

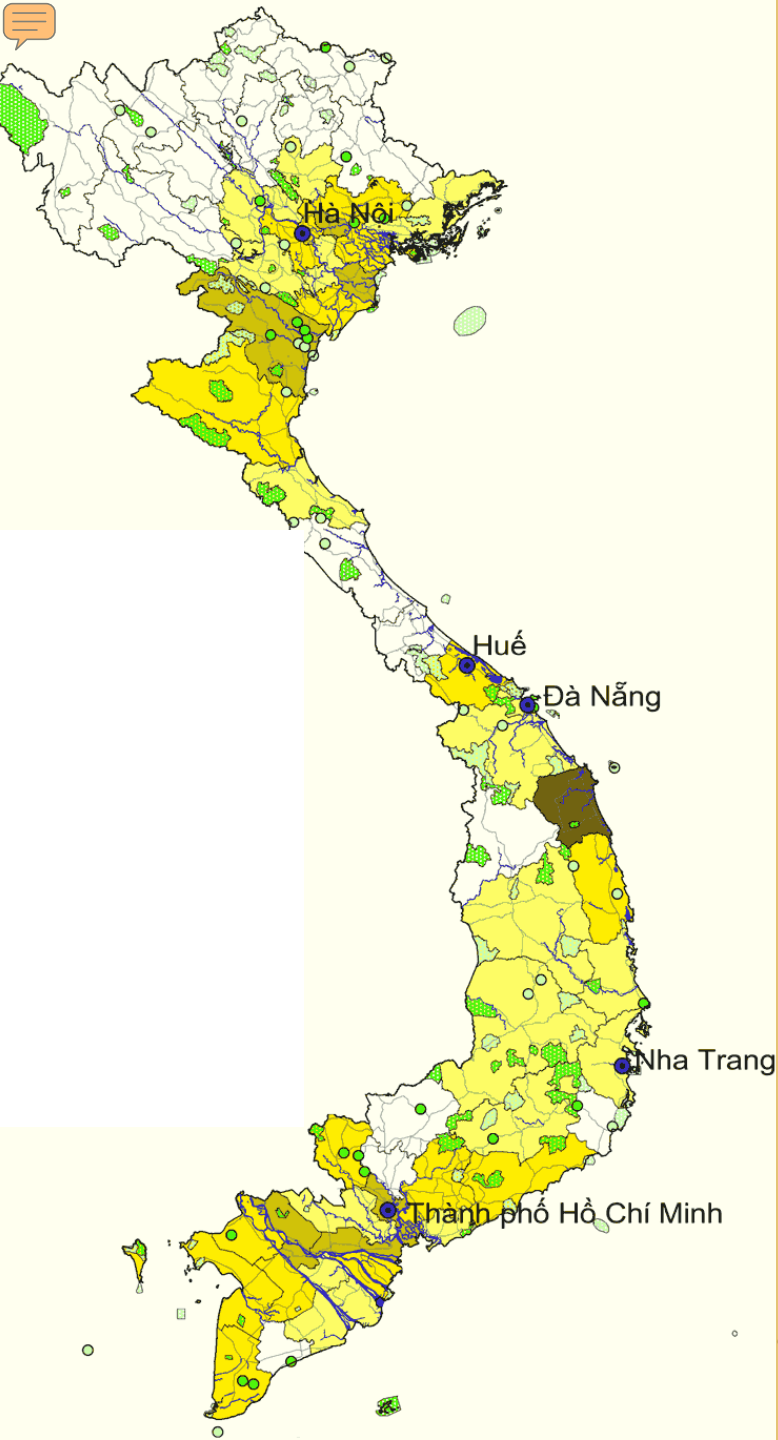


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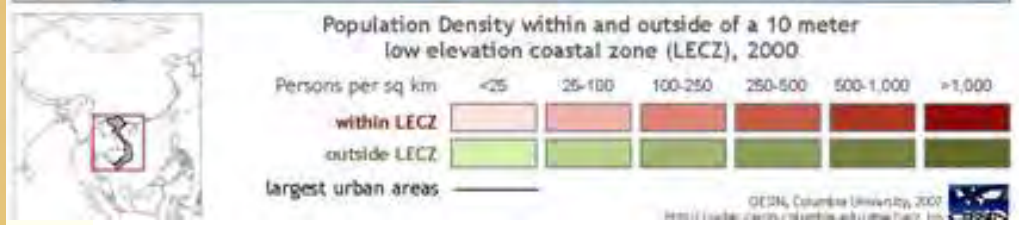
*Protected Areas and
adaptation to climate
change in Vietnam's
coastal and delta
provinces*

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Population Density within and outside of a 10m Low Elevation Costal Zone





- Climate change is bringing more stress and uncertainty in Vietnam
- More cyclones, longer season...less cyclone resilience in South
- **Food Security, water security** threats
- Natural resources are heavily used, in lowland, delta, coastal areas, islands.
- Natural systems degraded; less defense,



- PAs in Vietnam in most provinces
- Priority for watershed protection, mostly terrestrial services
- Marine PAs...too little, too late?
- PAs viewed as vital in times of hardship and recovery
- Emerging experience in community-management of PAs is important for new climate adaptation challenges



- Most vulnerable areas have least PA coverage
- Existing PAs ad-hoc with few climate-related management objectives
- Remaining areas of mangrove, reef, wetlands are under threat and largely unprotected
- Provincial Govts have the authority to plan and implement PA networks

- Isolated - last remaining tracts of natural habitat in most vulnerable areas. Many competing land-uses.
- Political will: convincing provincial Governments will take time and many efforts – proof of concept for PAs needed.
- Over-population, over-harvesting, over-developed:
- Financial burden





- Political will exists at the highest level; the agenda is set
- Making the case; people power and local-level mobilization.
- Decentralization to provincial level for PA management
- Models exist for incentive programs to reforest mangroves





- Effort required to shift the political agenda to actual implementation at the Provincial level
- International support is vital; pace of change in Vietnam is faster than many sector's capacity and skills can develop
- Urgent need to zone and protect remaining natural areas in
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- Work at Province level, where budgets can be allocated to local land-use and development plans; secure key PA sites
- Refine and explore incentives (esp. at community-level) for ecosystem protection, restoration and management
- International support to demonstrate value of PA systems and networks to vulnerable areas, such as the Mekong delta





- Mitigation of global CO₂ emissions is urgent; unavoidable impacts predicted
 - Mekong Delta: 22% of population; 50% of rice output; 60% of national seafood; 80% of fruit crops; 90% of rice exports
 - Climate induced disasters could drive displacement, migration on a vast scale
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- PAs – protect vital ecosystem services for current and future benefits;
 - PAs - pro

