

Climate Smart Investment Frameworks

*Integrating Climate Change Concerns into
IFAD's Country Strategy for Viet Nam*

- Country context
- Policy context
- Trends in Climate Change Impacts
- Results
- Issues for consideration

Outline

- Lower middle-income market economy
- Declining share of agriculture to GDP
- 70% of population are dependent on agriculture for livelihoods
- 2nd largest rice exporter



Country context

Viet Nam

- National Target Programme – Response to Climate Change (NTP-RCC)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) Action Plan in Response to CC in the Agriculture & Rural Development Sector during the Period 2011-2015 with a Vision to 2050
- Action Plan Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change (CC) in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector
- Decision on GHG Emission Reductions in the ARD Sector
- Office for the Coordination of Climate Change (OCCA)

IFAD

- Country Strategic Opportunities Program (COSOP) 2012 – 2017 (US\$100 mil financing envelope)
- Climate change strategy & Environment and Natural Resource Management Policy
- Adaptation for smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)

Policy context



Parameters	Climate Change Impacts
Temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.2 - 1° C temp increase over last 35 years Day & night increase Higher increase in northern areas Increase in number of days above 30° C
Water availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall increase in rainfall frequency and intensity – increased floods but low water availability Erratic inter-annual rainfall patterns - El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Intra-seasonal fluctuations - delay in spring rains and early summer drought
Sea Level Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.08 mm/year in 1950-2001 - 4.98mm/year in 2003-2008 (geographical fluctuations) Anticipated SLR: 17cm by 2030; 30cm by 2050; and 100cm by 2100 Subsidence not accounted for (~9mm/yr in similar deltas)

Trends in CC impacts

Potential impacts of CC on three main crops up to 2030 and 2050 using a medium emissions scenario (A1B, B2 of IPCC)

Item	Up to 2030		Up to 2050	
	Quantity (1000 ton)	Rate (%)	Quantity (1000 ton)	Rate (%)
1. Rice	-2,031.87	-8.37	-3,699.97	-15.24
1.1. Reduction due to natural disaster	-65.27	-0.18	-65.27	-0.18
1.2. Reduction due to change in potential yield	-1,666.6	-8.10	-3,634.7	-14.97
- Spring rice	-1,222.8	-7.93	-2,159.3	-14.01
- Summer-autumn rice	-743.8	-8.40	-1,475.4	-16.66
2. Maize	-500.4	-18.71	-880.4	-32.91
3. Soybean	-14.38	-3.51	-37.013	-9.0

Trends in CC impacts - Crop yields 6

- Lack of local level climate impact data
- Political-economy of CC scenario selection
- Rice production targets, food security & land protection (2nd largest rice exporter & 7th largest consumer)
- Profusion of CC policies & Action Plans – conflicting & lack of prioritisation
- Disproportionate emphasis on large-scale infrastructure responses in agriculture CC policies – less so on “soft” adaptation responses

Challenges

Strategic Objectives

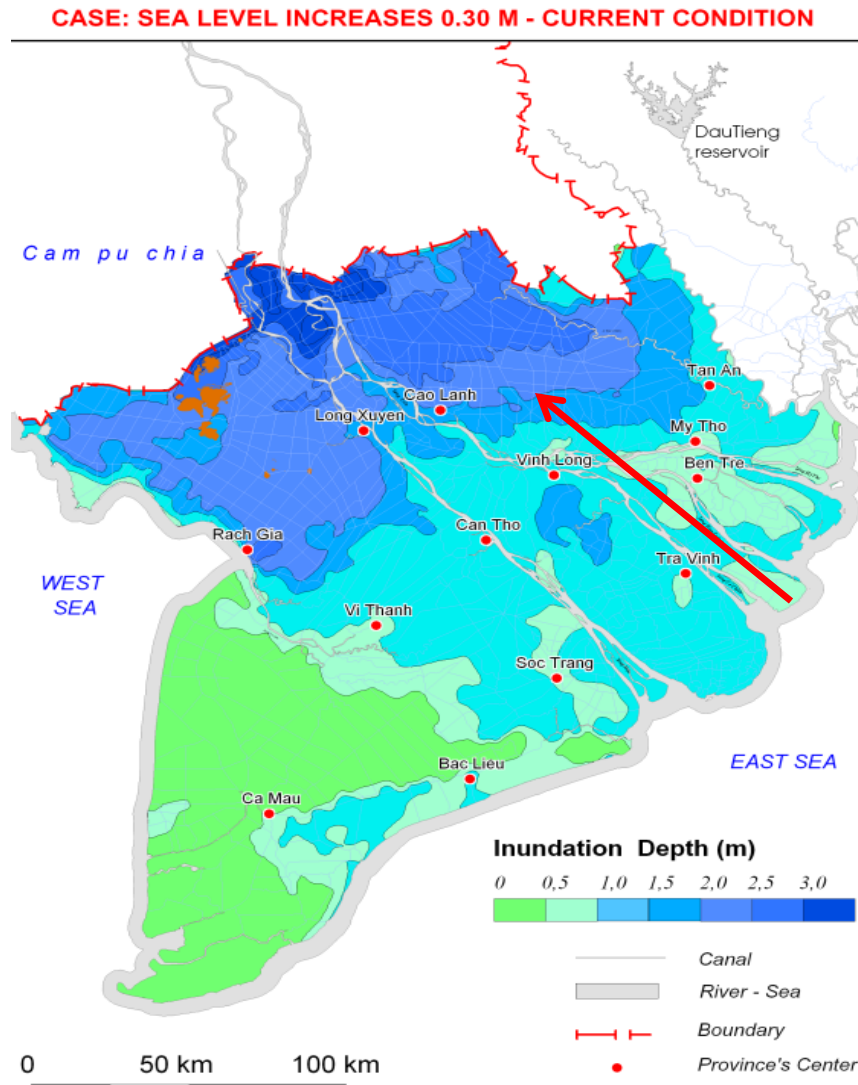
- Enable poor rural provinces to carry out market-led, pro-poor rural development;
 - Improve access of poor rural people – particularly women – to commodity and labour markets; and
 - Enhance the capacity of poor rural households to adapt to climate change
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- Policy enhancement process – improving coordination between sector departments within MARD, other line ministries and donors

Projects

- Programme Based Support for Implementation of the National Targeted Programme for New Rural Development (NTP-NRD) Northeast Mountainous Region (\$82 m)
- Inclusive Market Development and Agricultural Diversification in the Central Region (\$52 m)
- Adaption to Climate Change in the Mekong River Delta Region (\$49 m)
- Scaling up Improving Market Participation for the Poor (IMPP) in the North Central Region (\$41 m)

Results

Adaption to Climate Change in the Mekong River Delta Region



Sea Level Rise:

- 17 cm by 2030
- 30 cm by 2050

Mekong River Delta:

- Inundation (> 0.5 m): 276,000 ha
- Salinity (> 4 g/l): 420,000 ha.
- Rice area: - 13%

- Precautionary approach – pessimistic scenario selection
- Participatory scenario development
- Emphasis on scaling up endogenous adaptation responses
- Low/no regret options – no large-scale or irreversible infrastructure
- Flexible design with a robust M&E system for modification based on changes happening on-the-ground
- Good development policies and programs that can effectively cope with existing weather variability are good adaptation policies
- Does the agricultural research paradigm need a radical change in the context of CC impacts and food and nutrition security?

Issues for consideration
