

FLOOD ADAPTIVE CITIES

Towards Climate Change Adaption and Urban Development in Mekong Delta

Delta Interventions

Introduction

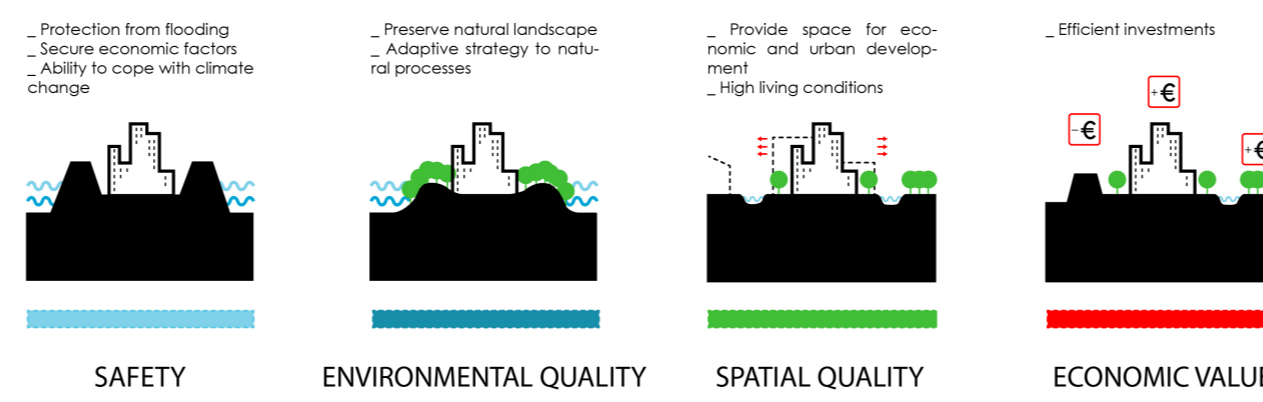
Keywords: climate change, urban development, human interventions, sustainable development, Mekong Delta

The Mekong Delta is considered as one of the largest delta in the world where is home for more seventeen millions people concentrating along the watercourses of rivers and canals. For a long time, local communities

have traditionally adapted their lives to the presence of water. As consequences of economic development and urban expansion, waterways have been replaced by roads and space for water in the delta-cities have been diminished. The city is losing its unique characteristic and inhabitants are facing more vulnerable to flooding. Therefore, finding innovative solutions to adapt to floods is crucial, especially in times of climate change.

Main research question

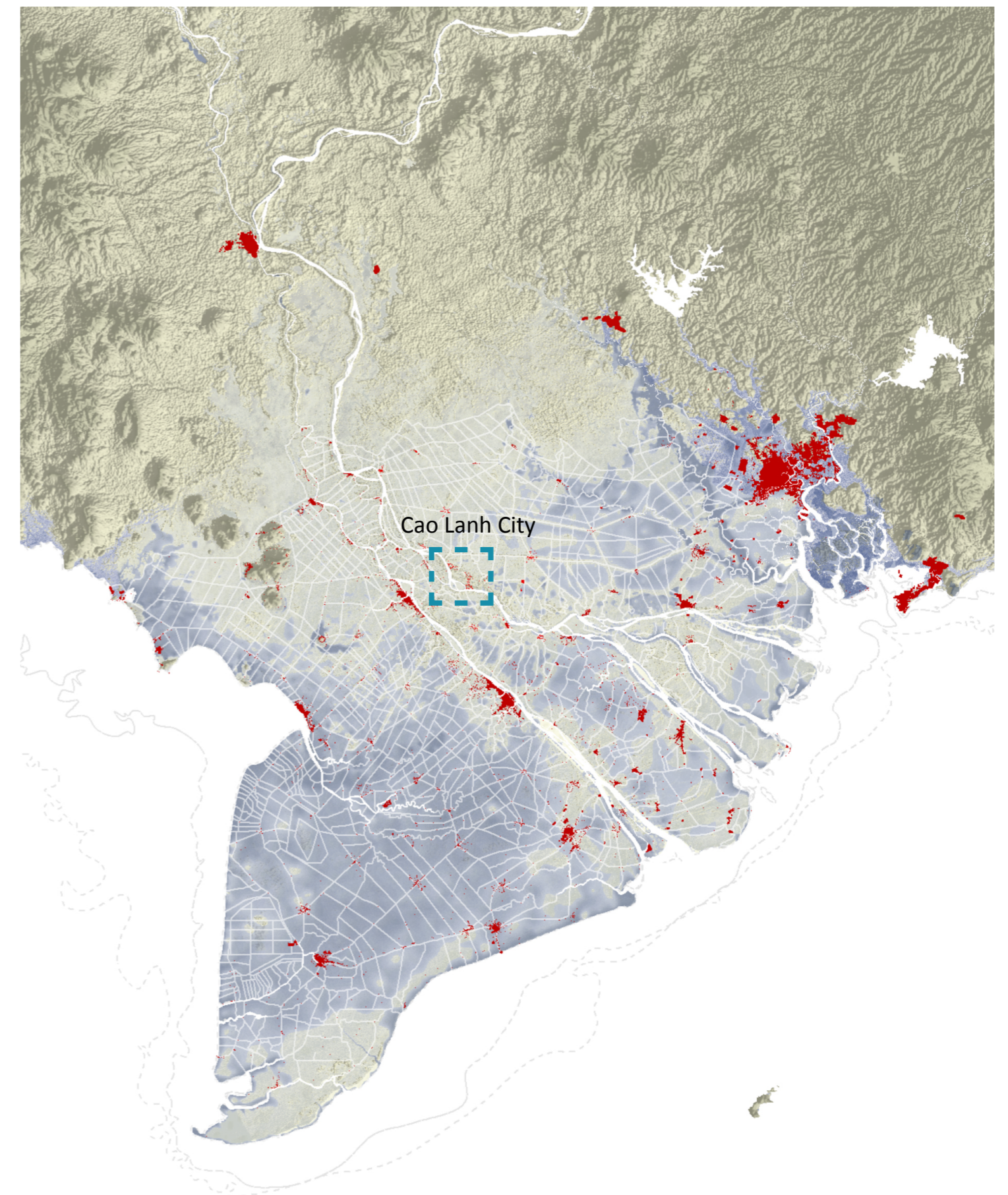
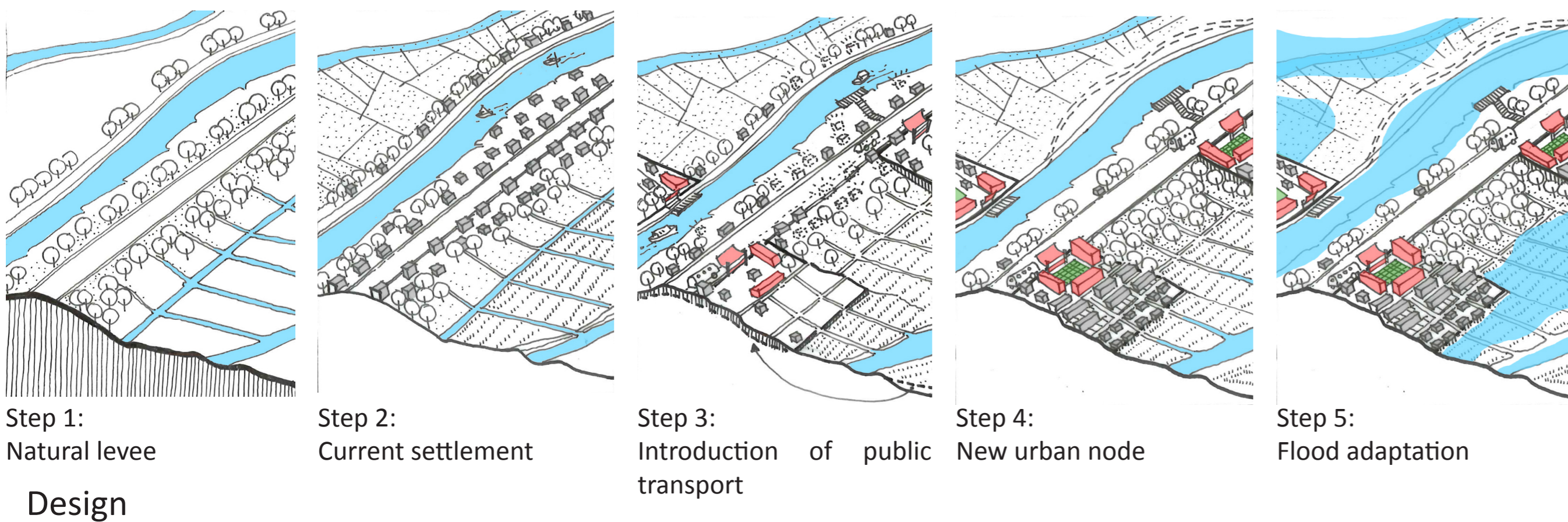
How a new form of urban development for the Mekong delta can provide a **WATER SAFETY** condition, preserve **ENVIRONMENT**, improve the **SPATIAL QUALITY** and meanwhile provide **ECONOMIC VALUE** for its inhabitants?



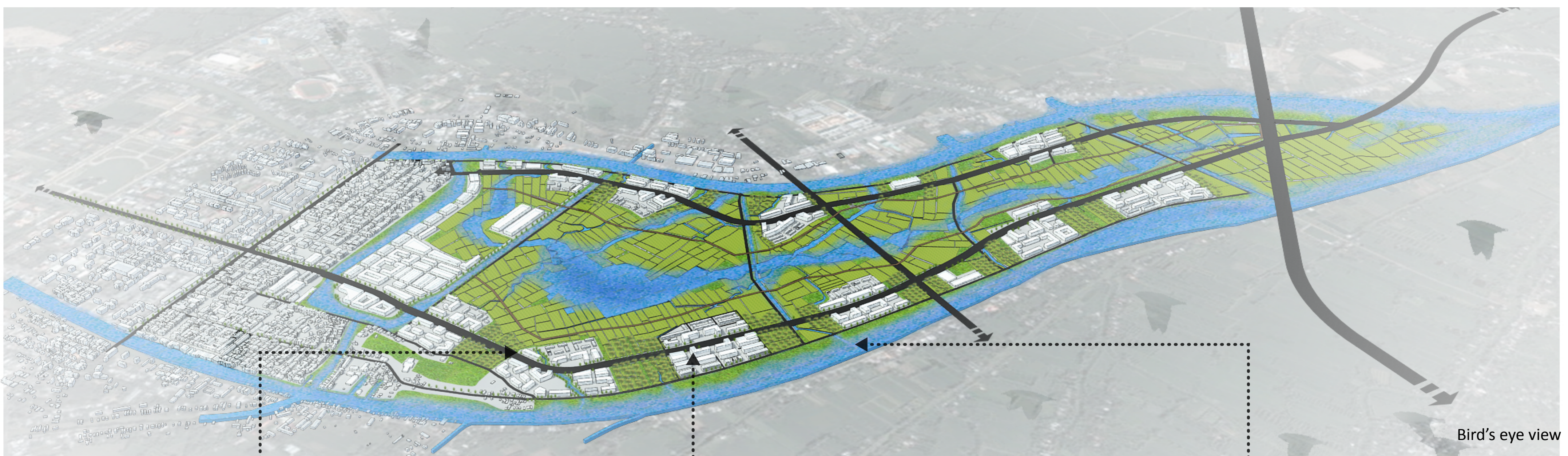
Development strategy

In order to deal with climate change and urbanization in their extreme situations, the project proposed to apply the theory of Transit Oriented Development (TOD) in combination of water management. The result is compact urban areas in regional scale

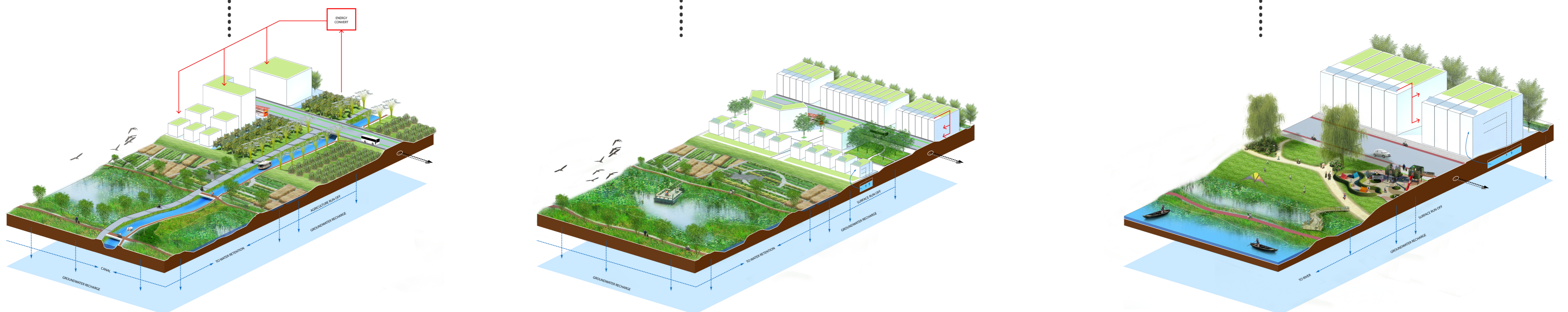
or compact neighbourhood in city scale that are protected on high levees, connected by public transports, surrounded by natural delta landscape and provided with diverse economic values.



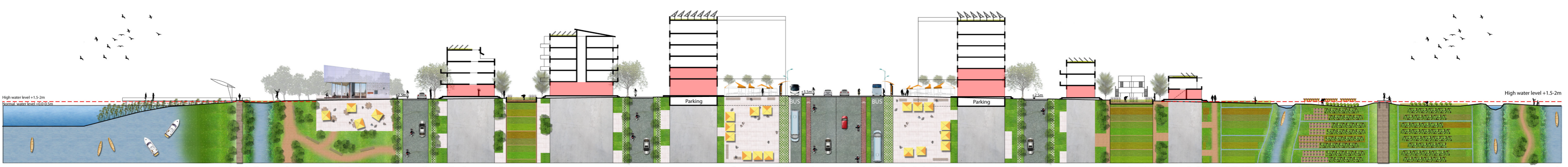
Urban pattern in Mekong Delta
Source: maps by Q.D. Pham



Bird's eye view



Design of water and energy system



Neighborhood section