

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING TOOLS FOR STRATEGIC DELTA PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TRAINING WORKSHOP

October 17 to 21, 2016
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam



Introduction

From 17 to 21 October the partners of the NWO-UDW project *Strengthening strategic delta planning processes in Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Vietnam and beyond* with support of Nuffic-NICHE organized the training workshop *Participatory Planning Tools for Strategic Delta Planning & Management*. The aim of the training workshop was to bring together professionals from river deltas like the Mekong Delta, Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta, Ayeyarwady Delta, and Ciliwung Delta who play or will play key roles in delta planning and make them aware of different types of participatory strategic planning approaches, identify feasible approaches and methods given the local contexts and share experiences among the various deltas. In total 45 people from 6 countries participated in the workshop (see Annex 1).



Programme

Monday 17 October 2016 Strategic Delta Planning and Management		Tuesday 18 October 2016 Field visit – Tra Vinh province
Morning	<p>Registration participants</p> <p>Welcome and opening <i>Ho Long Phi + Jaap Evers</i></p> <p>Keynote: Adaptation; What we want and what we can <i>Ho Long Phi, WACC</i></p> <p>Strategic delta planning – project and key concepts <i>Jaap Evers, UNESCO-IHE</i></p> <p>Tools for strategic delta planning <i>Shahnoor Hasan, UNESCO-IHE</i></p>	Field visit – Tra Vinh
Afternoon	<p>Tools assessment framework <i>Joeri van der Stroom, Deltares</i></p> <p>Participatory Scenario Development <i>Maaïke van Aalst, Deltares</i></p> <p>Design Charrettes <i>Clim Soree, Bosch Slabbers</i></p> <p>DENVIS <i>Like Bijlsma, PBL</i></p> <p>MOTA <i>Ho Long Phi, WACC</i></p>	
	Travel to Tra Vinh	Travel to HCMC

Programme

	Wednesday 19 October 2016	Thursday 20 October 2016	Friday 21 October 2016
	Tool sessions	Tool sessions	Reflection and discussion
Morning	<p>Participatory Scenario development</p> <p>Developing a strategic scenario for the region</p> <p><i>Maaïke van Aalst, Deltares</i></p>	<p>Delta envisioning system (DENVIS)</p> <p>Stakeholder alignment of interests and measures within the specific area</p> <p><i>Like Bijlsma, PBL</i></p>	<p>What tools do? Group discussion and reflections</p> <p><i>observations Shahnoor Hasan, Joeri van der Stroom</i></p> <p><i>Jaap Evers</i></p>
Afternoon	<p>Design Charettes</p> <p>Planning measures for implementation by design for a specific case area</p> <p><i>Clim Soree, Bosch Slabbers</i></p>	<p>MOTA analysis</p> <p>Assessing implementation feasibility of proposed measures</p> <p><i>Ho Long Phi, Nguyen Hong Quan, Jaap Evers</i></p> <p>MCA for Farming activities in An Giang Vietnam</p> <p><i>Duc Tran Dung, Ho Long Phi</i></p>	<p>Stakeholder Consultation</p> <p><i>All</i></p> <p>Closing ceremony</p>

Day 1 – Strategic Delta Planning and Management

On the first day of the training workshop started with a welcoming and opening, in which all participants briefly introduced themselves. On the first day mr Ho Long Phi, director of WACC gave a key note speech titled *Adaptation what we want and what we can*. In this session the participant were introduced to relating strategic plans to implementation abilities. The argument made by Ho Long Phi is that there is a need for better connecting what we want (our planning ambitions) with what we can (implementation realities).

Jaap Evers introduced key concepts in Strategic Delta Planning in relation to the NOW-UDW project. Shahnoor Hasan presented her ideas and research framework to analyse *What do tools do?* In which she argued that tools can only be assessed on their performance in their context. Joeri van der Stroom, intern at Deltares, introduced his Tools Assessment Framework, and asked the participants to complete his survey.



Day 1 – Introducing Participatory Planning Tools

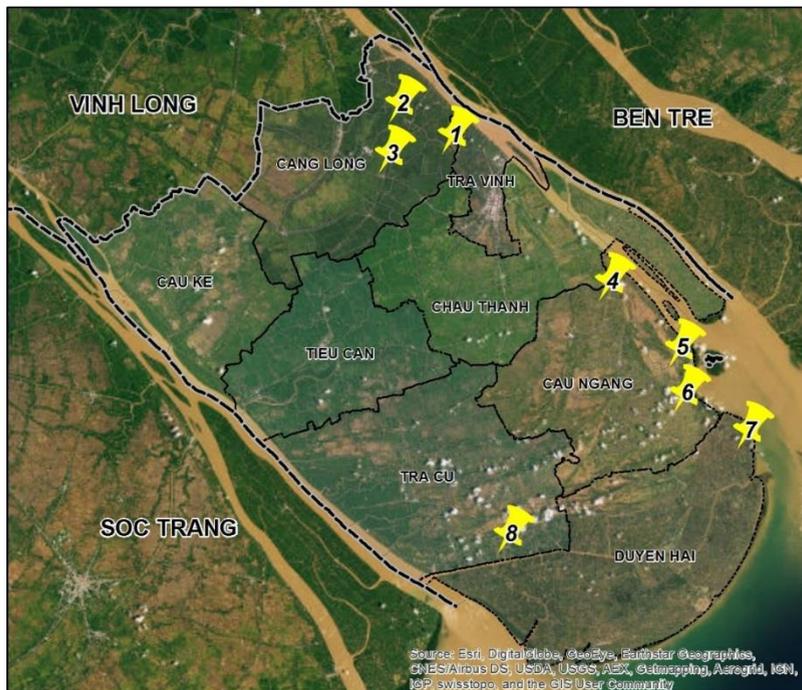
In the afternoon of Day 1, the tool facilitators introduced the tools which were going to be used during the tools sessions. They gave a general introduction to their tool (its design characteristics) and how they have been used in planning processes. These tools have been merged into the tools session in which the boundaries between the tools were diminished as much as possible, in order to create a coherent tools workshop to analyse and discuss the development in the case area: Tra Vinh. The presentations of day 1 are attached in Annex 2.



Day 2 – Field visit: Tra Vinh Province

On Tuesday 18 October we organised our field visit to Tr Vinh province. The group visited the following sites.

1. Lang The Sluice, preventing saline intrusion, supply domestic fresh water, connecting road
2. Cang Long, changing agricultural area from unproductive rice to vegetables since 2-3 years
3. Cang Long, fresh water agriculture; stable rice production area since 10 years
4. Vinh Kim Sluice, preventing saline intrusion, supply domestic fresh water, connecting road
5. My Long and My Long Nam communes, conversion to shrimp culture does not follow the master plan of land use. In My Long, the local government seems to ignore master plan and allows people changing to aquaculture. But in My Long Nam they support in shrimp farming (via sluice operation)
6. Hiep Thanh Dyke, preventing coastal erosion by tides and waves
7. Don Xuan – Don Chau communes; poor ethnic Khmer communities, infrastructure development to support shrimp cultivation about 15 years ago.



Day 2 – Field visit: Tra Vinh Province



Day 3 – Tools sessions – Participatory Scenario Development

In two groups the participants developed a low economic growth and a high economic growth scenario, based on the developed scenarios the groups developed two visions.



Day 3 – Tools Sessions – Design Charettes

Based on the two visions and scenarios, the two groups continued in making a design for specific measures / land uses for Tra Vinh province. At the end of the sessions the groups presented and discussed their work with each other.



Day 4 Tools Sessions – Delta Envisioning (DENVIS)

In the DENVIS session the participants made a quick assessment of the involved stakeholders related to the developed plan during the design charrette on day 3. By making use of the maps areas of conflict and opportunities were assessed for specific measures. For example the development of an industrial area/ port development at the coastal zone, including its conflict with ecological protection in this area and the impact on local populations that need to move away for the industrial development.



Day 4 – MOTA Analysis

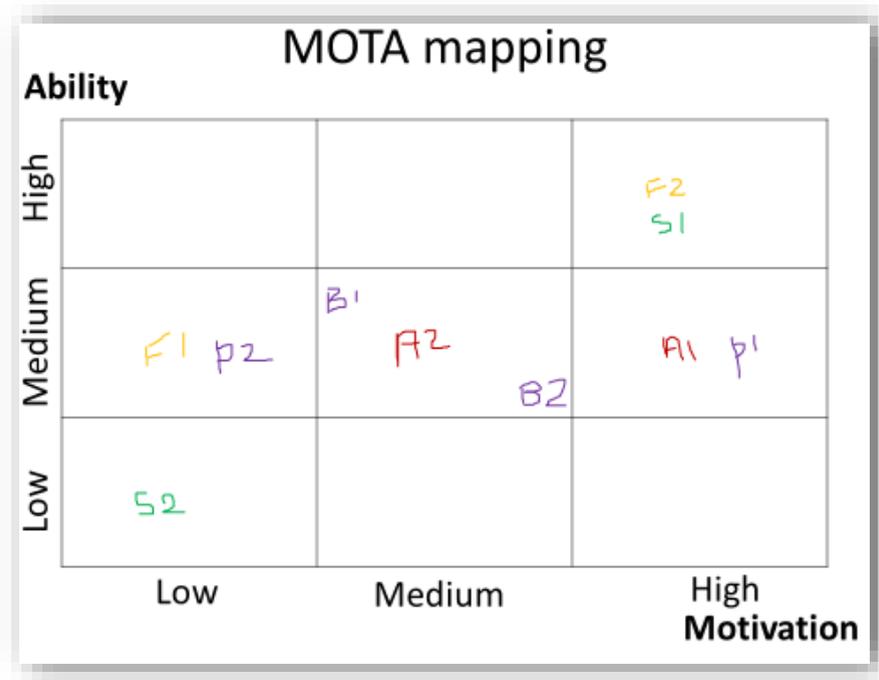


In the MOTA analysis participants were using the MOTivation-Ability framework of Ho Long Phi to assess the implementability of two specific measures: (option 1) small scale infrastructure to convey fresh water in the area, and to adapt to a saline / brackish situation, or (option 2) large scale infrastructure to secure fresh water and protect the area against salt water intrusions, or n. Roles representing stakeholder groups were created: Dutch (P)rofessionals, (A)uthority, (F)resh water farmers, (B)rackish water farmers, (S)aline water farmers. Based on their interest they had to develop their role's MOTA score (see next page, S1 is MOTA score Saline water farmers for option 1).

The MOTA session was followed by the Multi-Criteria Analysis in land-use alternatives in farming systems for a sustainable livelihood, a case study: An Giang province by Duc Tran Dung (PhD candidate Wageningen UR), his survey fits in the assessment of various alternatives for strategic choices in agricultural development the survey was done by the participants in support of his PhD research work.

Day 4 – MOTA analysis

The MOTA map below is the result of the assessment in the various stakeholder groups, from the assessment it is shown that there is more motivation for implementing option 1, however both options show limited abilities for implementation. The MOTA map can support stakeholders in choosing strategic options, and to support capacity development to increase the abilities of stakeholders for implementation.



Day 5 – Reflection and Stakeholder Consultation

In small groups the participants discussed and reflected on several discussion questions related to the tools used during the workshop, but also on general issues related to strategic delta planning, participatory planning tools, and the role of innovations in delta planning. Main outcomes of these discussion can be summarized (a full overview of the notes made by the groups are provided in Annex 3)

In general the participants find the research project relevant. They agree with the project that strategic delta planning can contribute to the development of sustainable deltas. They agree with the important relation between planning and implementation, which is not just solved with the strategic planning strategy. And more research is needed to investigate the relation and the role of higher level plans in developing implementation projects at the local level, and how consent at these higher level plans contribute to consent during implementation. Participatory tools can have a positive influence, but it also depends on a levelled participants group (or in which people see each other as equals, and the process is not hijacked due to power imbalance between the participants).



Day 5 – Reflection and Stakeholder Consultation

The tools presented in the project and used during the workshop are regarded as valuable by the participants, but also weaknesses are seen. In the workshop little attention was for instance given to quantitative data to support issues, to assess the situation, and to predict trends.

The strategic plan, and the outcomes of a tools workshop should not be regarded as ends. In which the strategic plan becomes a goal on its own, as shown also in the research framework the plan is in the middle, and should be the link between planning and implementation activities (while also recognizing that certain implementation activities can start during planning, and during implementation planning continues).

The participants agreed that there is a necessity for learning from others, especially South-to-South learning, as the Netherlands case is so different from Vietnam and Bangladesh. At the same time the participants recognize there is a lack of learning from each other's mistakes and successes, and there is little academic cooperation on research issues. The academic participants would appreciate if there was knowledge on what institutes do high level research on specific delta issues, by exchanging this knowledge, research partnerships can be developed, and doubling similar research can be avoided.

Finally, the tools presented in the workshop are also welcomed in education programmes in Bangladesh and Vietnam as they are thought to provide proper education objectives of getting students familiar with integrating various issues, connecting these issues to goals, stakeholders, conflicts and implementation of measures.



Day 5 - Closing Ceremony

The workshop was finalized with some closing words of thanks to the participants, all participants were applauded for their enthusiastic participation during the workshop.



Annexes

As separate annexes to this report are attached:

- Annex 1 List of participants
- Annex 2 Presentations day 1
- Annex 3 Presentations day 4
- Annex 4 Notes of stakeholder consultation session

Strengthening strategic delta planning processes in Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Vietnam and beyond

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