, an increase of 1.2–1.7°C is projected by 2050. Economic losses are estimated to amount to 4.5% of GDP for a 1.5°C rise (Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2022). The increasing frequency and severity of disasters associated with long-term climate change pose significant risks to the Country’s sustainable development.

In response to these circumstances, the Government of Viet Nam, under the “National Green Growth Strategy for 2021–2030 and Vision to 2050 (2021),” has committed to promoting measures aimed at achieving a sustainable society and carbon neutrality. These measures include reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, utilizing renewable energy, implementing proper urban drainage and waste treatment based on standards, formulating incentives for green investment projects, and strengthening disaster risk management. Furthermore, the revised NDC in 2022 sets a target to reduce GHG emissions by 15.8% by 2030 through self-efforts compared to the projected Business As Usual (BAU) scenario for 2014. This project contributes to achieving the Country’s NDC goals. To achieve a 15.8% reduction in GHG emissions, an

additional USD 21.7 billion is required, including national budget allocations and investments from domestic and foreign enterprises.

Additionally, due to the influence of the southwest monsoon, the Country experiences frequent typhoons and heavy rainfall, resulting in significant casualties and economic losses from wind and flood disasters. In 2024, of approximately 4 million people affected by natural disasters, over 90% were impacted by wind and flood-related events (The International Disasters Database, 2025). Therefore, promoting climate change adaptation measures is also essential to address the worsening impacts of natural disasters. Under the “National Green Growth Strategy for 2021–2030 and Vision to 2050 (2021),” the Government of Viet Nam aims to mobilize financial resources for climate change measures and green growth by promoting incentives for green investment, developing a carbon credit market, utilizing financial institutions and funds, and engaging the private sector. However, limitations exist in raising funds through Viet Nam’s domestic financial market due to the low market capitalization and liquidity of the stock and bond markets and the limited presence of domestic institutional investors. In particular, for ESG bonds, including green bonds, the legal framework, certification systems, and reporting methods have not been established, and liquidity remains low. Therefore, further participation of investors and issuers in the bond market through the development and enhancement of systems related to green investment is required.

Program Loan for Green Transformation toward Green Growth and Climate Resilience (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) provides financial support to the Government of Viet Nam for implementing policies that contribute to planning adaptation and mitigation measures against climate change and establishing mechanisms for mobilizing funds to achieve green growth. It is positioned as an important project in Viet Nam.

## ( 2 ) Japan’s and JICA’s Policy Cooperation Policy and Operations in the Climate Change Sector

The Government of Japan, in its “Long-Term Strategy as a Growth Strategy under the Paris Agreement,” has set forth a long-term vision to realize a decarbonized society and to lead global decarbonization efforts. It emphasizes promoting international cooperation related to “the development of policies and systems that form the foundation for greenhouse gas emission reductions.” Furthermore, under the “Japan-ASEAN Climate Change Action Agenda 2.0,”

Japan seeks to strengthen regional cooperation with ASEAN on climate change by expanding the three pillars of transparency, mitigation, and adaptation.

In addition, under the “Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC),” of which Viet Nam is a member, Japan has announced its policy to provide maximum support for energy transition through initiatives such as the “Asia Energy Transition Initiative (AETI),” including roadmap development, financial assistance, and human resource development. The Japan-Viet Nam Joint Statement of November 2023 also affirmed cooperation in addressing climate change, reducing natural disaster risks, and promoting green growth.

The “Country Development Cooperation Policy for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam” (December 2017) identifies “addressing vulnerabilities” and “strengthening governance” as priority areas. It aims to reinforce responses to environmental issues (urban and natural) and threats such as disasters and climate change, which have become more pronounced with rapid urbanization and industrialization. It also supports efforts to rationalize and improve administrative organizations (including administrative reform), strengthen legal frameworks and enforcement capacity, and ensure fairness, impartiality, neutrality, and transparency in governance and judicial functions.

Similarly, the “JICA Country Analysis Paper for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam” (March 2025) highlights inclusive and sustainable green growth as a major development challenge for JICA. It prioritizes areas such as strengthening public financial management, improving the financial system to foster a mature market economy and investment environment, and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change measures. In addition, JICA’s Global Agenda positions “disaster risk reduction through disaster prevention and recovery,” “environmental management,” and “climate change” as key issues. This project aligns with these policies and analyses.

The project supports policy improvements related to GX, green growth, and climate change measures. It contributes to SDG Goal 7 (“Affordable and Clean Energy”), Goal 9 (“Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure”), Goal 11 (“Sustainable Cities and Communities”), Goal 13 (“Climate Action”), and Goal 15 (“Life on Land”), and is considered consistent with the Country’s NDC.

### (3) Other Donors’ Activities

The World Bank and the French Development Agency (AFD), together with JICA, have provided comprehensive support in the climate change sector through the Loan Program “Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (SPRCC).”

In addition, the World Bank has been supporting activities related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement through the “Partnership for Market Implementation Project,” and has also undertaken measures to address fluorocarbons based on the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol for ozone layer protection. In recent years, it has led the development of domestic coordination mechanisms through the “NDC Implementation Support Program” and spearheaded flagship research such as the “Climate Change Development Report (CCDR).”

AFD has been promoting cooperation aimed at mainstreaming climate change into Vietnam’s “Socio-Economic Development Strategy/Plan” and other frameworks. These donors have indicated their intention to continue providing support through technical cooperation, sovereign loans for development policy lending, and non-sovereign loans.

The KfW Development Bank (KfW) is conducting discussions with Vietnam’s Ministry of Finance on Policy-Based Lending (PBL) related to climate change, with the goal of providing financing by 2026.

Other support related to NDC includes initiatives by United Nations agencies such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for domestic projects, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which focuses on assistance for reporting requirements under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), as part of the Asian Bond Markets Initiative (ABMI), is providing technical assistance for the development of local currency bond markets aimed at promoting green growth.

### **3. Project Description**

#### ( 1 ) Project Description

##### ① Project Objective

The objective of the Program is to support the Government of Viet Nam to promote green growth and green transformation and to strengthen climate resilience of Viet Nam through policy dialogue and financial support, thereby contributing to promoting the economic stabilization and development efforts of the Social Republic of Viet Nam.

##### ② Project Components

This project, based on Viet Nam’s NDC and policy documents such as the “National Green Growth Strategy for 2021–2030 and Vision to 2050 (2021),” involves the formulation of a policy matrix (Attachment) by the Government of Viet Nam and JICA, focusing on three pillars:

- ① Development of institutional frameworks for fiscal and investment incentives to promote GX and green growth;
- ② Policy formulation for NDC implementation;
- ③ Promotion of climate change adaptation measures.

Through financial support, the project aims to facilitate improvements in policies related to advancing climate change measures. Furthermore, to ensure steady implementation of policy actions, the loan will be executed in two tranches on a phased basis. Policy actions and achievement indicators for each tranche are provided in Attachment.

③ Project Beneficiaries (Target Group)

Citizens of Viet Nam (population approx. 100 million)

( 2 ) Estimated Project Cost

50,000 million Yen (Japanese ODA loan: 50,000 million Yen)

( 3 ) Schedule

The financial support under this project will commence after the signing of the Loan Agreement (L/A). The achievement of prior actions has already been confirmed, and the first tranche of the loan will be disbursed promptly after the L/A becomes effective. For the second tranche, disbursement will take place upon confirmation of the achievement of policy actions. The project will be considered complete upon the completion of loan disbursement, which is scheduled for June 2026.

( 4 ) Project Implementation Structure

1 ) Borrower: The Government of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam represented by the Ministry of Finance of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

2 ) Guarantor: None

3 ) Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

4 ) Operation and Maintenance System : The Ministry of Finance of Viet Nam coordinates relevant ministries and agencies and convenes a monitoring meeting every six months and upon achievement of the policy actions in the second tranche to report on the progress of the program and other matters.

( 5 ) Collaboration and Sharing of Roles with Other Donors

1 ) Japan's Activity

Through the technical cooperation project "Support for Implementation and Monitoring of the Nationally Determined Contributions in Vietnam

(SIM-NDC) “(2025–2030, planned), pilot activities will be conducted to enable full-scale operation of an online greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting system. The project will also provide support for the implementation and monitoring of GHG emission reduction policies under NDC by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and the Ministry of Construction, as well as assist facilities and enterprises required to prepare GHG inventories in developing implementation plans for GHG reduction activities aligned with the NDC. It is expected that the establishment of a basic database and development of NDC progress indicators under this project will accelerate preparations for forming a carbon credit market.

Furthermore, “Technical Cooperation Project for Capacity Development of Waste Management towards Circular Economy in Vietnam” (2026–2029, planned) will support the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment in identifying, evaluating, and piloting circular economy models in priority sectors based on the National Action Plan on Circular Economy (NAPCE), as well as in developing guidelines for the application and evaluation of circular economy implementation. These efforts are expected to generate synergies with policy actions under this project aimed at promoting the application of technologies for the reuse and recycling of solid waste.

2) Other Donors’ Activity

None in particular

(6) Environmental and Social Consideration

① Category: C

② Reason for Categorization: The Project is likely to have minimal adverse impact on the environment under JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (January 2022)

(7) Cross-Sectoral Issues

The Program aims to improve policies related to promoting climate change measures through financial support, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adaptation to climate change.

(8) Gender Category: [N/A] ■GI (Gender Informed)

<Reason for Categorization>the Program did not result in the planning of specific initiatives that would contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.

(9) Other Important Issues: None in particular

#### 4. Targeted Outcomes

##### ( 1 ) Quantitative Effects

##### 1) Outcomes (Operation and Effect Indicators) \*1

Policy Category	Indicator *2	Baseline	Target (2030) [4 years after project completion]
Pillar1: Develop and establish financial and investment incentives and mechanisms for Green Transformation & Green Growth	1.Increase in the issuance amount of green bonds	925million USD (2023)	12% increase (Ratio to the Baseline)
Pillar2: Developing policies to implement NDC	2.Share of renewable energy utilization in total power generation	12% (2024)	28%
Pillar3: Adaptation of climate change-related measures	3.Expansion of the upper limit rate for contingency reserves in the national budget (including reserves for unexpected disaster response) *3	2~4% (2021~2025)	2~5% (2026~2030)

\*1. Based on the Vietnamese government's growth strategy and relevant policies, the target year is set as 2030.

\*2. The sources for each indicator are as follows: Indicator 1 – Ministry of Finance/National Securities Commission; Indicator 2 – Ministry of Industry and Trade; Indicator 3 – Ministry of Finance.

\*3. The actual budget allocation for contingency reserves in each fiscal year will be determined within the upper limit range, considering the actual disaster situation and other relevant factors.

##### 2 ) Impact

##### ( 2 ) Qualitative Effects

Strengthening inter-ministerial coordination within the national government and enhancing policy formulation and implementation capacity. Reducing risks associated with climate-related disasters through improved adaptive capacity.

##### ( 3 ) Internal Rate of Return

Since this is a budget support program, the internal rate of return will not be calculated

## **5. External Factors and Risk Control**

- ( 1 ) Preconditions: None in particular
- ( 2 ) External Factors: None in particular

## **6. Lessons Learned from Past Projects**

In the ex-post evaluations of the Japanese ODA loan program for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, “Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (I)–(VII)” (evaluation year: 2019), indicators were set to measure the effects of disaster risk reduction contributing to economic development and institutional improvements in mitigation measures contributing to GHG emission reductions. As a result, it was difficult to calculate quantitative effects during the ex-post evaluation. In this project, measurable operational and outcome indicators will be established, and progress on policy actions as well as monitoring meetings—including the agencies responsible for each policy action—will be conducted regularly.

## **7. Evaluation Results**

This program aligns with the country’s development challenges and policies, as well as Japan’s and JICA’s cooperation strategies and analyses. It supports policy improvements related to promoting GX (Green Transformation), green growth, and climate change measures. Furthermore, as it contributes to SDG Goal 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy,” Goal 9 “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,” Goal 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities,” Goal 13 “Climate Action,” and Goal 15 “Life on Land,” there is a strong need to support the implementation of this project.

## **8. Plan for Future Evaluation**

- ( 1 ) Indicators to be Used
  - As indicated in Sections 4.
- ( 2 ) Future Evaluation Schedule
  - Ex-post evaluation: 4 years after the project completion

END

## Policy Matrix

Policy objectives	1st disbursement (Policy Action achieved before 24/12/2024)	Completed Verification Document	2nd disbursement (Policy Action to be achieved before 31/3/2026)	Lead agency and Completed Verification Document
<b>Pillar 1: Develop and establish financial and investment incentives and mechanisms for Green Transformation &amp; Green Growth</b>				
Financial resources and incentives are needed to promote the implementation of the National Strategy (Prime Minister's Decision in October 2021) and the National Action Plan (Prime Minister's Decision in July 2022) on Green Transformation and Green Growth (2021-2030) of ministries and localities.	1-1) Develop and promulgate the Action Plan of the Ministry of Finance to implement the National Strategy and Action Plan on Green Growth (2021-2030)	Decision No. 1934/QD-BTC dated 15/08/2024	1-1) Review and update the Action Plan of the Ministry of Finance	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of Finance</b> The Minister of Finance's approval of the updated Action Plan (expected to be approved in 2025)
in October 2021) and the National Action Plan (Prime Minister's Decision in July 2022) on Green Transformation and Green Growth (2021-2030) of ministries and localities. • 1-1)General Action Plan • 1-2) Review of the tax system	1-2) Revise corporate income tax policies (including policies to encourage the private sector to invest in the carbon credit market and green bond market, etc.).	Submission of the draft amended law of corporate income tax to National Assembly (October 2024)	1-2) Revise corporate income tax policies– The Law on Corporate Income Tax (amended) is expected to supplement a number of regulations on tax-exempt incomes related to environmental protection and sustainable development objectives (expected to take effect in 2025)	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of Finance</b> Entry into force of the amended Law (expected to take effect in 2025).
• 1-3) Use of ODA • 1-4)Green Taxonomy • 1-5) Promoting green growth in the agricultural sector	1-3) Amending the Law on Public Investment, November 2024, to minimize the process and promote ODA projects for public investment.	Promulgating the Law on Public Investment No. 58/2024/QH15	1-3) Improve regulations on the management and use of ODA and concessional loans of foreign donors, create favorable conditions for access to foreign capital for green growth; prioritize the use of ODA capital, concessional loans and technical assistance from countries and international organizations for green projects	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of Finance</b> Decree amending and supplementing regulations on management and use of official development assistance (ODA) and concessional loans of foreign donors (expected to be issued in 2025)
	1-4) Drafting the regulations on environmental criteria and certification for projects granted green credits and issuance of green bonds	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</b> Submission of the Report from MONRE to "Consultation with concerned agencies":	1-4) Decision of the Prime Minister on the promulgation of regulations on environmental criteria and certification for projects granted green credits and issuance of green bonds	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment</b> Document: Decision of the Prime Minister on environmental criteria and certification for projects granted green

		Document No. 7210/BTNMT-VCLCSTNMT dated October 16, 2024 and Document No. 7802/BTNMT-VCLCSTNMT dated November 7, 2024.	(Green Taxonomy)	credits and issuance of green bonds (dated July 4, 2025).
	1-5) Sustainable development and green growth in the agricultural sector (implementation of the credit program)	<p><b>Lead agency: State Bank of Vietnam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision No. 1490/QD-TTg approving the Scheme "Sustainable development of one million hectares of high-quality and low-emission rice cultivation associated with green growth in the Mekong Delta region by 2030".</li> <li>- Document No. 8364/NHNN-TD dated 11/10/2024 to credit institutions and branches of the State Bank of Vietnam in provinces and cities in the Mekong Delta region guiding the implementation of the loan program to support collaboration in the production, processing and consumption of high-quality and low-emission rice products in the Mekong Delta.</li> </ul>	1-5) Implement the Prime Minister's direction on sustainable development and green growth in the agricultural sector. (Implement and monitor the progress of sustainable development and green growth in the agricultural sector)	<p><b>Lead agency: State Bank of Vietnam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document No. 289/NHNN-TD dated January 14, 2025, to Agribank requesting Agribank to prepare capital sources to promptly meet the loan needs of entities participating in rice association in each period (based on capital needs provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment).</li> <li>- Document No. 288/NHNN-TD dated January 14, 2025, to commercial banks requesting to report to the State Bank on registration for participation in the loan program for joint production, processing and consumption of high-quality and low-emission rice products in the Mekong Delta.</li> </ul>

**Pillar 2: Developing policies to implement nationally determined contributions (NDCs)**

The government has updated the NDC (NDC 2022) and significantly increased its greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. To accomplish the objectives, develop carbon markets, green infrastructure (energy), solid waste management etc. • 2-1) Establishment of Carbon Market	2-1) Developing the carbon market in Viet Nam	Directive No. 13/2024/CT-TTg of the Prime Minister, dated May 2, 2024, on strengthening the management of carbon credits or implementing the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	2-1) Commence pilot operation of the carbon market: Decree No.119/2025/ND-CP dated June 9, 2025	<p><b>Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment</b></p> <p>Text: Decree amending and/ or supplementing a number of articles of the Government's Decree 06/2022/ND-CP dated January 7, 2022, regulating greenhouse gas emission reduction and ozone layer protection (Decree No. 119/2025/ND-CP dated June 9, 2025)</p> <p><b>Lead agency: Ministry of Finance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document: Formulate a scheme on the</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2-2) Management of GHG emissions</li> <li>• 2-3) Promoting Green Energy for Green Growth</li> <li>• 2-4) Circular Economy</li> </ul>				<p>establishment of a carbon credit trading floor for submission to competent authorities for approval.</p> <p>Decision No. 232/QD-TTg January 24, 2025, Approval of the Scheme Establishment and development of the carbon market</p>
	<p>2-2) Promulgating a list of fields and establishments emitting greenhouse gases that must carry out greenhouse gas inventory</p>	<p>Decision No. 13/2024/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister dated August 13, 2024</p>	<p>2-2) Amending the Government's Decree-to develop an online reporting system on greenhouse gases of companies/establishments</p>	<p><b>Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment</b></p> <p>Text: Decree amending and/ or supplementing a number of articles of Decree 06/2022/ND-CP regulating greenhouse gas emission reduction and ozone layer protection (expected to be issued in 2025)</p>
	<p>2-3) Energy Field</p> <p>Restructure energy sources in the direction of reducing dependence on fossil energy; promote effective exploitation, increase the proportion of renewable energy sources and new energy sources. Improve energy efficiency and efficiency in energy production, distribution and consumption.</p>	<p><b>Lead agency: Ministry of Industry and Trade:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law on Electricity (amended) No. 61/2024/QH15 dated 30/11/2024</li> <li>- Decree No. 80/2024/ND-CP dated July 3, 2024, stipulates the mechanism of direct power purchase and sale between renewable power generating units and large electricity users.</li> <li>- Decree No. 135/2024/ND-CP dated October 22, 2024, stipulating mechanisms and policies to encourage the development of rooftop solar power for self-production and self-consumption</li> </ul>	<p>2-3) Improve the mechanism to encourage the development of renewable energy in the direction of transparency and stability</p>	<p><b>Lead agency: Ministry of Industry and Trade</b></p> <p>Text: Revising Decree No. 80/2024/ND-CP dated July 3, 2024 (expected to be issued in 2025)</p> <p>Formulate a Decree detailing a number of articles of the Electricity Law on the development of renewable energy and new energy.</p>
	<p>2-3) Building the competitive energy market, the effective pricing mechanism, the mechanism of ancillary services and energy storage</p>	<p><b>Lead agency: Ministry of Industry and Trade:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Circular No. 21/2024/TT-BCT dated October 10, 2024, regulating the operation of the competitive electricity wholesale market</li> </ul>	<p>2-3) Promulgating the procedures relating to the determination of electricity generation prices and the prices of imported electricity.</p>	<p><b>Lead agency: Ministry of Industry and Trade:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To promulgate a new Circular of the Ministry of Industry and Trade on dossiers, orders, procedures and methods of determining and approving electricity generation</li> </ul>

				price brackets; stipulating dossiers, order and procedures for formulation and approval of electricity import price brackets applicable to specific countries. (expected to be issued in 2025)
	2-4) Promote the Circular Economy Economic-technical standards for collection, transportation, and treatment of domestic solid waste; Technical process of collection, transportation and treatment of domestic solid waste; technical process of collection, transportation and treatment of domestic solid waste.	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</b> - Circular No. 35/2024/TT-BTNMT dated 19/12/2024 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment promulgating the technical process for collection, transportation, and treatment of domestic solid waste - Circular No. 36/2024/TT-BTNMT dated 20/12/2024 promulgating economic and technical norms for collection, transportation and treatment of domestic solid waste	2-4) Approval of the National Action Plan to implement the Circular Economy (NAP) Promoting a Circular Economy, regulations for the use of recycled materials at the production stage will be established. Strengthening waste management through digital transformation (DX). Additionally, measures for waste treatment technologies, including waste-to-energy (WtE) and recycling for resource recovery will be encouraged.	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment</b> Decision No. 222/QD-TTg dated 23/01/2025 of the Prime Minister approving the National Action Plan to implement the Circular Economy to 2035

**Pillar 3: Adaptation of climate change-related measures (including recovery from Typhoon Yagi)**

Disaster management policies need to be promoted to deal with the increasing severity of disaster damage caused by vulnerability caused by climate change. • 3-1) Enhancing Disaster Preparedness • 3-2) Emergency Measures for Recovery from Typhoon Yagi	3-1) Promulgate the National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation for the period 2021 – 2030, with a vision to 2050	Decision No. 1422/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister, dated November 19, 2024	3-1) Implementation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment</b> Document No. 9358/BTNMT-BĐKH dated 31/12/2024 to ministries, sectors and localities on the implementation of the National Plan on Climate Change Adaptation for the 2021-2030 period, with a vision to 2050 (updated).
	3-1) Enforcement of laws and regulations on natural disaster prevention and control. Submission of the report to National Assembly for enhancing Disaster Preparedness	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of National Defense</b> The Law on Civil Defense 2023 takes effect from 01/7/2024. <b>Lead agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</b> Report No. 687 /BC-CP October 20,	3-1) Develop the Government's guiding documents in accordance with the Law on Civil Defense.	<b>Lead agency: Ministry of National Defense</b> Text: Decree guiding the Law on Civil Defense

		<p>2024, On damage, response and recovery work after Typhoon No. 3 and tasks, solutions in the coming time Decision No.847 / QD-TTg APPROVED THE PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT, DISASTER AND WATER RESISTANCE FOR 2021-2030, VISION TO 2050 of the Prime Minister dated July 14, 2023</p>		
	<p>3-2) Support the people and businesses affected by Typhoon Yagi through tax reductions and credit policies for the affected residents.</p>	<p><b>Lead agency: State Bank of Vietnam</b>  - Resolution No. 143/NQ-CP dated September 17, 2024 (VAT reduction)  - Decision No. 1510/QD-TTg dated 04/12/2024 regulating the classification of assets, the level of setting aside for risk provisions, the method of setting aside risk provisions and the use of provisions to handle risks for debts of customers facing difficulties due to the impact and damage of Typhoon No. 3, flooding, floods, landslides after storm No. 3  - Circular No. 53/2024/TT-NHNN dated 04/12/2024 regulating the restructuring of debt repayment terms for customers facing difficulties due to the impact and damage of Typhoon No. 3, floods, floods, and landslides after Typhoon No. 3</p>		