DCC Department of Climate Change

ENERGY TRANSITION PARTNERSHIP

POST-WORKSHOP REPORT

Consultation Meeting

DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL COOLING PROGRAMME IN VIET NAM

June 2025

Prepared by:
Energy and Environmental Consultancy JSC

Energy Environment Climate VNEEC

UNOPS AFD Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Department for Energy Security & Net Zero Environment and Climate Change Canada / Environnement et Changement climatique Canada Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water CIFF CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION SEQUOIA CLIMATE FOUNDATION

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Developing the National Cooling Programme in Viet Nam

June 2025

COLOPHON AND DISCLAIMER

Beneficiaries

Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership

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ABBREVIATIONS

DCC	Department of Climate Change
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ETP	Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
MAE	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
NCAP	National Cooling Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGCP	National Green Cooling Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VNEEC	Energy and Environment Consultancy Joint Stock Company

1 BACKGROUND

The Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership (ETP) under the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), in collaboration with the Department of Climate Change (DCC), Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Viet Nam (MAE), cordially organize the consultation meeting of the Technical Assistance "Developing the National Cooling Programme in Viet Nam".

This Technical Assistance aims to support the Government of Viet Nam in formulating a strategic and integrated National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP) that promotes sustainable, energy-efficient, and climate-resilient cooling solutions. The NCAP is developed based on insights and outputs from two key initiatives:

- **ETP/UNOPS Technical Assistance:** Developed the National Green Cooling Programme (NGCP), focusing on improving energy efficiency of active cooling technologies and enhancing refrigerant management.
- **UNEP Passive Cooling Support:** Promoted passive cooling solutions, such as climate-responsive building design and nature-based urban planning, to reduce overall cooling demand.

The draft NCAP integrates both active and passive cooling approaches, offering a roadmap for sustainable cooling in Viet Nam aligned with the country's NDCs and 2050 net-zero targets.

1.1 Objective

The consultation meeting will present the draft NCAP to key stakeholders and gather comments and suggestions to improve the final version. The meeting will focus on presenting the strategic interventions, national projections for cooling demand, key challenges, and the proposed implementation roadmap. It will also highlight key recommendations and outline next steps.

1.2 Organisation

- Date and Time: 14:00 – 17:00, Tuesday, 24 June 2025
- Venue: Novotel Suite Hotel, 5 Duy Tan, Cau Giay District, Ha Noi, Viet Nam.
- Online: Zoom
- Organising agency: Energy and Environment Consultancy Joint Stock Company (VNEEC)
- Languages: Vietnamese and English were working languages of the Workshop. Simultaneous Vietnamese-English translation was provided.
- Presentation slides and related information about the workshop can be found at the link below:
  https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11J7M1Z0dT-3TOKbwyAc4Dt7IKThibV8A

2 AGENDA AND PARTICIPANTS

2.1 Workshop agenda

Table 1: Agenda of the Consultation Meeting

Time	Content	Speakers
14:15 – 14:45	Registration	Organiser

14:45 – 15:00	Opening remarks	• DCC's representative • ETP's representative
15:00 – 15:20	Latest update on national regulations on the cooling sector	DCC's representative
15:20 – 15:50	Draft National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP): • Overview of the Draft • National cooling profile and demand projections Key barriers and challenges	Experts from the Consulting Consortium
15:50 – 16:00	Tea break	
16:00 – 16:20	Proposed implementation roadmap for NCAP	Experts from the Consulting Consortium
16:20 – 16:50	Discussion	
16:50 – 17:00	Closing remarks	• DCC's representative • ETP's representative

2.2 Participants

2.2.1 All participants

The Inception Workshop recorded a strong level of participation, both onsite and online:

- Onsite participants: 46
- Online participants: 30

The list of onsite participants is provided in Annex 1 of this report.

2.2.2 Honoured participants

- **ETP – UNOPS:**
  - John Robert Cotton, Deputy Director
  - Do Manh Toan, Country Program Coordinator
  - Nguyen Ngoc Thuy, Country Coordinator
- **DCC, MAE:**
  - Tang The Cuong, Director General
  - Nguyen Dang Thu Cuc, Deputy Division of the Division of Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Ozone Layer Protection
  - Nguyen Thi Nguyet Anh, Deputy Director of the Center for Climate Change Adaptation and Carbon Neutrality

Important stakeholders include representatives from ETP-UNOPS, DCC, MAE, universities, enterprises, banks, multilateral and bilateral donors, and other development partners involved in the cooling sector in Viet Nam.

Figure 1: Group photo at the Consultation Meeting

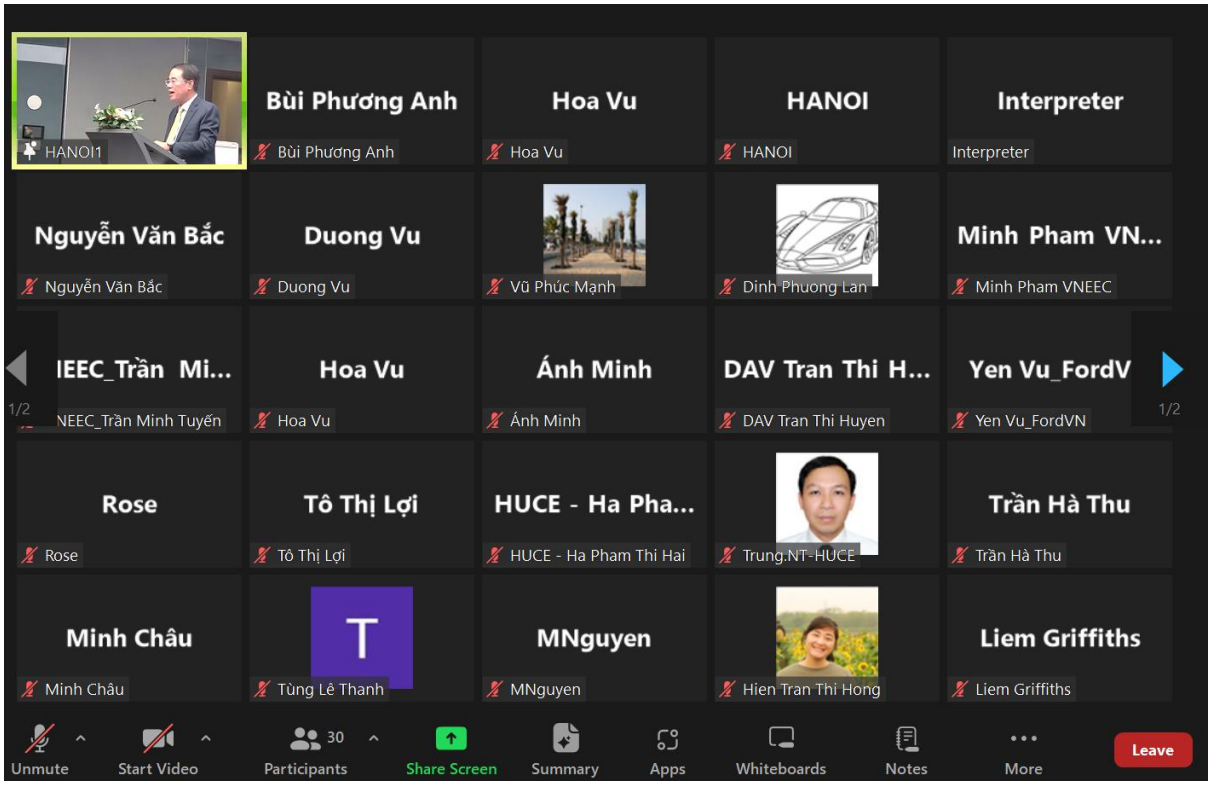

Figure 2: Online participants of the Consultation Meeting

2.2.3 The Consultant

- **VNEEC:** Dang Thi Hong Hanh, Tran Minh Tuyen, Nguyen Tien Hai, Bui Huyen Thuong, Dao Thi Hien, Nguyen Trung Hieu, Pham Hai Minh, Pham Thu Huong, Liam Griffits
- **UNEP:** Le Thanh Tung, Ngo Hoang Ngoc Dung, Hoang Anh

2.3 Gender analysis

Gender equality was actively promoted during the organisation and implementation of the Consultation Meeting, in line with the donor's Terms of Reference (TOR) requirement. Efforts were made to ensure that invitations were extended equitably and that all genders were encouraged to actively participate and contribute to discussions throughout the event. The gender distribution among participants was as follows:

- Percentage of male participants: 39.13%
- Percentage of female participants: 60.87%

The final gender distribution among participants exceeded the minimum requirement, with strong female representation. This result highlights the TA project's commitment to fostering inclusive engagement and creating opportunities for women to contribute meaningfully to the workshop outcomes.

3 PROCEEDINGS

3.1 Opening remarks

- **Mr. Tang The Cuong, representing the DCC of the MAE,** opened the workshop by warmly welcoming delegates from Vietnamese government agencies, research institutions, universities, associations, and technical experts attending both in person and online. Citing a recent report by the World Meteorological Organization, Mr. Cuong noted that 2024 had been the hottest year ever recorded globally, with abnormal temperatures and widespread El Niño effects. Viet Nam experienced particularly extreme conditions, including unprecedented heat in Dong Ha (Quang Tri) and Hanoi, where temperatures reached 44°C. He pointed out that rapid urbanization and population growth have exacerbated the urban heat island effect, with city temperatures rising 3 to 5°C above surrounding rural areas during peak heat events. This intensifying heat, combined with ongoing urban development, has driven a sharp rise in national cooling demand. Electricity consumption for cooling alone now stands at approximately 71.4 terawatt-hours annually, accounting for 25.2% of total electricity use. Projections suggest that by 2050, electricity demand for cooling could triple. As a result, concerns are mounting over increased refrigerant use, ozone depletion, and the escalation of greenhouse gas emissions, all of which present major environmental and policy challenges. Mr. Cuong reviewed Viet Nam's commitments and progress in addressing these issues, including participation in global initiatives such as the UNEP-led Cooling Coalition and the Fluorocarbon Life Cycle Management Initiative, both since 2020. In 2023, Viet Nam officially endorsed the Global Cooling Pledge at COP28. Building on this, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 496/QĐ-TTg on June 11, 2024, outlining a roadmap to phase out ozone-depleting substances and reduce GHG emissions through sustainable cooling practices in both urban and rural areas. Cooling has now been identified as a priority sector that directly supports Viet Nam's updated NDC under the Paris Agreement. Mr. Cuong expressed sincere appreciation for the support of UNOPS and ETP, particularly Mr. John Robert Cotton, who has been instrumental in assisting the DCC during international climate negotiations and in providing technical expertise. He also acknowledged the valuable contributions of UNEP, ESCAP, and various technical experts involved in the research and the draft presented at

the workshop. In closing, he extended his best wishes to all delegates for good health, success, and continued cooperation in advancing Viet Nam's sustainable cooling and climate objectives.

- **Mr. John Robert Cotton – Deputy Director of ETP,** opened his remarks by expressing appreciation to the Government of Viet Nam for the opportunity to support the development of the NCAP. He acknowledged that Dr. Cuong had already addressed many critical points but emphasized several additional themes. At the core of ETP's engagement, he stated, is a shared global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The NGCP, led by the DCC and the Government of Viet Nam, represents a significant and ambitious step in that direction. However, Mr. Cotton stressed that the challenge of sustainable cooling is a complex and often paradoxical issue. The very solutions intended to address rising temperatures, such as expanding access to cooling, can exacerbate the underlying problem by increasing energy use and emissions. He explained that ETP does not implement programs directly but instead works by designing terms of reference and mobilizing technical expertise to support government-led action. He commended Viet Nam's clear and coherent strategy to reduce energy intensity while promoting economic growth, noting that this combination makes collaboration not only feasible but also genuinely meaningful. Mr. Cotton also highlighted Viet Nam's international leadership on climate policy, referencing the country's net-zero pledge at COP26 and its endorsement of the Global Cooling Pledge at COP28. The latter sets an ambitious goal of reducing cooling-related emissions by 68 percent compared to 2020 levels. These targets are grounded in Viet Nam's obligations under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment, which call for the phasedown of ozone-depleting substances and high-GWP refrigerants, including HCFCs and HFCs, by 2045. In line with these commitments, the Government of Viet Nam, through the MAE, is currently developing the NCAP. According to Mr. Cotton, the draft NCAP presented at the workshop reflects the integration of two complementary streams of work. The active cooling component was developed through technical assistance from ETP and UNOPS under the NGCP, while the passive cooling component was led in parallel by UNEP, with ongoing support from ESCAP. This convergence, he noted, has resulted in a comprehensive and evidence-based roadmap aligned with Viet Nam's updated NDCs and its 2050 net-zero targets. Mr. Cotton expressed hope that the dialogue would help refine the plan further and contribute meaningfully to Viet Nam's efforts to deliver cooling solutions that are efficient, equitable, and sustainable. He concluded by congratulating the teams involved for their achievements to date, wishing participants a productive session, and reaffirming ETP's continued commitment to supporting Viet Nam's climate and cooling goals.

3.2 Presentations

Ms. Nguyen Dang Thu Cuc – Deputy Division of the Division of Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Ozone Layer Protection: Latest update on national regulations on the cooling sector

The presentation focused on the main points below:

- Relevant Strategies and Plans for Sustainable Cooling
- New Legal and Regulatory Instruments Related to Sustainable Cooling
- Ongoing Implementation Activities in Sustainable Cooling
- Next-Phase Implementation Plan for Sustainable Cooling

Ms. Dang Hong Hanh/Mr. Hoang Anh – The Consultants: Draft NCAP

The presentation focused on the main points below:

- Overview of the Draft NCAP
- National Cooling Profile
- Cooling Demand Projections
- Strategic Interventions & Targets

Ms. Dang Hong Hanh: Proposed implementation roadmap for NCAP

The presentation focused on the main points below:

- Proposed Implementation Roadmap
- Implementation and Governance Framework
- Resources and Financing Mechanisms
- Recommendations and Next Steps

3.3 Q&A/Discussion

Table 2: Summary of the Discussion

No	Question/comment	Response
1	**Mr. Tran Tien Hoa – GIZ:** Is there an intention to issue a standalone National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP), or will it only be integrated into existing decrees or other legal documents?	**Ms. Hanh – VNEEC:** The action plan is not envisioned as a standalone document, but rather as an integrated framework that aligns closely with the government's existing strategies, roadmaps, and regulatory instruments. It has been developed to complement and reinforce decisions such as the Prime Minister's Decision 496 and related initiatives within the Green Taxonomy framework. The aim is to consolidate and mobilize both domestic and international resources, ensuring coherence across different sectors and facilitating the implementation of national goals on green and sustainable cooling. By embedding the action plan within existing legal and strategic structures, the government seeks to streamline efforts, avoid duplication, and create a unified direction for cooling-related policies and investments.
2	**Ms. Nguyen Thi Hai Yen – Agribank:** For banks, including Agribank and many others in Vietnam, we have established green finance frameworks or sustainable finance frameworks that include specific criteria for green	**Ms. Hanh – VNEEC:** We are currently working to digitize and develop tools that will assist banks in assessing different customer segments, with the aim of establishing a clear process and practical tools tailored for the banking sector. We hope to collaborate with Agribank soon to pilot these tools using your customer portfolios. Additionally, we are partnering with other stakeholders to create digitized, user-friendly solutions that support a range of

	credit. For instance, this cooling programme could be classified under 'energy efficiency' or 'greenhouse gas emission reduction'. However, the challenge for banks is how to assess whether a project meets these conditions, as most banks currently lack the human resources to fulfil this requirement. Given that a bank's framework covers many sectors, it is impossible to delve deeply into each one individually. Therefore, I propose two suggestions: 1. Consulting firms could develop a 'guidance handbook' specifically for this cooling programme, outlining clear criteria for eligible projects. This would be similar to the circular economy framework that GIZ is reportedly collaborating on with the Ministry of Finance. Such a handbook would allow banks to confidently provide green loans with more favourable interest rates than usual. A more effective approach, I believe, would be for the DCC and consulting firms to pilot a collaboration with a few banks, such as Agribank. We could pilot this with a few banks and then scale up the model to others. This would also mean bank staff would receive training on how to identify eligible projects. Banks also struggle to find potential customers, and I believe consulting firms already have a network of potential clients	actors involved in green cooling initiatives. In a previous, smaller project funded by ETP and UNOPS, we received valuable support from Agribank in assessing green finance sources for Vietnam's Net Zero implementation. Your input was extremely helpful, and we hope to maintain and expand this channel of communication. We will be reaching out shortly to share the product and explore opportunities for piloting it with your institution. Furthermore, we are open to sharing both the results and methodologies behind our models for active and passive cooling with interested parties. We believe this contributes to building the capacity of consulting firms and strengthens the foundation for future policy-making in Vietnam. Lastly, in partnership with the World Bank, we are calculating the remaining refrigerant bank in equipment across Vietnam, utilizing data collected from the ETP–UNOPS project, which we see as a tangible outcome of ongoing technical assistance efforts. **Ms. Cuc – DCC:** We are very interested in providing guidance to banks, and the idea of developing a dedicated handbook is under serious consideration. If banks require a legal basis to consider such projects eligible for green finance, we are open to exploring and providing the necessary legal frameworks to support that. Facilitating financial support or lending for businesses, particularly end-users, has been a long-standing priority, and one that is consistently discussed under the Montreal Protocol. Since end-users are the most numerous and directly impacted beneficiaries, it is essential that support mechanisms reach them, rather than focusing solely on manufacturers. We welcome further input from the banking sector and deeper exploration by consultants to help us shape more effective and responsive guidelines and policies.

	from their past engagements with projects. This could be a way to address both the project's funding needs and the bank's desire to lend green but facing challenges in finding suitable projects and assessing them.	
3	**Mr. Ngo Hoang Ngoc Dung - UNEP:** I have two questions: 1. How is the impact of extreme heat assessed in forecasts of greenhouse gas emissions and cooling demand? Specifically, how much is the temperature expected to rise by 2050, and how will this affect energy consumption and emissions from air conditioning equipment? 2. Regarding the passive cooling formula presented by Mr. Hoàng Anh, is this a new formula he developed or one that was inherited? For the urban cooling demand component, which uses the 'urban area' indicator, how can this indicator be adjusted to reflect the impact of passive cooling measures such as increasing green spaces or water bodies?	**Mr Hai - VNEEC:** For the active cooling component, we use the internationally recognized Bottom-up model (PAM), adopted by organizations such as the IEA. This model incorporates historical equipment data, population figures, income levels (particularly GDP), and temperature forecasts that account for rising average temperatures due to global warming. Equipment is categorized into multiple groups, and with over a decade of historical data, we can project the lifetime operation of the equipment stock. Using this information, we forecast future equipment use and energy consumption up to 2050, based on trends in economic growth, population, and climate. Greenhouse gas emissions are then calculated from these forecasts. Additionally, the model integrates the latest national grid emission factors, including updates from the revised Power Development Plan VIII (PDP8). This approach underscores the importance not only of enhancing energy efficiency and transitioning to refrigerants with lower Global Warming Potential (GWP) to address direct emissions, but also of reducing the emission factor of the electricity grid. Together, energy savings and improvements in grid emissions are critical to achieving the government's net-zero emissions target by 2050. **Mr. Hoang Anh – HUST:** We do account for extreme weather conditions in our modelling. The software we use for simulating buildings and physical objects allows us to adjust for various external weather scenarios. While our overall model is made up of several aggregated components, we use a common weighting factor approach to evaluate the influence of each variable. In our current scenarios, major drivers such as GDP per capita, total building floor area, and population explain about 97% of the impact. Extreme weather factors, including heatwaves, fall into

		the remaining 3% and are assessed based on expert judgment within an acceptable uncertainty range. At present, their influence is relatively minor. Regarding the passive cooling formula for urban areas, I adapted and further developed it from the older PH1 model. It is a simplified aggregation model, but the parameters used are underpinned by a more detailed set of formulas and functions. For urban areas, the model already includes metrics such as green space per capita and public space availability, aligned with indicators in the Ministry of Construction's strategy documents. These indicators are used to adjust the calculations of total floor area by building type when estimating cooling demand. As for the urban heat island effect, while it is acknowledged in our modelling, its overall contribution is relatively small and falls within that same 3% residual impact. The phenomenon is more pronounced in large metropolitan centers, whereas in smaller or satellite cities, the effect is limited.
4	**Ms. Nguyen Dang Thu Cuc – DCC:** Could you provide more information about the project involving the collection of old equipment and the provision of air conditioners? What kind of activity is it?	**Ms Hanh – VNEEC:** We identified two potential implementation models based on extensive discussions with businesses and relevant stakeholders to ensure their practicality in the Vietnamese context. This model is built on an estimate provided by our international German expert, using established methodologies. It assumes that installing approximately 100,000 high-efficiency air conditioners could generate around 135,000 carbon credits. The assumed credit price is 40 USD, which would be achievable only if the credits are traded under Article 6.2 or 6.4 of the Paris Agreement. If traded on voluntary carbon markets, the price would be lower. However, this model requires more in-depth research. Specifically, we need to develop a methodology for refrigerant recovery, recycling, and safe disposal, and assess the overall feasibility within the context of existing policy frameworks, current methodologies, and institutional barriers. At this stage, our analysis remains preliminary, and significant work remains to fully assess the model's viability. This model involves collaboration with companies like Daikin, which has shown interest in implementing a program targeted at social housing and

		low-income households. Daikin has conducted pilot programs, but these were limited to their own equipment due to varying technical standards among different manufacturers. For this model to be scaled nationwide, it would require coordinated involvement from government bodies, industry associations, and manufacturers to establish shared technical standards and implementation frameworks. Both models show promise and have been positively received in consultations, but their successful rollout will require further research and coordination that go beyond the scope of our current technical assistance efforts.

3.4 Closing remarks

- **Ms. Nguyen Dang Thu Cuc, representing the DCC of MAE,** announced the successful conclusion of the workshop, highlighting the vibrant and productive exchanges that took place throughout the session. She commended the expert teams and consultants for their dedicated work, noting that their contributions had yielded highly relevant recommendations for regulatory agencies. Many of these proposals, she pointed out, had already been anticipated and incorporated into key policy documents, including the Prime Minister's Decision No. 496 on the management of equipment, refrigerants, and the promotion of sustainable cooling strategies. Ms. Cuc expressed sincere appreciation for the close collaboration between the DCC and both national and international partners. She emphasized the depth of engagement from international experts, whose commitment and technical insight played a vital role in shaping the core elements of policy proposals currently under government review. She further acknowledged the role of VNEEC, whose ongoing cooperation with the DCC has laid the foundation for deeper policy interventions. Looking ahead, Ms. Cuc noted that the next phase of work would involve refrigerant inventory activities and the development of lifecycle management plans for cooling systems, building on VNEEC's previous findings. She stressed the importance of continued collaboration with capable technical partners to ensure information is validated and policy design is grounded in accurate, field-based data.

- **Mr. John Robert Cotton** expressed his appreciation for what he described as a highly productive and inspiring session. He extended his sincere thanks to the MAE for their leadership and vision, noting that while the project may be reaching the end of its initial phase, it feels more like the beginning of a much larger journey. Rather than creating new burdens, Mr. Cotton emphasized that the project was unlocking real opportunities. He highlighted key elements such as the potential for generating carbon credits and leveraging public-private partnerships as examples of how this initiative could stimulate sustainable economic growth for Viet Nam. He was particularly optimistic about the opportunities this would create for future generations and praised the long-term strategic foresight shown by MAE and its partners.

4 MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Monitoring

Participants were required to register using a form provided by the organiser to attend the workshop, and attendance was verified based on the registration list. A follow-up email was sent to all participants after the workshop to collect further feedback and concerns about the workshop.

4.2 Implementation

The workshop agenda with a QR code to scan for workshop materials was handed out to onsite participants, and a link to workshop materials was sent to participants via Zoom. During the workshop, all participants were encouraged to raise questions during the Q&A section and plenary discussion. The participants were provided with sufficient time to ask questions to make sure all their doubts and concerns were discussed.

5 MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

Media agencies were one of the tentative audiences and invited to the Consultation Meeting. Information about the workshop was published in online newspapers such as Viet Nam Economic News, VnEconomy, Agriculture & Environment Newspaper, and Nhan Dan Newspaper. Below is a list of press articles covering the workshop:

1. https://congthuong.vn//tiet-kiem-dien-tu-linh-vuc-lam-mat-giup-giam-9-91-trieu-mwh-vao-nam-2030-407367.html
2. https://vneconomy.vn/hanh-dong-quoc-gia-ve-lam-mat-huong-toi-phat-thai-rong-bang-0.htm
3. https://nongnghiepmoitruong.vn/viet-nam-tich-cuc-trien-khai-cac-hoat-dong-lam-mat-ben-vung-d759528.html
4. https://nhandan.vn/thuc-day-cac-giai-phap-lam-mat-ben-vung-huong-di-chien-luoc-trong-ung-pho-bien-doi-khi-hau-post889317.html

6 CONCLUSIONS

Cooling demand in Viet Nam is rising quickly. The Government has signed the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment, the Paris Agreement, a net zero pledge at COP26, and the PCG at COP28. These commitments point in one direction, which is to achieve sustainable cooling by adopting passive cooling strategies in building and urban design, raising the EE of cooling equipment and switching quickly to ultra-low- and non-GHG refrigerants. The NCAP turns those commitments into a clear, step-by-step path from today's pressing heat stress to a climate-smart cooling economy by mid-century, timed actions while working alongside other national measures to complete the job.

This integrated approach, combining technological advancements with urban planning and design strategies, will be essential for holistically addressing cooling demand.

Success now hinges on disciplined execution: publish each scheduled regulation on time, keep data flowing through the monitoring system, and make full use of the financing tools already

described in the Plan. Staying the course will not only cut carbon and save electricity; it will keep people healthy, businesses productive, and Viet Nam competitive in a warming world.

Achieving these milestones will deliver more than emissions cuts: it will free gigawatts of electricity for new economic activity, shield vulnerable communities from extreme heat, and open regional export opportunities for high-efficiency, climate-friendly cooling technologies. By staying the course on this agreed roadmap, Viet Nam can turn cooling from a fast-growing source of emissions into a flagship of green growth, proof that development, resilience and net zero ambition can move forward together.

ANNEX 1. LIST OF ONSITE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONSULTATION MEETING

No	Full name	Gender	Organisation	Position
1	Tang The Cuong	Male	Department of Climate Change (DCC)	Director General
2	Nguyen Dang Thu Cuc	Female	DCC, Division of Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Ozone Layer Protection	Deputy Division
3	John Robert Cotton	Male	ETP-UNOPS	Senior Programme Manager
4	Do Manh Toan	Male	ETP-UNOPS	Country Program Coordinator
5	Nguyen Ngoc Thuy	Female	ETP-UNOPS	Programme Management Officer
6	Nguyen Thi Nguyet Anh	Female	DCC, Center for Climate Change Adaptation and Carbon Neutrality	Deputy Director
7	Ly Thu Thuy	Female	DCC, Center for Climate Change Adaptation and Carbon Neutrality	
8	Nguyen Minh Chau	Female	DCC, Center for Climate Change Adaptation and Carbon Neutrality	
9	Le Thanh Tung	Male	UNEP	Consultant
10	Ngo Hoang Ngoc Dung	Male	UNEP	Urban Extreme Heat Expert
11	Tran Tien Hoa	Male	GIZ	Advisor
12	Le Bao Ngoc	Female	Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers	
13	Phan Thanh Uy	Male	Vietnam Automobile Transportaion Association (VATA)	
14	Hoang Anh	Male	Hanoi University of Science and Technology (HUST)	Expert
15	Vu Van Minh	Male	Hanoi Industrial Vocational College	Lecturer
16	Nguyen Thi Khanh Phuong	Female	Hanoi University of Civil Engineering	Lecturer
17	Dinh Thi Phuong Lan	Female	Hanoi University of Civil Engineering	Faculty of Environmental Engineering

18	Nguyen Cat Cuong	Male	LG Electronics Vietnam Hai Phong Co., Ltd	Project Site Leader / SAC Post Sales Team
19	Nguyen Thi Le Na	Female	Hai Au Group Joint Stock Company	
20	Nguyen Huu Chien	Male	Hino Motor Vietnam Co., Ltd	
21	Nguyen Vo Hai Yen	Female	Honda Vietnam	
22	Nguyen Thi Mai Nga	Female	1-5 Automobile Manufacturing and Localization Joint Stock Company	
23	Dinh Cong Thanh	Male	Hong Phuc Refrigeration Engineering Joint Stock Company	
24	Vu Thi Hoa	Female	VinFast Trading and Production Joint Stock Company	ESG Officer
25	Vu Phuc Manh	Male	Green Development Center	Project Officer
26	Nguyen Hong Loan	Female	GreenCIC	
27	Nguyen Thi Hai Yen	Female	Agribank	Financial Institutions Department / Officer
28	Pham Thi Ngoc Anh	Female	Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV)	Director of the Financial Institutions Department
29	Ngo Thi Khanh Hoa	Female	State Bank of Vietnam	Officer
30	Nhu Thi Khanh Ly	Female	Agriculture and Environment Newspaper	Journalist
31	Tran Thu Huong	Female	Industry and Trade Newspaper	Journalist
32	Nguyen Thi Kim Oanh	Female	Vietnam Investment Review	Journalist
33	Huong Loan	Female	VnEconomy	Journalist
34	Kim Dung	Female	Electronic People's Newspaper	Journalist
35	Nguyen Kim Chi	Female		Interpreter
36	Bui Nguyet Anh	Female		Interpreter
37	Ngo Khanh Huyen	Female	MC	
38	Dang Hong Hanh	Female	VNEEC	
39	Tran Minh Tuyen	Male	VNEEC	
40	Bui Huyen Thuong	Female	VNEEC	
41	Pham Hai Minh	Male	VNEEC	
42	Pham Thu Huong	Female	VNEEC	

43	Nguyen Trung Hieu	Male	VNEEC	
44	Nguyen Tien Hai	Male	VNEEC	
45	Dao Thi Hien	Female	VNEEC	
46	Liam Griffins	Male	VNEEC	