

# Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

## NAP-Ag

# Vietnam

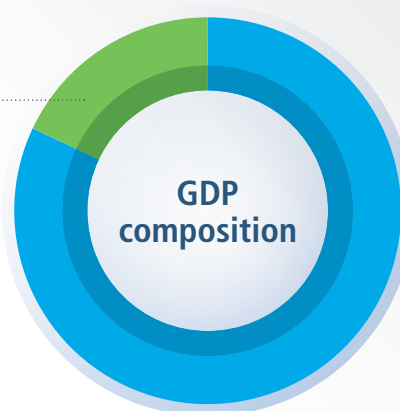


## KEY ADAPTATION OBJECTIVES AND CONCERNS

Agriculture contributes **18%** to GDP



Agriculture creates nearly **50%** of total employment



### Key climate change adaptation objectives through 2030

- Increase its resilience to climate change, reduce vulnerability and inequality
- Respond pro-actively to disasters and improve climate monitoring to minimize the loss of life and property and ensure social security
- Improve weather forecasting, early warning systems and communications to local communities; and
- Respond to sea level rise and urban inundation

### Key climate change vulnerabilities and impacts on the agriculture sector

- Viet Nam is one of the countries that will be most severely affected by climate change, particularly its coastal lowlands and deltas.
- The country can experience more extreme temperature variations, rising sea levels, salinity intrusion, more frequent and intense weather events, such as storms, floods and droughts, and desertification.

## CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

### Crop production

Loss of rice land due to submergence and salt infection.

### Forestry

More forest fires, loss of biodiversity, extinction of some species.

### Aquaculture

Narrowing of the area for fresh water aquaculture; damages to port facilities, fishing boat anchors and aquaculture ponds.

### Water resources

salinity intrusion, rising sea levels.

## ADAPTATION ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN

National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change (NTP-RCC)

2008

Climate change mainstreamed into the National Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2011-2020) and Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011-2015)

National Climate Change Strategy (2011)

2011

Resolution No. 24 on "Pro-actively responding to climate change, enhancing natural resource management and environmental protection"

2013

Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control

National Environment Protection Law

2014

Submission of INDC

2015

National Meteorology, Hydrology Law

Action Plan to response to climate change in agriculture and rural development

2016

National Adaptation Plan for 2020-2030

2018

## CHALLENGES IN ADAPTATION

### Policies and institutions

- Lack of National Adaptation Plan
- Lack of institutions to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation system and its database on climate change adaptation at national and local level
- Limited legal framework for integrating climate change issues into national development plans
- Need for more coordination between national institutions to address multi-sectoral and interregional issues
- Need for incentives to attract domestic and foreign investment and to mobilise the private sector to participate in climate change adaptation

### Capacity

- Knowledge gap on climate change and the assessment of adaptation measures
- Limited communication and awareness-raising on climate change
- Needs for forecasting disasters and early warning capacities and scientific research on climate change and adaptation technology
- Community level climate change adaptation models need to be summarised comprehensively and replicated
- Need to prioritize resources for the implementation of climate change adaptation activities

### Technology

Shortage of advanced technologies for hydrological and meteorological monitoring and forecasting

### Finance

State resources can only meet 30% of the adaptation needs

## Lessons learned on key drivers for adaptation planning

1. Bottom up planning of Community-based disaster risk management
2. Ecosystem based Adaptation and resilience housing
3. Political support and commitment
4. Need for more coordination among ministries and sectors
5. Need to identify synergies of adaptation measures to optimize use of resources
6. Overlapping of planning leads in efficient use of resource
7. Lack of mechanism to cooperate among provinces
8. Weakness in managing and implementing regional plan
9. Adaptation measures are only considered local benefits



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