

## About GIZ in Viet Nam

As a federal enterprise, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.

We have been working with our partners in Viet Nam since 1993 and are currently active in three main fields of cooperation: **1) Vocational Training;** **2) Environmental Policy and Natural Resources;** and **3) Energy.**

GIZ Viet Nam's main commissioning party is the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Other commissions come from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) and the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF). GIZ Viet Nam is also engaged in various projects co-funded by the Australian Government (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – DFAT), the European Union, the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and cooperates closely with the German development bank KfW.

## About SECO in Vietnam

Vietnam is one of the key priority countries of Switzerland's Economic Development Cooperation, which is managed by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). SECO aims at supporting sustainable economic growth in its partner countries that will reduce poverty and global risks. One of SECO's main objectives in the 2017-2020 Country Strategy for Vietnam is to enable sustainable and climate resilient urban development. For more information, please visit [www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch](http://www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch)



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### Contact Information

Mekong Urban Flood Resilience and Drainage Programme  
(Phase 2 of the Flood Proofing Programme for Cities in  
Vietnam for Adaptation to Climate Change)

Ministry of Construction  
37 Le Dai Hanh  
Hanoi, Viet Nam

T +84 24 39 74 72 58  
F +84 24 39 74 77 64  
I [www.giz.de/viet-nam](http://www.giz.de/viet-nam)  
<http://floodproofing-vietnam.org/>



# Mekong Urban Flood Resilience and Drainage Programme

(Phase 2 of the Flood Proofing Programme  
for Cities in Vietnam for Adaptation to  
Climate Change)



## Background

Vietnam is among the countries most seriously impacted by climate change. According to the World Bank, Vietnam loses around 2%-6% of its annual GDP to natural hazards and up to 70% of the population is at risk of natural disasters, such as flooding. The Mekong Delta region is particularly vulnerable to climate change and flood-related disasters while being home to 20% of Vietnam's population. Thus, the vulnerability to flooding creates a large negative impact on the economic development not only of the region but also of the whole country. In 2013, the Mekong River burst its banks and caused widespread inundation in southern Vietnam and neighboring Cambodia. Two hundred and eighty deaths occurred and damage was reported to approximately 160 000 buildings and 25 000 km of roads.

Two simultaneous developments, namely climate change and urbanization further increase the negative impacts of floods on cities. In spite of the fact that the Prime Minister of Vietnam recently approved the strategic development plan for the drainage sector up to 2030 with a vision to 2050, there is still a lack of procedures and capacities at national and local level to implement measures to deal with these risks effectively and in a sustainable way.

## Programme Information:

Name	Mekong Urban Flood Resilience and Drainage Programme (FPP)
Executive Agency	Ministry of Construction of Vietnam (MoC)
Donors	Phase 1: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Phase 2: State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO, Switzerland
Implementing agency	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Implementation Period	Phase 1: 2013 – 2017; Phase 2: 2017 – 2019
Project locations	Phase 1: Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Quang Ngai and Soc Trang (medium sized coastal cities) Phase 2: An Giang, Kien Giang and Ca Mau and their capital cities (located in the Mekong Delta)
Key partners	Ministry of Construction, Provincial People's Committees, Provincial Departments of Construction and other departments, the South West Steering Committee.



## Objective

The overall objective of the Programme Phase 2 is to improve the capacity of Vietnamese authorities to increase urban resilience and protect people's homes and sources of income from floods in three cities in the Mekong Delta.

## Components:

	<b>Integrated Urban and Drainage Planning</b> Support in development of climate & flood risk sensitive national and local regulations, integrate flood risk management in urban planning and budget processes.
	<b>Flood Risk Analysis and Planning Support</b> Support in development of flood risk models, flood risk assessment and reviewing existing urban master plans.
	<b>Disaster Risk Management</b> Support in establishment of local flood early warning/ water level measurement systems, improve the communication-chain and update city level flood management plans.

## Impacts in Phase 1:

- The local environment, health and well-being of more than 30 million people living in urban areas is improved thanks to better flood proofing in accordance to the national strategic development plan to 2025, vision to 2050.
- Over 1 million people and their livelihoods have a reduced risk of being negatively impacted by floods and storms through integrated urban drainage plans.
- More than 500,000 people in Tuy Hoa and Quy Nhon have been enabled to protect their life and diminish flood-related damages thanks to timely & accurate flood warning time via various channels by the local authorities.
- More than 1600 households have been well-equipped and prepared to respond to disasters;
- Safe School Model (safe school management, safe school facilities and disaster risk reduction) was promoted and applied in 7 primary schools in Tuy Hoa and Quy Nhon.

## Expected impacts in Phase 2:

- National and local capacity on resilience planning, flood risk reduction as well as flood resilience of Ca Mau, Long Xuyen and Rach Gia will be improved;
- The national legal and policy framework on urban flood risk management will be improved;
- The capacity of the public administration at provincial and city level will be strengthened to implement national regulations and to manage flood events;
- The cities will be better prepared and better adapt to the impacts of flooding events;
- Local people including the poor will be enabled to react to flood events and reduce negative impacts of floods thanks to the early warning systems.

Please visit our programme website for the latest news and further information:

<http://floodproofing-vietnam.org/>