

GOVERNMENT

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence - Freedom – Happiness

Number: **120** /NQ-CP

Ha Noi, date 17 month 11 year 2017

RESOLUTION
on Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Development of the Mekong Delta of Viet Nam

GOVERNMENT

Pursuant to the Law on Organization of the Government dated 19 June 2015;

Pursuant to the Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW of 3 June 2013 of the Party Central Committee, the XI Party Central Committee for actively responding to climate change, enhancing the management of natural resources and environmental protection;

Pursuant to the Political Bureau's Conclusion No. 28-KL / TW dated 14 August 2012, on the orientations, tasks and solutions for socio-economic development and ensuring security and defense in the Mekong delta by 2020;

Based on the outcomes of the Conference on Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Development of the Mekong Delta of Viet Nam on 26 - 27 September 2017; discussions and votes by the Government Members at the regular Government meeting in September 2017,

DECIDED:

The Mekong Delta is a large area, about 12% of the national area, 19% of the national population, a large network of rivers, canals and ditches; has superb potentials for agricultural development, food industry, tourism, renewable energy; being the largest agricultural producing center in Viet Nam: contributing to 50% of rice production, 65% of aquaculture production and 70% of fruits of the country; 95% of export rice and 60% of exported fish; Its location is convenient for trading with other ASEAN countries and the Greater Mekong Subregion.

In the past years, the Party and the State have formulated and implemented a number of policies and solutions to realise the potentials, advantages, and encourage socio-economic development of the Mekong Delta. The region has developed remarkably, with great achievements, especially in the fields of agriculture and rural development. Infrastructure has been steadily invested to ensure better service for socio-economic activities, and peoples's lives are constantly improved; affirming its position as the leading national center of rice

production and export, fishery and fruits, contributing to the food security, gaining a significant amount of foreign capital for the nation's development.

In the context of international globalization and integration, there are both opportunities and challenges regarding the development of the Mekong Delta since the region is sensitive to the changes of nature. The magnitude of climate change and sea level rise is superior than forecasted, causing extreme weather events, affecting the livelihoods and human lives. The exploitation of water resources on the upper reaches of the delta, especially the construction of hydropower dams, has changed the flows of water, reduced sediment and fisheries resources, causing serious saltwater intrusion, negatively affect the socio-economic development of the region. The negative impacts of high-intensity economic growth of the region become more acute and cause many problems such as environmental pollution, serious ecological imbalances, land subsidence, groundwater depletion, coastal erosion; many natural forest areas, especially mangroves, cajuput forests, protected forests have been converted for other uses or severely degraded. In addition, over-exploitation of sediment, the construction of houses and infrastructure along river banks, canals increase the risk of landslide.

Meanwhile, the state management in some sectors and the government decentralisation are often overlapped and hardly synchronized; Coordination mechanisms for the Mekong Delta development have not been effective. The implementability of Prime Minister's Decision No. 593/QD-TTg of 6 April 2016 on piloting coordination mechanism to strengthen the inter regional linkage for the socio-development of the Mekong Delta in the 2016 - 2020 period is still slow; The socio-economic development plan for the Mekong delta, the industrial, setoral and regional development plan are not synchronized, impractical, not closely linked with Ho Chi Minh City, the Southern Focal Economic Zone and the Greater Mekong Subregion. The mobilization and use of resources for development is inadequate. The educational level and the applications of advanced science and technology in the region are lower than the national average; the quality of education and health remains lower than the required level; high-quality human resources are tended to relocate to other regions.

Therefore it is required a new vision, strategic orientation, comprehensive, radical and synchronous solutions, to maximally mobilise resources and to attract participation of different economic stakeholders for sustainable development of the Mekong Delta.

1. Visions, targets:

a) 2100 Vision

A sustainable, safe and prosperous Mekong Delta, based on suitable development of high-quality agriculture products, combined with services, eco-tourism and industries, focusing on manufacturing industry, enhancing the competitiveness of agriculture products; Infrastructure network is coordinatedly planned, developed, modern in an active, smart way and adapting to climate

change; ensuring safety under disaster; reasonable use of natural resources; biodiversity and cultural tradition is conserved and enhanced; human lives and spirit are improved.

b) 2050 Objectives

- The Mekong Delta becomes a highly developed region of the nation, and has an advanced level of social organization; per capita income is higher than the national average and people's livelihood is secured; The share of ecological agriculture, high technology agriculture rate reaches over 80%, forest covering rate is over 9% (compared to the current rate of 4.3%), important natural ecosystems are preserved and developed.

- The network of socio-economic infrastructure is built synchronously and modern. Modern urban systems are built and distributed reasonably in sub-regions. Road and waterway transportation systems are developed synchronously, with inter and intra regions connectivity, and must ensure a harmonious, uniform, complementary combinations, avoiding conflicts with the irrigation and dyke systems. The irrigation infrastructure is built in harmony with the transformational model of agricultural production adapting to climate change especially in ecological sub-regions, and at the same time there must be measures to reduce risks of natural disasters for the people and the economy. Information and communication infrastructure, electricity supply network, water supply and drainage system are built synchronously. The system of cultural, educational, training, scientific and technological, medical, physical training and sport facilities is above the national average; Economic development is dynamic and effective with an appropriate economic structure.

2. Guiding viewpoints

a) Create sustainable development, prosperity, based on active adaptation, realisation of potentials and strength, transform challenges into opportunities for development, ensure a stability and wealth for people, as well as preserve the traditional cultural values of the Mekong Delta, pay attention to protection of land, water and especially people.

b) Change development thought, shift from mere agriculture production of, mainly, rice, to development of diversified agricultural industry to meet market demand; shift from quantity based to quality based development; build new rural areas associated with strong development and application of high technology agriculture, organic agriculture and clean agriculture linked to the value chain and trademarks; Focus on developing processing industry and supporting together with the development of agricultural economy. Agricultural products is not only to ensure food security but also to possess high value, serving for health prevention and treatment purposes, and building famous brands.

c) Respect natural law and practical conditions, avoid violently interfering in the nature; Select models of nature based adaptation, environmentally sound and sustainable development, on the basis of actively living with flood, brackish

and salt water; Explore and develop scenarios and solutions to respond effectively to natural disasters such as storms, floods, droughts and saline intrusion, even the worst situations of climate change and the development in the upper Mekong River. Economic development is linked to social development, poverty reduction, job creation, social security, environmental protection and new rural development. Encouraging the participation of all stakeholders, ensuring intra-regional organic connectivity as well as close linkages to the Southern Focal Economic Zone and the Greater Mekong Subregion.

d) Sustainable development of the Mekong Delta is of the interests of the nation, the Greater Mekong Subregion and the international community and all the people; encourage, mobilise all social classes, international partners and enterprises be involved in the development process.

3. Strategic orientations of the Mekong Delta

a) Put people at the center of the development model of the Mekong Delta. The development is to serve people and to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor, focusing on quality rather than quantity, from simple growth to deep development, with a pro-active and flexible approach in the context of severe climate change, effects of large-scale water usages and exploitation in the upstream of the Mekong Delta. Transforming the development model is not only to improve economic values but also to conserve historical cultural values, biodiversity and ecology of the region.

b) Be aware that climate change and sea level rise are indispensable, people must live with and adapt to the new conditions, and thus need to transform these challenges into opportunities. Water resources should be the core factor and the basis for developing strategies and policies, regional development master plan, and must be integrated managed for the entire river basin. In addition to fresh water, brackish water, saline water are also the natural sources of economic development. Strengthen management and efficient use of water resources and land and other resources in the delta. Attaching special importance on coastal zone development, economic zone and the geo-political location of the region. At the same time, focus on mitigating losses due to natural disasters, responding to the worst possible scenario.

c) Transformation of development model is based on ecological system, in harmony with natural conditions, biodiversity, culture and people, and natural rules. Combine modern, advanced technology and local indigenous knowledge, ensuring stability and livelihoods of people; people and enterprises play the central role while the Government takes the directing and guiding roles; promote innovation, creativity and support start-up, enhance application of science and technology progress, especially the Fourth Industry revolution. The transformation process requires a long-term vision, prioritise climate change adaptation and take this opportunity to develop low carbon economy, green economy and to protect natural ecosystem.

d) Comprehensive and integrated approach to socio-economic development of the Mekong Delta, boost development connectivity and cooperation of intra region and between the Mekong Delta and Ho Chi Minh City, the South East provinces and other regions, between Viet Nam and other countries, initially with Mekong sub-region countries.

đ) All investment activities must be coordinated, ensuring the inter-regional, cross-sectoral, determined, concentrated, and with a rational roadmap. Priority should be given to the urgent projects, prime projects that will promote the economic development of the whole region and the essential projects for the local people. Focus on and mainly apply non-structure measures, and at the same time, effectively implement structure measures.

e) Improve cultural and social developments to the national level. Tie economic development with social development, poverty reduction, job creation, ensuring social security and environmental protection. Realise potentials, enhance capacity of national defense and security, maintain political stability, national sovereignty and social order.

g) Proactively integrate into globe, cooperate with other countries in the Mekong sub-region on the basis of mutual benefit through regional cooperation initiatives and bilateral cooperation for effective and sustainable use of water resources and other relevant resources in the Mekong River Basin.

3. Overall solutions

a) Territory space organisation

- Establish ecological sub-zones to be served as the orientations of economic, agriculture and infrastructure development (flood plain, freshwater ecosystem, brackish water ecosystem and salt water ecosystem...)

- Organise and develop urban system and rural areas in accordance with characteristics of natural ecosystem and specific conditions of the region and each ecological sub-region; Review and complete land use plan, and population redistribution that control and limit establishing dense populous areas adjacent to rivers, canals to avoid high risk of landslides; preserve flood drainage space to ensure the safety and assets of the local people.

b) Develop an Integrated plan for sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta, taking into account region's characteristics with synchronised sectoral, local plans and primary products; solve synchronously inter-sectoral, inter-regional, interprovincial overlapping and conflicts; maximally exploit potentials, comparative advantages of the region, transform challenges into opportunities in the context of globalisation and international economic integration, especially with ASEAN Member States and Mekong sub-region countries.

At first, review all existing sectoral and local development plans in the Mekong Delta. The new development plan needs to shift from "living with floods"

to "actively living with floods, inundation, brackish water and saltwater" based on the master plan for integrated water resources in the river basin; Use water efficiently and sustainably to ensure sufficient fresh water for people, and for activities in the brackish water and salt water areas. Rationally exploit the potentials of brackish and salt water resources in coastal areas for socio-economic development. All projects, works must be carefully considered and analysed based on three aspects: economic, social and environmental with adequate objective, scientific feedbacks.

c) Build a proper economic structure:

- Build the structure of agricultural production in three main aspects: aquatic products - fruit trees - rice in association with ecological zones, in which aquatic products (fresh water, brackish water and saltwater) are the main products.

- Build a rational agricultural economic structure to ensure connecting chain of products, and deeply participate in the global value chain. Pay attention to processing and supporting industries for the agricultural sector.

- Develop green industries with low emissions, without destructing natural ecosystems. Development of renewable energy in association with forest and coastal protection.

- Develop efficiently tourism-services based on the potentials and advantages of natural, ecological, cultural and human characteristics. Develop various types of hiking, river-water tourism and ecological tourism in association with nature conservation zones.

d) Complete coordination mechanism for the region and ecological sub-regions to improve efficiency, viability, in line with reducing the number of focal points; smart management of water resources and climate change adaptation in accordance with the practical situations of Viet Nam and the Mekong Delta must be adopted consistently.

Ensure connectivity between provinces in the region and with other regions based on the principle of harmonised mutual interests of stakeholders and harmonised natural conditions including soil, water, ecosystems and culture, human; Focus on improving the linkage between infrastructures and product chains between eco-regions in the region and between the regions and the Southern Focal Economic Zone, Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong sub-regions.

Overcome the overlapping, lacking of close coordination between the state management, lack of mechanisms and policies to promote outright strength of the region; Link chain to enhance values and competitiveness of agricultural products of the region.

d) To promulgate break-through mechanisms and policies to attract non-budget capital resources, especially from private sector; create favourable conditions for the works and missions that can be done by private sector.

5. Concrete tasks

a) National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) :

- Explore, propose to Government, Prime Minister various inter-regional, cross-sectoral mechanisms, policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, missions for sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta;

- Coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Council for Water Resources and other relevant agencies to advise Prime Minister in coordinating bilateral and multilateral cooperation activities with upstream countries, large river basins, deltas in the world, countries, international organizations and development partners for sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta.

b) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

- Lead, coordinate with other ministries, agencies urgently review data, complete baseline survey on natural resources and environment of the Mekong Delta; Build a cross-sectoral data system for sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta, successfully connect with Mekong River Commission's database by December 2020; Upgrade and modernise observation network, monitoring, warning and forecasting systems in the fields of natural resources and environment; Update, accomplish and periodically publish scenarios of climate change and sea level rise for Viet Nam to 2100.

- Lead, coordinate with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, relevant ministries, agencies, provinces to effectively and practically implement strategic partnerships and agreements in the field of climate change, including strategic partnership agreement on climate change with the Netherlands; Explore, propose new cooperation frameworks with other countries and international partners in the fields of climate change and water resources to acquire maximal backing, support, investment from international partner for sustainable development of the Mekong Delta.

- Lead, coordinate with other relevant ministries, agencies rapidly propose amendments to the land policy, creating favourable conditions for land accumulation and concentration to promote large-scale agricultural production to enhance competitiveness and efficiency, especially of the high-tech based agriculture, organic agriculture.

- Lead, coordinate with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mekong River Commissions and relevant agencies to review, propose solutions to effectively implement the Mekong Agreement 1995, strengthening cooperation among the Mekong countries, ensuring the harmonization of interests among stakeholders in the management, exploitation and use of Mekong water resources; report to Prime Minister by December 2018.

- Review, complete, formulate land use plan, water resources plan, environmental protection plan, plan on exploitation and sustainable usage of coastal and river bank resources in the Mekong Delta. Strictly control the exploitation of sand; The allowed location and time for exploitation should depend

on analysis of incoming sand from the Mekong River delta annually to avoid risks of river bank and coastal erosions.

- Lead, coordinate with the People's Committees of the provinces and cities in Mekong Delta to elaborate a Communication program on sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta.

c) Ministry of Planning and Investment

- Lead, coordinate with relevant ministries, agencies to develop the Master plan on sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta to 2030, vision to 2050 with cross-sectoral approach, based on planning of core sectors, fields and products, submit to Prime Minister for approval by the third quarter of 2020;

- Review, evaluate the piloting coordination mechanism in Decision No. 593/QĐ-TTg dated 6 April 2016, submit to Prime Minister the comprehensive solutions to complete coordination mechanism for sustainable development of the Mekong Delta, including establishment of regional coordination Committee to generate inclusive power, linking the chain closely to enhance value and competitiveness of commodities, agricultural products and fisheries of the region.

- Lead, coordinate with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Finance and relevant agencies in formulating policies to encourage the development of the Mekong Delta at the regional level and cross-sectoral scale to 2030 and beyond, promote development between production and consumption, between agricultural production and enterprises, report Prime Minister by December 2018.

- Develop mechanism for mobilizing resources, encourage participation of enterprises and people in infrastructure development combining tourism development, such as: mechanism of capital borrowing, issuance of bonds, public private partnership (PPP)... according to the law. Prioritise state capital sources for inter-regional and inter-provincial projects/works, multi-purpose projects, projects combining transportation and irrigation, smart use of water, projects related to reducing the effects of climate change, water-related natural disasters.

- Focus on problem solving, speed up the disbursement process, ensure efficient use of medium-term public investment in the 2016-2022 period, especially for projects on salinity control, flood control, restore key erosion areas, inter-provincial and inter-provincial transport projects that are funded by World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency, development partners and other financial institutions; Efficiently use the existing investment for the construction of flood control gates, preventing salinity intrusion and overcoming serious erosions that directly affect houses and protect land and mangroves forest in coastal areas.

d) Ministry of Finance

- Lead, coordinate with relevant agencies to investigate, report to Prime

Minister to consider, establish Development Fund for the Mekong Delta, ensuring water resource security and responding to climate change to maximally mobilise all resources, especially from non-government budget.

- Collaborate with Ministry of Planning and Investment and relevant agencies to allocate resources in time to speed up the implementation process, enjoy effective outcomes of the programs, projects in the Mekong Delta that have been approved by Government, Prime Minister; investigate, build mechanism, policy to mobilise, manage and efficiently use resources for the programs, projects related to sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta.

d) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Lead, coordinate with the Ministries: Planning and Investment, Finance, Natural Resources and Environment and relevant agencies to build, submit to Prime Minister to approve the Comprehensive program on sustainable agriculture development and climate resilience of the Mekong Delta, associated with restructuring the agriculture industry and building new rural areas of the Mekong Delta in light of sustainable, modern, highly effective, realising all potentials, advantages, climate resilience, submit to Prime Minister by December 2018.

- Review and amend the strategy and orientations for agricultural development in entire Mekong Delta, in accordance with ecological sub-zones with three main groups: aquatic products - fruit trees - rice; Reduce the land sizes for rice cultivation and plants with high use of fresh water but low commercial value. Encourage production model combining agriculture and ecotourism.

- Review, complete mechanisms, policies to promote application of science and technology, especially high technology, biology technology for agriculture associated with restructuring the agriculture industry and developing new rural area. Prioritise research, selection, creation, development of potential and advantageous plant, livestock and aquatic breeds of the Mekong Delta, meeting the market requirements and adapting to climate change; by 2025, focus on improving the quality of seeds, climate change adaptation, reach to the same development level of modern agriculture countries in three main categories: aquatic products - fruit trees – rice.

- Review, formulate breakthrough mechanisms, policies to develop large-scale, modern and highly competitive agricultural production. Encourage, attract investment from private sector, agriculture and rural areas in the Mekong Delta; development of cooperative economy, farm economy, agricultural value chain, linking production with consumption; Promote agricultural mechanisation and post-harvest technology to reduce the loss rate, enhance quality, value and efficiency of agricultural, forestry and fishery production.

- Build aquaculture to become one of leading sectors of the region, with large scale, modern, highly competitive and sustainable production. Strictly control existing natural forest areas and not exchange for other usage purposes, except for security and defense activities and special socio-economic development

projects decided by competent authorities. Prioritise investment to restore and grow mangrove forests, and riverside and coastal protection forests.

- Review the irrigation plan for natural disasters to 2030 with a vision to 2050 suitable with the new context, to ensure mitigation in the event of natural disasters, actively respond to the most unfavourable scenario; Develop a project to modernise the irrigation system for sustainable agricultural conversion and development in ecological sub-zones using diversified resources and implementation methods, especially public private partnership.

- Build Program for coastal protection, consolidating and upgrading sea dykes, preventing coastal erosion; concentrate on the urgent and serious landslides, river bank and coastal erosion. Build river management plan in line with land-use planning, reserving space for flood drainage and constructing traffic works in combination with dykes. (Re)arrange habitat along rivers, canals and in combination with new rural construction.

- Coordinate with Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs in formulating a plan on transforming and creating jobs for agricultural and rural with specialization and professionalism, thus helping peasants to truly become agriculture workers; Gradually withdraw labour force from agricultural and shift to industries and services.

e) Ministry of Industry and Trade

- Lead, coordinate with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and relevant agencies in formulating mechanisms and policies to prioritise development of supporting industries for the agriculture and the agricultural processing industry, especially deep and selected processing; strengthening trade promotion activities, reorganizing and expanding domestic consumption and export markets of the key agricultural, forestry and fishery products of the Mekong Delta.

- Review formulating, appraisal and approval of location planning; closely monitor the investment of coal-fired thermal power plants in the Mekong Delta as indicated in the National electricity development plan in the 2011-2020 period vision to 2030 (Electricity Plan VII) to ensure employing modern technology and without environmental pollution.

- Prioritize the development of green industries with low emissions and with no harm to natural ecosystems. Limit to supplement new coal-fired plants in the provinces of the Mekong Delta into the National electricity development plan; Gradually convert technologies of the existing coal-fired thermal power plants into modern, environmental sound ones. Focus on exploiting potentials of renewable energy development, initially, wind energy and solar energy.

g) Ministry of Construction

- Review, amend, supplement and effectively implement the regional construction plan, urban and rural plans in conformity with the natural ecological

characteristics of the regions, pay attention to rearranging the habitant, houses along riversides, canals to minimize risk of landslides; continue to implement effectively Urban smart development program, Safe water supply project for the Mekong Delta.

- Continue implementing effectively the existing programs and investigate new mechanisms and solutions in line with specific conditions of the Mekong Delta, ensure houses are safe under the occurrences of drought, typhoons, floods, thunderstorms, sea level rise.

- Research new substitutable materials for levelling and construction (to limit the use of sand from river for embankment). Plan and invest in modern centralised wastewater and waste treatment zones; promote recycling, reusing and production of energy from waste.

h) Ministry of Transportation

- Develop synchronized, modern, multipurpose transport infrastructure adapting to climate change and sea level rise; Take advantage of geography location, develop inland waterway system to meet transportation demand.

- Resources for investment should be used with an emphasis to gradually complete the system of transport infrastructure as planned and approved by Prime Minister, prioritise investment for integrated solutions to enhance the capability to respond to climate change and sea level rise.

i) Ministry of Science and Technology

- Review and complete mechanisms and policies to support application and transfer of sciences and technologies, especially high technologies in agricultural production.

- Lead, coordinate with relevant ministries, provinces in efficiently, effectively conducting the key and prioritised scientific and technological programs and tasks to ensure sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta.

- Promote research on environmental protection, disaster prevention, vulnerability mitigation, negative impacts of climate change in the Mekong Delta, strengthen international cooperation in research, application and technology transfer for sustainable development of the Mekong Delta.

k) Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Lead, coordinate and promote effective participation of Viet Nam in the existing development cooperation frameworks with the countries of Mekong Sub-region, and between Mekong Sub-region and international development partners. , especially promoting the exploitation and sustainable, fair use of the resources of the river basin, including water resources, on the basis of harmonised interests, for sustainable and inclusive development of the Mekong Delta.

- Coordinate with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to

improve the effectiveness of Viet Nam's participation in international Mekong Rivers Commission; promote and seek supports for the commission's activities from other countries and international organizations as development partners; urge the non-member upstream countries quickly become member of the Commission.

- Coordinate with Ministry of Environment and Environment to expand and strengthen strategic partnership on climate change response, including a strategic climate change partnership with the Netherlands; search and propose to establish and develop new cooperation frameworks with other countries, organizations and international partners in this field; Maximally mobilise external resources, including capital, science and technology, to support sustainable development of the Mekong Delta.

l) Ministry of Justice shall lead, coordinate, guide the relevant ministries and provinces review and complete, and submit to competent agencies or under its authority, to issue legal documents to ensure sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta.

m) Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

- Implement the Master plan on development of the Mekong Delta to 2020, with a vision toward 2020; focusing on development of eco-tourism based on specific characteristics of the region (riverside gardens, river water), inter-regional and international tourism routes; Promoting tourism products of the Mekong Delta to the world.

- Preserve, embellish and develop cultural identities, cultural works, revolutionary historical relics; preserve and promote natural and cultural heritages; Develop a plan to preserve the development of culture and information of ethnic minorities in the Mekong Delta.

n) Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs

Promote vocational training, develop human resources, especially high quality manpower associated with labour export market, so that people participate actively, and play the central role of the transformation of production and livelihoods, meeting the region's needs; Renovate of the training to turn farmers into highly skilled agricultural workers and contribute significantly to the restructuring of labour force.

- Promote program to integrate manpower into the international markets.

o) Ministry of Information and Communications guides media and press agencies to undertake communication activities to raise awareness of people in the Mekong Delta on the opportunities from the sustainable and climate resilience transformation development model.

p) National Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs leads, coordinates with the relevant ministries, provinces and agencies in reviewing and formulating the comprehensive preferential policies for socio-economic development of the

Kh'Mer ethnic minority region; training Kh'Mer ethnic officials in the Mekong Delta.

q) Ministry of Health leads, coordinates with the People's Committees of the provinces and cities in the Mekong Delta in reviewing the planning on the medical examination and treatment establishments; care and improve capable health care system; enhance the hygiene conditions and monitor the quality of drinking water and daily-life activities for people in the context of climate change.

r) People's Committees of cities, provinces of the Mekong Delta

- Lead, coordinate with the Ministry of Information and Communication and other relevant agencies to promote propaganda and raise awareness for all levels of government agencies and people to fully and accurately understand the challenges that the Mekong Delta and each province are facing; Actively adapt to climate change and other impacts from the upstream; call and mobilise resources to protect, rehabilitate and restore the forests, especially the protected forest systems, coastal mangroves.

- Actively review, formulate and implement socio-economic and development plans and specialisation accounting for specific conditions and natural laws; actively respond to climate change; live together with salinity, droughts and floods, based on the integrated master plan for sustainable development of the Mekong Delta and apply the principle of putting people at the center.

- Update the forecast, review the feasibility, redefine the economic structure to realise potentials and advantages of the locality; link consumption with production and ensure sustainable development.

- Build economic models suitable to the natural conditions, pro-active living with flooding, salinity and drought; Create a self-initiative value chain starting from seed production, storage, processing to distribution of agriculture, forestry and fishery products. Change the thinking on agriculture production from food security to diversified, large-scale and modern agriculture products, linking with consumption market; make the Mekong Delta not only absorb and apply advanced science and technology of the world, the Fourth Technology Revolution but also invent, create new special agriculture models, adapting to climate change

- Preserve and develop core values of the Mekong Delta to create a basis for the development of ecotourism and waterway tourism based on advantages of each sub-region as well as actively take opportunity of brackish and salt water-based economy.

- Develop infrastructure and residential areas in the flooded area based on limited use of sand for ground levelling; create reservoirs and preserve natural wetland areas for water retention.

6. Implementation arrangements

a) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment leads, coordinates with

the National Committee for Climate Change and relevant agencies periodically conduct preliminary and final reviews on the implementation of Resolution, organise Forum on sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta to inspect, urge, evaluate works, solutions from preceding Forum, and discuss, propose strategic orientations, new solutions with specific outcomes and deadlines as required by Prime Minister, Government.

b) Ministries, Government's agencies, People's Committees of the provinces and cities in the Mekong Delta:

- Based on the tasks assigned in this Resolution, elaborate and promulgate detailed implementation plan before the 2nd quarter of 2018; Organize the synchronous and drastic measures for vigorous transformation of sustainable development of Mekong Delta; Periodically report and submit the implementation progress to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for synthesis and submit to Prime Minister, Government.

- Lead the reviewing, amending, supplementing or elaborating new sectoral plans under State mandate by December 2018, which shall serve as basis for Ministry of Planning and Investment to elaborate the Master plan on sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta to 2030, vision to 2050.

- Collaborate with Ministry of Planning and Investment to develop the Master plan on sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta to 2030, with a vision to 2050 taking the multi-sectoral integrated approach.

c) Ministry of Planning and Investment prepares the five-year review of the implementation of Conclusion 28-KL/TW dated 14 August 2012 of Politburo on directions, tasks and solutions for socio-economic development, security and defense of the Mekong Delta to 2020, promulgated together with Decision No. 2270/QĐ-TTg on 21 November 2013, to be completed by December 2018.

d) Propose to Politburo to consider, steer the preliminary five-year review of the implementation of the Conclusion 28-KL/TW dated 14 August 2012 on directions, tasks and solutions for socio-economic development, security and defense the Mekong Delta to 2020; Consider to promulgate a Resolution on sustainable and climate resilience development of the Mekong Delta.

đ) Propose National Assembly to consider, adjust, supplement and allocate funds for implementation of programs, projects, projects and tasks specified in this Resolution.

e) Request the People's Councils at all levels, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and union organizations at all levels to step up the supervision and propagation of the implementation of the Resolution.

Recipients:

- Secretariat of the Central Party Committee;
- Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers;
- Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, agencies of Government;
- People's Councils and People's Committees of provinces and cities of the central level;
- Central Office and Party committees;
- Office of General Secretary of Party;
- Office of President;
- Ethnic Council and Commissions of the National Assembly;
- The Supreme People's Court;
- People's Procuratorate of the Supreme;
- State Audit;
- Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front;
- Central bodies of union organizations;
- Government Office: Chairman, Vice Chairman, Assistant of PM, General Director of E-portal, Departments;
- Achieved, NN (02)

**ON BEHALF OF
GOVERNMENT
PRIME MINISTER**

signed

Nguyễn Xuân Phúc