



Ministry of Infrastructure
and Water Management

Structuring decisions for a sustainable future

what is their relevance?

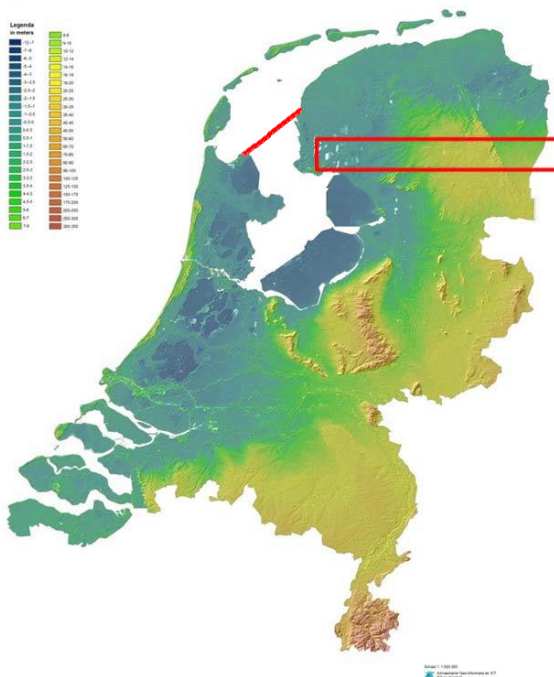
Yangon, Feb. 14, 2018

14 February 2018



The Closure Dam

Actueel Hoogtebestand Nederland (AHN)
met reliëf-schaduwwerking



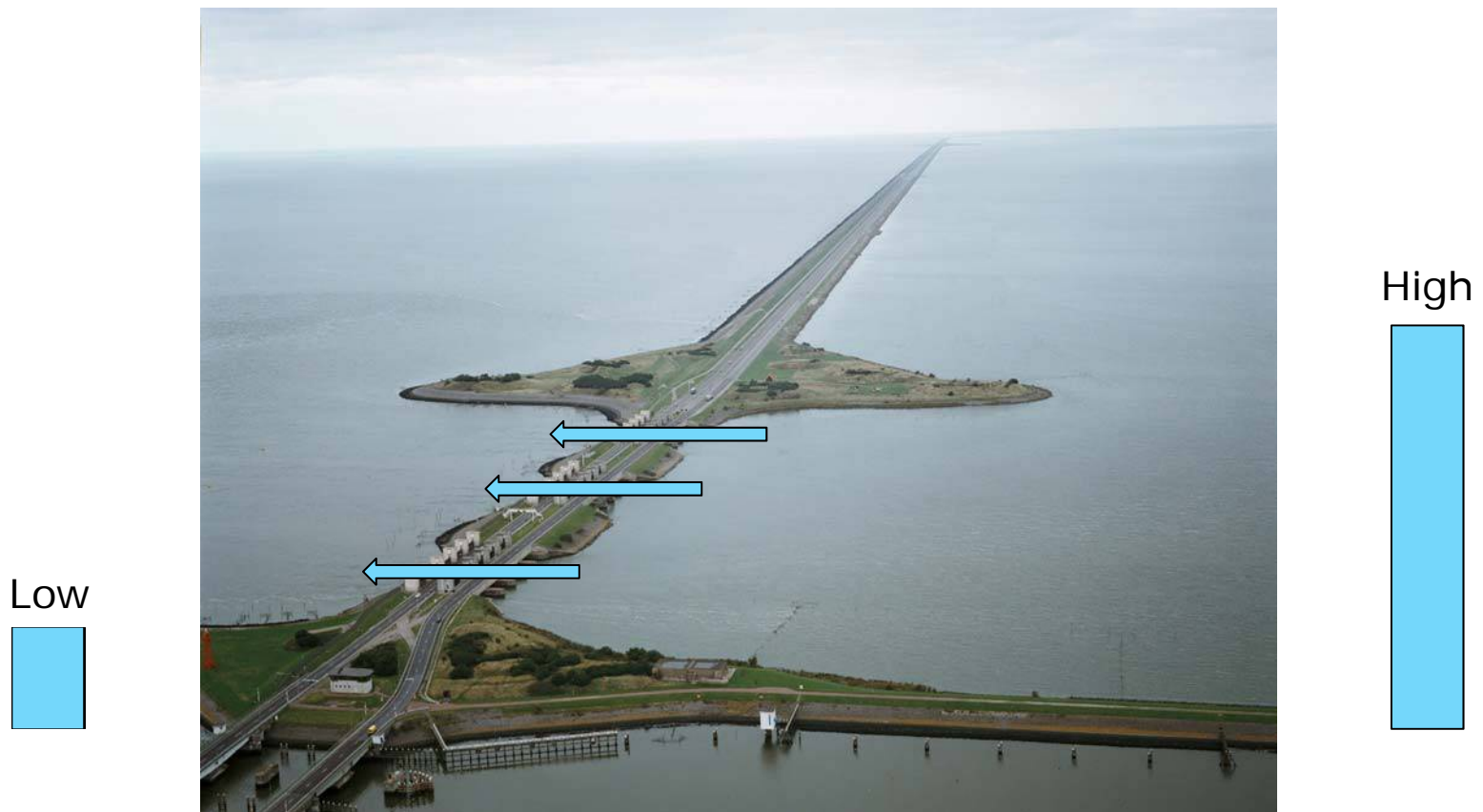


A changing world





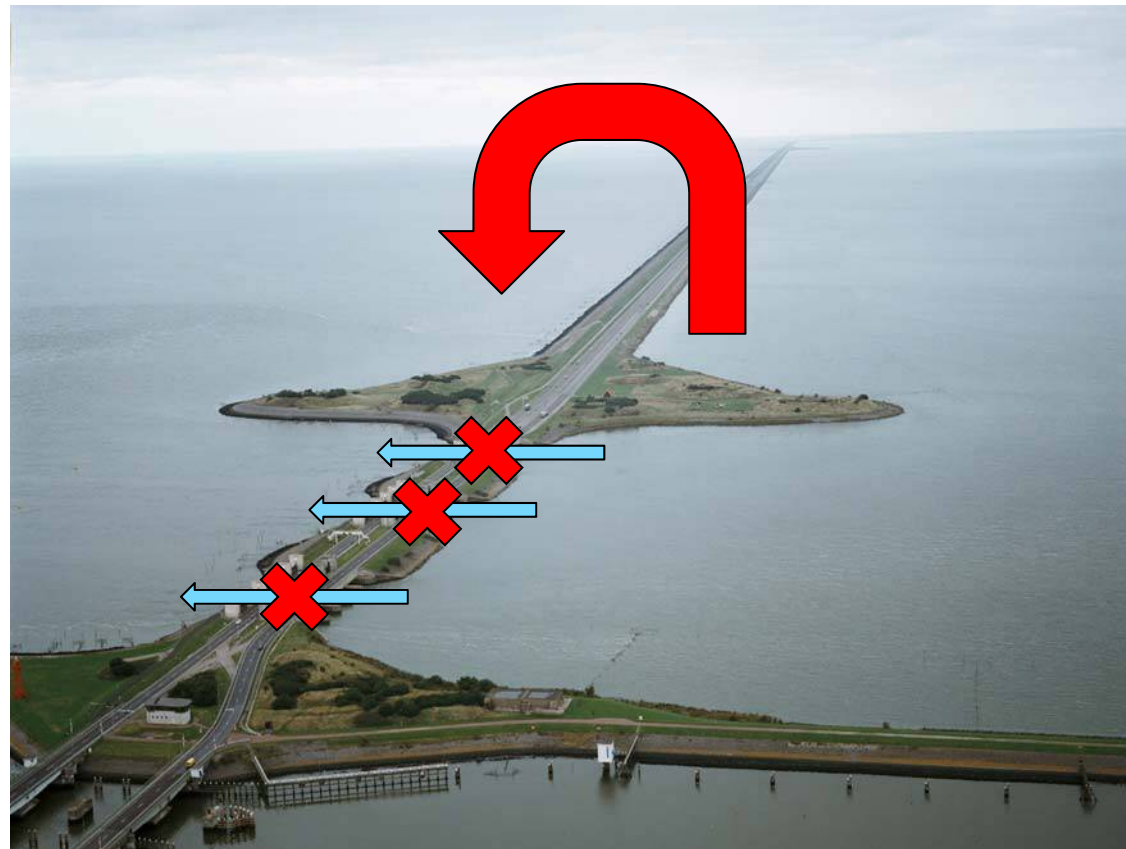
Unforeseen and certainly inconvenient





Unforeseen and certainly inconvenient

High



Low





Future change calls for:

Adaptive delta management

- Doing what is necessary now
- Avoidance of lock-in
- But keeping options open



The case of Vietnam

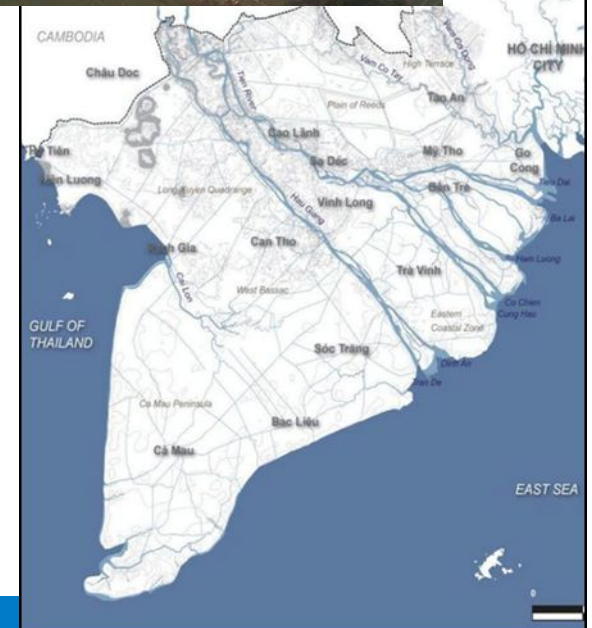
1980's economic liberalisation

Expansion of paddy → loss of wetlands and mangrove

Multiple cropping → loss of water retention areas

Mekong Delta became the rice bowl of Vietnam

A great economic success (?)



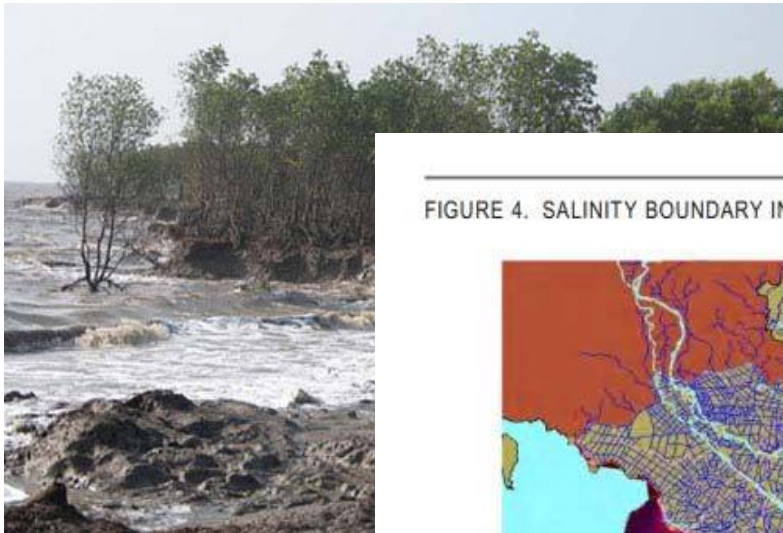
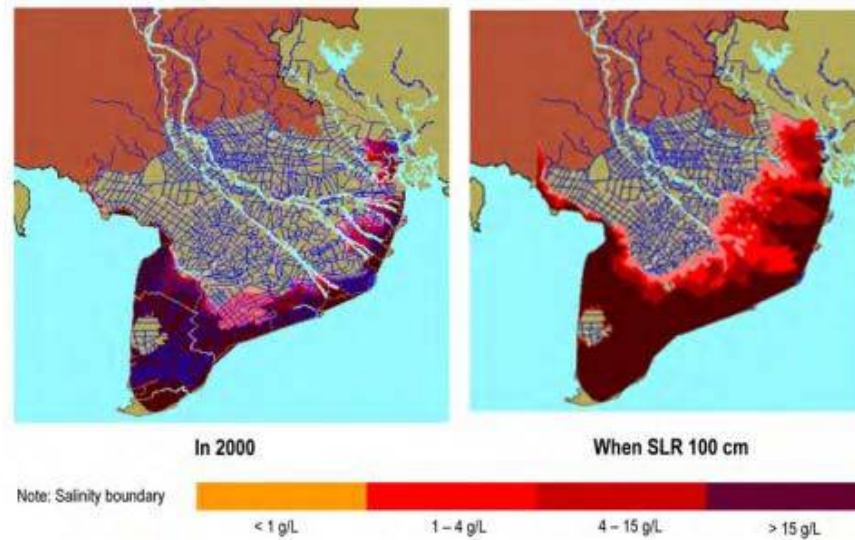


FIGURE 4. SALINITY BOUNDARY IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA IN 2000 AND PROJECTED FOR 1M SLR



Source: DRAGON 2010.



Recommendations for a sustainable future

Hydrological zones

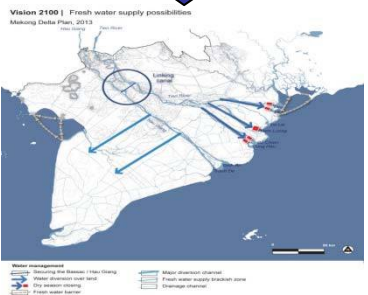
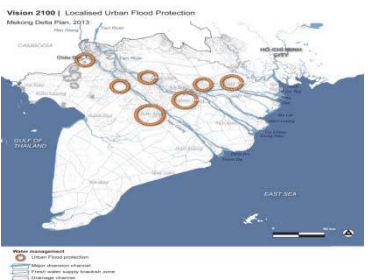
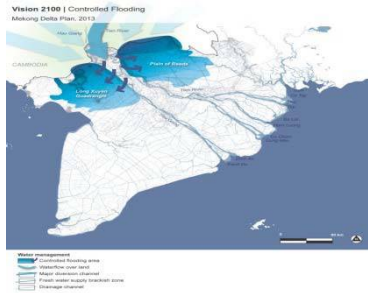
Mekong Delta Plan, 2012

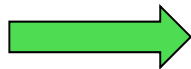
A strategy for water retention and controlled flooding in upstream provinces

A strategy for sustainable development of aquaculture areas in the saline zone

A strategy to address the overexploiting of ground water aquifers

A strategy for coastal protection and sustainable aquaculture development in the coastal zone and peninsula.







Urbanising Yangon and Ayeyarwady Delta

- Prepare for the future by mapping trends and modelling
- What are negative of positive water security effects of investments
- Look for impacts on other (possible) investments
- Identify the knowledge gaps
- Improve the knowledge base

- Set direction based on what you can predict, but maintain flexibility for what you cannot