

	digital connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2022-14.020131-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 15 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 15 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Direct management through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement • Grants 			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Viet Nam is a disaster-prone country and, as a result of climate change, these risks are increasing. Women predominantly work in agriculture, a sector that is more vulnerable to disaster risk impacts. For instance, according to ILO, 85.9% of women in agricultural employment are in fact involved in subsistence agriculture (versus 52 % men).¹ But they have fewer savings and other resources, compared to men, to cope with disaster-related losses, including less access to land and assets needed to secure financing to do so. In addition to that, women have limited skills, competences and capital to invest in climate-resilient and adaptation options. Women experience limited political participation in decision making bodies and have difficulties in making their voices heard in relation to Viet Nam's political priorities and macro issues, such as green growth; climate change; disaster preparedness; etc. Viet Nam seeks to implement its international commitments, including on rules and standards for social, climate, environmental, gender equality and human rights. However, the participation of non-State-actors (NSAs) in monitoring the implementation of the policies codifying these international commitments, is still limited due to the fact that the government remains to be sceptical vis-à-vis the NSAs. Building on the EU's understanding of the political context and its experience in engaging with NSAs, the EU-Viet Nam Women-led Green Partnership Program aims for a long-term vision of an enabling environment, which will allow NSAs in Viet Nam to engage efficiently and effectively in the development and governance process of the country (in particular related to climate change adaptation and mitigation). The added value of the EU is translated into the Action's overall objective: 'Women in all their diversity influence decision-making processes on climate change and environmental conservation policies and actions in Viet Nam'. The Action will contribute to the Viet Nam MIP Priority Area 1 on Climate-responsive digital circular economy, with a focus on Specific Objective 1.1 on Strengthened resilience to climate related hazards and natural disasters and Specific Objective 1.3 on Conserved natural resources. It aligns mainly to SDGs 13 and 5 and significantly to SDGs 7 and 12, with its dual principal objective of aid to environment and gender equality, and will contribute to both TEI 1 (Climate resilient, low carbon circular economy) and TEI-2 (Green decent employment and inclusive entrepreneurship). In view of the TEI-1, the Action will assist in

¹ Gender and the labour market in Viet Nam; An analysis based on the Labour Force Survey