

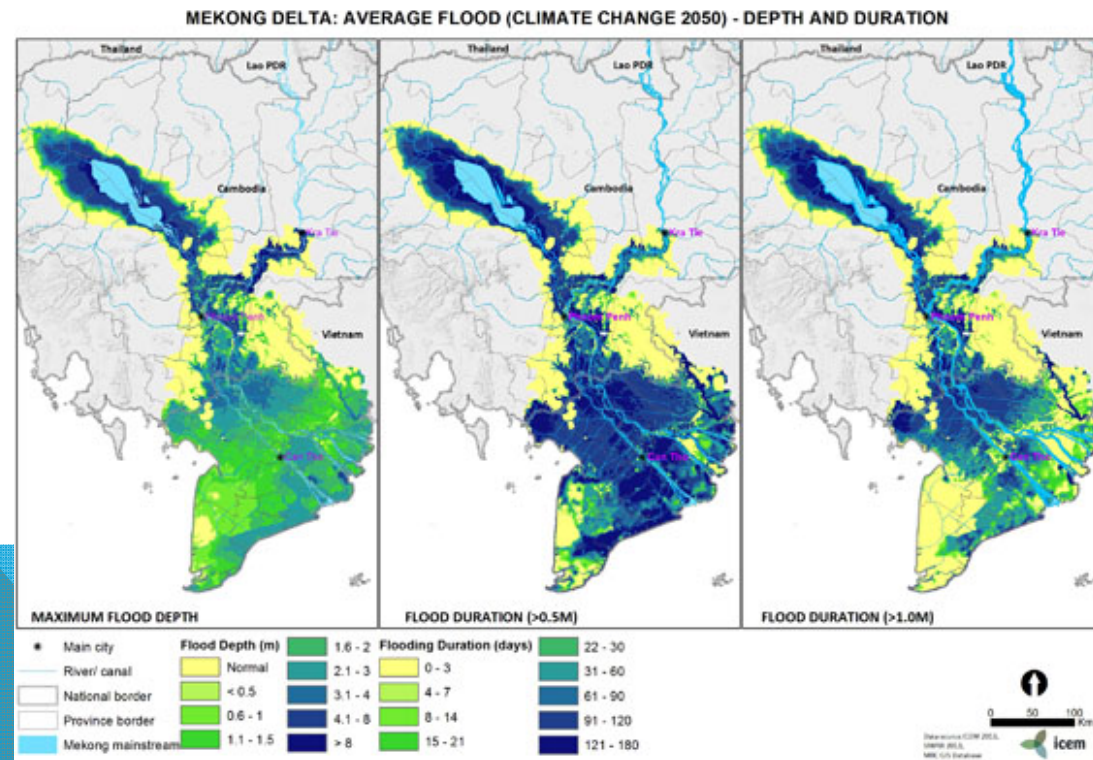
# **POTENTIAL GAPS BETWEEN STRATEGIC PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION: A CASE STUDY OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN THE MEKONG DELTA**

Ho Long Phi

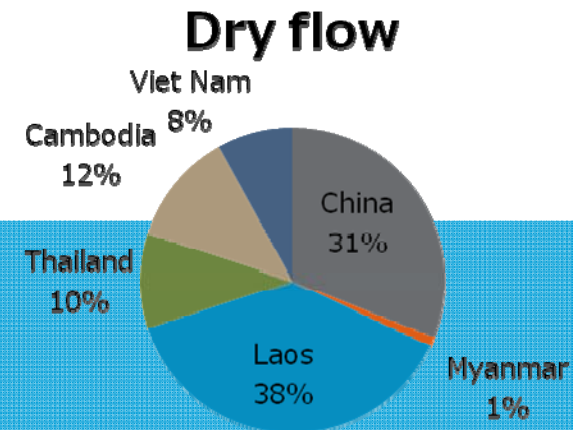
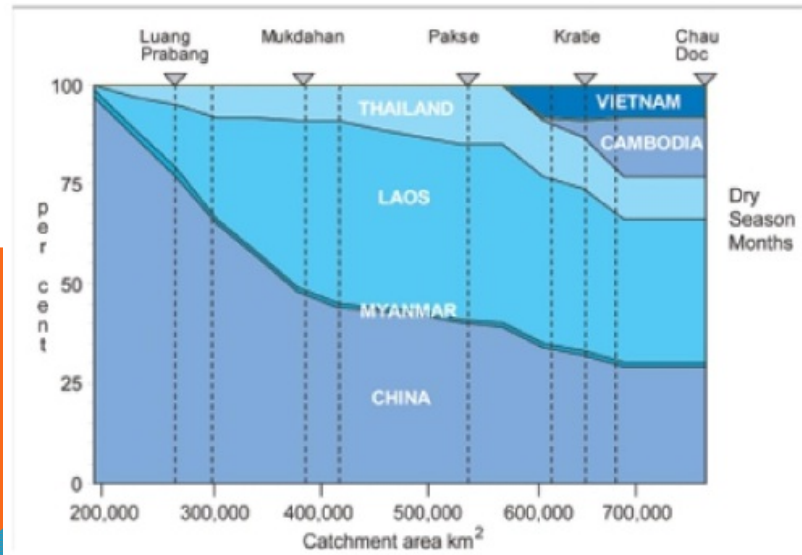
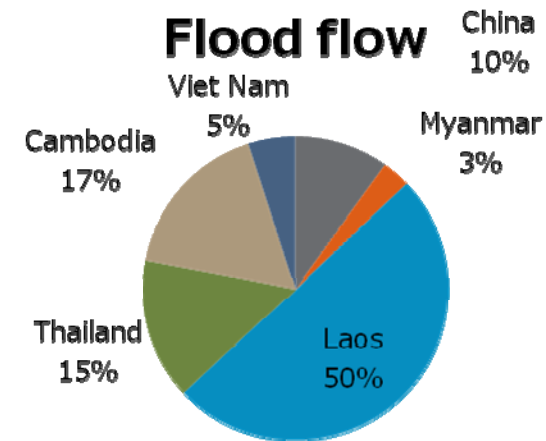
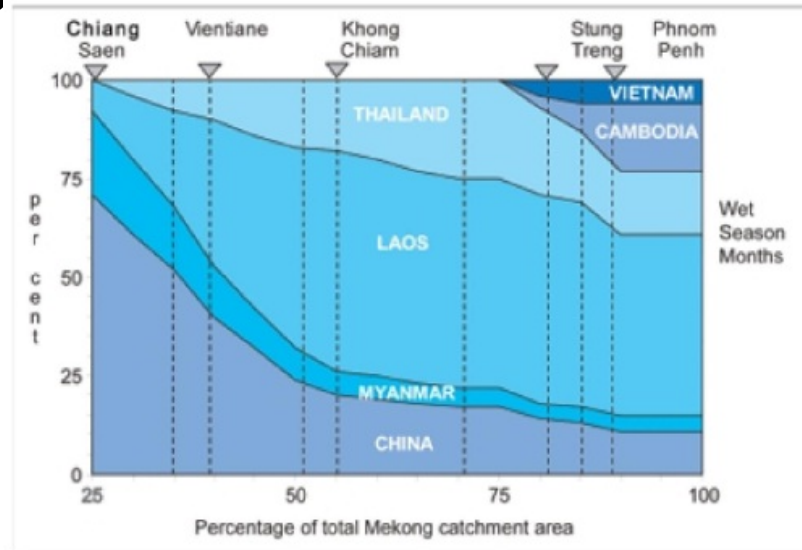
The Center of Water Management and Climate Change  
Viet Nam National University HCM City

The CBAsia Tokyo Workshop,  
Tokyo University, March 7-9, 2016

# NEEDS OF CHANGE

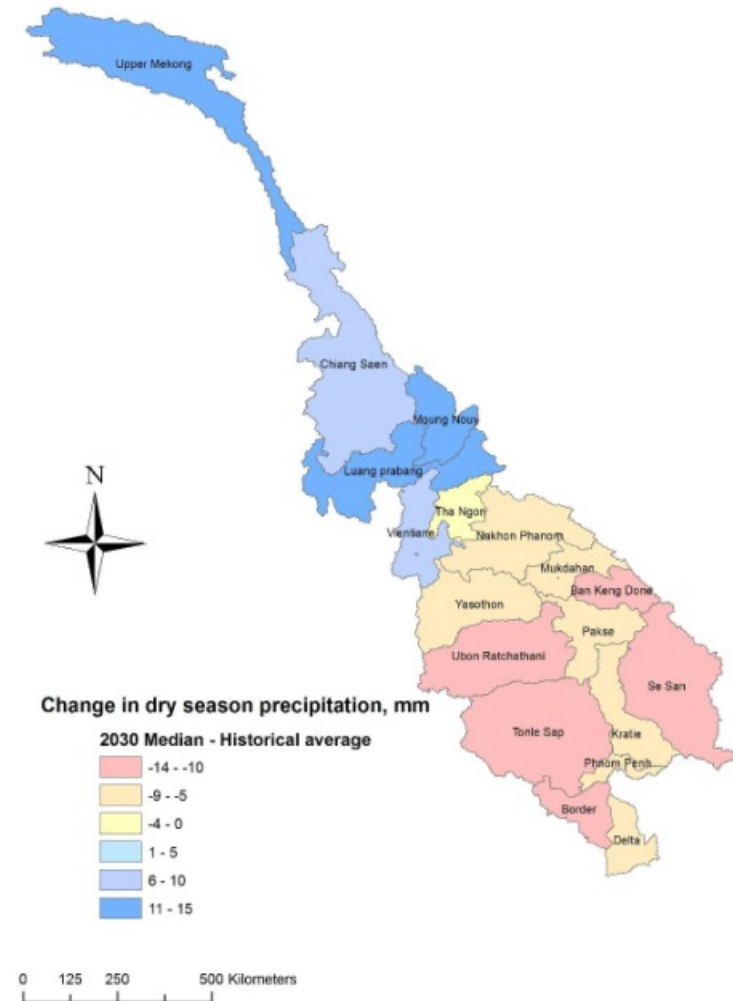
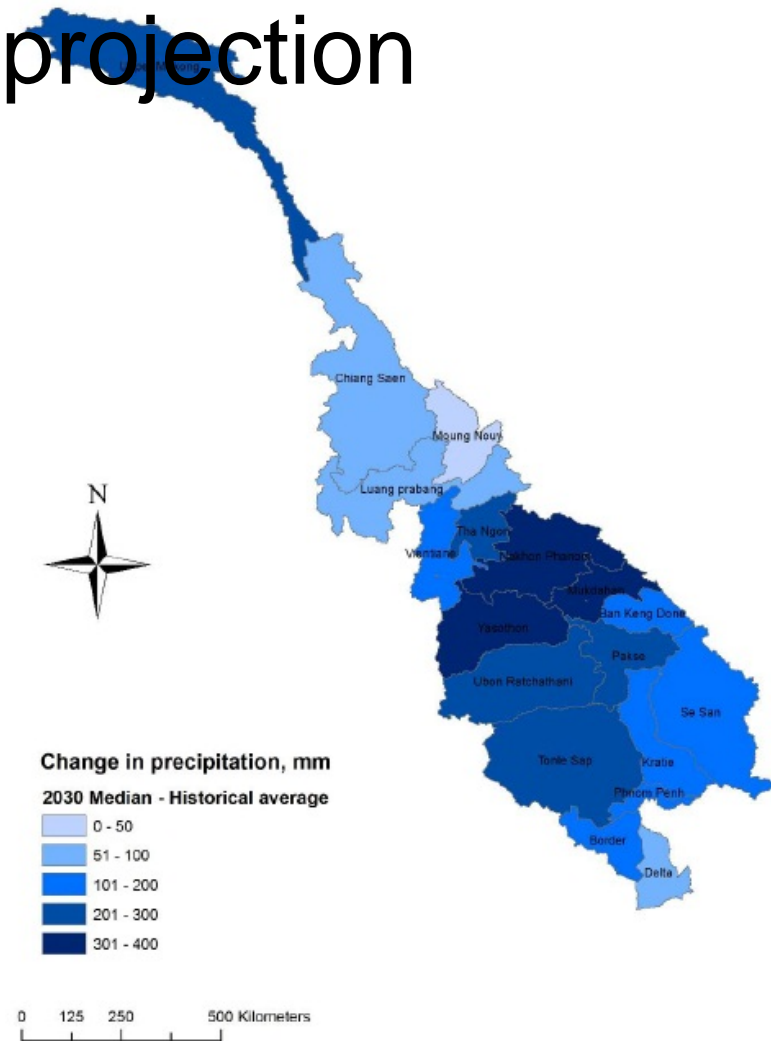


# MEKONG BASIN WATER SUB-CATCHMENTS



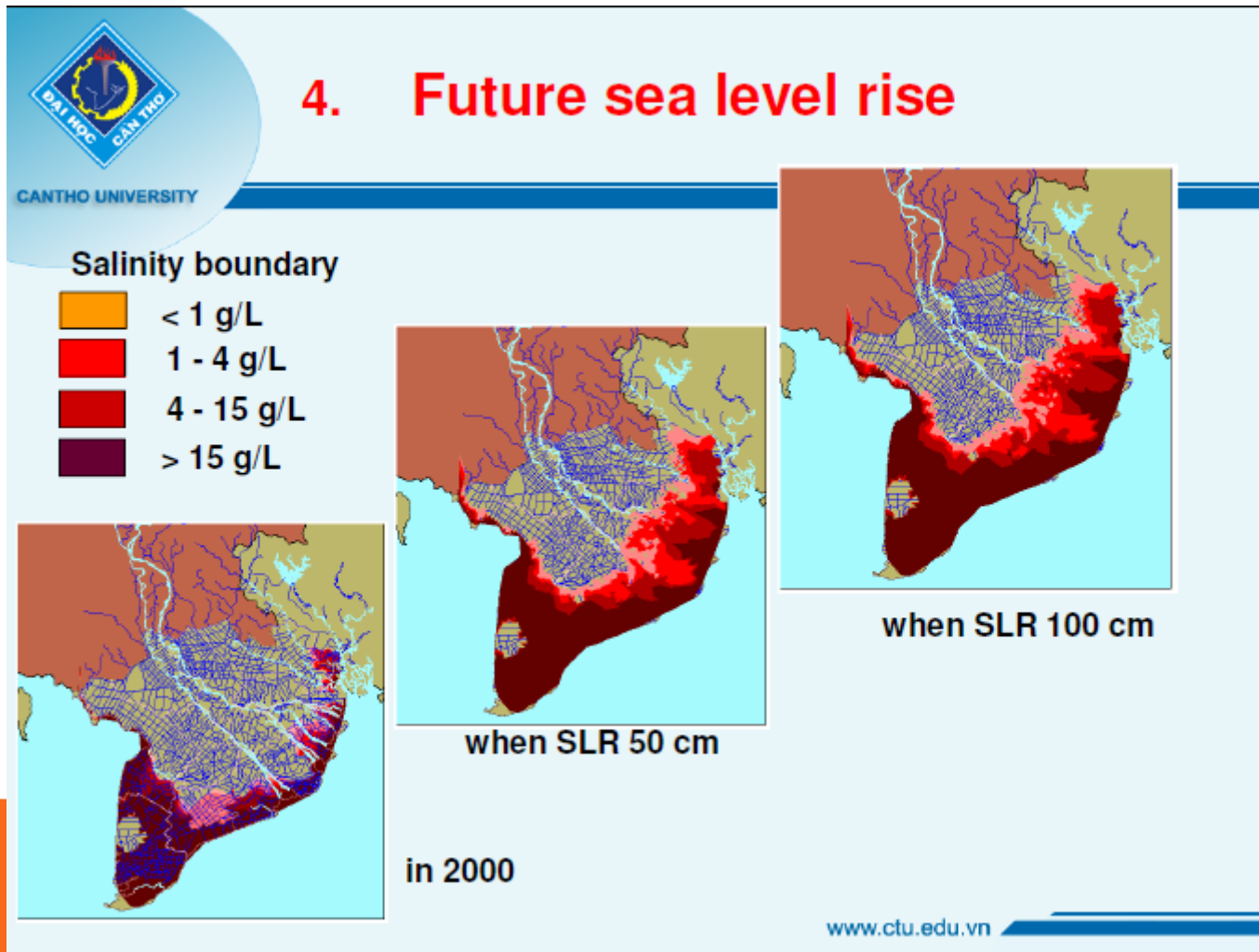


# Mekong basin climate change projection



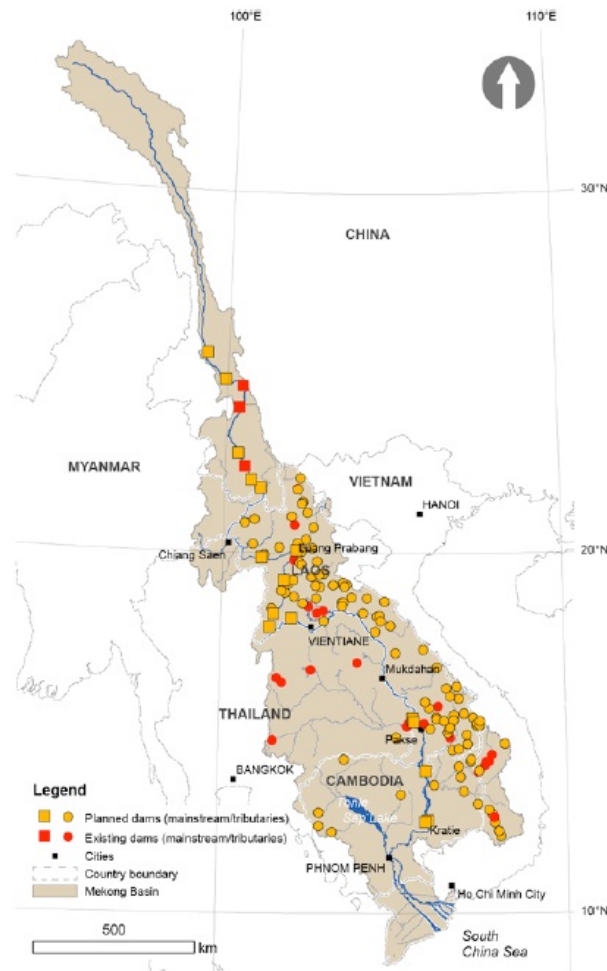
Climate change may result in lower 25-40% dry flow and higher 30-60% flood.

# SALINITY INTRUSION



- In 50-100 year to come, saline infected areas of the MKD could be up to 60%.
- Fresh water requires to be regulated from upstream to downstream.

# UPSTREAM RESERVOIRS AS PLANNED

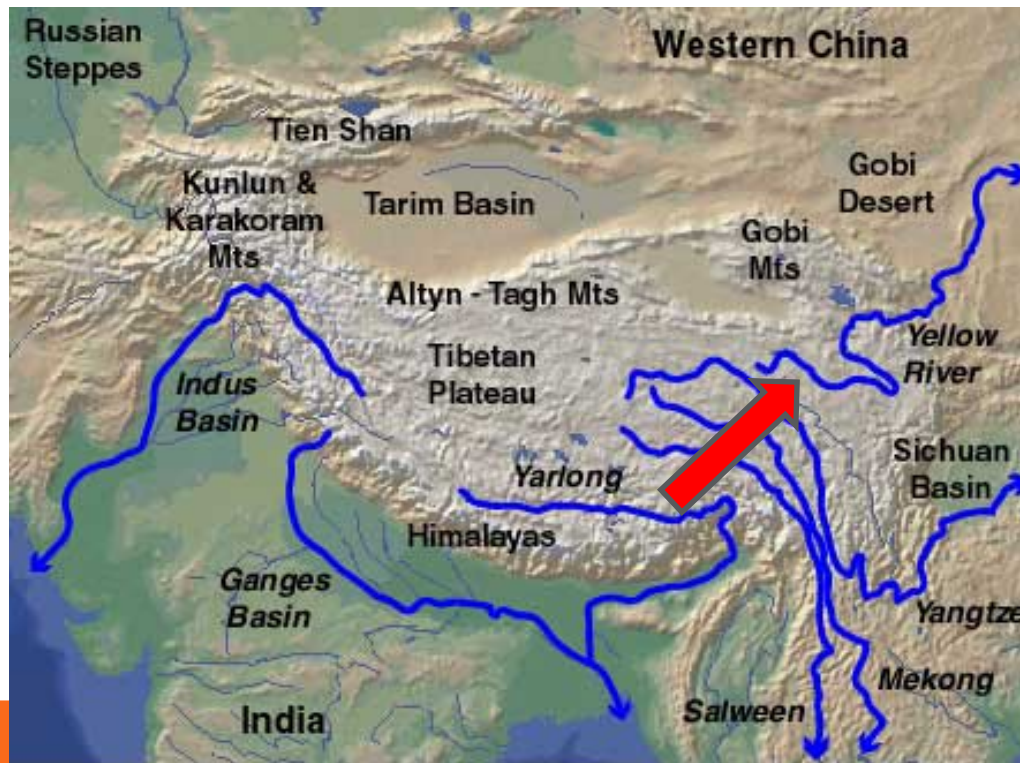


- More than 120 reservoirs have been planned upstream with over 100 billion m<sup>3</sup> volume.

Figure 8. Existing and planned dams in the Mekong River Basin, with mainstream dams marked with boxes and tributary dams with circles (modified from Johnston & Kumm 2011).

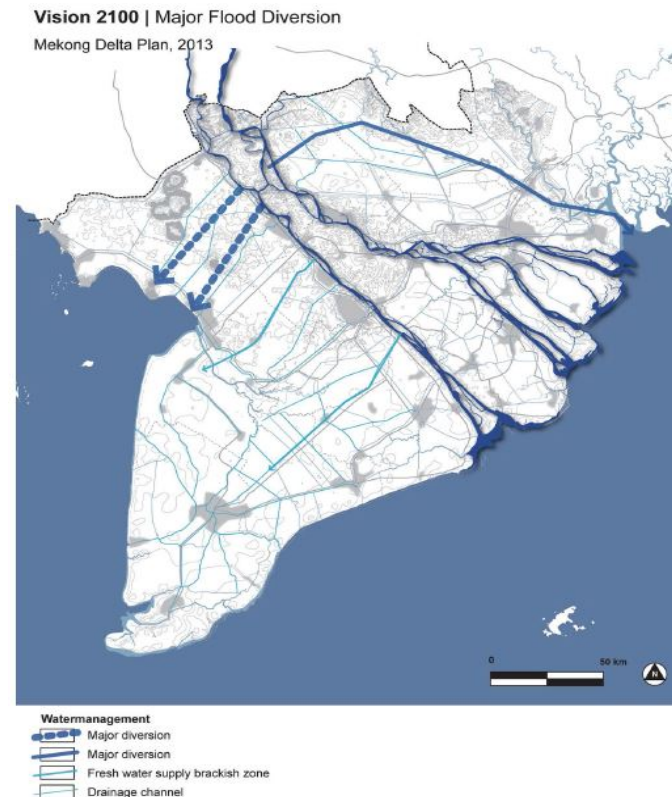
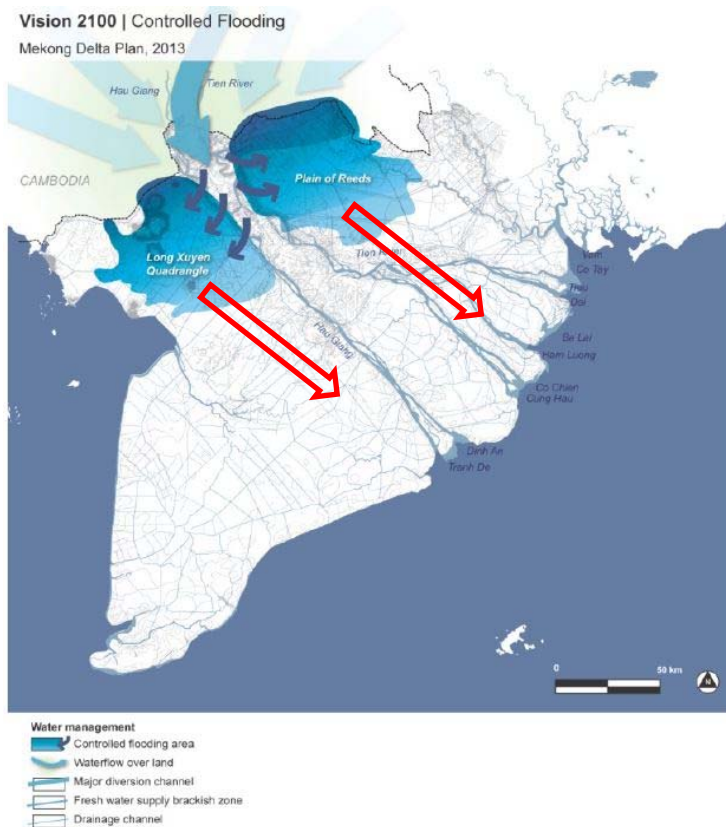


# TRANS-BASIN WATER DIVERSION



Chinese project Bei Shui-Nan Diao intends to diverse 200 billions m<sup>3</sup> from the rivers Yarlung, Nu (India-Bangladesh) and Mekong to Yellow river.

# CASE STUDY: INTEGRATED FLOOD MANAGEMENT



Mekong delta plan (2013):

To **reduce 3** cropped area;

More room for **flood retention and –diversion** during flood season;

Fresh **water storage and conveyance** to downstream.



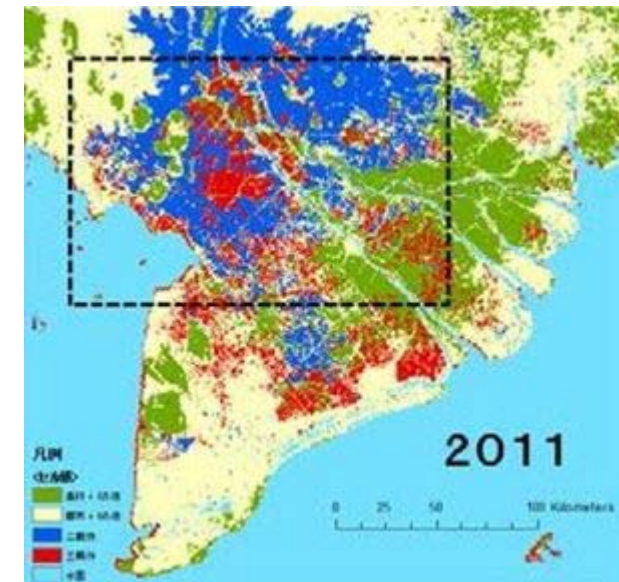
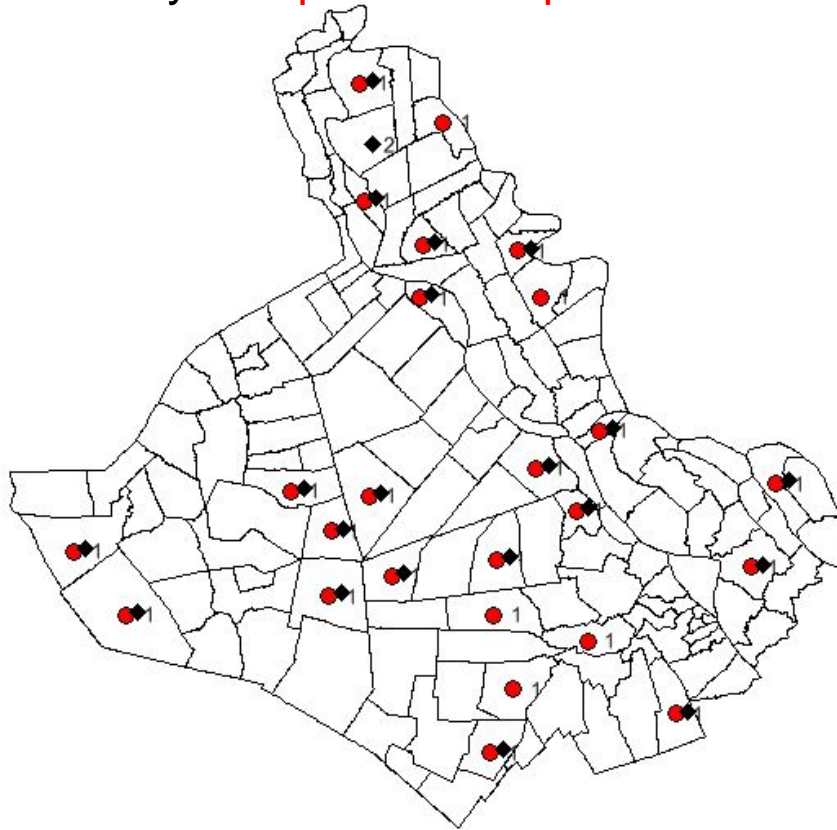
# FROM PLANNING TO IMPLEMENTATION



# SOCIO-HYDROLOGY SURVEY 2015

Study objectives:

- To **assess maturity** of the plan for implementation;
- To identify and **prioritize implementation steps**

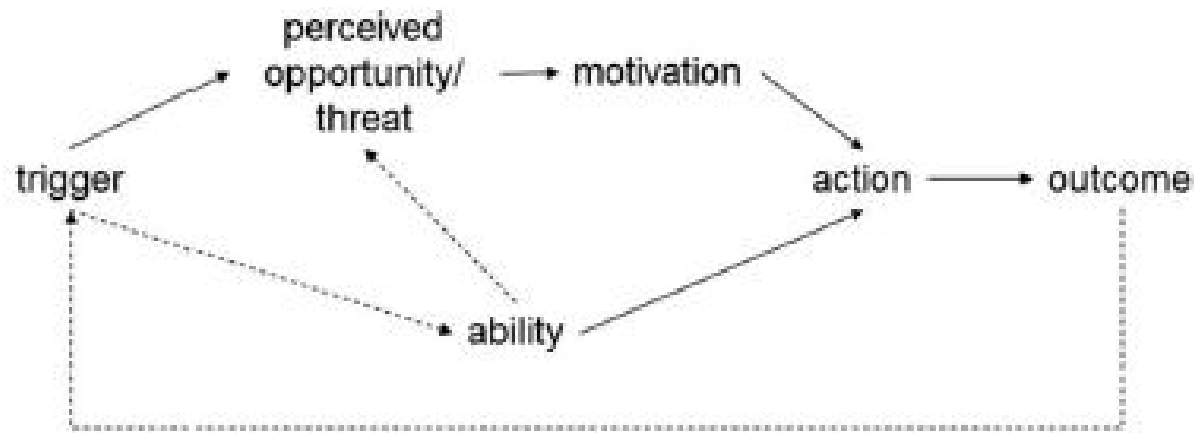


- 3 cropped area
- 3 cropped area

- About 1000 households were interviewed.
- World Bank and NWO sponsor for the study.



# MOTA FRAMEWORK



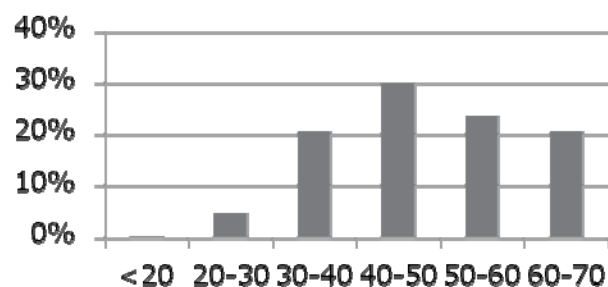
(Ho Long Phi et al, 2015)

- Is the Trigger serious enough to become Perception?
- Is perception strong enough to form Motivation of change?
- Is the Ability big enough to perform an Action?
- Is the Action good enough to moderate the Trigger?

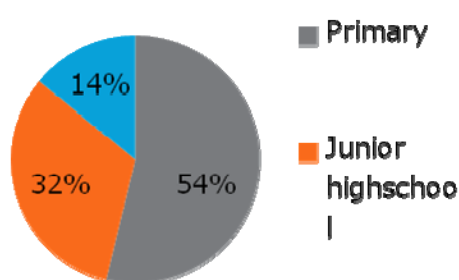


# FARMER PROFILE

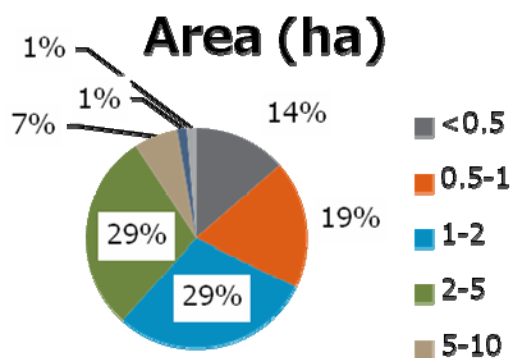
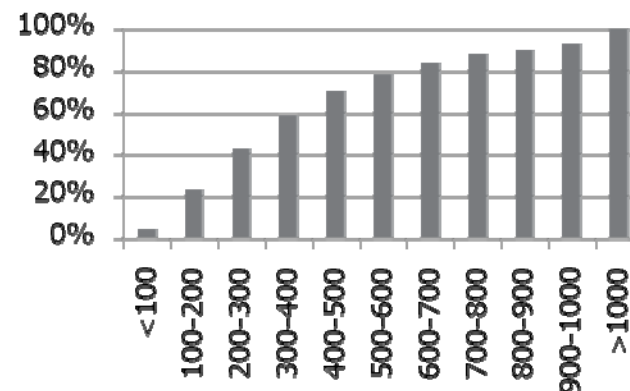
## Age distribution



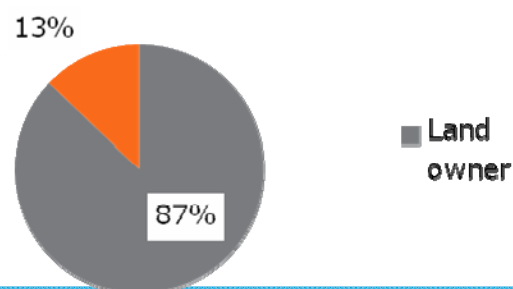
## Education



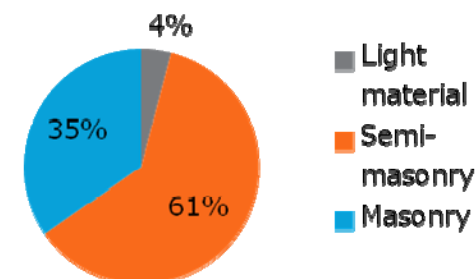
## Income per household



## Land ownership



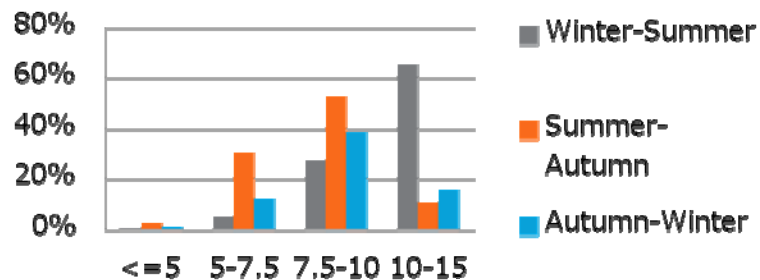
## Housing type



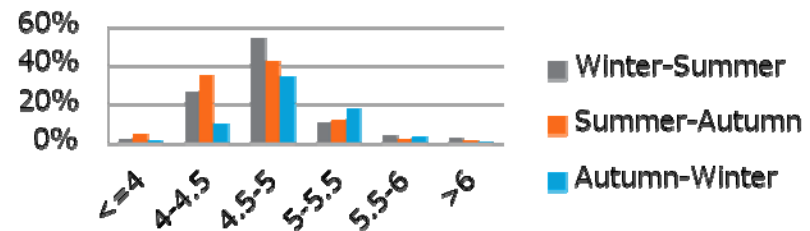
Majority of the farmers are of very low profile:  
40% over 50, >50% primary education, 70% below national “poor standard”

# 3<sup>RD</sup> CROP PROFIT PERCEPTION

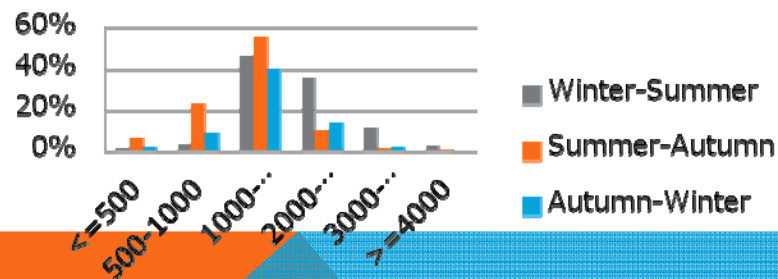
**Yield (T/ha per crop)**



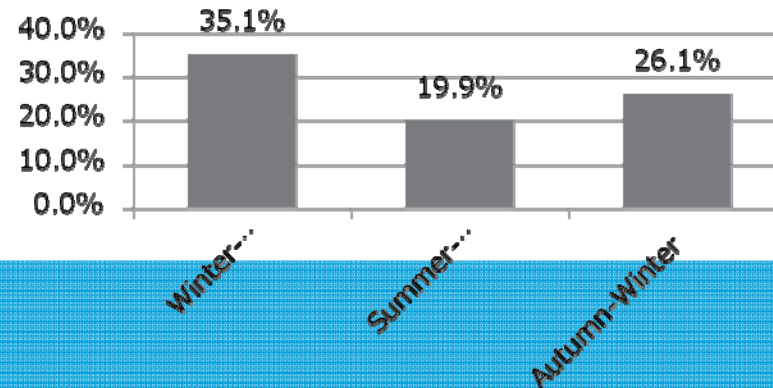
**Selling price  
(1000VND per kg)**



**Profit  
(VND per kg)**



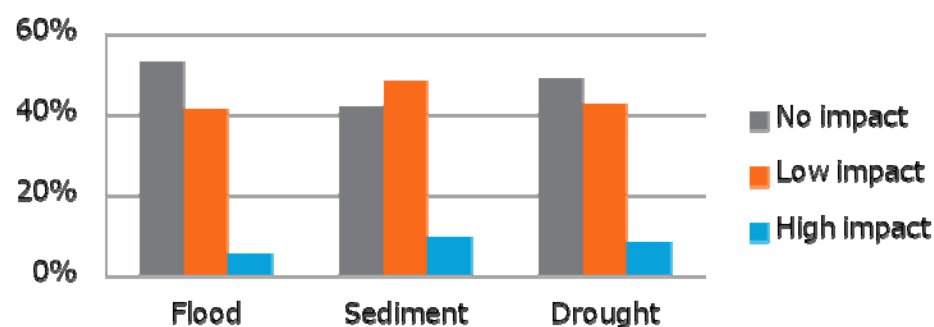
**Profit ratio**



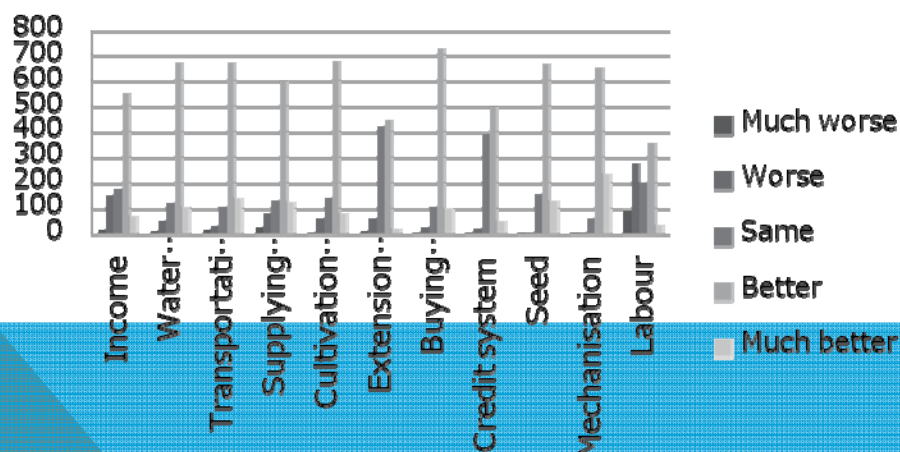
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> crop seem to be still perceived attractive to farmer?

# RISK PERCEPTION

## Compared with 5 years ago



## Compared with 5 years ago



- Low environmental risk perception

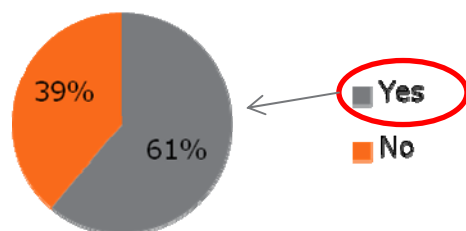
- Better livelihood perception

=> NO SHORT TERM RISK PERCEIVED, WHY THEY SHOULD CHANGE?

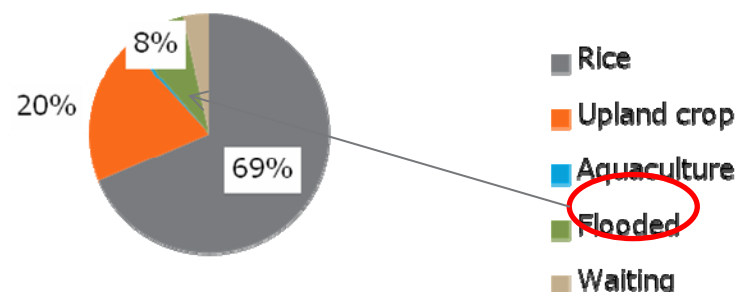


# MOTIATION TO THE 3<sup>RD</sup> CROP

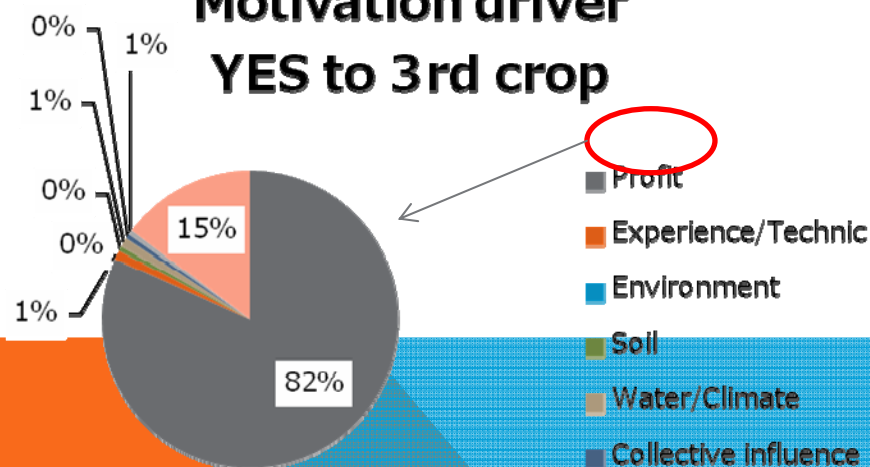
## 3rd crop?



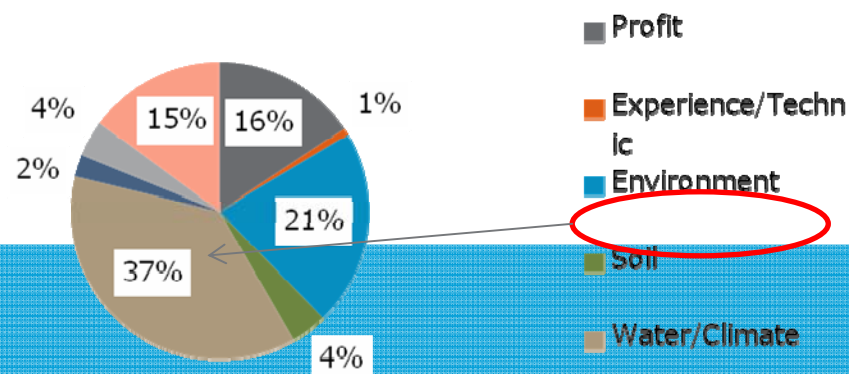
## Best option for 3rd crop



## Motivation driver YES to 3rd crop



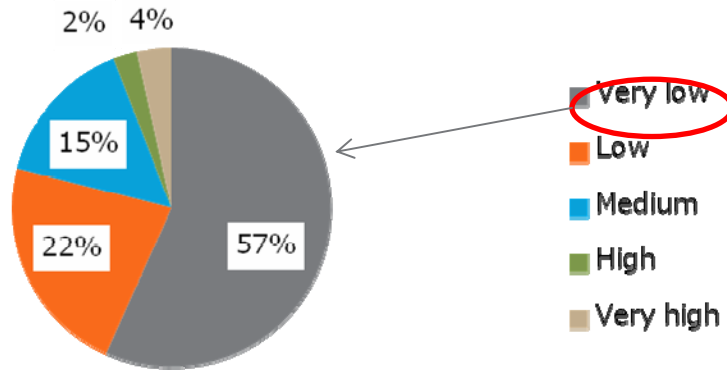
## Motivation driver NO to 3rd crop



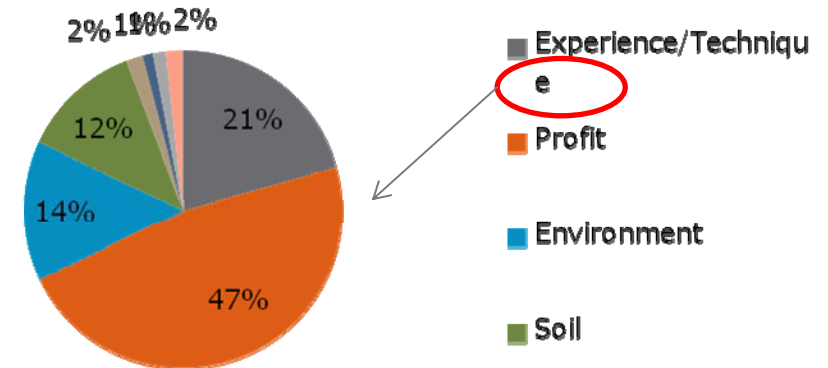
- Majority of interviewed farmer supports the 3<sup>rd</sup> crop;
- Other large number says NO just because of NO DIKE.

# WHAT THE FARMER WANT?

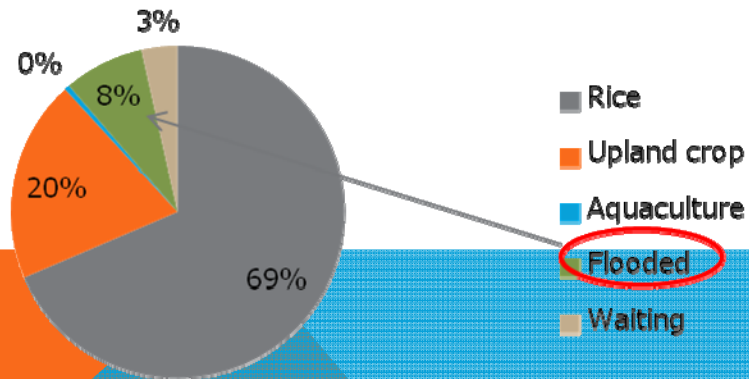
## Motivation to change



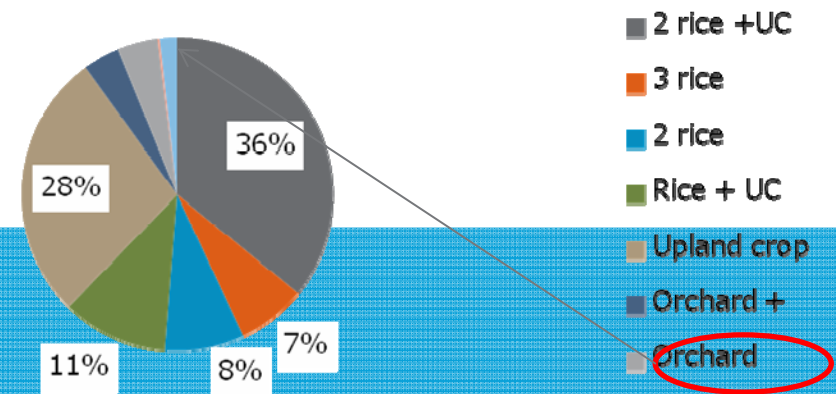
## Reasons for transformation



## Best option for 3rd crop



## Cropping system preference



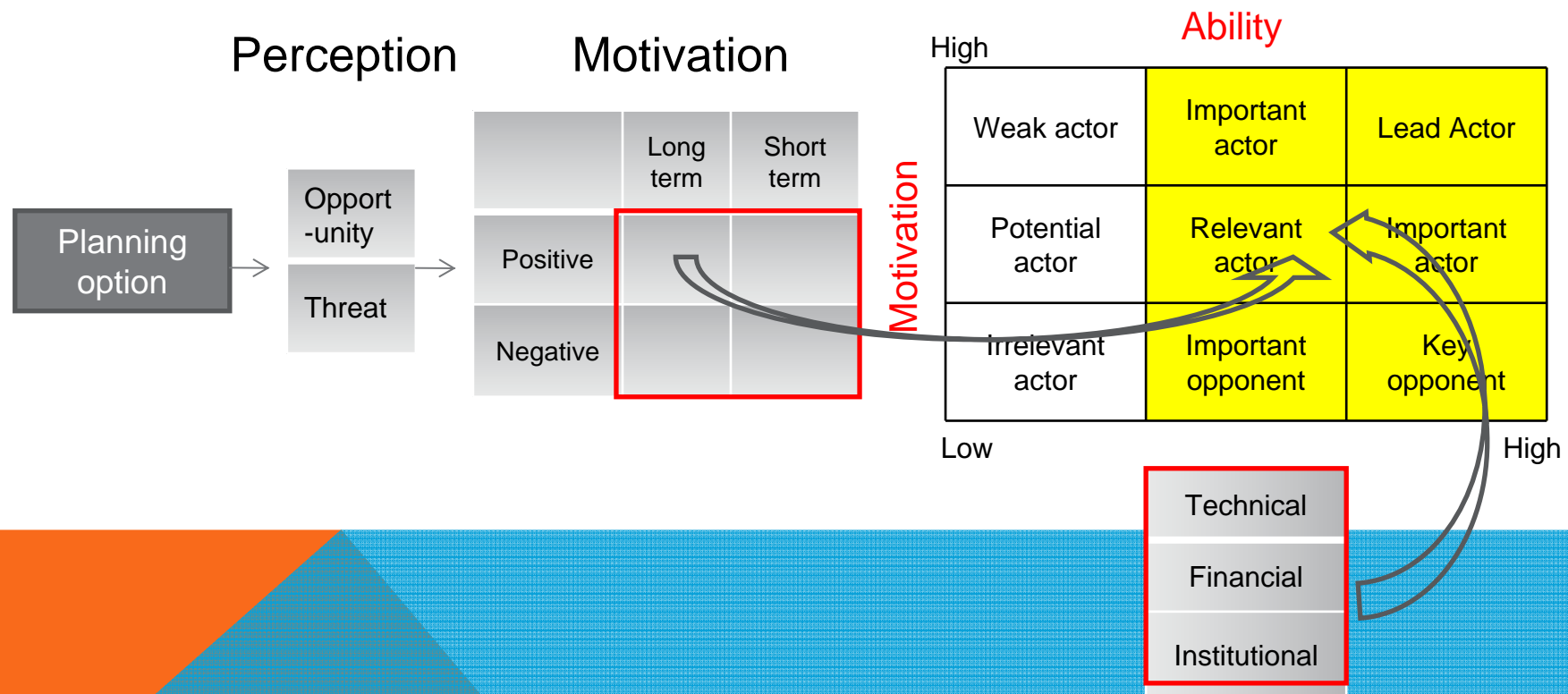
- Upland crop attracts farmer focus, especially polyculture of Rice+upland crop;
- They want to transform, but not now.

# MULTI-ACTOR ANALYSIS





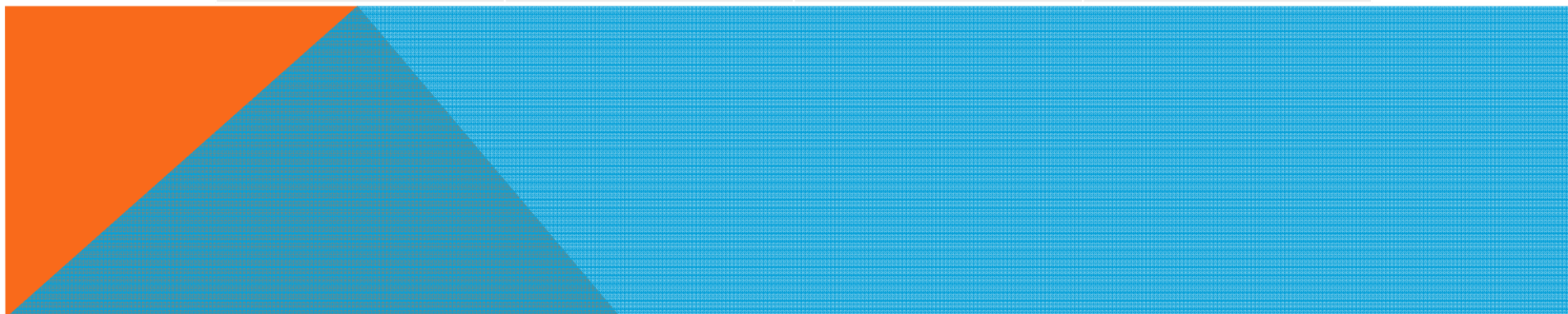
# THE NATURE OF DISAGREEMENT



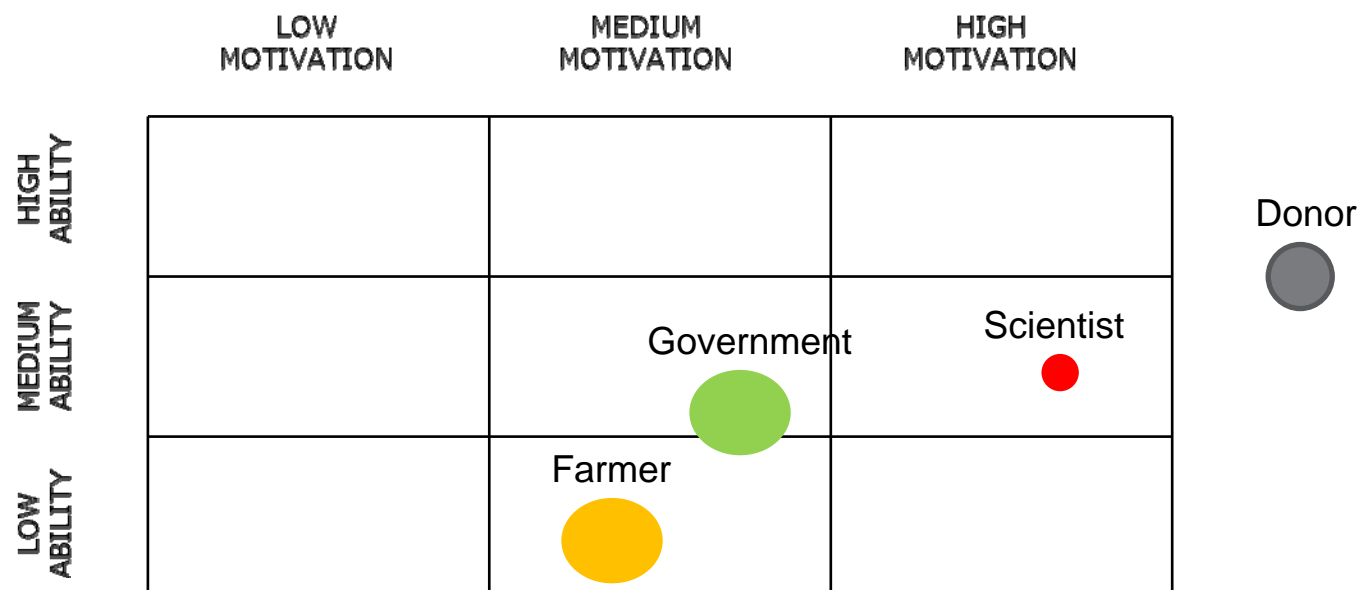
The strategy of consent building is **to improve stakeholders MOTA to support the option.**

## KEY ACTOR MOTA TOWARD THE OPTION

	Farmer	Scientist	Government
Motivation	Low	High	Medium
Financial ability	Low	N/A	Low
Technical ability	Low	Medium	High
Institutional ability	Low	Low	Medium



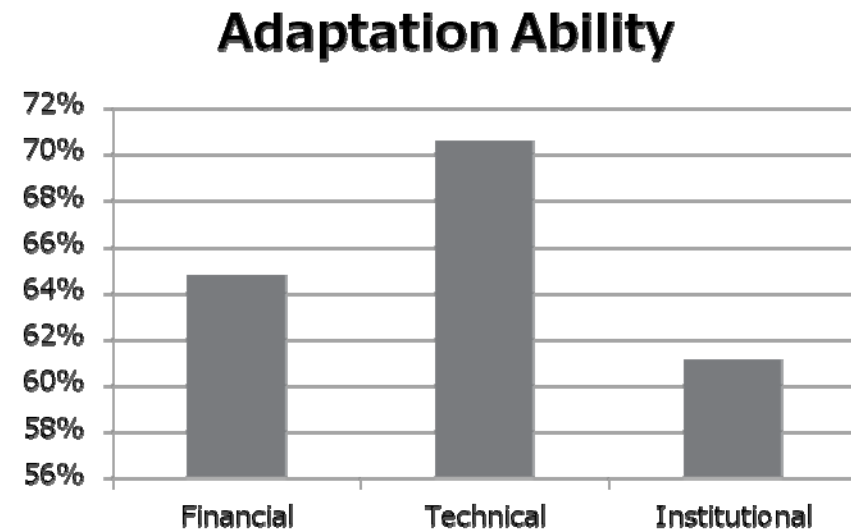
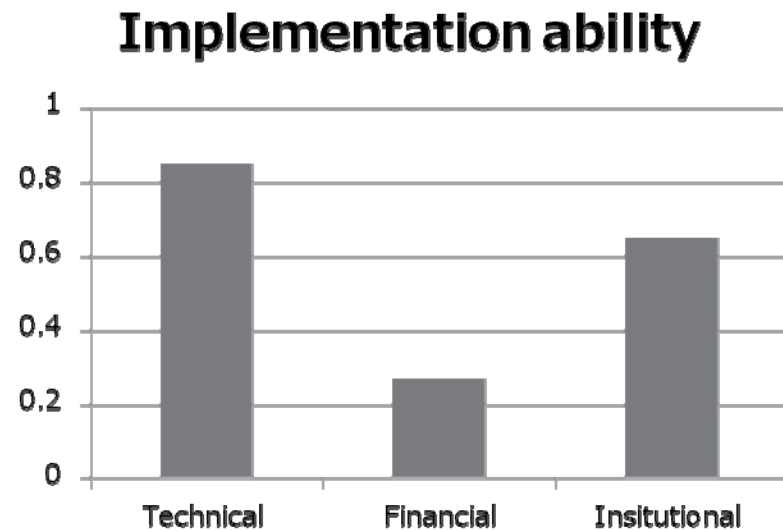
# MEKONG DELTA PLAN: MOTA MAPPING



1. With a long term- and large-scaled vision, scientist suggests a plan of integrated water management for the Mekong delta (Mekong delta plan, 2013).
2. Government endorsed the plan with reluctance, mostly due to financial-and institutional weaknesses.
3. Farmers were consulted about the change. Most of them see Threat from the Plan, not climate change. The situation seems to be dead-locked, despite of participatory efforts.
4. In order to save the plan, some stakeholder(s) of high MOTA should be included. This such actor has to be complimentary factor for all existing stakeholders. In the case study, strong financial-capable institutions (such as World Bank or ADB or Private sector) may be needed.
4. Scientist is required to provide an implementation plan with detailed capacity building and motivation strengthening for both government and farmer.



# FROM IMPLEMENTATION TO ADAPTATION



- Financial- and Institutional are the most important weaknesses of the implementer, not Technical.

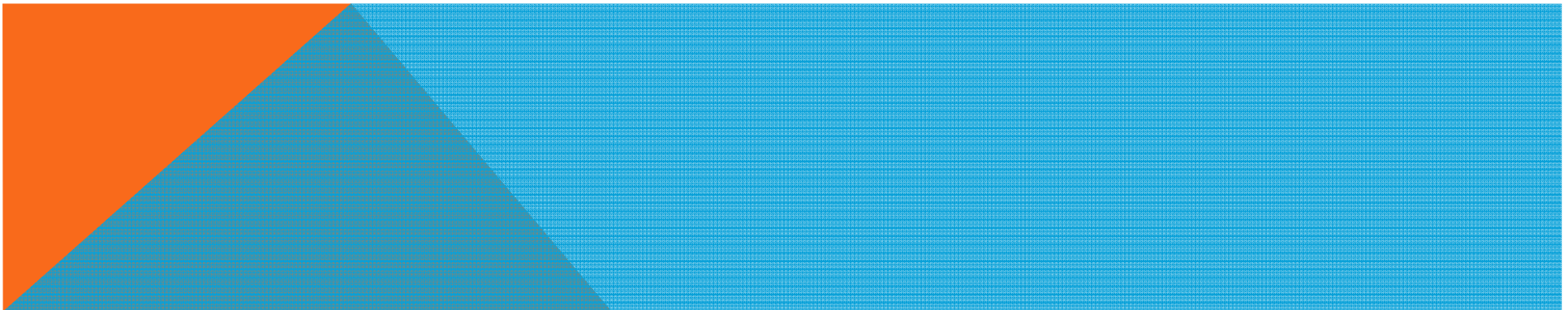
- What the farmer needs to adapt with the change is a balanced investment for both hard- and soft ability, not just infrastructure.
- The detailed recommendations were given to decision maker.

# LESSON LEARNT

**Without adequate lead actor(s), participatory planning could be in vain. MOTA analysis may help identify such actors.**

**Despite of good objectives and cost-benefit justification, a plan may get stuck due to weak implementation ability and adaptability of key actors;**

**Participatory planning is about perception change of key opponents.**



**THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION**

Hlphi.wacc@yahoo.com

