

**No: 2139/QĐ-TTg**

*Hanoi, 05 December 2011*

**DECISION**  
**On approval of the National Climate Change Strategy**

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**THE PRIME MINISTER**

Pursuant to the Law on Organization of the Government dated 25 December 2001

Upon the proposal of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

**DECIDES:**

Article 1. Approve the National Climate Change Strategy attached to this Decision.

Article 2. This Decision takes effect upon date of issuance.

Article 3. Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, other ministers, leaders of ministerial agencies, heads of governmental agencies, presidents of Provincial People's Committees are responsible to implement this Decision./.

**To:**

- Central Party Secretariat
- Prime Minister, Vice Prime Ministers
- Ministries, ministerial bodies and governmental agencies
- Provincial People's Councils, People's Committees
- Party Central Office and Party Committees
- President Office
- National Assembly Ethnic Minority Committee and other committees
- National Assembly Office
- The Supreme People's Court of Vietnam
- The Supreme People's Procuracy
- Central Offices of Unions and Associations
- Government Office: Minister-Chairman, Vice Chairmen, Government Web Portal, Departments, Press Release
- Filing: archives, KTN (5 copies)

**PRIME MINISTER**

*Signed and sealed*

**Nguyen Tan Dung**

## **NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY**

*(issued with the Decision No. 2139/QĐ-TTg dated 05 December 2011  
of the Prime Minister)*

### **I. CLIMATE CHANGE – CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

#### **1. Challenges**

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges facing humankind today, which will have serious impacts on global production, living standards and the environment. Increasing temperature and sea-level rise will result in storm-surge flooding, inundation or saltwater intrusion, which in turn will put industries and socio-economic systems at risk. Climate change have been creating profound changes to global development processes and securities, such as energy, water, good production, societies, livelihoods, diplomacy, culture, economy and trade.

According to the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), increases in the global average temperature and mean sea level have been observed in the last 100 years, particularly in the past 25 years. In Vietnam, the average temperature over the past 50 years has risen by 0.5 – 0.7°C, and sea level has risen by 20cm. El Niño and La Niña events have become more extreme. Climate change is indeed worsening natural disasters, particularly storms, floods and droughts.

Vietnam is one of the most affected countries by climate change, with the Mekong River Delta being one of three most vulnerable deltas in the world, alongside the Nile (Egypt) and the Ganges (Bangladesh). The Vietnam climate change scenarios show that, by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, annual average temperature will rise by 2 - 3°C; total rainfall and rainy season rainfall will increase, while there is decrease in the dry season; sea level will rise by 75cm to one meter relative to the 1980-1999 level. With the anticipated one meter of sea level rise, about 40% of the Mekong River Delta, 11% of the Red River Delta, and 3% of other regions will be submerged, with 20% of the Ho Chi Minh City area under water; 10-12% of the population will be directly affected, and economic damages will cost about 10% of the GDP. Climate change consequences in Vietnam are severe: it is an explicit threat to the poverty

alleviation and hunger eradication goals and the achievements of Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development of the country.

In recent years, under the impact of climate change, natural disasters have become more intense in terms of frequency and magnitude, causing casualties and asset losses, economic, cultural and social infrastructure destruction, and adverse environmental impacts. In the last ten years (2001-2010), damage caused by disasters like flood, storm, flash flood, landslide, inundation, drought and saltwater intrusion and others has been significant: 9500 dead and missing people and an asset loss of about 1.5% of GDP each year.

Climate change is imposing a great threat on food security and agricultural development: agricultural land, especially in low-lying coastal plains, the Red River and Mekong River deltas, may shrink due to increased salinity induced by sea-level rise; crop growth, productivity and growing seasons are altered, risks of disease outbreaks are higher; time for tropical and semi-tropical crops to adapt will be lengthened; livestock reproduction and growth will be affected, while their risk of epidemic will be increased.

Under climate change impacts, water shortage may worsen due to higher risks of drought in some areas and seasons, directly impacting agricultural production and water supply in rural and urban areas, and affecting hydropower generation. Changes in rainfall patterns can result in severe flood in the rainy season while exacerbated drought in the dry season, inducing more conflict between water users.

To become a modern industrialised country by 2020, Vietnam will have to accelerate its production and consumption activities, especially in industry, transportation, and urban development, which may result in higher emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). This will go against the global trend, which demands every country, developed or developing, to reduce GHGs emission to protect the earth climate system. In the meantime, renewable and new energies are low-carbon, but capital-intensive and expensive.

On a global scale, new GHG emission reduction policies may create trading barriers. Without suitable national policies that concur with those of the world, developing countries like Vietnam cannot overcome these barriers due to limited financial resources and lack of eligible manufacturing technologies for the low-carbon product market.

Public awareness on climate change remains limited and one-sided: too much attention has been paid toward the adverse impacts of climate change and too little to changing ways of life and production and consumption behaviours toward the low-carbon, green growth.

These challenges demand Vietnam to make greater efforts in policy-making, awareness raising and coping capacity development to respond to climate change, in addition to economic development to raise its economic competitiveness and international status.

## **2. Opportunities**

Most developing countries rely on natural resources exploitation, taking advantage of cheap labour for development; this leads to environmental pollution, which in turn results in unsustainable development. Climate change presents opportunities for new development thinking and sustainable, low-carbon growth.

Since Vietnam has become a middle-income country, international support for the country will be decreased and cooperation will be carried out on a win-win basis. Climate change will open doors to global multilateral, bilateral cooperation, through which developing countries like Vietnam can gain access to new financial and technology transfer mechanisms from developed countries.

Promoting cooperation and affiliation with international organisations and global partners through the course of implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will enhance Vietnam's status in the region and the world.

Acknowledging the threats of climate change to Vietnam's sustainable development, the Government of Vietnam was soon to join and ratify the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, while pushing forward its formulation of legislation to create legal framework for disaster preparedness and recovery, and climate change response. In December 2008, the National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change (NTPRCC) was established - an important effort of the Government and international donors to Vietnam's climate change response. With the support from the Party and the Government, initial results of climate change response efforts have been acknowledged internationally. For effective climate change response and sustainable development in the current context, however, a National Climate Change Strategy with a century-long vision to form the basis for other strategies and development planning is essential.

## **II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

- Climate change is the most serious challenge to humankind, which is predicted to have profound impacts on the global society. As one of the most vulnerable countries, Vietnam considers climate change response vital to the development of the country.

- Responding to climate change must be associated with sustainable development toward a low-carbon economy, taking advantage of opportunities

to change development thinking, increase competitiveness and strengthen national power.

- Climate change adaptation and GHG emission reduction must be carried out in parallel for effective response to climate change, with adaptation a priority in the initial phase.

- Responding to climate change is a system-wide responsibility, led by the Government with the active engagement of the business sector, and the maximum involvement of and monitoring by civil-social organisations (CSOs), trade unions and communities; it relies on internal resources while taking advantage of international cooperation mechanisms.

- Approaches to tackling climate change should be systematic, uniform, multi-disciplinary, inter-regional, focused, flexible to each period and concurrent with international regulations; scientific and locality-driven; taking into account social-economic benefits and climate change uncertainties.

- The Strategy has a multi-century vision and is the foundation for other strategies.

### **III. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

#### **1. Overall objectives**

Utilize the national resources; carry out adaptation measures and GHG emission reduction; safeguard people's life and properties; ensure the sustainable development goals.

Strengthen human and natural system resilience to climate change; develop the low-carbon economy to protect and enhance quality of life; ensure national security and sustainable development in the light of climate change and join forces with international community to protect the global climate system.

#### **2. Specific objectives**

- Ensure food security, energy security, water security, poverty alleviation, gender equality, social security, public health; enhance living standards, conserve natural resources in the context of climate change;

- Consider low-carbon economy and green growth as principles in achieving sustainable development; GHG emission reduction and removal to become a mandatory index in social and economic development.

- Raise awareness, involvement, and coping capacity of stakeholders; strengthen scientific and technological potential and human resources; strengthen institutional arrangements to utilise the financial assistance, enhance the economic competitiveness and status of Vietnam; take advantage of climate change opportunities for social and economic development; promote climate-friendly behaviours.

- Join forces with international communities in addressing climate change; increase international cooperation to address climate change effectively.

#### **IV. STRATEGIC TASKS**

##### **Strategic task 1: Proactive disaster preparedness and climate monitoring**

###### ***a) Early warning***

- Develop and operate an effective climate change and sea-level rise mentoring network to serve the flood, disaster risk and climate mapping according to the climate change and sea-level rise scenarios, in association with the GIS and remote sensing network for the policy making at the national and local levels. By 2015, complete the establishment of the climate change and sea-level rise monitoring system.

- Modernise the hydrometeorological observation network and forecasting technology to guarantee the forecasting and early warning of weather extremes. By 2020, have a developed hydrometeorological observation network with a station density in line with developed countries and 90% of automatic stations; strengthen the telemetric system to ensure continuous monitoring of weather, climate and water resource variations to provide suitable data for new hydrometeorological forecasting technologies and other demands. Upgrade the forecasting range up to three days with accuracy on par with developed countries in Asia to reduce the human and asset losses due to weather hazards. By 2050: accomplish an international-level hydrometeorological forecasting and weather extreme early warning.

- Promote the participation of public and private sectors and individuals in the hydrometeorological observation and monitoring on the basis of a uniform management of hydrometeorological data and expertise.

###### ***b) Disaster risk reduction***

- Review and formulate development planning and construction regulations in disaster-prone areas in the context of increasing disaster incidents due to

climate change; reinforce and develop key, imperative disaster preventive structures.

- Promote the “4 at the spot” practice in addition to building capacity for professional rescue teams, which is the core factor in the close collaboration between rescue forces for proactive response in case of emergencies.

- Implement specific measures for effective disaster prevention, especially for flash flood and landslide in mountainous areas, with long-term effective maintenance and operation.

- Enhance forest quality, cover barren land with trees, and promote the efficient use of forest to retain and enhance forest functions against disasters, desertification, invasion, and land degradation; protect, manage and develop mangroves and wetland ecosystems; by 2020: improve forest coverage to 45%.

## **Strategic task 2: Food and water security**

### ***a) Food security***

- Maintain reasonable and sustainable agricultural land resource in each area to ensure the food security in climate change context.

- Adjust crop and livestock pattern to adapt to the changing climate, sea-level rise and the local natural conditions, and help to take advantage of the sustainable agricultural development opportunities.

- Research, develop and apply biotechnology and advanced production processes toward a modern agriculture adaptive to climate change.

- Develop a pest and disease control system for crops and livestock in the changing climate context. By 2020: complete the basic system, with further development for the next periods.

- Formulate mechanisms, policies and increase insurance and risk sharing system.

### ***b) Water security***

- Develop a database on water resource variations and usage in relation to climate change; investigate, study, evaluate, forecast and observe water quality and quantity.

- Promote international cooperation in research, evaluation and control of water quality and quantity, and trans-boundary benefit sharing.



- Formulate multi-regional integrated water planning in regions and major basins, including: Bang Giang – Ky Cùng, Hồng, Ma – Ca, Mid Central, South Central, Sesan – Srepok, Dong Nai – Sai Gon, Mekong.

- Establish a completed set of regulations to enforce efficient, integrated, multi-purpose development and use of water resources to adapt to climate change and sea-level rise.

- Improve, reinforce and construct new water works, hydropower plants and river and coastal embankment system to effectively cope with floods, droughts, sea-level rise, and saltwater intrusion in climate change context.

- Improve the integrated management procedures and strengthen infrastructure for efficient development, protection and use of water in climate change context by 2050.

- Build management capacity, implement uniform planning and carry out sustainable national development of water resources in the light of climate change. By 2020: basic completion and further development in the next periods.

### **Strategic task 3: Suitable proactive response actions to sea-level rise in vulnerable areas**

- Research, evaluate and predict impacts and vulnerability of areas, sectors and communities to sea-level rise

- Develop a master plan for socio-economic development in time of climate change, especially increase in flood, inundation, saltwater intrusion, drought, land loss, and environmental degradation in sensitive areas, including Mekong River Delta, Red River Delta, Central Vietnam's coastal areas, and marine biodiversity reserves.

- Protect and accelerate development process in island areas to respond to climate change, especially sea-level rise.

- Strengthen residential infrastructure and planning to respond to climate change; improve deteriorated parts of sea and river dykes for minimum protection against storms of scale 9 and tidal frequency of 5%; prevent saltwater intrusion in the most affected areas; protect urban areas, residential areas and industrial zones from flood and inundation; prioritize large-scale multipurpose structures, water reservoirs, buffer zones and green belts.

- Review, adjust and promote adaptive livelihoods and production processes in climate change and sea-level rise context.

#### **Strategic task 4: Protection and sustainable development of forest, increasing carbon removals and biodiversity conservation**

- Accelerate the progress of afforestation and reforestation projects, encourage the business sector to invest in economic forestation. By 2020: establish, manage, protect, sustainably develop and use 16.24 million hectares of forest, increase forest coverage to 45%; manage 8.134 million hectares of production forest; 5.842 million hectares of protection forest and 2.271 million hectares of special-use forest.

- Protect biodiversity, especially resilient ecosystems and species to climate change; conserve the gene pools and protect highly endangered species by climate change.

- Develop and implement GHG emission reduction programmes through efforts to stop deforestation and forest degradation; retain and increase carbon sinks in association with maintaining and diversifying local livelihoods adaptive to climate change.

- Develop and implement protection and sustainable management of existing natural, special-use and production forest areas.

- Promote green urban and residential areas.

- Institutionalise the communication participatory approach in conservation and sustainable development of forest and natural ecosystems to effectively cope with climate change and increase carbon removals by forest and ecosystems.

- Build capacity and increase efficiency of the evaluation, forecast, prevention and monitoring and emergency response to forest fires.

#### **Strategic task 5: GHG emission reduction to protect global climate system**

##### ***a) Development of new and renewable energies***

- Review the planning of multipurpose hydropower development; by 2020: total capacity of hydropower plants reaches 20,000-22,000 MW.

- Increase research and development of renewable and new energy generation technologies, include wind, solar, tide, geothermal, bio and cosmic energies; develop policies to encourage stakeholders' participation in the promotion of renewable energy use.

- Secure national energy by uniform development of all energy sources; increase the share of new and renewable energies by 5% of the total commercial primary energies by 2020 and 11% by 2050.

### ***b) Energy saving and efficiency***

- Restructure the economy toward reducing energy-intensive industries and create incentives for sectors to reduce energy consumption.

- Develop and implement incentive policies for energy efficiency in economic sectors, especially transportation, urban development, industry and agriculture; review and eliminate low-efficiency, energy-intensive and high-emission technologies. By 2015: complete the review and formulate an elimination roadmap.

- Research, develop and apply energy-efficient, fossil fuel-free, low-emission technologies, equipment and products, especially in transportation, urban development, industry and agriculture.

- Study to develop an appropriate price system for efficient use of energy and encourage new and renewable energy development. By 2015: establish the new price system.

- Apply advanced technologies to increasing electricity generation efficiency and reduce GHG emission in all new thermal power plants; establish small-scale electricity generation systems using methane recovered from landfills and other sources; recover gas and make use of excessive heat from manufacturing factories to produce power and burn solid waste to produce electricity.

- Increase energy efficiency and conservation; monitor the consumption of energy-intensive industries; apply energy efficiency standards and labelling system for products.

### ***Industrial production and construction***

- Study to apply new low-carbon technologies to industrial production; replace fossil fuels by other low-emission fuels; widely apply cleaner production; by 2020: 90% of industrial facilities using cleaner production and reducing consumption of energy, fuel and materials.

- Research and apply high technologies in the key industries; by 2020: raise the total contribution of industrial production using high technologies, ensuring added value in the total industrial production value, by about 42-45%; promote innovation towards high technologies; by 2020: 20% of new high technologies and equipment. By 2050: increase the contribution of industries using high technologies to above 80%

- Develop and enforce regulations and standards of energy efficiency in material production and construction techniques and equipment.

### *Transportation*

- Develop transportation planning and raise the standard to be in line with the world; develop urban public transportation, and keep a close watch on private vehicles. By 2020: the transportation system to meet the societal needs. By 2050: complete the modernization of the domestic transportation network as well as the international transportation network.

- Promote the use of low-carbon fuels for transportation; accelerate the transformation to using compressed natural gas and liquefied gas in buses and taxis, with 20% of buses and taxis by 2020, and 80% by 2050.

- Develop and promote incentive policies and mechanisms to use energy-saving transportation modes and gradually eliminate high-consumption vehicles.

### *c) Agriculture*

Alter the agricultural practices: reasonable use of water, fertilisers and feeds; management and treatment of livestock waste; using biogas as a fuel; elimination of old low-efficiency agricultural tools. Accelerate green production in agriculture, reduce emission, ensuring sustainable development and national food security and contributing to poverty alleviation; after every 10 years, reduce 20% of the GHG emission, while securing 20% of the sector growth and lowering the rate of poverty by 20%.

### *d) Solid waste management*

- Create solid waste management plan, build management capacity, reduce solid waste, and promote reuse and recycle of waste to reduce GHG emissions.

- Strengthen research and application of advanced waste treatment technologies; apply modern waste treatment for municipalities and rural areas; build management, treatment and recycling capacity of industrial and household wastewater; by 2020: 90% of the urban household solid waste to be collected and treated, of which 85% to be recycled, reused and recovered for energy generation.

## **Strategic task 6: Increase the role of Government in climate change response**

### *a) Amendment and integration of climate change into other strategies and planning*

- Review and adjust socio-economic development strategies and planning of sectors and localities on the scientific and cost-benefit basis and taking into

account cc risks and uncertainties. By 2015: issue the adjusted sectoral and local socio-economic strategies and plans.

- Integrate climate change issues into local socio-economic planning and strategies; amend and complete the set of technical regulations and standards for infrastructure design based on climate change scenarios. Take step-by-step actions to complete the establishment of sustainable and resilient industrial zones to climate change by 2030.

***b) Strengthening institutional capacity***

- Establish the National Climate Change Committee (NCCP), the Prime Minister's assisting entity for review and suggestions of strategic directions and solutions; mobilisation, coordination and monitoring of resources to implement climate change response strategies and programmes

- Study and formulate uniform policies, mechanisms and legislation on climate change for each development period of the country, in line with the global agreements and treaties to which Vietnam is a member.

- Increase the engagement of the whole politic system in governance and coordination between sectors to respond to climate change; improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the local and national governance of climate change issues.

- Strengthen the institutional capacity and develop human resources for climate change response and international integration.

- Develop and conduct the monitoring, reporting and evaluation system in national and international GHG emission reduction activities.

- Develop uniform policies and incentive mechanisms to engage business sector and scientific community into climate change adaptation and GHG emission reduction.

- Establish support mechanism to civil communities and encourage NGOs to participate in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.

**Strategic task 7: Community capacity development to respond to climate change**

***a) Communities responding to climate change***

- Build community capacity and increase community involvement in climate change adaptation activities, with an emphasis on local coping experience and the role of the authorities and local communities.

- Develop and diversify local livelihoods for flexible adaptation to different level of vulnerability.

- Pilot and promote community low-carbon livelihoods; encourage behaviour change into climate-friendly ways of life towards and GHG emission reduction.

- Take advantage of local knowledge in tackling climate change, especially in developing new low-carbon livelihoods.

#### ***b) Improving the public health system***

- Innovate and build infrastructure, equipment and human capacity for the public health sector from the national to local levels and strengthen disease control to enhance quality of healthcare services in the context of climate change. By 2020: everyone has access to basic healthcare services; by 2030: full access to healthcare services.

- Develop and implement public healthcare policy in the light of climate change, ensure the rights to healthcare services of vulnerable groups: women, children, the elderly, the poor, the ethnic minors...

#### ***c) Raising awareness, education and training***

- Raising awareness and engagement of governmental officers and communities in climate change issues.

- Develop suitable approaches to disseminating climate change information to different communities; use a variety of media to disseminate the impacts, risks and opportunities of climate change to people, especially in the vital areas.

- Bring climate change sciences into educational programmes; develop human resources in the relevant fields to climate change adaptation and GHG emission reduction.

- Raise community awareness and involvement in preventive and recovery activities to disaster; promote a climate-friendly ways of life and behaviours for communities; encourage people to adopt climate change response activities.

### **Strategic task 8: Scientific and technological development for climate change response**

- Prioritise sciences for climate change management, evaluation, monitoring, and impact prediction to socio-economic development, healthcare, production and consumption.

- Increase survey and basic scientific research and application of adaptive and GHG emission reduction technologies.

- Increase research and facilitate technology transfer and effective application of scientific achievements and modern technologies, new fuels and materials in GHG emission reduction and climate change adaptation; increase the competitiveness of economic sectors; promote focused production to move forward low-carbon and green growth.

**Strategic task 9: International cooperation and integration to enhance the country's status in climate change issues.**

- Strengthen partnership with other countries and international organisations in the implementation of the UNFCCC and relevant international agreements; take proactive role in development of multilateral and bilateral agreements and treaties on climate change.

- Review and strengthen the legal framework, policies and mechanisms to concur with the international rules and agreements on climate change in which Vietnam take part.

- Gather international climate change information, focus on collaborative monitoring activities, and share information on trans-boundary to ensure mutual benefit of countries.

**Strategic task 10: Diversification of financial resources and higher effective investment**

- Increase investment from the state budget and mobilise international support; develop and apply financial mechanisms that suit the international climate change policies to mobilise and use effectively bilateral, multilateral financial aids for climate change response.

- Actively take part in GHG emission reduction to make use of the financial and technical assistance to carry out GHG emission reduction programmes.

- Increase the management and coordination in using domestic and international financial resources for climate change response in a focused and effective manner, prioritising urgent projects.

- Encourage domestic and international organisations and individuals to provide financial assistance to climate change response.

## V. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANISATION

### 1. Strategic phases

In the light of increasing climate change impacts and complex climate talks, the Strategy implementation will be divided into the following periods:

- *From now to 2012*: Imperative, non-delayable adaptation. Under current complicated international negotiation progress, emphasis to be put on capacity building and science and technology, adjustment and development of green growth mechanisms, climate change adaptation and GHG mitigation policies in line with the international situation, which will be clearer after 2012.

- *2013 – 2025*: Aiming to be a modern industrialised country, it is likely that after 2025 that Vietnam has to focus on GHG emission reduction to protect the earth's climate system. Climate change adaptation and GHG emission reduction must be carried out in parallel, in association with socio-economic development activities.

- *2026 – 2050*: With Vietnam being an industrialised country, GHG emission reduction will become criteria of the socio-economic development processes. The strategic tasks will be reviewed and adjusted to ensure the low-carbon economy and resilience to climate change impacts.

### 2. Priority programmes for 2011-2015

Based on the Strategy's principles, visions, objectives and its implementation phases, the Government has developed the following priority programmes for review, development and implementation:

a) The National Target Programme to Respond to Climate change, development of extended plan for 2016-2025;

b) The National Scientific Programme on Climate Change;

c) The Hydrometeorological Observation Network and Forecasting Technology Modernisation Programme by 2020;

d) The water resources management and climate change adaptation programmes for Mekong and Red River Deltas;

e) The GHG emission inventory, reduction and management of emission reduction activities;

f) The climate change response programme in megacities;



g) The sea dyke and river embankment upgradation and reinforcement programme under climate change and sea level rise conditions.

h) The public healthcare improvement programme in the in climate change and sea level rise conditions.

j) The socio-economic development programme in inhabited island to cope with climate change and sea level rise.

k) The pilot programme for community's effective response to climate change with an aim for further expansion.

### **3. Responsibilities of Ministries, localities and relevant agencies**

#### ***a) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment***

Assume the role of the Standing Office of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCP); lead and coordinate with other sectors and localities to govern the implementation of the Strategy, with the following specifications:

- Developing mechanisms, governance policy and guidelines for the Strategy implementation

- Coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment and Ministry of Finance on the annual basis to review the budget requirements for climate change response activities.

- Guide and assist sectors and localities in developing and implementing the Strategy action plans.

- Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation to draw lessons from the implementation of the Stagey.

- Report to the Government on the progress and results of the Strategy implementation, and proposing issues beyond its authority.

- Monitor and evaluate the Strategy implementation.

#### ***b) Ministry of Planning and Investment***

- Lead and coordinate with other sectors and localities to develop a climate change integration framework to other socio-economic development strategies, programmes and planning and its guidelines.

- Coordinate with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for a monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the Strategy implementation.

#### ***c) Ministries, ministerial agencies and the Government's agencies***

Responsible for developing and implementing the Strategy and take the coordination role under the Government's guidance.

***d) Provincial and municipal People's Committees***

- Develop and implement local Strategy's action plan.
- Implement the Strategy's tasks.
- Proactively mobilise resources and integrate other local programmes' relevant activities to accomplish the strategic objectives.
- Periodically report on the strategy implementation progress.

***f) Civil organisations, NGOs and business sector***

CSOs, trade unions, communities, NGOs and business sectors participates in climate change response according to their function; support and promote community participation in responding to climate change, and to promote effective response models and share valuable experience; implement or participate in projects or programmes within the action plans of sectors and areas./.

**PRIME MINISTER**

*Signed and sealed*

**Nguyen Tan Dung**