



An interactive approach to support natural resources use policy:

A case study in the Vietnamese Mekong Delta's coastal area.

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Natural resources use policies

- A complex interactive and dynamic approach:
 - multi sectors/stakeholders
 - multi scale and trans-boundary (country, province, district,...)
 - multi temporal (short, medium, long terms)
 - based on many uncertainty factors (e.g. climate change...)
- Need an approach that:
 - supports stakeholder participation (bottom-up, top-down)
 - supports complex and multi-disciplinary analysis
 - supports spatial and scenario analysis
 - supports capacity building



The Mekong Delta's coastal area

- Fresh water agriculture <> Saline/brackish aquaculture



vs



The Mekong Delta's coastal area

- Coastal (mangrove) protection <> local people livelihood improvement, food security.

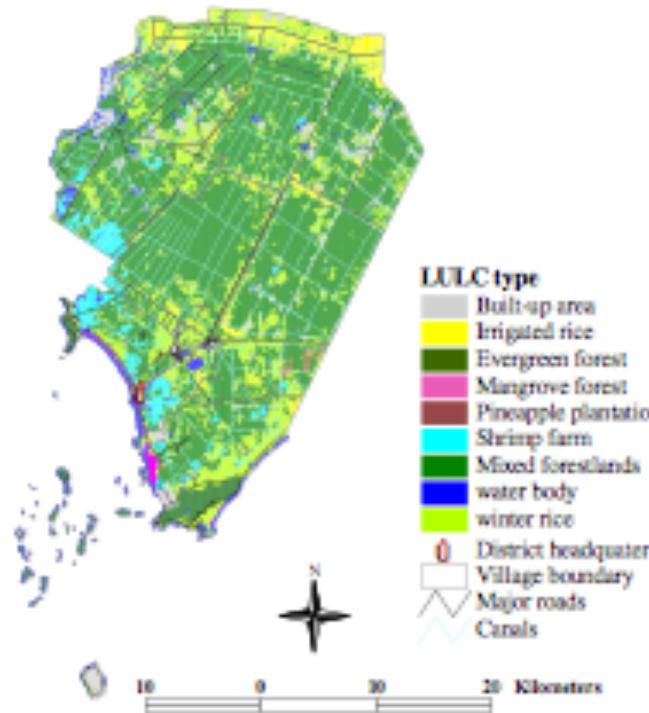


Fig. 3. 2001 LULC patterns.

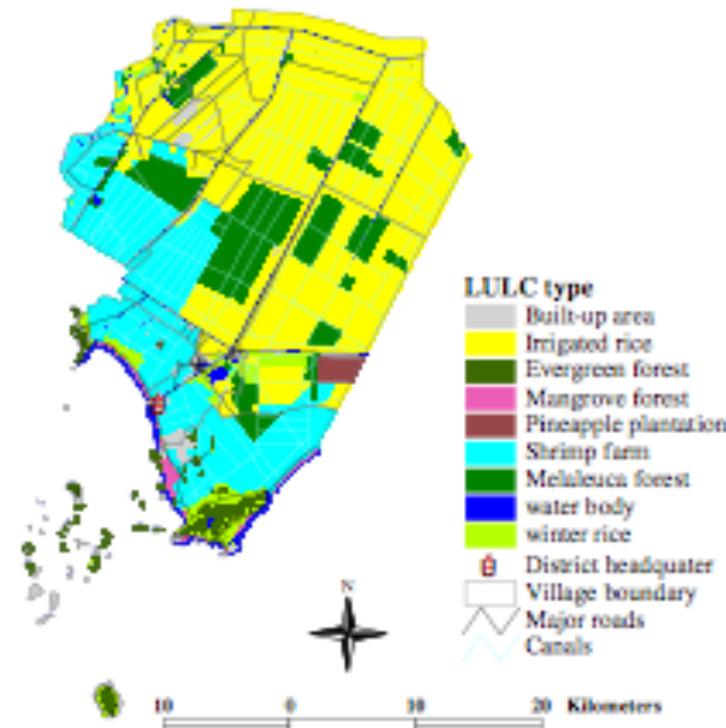
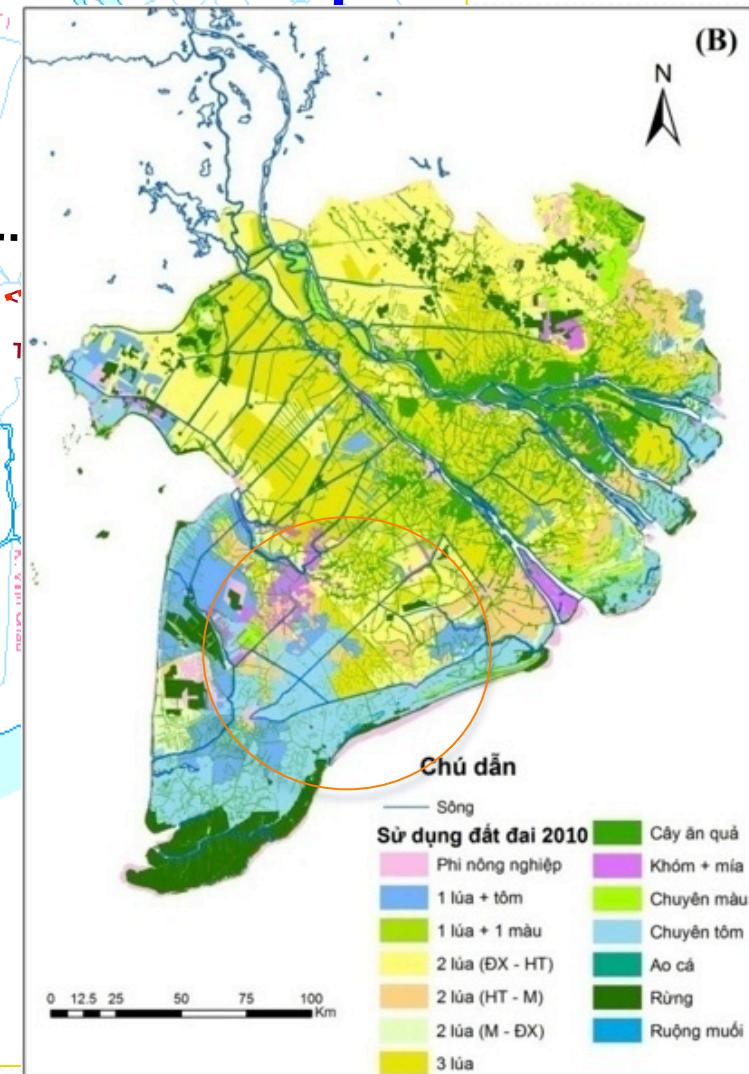
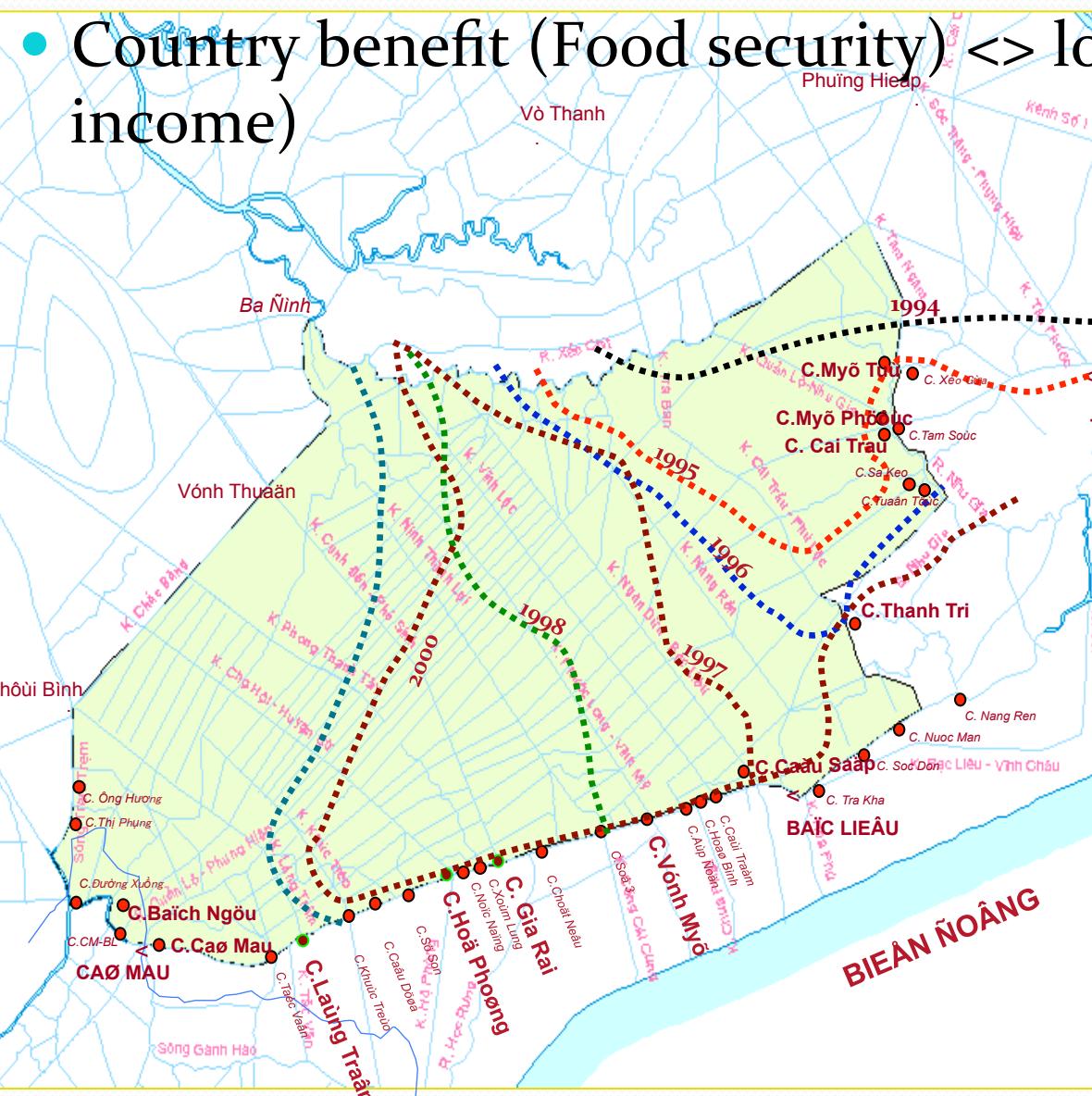


Fig.4. 2005 LULC patterns.

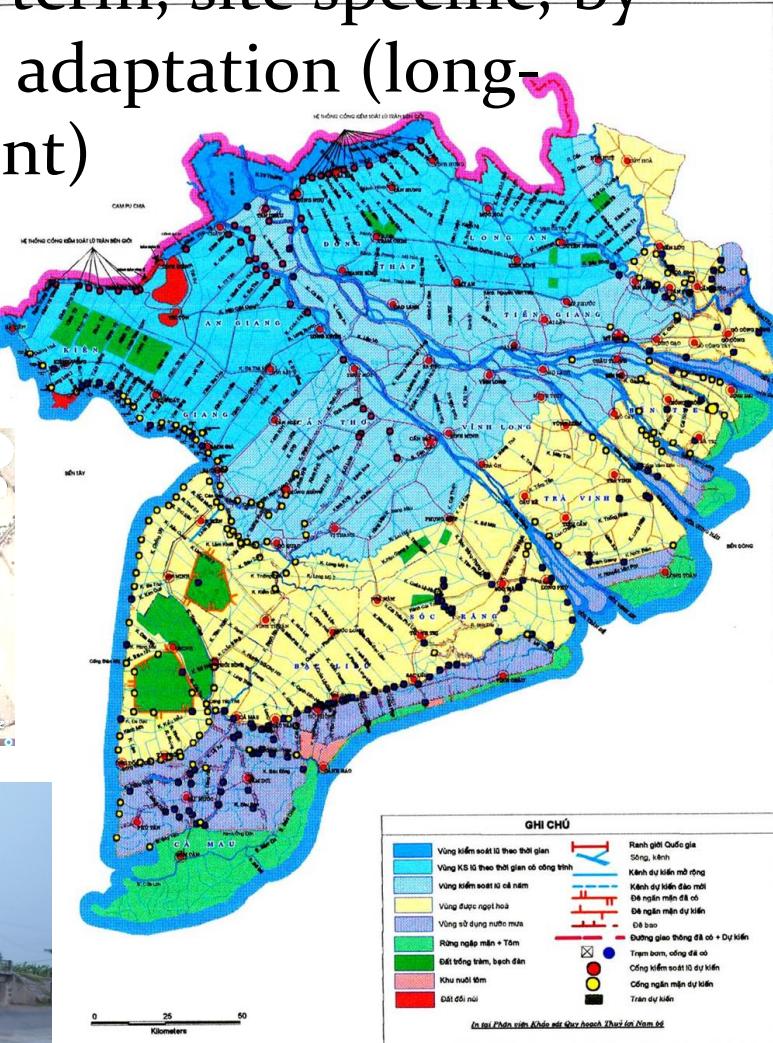
The Mekong Delta's coastal area

- Country benefit (Food security) <> local benefit (higher income)



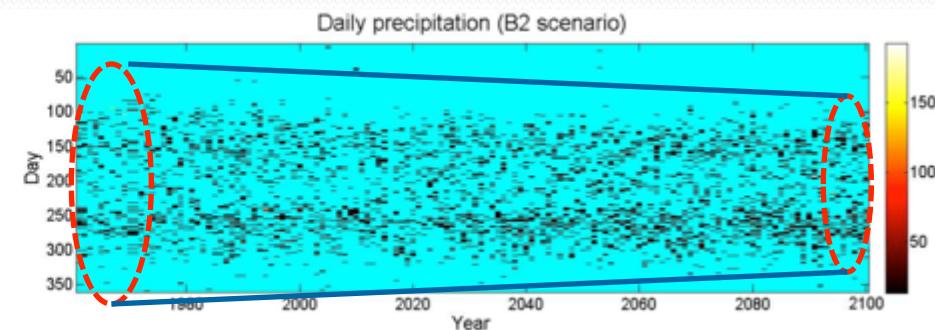
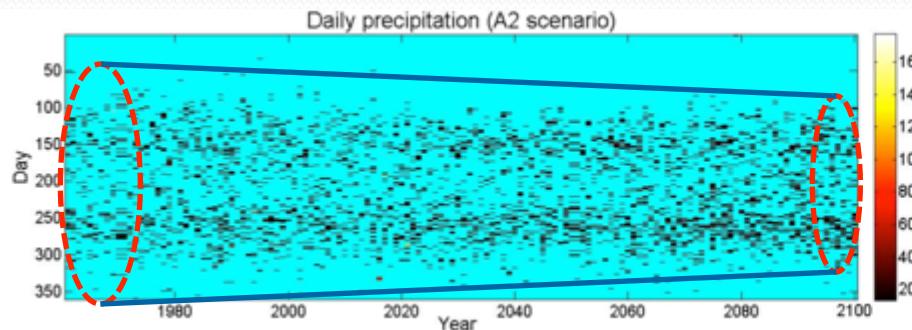
The Mekong Delta's coastal area

- Autonomous adaptation (short-term, site specific, by individual/community) <> Plan adaptation (long-term, uncertainty, by government)



The Mekong Delta's coastal area

- Future threats: Climate change

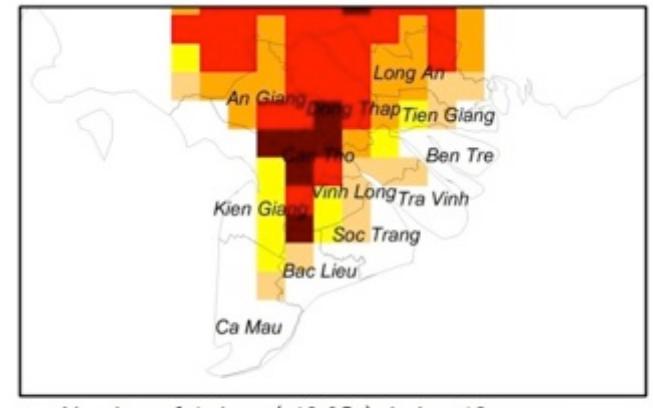


In the future heavy rain was projected to be concentrated in raining season...

→ *Require considerations of future precipitation patterns.*



1980s

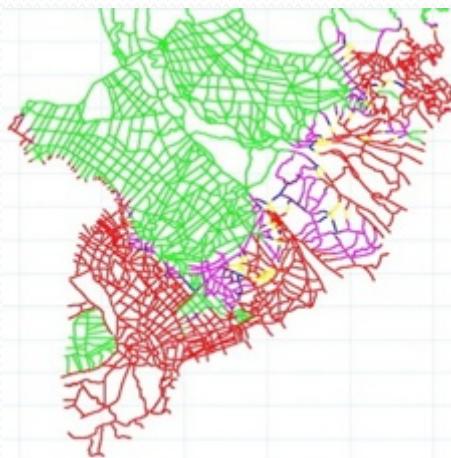


2030s

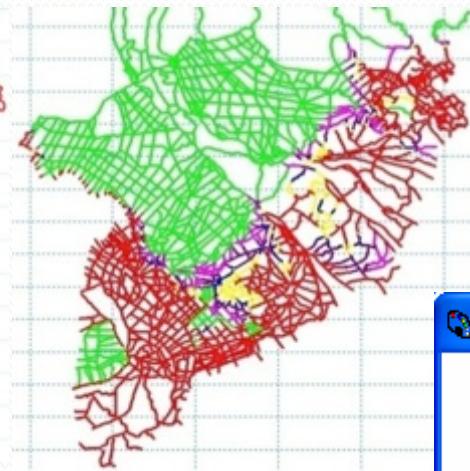
Number of hot period (4-hot-days > 40°C) in early Summer – Autumn rice crop (mid-May to mid-June) will increase

The Mekong Delta's coastal area

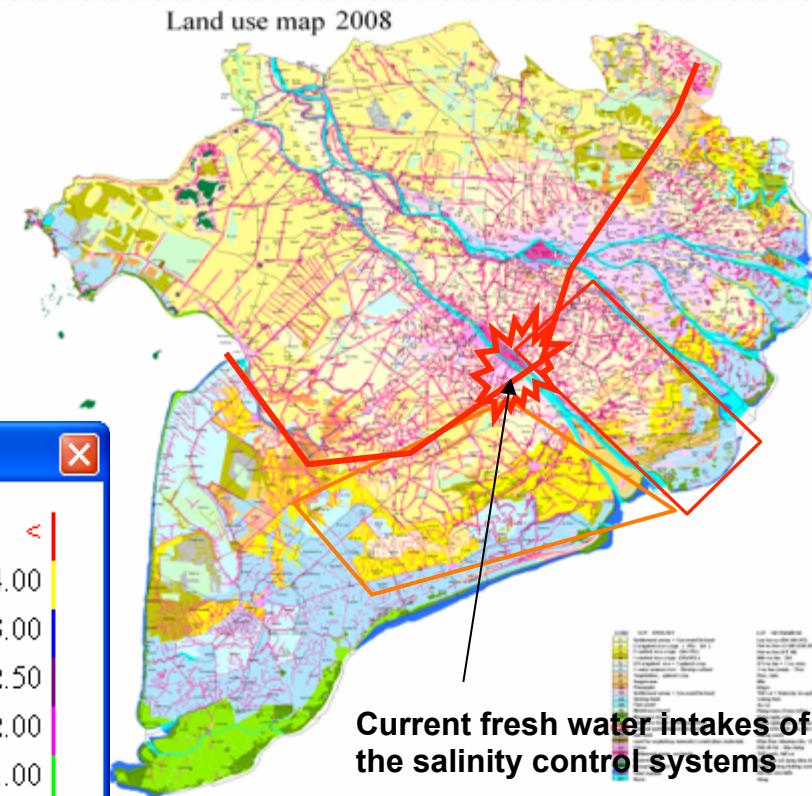
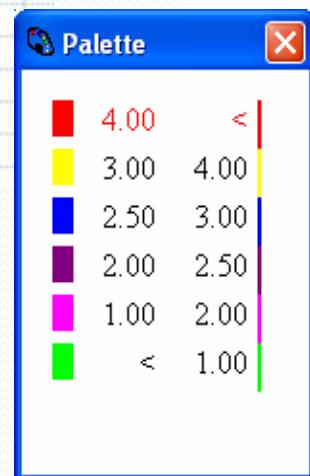
- Future threats: Sea level rise + Cross boundary impacts



SLR 14cm, upstream
discharge reduce 11%
(Without upstream
agriculture development)



SLR 20cm, upstream
discharge reduce 38%
(With upstream
agriculture
development)



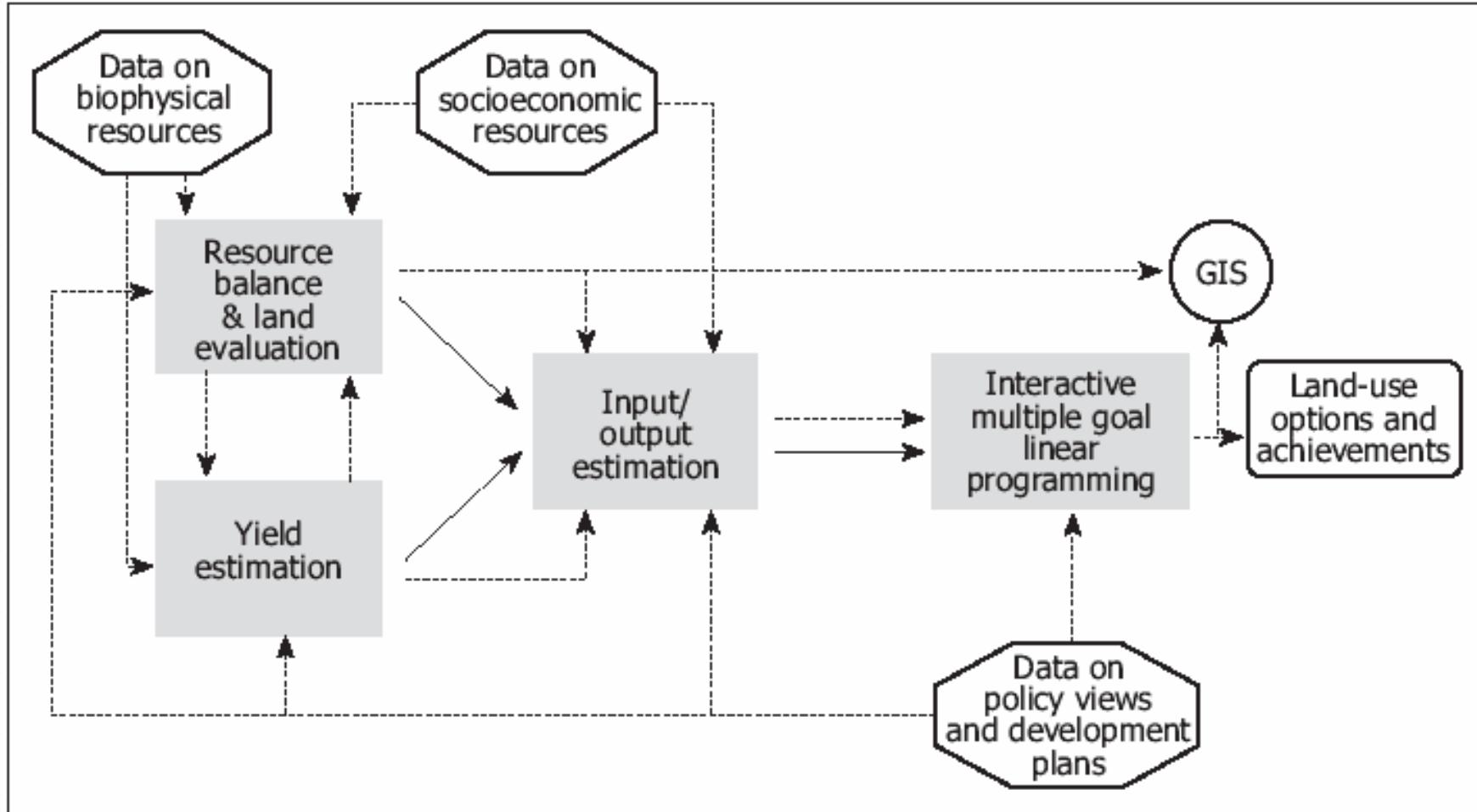
Current fresh water intakes of
the salinity control systems



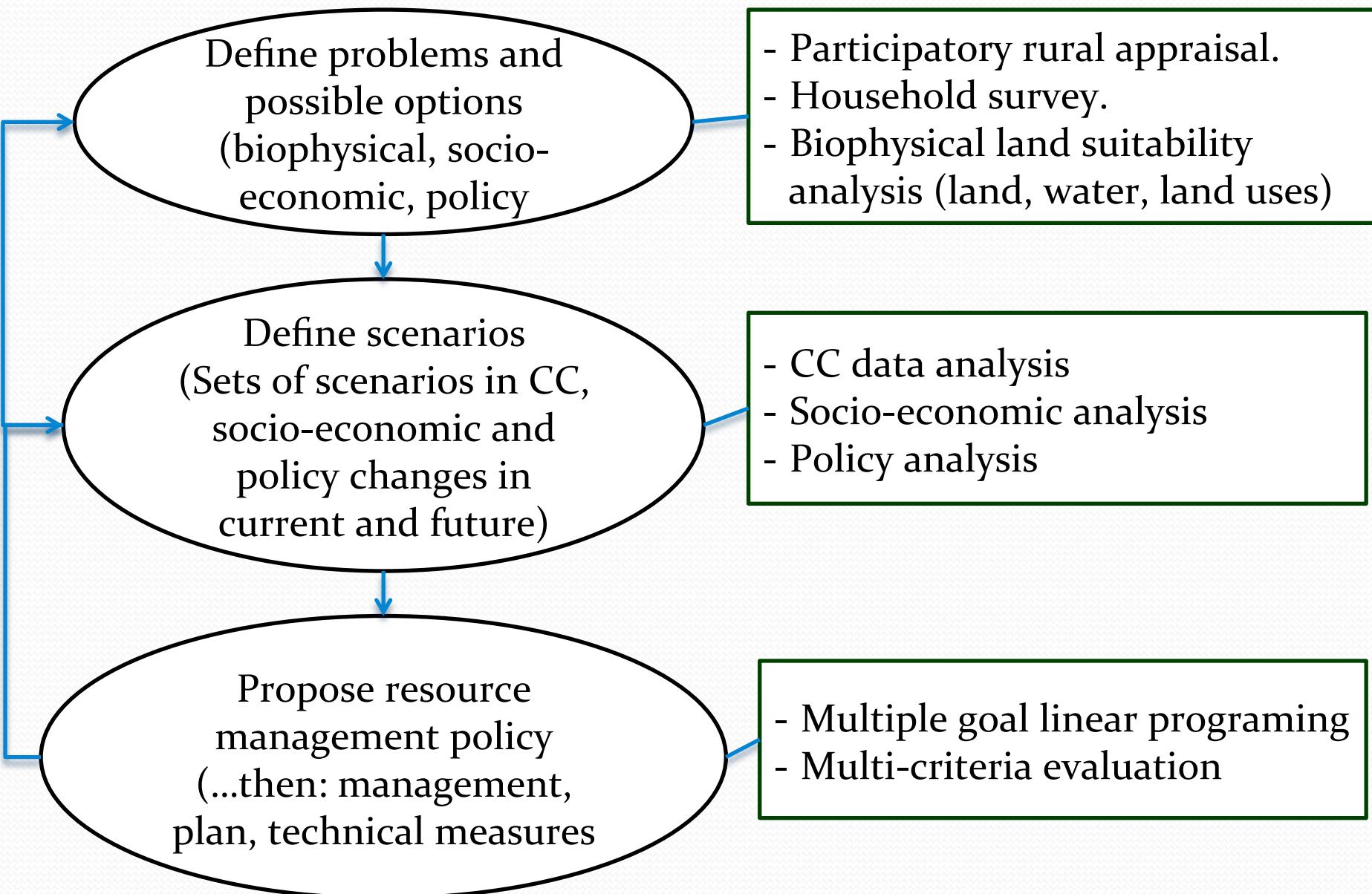
Interactive approach

- Participatory problem analysis (inform, consult, involve, collaborate): to define impacts, demands, solutions, also to verify available data/information.
- Interactive scenario based analysis (spatial analysis, cross-boundary, multi-disciplinary, uncertainty management): connection scientists to local stakeholders
- Adaptation options: Autonomous adaptation, plan adaptation.
- Visualization of the derived information for multi-criteria decision making (sharing ideas, knowledge generation)

The approach: Scientist's view



The approach with stakeholder involvement





Level of participation

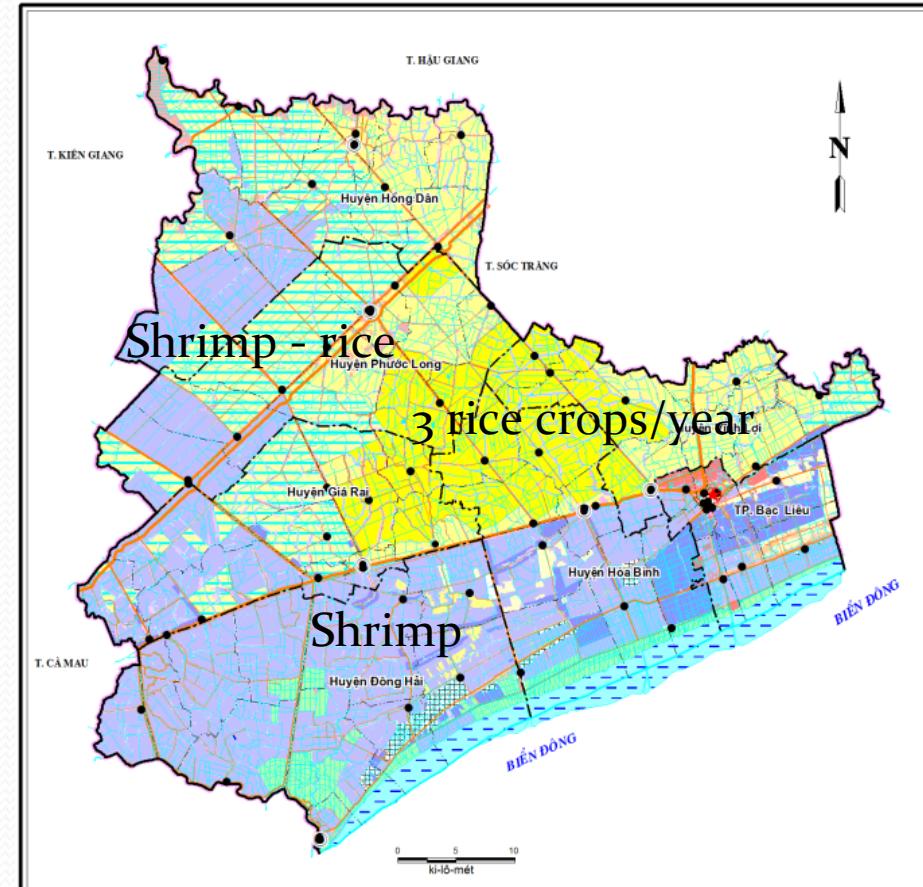
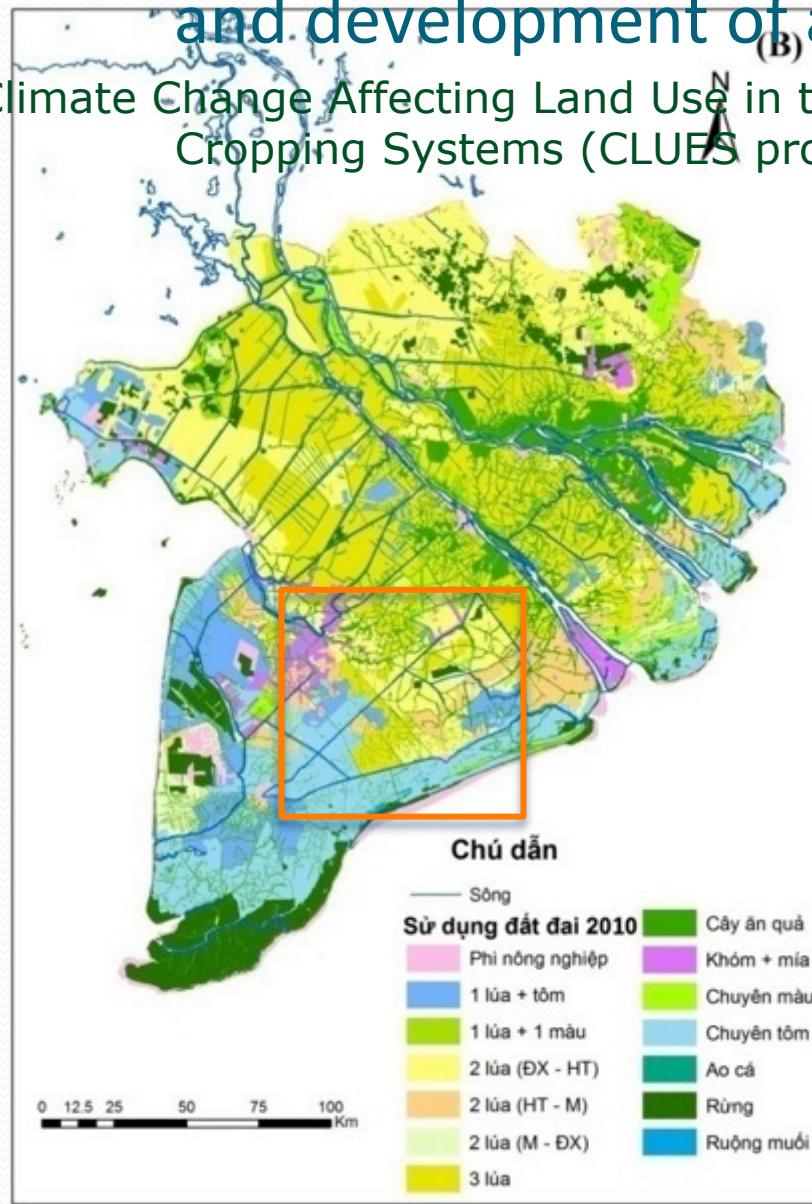
1. Inform
2. Consult (opportunity for input)
3. Involve (opportunity for dialogue and interaction)
4. Collaborate (opportunity for partnering/working jointly)



Case study

Integrated adaptation assessment of Bac Lieu Province and development of adaptation master plan

Climate Change Affecting Land Use in the Mekong Delta: Adaptation of Rice-based Cropping Systems (CLUES project, Funded by ACIAR, Australia)



Define problems and possible options at community level

Based map with key objects were provided to support resources mapping (map of resources available and issues in resources use), the outcomes are:

- Information for soil, water survey
- Information for socio-economic survey
- Information to design the problem definition meeting at district and provincial level.
- Community autonomous adaptation constraints and possibilities.



Define problems and possible options at district/provincial level

- District/provincial level workshops (from the whole province to the sub agro-ecological zone: fresh, brackish, saline area)
 - Understand the required information for district/provincial decision making
 - Verify surveyed data and derived information
 - Understand government's current land use plan/policy and future policy.
 - Define constraints and possibility for plan adaptation

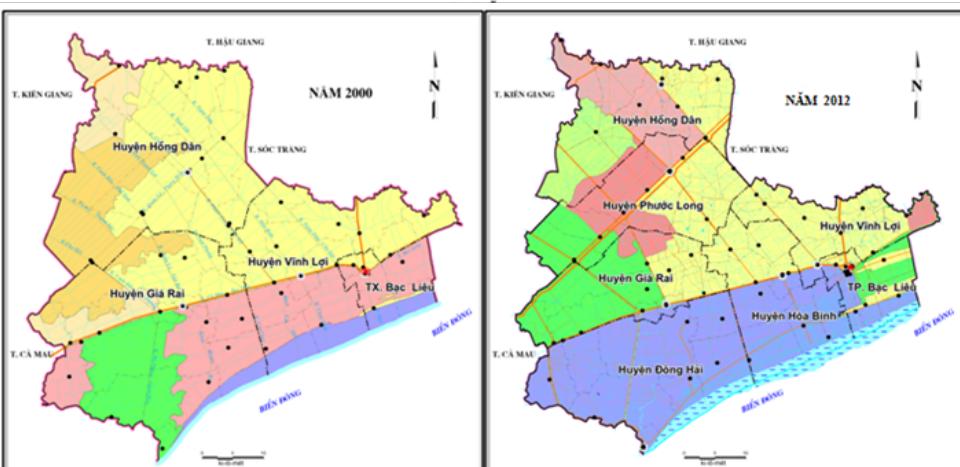
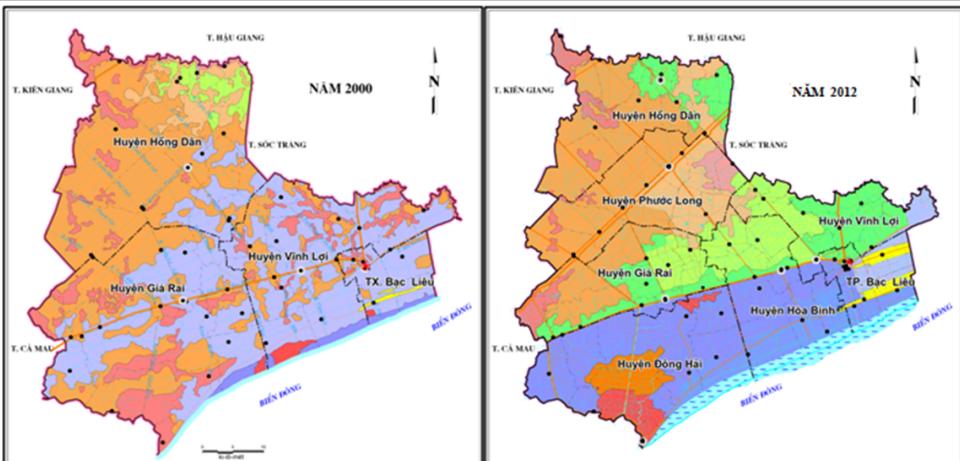




Land use policy/plan under impacts of current and future bio-physical and socio-economic issues? (sea level rise, market variation, change of national development policy)



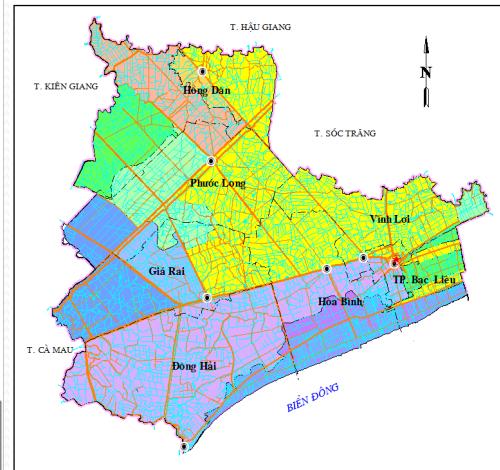
Define problems and possible options at district/provincial level



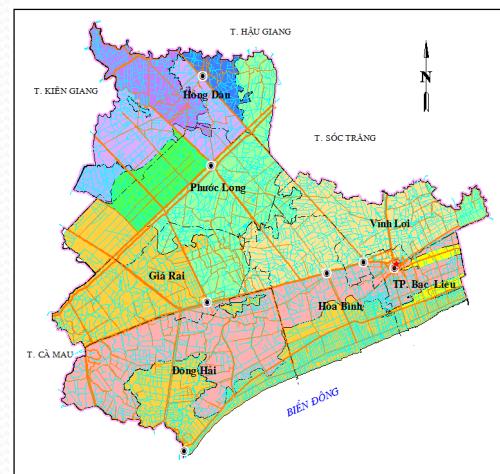
	KÝ HIỆU	THỜI GIAN MẶN	DỘ MẶN	KÝ HIỆU	THỜI GIAN MẶN	DỘ MẶN
— — Ranh giới huyện			Dưới 4‰	★ ● UBND Tỉnh, Huyện, Xã	Từ 3 đến 6 tháng	Từ 10‰
— — Ranh giới xã		Dưới 3 tháng	Từ 4 đến 10‰		Từ 6 tháng	Từ 4 đến 10‰
— — Đường quốc lộ		Dưới 3 tháng	Từ 10‰		Từ 6 tháng	Từ 10‰
— — Hồ, sông, kênh, mương		Từ 3 đến 6 tháng	Từ 4 đến 10‰		Mặn thường xuyên	Từ 10‰

Hình. Bản đồ xâm nhập mặn tinh Bạc Liêu năm 2000 và năm 2012
(Nguồn: Sở tài nguyên môi trường Bạc Liêu; Dự án CLUES, 2013)

- Maps soil and water condition



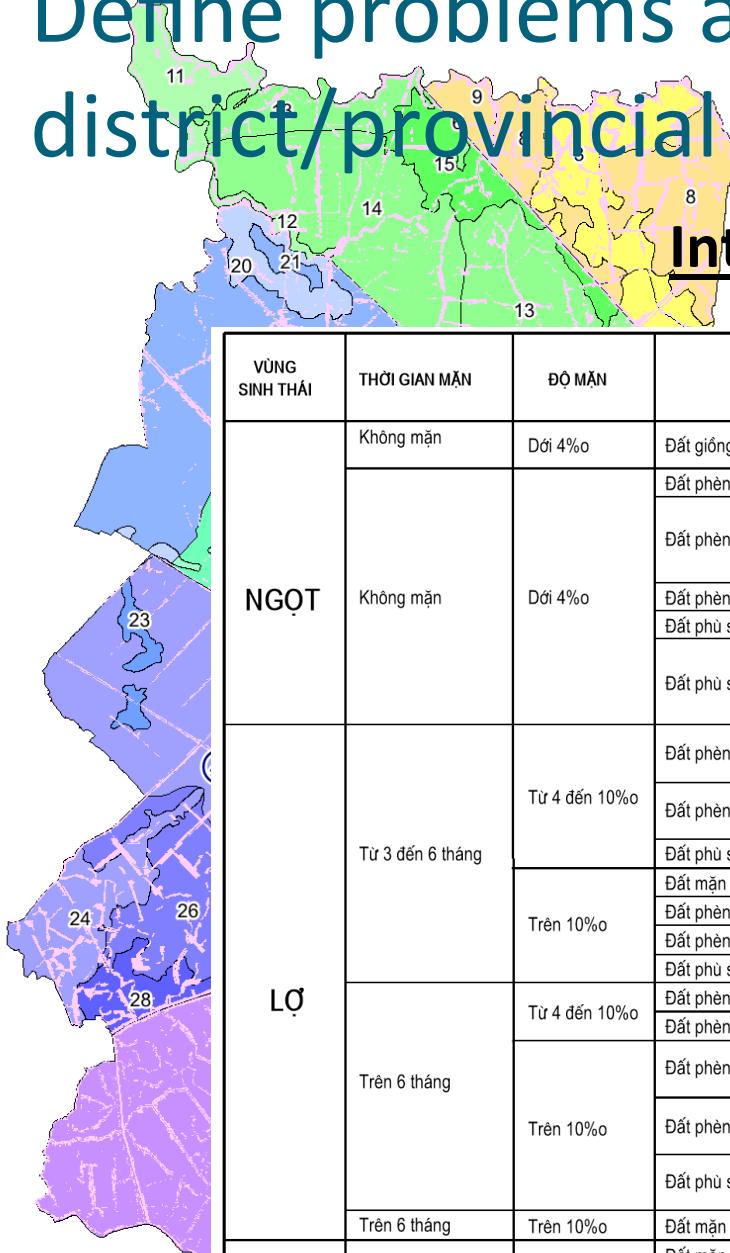
Ký hiệu	Thời gian mặn	Dộ mặn mùa khô	Dộ mặn mùa mưa
Yellow	Không mặn	Không mặn	Không mặn
Light orange	4 - 5 tháng	4 - 8‰	Không mặn
Orange	4 - 5 tháng	8 - 12‰	Không mặn
Light green	5 - 6 tháng	12 - 20‰	Không mặn
Green	7 - 8 tháng	12 - 20‰	8 - 12‰
Blue	7 - 8 tháng	Trên 20‰	12 - 20‰
Dark blue	8 - 9 tháng	Trên 20‰	12 - 20‰
Purple	Quanh năm	Trên 20‰	12 - 20‰
Dark purple	Quanh năm	Trên 20‰	Trên 20‰



Ký hiệu	Thời gian ngập	Dộ sâu ngập
Yellow	Không ngập	Không ngập
Light orange	Dưới 5 ngày	Dưới 30 cm
Orange	Dưới 5 ngày	30 - 60 cm
Red	Dưới 5 ngày	Trên 60 cm
Light green	5 - 10 ngày	30 - 60 cm
Green	10 - 15 ngày	30 - 60 cm
Blue	10 - 15 ngày	Trên 60 cm
Dark blue	15 - 20 ngày	Trên 60 cm
Purple	20 - 30 ngày	Trên 60 cm
Dark purple	Trên 30 ngày	Trên 60 cm

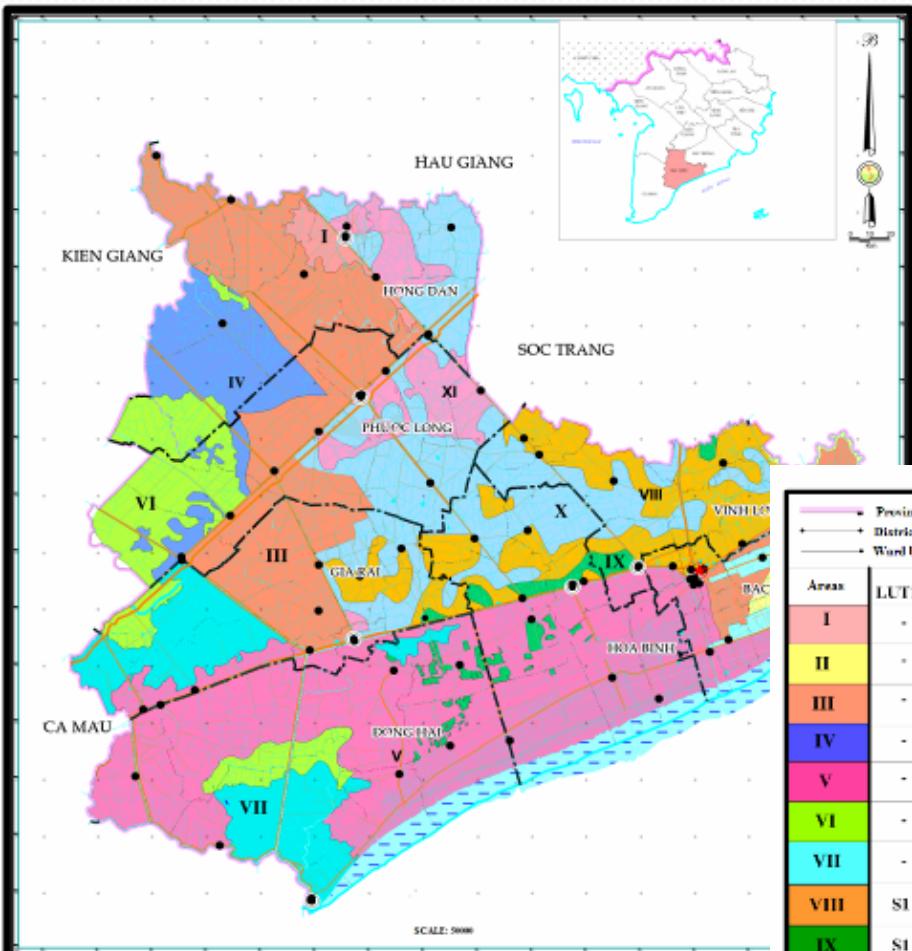
Define problems and possible options at district/provincial level

Integrating soil, water, and crop information



VÙNG SINH THÁI	THỜI GIAN MẶN	ĐỘ MẶN	THỔ NHƯỚNG	KHẢ NĂNG CẤP NƯỚC NGỌT	THỜI GIAN CANH TÁC THEO MÙA	ĐƠN VỊ SINH THÁI	HIỆN TRẠNG SỬ DỤNG ĐẤT												
							cơ cấu mùa vụ			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
NGỌT	Không mặn	Dưới 4%	Đất giống cát	Kn 3	Tg 3	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Màu Lúa-Màu		
			Đất phèn tiềm tàng	Kn 2	Tg 1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	Lúa 3 vụ (HT-TĐ-DX)	
			Kn 1	Tg 1	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	Lúa 2 vụ (DX-HT)	
			Đất phèn hoạt động	Kn 2	Tg 1	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	Lúa 2 vụ (HT-Mùa)	
			Kn 2	Tg 2	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10		
	Không mặn	Dưới 4%	Đất phèn hoạt động, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 1	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11		
			Đất phù sa không đục bồi	Kn 1	Tg 1	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12		
			Kn 1	Tg 1	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13		
			Đất phù sa không đục bồi, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 1	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14		
			Kn 2	Tg 2	10	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16		
LỢ	Từ 3 đến 6 tháng	Từ 4 đến 10%	Đất phèn tiềm tàng, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 1	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	Chuyên tôm	
			Kn 2	Tg 2	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	
			Đất phèn hoạt động, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 1	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	Lúa-Tôm	
			Kn 2	Tg 2	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	Cây CN ngắn ngày (khóm, mía)	
			Đất phù sa không đục bồi, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 1	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20		
	Trên 10%	Trên 10%	Đất mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 2	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20	21	21		
			Đất phèn tiềm tàng, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 2	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	22		
			Đất phèn hoạt động, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 2	18	18	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	23		
			Đất phù sa không đục bồi, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 2	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24		
			Đất phèn tiềm tàng, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 3	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25		
	Trên 6 tháng	Trên 10%	Đất phèn hoạt động, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 3	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26	27	
			Đất phèn tiềm tàng, mặn mùa khô	Kn 3	Tg 3	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	
			Đất phù sa không đục bồi, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 3	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	29	
			Đất phèn tiềm tàng, mặn mùa khô	Kn 3	Tg 3	24	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	
			Đất phù sa không đục bồi, mặn mùa khô	Kn 2	Tg 3	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	30	31	
MẶN	Mặn thường xuyên	Trên 10%	Đất mặn thường xuyên	Kn 3	Tg 3	29	29	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	33	34	34	35	
			Đất phèn tiềm tàng, mặn thường xuyên	Kn 3	Tg 3	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	
	Mặn thường xuyên	Trên 10%	Đất mặn thường xuyên	Kn 3	Tg 4	31	31	32	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	36	37	Chuyên tôm
			Đất phèn tiềm tàng, mặn thường xuyên	Kn 3	Tg 4	32	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	38	Rừng-Thủy sản
			Đất phèn hoạt động, mặn thường xuyên	Kn 3	Tg 4	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	39	Muối

Define problems and possible options at district/provincial level



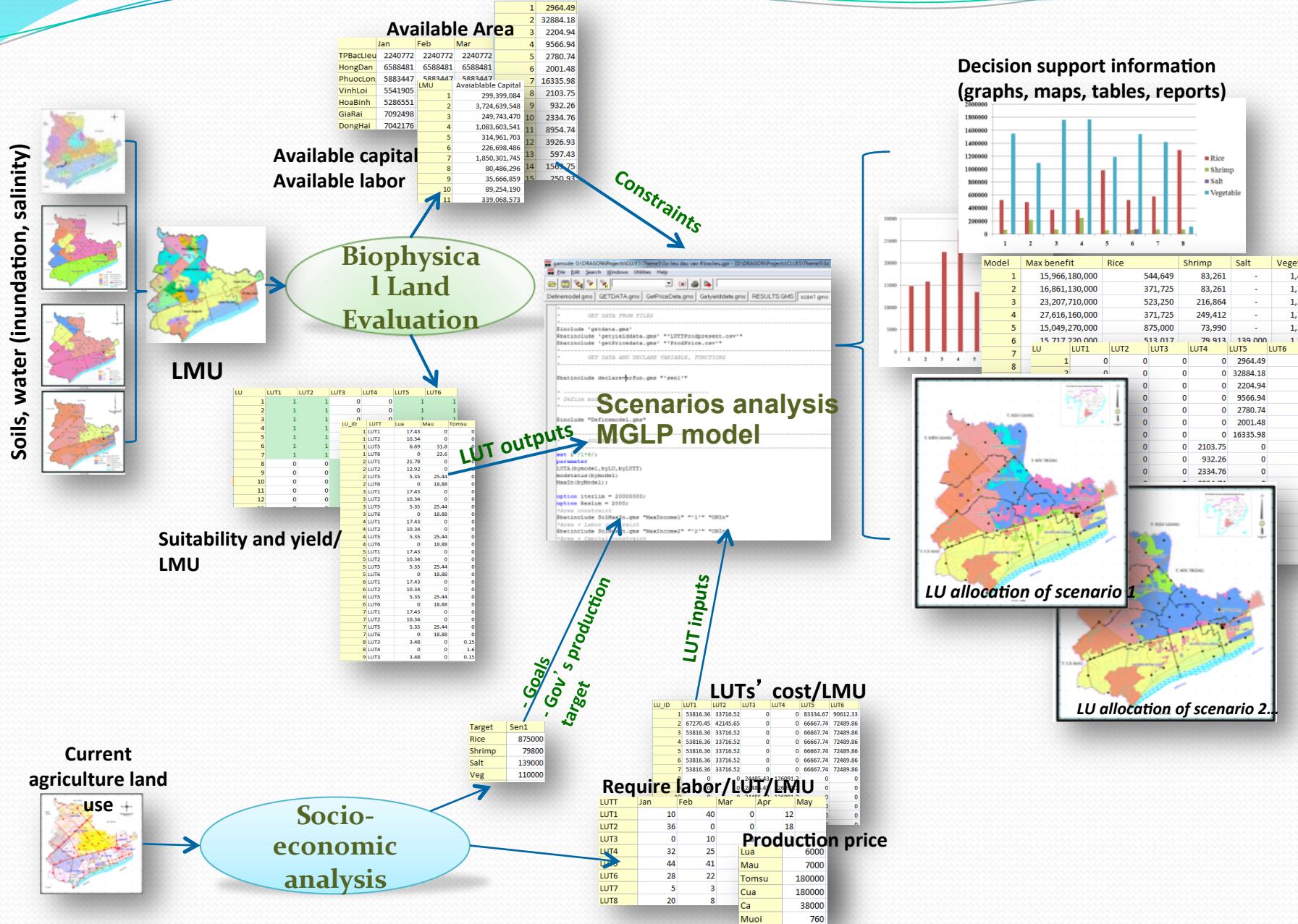
Land suitability analysis .

Based on land characteristics and land use's requirements, the potential land use systems for Bac Lieu province have been distinguished.

Area	Provincial People's Committees									District People's Committees		National Highways Provincial Highways District roads			Rivers	Marshes	Type of land use priorities
	LUT1	LUT2	LUT3	LUT4	LUT5	LUT6	LUT7	LUT8	LUT9	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5			
I	-	-	S1	S3	-	-	S3	S3	S3	S3	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	LUT3	
II	-	-	S2	S1	-	-	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	LUT3, LUT4, LUT7, LUT8, LUT9	
III	-	-	S2	S3	-	-	S3	S3	S3	S3	S3	S3	S3	S3	S3	LUT3	
IV	-	-	S2	S2	-	-	S2	S1	S1	S1	S2	S1	S1	S2	S2	LUT3, LUT4, LUT7, LUT8, LUT9	
V	-	-	S3	S1	-	-	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	LUT4, LUT7, LUT8, LUT9	
VI	-	-	S3	S3	-	-	S3	S1	S1	S1	S3	S1	S1	S3	S3	LUT8	
VII	-	-	S3	S2	-	-	S2	S1	S1	S1	S2	S1	S1	S2	S2	LUT4, LUT7, LUT8, LUT9	
VIII	S1	S1	-	-	S2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LUT1, LUT2, LUT5	
IX	S1	S1	-	-	S2	S2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LUT1, LUT2, LUT5, LUT6	
X	S2	S2	-	-	S2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LUT1, LUT2, LUT5,	
XI	S3	S3	-	-	S1	S1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LUT5, LUT6	
XII	S3	S3	-	-	S3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LUT1, LUT2, LUT5	

Note: LUT 1: 1 Rice crops; LUT 2: 2 Rice crops; LUT 3: Rice –Shrimp; LUT 4: Shrimp Field; LUT 5: 1 Rice – 2 Upland Crops; LUT 6: Upland Crops; LUT 7: Mangrove – Shrimp; LUT 8: Salt – Shrimp; LUT 9: Shrimp/Aquaculture

Scenario analysis





Scenario analysis

Scenario analysis support answering these types of question:

Current context:

- If the current land use has economically optimized?
- How the socio-economic constraints (labor, capital) impact to the current total economical achievement of the province?
- How the government imposed production goals/target (food security) impacts to the total economical achievement? Which goals are feasible and infeasible?
- What are the adaptive opportunities for Bac Lieu province in the current context?
- How much water requirement for the proposed land use options?
- ...



Scenario analysis

Future context (2030s with climate change + development strategy):

- How climate change impacts to the total economical achievement of Bac Lieu province?
- How non-structure measures (change of cropping pattern, improve farming technology) could improve the adaptive capacity of the province?
- How structure measures (construct new dykes and sluice gates) could improve the adaptive capacity of the province?
-

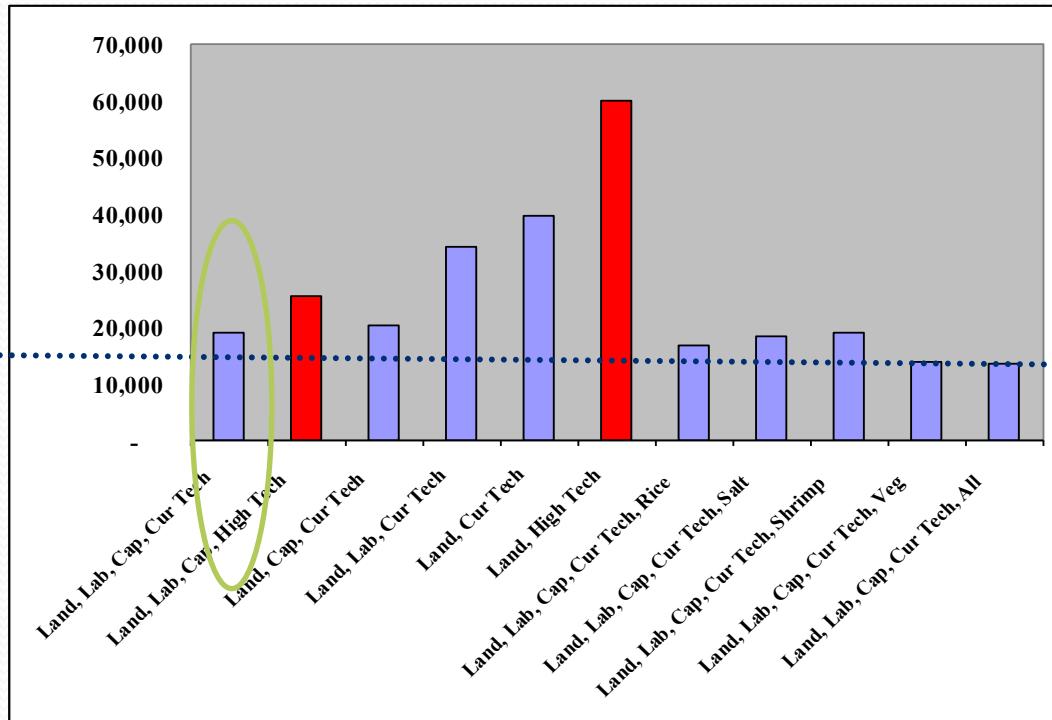
→ Transferring these questions into model optimization functions and constraint functions.

Scenario analysis

If the current land use has economically optimized?

- The current land use is not economically optimized.
- The optimized income of the province from agriculture and aquaculture could reach 18,900 billion VND, 39.7% higher than the current value.

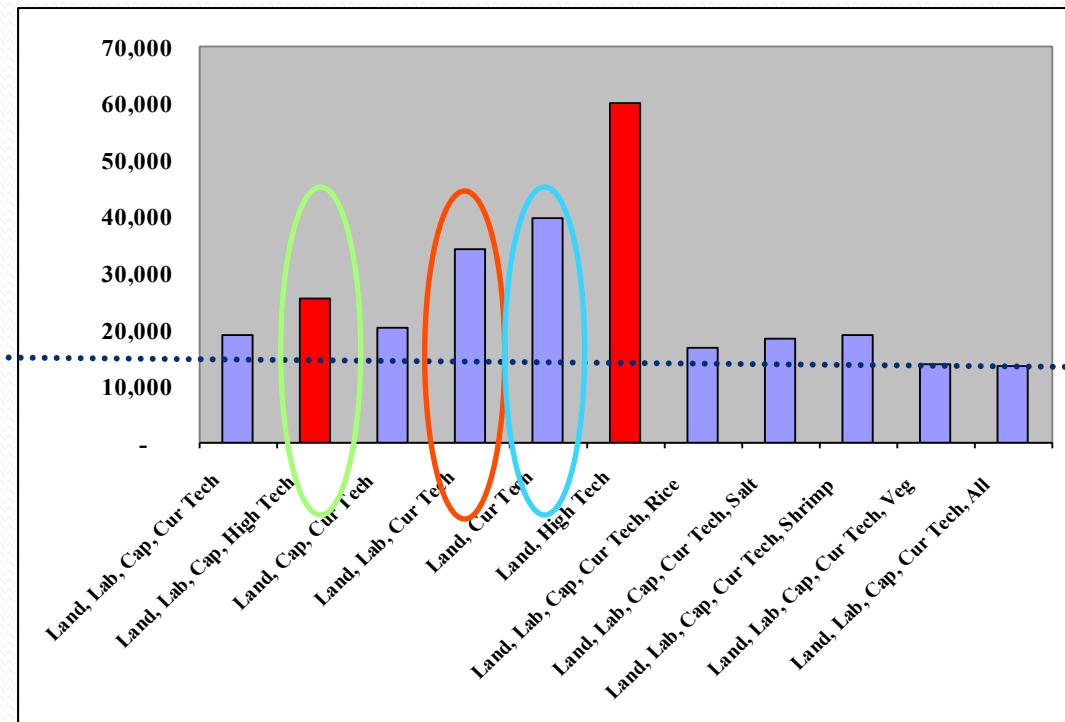
Obviously, the land use pattern should be changed according to the proposed land use by the model.



Scenario analysis

How the socio-economic constrains (labor, capital) and farming technology level impact to the current total economical achievement?

- If the capital requirement was met → the total income from main Agi. and Aqua. productions would significantly improved (152.1 %).
- If the farming technology of the farmers reach the current high level → total income increase 88 %.
- If all labor and capital requirements was met → total income increase almost 150% to 340 % respectively .

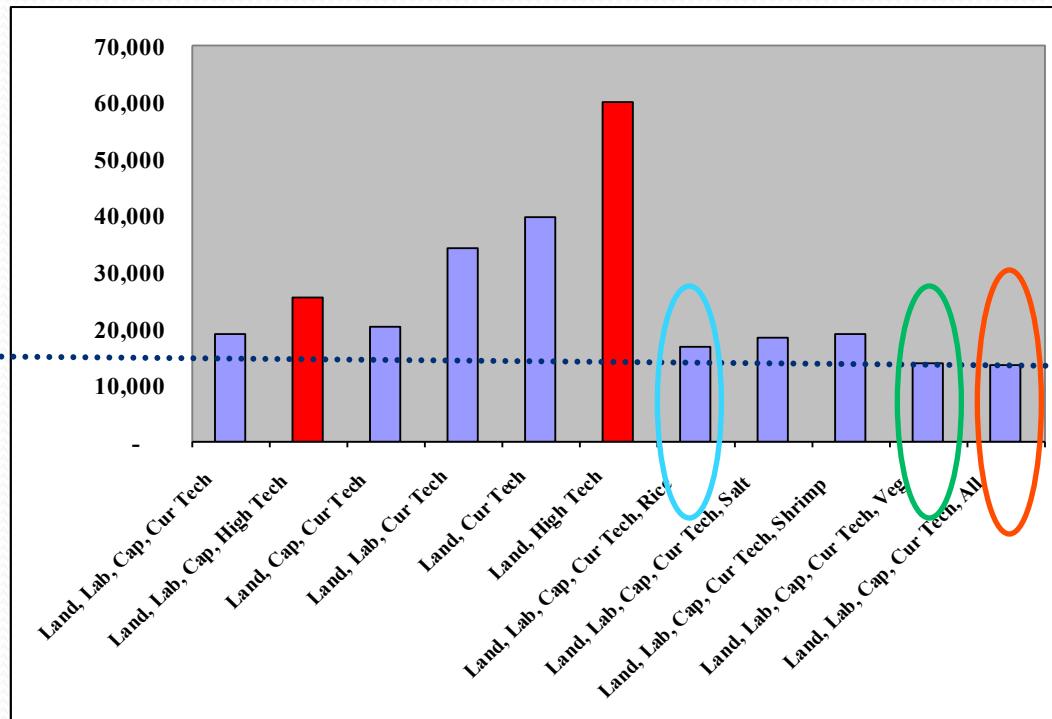


Scenario analysis

How the government production goals impact to the total economical achievement? Which goals are feasible and infeasible?

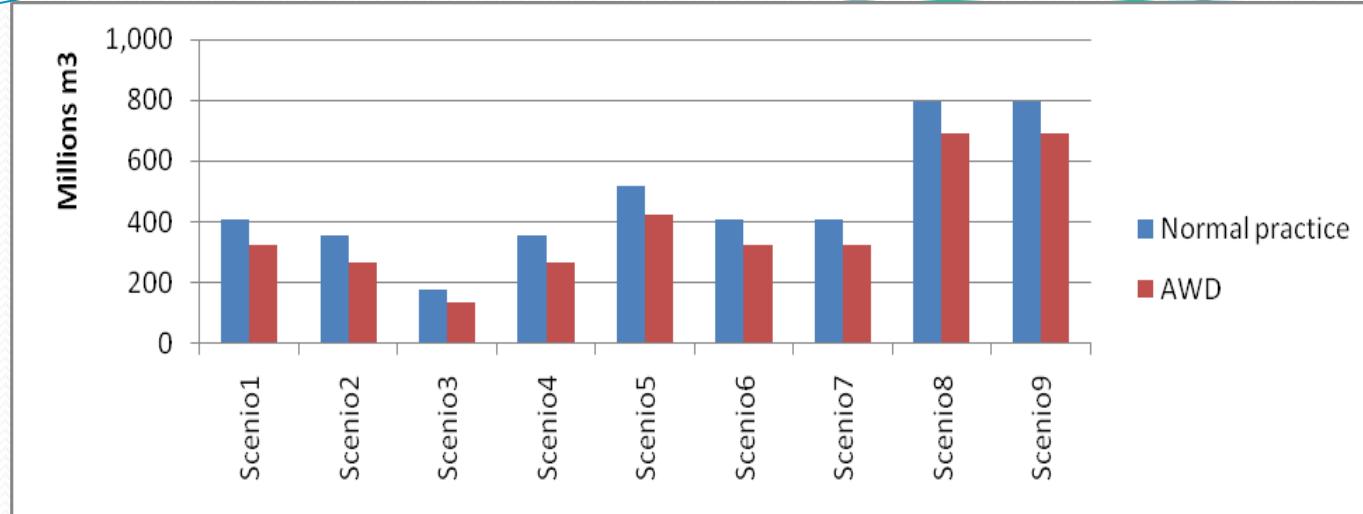
- If rice, vegetable, or all main products goals scenarios are imposed, the total income would drop 10.6%, 27% and 29% respectively.

The results implies that even though the government production goals can be achieved, the trade-off is that some portion of total income could be reduced.



Note: if the vegetable production > maximum local market demand, the vegetable price will be reduce considerably → a maximum vegetable production level restriction is imposed in the model.

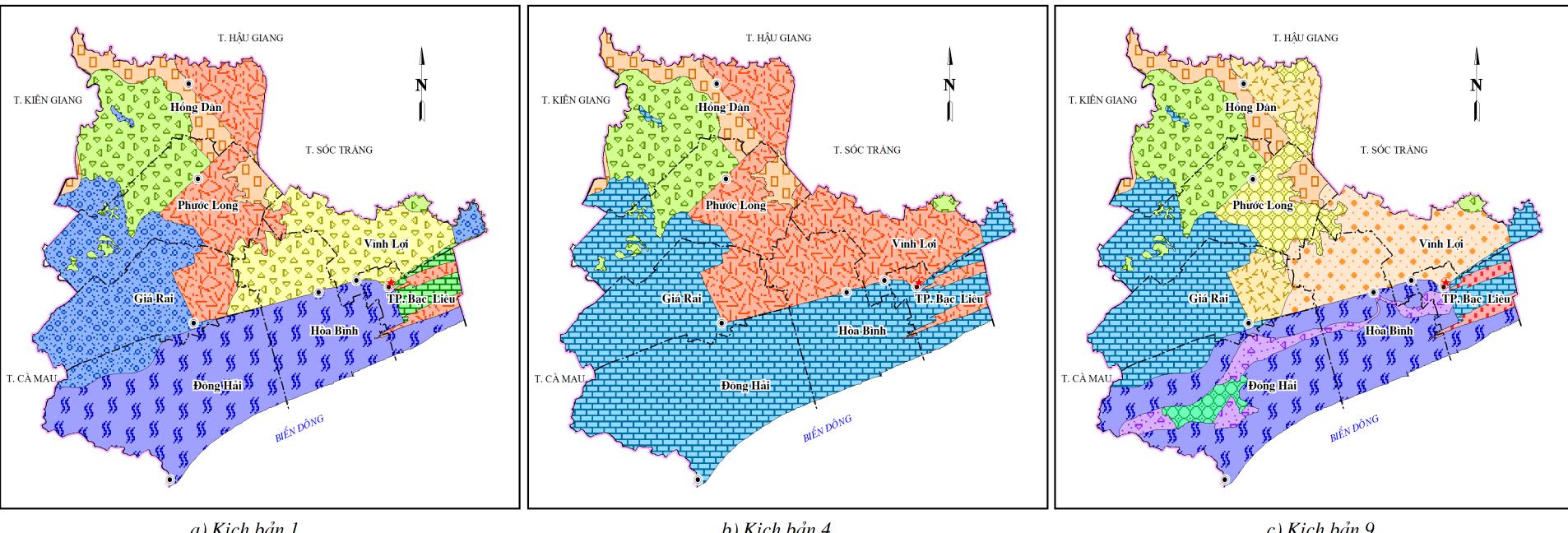
Scenario analysis



An example for total rice's water consumption estimation (*based on the water productivity in the neighbour province (Soc Trang), about 0.8 m³/kg rice for normal practice and 0.45 m³/kg rice for AWD technique*). This analysis implies that:

- beside considering the economic return, water use efficiency of the selected adaptation strategy should be taken into account.
- the new saving water technique such as AWD is significantly reduce the water requirement.
- A similar estimation for GHG emission can also be done when we have the GHG emission per kg of production or farming areas.

Scenario analysis



CHÚ DÃN

Ký hiệu	Mô hình	Ký hiệu	Mô hình	Ký hiệu	Mô hình	Ký hiệu	Mô hình	Ký hiệu	Mô hình
	LUT1, LUT2		LUT2, LUT6		LUT3		LUT4, LUT8		LUT6
	LUT1, LUT5		LUT2		LUT4, LUT7, LUT9		LUT4		LUT7, LUT9
	LUT1		LUT3, LUT4		LUT4, LUT7		LUT5		LUT7

LUT1: 3 vụ lúa; LUT2: 2 vụ lúa; LUT3: tôm - lúa; LUT4: chuyen tôm; LUT5: lúa - màu; LUT6: chuyen màu; LUT7: rừng - tôm;
 LUT8: tôm - thủy sản; LUT9: muối - thủy sản



Land use policy/planning development

- Workshops (community → district/province) to discussed about the scenarios analysis results (information → knowledge, inform → involve).
- Training local technical staff on use of the maps and land use analysis methodology (capacity building → future collaboration between scientist and local staff)



Land use policy/planning development

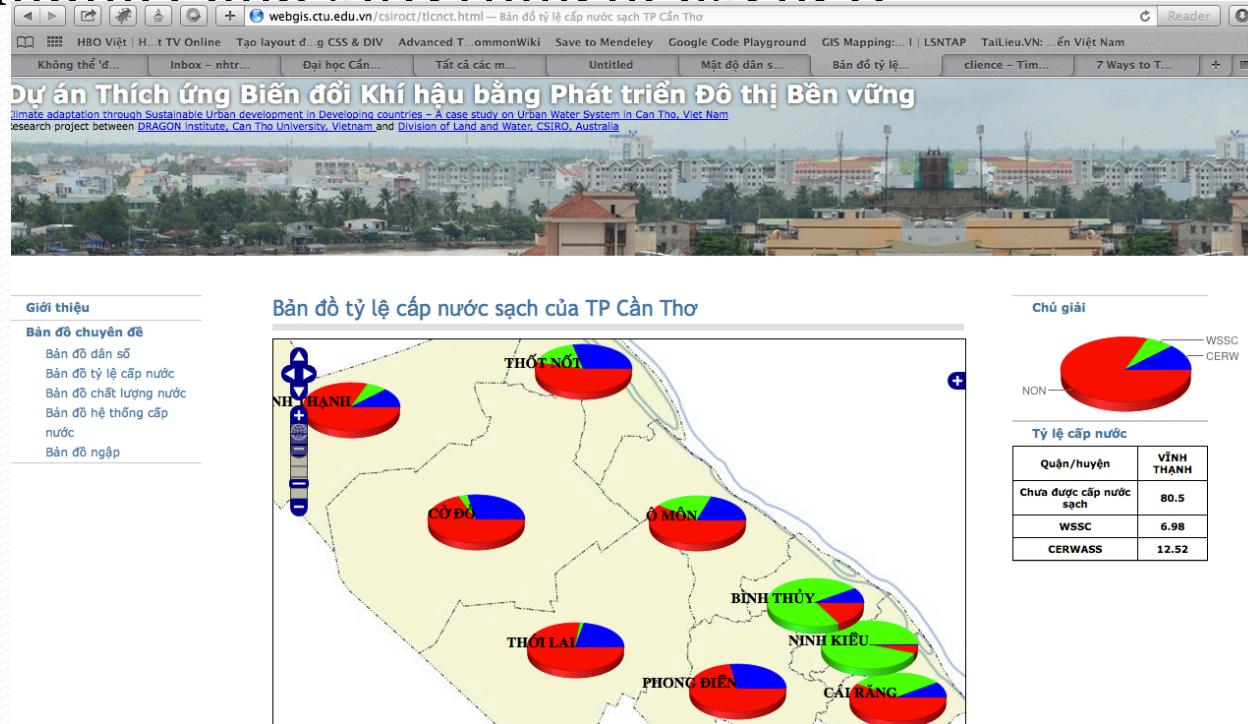
- Continuous learning approach → Improved perception and attitude of local extension officers and managers on adaptive land use
- The land use management and adaptation strategy should be defined by the local government with the facilitation from scientists.





Future steps

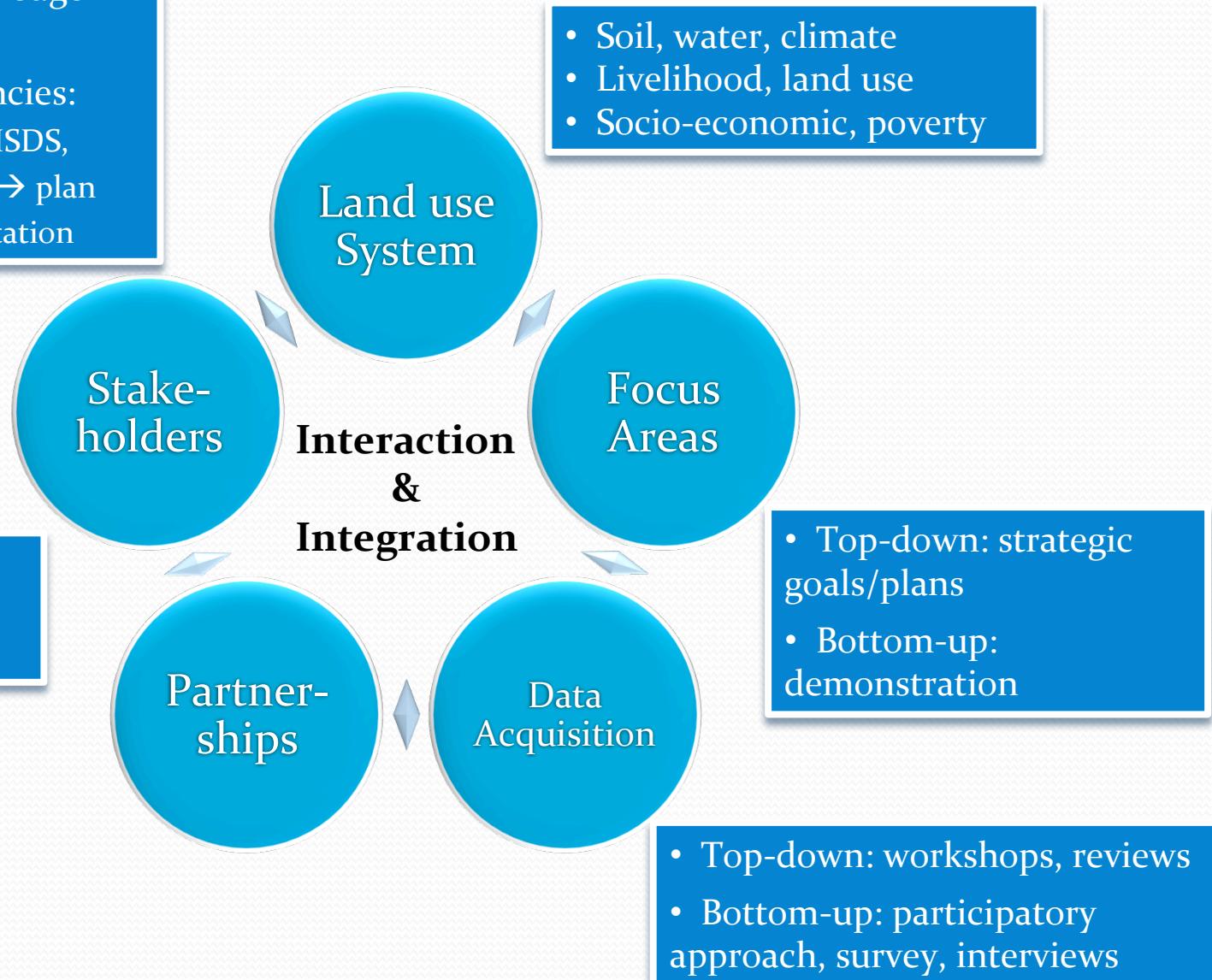
- Data/information available online for local community and government.
- Development of more user-friendly scenario analysis, decision support system (online?).
- Better visualization of the derived information to the community and government agency.





A lesson learnt

Engagement & knowledge sharing with local community and agencies: DARD, DONRE, DOC, ISDS, DOLISA, DOH, DPI ... → plan ↔ autonomous adaptation





Thank you for your attention