

## Application of the Oeko-Institut/WWF-US/ EDF methodology for assessing the quality of carbon credits

This document presents results from the application of version 3.0 of a methodology, developed by Oeko-Institut, World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) and Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), for assessing the quality of carbon credits. The methodology is applied by Oeko-Institut with support by Carbon Limits, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI), INFRAS, Stockholm Environment Institute, and individual carbon market experts. This document evaluates one specific criterion or sub-criterion with respect to a specific carbon crediting program, project type, quantification methodology and/or host country, as specified in the below table. Please note that the CCQI website [Site terms and Privacy Policy](#) apply with respect to any use of the information provided in this document. Further information on the project and the methodology can be found here: [www.carboncreditquality.org](http://www.carboncreditquality.org)

Criterion:	<a href="#">7.2 Stringency and coverage of the host country's current NDC</a>
Host country:	<a href="#">Viet Nam</a>
Date of final assessment:	<a href="#">20 May 2022</a>
Score:	<a href="#">Efficient cookstoves: 1</a> <a href="#">Establishment of natural forest: 1</a> <a href="#">Landfill gas utilization: 1</a>

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## Assessment

### Relevant scoring methodology provisions

The scoring approach assesses the stringency and coverage of the host country's current NDC. The scoring consists of several steps. First, it is determined whether the emission reductions or removals of the project or project type are covered by the host country's NDC. If this is the case, the second step is to assess the extent to which the NDC target deviates from the level of emissions that would most likely occur in the target year or period with current policies. The third step is optional and includes an evaluation of the likelihood that the emission reductions from the project or project activity are visible in the GHG emissions reported by the country to track progress towards its NDC. Finally, it is assessed if any reversals are likely to be accounted and compensated for by the host country. See more details on the scoring approach in the methodology.

### Information sources considered

1. Viet Nam's first updated NDC which has been communicated to the UNFCCC secretariat on 11 September 2020  
([https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Viet%20Nam%20First/Viet%20Nam\\_NDC\\_2020\\_Eng.pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Viet%20Nam%20First/Viet%20Nam_NDC_2020_Eng.pdf))
2. Climate Action Tracker assessment for the NDC of Viet Nam  
(<https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/vietnam/>)

### Assessment outcome

The host country is assigned the following scores for the respective project types:

- Efficient cookstoves: 1
- Establishment of natural forest: 1
- Landfill gas utilization: 1

### Justification of assessment

This evaluation includes steps 1, 2 and 4 of the methodology, noting that step 3 is optional. The methodology is applied at the level of project types (efficient cookstoves, establishment of natural forest and landfill gas utilization), and not at the level of individual projects.

#### *Step 1*

The NDC includes the gases CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and HFCs and is economy-wide (Source 1). The NDC thus covers all three project types (efficient cookstoves, establishment of natural forest and landfill gas utilization).

## Step 2

Data from Climate Action Tracker (Source 2) is used to assess the degree to which the NDC target deviates from the emissions level that would most likely occur in the target year or period with policies in place at the time of communicating the NDC.

We use the policy and action projections for Viet Nam from the Climate Action Tracker assessment dated 27 November 2020. This is the earliest available assessment following the publication of Viet Nam's first updated NDC on 11 September 2020. The policy and action projections for 2030 are compared to the emission level of the most ambitious of the NDC targets as assessed by Climate Action Tracker (i.e., the conditional NDC target for 2030).

The assessment by the Climate Action Tracker does not provide emission projections for LULUCF emissions. Indeed, emission projections from the LULUCF sector can be associated with large uncertainties. Due to this uncertainty and the unavailability of data with LULUCF emissions, the ambition of the NDC target is here assessed based on emissions data without the LULUCF sector. As a consequence, the overall level of ambition for the NDC target, which includes LULUCF emissions, will not be fully reflected in this assessment.

The Climate Action Tracker estimates that BAU emissions with current policies and actions for 2030 (excluding LULUCF) are likely to correspond to an emissions range between 448 and 496 MtCO<sub>2e</sub> (Source 2). We use here the average of these two values (472 MtCO<sub>2e</sub>) as the most likely BAU emissions. According to Climate Action Tracker, the NDC target corresponds to an emissions level of 748 MtCO<sub>2e</sub> (excluding LULUCF) (Source 2). This is 58% above the likely BAU emissions (excluding LULUCF). Applying the scoring approach set out in the methodology, this corresponds to a score of 1.

## Step 4

Information in the first updated NDC of Viet Nam (Source 1) is used to assess whether the country fully accounts for natural disturbances and whether the country has a multi-year target or uses a multi-year trajectory or budget for NDC accounting purposes.

- Consideration of natural disturbances: There is no information included in the first updated NDC of Viet Nam on how to account for natural disturbances. It can therefore be concluded that provisions are not currently in place to address emission changes due to natural disturbances.
- Use of multi-year approaches: No reference is made to the establishment of a multi-year trajectory or budget. In this regard, the NDC only accounts for emissions in 2030.

Since both questions have been answered negatively, the score from the previous step would be downgraded by one point; however, based on Step 2, Viet Nam already receives the lowest grading resulting in a final score of 1.