

Flashlight: Experiences of flood risk adaptation and regional cooperation in the Mekong Delta

GSDV 2023 Workshop 6: Regional Cooperation on Flood Risk Adaptation

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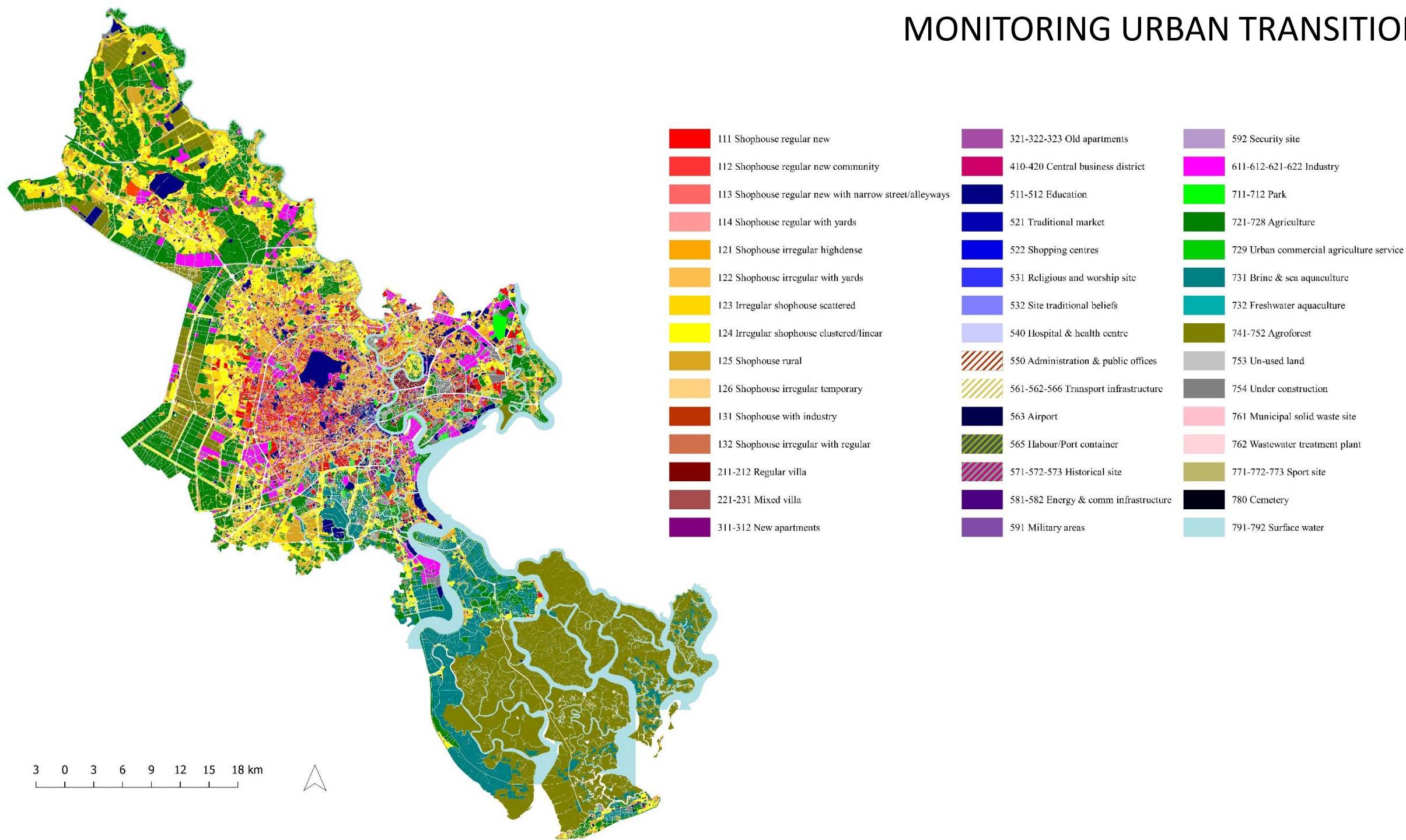
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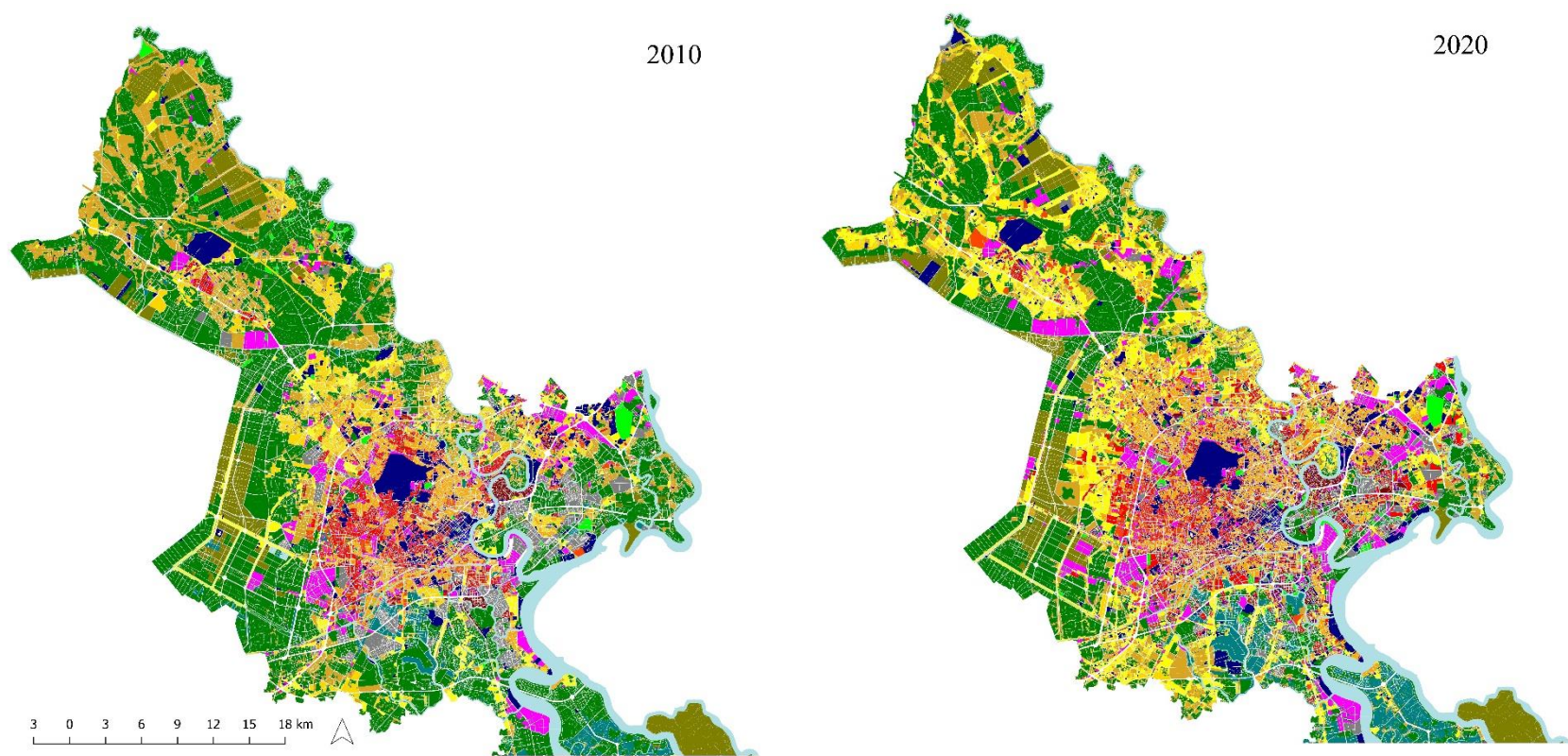
Centre for International
Migration and Development
a joint operation of GIZ and the
German Federal Employment Agency

26th April 2023

MONITORING URBAN TRANSITIONS




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	UST 2010 (ha)	UST 2020 (ha)
Residential	35,684	49,875 (+39%)
Industrial	5,084	7,409 (+45.7%)
Public and special-use	4,977	5,944(+19.4%)
Green and open	102,931	88,104 (-14.4%)
Under-construction	4,409	2,513 (-43.0)

Central business district



Heterogeneous mix of buildings at high-density in the central area of the city including commercial, private, public services and cultural institutions.

Apartment



Mid and high-rise residential apartment buildings of varying densities containing self-contained housing units with or without additional facilities.

Villa



Medium density developments of large residential single-family villa archetypes or colonial villas with yard and garden space.

Shophouse urban regular




Detached, semi-detached and terraced building archetypes orientated perpendicular to the main street with a back-to-back development and regular layout.

Shophouse mixed




Mixed development composed of various buildings archetypes together with industry or manufacturing buildings and no clear spatial structure.

Shophouse urban irregular




Inhomogeneous mix of detached, semi-detached and terraced building archetypes orientated with no regular layout and narrow alleyways.

Shophouse peri-urban scattered



Scattered disperse pattern of standard alley shophouse archetypes and sporadic low-rise terrace buildings.

Shophouse peri-urban clustered



Clustered arrangements of rudimentary, temporary and low-rise terrace shophouses at traffic junctions or linear arrangements along traffic arteries.

Shophouse rural



Rural residential low dense buildings distributed sparsely and irregularly on large agricultural fields.

Public and commercial



Facilities for education, research, religious institutions, health care and administration, traditional markets, energy and communication infrastructure, and security and defence.

Industry



Large low- or mid-rise industrial facilities, manufacturing buildings, warehouses with sealed or hard-packed yards.

Green and open space



Green space such as parks, parks, grasslands, cemeteries, quarries, unused land, and orchards.

Under construction



Bare land under construction or prepared for construction

Cropland



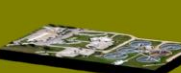
Land for annual crops, perennial crops and rice production

Forest and agroforestry



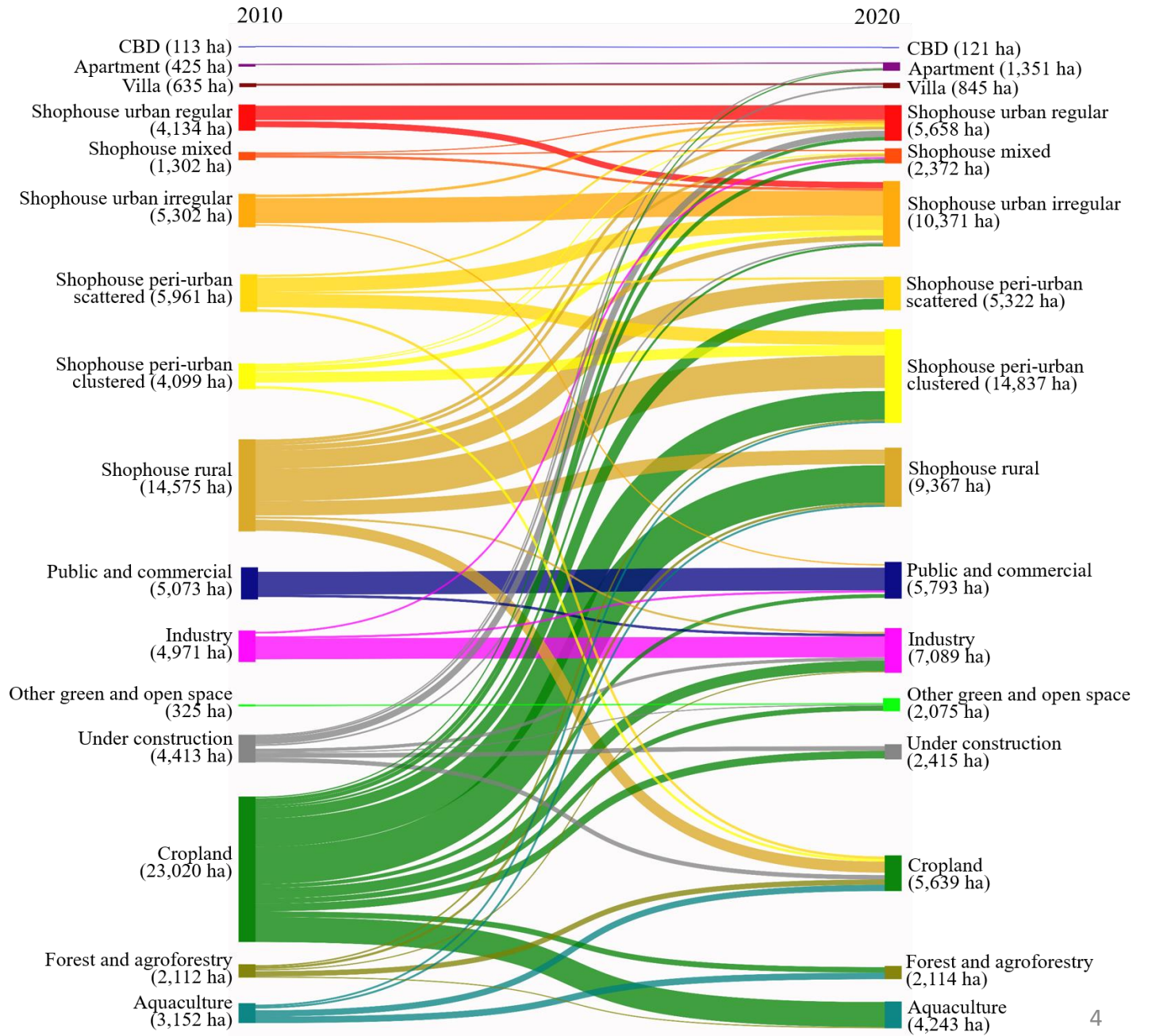
Land for forests, protected forests and production forests.

Aquaculture

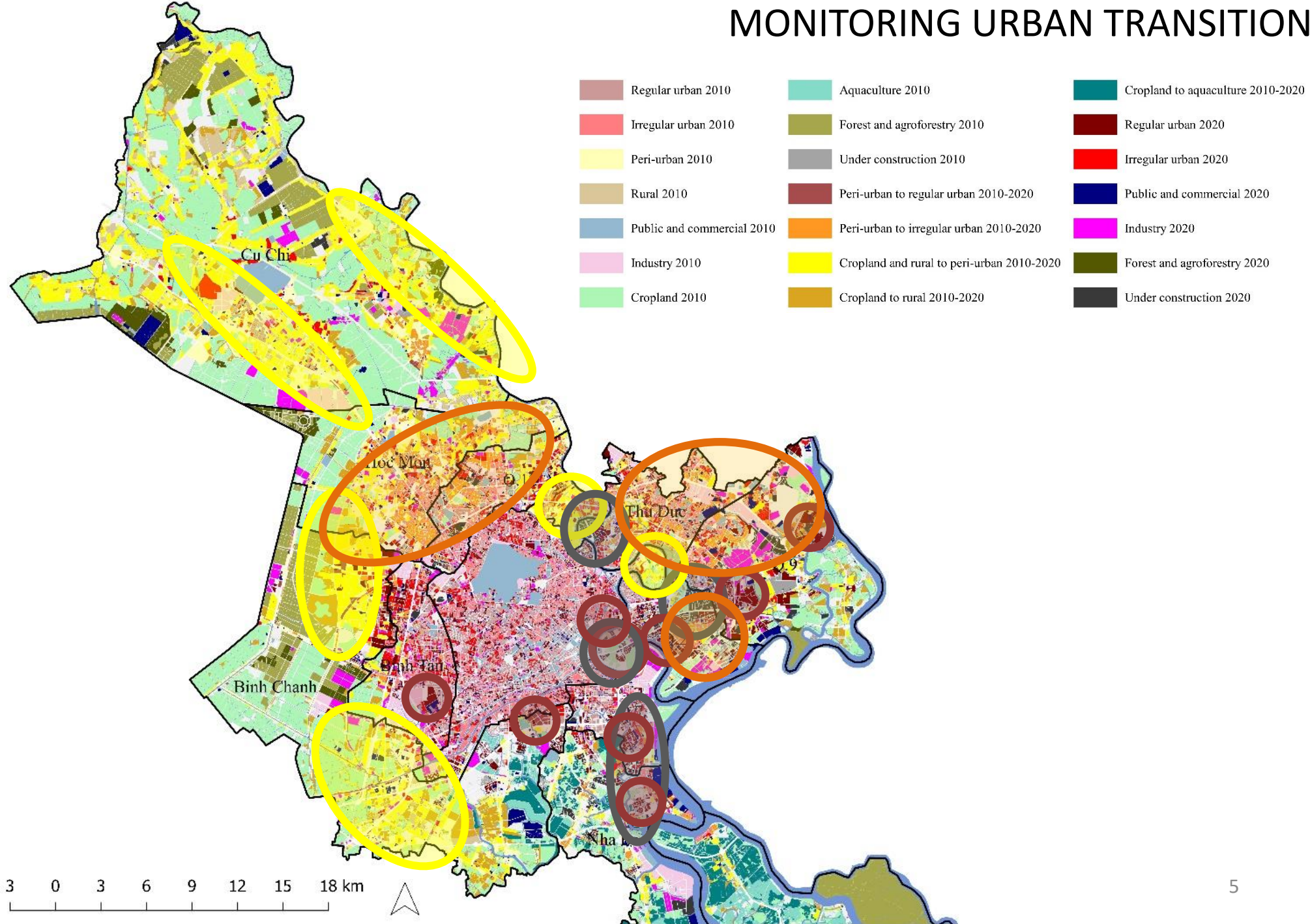


Brackish and marine, and freshwater aquaculture

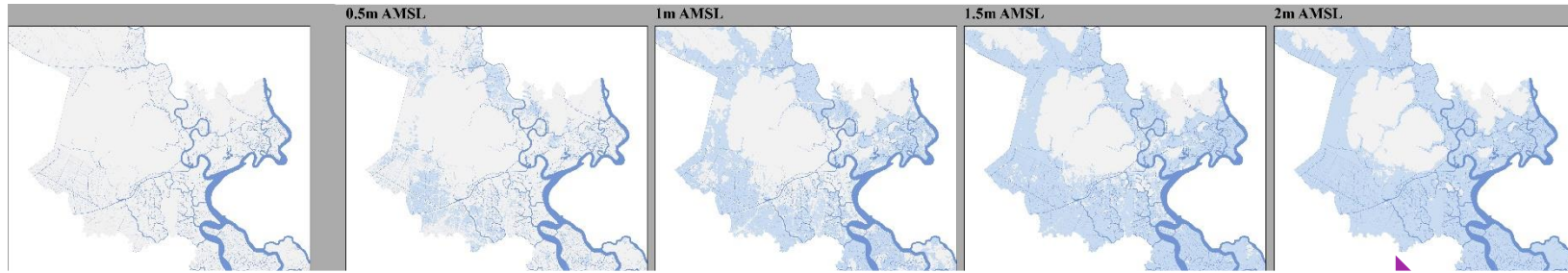
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UST 2010
45,549 ha

UST 2020
62,516 ha

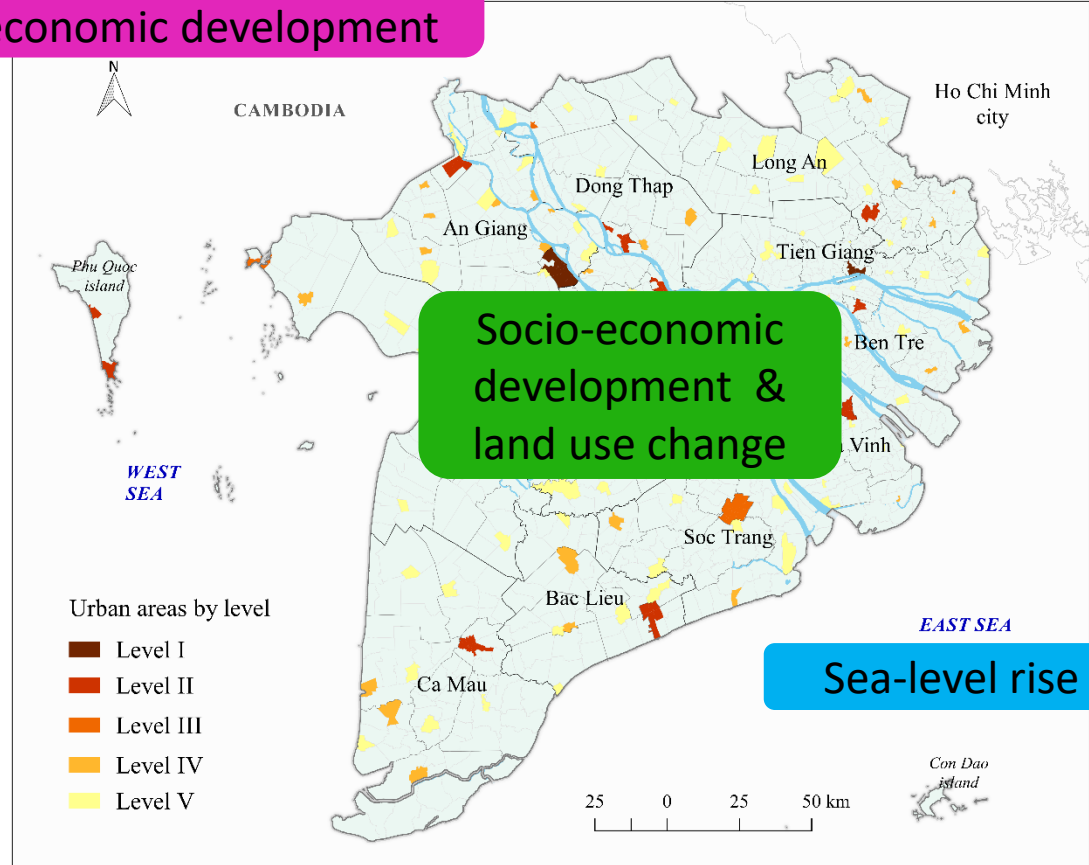
LUP 2020
vision 2030
81,146 ha

Flood risk
management
integrated too late
into the planning
cycle!

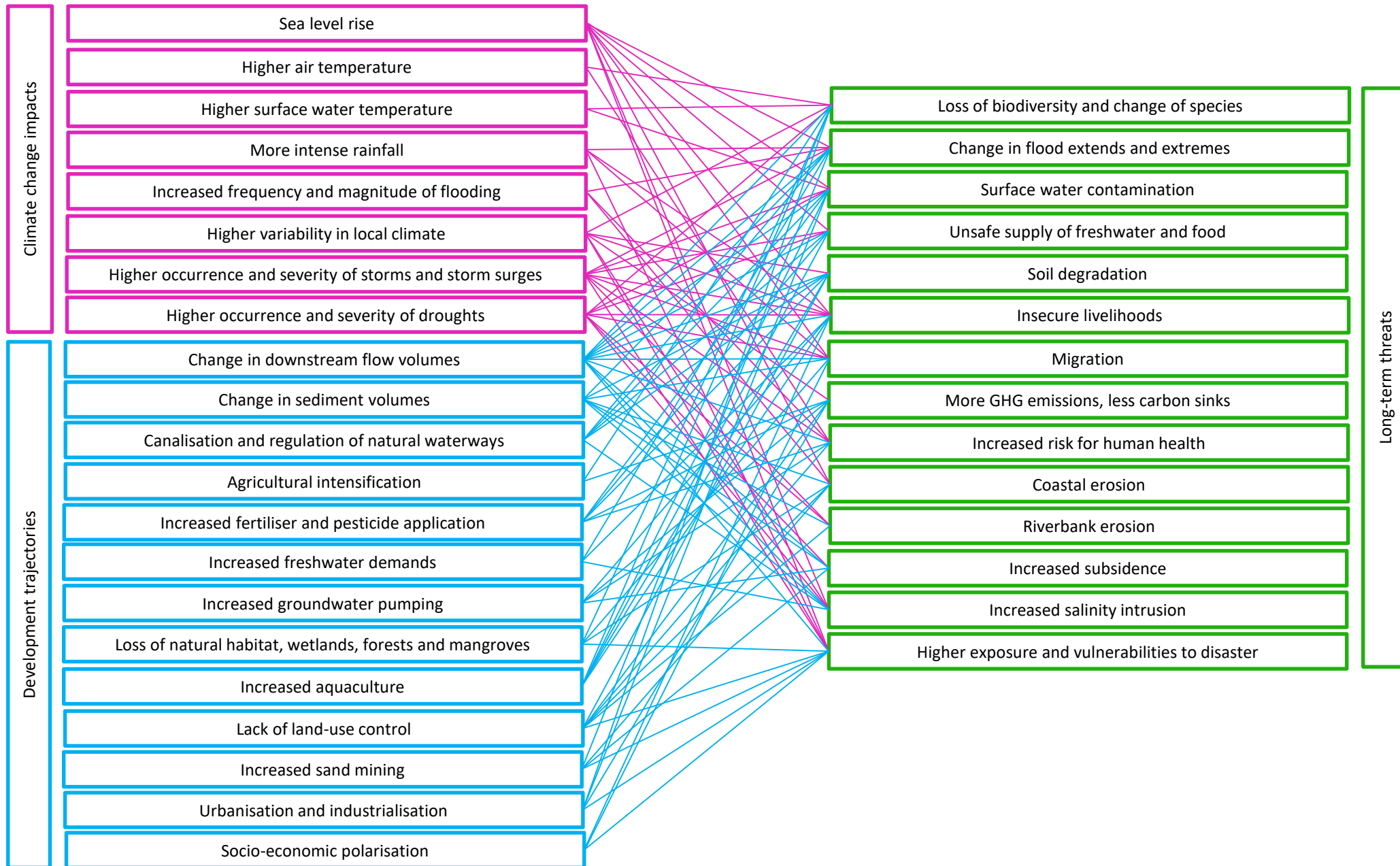
Legally securing
areas for flood
retention?

Zoning residential
areas out of
exposed areas?

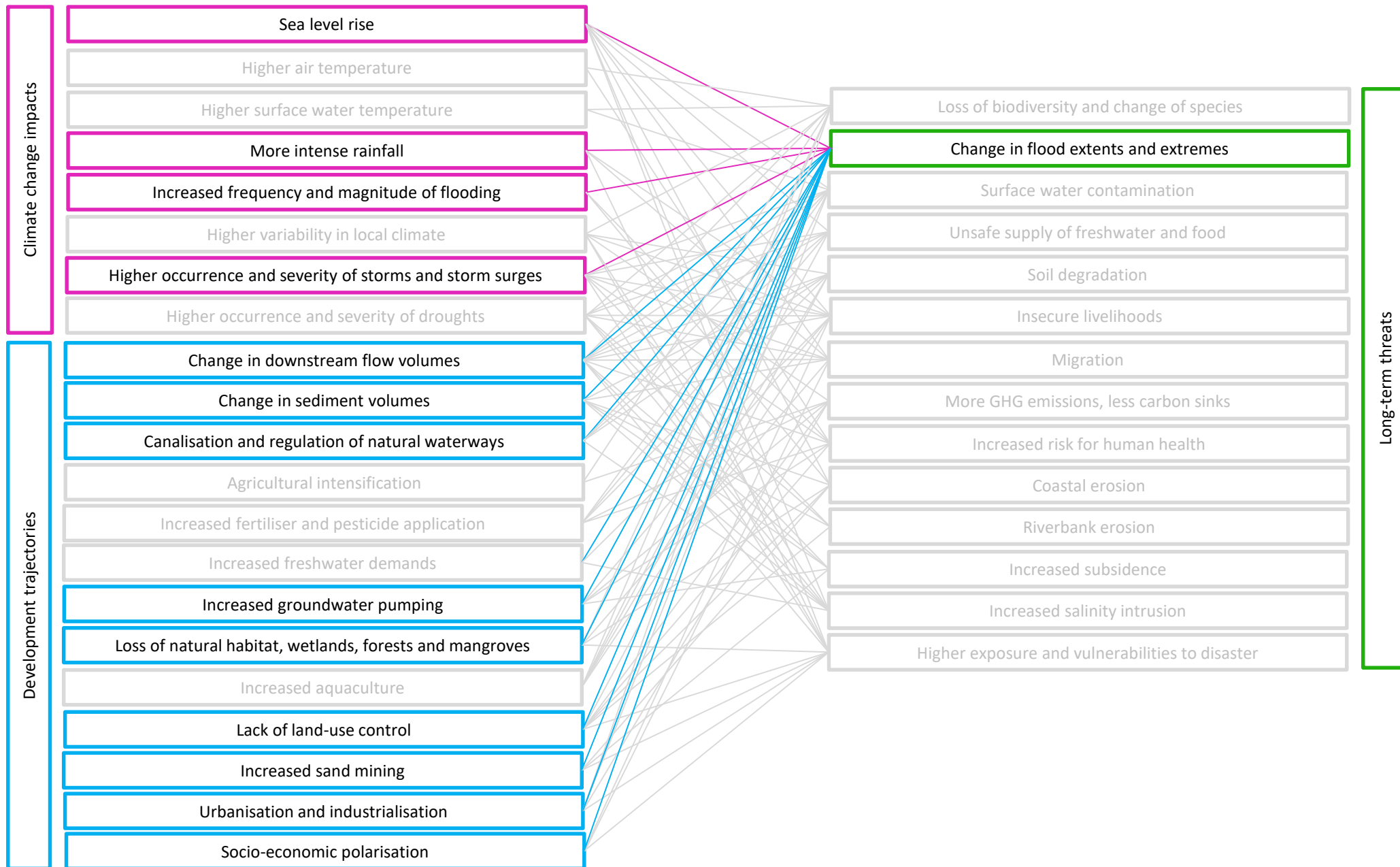
Rainfall, dams & economic development



IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL COOPERATION



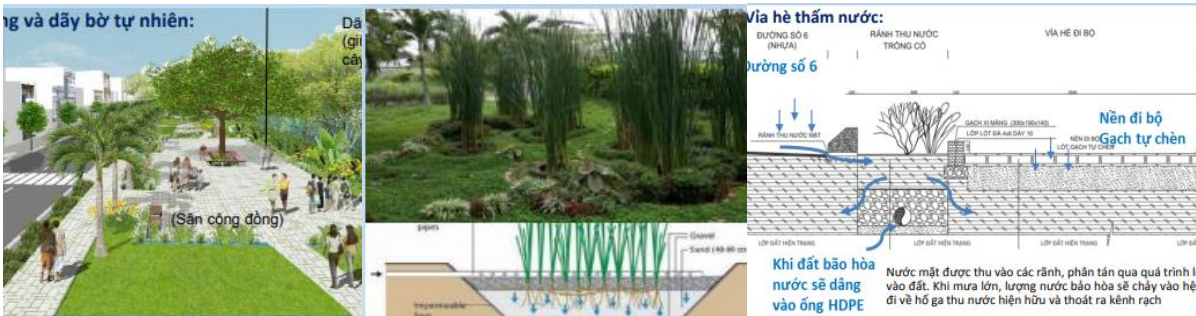
SHARED UNDERSTANDING OF REGIONAL DRIVERS OF FLOOD RISKS



IMPORTANCE OF DESIGN STANDARDS AND NORMS




Thí điểm hạ tầng xanh kết nối lợi ích cộng đồng: Ý tưởng thiết kế công viên ven Rạch Ngỗng



Công viên bờ sông kdc An Khánh



- Changes in urban master planning to leverage natural components in flood management (i.e. adjustments to DoC Action Plans, and Green Growth Strategy, VMD development plan).
- Changes/flexibility in requirements, regulations, standards and norms related to water drainage infrastructure and urban infrastructure, etc.
- Increased monitoring of socioeconomic/urban/land-use transitions and the drivers of (flood) risk.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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- What potentials do regional cooperation and the exchange of knowledge offer for flood risk reduction?
- Which approaches related to the regional cooperation and knowledge exchange are pursued by projects/ provinces?
- Which groups of stakeholders are addressed and why?
- What results have been achieved so far?