

# MAINSTREAMING CCA Into Development Planning in Vietnam: Current Status, opportunities and challenges

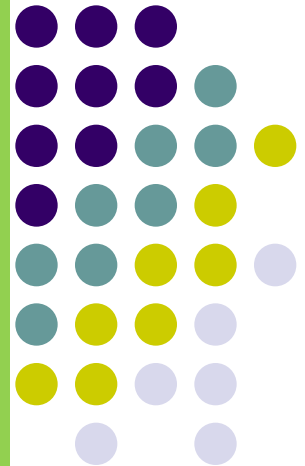


IPCC SREX Regional Outreach Meeting,  
Bangkok, 4 May 2012

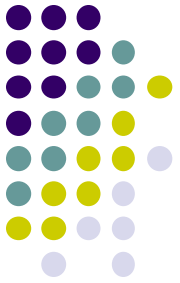
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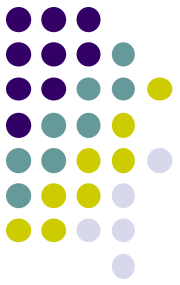
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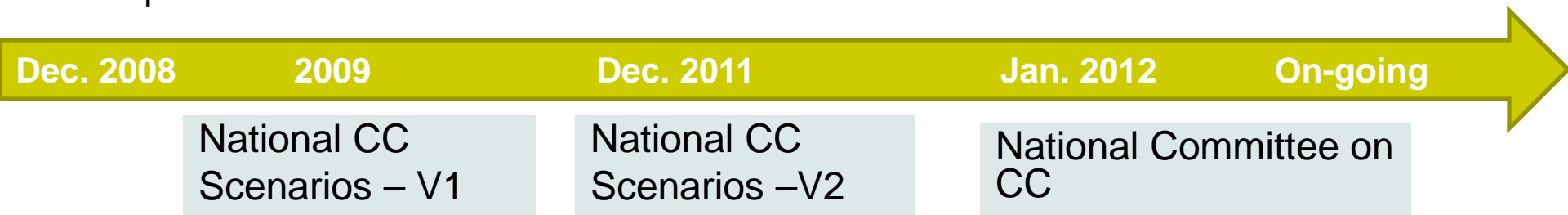
# National Framework of CCA in Vietnam



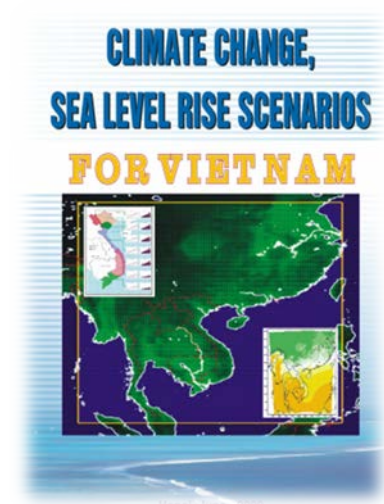
NTP, (2009-2015)  
Requirement for  
Developing CC Action  
Plan in each sector  
and province

National Strategy  
on CC  
to 2050, V.2100

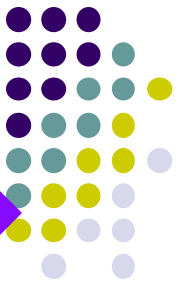
National  
Action  
Plan on CC



Guideline on Mainstreaming  
CC into Development planning  
(sector and SEDP), Urban  
Planning



# National Policy on Climate Change 01



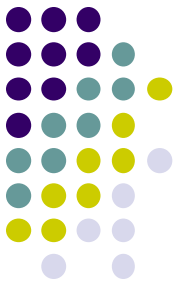
- National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change (up to 2015) – NTP approved 2008
  - Both Adaptation and Mitigation
  - Focuses on Capacity Building, Impacts Assessment and Action Plan Development
  - Requires sectors and localities to develop their action plan to respond to CC
- National Strategy on Climate Change approved 2011
- National Committee on CC approved 2012

# National Policy on Climate change 02



- Support Program to Respond to Climate change
  - Platform created in 2010 to support CC related activities
  - Initiated by MONRE, JICA and AFD – committed with US \$ 134 Millions
- Action Plan to respond to CC of Ministries (sectors) and localities
  - Some ministries and provinces/cities already finished their Action Plan (Health, Education, Agriculture and Rural Development...Can Tho, Ben Tre...)

# Mainstreaming CCA in National Policies 1



## NTP

- “Climate change factors should be comprehensively integrated into national strategies, plans, projects and programs in all three aspects: Institution, organization and operation, thus find out gaps and demands of existing programs and policies in terms of human resources and socio-economic aspects for amendment and supplementation.”

# Mainstreaming CCA in National Policies 2



## **NTP - Targets to be achieved by 2015**

- A mechanism for mainstreaming process is widely and effectively applied;
- Complete the mainstreaming of climate change factors into all Development plans of sectors and localities which are being implemented or will be implemented in the period of 2010-2020;
- Complete the assessment of mainstreaming process for Development plans in the period of 2010-2015.

# Mainstreaming CCA in National Policies 3



- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
  - Decision in March 2011 – No.809 => a need to mainstream CC into all development plans of the sector.
- Ministries of Planning and Investment – *preparing a national guideline on mainstreaming CC into SEDP*
- MOST has piloted a research on mainstreaming CC into Science and Technology Policies, Plans.



# Mainstreaming CCA in National Policies 4




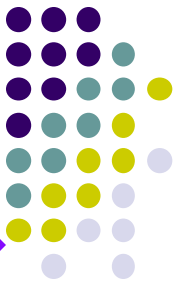
- IMHEN – MONRE *preparing a guideline on Mainstreaming CC into Socio-economic Development Strategy, Plan at National and Local levels*
- Ministry of Construction (MOC) *developing a National Program on Development of Coastal Cities taking into account Climate change*
- MOC plans to develop a guideline on Mainstreaming CC into Urban Development Plan

# Mainstreaming CCA in National Policies 5



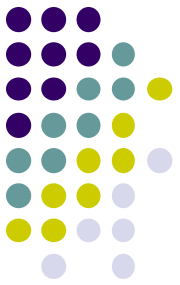
- The Climate Working Group of NGO Network has developed a guideline on Mainstreaming CCA into development programmers
- Many mainstreaming activities have been implemented *but mostly at community level and by NGOs*
- BUT limited documents on official guidelines

# MAINSTREAMING CCA – OPPORTUNITIES



Urban Climate Change Resilience  
Planning in Practice – the case of Asian  
Climate Change Resilience Network  
(ACCCRN) Vietnam

# Scope of ACCCRN



- **4 Countries**

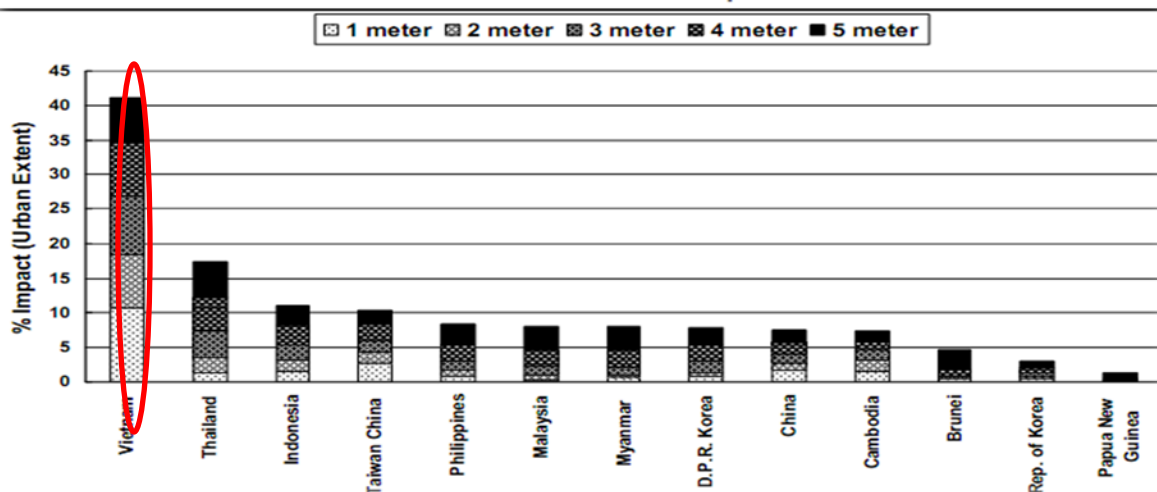
- India (3 cities)
- Indonesia (2 cities)
- Thailand (2 cities)
- Vietnam (3 cities - Can Tho, Da Nang and Quy Nhon)

# Need for UCCR Planning

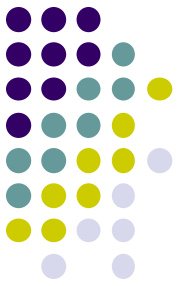


- Vietnam and coastal and delta cities are very vulnerable to climate related hazards – flood, storm, SLR, etc.
- High urbanization, economic growth, increase of urban population (43%), BUT lack of long term vision, system approach and serious consideration of CC => **Urban CCR Planning is an urgent need**

East Asia: Urban extent impacted



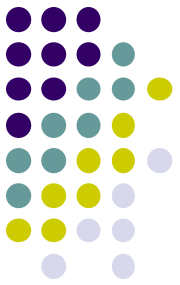
# Existing Planning Approaches



- Top down and sectoral approach
- Predict and act methods (e.g. CC and SLR Scenarios)
- Focus on short and medium terms



# CC Resilience Planning of ACCCRN

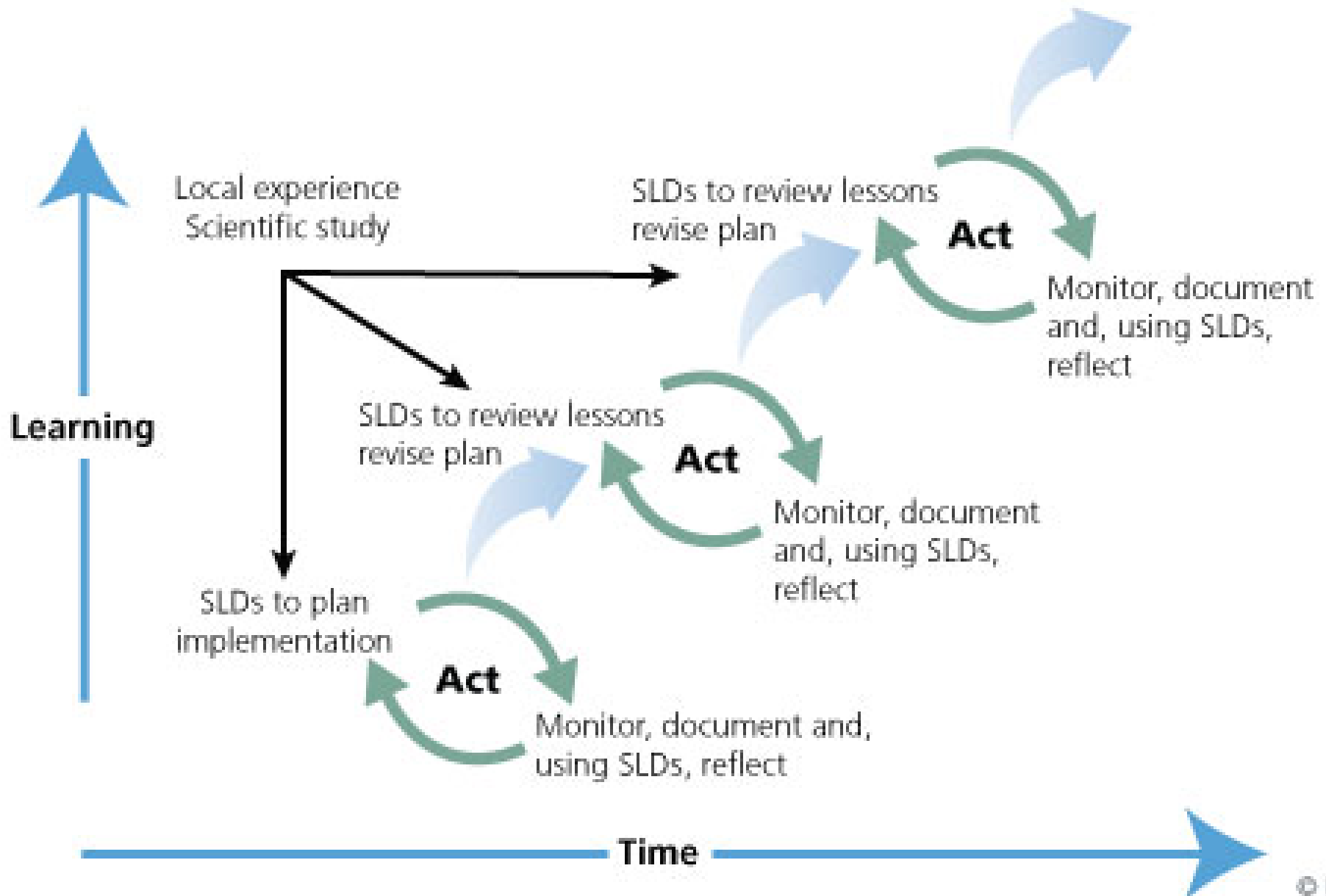


## Approaches

- Iterative process
- Multi-stakeholders engagement through shared learning dialogues (SLDs)
- Strong local ownership
- Combination of Top-down and bottom up;
- Scientific and local knowledge
- Focus on process not only products



# The Shared Learning Dialogue Process





# CC Resilience Planning of ACCCRN

## Practices

- **Promoting local ownership** (SC, CWG...)
- **Multi-stakeholders engagement**
- **Capacity building** (engaging in doing tasks learning by doing; NOT ONLY technical capacity.)



# City/Provincial People Committee



## City Climate Change Coordination Office

- Coordinate all climate change related activities
- Provide advice for city government on CC issues
- Provide technical support for developing and implementing CC Action Plan
- Create a platform for exchange, sharing, learning among local stakeholders
- Provide information and data related to climate change

**Expected to be involved in all stage of decision making  
and implementing process**

# Cross sectors

Infrastructure   Tourism   Agriculture   Water Supply   Planning and   Investment.....

Cross level

National

Provincial

City

District

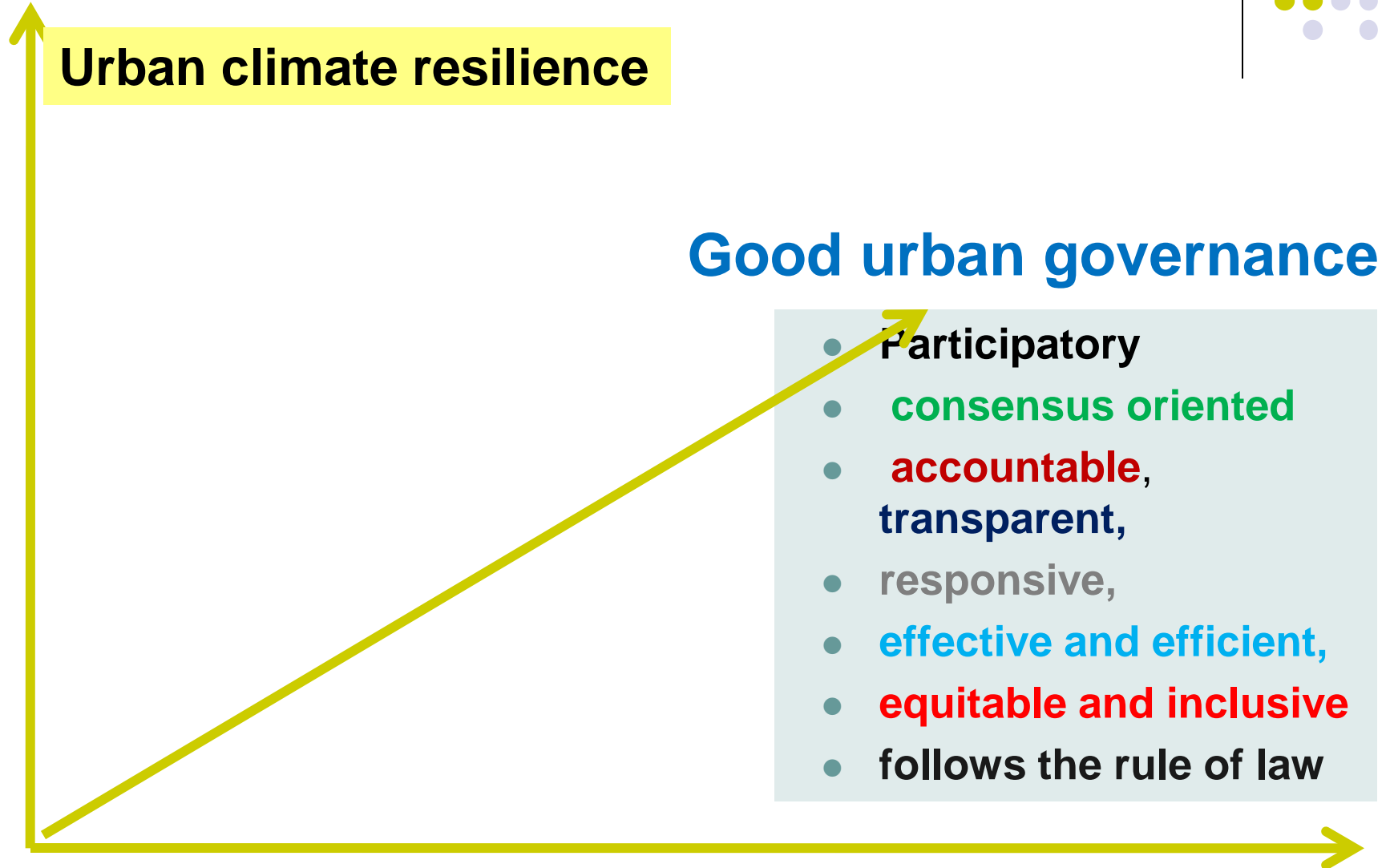
Commune/  
Ward

CCCCO



The diagram illustrates the relationship between cross-sector levels and various sectors. A large yellow circle labeled 'CCCCO' is positioned to the right of a vertical list of levels. Two yellow lines connect the 'National' and 'Commune/Ward' levels to the 'CCCCO' circle. Above the circle, a horizontal bar lists several sectors: Infrastructure, Tourism, Agriculture, Water Supply, Planning and, and Investment.....

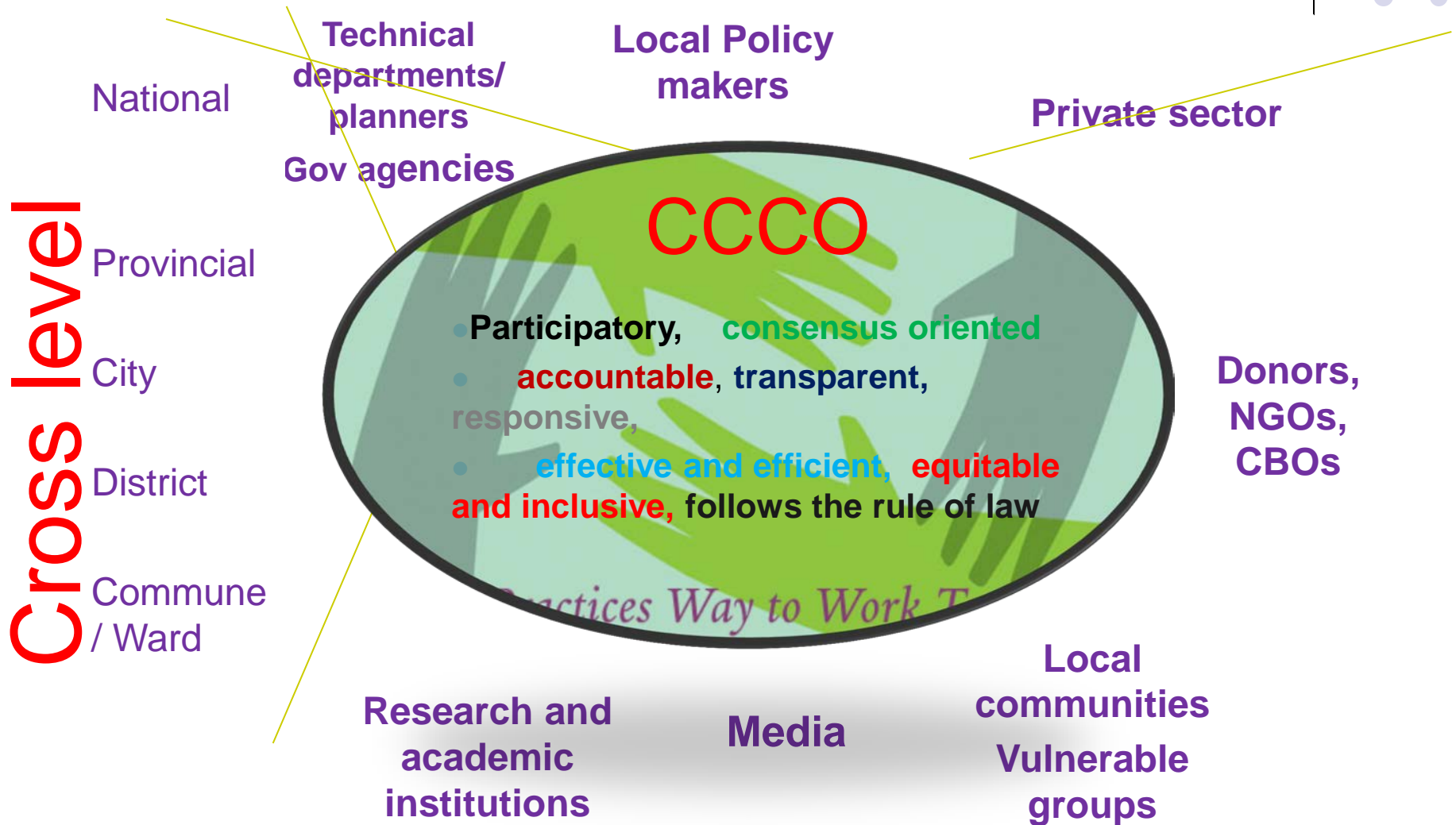
- 10 Good urban governance contribute to build urban climate resilience



# National Policy makers and planners Cross sectors



Infrastructure Tourism Agriculture Water Supply Planning and Investment.....





# Remain barriers



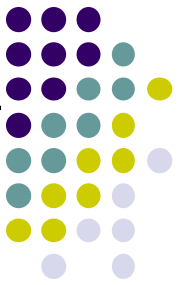
- Balance between short and longer terms objectives
- Engagement of private sector
- Engagement of Informal poor migrants
- Communication of risks

**Informal migrants**



**Private sector**

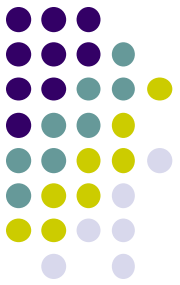
# Mainstreaming CCA – Main challenge 1



## Development planning in practice

- Difficulty in understanding climate change and its related issues – **uncertainty**
- Focus on medium and short term objectives, strong administrative mandate mentality
- Very strong sectoral approach
- No clear and consensus planning process
- **Traditional approach:** try to find out “what are the chances that X or Y or Z will happened?” Determine which is most likely and plan for it. – or “**predict-then-act**” approach
- Mainly top-down **and less bottom up**

# Mainstreaming CCA – Main challenge 2

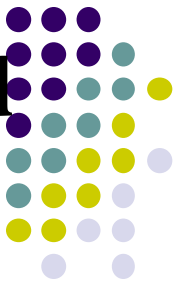


## YES, Mainstream, and then What?

- Budget allocation?
- Human resources?
- Capacity to implement – not only technical but also coordination, communication, team work...
- How to monitor adaptation measures? What indicators?
- Understand challenges: uncertainty? Indirect impacts of CC, ...



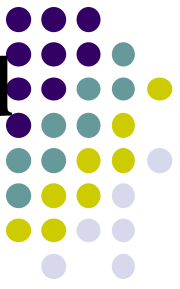
# Mainstreaming CCA –things to keep in mind



**Be clear on:**

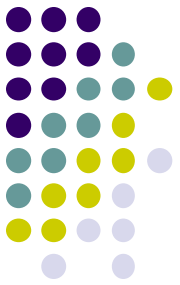
- Key concept: Mainstreaming, Adaptation, Development, Uncertainty
- What to mainstream? How (methodology and tools)? When?
- Who are the champions? Who are the main audience?...
- Where are the entry points?

# Mainstreaming CCA –things to keep in mind



## Be clear on:

- Don't forget to mainstream at national level
- Be aware with many existing challenges and urgent needs.
- Need to be understood and responded by key development decision making agencies–MPI, MOF not only by climate change agency
- And what can we learn from existing mainstreaming practices (environment, poverty, gender...)?



# References

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- ⑩ Bach Tan Sinh. 2012. Shared Learning Dialogue as way to engage stakeholders and build their capacity for climate resilience action in Da Nang, Quy Nhon and Can Tho, Vietnam. At Planet Under Pressure – New Knowledge towards Solutions. London March 26-29, 2012
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Thank you for your attention