Climate-Smart Agriculture: capturing the synergies among mitigation, adaptation and food security

POLICY PROCESSES
IN MALAWI, ZAMBIA AND VIET NAM

BACKGROUND

There is growing recognition that the challenges of climate change mitigation, adaptation and food security are closely related within the agriculture sector and that these challenges must be addressed together, rather than in isolation from each other, if they are to be resolved. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) builds on this recognition, advocating approaches that look across agricultural and climate change agendas to maximize potential synergies and minimize negative trade-offs in addressing these challenges. It has become increasingly evident that identification and uptake of climate-smart agricultural practices will need to be accompanied by better alignment of agricultural and climate change policies, supported through strengthened coordination among relevant institutions and a better understanding of farmer decision-making, including risk management.

Realising the vision, goals and targets of the agriculture sector for food security and economic development under climate change will involve engagement with a complex array of policies, but also related institutions, planning processes and coordination mechanisms. Policies tend to be aspirational and are not a guarantee of implementation success. However clarity and alignment of policies can be part of a process of transforming priorities into strategic interventions which are doable, packaged in a stakeholder-supported strategy and linked to investment. Climate-smart agricultural strategies (embedded in or aligned with existing instruments and planning processes) can help to guide national implementation of these policies and related investments, while providing a basis for mobilizing international support. Mapping of policy decision-making processes, as well as key institutions/stakeholders is currently ongoing and some initial findings are summarized below.

MALAWI

1. OVERARCHING DEVELOPMENT POLICY

VISION 2020 [ISSUED 2000] is a policy framework that sets out a long-term development perspective for Malawi. The Vision provides the framework for national development goals and the policies and strategies to achieve them. All current development policies and agendas for Malawi are based on the Vision 2020 document. Its Implementation Framework is shown in Annex 1.
**Agriculture in Vision 2020** Vision 2020 addresses agricultural development as one way for ensuring sustainable economic growth and development. In Vision 2020, it follows the manufacturing and mining sectors, which may reflect its relative priority at the time. The issue of Food security and Nutrition receives more extensive treatment than agriculture in Vision 2020. Vision 2020 indicates that the agricultural sector’s performance is below its potential due to, among other factors, deficient policies, ineffective institutional arrangements and capacities, and inefficient investments.

**Food Security and Nutrition in Vision 2020** Strategic challenges covered under Food security and Nutrition are broad and cover: increasing food production; developing irrigation; developing the livestock sub-sector; improving efficiency of markets; reducing post harvest losses; improving disaster management; improving land utilization and management; economically empowering vulnerable groups; promoting non-farm income generating activities; and improving nutrition status of the people.

With regard to increasing food crop production, key considerations are to reduce dependence on maize, increase fertilizer use, improve technology generation and transfer through increased investment in agricultural research, improve effectiveness of extension delivery and coverage, promote intercropping grain legumes with other crops and mixed cropping to reduce the risk of total crop failure, promote area-specific fertilizer recommendations (as opposed to blanket recommendations). Irrigation development is to help stabilize production in times of drought, promote diversification into high value crops and facilitate crop intensification to increase productivity through farmer owned, operated and maintained irrigation schemes as well as private sector development of irrigated agriculture.

Improving Land Utilization and Management addresses rehabilitating degraded land to restore productivity, integrating land use planning into farming systems, soil conservation measures such as grasses and terraces, encouraging mixed cropping, and developing and implementing a comprehensive land rehabilitation programme. Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable includes targeted assistance to resource poor households, programmes for affordable inputs such as low interest credit and voucher system. Improving Policy Analysis underlines the need for a better understanding of food security, nutrition, agriculture and natural resources implications and their impact on achievement of related goals, recommending courses for policy makers and politicians, which underline the need for sound policy analysis.

**Climate Change in Vision 2020** Climate change is mentioned in connection with promoting awareness of and education on climate change issues and phasing out or controlling Green House Gases emitting technology. Vision 2020 does not provide much detail on long-term priorities for adaptation and mitigation. Vision 2020 does not address in detail, or through long-term approaches, climate change adaptation and mitigation.

**Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II 2012-2016 (MDGS II) [issued 2012]** The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II is the overarching medium term strategy for Malawi. The strategy covers a period of five years from 2012 to 2016. The overall objective of the MGDS II is continued poverty reduction through sustainable economic growth and infrastructure development. It serves as a single reference document for policy makers in Government, the private sector, civil society, donors, the international community and co-operating partners on the country’s socio-economic development priorities.
The MGDS II identifies six broad thematic areas, namely: Sustainable Economic Growth; Social Development; Social Support and Disaster Risk Management; Infrastructure Development Governance; and Gender and Capacity Development. Agriculture and environmental issues (including forestry, land and climate change) are addressed under the theme Sustainable Economic Growth, as is rural development, which includes decentralization. Within these six thematic areas, the MGDS II identifies nine key priority areas, which include Agriculture and Food Security; Integrated Rural Development; Green Belt Initiative; and Climate Change, Natural Resources and Environmental Management.

**Agriculture in MGDS II** Under Theme 1 - Sustainable Economic Growth - agriculture is the first sub-theme and is considered the driver of economic growth. Agriculture and Food Security are the first of the nine key priority areas within MGDS II, denoting its priority. Agricultural productivity, diversification and food security are to be enhanced. MGDS II mentions that low productivity levels are further exacerbated by climate change effects such as erratic rains and droughts. MGDS refers to ASWAp “...a coordinated approach to the implementation of programmes...”. MGDS II recognizes that food security is a pre-requisite for economic growth and wealth creation.

**Climate Change in MDGS II** The MGDS II states “Malawi, just like many developing countries, is vulnerable to effects of climate change. In recognition of this, Government has accorded special attention to climate change in this national development strategy.” The main goal with regard to climate change is to enhance resilience to climate change risks and impacts. The medium term expected outcome is improved climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. Key strategies, in alia, include: Improving weather and climate monitoring, prediction systems, information and knowledge management systems; early warning, preparedness and response; developing and harmonizing climate change related strategies, policies and legislation; mainstreaming climate change issues in sectoral policies, plans and programmes; education, training, awareness and capacity building; implementing a comprehensive national climate change investment plan; enhancing cross-sectoral co-ordination of climate change programmes.

**Implementation of the MGDS II** The Ministry of Development Planning and the Ministry of Finance will facilitate and ensure that all ministries and departments align their sectoral plans, activities and budgets to the MGDS II. Budget submissions, therefore, will be expected to include only activities that are aligned to this national strategy. To ensure that the MGDS II is formulated, implemented and monitored with full participation of all stakeholders, Government created Sector Working Groups (SWGs). There is also a system for prioritizing programmes/activities, which involves prioritization by sectoral ministries and then by Ministry of Development Planning. Prioritization is shown in an annex of MGDS II. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategies seem to have replaced the original Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and serves as the basis for consultation with the IMF.

**Malawi Development Assistance Strategy (2006-2011)** Sets out the policy and strategies for increasing the efficiency and effectiveness in the mobilization and utilization of development aid for the realization of the MGDS. The government uses the Development Assistance Strategy (DAS) as an instrument for aid coordination and the SWGs are also used as a means of implementing the DAS. The volume of aid to Agriculture, Rural Development and
Food Security appears to have declined between 1990s and 2008, despite a slight upward trend since mid-2000s. The proportion of total aid also decreased after a peak in 1992 but has slightly increased since 2004/2005. (Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, *Aid to agriculture, rural development and food security*, Bonn, 2011).

2. AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The *National Agricultural Policy Framework (issued 2006)* In 2006, the government reviewed various existing national and agricultural development policies, strategies, as well as agriculture-related legislation documents (more than ten different documents on irrigation, food security, livestock, etc), and integrated them into the National Agricultural Policy Framework (NAPF) to serve as the comprehensive agricultural policy document. The framework does not specifically include climate change issues.

Draft National Agricultural Policy (not yet approved) The Policy is under development/pending approval. It is envisaged that the overall goal of the draft NAP would be to contribute to the attainment of national food security, poverty reduction and national economic development in line with the MGDS. One of the themes to be addressed in the draft policy is reputedly climate change and environmental issues, which is to recognize the link between climate change and agricultural production and that measures need to be taken to reduce the impact of climate change and help farmers to adapt to climate change.

Malawian Agricultural Sector-Wide Approach (ASWAp) A prioritised and harmonised Agricultural Development Agenda: 2011-2015 (issued 2010). The ASWAp is the current policy framework in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. It was formulated to facilitate agricultural development aiming at increasing agricultural productivity, contributing to six per cent annual growth in the agricultural sector, improving food security, diversifying food production to improve nutrition at the household level, and increasing agricultural incomes of the rural people. It is based on the agricultural elements outlined in the MGDS and consistent with CAADP Pillars (the ASWAp also serves as Malawi’s CAADP National Agricultural Investment Plan), principles of the Development Assistance Strategy and the NAPA (see below). The ASWAp provides a strategy for supporting priority activities, a single comprehensive programme and budget framework around which stakeholders can align and harmonize their programmes and activities, promoting unity of purpose and facilitating coordination. It is also acknowledged in the ASWAp that various government policies will also have to be harmonized so that there is policy coherence, consistency and stability.

The ASWAp has the following focus areas or priority pillars: 1. Food security and risk management; 2. Commercial agriculture and market development; 3. Sustainable land and water management; 4. Research, technology dissemination; 5. Institutional strengthening/capacity building and two cross-cutting issues - HIV/AIDS pandemic, and gender disparities. The *Food Security and Risk Management Component* focuses on increasing maize productivity, reducing post-harvest losses, diversifying food production, managing risks associated with food reserves at national level. Malnutrition will be reduced by agricultural diversification that includes legumes, vegetables, fruits, small stock (Goat meat and milk), pigs, rabbits, chicken and guinea fowl meat and eggs, and fish.

*Commercial Agriculture and Market Development Component* will include promoting commercial agricultural production involving smallholder farmers,
agricultural diversification, agro-processing for import substitution and value addition, developing the domestic and export markets for inputs and outputs, and developing more public private partnerships involving producers, buyers, input dealers, service providers, and policy makers in the value chain. **Sustainable Agriculture Land and Water Management** focuses on sustainable land and water utilization. Main focal areas of the component are conservation farming, afforestation, protection of fragile land and catchment areas, and rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land. Activities on water will focus on water use efficiency and expanding the area under irrigation through the Green Belt Initiative (GBI).

**Climate Change Issues** are taken up under the Sustainable Agricultural Land and Water Management focus area, within which the **relationship between agricultural development, food security and climate change issues is recognized.** Possible interventions cited in the ASWAp include: Improving early warning systems and weather insurance; Developing and implementing strategies for drought preparedness; Developing and using improved crop varieties that are resistant to drought and promoting more hardy animal breeds; Ensuring sustainable management of agricultural land including reducing land degradation through a range of better land husbandry practices, offering farmers tangible economic and environmental returns; Using improved crop management practices (timing of planting, plant spacing, varieties), improved land and water management practices (irrigation systems, water harvesting systems) efficient fertilizer use, soil and water drainage and conservation farm structures, control of soil erosion, rehabilitation of degraded lands, and protection of fragile lands (hills, wetlands, water catchment areas).

**Implementation:** The ASWAp will be implemented by Government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, in collaboration with various stakeholders in the sector. The total budget over a four year period (2011-2015) for the ASWAp is estimated at US$ 2,191,678,026. The funds will be sourced from both the Government of Malawi and Development Partners. ASWAp coordination arrangements are contained in Annex 1.

**Features:** ASWAp foresees strong partnership arrangements, strengthening of human and institutional capacity for effective delivery of services, alignment with decentralization, strengthened public-private partnerships and strengthened coordination among sector line Ministries. The ASWAp recognizes the importance of policy consistency and the ASWAp is to provide a common and transparent framework for developing policy in future, and be a medium for evidence-led discussion. The ASWAp points out that, during implementation, there is need for research to enhance harmonized formulation and implementation of policies. The ASWAp is aligned with regional and national policy frameworks, namely CAADP, Vision 2020, MGDS and NAPA.

3. ENVIRONMENT/CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

The **National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) [issued 1994]** The objectives of the NEAP are: (i) to document and analyse the major issues of environmental destruction and measures to alleviate them. (ii) to promote sustainable use of natural resources in Malawi and (iii) to develop an environmental protection management plan. **Climate change is recognised in the NEAP as an important environmental issue.** Although it is acknowledged that climate abnormalities such as droughts and floods indicate climate change, the topic is *not included in the environmental issues identified in the NEAP for further consideration.*
The National Environmental Policy (1996, revised 2004) The government of Malawi adopted a National Environmental Policy (NEP) in 1996 to provide guidance and set standards for the development of sector policies related to the environment and natural resources. It provided an overall framework against which relevant sectoral environmental policies were revised and adopted to ensure that these are consistent with the principles of sustainable development. The overall policy goal of the NEP is the promotion of sustainable social and economic development through the sound management of the environment and natural resources. Because it was based on the conclusions of the NEAP (issues for further consideration), it does not address climate change issues. It addresses environmental issues in general, with the perspective that some agricultural and developmental activities are detrimental to the environment.

The Environmental Management Act (1996) This Act makes “…provision for the protection and management of the environment and the conservation and sustainable utilisation of natural resources…” The Act also provides for environmental planning and environmental impact assessments and audits, as well as environmental quality standards and management. The Act does not specifically address climate change issues because the documents to which it provides legal support do not address climate change.

The Malawi National Adaptation Programmes for Action (NAPA) [developed in 2006 and launched in 2008] The NAPA was the first comprehensive document prepared by the government of Malawi to directly address issues of climate change impacts and adaptation. The programme identified five priority activities, priority adaptation options, as well as building capacity and public awareness. The projects under the programme are provided below:

1. Improving community resilience to climate change through the development of sustainable rural livelihoods, duration 3 years (USD 4.5 million)
2. Restoring forests in the Shire River Basin to reduce siltation and the associated water flow problems, duration 3 years (USD 2.0 million)
3. Improving agricultural production under erratic rains and changing climatic conditions, duration 3 years (USD 3.0 million)
4. Improving Malawi’s preparedness to cope with droughts and floods, duration 3 years (USD 8.0 million)
5. Improving climate monitoring to enhance Malawi’s early warning capability, decision making, and sustainable utilisation of Lake Malawi and lakeshore area resources, duration 3 years (USD 5.43 million).

Malawi made a submission on NAMAs to the UNFCCC/LCA. It stated “Malawi intends to, depending on provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed countries Parties, bilateral means, and other international and multilateral institutions, invest in the following areas: Agriculture: The nationally appropriate mitigation options in agriculture will constitute actions that will contribute to emission reductions while promoting economic development. Recognizing that agriculture accounts significantly to the emissions, this NAMA is prepared with a view to contribute to reduction of GHGs taking into account the overriding need to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods.” It goes on to outline possible components of the agricultural NAMA. Other areas for NAMAs mentioned by Malawi were: waste management, energy, LULUCF and industrial processes.

Malawi is drafting a Climate Change Policy. The initiative is being led by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Management.
Coordination Mechanisms

Key coordination mechanisms include those for the ASWAp (see above and annex 1) and for the National Climate Programme (below)

National Coordination Framework for the National Programme for Managing Climate Change in Malawi

Supported by a UNDP project, the Government developed a comprehensive programme to address climate change issues in its development agenda. The main objective was “to develop a strategic framework for responding to the challenges that climate change poses for sustainable development and national food security in Malawi”. The initiative was led by the Ministry of Development Planning and a coordination framework was developed for management of the Programme. A national Steering Committee provides policy direction and is chaired by the PS of the Ministry of Development Planning and composed of relevant Ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. A Technical Committee, reporting to the SC and responsible for reviewing aspects of activities, is chaired by the Met. Department of the Ministry of Environment, with the Agriculture Ministry acting as Vice-chair (see Coordination Framework in Annex 2). As the Ministry of Environment is now responsible for climate change management, it is not clear whether this arrangement is still in place and has the same configuration. The Programme generated a number of useful outputs.

4. REMARKS

1. Before 2006, climate change was not prominent in environmental, development and agricultural policy documents. This has changed and the notion of the need for mainstreaming climate change into sectoral policies and strategies can now be noted in key policy documents. It can also be observed that climate change is recognized as constraint to agricultural (and consequently economic) development. However, a deeper analysis of policy processes that are shaping strategies responding to climate change and their implications for agricultural development, and vice-versa, is required.

2. Agriculture has moved up the development agenda in MGDS II but there is a somewhat fragmented approach to agriculture, with aspects addressed in different parts of the document (greenbelt initiative, integrated rural development, disaster management...) this is also reflected in the changing boundaries of the Ministry of Agriculture (with food security, rural development, irrigation, fisheries) moving in and out of its mandate. This is balanced, however, with a strong focus on the need for harmonization and alignment across policies, strategies, programmes and sectoral ministries.

3. A question is how agriculture will be mainstreamed into climate change policy frameworks, such as the Climate Change Policy and Strategy, and climate change will be integrated into activities under the ASWAp. This can have implications for how and where external investments are channelled and how synergies and trade-offs might be managed.
ZAMBIA

1. OVERARCHING DEVELOPMENT POLICY DOCUMENTS

Vision 2030, issued in 2006, is Zambia’s first long-term plan. It articulates national and sector goals. It is being implemented through five national development plans. The current plan is the Sixth National Development Plan (see below). Three scenarios are outlined for attaining the Vision: baseline, preferred and optimistic. Climate change is not mentioned in Vision 2030.

The targets/goals for the agriculture sector, outlined in Vision 2030, include increasing land under cultivation (to 900,000 hectares) and irrigation (400,000 hectares). While preserving the agricultural resource base is also a goal, there is no reference to land use management, including how to manage the expansion of agricultural land into forested areas (which is the main driver of deforestation in Zambia).

Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) 2011–2015, issued in 2011, is the second medium-term plan under Vision 2030. The SNDP is currently the major guiding document of the agriculture sector in Zambia. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is a priority growth sector in the SNDP. “Agriculture remains the priority sector in achieving sustainable economic growth and reducing poverty in Zambia”. The sector goal is to increase and diversify agriculture production and productivity so as to raise the share of its contribution to 20 percent of GDP. Climate change is to be mainstreamed into crops, livestock, fisheries, natural resources and other sectors.

The plan specifically acknowledges that climate change is exacerbating existing challenges in the agriculture sector and that adaptation measures will be necessary to minimize adverse effects of climate change. Government is to develop and implement policies and programmes that promote crop diversification, livestock and fisheries production/productivity, sustainable land support and water management, including forestry, agro-forestry, climate change adaptation and mitigation and other environmentally friendly agricultural systems”. In the context of the crop sub-sector, under the objective to promote soil management for sustainable agricultural production and growth, there is a strategy to mainstream climate change adaptation and develop mitigation action plan and measures, including vulnerability assessment and risk management.” There is no mention of climate change in the livestock or fishery sub-sectors. Climate change is thus integrated into agricultural policy statements, partially into sub-sector objectives and strategies of the SNDP.

Environment is a cross-cutting issue of the SNDP in which climate change figures prominently. The National Policy on Environment (NPE) is to be reviewed to address emerging issues such as climate change. Sector policies and legislation are to be harmonized to ensure adequate coverage of environmental and natural resource concerns in selected sectors, starting with agriculture. Long-term environment and climate change mainstreaming and response strategies are to be developed for implementation at national, sector and provincial levels. Institutional coordination mechanisms and guidelines are to be developed. The development and implementation of sector- and provincial-specific environmental integration and climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes are to be facilitated.

Sustainable land management also figures under this cross-cutting issue and an investment framework and financing strategy are to be developed. Thus climate change, under environmental
strategies, foresees integration of and coordination between climate change and sector policies, strategies and programmes.

2. AGRICULTURE

National Agricultural Policy (NAP), 2004-2015, (issued 2004) This document highlights the vision for the sector, as well as overall and specific policies and strategies that the Government intends to follow in order to increase production and productivity of the agricultural sector, thereby increasing food security and incomes and reducing poverty. The same vision for agriculture is repeated in Vision 2030, SNDP and the NAP: “An efficient, competitive, sustainable and export-led agriculture sector that assures food security and increased income by 2030”. The main thrusts of the National Agricultural Policy are increased production, sector liberalization, commercialization, promotion of public and private sector partnerships and provision of effective services. Neither the long-term vision for agricultural sector, contained in the NAP, nor sector policy objectives refer to climate change, although drought and unstable weather conditions are mentioned under strategies to strengthen Emergency Preparedness and Irrigation Development.

Draft National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP), under CAADP [work in progress] The Government of Zambia launched the preparation of the NAIP on July 26 2012 with the aim of preparing an overall investment framework for the agricultural sector, based on the principles contained in policy documents such as the National Agricultural Policy (NAP), the Sixth National Development Programme (SNDP), and Patriotic Front Manifesto and the Zambia CAADP Compact. The draft NAIP is currently composed of six investment programmes: (i) Sustainable natural resource management, (ii) Agricultural production and productivity improvement, (iii) Market Access and services development, (iv) Food and nutrition security and disaster risk management, (v) Key support services and (vi) cross-cutting issues (social protection, regional development).

With regard to the first programme, there are components on land-use planning, administration and management; efficient water use and irrigation; afforestation, community woodlots and agro-forestry (including reducing deforestation due to shifting cultivation) and sustainable capture fisheries management. Climate change is to be addressed in this cluster.

With regard to the second programme, a livestock component will covers all aspects of this sub-sector. The crop sub-sector will include better targeting of subsidies under the FISP. E-vouchers will be value rather than input based, with farmers deciding whether to buy inputs for which crops, inputs for fish farming or livestock so as to promote diversification. Diversification of crops will focus on legume, oil seed, other cereals, roots and tubers and horticulture crops (and improved varieties of these as well as of already prominent crops: maize, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes and cotton). A component on Mechanisation will, inter alia, address “low levels of improved input adoption caused by limited cultivated land due to labour constraint.” (tension with low-till of CA?) Within a component on good agricultural practices, low levels of improved input adoption, poor response to fertilizer due to high soil acidity and low adoption of conservation agriculture will be addressed. 150,000 farmers will be trained, including on conservation agriculture.

Under the Food and nutrition security and disaster risk management programme, components include: adequate food
reserves at household and national levels, reducing post-harvest losses, nutrition training and education, and enhanced farmer protection against disasters (crop insurance, weather forecasting). Under the Key support services programme, components include strengthening of knowledge support systems (research and extension systems, seed systems and agricultural training and education systems); institutional strengthening (including sector policy dialogue and policy analysis; planning, monitoring and evaluation systems, financial management, procurement and audit systems). The cross-cutting programme is not described.

A draft, reviewed by the EPIC Team in February 2013, contained little mention of how climate change aspects would be addressed (but is importantly linked to land use planning, management and administration and efficient water use and irrigation). A subsequent version is to incorporate climate change considerations in a more robust way.

4. ENVIRONMENT

National Policy on Environment (prepared 2005) this policy notes deficiencies in agricultural policy related to their failure to take into account environmental considerations and environmentally sound use of land and water resources for agricultural development. It mentions expansion of farmland into forests and the promotion of crop varieties and forestry rehabilitation activities that can harness effectively atmospheric carbon dioxide (adaptation is not mentioned). It recognizes the coordination role of the MTENR (Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection) for harmonization of overall environmental policies and coordination of environmental activities of sector ministries and coordination with other stakeholders. The policy was forward-looking at the time of its issuance in that it advocates for better environmental (including climate change mitigation) and sector policy integration.

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (issued 2007) the formulation of NAPAs was to provide a process for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to assess climate change/variability impacts and create a programme for priority adaptation measures. The Zambian NAPA identified agriculture and food security as a priority sector with major human vulnerabilities to and livelihood impacts from climate change. Two projects recommended in the NAPA, out of a total of ten, address agriculture and food security. These projects are: “Adaptation of the Effects of Drought in the context of Climate change in Agro-Ecological Region I of Zambia (objective: To reduce the vulnerability of those depending on rain-fed agriculture practices to anticipated rainfall shortages in the face of climate change including variability and Adaptation of land-use practices (crops, fish livestock) in light of climate change. The only NAPA project implemented so far is the first. The other recommended projects are:

- Strengthening of early warning systems to improve services to preparedness and adaptation to climate change
- Promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods to reduce vulnerability to climate change variability to communities living around GMAs
- Management of critical habitats (in National Parks)
- Promote natural regeneration of indigenous forests
- Maintenance and provision of water infrastructure to communities to reduce human-wildlife conflict
- Eradication of Alien species (trees)
- Capacity building for improved environmental health in rural areas
- Climate-proofing sanitation in urban areas
National Climate Change Response Strategy (issued 2010) The Goal of the Strategy is to ensure that Climate change is mainstreamed in the most economically important and vulnerable sectors of the economy by 2015. The Strategy updates knowledge on climate change trends in Zambia and its impacts on key sectors, including agriculture. The objective of the strategy is to establish a coordinated national response to climate change and it is aligned with the Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP). Its key elements are: Implementation Framework (concrete programs and projects); an Investment Framework (financing needs for some key programs/projects and how to procure it) and an Institutional Framework (establishes institutional/governance structures). Agriculture is considered a priority (and vulnerable) sector but priority interventions are clustered around five core (cross-cutting) pillars: adaptation and disaster risk management, mitigation and low-carbon development, cross-cutting issues, governance of climate change, and finance and investment framework. It concludes with a comprehensive Investment Framework, estimated to cost US$6.6 billion.

In terms of the institutional framework, a Transitional Secretariat has been established as a precursor to a possible National Climate Change Development Council (NCCDC), proposed by the NCCRS. The institutional arrangements are to support a national climate change programme. Much of the work on the institutional arrangements, including formulation of a Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) to be inserted in a National Climate Change Programme, has been undertaken in the context of the PPCR with close involvement from the Ministry of Finance. The modalities for the Council are under consideration. Currently there is an inter-ministerial steering committee with representation from key economic growth sectors, including agriculture.

The Environmental Management Act (2011) has legal provisions for the integrated management of environment in the context of national development. It provides for the development of sector specific environmental management strategies, the preparation of a State of the Environment Report and strategic environmental assessments of proposed policies, plans and programmes that are likely to have an impact on environmental management. It foresees the establishment of an Environment Fund and facilitation of the implementation of international environmental agreements. The National Policy on Climate Change has not yet been approved but an advanced draft already exists.

Zambia has not prepared a submission to the UNFCCC on an agricultural NAMA. However, there is a proposal to establish a working group for a NAMA process and NAMAs in agriculture, energy, waste management and industrial sectors are being considered. A submission of Zambia, outlining its views on the issue of agriculture, indicated, inter alia, “…that agriculture is central to the economic and social development of its people. The priority for Zambia and other African countries in the agriculture sector is to ensure food security, eradicate poverty, enhance socio-economic development, ensure environmental and livelihood sustainability with special attention to small-holder and marginal farmers and fishers, through adapting to the effects of climate change with the identification and maximization of the potential co-benefits of mitigation. It also considered as a priority area assessing the capacity needs and support mechanisms for strengthening institutional and policy frameworks for implementation of agricultural adaptation and mitigation plans of action.
The UN-REDD Zambia national programme for REDD+ is underway, in order to advance the national REDD+ readiness process. The Programme’s goal is to prepare Zambian institutions and stakeholders for effective nationwide implementation of the REDD+ mechanism. A total of six outcomes are envisaged: (1) Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness strengthened; (2) Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established; (3) National governance framework and institutional capacities for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened; (4) National REDD+ strategies identified; (5) MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened; and (6) Assessment of Reference Emission Level (REL) and Reference Level (RL) undertaken. The REDD+ Strategy will be the core, pivotal basis for a REDD+ process and mechanism. It is meant to capture the key issues for REDD+ (from the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation to the social & environmental safeguards required), to outline the policy reforms required for REDD+ to function, to propose a broad and profound investment plan for REDD+ to occur (with interventions in development sectors as diverse as natural resource management, agriculture, energy and infrastructure), and to design the REDD+ implementation and monitoring framework (including MRV, financial mechanism/s for REDD+, registry of REDD+ activities and benefit distribution systems). Supporting the development of the REDD+ Strategy, are a number of key studies that have been conducted or are ongoing, namely studies on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the economic context of REDD+ and a stakeholder assessment for REDD+.

5. REMARKS

1. While Vision 2030 did not include climate change, Zambia has subsequently made good progress in crafting policies and creating institutional arrangements to bring agriculture and climate change agendas together. The impetus for this has mainly come from the SNDP and is reflected in the NAPA and NCCRS. The Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience of the World Bank has played a key role in this regard. So far there appears to be little mainstreaming of climate change in agricultural policies and policy implementation instruments, despite guidance to this end in the SNDP. The NAIP is still work-in-progress and climate change considerations could be integrated into the Plan.

2. The forthcoming NAIP (if inclusive of climate change) and the CSA project could support the mainstreaming of climate change into agricultural policy in Zambia and position MAL to play a role in new climate change institutional arrangements commensurate with the importance attributed to agriculture in policy instruments.

3. Harmonization between the NAIP and new institutional arrangements for climate change (a Council?) will be important. Both for investment flows and managing synergies and trade-offs.
VIET NAM

BACKGROUND

Viet Nam has an extremely rich array of policy, strategy, planning instruments and related programmes that are closely aligned vertically (national development and sectoral, regional and provincial) and to a lesser extent horizontally (across ministries/sectors). It would be impossible in a short note to capture even a large part of these, given their number. Therefore, only some of the key instruments and programmes are mentioned here. Moreover, the CSA project in Viet Nam is focused on the three Provinces of Son La, Dien Bien and Yen Bai; therefore the policy lens in Viet Nam will be the provincial level.

1. OVERARCHING DEVELOPMENT POLICY, STRATEGY AND PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

1.1 2011-2020 Socio-Economic Development Strategy (SEDS), 2011-2020 (issued 2011) is the Vietnamese Government’s political 10-year vision for national, sectoral and sub-national development. The SEDS originates from the Communist Party of Viet Nam, whose Central Committee convenes once every five years at the National Congress and at every alternate congress votes upon and passes the SEDS. The Socio-Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) 2011-2020 gives attention to structural reforms, environmental sustainability, social equity, and emerging issues of macroeconomic stability. It defines three “breakthrough areas”: (i) promoting human resources/skills development (particularly skills for modern industry and innovation), (ii) improving market institutions, and (iii) infrastructure development. The overall goal is for Viet Nam to lay the foundations for a modern, industrialized society by 2020. [N.B. I did not find a copy of the text of the SEDS in English on the web.]

1.2 Socio-economic Development Plan (SEDP), 2011-2015 (issued 2011) The actions needed to translate the 10-year SEDS into reality are described in the five-year SEDPs (and sectoral plans). As one of the most important documents of the Government of Viet Nam, each SEDP provides a framework and directions for different ministries and sectors to develop their own five-year and annual plans. The SEDP serves both as a five-year plan for the Government and a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) for external partners. While it does not reiterate the details spelled out in sectoral and provincial development plans, the SEDP provides an overarching framework to ensure that sectoral and provincial medium-term strategies are effectively implemented. The Standing Committee of the National Assembly, which convenes biannually, fleshes out the SEDP; this same Committee also elaborates the annual socio economic development plans. The Government is guided by the SEDP when preparing annual budgets.

The SEDP articulates that by 2015, GDP should grow 6.5-7%, the trade deficit should be less than 10 percent of export value; with the State budget deficit below 4.5 percent and public debt no more than 65 percent of the country’s GDP. The plan sets targets for providing jobs to 8 million people and reducing the unemployment rate in urban areas to less than 4 percent. It also aims to reduce the poverty rate by 2 percent every year. The Government continues to focus its efforts on achieving high growth, which is seen as a prerequisite for generating the large number of jobs (around 1.5 million per annum) that are needed to absorb the increasing population and the migration to urban areas. The Government also emphasises sustainable development, including dealing with climate change and maintaining social equity. In the short
term, the Government’s priority is on maintaining macroeconomic stability, improving the business environment, providing support to vulnerable groups and poorer regions, and designing a new social protection system. [N.B. I did not find a copy of the text of the SEDP in English on the web]

1.3 Annual socio-economic development plans The five-year SEDP is to be implemented through annual SEDPs. The annual socio-economic development plans share a common structure: numerical targets, common to all annual SEDPs, are grouped as major economic targets, major environmental targets and major social targets.

Viet Nam National Green Growth Strategy, with regard to agriculture and climate change the Strategy proposes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the development of sustainable organic agriculture, adjust master plans, replicate widely technologies that treat and reuse by-products and waste from agriculture production to produce animal feed, mushrooms, materials for industries, biogas and organic fertilizer while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It includes a specific target of a 20% reduction of GHG emissions from agriculture by 2020 (taken from MARD’s Programme of Green House Gas Emissions Reduction in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector up to 2020.) It is also proposed to speed up progress in aorestation and reforestation projects, encourage enterprises to invest in production forests to increase forest coverage to 45% by 2020, improve forest quality, enhance carbon sequestration capacity by forests and to implement programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through efforts in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), and sustainable forest management in combination with diversifying livelihoods of rural people.

The ministries, ministerial-level agencies are to formulate programs, action plans to implement tasks of the green growth strategy, specifying those tasks and integrated them into 5-year and annual socio-economic development plans in line with their socio-economic development strategies. The People’s Committees of provinces and centrally managed cities are to do the same at their level.

Viet Nam Sustainable Development Strategy for 2011-2020 (issued 2012) has no specific objective relating to climate change but food security, agricultural and rural development are to be ensured in a sustainable manner.

2. SECTORAL PLANS AND STRATEGIES

Sectoral medium-term development and longer-term plans, developed by line ministries, identify sector-specific objectives, targets and indicators to be implemented by the sectoral ministries. Plans are complemented by specific strategies. While climate change is integrated into agricultural instruments and agriculture in those of climate change, inter-ministerial cooperation in instruments prepared by MARD is more limited.

2.1 AGRICULTURE

MARD’s 2010 to 2020 Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy [Could not find text on INTERNET]

MARD’s Agriculture and Rural Development 5-Year Plan, 2011-2015 This document examines results/constraints of implementation of objectives/targets of the previous 5-year plan and outlines those for next five years. Climate change is recognized as a constraint to agricultural production. Among the prioritized programmes to protect and use natural resources and environment towards 2015, is an action programme to cope with climatic change,
which is causing impacts to agricultural and rural areas. The objective of the programme is to focus on the study, survey and evaluation of the impacts of climatic changes to production and life due to rising sea level, temperature change and abnormality of drought, rain and flood. Based on the results, appropriate solutions to cope with climate change will be formulated.

The Preamble to the Plan recognizes that “...there are about 80% of the poor living in rural areas; especially in mountainous and slope areas, the density of the poor is higher than the other areas. If Viet Nam cannot resolve the poverty matter in the mountainous areas, forest and ecological destruction in important areas will not be prevented. This will be a potential risk for unsustainable growth and it is in need of having a sound solution.” The overall goal of the 5 year plan 2011-2015 is to attain high quality sustainable growth; to improve the basic living standard of populations living in rural areas, especially the poor and to protect and effectively utilize natural resources and environment.

Sub-sector objectives and targets are given, production with reasonable scale is to be developed for crops with high advantage for exportation such as rice, coffee, pepper, cashew, tea, rubber and tropical fruits, with a focus on improving quality and added value in the field and through processing, so as to reinforce the competitiveness of products traded in domestic and international markets. Production is to be developed in a reasonable and efficient manner with crops (which are able to replace imported products), including maize. The objective of the forestry sub-sector in 2011-2015 is to increase its contribution to economic development, protect environment and ensure social welfare through the sustainable development, management and protection of existing forest areas. Continue to promote the development of forest in planned lands so as to improve the forest coverage to 42% by 2015.

Great attention is given in the plan to forestry, fisheries and irrigation. Budget envisaged for the plan: In 2011-2015, total investment through the MARD are VND 75 thousand billion, of this: Irrigation: VND 58,486 billion; Agriculture: VND 6,431 billion; Forestry: VND 3,525 billion; Fishery: VND 3,500 billion; Education: VND 949 billion; Science and technology: 1,000 billion; Other: VND 600 billion.

Master Plan for Agricultural Production through 2020 with a Vision to 2030 (approved 2012): Maps what, how, where and how much should be produced. Adaptation to climate change is mentioned twice but no detail is provided. Some interesting targets include:

- To reclaim for agriculture, forestry and aquaculture from 2011 to 2020 some 1.1 million ha of land, including 37,000 ha for rice cultivation, 60,000 ha for annual crops, 100,000 ha for perennial trees and 930,000 ha for afforestation. Agricultural production land in 2020 will be 9.59 million ha, reduced 580,000 ha compared to 2010; to allocate 6.55 million ha for annual crops, including 3.812 ha for rice cultivation and 300,000 ha for animal feed crops; and 3.54 million ha for perennial trees. Forest land in 2020 will be 16.2-16.5 million ha, up by 879,000 ha compared to 2010, including 8.132 million ha of production forests, 5.842 million ha of protection forests and 2.271 million ha of special-use forests.

- Maize: To expand the maize acreage by increasing the winter crop area in the Red River Delta and increasing the maize acreage on single-rice crop areas in the northern midland and mountainous provinces and the Central Highlands. To stabilize the acreage after 2020 at around 1.44 million ha, largely in the northern midland and mountainous provinces, the Central Highlands, the northern central coast and eastern South Viet Nam; to practice intensive cultivation of maize in order to
ensure some 80% of raw materials for the animal feed processing industry. Nothing is said about making maize systems more environmentally sustainable.

- Tea: long-term planned acreage will stabilize at 140,000 ha, up by 10,000 ha compared to 2010. With about 7,000 ha in the northern midland and mountainous provinces and 3,000 ha in Lam Dong. To apply clean-tea production processes to ensure food hygiene and safety, use new varieties of tea with high yield and quality for new cultivation and re-cultivation. Tea processing to construct and upgrade tea factories toward modernization, with a total capacity of 840,000 tons of fresh bud/year, industrial processing of 70% of the fresh bud output and an output of 170,000 tons of dry tea. To change the product structure toward 55% black tea and 4% green tea; by 2020.

- Coffee: The planned acreage will be 500,000 ha, including about 60,000 ha of Arabica coffee. The main production regions include the Central Highlands, eastern South Vietnam and the northern central coast. NMR is not mentioned. Coffee processing: Through various forms of economic cooperation between enterprises and coffee growers, to raise the proportion of industrially processed coffee from 20% in 2010 to 40% by 2015 and 70% by 2020 while reducing the proportion of grain coffee and raw coffee processed by households from 80% to 60% by 2015 and 30% by 2020. To raise the rate of wet-processed coffee from 10% of the output in 2010 to 20% by 2015 and 30% by 2020. To expand the scale of coffee powder and instant coffee processing from 10,000 tons in 2010 to 20,000 tons by 2015 and 36,000 tons by 2020.

- Irrigation: develop towards modernization and higher efficiency of water supply for production and daily life; to actively prevent and combat natural disasters and mitigate their damage, incrementally adapt to climate change conditions.

MARD’s Action Plan Framework for Adaptation to and Mitigation of Climate Change in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Period 2008-2020

The general objective of this long-term plan is to enhance the Government’s capabilities of adaptation and mitigation to climate change (CC) in order to minimize its adverse impacts and to ensure sustainable development of the agriculture and rural development sector. In particular, there is a focus on:

- Ensuring the stability and safety of residents in cities and different zones and regions, especially the Cuu Long and Red river deltas and the central and mountainous areas;
- Ensuring stable agricultural production and food security in an agricultural area of 3.8 million ha with two seasonal rice crops;
- Ensuring the maintenance of dyke and infrastructure systems, as meets disaster prevention and mitigation requirements.

This long-term Plan seems to be overly focused on the role of the Standing Office of the Steering Committee for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (OCCA), activities are mainly research-oriented and no other Ministries apart from MARD are involved in implementation of the Plan.

MARD’S Action Plan on Response of Agriculture and Rural Development Sector to Climate Change in the period 2011-2015 and Vision to 2050

A five-year plan with a long-term vision. The objectives are similar to the above Plan, focused on the medium-term. Implementation arrangements are led by a Steering Committee of the Action Programme, chaired by the MARD Minister. A list of Prioritized Adaptation Projects for the period 2011-2015 show
only one based in Dien Bien and there are none specifically for Son La and Yen Bai. Provincial Plans, based on this sector plan have been developed for Yen Bai, Dien Bien but Son La has prepared a longer term plan (2011-2020).

**MARD’s Programme of Green House Gas Emissions Reduction in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector up to 2020 (2011)**

This Plan, developed with assistance from UNDP, proposes “Up to 2020 to reduce by 20% the total GHG emission in agriculture and the rural development sector and simultaneously ensure the growth target of agriculture and rural development and reduce the poverty rate according to the sectoral development strategy.” This very ambitious goal is to be achieved through a series of sub-sector activities and implementing solutions outlined in the Plan. Implementation is to be carried out by various MARD Departments, DARD and research institutes/universities. It is not foreseen that MONRE and other Ministries would be involved.

There is a second draft of a MARD PROPOSAL ON RESTRUCTURING THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TOWARDS GREATER ADDED VALUE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. It provides strategic directions for the agricultural and rural development sector. It recognizes climate change as part of the changing setting for agriculture and rural development in Vietnam. It states “Regardless of the specific directions of change, Vietnamese agriculture will need to become increasingly flexible, better informed about upcoming weather and its implications, and more innovative in applying various mitigation technologies. Its restructuring objectives include improving capacities to manage weather-related and other natural hazards in the context of Vietnam’s broader green growth strategy (see below), which include specific targets of a 20% reduction of GHG emissions from agriculture by 2020 and having national forest coverage of 45% by 2020.” The proposal specifically calls for improving risk management capacities to enhance the capacity of farmers and rural economic agents to manage weather-related risks and adapt to the impacts of climate change, including improved weather forecasting/early warning systems and linking these to agricultural advisory services, promoting appropriate changes in land uses and varietal selection.

I could not find a specific National Agricultural Policy but there are: a National Food Safety Strategy (2011), a National Nutrition Strategy (2011), a National Target Programme on new Rural Development, a large number of MARD Prioritized Programmes for 2011-2015 (none of which refer to climate change, although there are the two Action Plans mentioned above) and many more instruments.

### 2.2 CLIMATE CHANGE

**The National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change**

The National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change has a total capital of nearly VND 2 trillion, 50% of which is from the central and local budgets and domestic private organizations and the rest from foreign organizations. The program is to be carried out across Viet Nam in three phases: the starting phase from 2009 to 2010, the implementation phase from 2010 to 2015 and the development phase after 2015.

**National Climate Change strategy, prepared by MONRE (2011) National Climate Change Strategy (2011)**

The Vietnamese Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) prepared a national climate change strategy; and a climate change and sea level rise scenario for the country. The national strategy is aimed at providing a
basis for formulating long-term socio-economic development plans under climate change challenges. The strategy also outlines overall objectives, prioritized projects to be implemented in 2011-2015, and plans for 2016-2025 as well as objectives for 2050, with a vision to 2100. Specific options include guaranteeing food security, changing methods of agricultural cultivation, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emission from agriculture. MONRE functions as the main implementer, in collaboration with ministries, sectors and localities, in managing and realizing the Strategy.

**National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change, 2009-2015** assigned ministries, sectors, provinces, cities to develop and implement action plans in response to CC. The Programme provides the basis for analysis and action planning in all sectors and localities until 2015. It comprehensively addresses climate change effects, impacts and adaptation, as well as GHG emissions mitigation. It is a means to ensure inter-ministry communication and collaboration. It is supported by a steering committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, and an Executive Board, both have members from several ministries.

GoV has also approved a **National Target Programme on Climate Change Adaptation (2009)**, which integrates a number of proposed actions to reduce the vulnerability of communities, particular regions and sectors where there are increasingly frequent and intensive natural disaster events and hazards associated with climate change.

**NAMAs:** Vietnam is already undertaking some nationally appropriate mitigations actions (NAMAs), including activities focused on reduction of methane from rice (through AWD) and the bio-gas production.

There is a **UN-REDD Programme Strategy, 2011-2015**, in addition to a Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy, 2006-2020, a Forest Protection and Development Law and an Orientation on forest development by region. Orientation for the Northern midland mountainous region includes diversification of income sources on the basis of social forestry development, gradually reducing and replacing the shifting cultivation by agroforestry for forest protection and development and improvement of livelihoods for communities.

### 2.3 NATURAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The National Strategy on Disaster Prevention, Response and Mitigation (2007) (National DRM Strategy) was developed as a policy document and through which the Government of Viet Nam (GoV) has made considerable progress with respect to the mainstreaming and integration of disaster risk reduction (DRR) within national, sectoral and provincial socio-economic development planning frameworks. Almost all ministries (including all ministries represented in the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC)) have now developed Action Plans for the integration of disaster risk management within their sectors. All 63 provinces in the country have now also developed DRM Action Plans. The majority of sectoral development plans and socio-economic development plans (SEDPs) at the national and provincial levels for the period 2011-2015, as well as sectoral master plans for the period 2011-2020 have integrated some elements of disaster management.

### 3. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

tune the objectives of the SEDS and SEDP to the conditions of the regions in Viet Nam. An example are strategies focused on the Mekong Delta region.

### 4. PROVINCIAL LEVEL

Provinces and cities are required to formulate medium-
term development plans every five years, describing policies to implement the SEDS and SEDP. These, as well as long-term and annual Provincial Plans are drawn up Provincial People’s Committees – the highest executive body in the local government system. Sectoral plans at provincial level are developed by Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), which operate as local branches of MARD, in close cooperation with provincial/municipal People’s Committees. Apart from the Action Plans to Respond to Climate Change over the medium and long-term, there are also Assessment Reports on CC Impacts to the sector, strategic Solutions for Responding to CC, DARD 5-year plans and Annual reports. (These have been reviewed by Nguyen Van Linh).

5. REMARKS

(i) Policy formulation and public action in Viet Nam are guided by a well-developed and very broad array of interconnected strategies and plans. The large number of policy and policy implementation instruments means that coordination and cooperation are critical for success. Some provinces have established coordination mechanisms for climate change and sectors (e.g. Binh Dihn established a Climate Change Coordination Office to enhance cross-sectoral cooperation and information-sharing at provincial level with regard to fisheries).

(ii) More recently environmental/climate change policy instruments have mainstreamed agriculture/food security goals and vice-versa. However, whereas environment/climate change implementation mechanisms are inclusive of other ministries beyond MONRE, instruments developed by MARD seem to be generally exclusive to MARD Departments. For example in the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy, MARD figures prominently. This may be because CC is a cross-cutting issue that relates to all sectors, while agriculture is a production sector. However, focus areas such as land use may benefit from wider approach, such as landscape or ecosystem approaches that allow for better identification and management of synergies and trade-offs across land use.

(iii) Generally, instruments are vertically well-aligned and coordinated (national-sectoral-sub-national) but as mentioned immediately above, horizontal coordination across ministries and sectors seems less robust.

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ANNEX 1 – ASWAP MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE, MALAWI

Source ASWAp, (MOAFS, 2010)
ANNEX II - MALAWI

Source: National Programme for Managing Climate Change in Malawi- Formulation Phase (MDPC, no date shown)

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Please note that the Government – Development Partner Working Group is an already existing structure.
OVERARCHING DEVELOPMENT INSTRUMENTS

VISION 2030 (2006)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>AGRICULTURE</th>
<th>CLIMATE CHANGE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Draft National Agricultural Investment Plan (not yet approved)</td>
<td>NAPA (2007)</td>
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<td>UN-REDD</td>
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<td>National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010)</td>
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ANNEX IV – ENVISAGED STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, ZAMBIA
### ANNEX V – TYPES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DOCUMENTS IN THE PERIOD 2006-2010, VIET NAM

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<th>Approving body</th>
<th>Drafting body</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<td>Five-year socio-economic development plan</td>
<td>National, 5-year.  Concretises the development strategy and sectoral master plans</td>
<td>National Assembly</td>
<td>Ministry of Planning and Investment</td>
<td>Socio-economic development plan 2001-2005, 2006-2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectoral socio-economic development strategy</td>
<td>Sectoral, long-term.  Sets target programs for regions.</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Sectoral Department of the Ministry of Planning and Investment</td>
<td>Strategy on development of Vietnam’s service sector through 2020; Strategy on environmental protection till 2010 with orientation towards 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional socio-economic development plan, “master plans”</td>
<td>Regional or sectoral, long-term.  Sets target programs for regions.</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Planned and coordinated by MPI working together with relevant sectoral ministry</td>
<td>Master plan of socio-economic development in the Mekong Delta until 2010, Socio-economic development plan in the Mekong Delta in the 2001-2005 period</td>
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<td>Provincial socio-economic development plan, also “master plan”</td>
<td>Provincial, 10-year.  Sets target programs for provinces</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>Department of Local and Regional Economy of the Ministry of Planning and Investment</td>
<td>Master plan on socio-economic development of Can Tho City in the 2006-2020 period, Master plan on socio-economic development of An Giang province up to 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:  Tan, Siwei Reconsidering the Vietnamese development vision “industrialization an moderization by 2020” Bonn, 2012.
ANNEX IV – OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS, VIETNAM

Source: Tan, Siwei Reconsidering the Vietnamese development vision “industrialization and modernization by 2020” Bonn, 2012.