

# FUTURE IN THE MAKING

## INTEGRATING YOUTH PERSPECTIVES IN VIET NAM'S JUST ENERGY TRANSITION



BY: THE YOUTH4CLIMATE POLICY WORKING GROUP, ENERGY TRANSITION TEAM

The Climate Promise appreciates the support of UNDP's core donors, including:





# Executive Summary

In recent years, Viet Nam's just energy transition (JET) has garnered significant attention as a crucial element of the country's climate response and sustainable development goals. This policy brief aims to shed light on the role of youth in this pivotal shift, based on extensive research, including surveys and interviews conducted with over 700 Vietnamese youth and three policy contributors. The findings reveal that more than half of the respondents (55%) expressed a keen interest in JET initiatives, primarily motivated by their awareness of the adverse impacts of climate change. Yet, many lacked in-depth knowledge and confidence, notably those lacking previous energy training and a general unawareness of the socioeconomic prospects within the JET framework. These findings point to a significant gap: while youth are willing to engage in sustainable energy development, many do not consider the energy sector a viable career option, stemming from a lack of accessible, high-quality information and educational resources. Additionally, youth typically rely on informal sources like social networks and community organisations for information, contributing to a rudimentary understanding of energy transition technologies. Specific barriers were also identified in localised contexts such as Ho Chi Minh City and Ninh Thuan Province, where youth face challenges ranging from lack of decision-making power to high initial costs in solar installations and from inadequate confidence to insufficient skills for engaging in wind power projects.

Based on our findings, we have proposed policy recommendations to enhance youth participation in the JET in Viet Nam (refer to page 20):

- **The government, businesses and universities should collaborate to create comprehensive training and educational programmes.** They should establish diverse initiatives such as internships, joint research projects and entrepreneurship opportunities to equip youth with practical skills and knowledge relevant to the energy sector. These programmes should facilitate experiential learning, networking and provide mentorship from industry experts, thereby actively preparing young individuals to participate in and contribute to Viet Nam's energy transition.
- **The government, NGOs and universities should enhance the delivery and accessibility of information on the energy transition.** They should utilise social media and specialised platforms to disseminate current research and updates on the just energy transition, tailored specifically for Vietnamese youth. This strategy should include creating engaging, user-friendly content to raise awareness and understanding of energy transition principles and practices among young people.
- **The government, youth organisations and research institutions should conduct in-depth research to understand and boost youth engagement in the energy sector.** They should initiate studies to explore the impact of educational backgrounds on youth participation, assess labour market needs, identify barriers faced by underrepresented groups and evaluate current outreach programmes. This research will inform the development of targeted strategies to increase youth involvement in the just energy transition process.
- **The government, the UNDP Viet Nam and climate-focused youth organisations should establish a youth consultation mechanism for the JET implementation process.** They should form focus groups that involve young voices in the planning, developing and evaluating just energy transition programmes and policies. This mechanism should ensure that youth perspectives contribute to annual JET reports and decision-making processes, fostering a more just, equitable and inclusive energy transition.

Our policy recommendations are designed to enhance youth engagement in the JET, fostering social and environmental advancements while contributing to economic development and global sustainability. This makes our findings and recommendations a reference point for policymakers, organisations, businesses and youth leaders working within the energy sector.

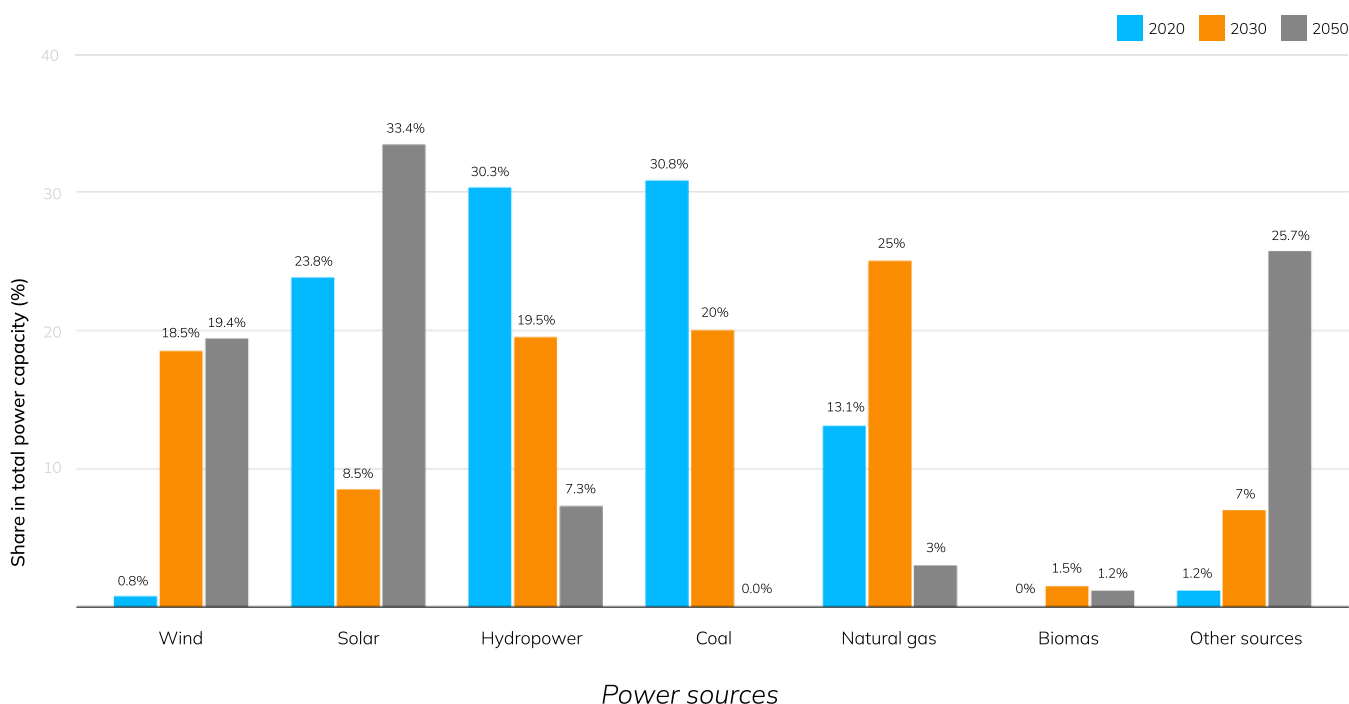
# 1. Context

## 1.1 Energy transition in Viet Nam

To support low-carbon development and the commitment to a Net Zero emissions target, Viet Nam has enacted numerous policies, directives, and regulations since COP 26 (2021). These initiatives aim to transform the national economy and the energy sector, aligning with the considerable potential for renewable energy growth and adapting to the evolving global and regional socio-economic landscape. Viet Nam's commitment, underscored by Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh at COP 26, highlights the country's determination to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2050 by implementing strong and decisive measures.

In particular, the Party Central Committee issued Resolution No. 55-NQ/TW on "Orientations for the Viet Nam National Energy Development Strategy to 2030 with a vision to 2045", setting the target of achieving a proportion of renewable energy in Viet Nam's energy structure of 20% by 2030 and 25-30% by 2045. Similarly, Prime Minister Decision No. 1658/QD-TTg issued in October 2021 specifies the mechanism regulating the National Strategy on Green Growth and Energy Transition for 2021-2030 with a vision to 2050. Power Development Plan VIII (PDP8) delineates goals and strategies for the electricity sector, aiming for a renewable energy share of approximately 30.9-39.2% in the overall electricity composition by 2030. PDP8 envisions a future where renewable energy will comprise 67.5-71.5% of the electricity sector by 2050.

**Figure 1. Projected Composition Of Power Generation In Viet Nam (2020 - 2050)**



## 1.2 Just Energy Transition and JETP

According to the ILO, a just transition refers to **“greening the economy in a way that is as fair and inclusive as possible to everyone concerned, creating decent work opportunities and leaving no one behind.”** The IPCC defines this as “a set of principles, processes, and practices ensuring that no people, workers, places, sectors, countries, or regions are left behind in the transition from a high-carbon to a low-carbon economy” (IPCC, 2022).

In December 2022, Viet Nam became the third country, after South Africa and Indonesia, to agree on a Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) with the International Partners Group (IPG). The international partners committed to mobilising an initial 15.5 billion USD over the next three to five years to support Viet Nam's needs for a just energy transition. The JETP Political Declaration (PD) aims to ensure fairness for workers, reducing impacts on affected communities and related sites, including creating employment opportunities for workers at coal-fired power plants and coal mining areas who may lose their jobs. Specifically, articles of the JETP PD highlight:

12. Emphasising the economic and social opportunities of Viet Nam's low carbon transition, including the creation of quality jobs and local value chains.

14. Emphasising that for this transition to be just, equitable and inclusive [...] the transition should be accompanied by programmes of training and retraining, upskilling, job creation and other forms of support for workers in the affected sectors and areas, so that they can benefit from the industrial innovation and the creation of quality green jobs; and that access to electricity must remain affordable and reliable for all, in particular for affected, vulnerable and low-income groups.

On December 1st, 2023, at COP28, Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh officially announced the Resource Mobilization Plan to implement the JETP, marking a new milestone in supporting Viet Nam's clean energy transition. Viet Nam has developed a roadmap identifying 8 key areas for resource allocation, in alignment with the goals agreed upon in the Political Declaration.



## 1.3 The role of youth in the energy transition process

Youth are the future bearers of both direct and indirect impacts of climate change, facing increased risks such as exposure to pollution, climate disasters and food shortages. Thiery et al. (2021) project that children born in 2021 will experience significantly more climate crises than their grandparents. Recognising youth vulnerability is vital for shaping inclusive policies, enabling policymakers to view youth as agents of change rather than passive victims. Youth can play a pivotal role in various climate processes, including the just energy transition, as informed advocates, community educators, innovators, and leaders in sustainable practices (IUCN, 2023). Their unique perspectives and digital literacy enable them to contribute significantly to grassroots movements and policy advocacy, particularly in embracing renewable energy technologies and engaging in sustainable lifestyles. Measures taken under such projects must be designed to empower youth, enhancing their skills and knowledge, thereby ensuring that these initiatives have a long-lasting, positive impact on youth and future generations. Youth involvement is critical in accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as outlined in the UNDP's 2030 Framework Agenda (UNDP, 2016), with their participation leading to more informed policies (Farthing, 2012).



Photo by UNDP Viet Nam/ Youth Policy Working Group

Despite this, youth engagement in energy and climate policies is under-represented. A 2021 assessment of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), supported by Climate Promise, indicates that only 60% of NDCs encompass objectives, actions and policies that take into account the concerns and roles of children and youth, inadequately addressing their specific needs (UNDP, 2021). In Viet Nam, youth are often categorised as "children" in climate policies, which may overlook their potential impact. This under-representation can be compounded by age-related discrimination and misconceptions about youth's capabilities (UNDP, 2016). Academic literature, exemplified by Strzelecki (2022) and McGuinness et al. (2019), highlights the need for greater youth awareness and involvement in renewable energy policies. Khuc et al. (2023) found Vietnamese students eager to contribute to energy policies but hindered by economic constraints and the limited practical application of their awareness.



Efforts in Viet Nam to engage youth in energy policy include initiatives like the Green Youth Labs Programme 2022, the Local Conference of Youth (LCOY) 2022, and the Sustainable Energy Challenge. However, these efforts face limitations in reaching a wider audience, particularly in leveraging social media for advocacy, indicating a gap in youth awareness and participation in the just energy transition processes and highlighting the need for more effective education and engagement strategies. Consequently, there is a call for more inclusive youth representation in legal frameworks and energy policymaking to bridge these gaps. Notably, in Viet Nam's JETP Resource Mobilisation Plan (Government of Viet Nam, 2023), youth are mentioned only sporadically, indicating room for improved inclusion.



## 2. Objectives and methods

Our research utilised online surveys and interviews targeting youth aged between 14 and 24, as well as interviews with policy contributors. Conducted on Qualtrics between September and October 2023, the surveys engaged over 700 participants, focusing on their perspectives, training needs and participation barriers in the energy transition.

The first survey (n = 429) aimed to explore general knowledge and interest among youth in renewable energy and related training programmes. This survey was distributed through online platforms and social media groups dedicated to youth.

Subsequent questionnaires were specifically designed to probe into rooftop solar and onshore wind power, reflecting the topical significance and geographic relevance of these renewable energy sources within the surveyed provinces:

- The second survey (n = 165) focused on rooftop solar potential in Ho Chi Minh City, a region with a developmental potential exceeding 5,000 MWp (ERAV, 2023).
- The third survey (n = 113) examined wind power prospects in Ninh Thuan, leading the country with a potential of over 13,000 MW (ERAV, 2023).

Given the online dissemination of this survey, most respondents were from urban areas, particularly Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and exhibited a pre-existing environmental awareness. A significant proportion, approximately 65% of participants in each survey, fell within the 18-24 age range. Further limitations concerning the representativeness of our sample include the challenge of engaging marginalized groups in remote areas or those less informed about the just energy transition. Despite these limitations, the insights from our targeted demographic, with their relatively better access to information, offer valuable policy implications. For example, if this group perceives considerable challenges concerning representation or information access, similar challenges are likely more pronounced among youth with lesser information access. These findings lay the groundwork for broader, more detailed investigations into the involvement of Vietnamese youth in the energy transition.

To delve deeper into the specific challenges and motivations of the youth, we also conducted 22 in-depth interviews with youth who had previously engaged in Viet Nam's energy transition, including participation in research programmes, training courses, or projects. Insights from 3 interviews with policy contributors resonated with our findings and helped validate the feasibility of our recommendations. These interviews provided multifaceted insights into the barriers and opportunities for youth participation in Viet Nam's energy transition process.

# 3. Key findings

## 3.1 Overview perspective of youth in the process of energy transition in Viet Nam:

55% of respondents expressed an interest in contributing to Viet Nam's JET, indicating a readiness among this group to engage in the process (Figure 2). Furthermore, 81% recognised the significant impact youth can have on the JET (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Respondents' Level of Interest in the JET

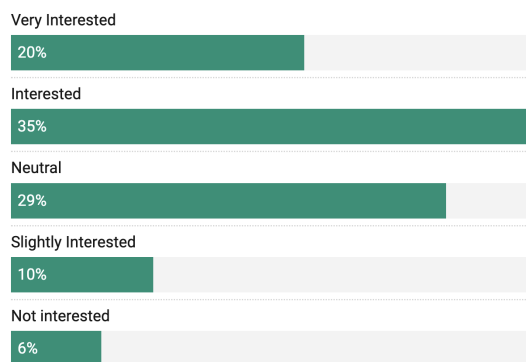
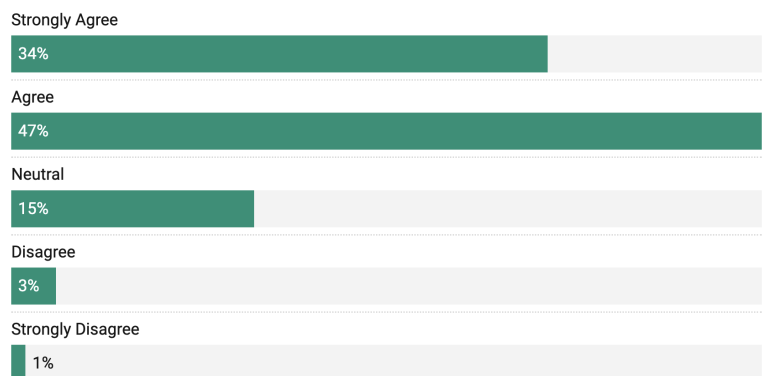


Figure 3. Respondents' Opinion on the Impact of Youth in the JET



However, the survey also shows a large proportion of respondents' **fragmentary understanding of the JET**. In all three surveys, neutral answers such as "Not sure", "Don't know", or "Never thought about it" abounded, especially in youth's recognition level and multidimensional information accessibility. This implies a low level of fundamental grounding and confidence in discussing the ongoing energy transition in Viet Nam. For example, only 26% of respondents claimed to have acquired sufficient knowledge and skills to make informed decisions related to solar power.

Respondents' interest in the JET is rooted in their sense of moral obligation, rather than in the associated socioeconomic opportunities. When asked about their motivation to participate in the energy transition, 65% of respondents cited concerns over the severe consequences of climate change, and 53% highlighted the need for further advocacy in their communities. The least popular answer (at 49%) related to reaping benefits from the JET, such as employment opportunities (Figure 4). Similarly, our in-depth interviewees frequently associated their interest in the energy transition with 'environmental protection' and 'combating climate change', rather than socioeconomic opportunities.

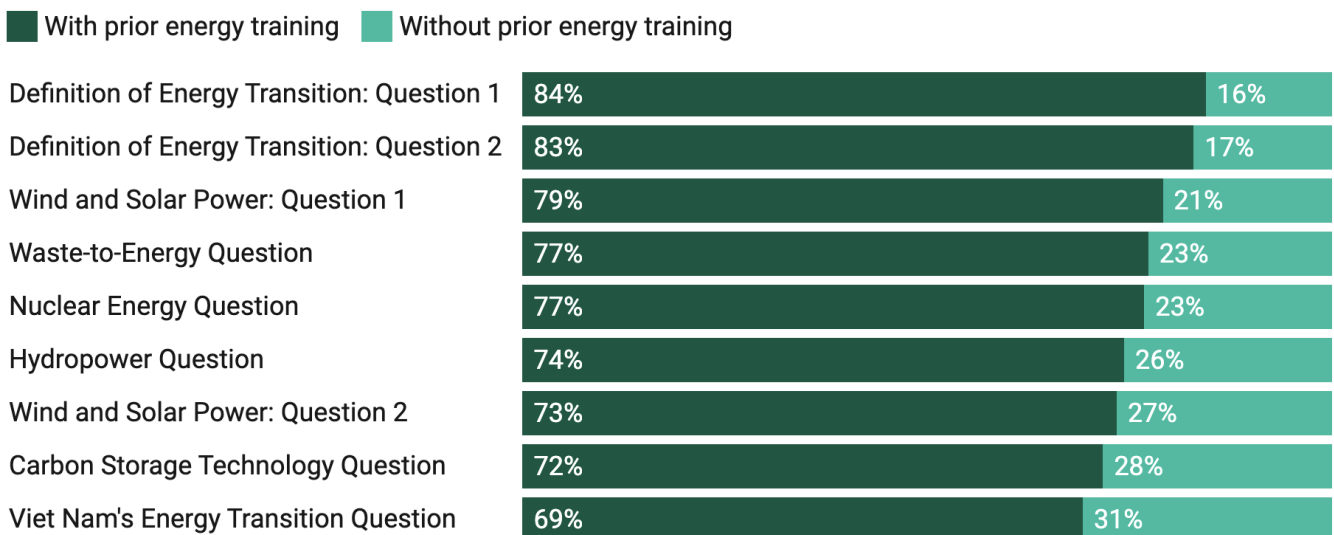
This indicates a potential gap where their involvement in the energy transition remains focused on social projects and volunteer activities rather than on envisioning a structured career path within this field. This pattern is also observed among interviewees, even though they have participated in some form of energy transition projects. Only 4 out of 22 interviewees could identify major employers in the renewable energy sector in Viet Nam, such as EVN or Trung Nam Group, and estimate the salary range for fresh graduates. Thus, both the interview and survey results underscore youth’s oversight in recognizing the energy transition as a viable professional pursuit.

**Figure 4. Reasons for Respondents’ Participation in the Energy Transition**



**Youth equipped with prior energy training outperformed their peers in basic energy quizzes.** Notably, three-quarters of those who answered correctly had undergone energy training, underscoring the positive influence of such programmes on youth energy literacy (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Breakdown of Correct Answers on Basic Energy Transition Questions**

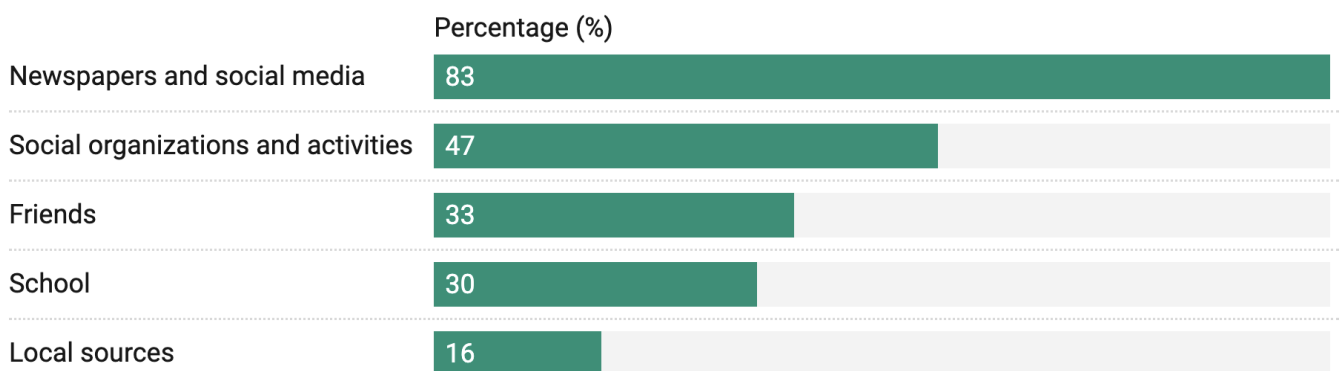


Respondents expressed a desire for a systematic inclusion of energy transition topics in education, encompassing environmental impacts, economic opportunities, technical aspects, and policy frameworks. This suggests a direction for future youth-targeted initiatives and educational policies, advocating for contextualised modules across energy transition areas to enhance youth engagement more effectively.

Newspapers and social media are the primary channels through which respondents gather information about the JET, followed by community engagements and schools. Up to 83% of respondents sought information on the energy transition via newspapers and social networks, with 47% relying on their social organisations/activities (Figure 6). Social media, in particular, offers up-to-date, diverse knowledge and interactive spaces for discussions on the JET. For instance, events organised by YPWG, YNET, and Movers have significantly enhanced youth knowledge and skills in the JET. This trend highlights a growing demand among youth for relevant and accurate insights on the JET through online media. On the other hand, in-depth interviews revealed that youth leaders with prior engagement in the energy sector prefer word-of-mouth, such as through schools or local communities, as the most effective channel for information dissemination.

Respondents identified low accessibility to information as a significant barrier to contributing meaningfully to energy transition projects. This issue can stem from the absence of formal platforms offering systematic massive open online courses (MOOCs) and the technical complexity of energy-related topics, which can be daunting for those without a professional or engineering background. Additionally, respondents found it challenging to identify appropriate channels for expressing their views on just energy transition policies. Addressing these barriers is essential to fostering meaningful youth participation in the just energy transition.

Figure 6. Respondents' Sources to Learn About the JET



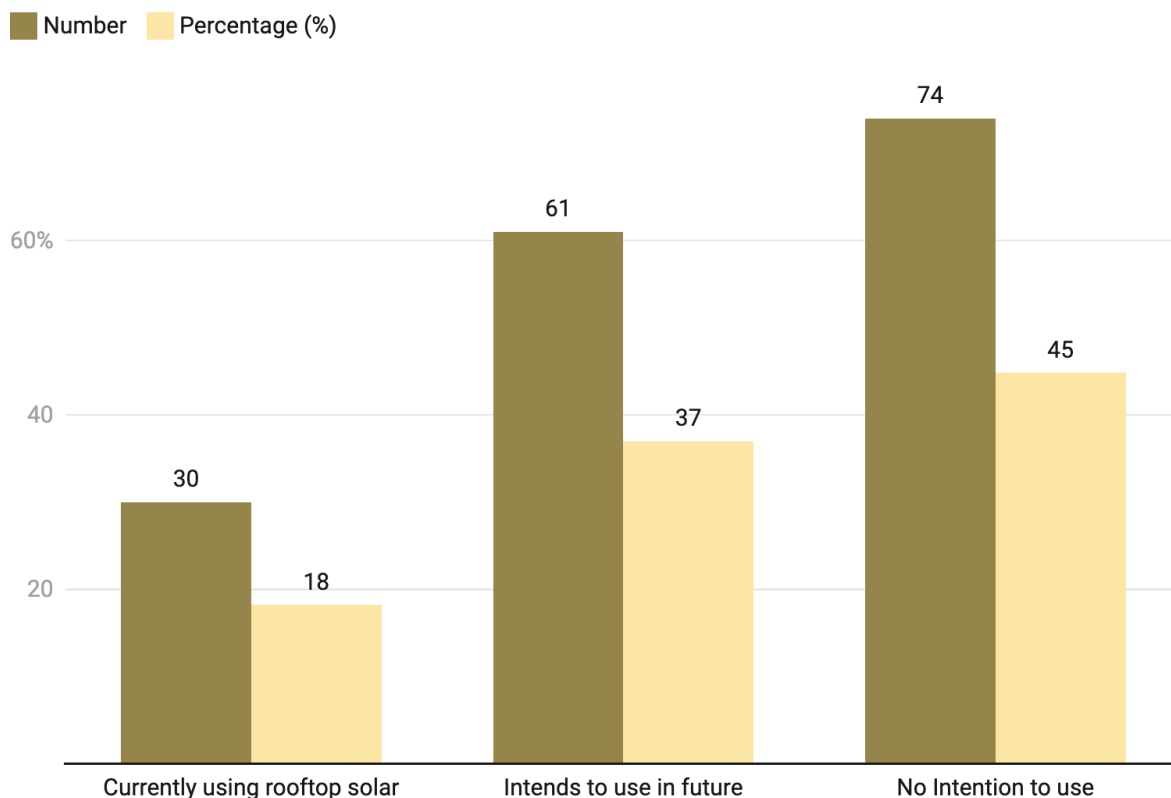
## 3.2 Youth perspectives on specific forms of renewable energy

Beyond assessing youth's overall understanding of Viet Nam's energy transition, the research explored youth perspectives on two prevalent modes of renewable energy transition in Viet Nam: *rooftop solar power* in Ho Chi Minh City and *wind power* in Ninh Thuan.

### a. Rooftop solar power in Ho Chi Minh City

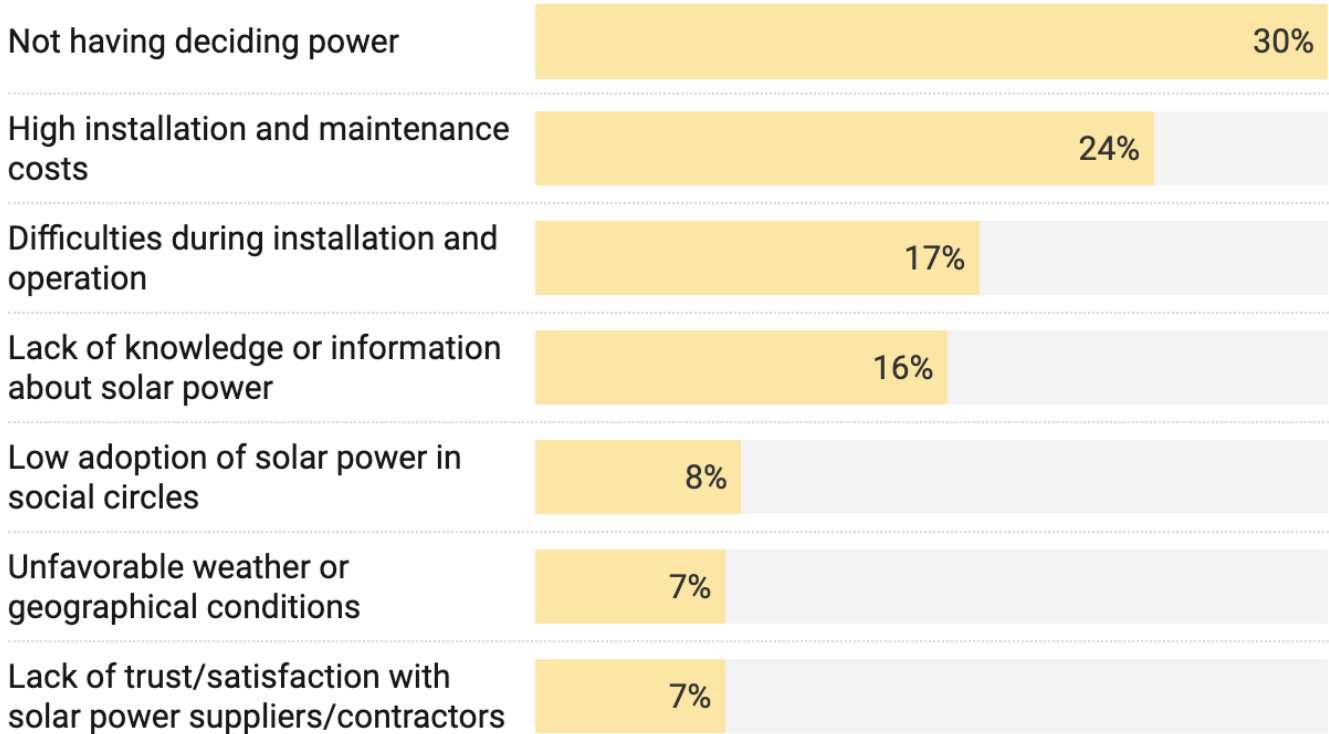
**Rooftop solar power has gained traction with our respondents.** Up to 58% of respondents indicated their families' intention to adopt, or have already adopted, rooftop solar panels (Figure 7). This suggests that our sample is characterised by youth potentially more engaged with or having direct experience with rooftop solar power, which may not fully reflect the lower adoption rate in the broader population.

**Figure 7. Respondents' and Their Families' Intentions Regarding Rooftop Solar Power Installation**



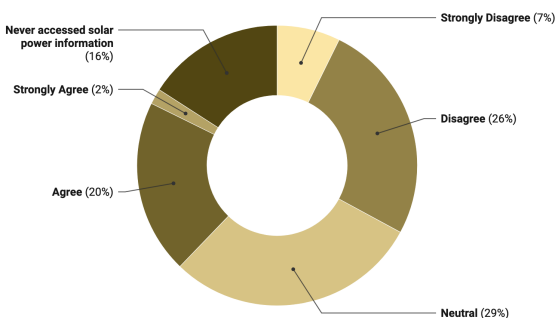
However, respondents reported limited influence over the decision to install household rooftop solar power (Figure 8). Youth participation in renewable energy is also characterised by their ability to influence household solar adoption. A contributing factor is that youth typically do not directly invest in rooftop solar power systems, owing to the high initial costs relative to their income levels. While not having a decisive voice, youth can influence their parents' decisions, particularly through sharing information about rooftop solar to aid in their decision-making.

**Figure 8. Respondents' Perceived Barriers to Rooftop Solar Power Adoption**

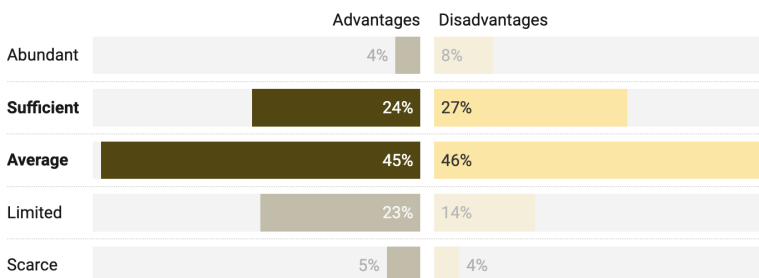


While some respondents can easily access information about solar power, others have paid little attention to accessing such information. 29% of respondents had no clear opinion on the difficulty of accessing energy information, 22% found it challenging, and 16% admitted having no access to information about solar power (Figure 9). Among those who sought energy information, they explored both the benefits (45%) and drawbacks (46%) of the energy transition, yet rated the quality of this information as average (Figure 10). This reflects the youth's ambiguous views on the topic, suggesting a need for increased awareness about solar power to bolster their support for solar adoption.

**Figure 9. Respondents' Perceived Difficulty in Accessing Rooftop Solar Power Information**



**Figure 10. Respondents' Perceived Adequacy of Rooftop Solar Power Information**

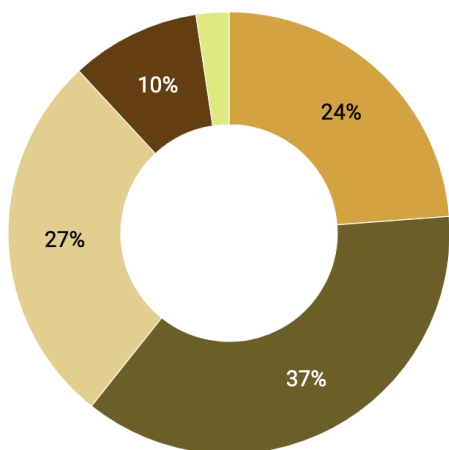


Respondents expressed keen interest in solar initiatives, especially for those already searching for information access. Over 50% of respondents were "Interested" or "Very interested" in participating in solar initiatives. Notably, those who had previously sought out information on solar power demonstrated a higher level of interest in participating in solar initiatives (Figure 11).

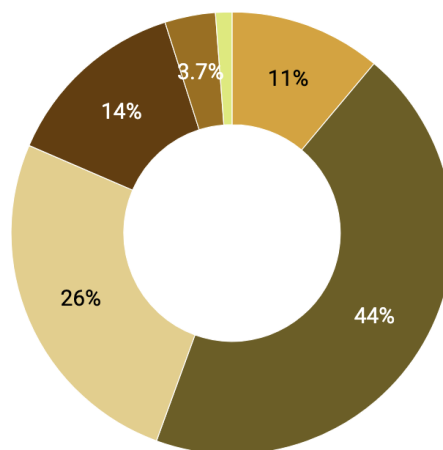
About 60% of respondents believe that switching to solar energy aligns with their personal values and belief systems, potentially improving house aesthetics and environmental quality. Specifically, 62% felt that solar panels aligned with their values, and 58% associated them with enhanced landscape aesthetics. However, respondents lacked a definitive stance on the impact of the energy transition on heritage conservation (Figure 12). This ambiguity may stem from a lack of clear association between rooftop solar power and heritage values, further complicated by varying community perspectives on rooftop solar. For instance, while one community might embrace solar power as congruent with traditional self-sufficiency practices, residents of historical towns may perceive rooftop solar installations as detrimental to their cherished architectural heritage.

Figure 11. Respondents' Interest in Solar Transition Initiatives

Very Interested Interested Neutral Slightly Uninterested Not Interested No Opinion



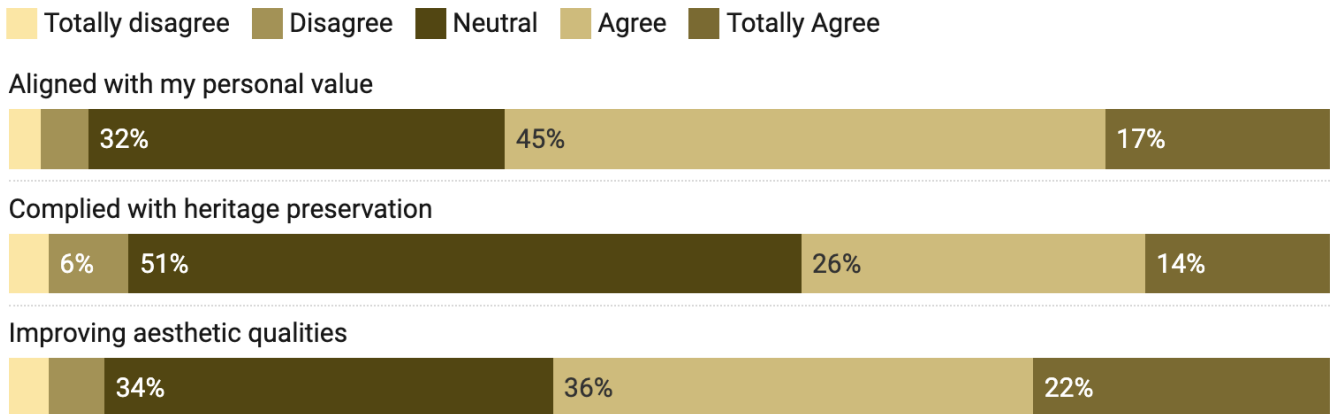
Searched for information about solar power transition



Did not search for information about solar power transition



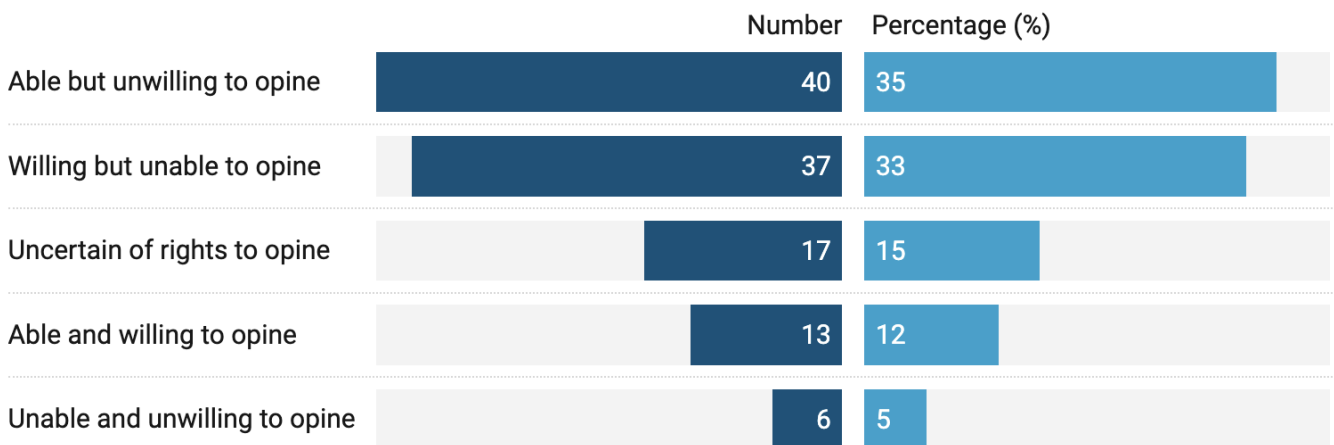
**Figure 12. Respondents' Views On The Cultural Impact Of Solar Transition**



**b. Wind energy in Ninh Thuan province**

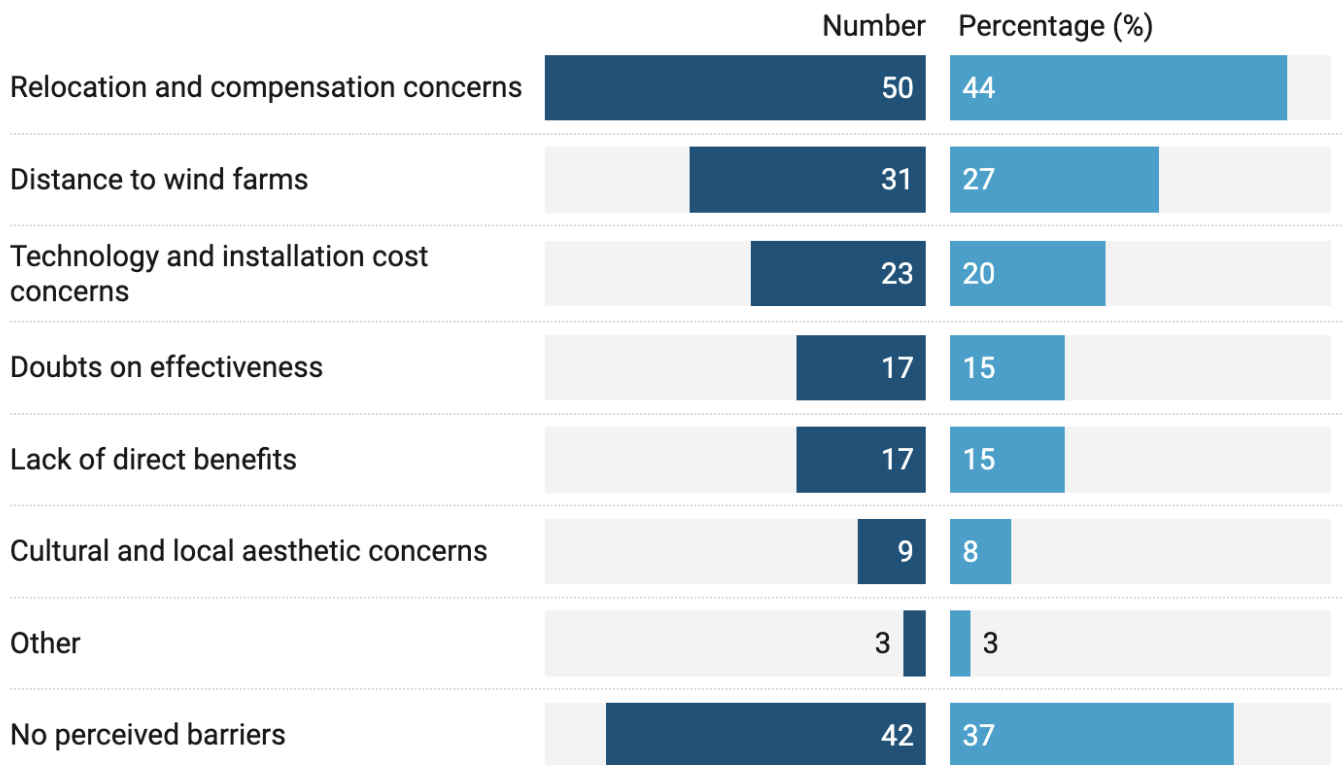
There remained a small number of respondents who were not aware of their right to opine in the planning process of their local wind power plant. Only 12% are aware of their right to participate in this process and expressed willingness to do so. In contrast, 35% were aware of their right to opine yet were unwilling to participate in it (Figure 13).

**Figure 13. Respondents' Perception of Their Rights to Opine on Wind Projects**





**Figure 14. Respondents' Perceived Barriers to Participation in Wind Projects**



**Respondents' discussions with their families reflect a strong interest in wind power's local economic and social impacts.** 49% discussed the potential benefits of cost savings for households from wind power, and 47% discussed wind power projects' economic and social benefits (Figure 15). This underscores the importance of considering how information is presented to youth, suggesting that they can be pivotal in relaying detailed and impactful information to their families. Recognizing youth as effective messengers for disseminating knowledge about wind power underscores their potential to influence household decisions positively. Overall, wind power development in Ninh Thuan is perceived to have brought significant positive changes to the local community.

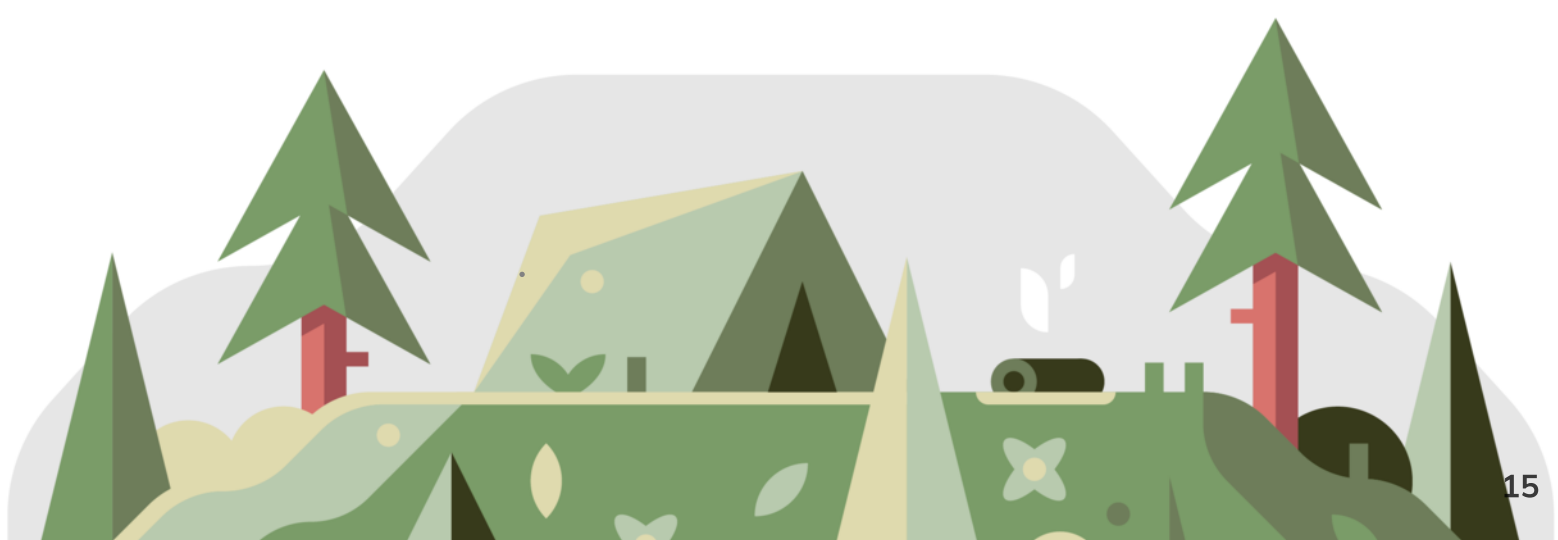
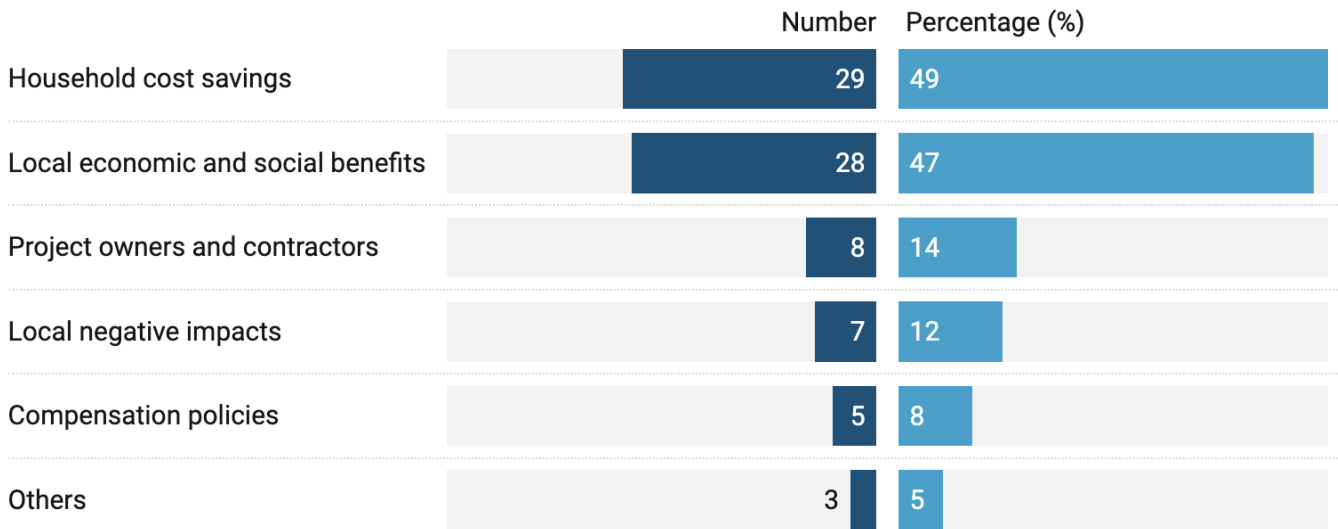
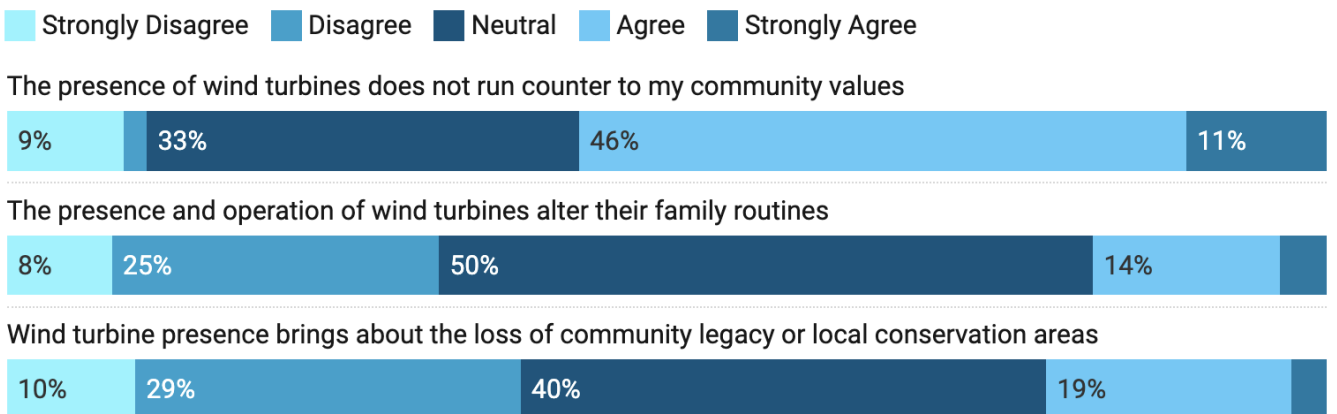


Figure 15. Wind Power Topics in Family Discussions



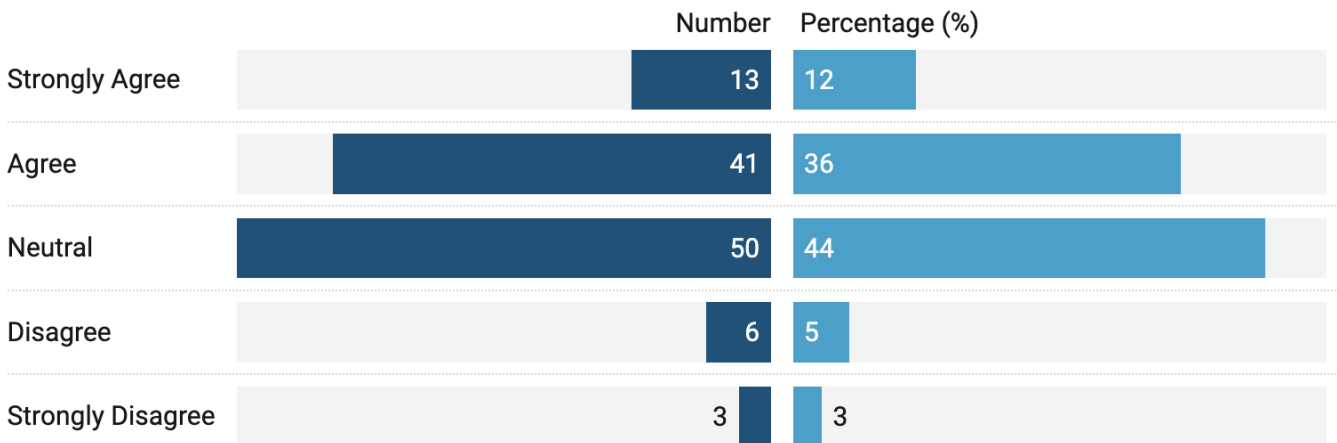
Most respondents agree that wind power projects align with community values. However, specific opinions on their impact on traditional lifestyles and local heritage preservation are less defined. Specifically, 57% of respondents felt that wind power projects are relevant to cultural values, and more than 50% chose "Neutral" when asked about the impact of these projects on traditional lifestyles. A fifth (22%) believe that wind power projects affect local heritage values, with the rest remaining neutral about this impact. In summary, respondents maintain neutral opinions on how wind power projects influence cultural values (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Effects of Wind Power on Cultural Values

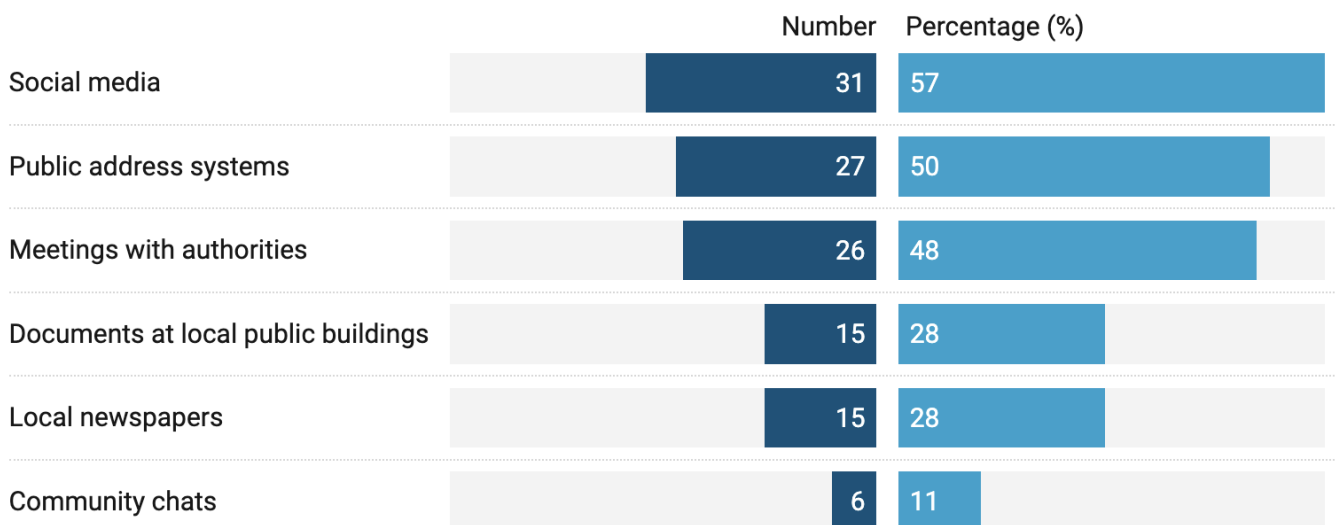


Similar to the patterns observed in the rooftop solar survey, respondents primarily accessed information on local wind power projects via social media, followed by traditional channels such as local speakers and meetings with the local People’s Committee. 48% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that they could easily find information about investors, contractors and the distribution of benefits from wind farm projects in Ninh Thuan (Figure 17). To improve information dissemination, respondents recommended utilizing traditional media outlets (76%, including meetings with authorities, documents available in local public buildings and local newspapers), establishing youth focal points and facilitating in-person meetings between locals and wind project officers (Figure 18).

**Figure 17. Respondents' Satisfaction with Local Authority's Information Dissemination**

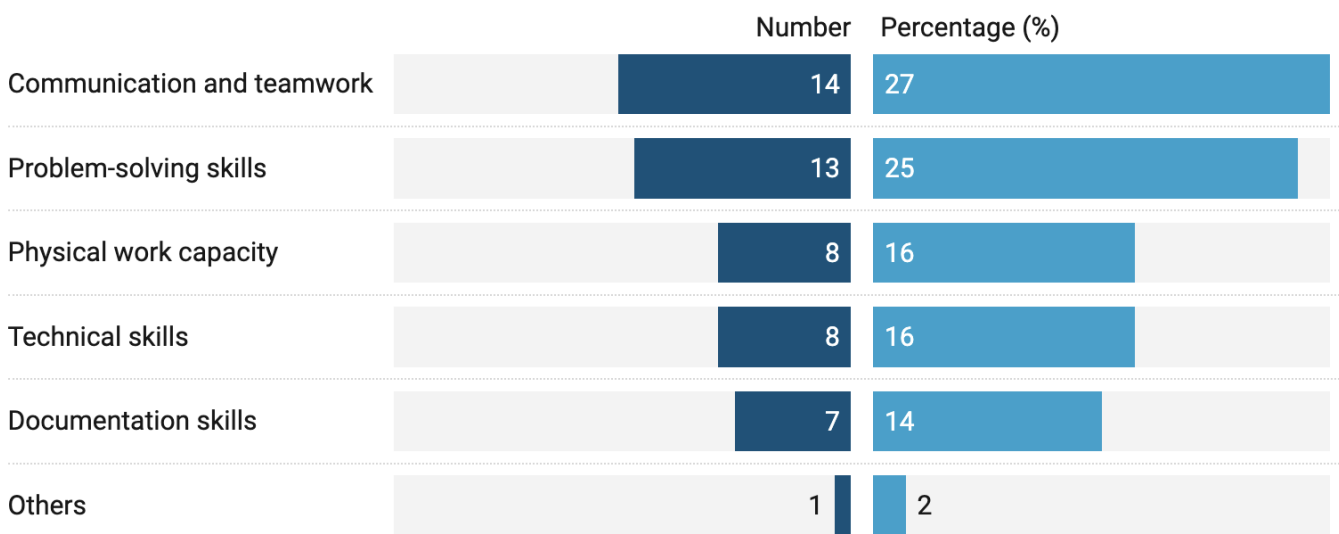


**Figure 18. Respondents' Experience with Local Authority Information Dissemination on Wind Projects**



**Respondents are confident in contributing soft skills, but fewer express willingness to contribute skills related to physical fitness and technique.** 27% of respondents are eager to offer communication and teamwork skills, 25% wish to contribute problem-solving skills, while only 16% are interested in offering hard skills such as physical strength and mechanics (Figure 19). This disparity may highlight the challenges and opportunities for training in the skills necessary for wind power projects and underscore the need to encourage a diversity of skill contributions.

**Figure 19. Respondents' Views on Their Potential Contributions to Wind Power Projects**



# 4. Policy Recommendations

*Based on the survey results, interviews and insights from YPWG training activities, the research team proposes four recommendations:*

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## 4.1 Promote collaboration between the government, businesses and universities to establish internship, scientific research and entrepreneurship programmes

- **All Stakeholders** should diversify training channels by engaging leading businesses and universities, alongside collaboration with the government and NGOs. For example, initiating joint training programs between tech companies and engineering departments.
- **The Government and Universities** should establish mechanisms for experiential learning and practical application aligned with the realities of the energy sector. This helps youth understand the practical requirements of the energy industry, enabling them to grasp the economic and social values that the energy transition process brings and preparing them with the knowledge and skills to participate in this.
- **The Government and Businesses** should encourage sponsorship from private enterprises in the energy sector for training incentives, scholarships and educational grants, promoting talented youth to pursue this field.
- **Universities, NGOs and Youth Organisations** should organise specialised training courses and workshops on renewable energy and sustainable business models. These programs will impart technical knowledge and foster a community of highly skilled young professionals, ensuring that youth from various disciplines can contribute to Viet Nam's energy transition process.
- **Universities, NGOs, Businesses and Student Associations** should develop academic/career mentorship programs to provide youth with opportunities to learn and receive guidance from industry-leading experts in the clean energy sector. This helps youth to actualise community-contributing initiatives.
- **Universities, NGOs, Youth Organisations and Student Associations** should organise entrepreneurship competitions and research support programmes for students, backed by financial and professional support from businesses and NGOs. This aids students in developing project operation capabilities and creative skills to contribute to sustainable energy development.

## 4.2 Improve the delivery and dissemination of knowledge about energy transition

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- **All stakeholders** should utilise social networks like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram to disseminate JET progress and socioeconomic aspects of the energy transition.
- **The Government, Universities and NGOs** should establish specialised information channels that provide readily accessible and up-to-date information, along with links to in-depth scientific research on the energy transition, such as the Youth4Climate Learning Hub. This content should be available in Vietnamese to ensure accessibility for Vietnamese youth. Additionally, optimising the website for search engines (SEO) and employing quality UX/UI will ensure that users can easily and enthusiastically access information.
- **The Government, NGOs and Youth Organisations** should encourage young individuals to express their viewpoints through these information channels to promote their right to participate in shaping the energy transition in Viet Nam, while also enhancing connections to relevant entities.
- **Universities, NGOs and Youth Organisations** should create user-friendly content for diverse audiences, such as short videos, infographics, blogs, newsletters, reels, and TikTok. This content can be uploaded and endorsed by Youth4Climate Learning Hub.
- **Universities, NGOs and Youth Organisations** should raise awareness among young individuals regarding solar power's cultural, architectural, and artistic impacts in urban and rural contexts. This initiative aims to enhance their acceptance and willingness to adopt this renewable energy source in their homes.

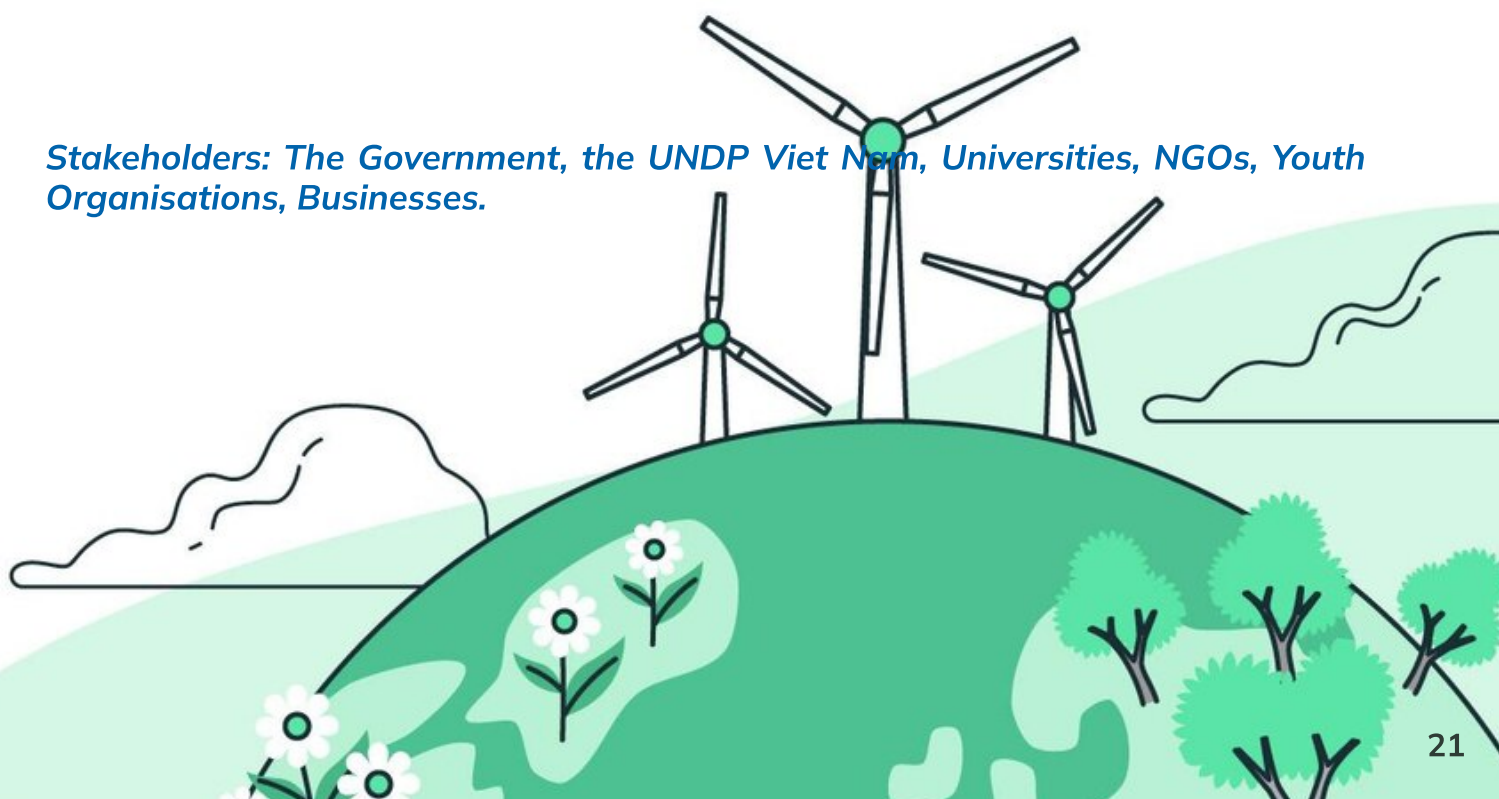
**Stakeholders: The Government, the UNDP Viet Nam, Universities, NGOs, Youth Organisations and Student Associations.**



## 4.3 Developing research on youth engagement in the just energy transition

- **The Government and Youth Organisations** should initiate comprehensive studies on the impact of educational backgrounds on youth participation in the just energy transition, examining how students from various academic fields, such as engineering, economics, environmental science and social studies, contribute differently.
- **The Government, NGOs and Businesses** should conduct a thorough assessment of Viet Nam's labour market to identify the necessary skills and gaps required to build a workforce for the just energy transition process. This serves as the foundation for developing training programmes that meet the practical needs of the just energy transition process.
- **The Government, Universities, NGOs and Youth Organisations** should research the barriers faced by underrepresented youth, such as women and ethnic minority youth, in energy transition efforts and develop strategies to overcome these challenges.
- **The UNDP Viet Nam, Universities and NGOs** should investigate the effectiveness of current youth outreach and education programmes related to the just energy transition, identifying best practices and areas for improvement.
- **NGOs, Youth Organisations, and Businesses** should explore the role of youth-led initiatives and startups in driving innovation in the energy sector, analyzing case studies of successful youth-led renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

*Stakeholders: The Government, the UNDP Viet Nam, Universities, NGOs, Youth Organisations, Businesses.*



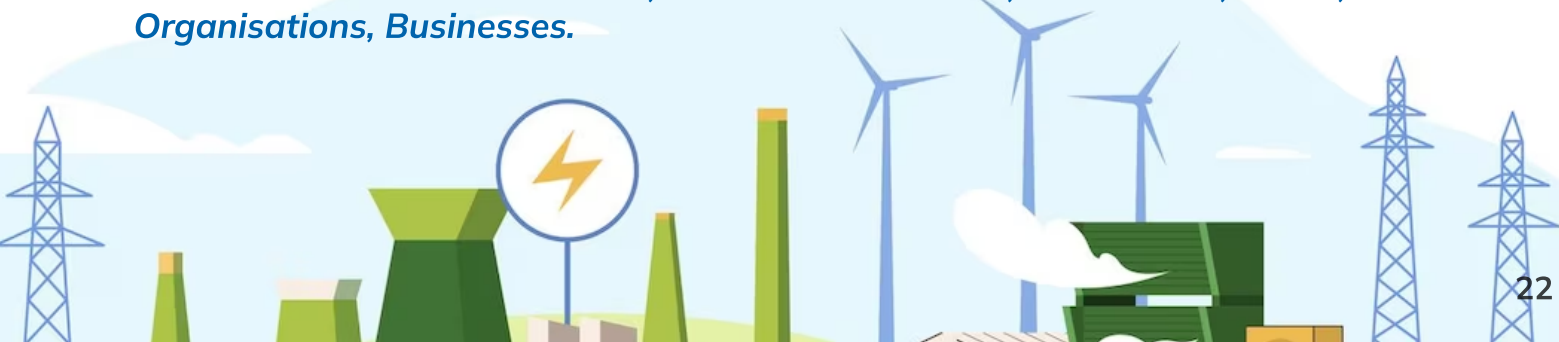
## 4.4 Youth consultation mechanism in the just energy transition and the JETP implementation process

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Youth participation in the JET and the JETP implementation can be promoted by including youth voices in the consultation process and development of relevant programmes, reports and policies:

- **The Government and Universities** should encourage young researchers to **contribute to project progress assessments and investment needs evaluations** based on updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) and other energy-related policies.
- **The Government, the UNDP Viet Nam and NGOs** should establish **youth consultation groups** led by climate-focused youth organizations like YPWG, YNET, supported by expertise from UNDP and responsible NGOs to provide feedback on challenges and opportunities for the energy transition. These groups will also identify vulnerable youth groups' costs and benefits in implementing JETP. Together with JETP-implementing agencies, they will work to develop implementation plans that are inclusive and just.
- **The Government** should ensure **youth voices are referenced in annual JETP reports**. These can be synthesised from surveys or interviews at regional/national levels or derived from reports and policy summaries prepared by youth, specifically outlining solutions to youth engagement challenges and ways to encourage greater participation.
- **The Government and Businesses** should create **opportunities for young experts to engage in international scientific and technical training programs related to JETP**, allowing them access to cutting-edge technologies and establishing relationships with leading energy research institutes and corporations.
- **Universities, NGOs, and Youth Organisations** should encourage youth to **produce reports and policy summaries related to JETP**. These reports and policy summaries will be critical documents for the government's annual JETP reports, fostering support and connections between NGOs, educational institutions and youth organizations.

**Stakeholders: The Government, the UNDP Viet Nam, Universities, NGOs, Youth Organisations, Businesses.**





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# Disclaimers

The findings, interpretations, and recommendations expressed in this policy brief “Future in the Making: Integrating Youth Perspectives in Viet Nam's Just Energy Transition” are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNDP Viet Nam and the DCC.



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