

# Climate proof planning in Deltas

# added value of Strategic Environmental Assessment

Arend Kolhoff, 24 September – Rotterdam Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment

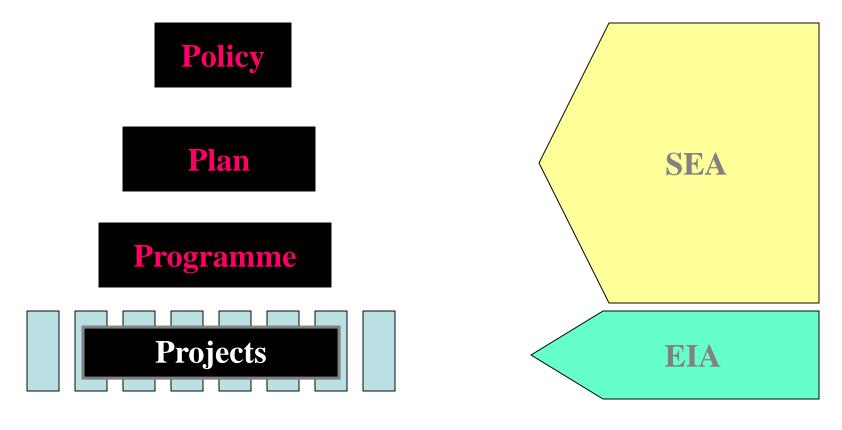


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- 1. Stategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in a nutshell
- 2. SEA for climate proof planning:
  - Vietnam
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  - Kenya
- 3. Lessons learned



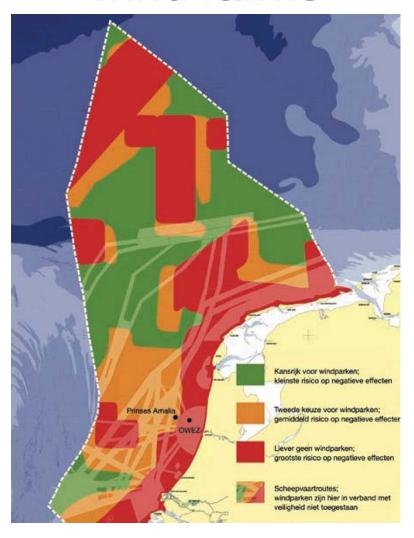
# EIA supports DM private / public projects SEA supports government plans







# SEA: Site selection off shore wind farms



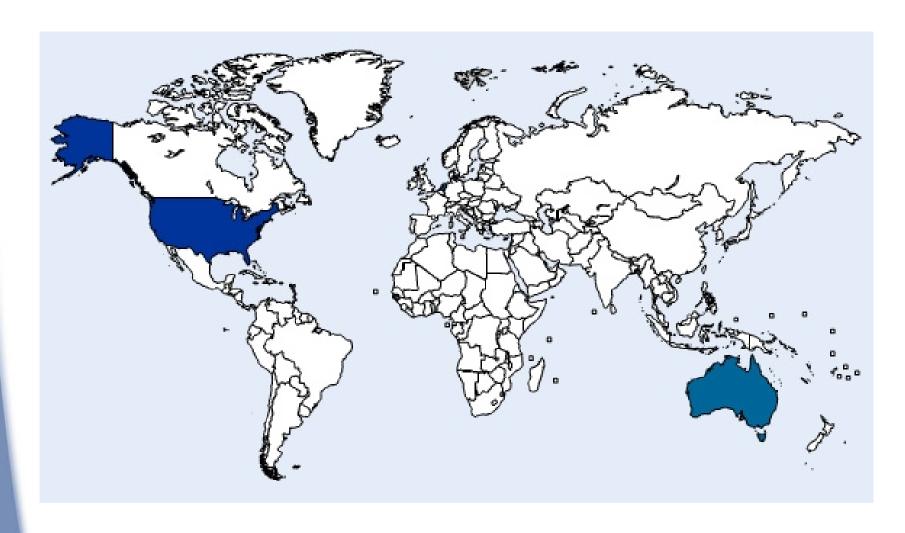


## What is the objective of SEA?

- SEA is a tool to improve government planning and decision-making
- SEA complements planning and:
  - Aims to integrate environmental, incl. climate change issues into government plans and
  - Evaluate their inter-linkages with economic and social considerations
  - Facilitates a public and governmental debate on these issues

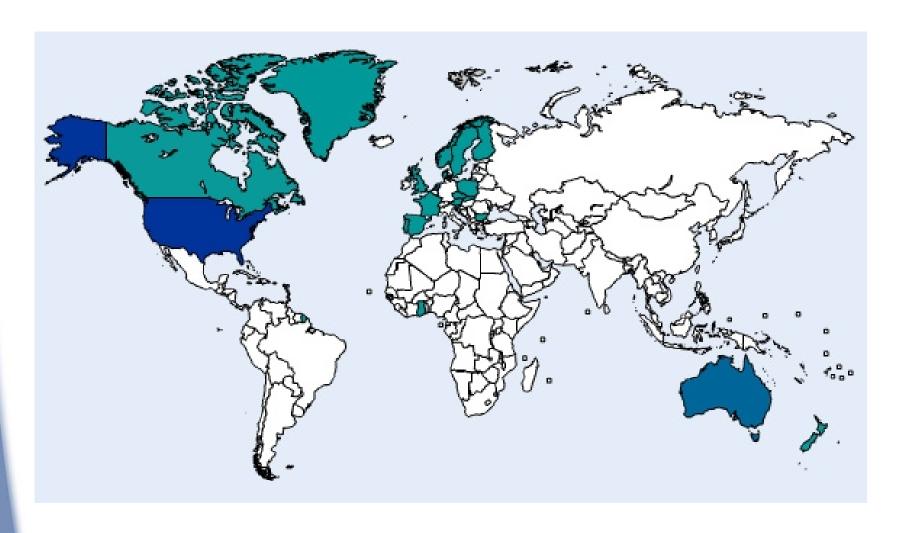


#### Where is SEA used? before 1990



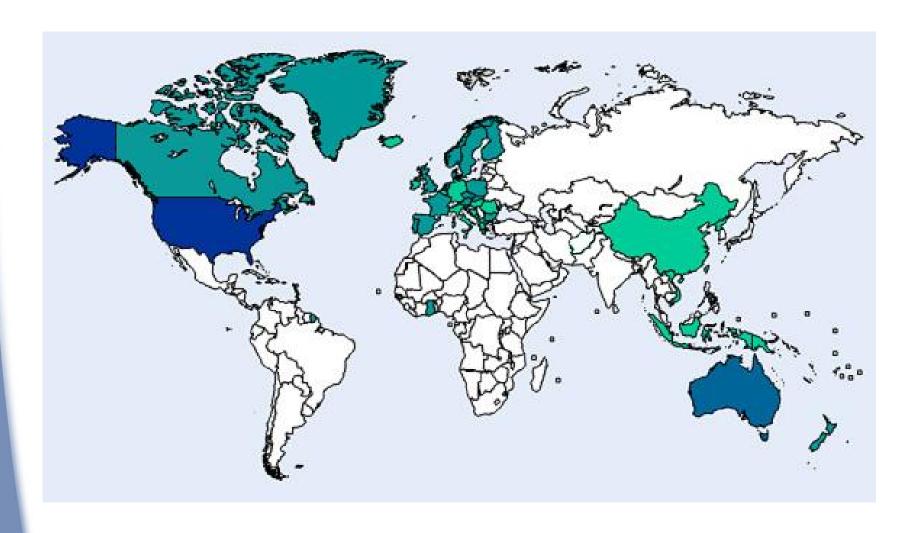


#### SEA legislation implemented 1990-1999



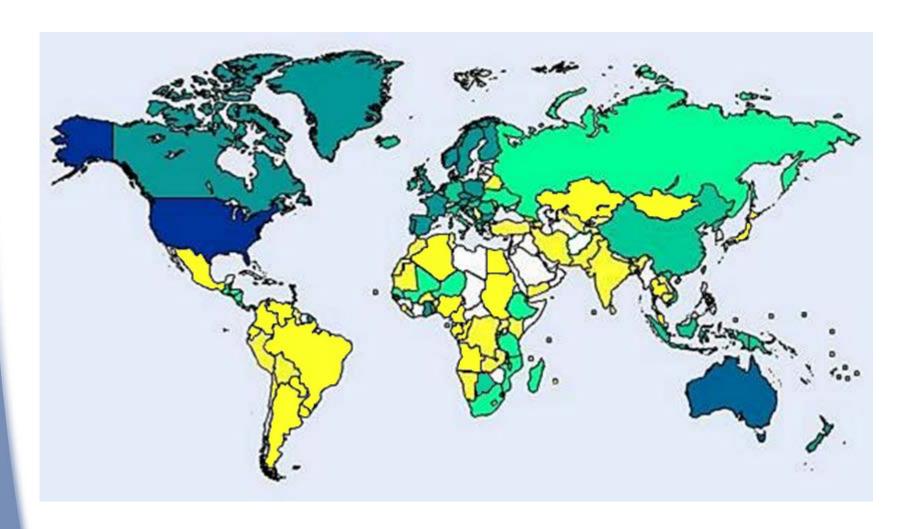


### SEA legislation implemented 2000-2008





### Legal basis ~ 60, SEA reported nearly all countries



### How Climate change is included in SEA

SEA process

Climate change issues

Set context

Screening

Vision & objectives
Stakeholders & communic.

**Screening** CC objectives

Undertake assessment

Scoping - ToR

Problem analysis
Scenarios & alternatives
Compare ass. impacts
Reporting & quality check

Scoping – ToR

CC scenarios & Impacts of CC Adaptation meas. alternativ.
Compare ass. incl.
adaptation measures
through social CBA

**Decision-making** 

Dialogue

Recommendations

Justification of decision

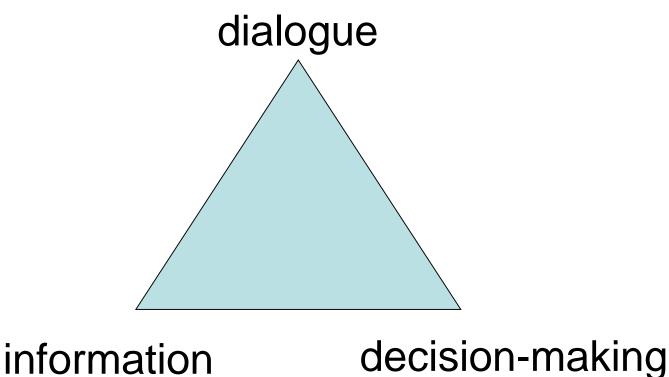
**Implementation** 

Monitoring & Evaluation

Control, inspection, enforcement



## What are key elements of SEA?





# SEA Socio economic Master plan 2010-'20 An Giang province, Vietnam

#### Request by: Governor of An Giang Province:

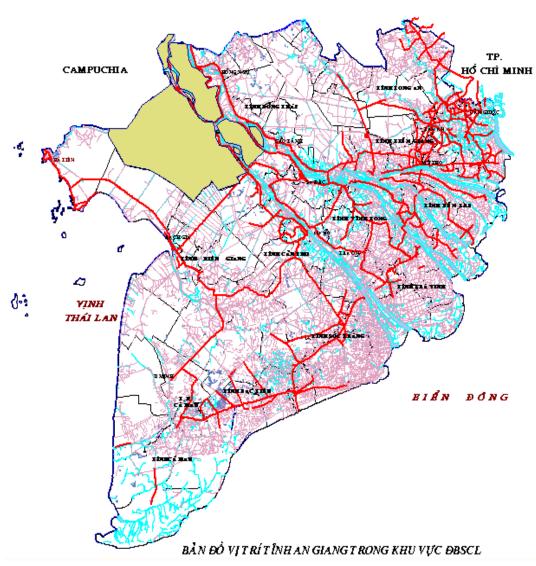
- Develop a climate proof Master plan 2010-'20 (> 2050)
- Starting point:
  - Draft Master plan 2010-2020
  - Provincial climate change plan (2010)
  - Obligation to execute SEA for MP
- SEA
  - Used to link CC action plan to new Master plan
  - Dialogue between all departments



# An Giang province

#### **Characteristics**

- 2.2 M. inhabitants
- Gateway to the Mekong delta
- 2nd largest rice producer
- 1st fish producer

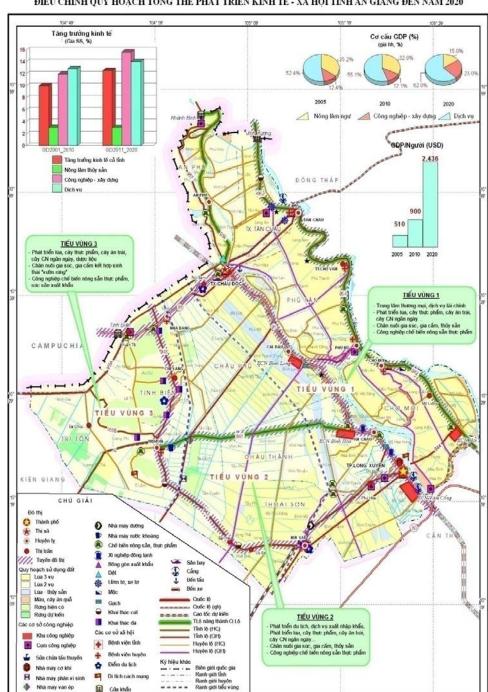




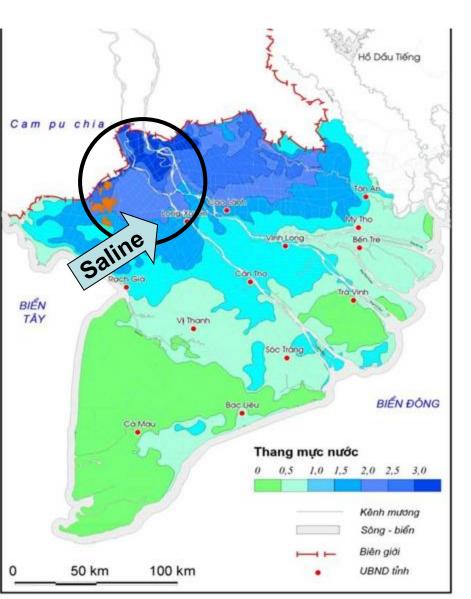
# Investments planned draft Master plan

#### Agriculture

- > irrig. area 2→3 crops
- clean agriculture
   Aquaculture
- applic. of int. standards Urban areas
- extensionIndustry
- 4 new zones ~1000 ha
   Infrastructure
- 1 int. seaport, 1 airport
- new prov. nat. roads
- int. railway



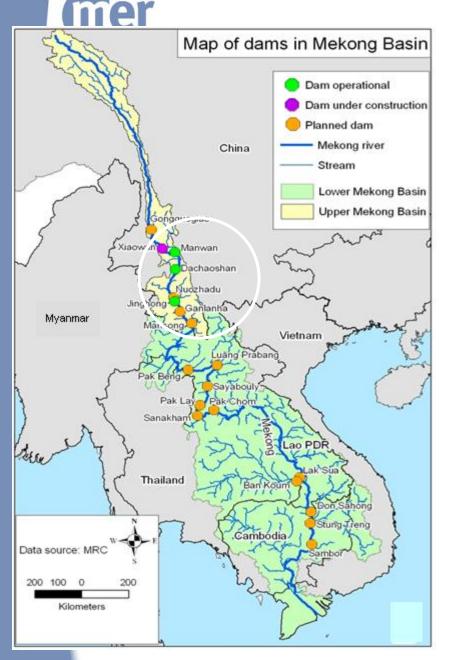
## Climate change impacts (CC action plan)



#### Main impacts:

- Flooding
- Drought
- Temperature rise
- Salt intrusion

Impacts described in CC action plan (2010) but NOT linked to planned investments!



# Impact of dams on Mekong delta

#### Main impacts:

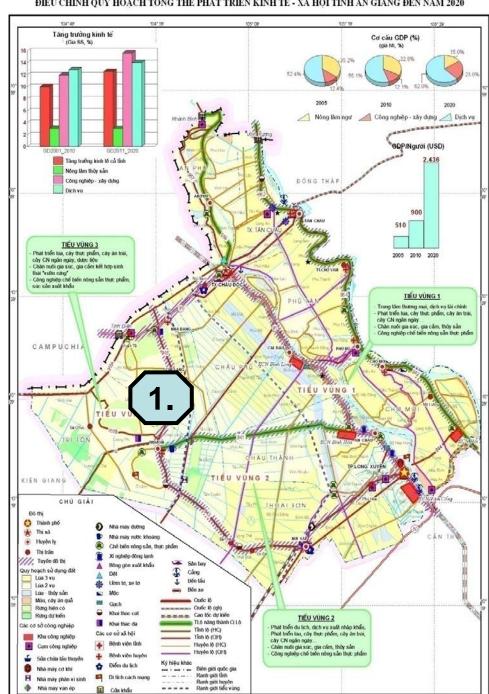
- Peak flow in wet season decreases
  - Flow in dry season more stable
  - Sediment discharge decreases, negative impact e.g. fish production
- → Combined CC & Mekong imp. considered in SEA new MP



## Investments planned Master plan 2020

Climate change adaptation measures:

- 1. drinking water basins
- 2. construction of sluices and canals
- 3. develop dike system
- → Focus on grey adaptation

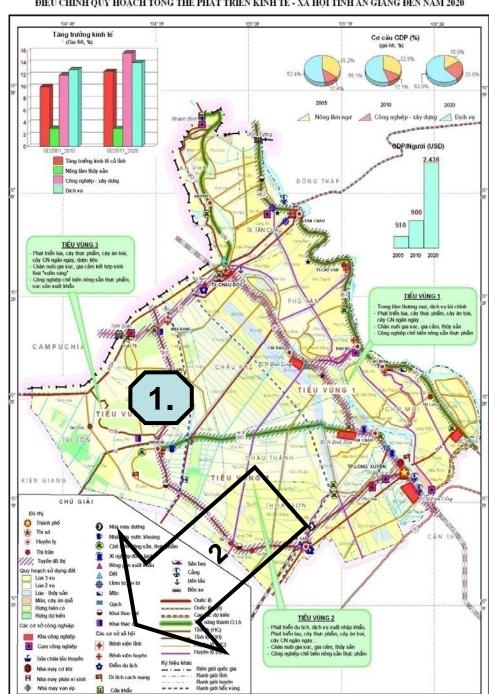




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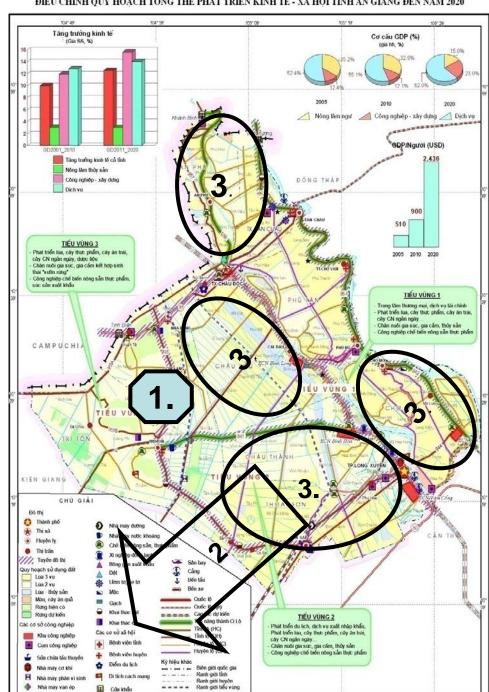




# Investments planned Master plan 2020

Climate change adaptation measures:

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#### Lessons learned

- Province strong mandate for CC, steering districts & commun.
- Provincial climate change action plan
  - Too general, no info on risks and no measurable objectives
  - Scenarios for climate yes, for Mekong no
- Draft Master plan
  - Investments not climate proof
  - Only technical adaptation meas. technical, down stream impacts not considered
  - inter-provincial coordination nearly absent
- Need for Delta plan
- SEA helpful to develop climate proof Master plan



# SEA – LUP Ajara region, Georgia

- Ajara autonomous region –semi-tropical 2000-4000mm
- 2nd richest & 0.5 M inhabitants
- Econ. Corridor & Tourism spot
- Young democracy
- Strong will for green growth
- Vulnerability to CC is low





# SEA for LUP Ajara region, Georgia

#### Request by Governor of Ajara region

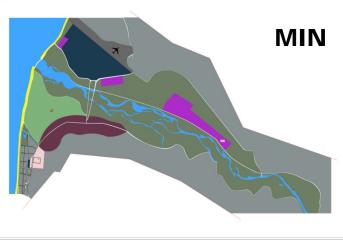
Develop land use plan for the region and districts

#### Starting points:

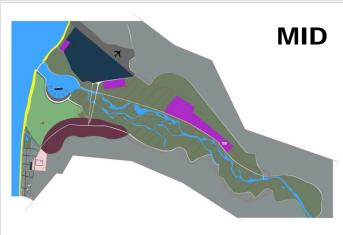
- Vision for Adjara 2030
- Uncontrolled economic development
- No planning tradition & tools
- Climate change is NOT an issue

#### SEA:

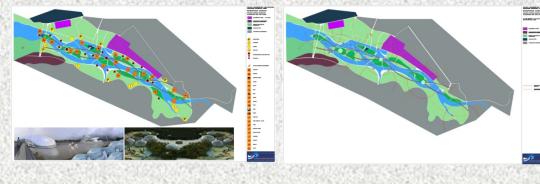
- Support land use planning
- Develop alternatives to feed public debate

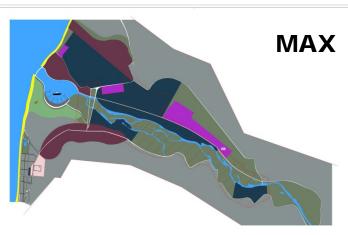


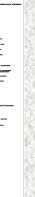
# Chorokhi delta development alternatives

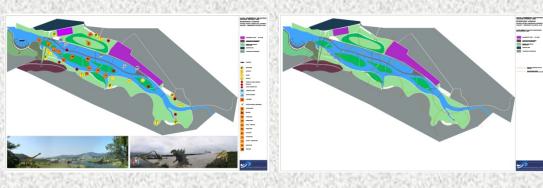








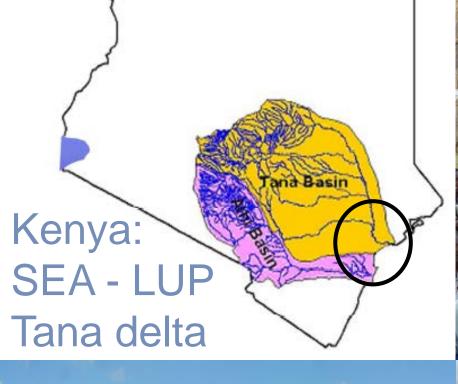






## Lesson learned

- Leadership by the Governor
- SEA supportive to climate proof planning
  - CC awareness raising (gov. & public)
  - CC factor in discussing alternative development options









Tana Delta is a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA)...



## TANA DELTA

- 130,000 ha semi-arid climate 200-600mm
- 80.000 people (farmers; pastoralists; fishers)
- Key biodiversity bird area
- Flooding regime determines land use and biodiversity value
- Vulnerable to climate change
- Discharge < 50% since 1995</li>
- Conflicts between different groups!



# Vision 2030 planned developments

#### **Upper Tana**

- Hydro-power development
- Irrigation projects

#### Lamu port development

Use of Tana fresh water

#### Tana delta - Agricultural developments e.g.

- Rice 40,000 ha
- Jatropha 200.000 ha
- Sugar 90.000 ha

# Objective of the SEA – LUP

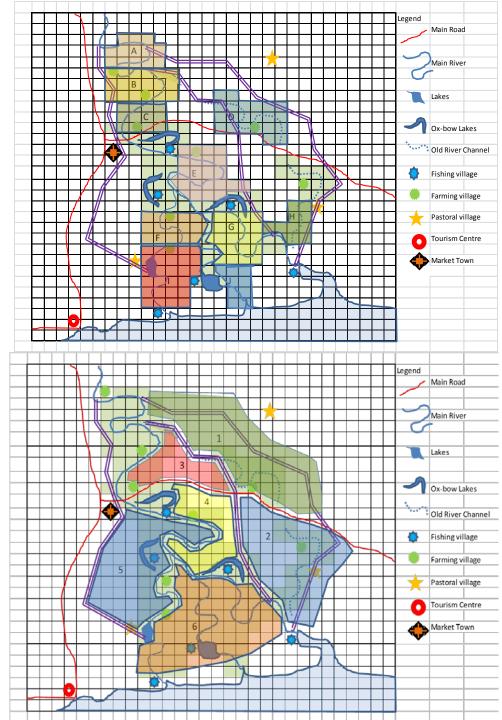
- Developing agricultural potential
- Securing levelihoods of the people
- Securing biodiversity value

Conflicting objectives?

# **Mer**Alternatives

- Alt. 1 AD+
- Alt. 2 Comm.
- Alt. 3 Hybrid

- Climate change
  - Floods
  - Sea level rise





## Conclusion: Added value of SEA?

#### SEA supports government planning by:

- Considering climate change resulting in:
  - Agenda setting
  - Integrating climate change issues
  - Taking long term planning horizon
  - Achieving climate change objectives
- Identifying better (climate proof) alternative development options
- Building stakeholder commitment
- Preventing conflicts