



# CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR WATER INFRASTRUCTURES:

## A decision support tool for Investors & Planners

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On behalf of:



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

## ...investment gap and annual losses in Vietnam

**Vietnam invests in infrastructure:**  
400,000 billion VND or USD 20 billion per  
year or around 9% of GDP.

...meets only 30 % of the investment needs  
of ministries and localities (MoF Report 2018).

Between 1998 and 2013 average **annual  
losses of 1.5 % of GDP due to extreme  
weather events in Vietnam**

(Vietnam University of Economics 2013;  
World Bank Report 2013)





**Have this infrastructure considered impacts of  
climate factors yet or not?**

Bank erosion on 21/5/2018 in Can Tho,  
leading to completely collapse of 7 houses and  
urgent excavation of tens of other houses

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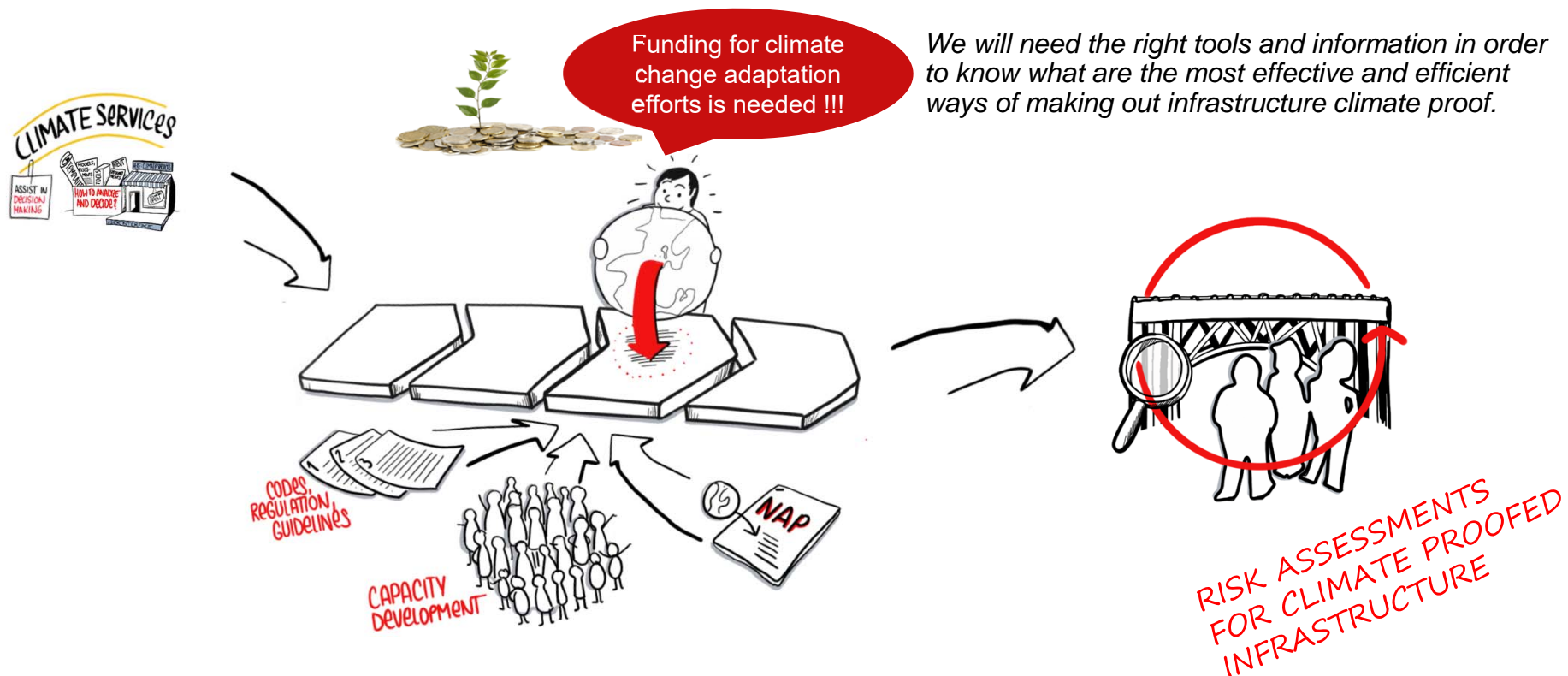
*“We have reached a pivotal moment. If we do not change course in the next two years, we risk runaway climate change. Climate change is moving faster than we are – and its speed has provoked a sonic boom SOS across our world. [...] The real danger is not the threat to one’s economy that comes from acting. It is, instead, the risk to one’s economy by failing to act. Governments need to be courageous and smart. **That means [...] stopping investments in unsustainable infrastructure that lock in bad practices for decades to come.**”*

UN Secretary General Guterres at UN General Assembly September 2018



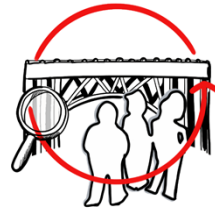
# Making infrastructure investments climate proof

Climate risk assessment as a means of National Adaptation Plan and Policy (NAP) implementation



# Infrastructure Case – Vietnam

## Cai Lon – Cai Be Sluice Gate System



### Key facts

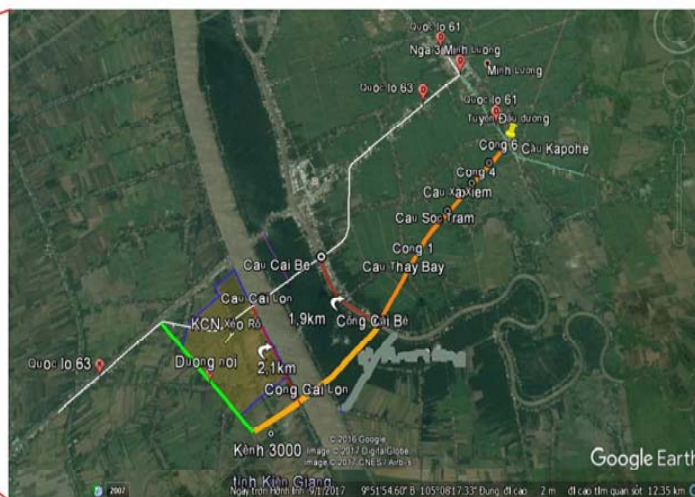
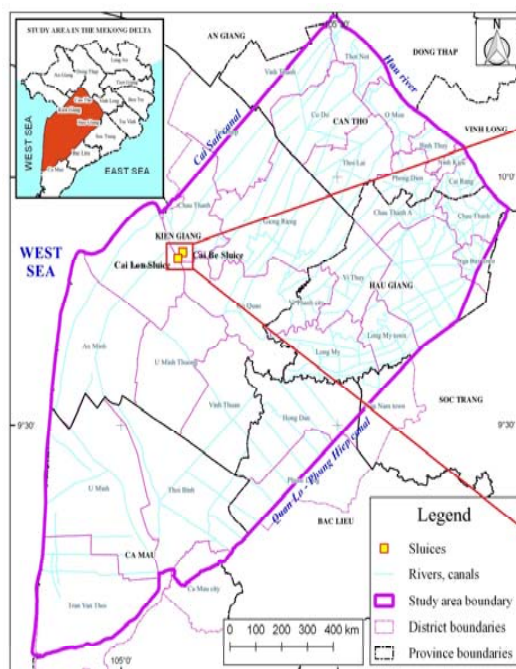
- Mekong Delta an important region for rice cultivation, fishery & aquaculture
- Responsible for:
  - 90% of Vietnam's rice exports
  - 70% of aquaculture production
- Sluice gates needed to regulate water supply & for the separation of fresh and saltwater

### Past climatic impacts in the Mekong Delta

- Heavy rain and extreme floods affect the region
- Damages of USD 71 million/year caused by storms and floods
- An extreme drought in 2016 caused massive crop failure, also through saltwater intrusion



- In this study, current and future climate risks have been assessed for the Cai Lon - Cai Be sluice gates project, which was classified into Group A of new construction works in Vietnam with a total state investment of 3,300 billion VND.
- The project was first proposed in 2006, and recently approved for investment by the Prime Minister and managed by the Hydraulic Project Investment and Construction Management Board No. 10 (PMU 10) under MARD
- The design life of the planned infrastructure is 100 years.



## Infrastructure Case – Vietnam Cai Lon – Cai Be Sluice Gate System

### Summary of the Climate Information probability scores

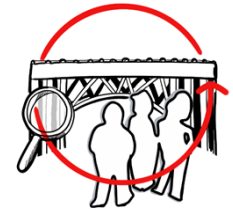


Parameters	Threshold	Unit	Historical probability score	Future probability score
<b>Climate</b>				
High temperature	$\geq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$	Days/year	6	7
Heat wave	$\geq 8$ or more consecutive days with the maximum temperature $\geq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$	Events/year	3	4
Heavy rain	$\geq 100\text{mm}$ in a day	Days/year	4	5
Heavy 5-day total rainfall	$\geq 250\text{mm}$	Events/year	4	4
Tropical storms/depression	From level 8 (equivalent to the windy speed of 62 - 74km/h) or more	Events/year	3	4
Drought	$K \geq 4$ in dry season	Drought events/30 years	5	6
High wind	$\geq 20\text{m/s}$	Days/year	4	4
Tornado	Fujita wind scale Based on the statistical data of the damages	Events/year	1	2
Thunderstorm/ Lightning	Based on the statistical data of the damages	Events/year	5	5
<b>Hydrology</b>				
Water level	0.9 m (design probability 5%)	Exceeding value/year	7	7
Salinity	3g/l	Exceeding value/year	7	7
<b>Cumulative effects</b>				
Salinity intrusion + high temperature	Salinity = 3g/l and high temperature $\geq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$	Events/year	4	5
High water level + heavy rain	Water level $\geq 0.9$ m and heavy rain $\geq 100\text{mm/day}$	Events/year	2	4



# Cai Lon – Cai Be Sluice Gate System

### Climate Risk assessment matrix for future conditions



Time Period 2080 - 2099		Climate and Other Variables and Events																																						
Infrastructure Components		High Temperature ≥35oC			Heat Wave (8 consecutive days ≥35oC)			Heavy Rain / ≥100mm/day			5-day Total Rain / ≥250mm			Tropical Storm/Depression			Drought			High Wind ≥20 m/s			Tornado			Thunderstorm/ Lightning			Water Level			Water Salinity			Salinity intrusion combined with high temperature			High water level combined with heavy rain		
		Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P	Y	N	P			
1-Administration	Personnel	Y	7	3	21	Y	4	6	24	Y	5	4	20	Y	4	3	12	Y	4	7	28	Y	6	3	18	Y	4	4	16	Y	2	7	14	Y	5	7	35			
	Transportation (Supplies Delivery)									Y	5	2	10	Y	4	1	4	Y	4	7	28									Y	2	7	14							
2-Dike Gate Structure	Pile foundation																																							
	Waterproof pile foundation																																							
	Pillar footing																																							
	Bottom basin																																							
	Pillar					Y	4	3	12																											7	2	14		
	Gate tower / Gate hinge					Y	4	2	8																											Y	7	2	14	
3-Dip Lock	Gate-in-situ concrete composite					Y	4	3	12																											Y	5	3	15	
	Lock chamber					Y	4	2	8																											7	4	28		
4-Gate (large and small)	Lock head					Y	4	2	8																										Y	7	4	28		
	Filling and discharge culvert					Y	4	2	8																										Y	7	2	14		
	Loading jetty					Y	4	2	8																										Y	7	2	14		
5-Bridge																																								
	Hydraulic Cylinder																																				Y	7	3	21
	Gate (large and small)																																				Y	7	3	21
6-Drainage	Water tight gate	Y	7	3	21	Y	4	6	24																										Y	7	4	28		
																																					Y	7	3	21
																																					Y	7	2	14
7-Operating water level control measurement system and downstream of dike gate	Water tight gate																																							
	Bridge Surface					Y	4	4	16	Y	5	2	10																											
	Hand Rail																																							
8-Electrical Power	Lighting System																																							
	Traffic Sign Post																																							
9-Operating water level control measurement system and downstream of dike gate	Spinning water					Y	4	2	8																											Y	7	2	14	
	Gate																																				Y	5	3	15
	Connected embankment					Y	4	2	8																											Y	7	2	14	
10-Operating water level control measurement system and downstream of dike gate	Reinforced embankment section					Y	4	2	8																											Y	7	2	14	
	Riverbank																																							
	Stilling basin																																							
11-Operating water level control measurement system and downstream of dike gate						Y	4	2	8	Y	5	2	10																											
						Y	4	3	12	Y	5	2	10																											
12-Electrical Power	Transmission Line																																							
	Power Supply																																							
	Standby Generator																																							
13-Operating water level control measurement system and downstream of dike gate																																								
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**Risk = Probability x Severity**

### *Climate risk based Recommendations*

Order	Infrastructure components under risk	Proposed measures for climate proofing the infrastructure
1	Pillars, ship locks, etc.	To refer to the materials that have been applied for reducing concrete corrosion in Vietnam; for example, using sulphate resistant cement, anti-corrosion additive mixture, or high grade concrete (M50);
2	Hydraulic cylinders, gates, etc.	To study on mechanisms and causes of metal corrosion in the MKD to have the suitable prevention measure such as using a stainless steel as applied to bridges;
3	Pillars, ship locks, hydraulic cylinders, gates, etc.	To consider the use of the high-quality paintings for concrete and metal to prevent corrosion, such as epoxy painting method as recommended by Vietnam Academy for Water Resources and US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).
4	Operation systems (Group C)	To consider underground wiring designs to ensure safety under thunderstorms/lightning, tornado or in the rainy season, and no splices/cable junctions at risk (i.e. wet) areas;
5	The whole infrastructure	To design lightning protection systems for the whole infrastructure as applied for Rach Chanh sluice gate in Long An Province;
6	Monitoring system	To select SCADA system (sensor) with high tolerance, as experienced in the sluices gate in Tra Vinh Province;
7	Operation and maintenance staff	To have trainings for staff about the climate/hydrological risks on the infrastructure, and how to cope with the extreme events with the low probability scores (e.g., tropical storms and tornado);
8	Operation and maintenance staff	To use protective equipment and clothing as working outdoors under the high temperature, heavy rain, tropical storms, high wind, tornado or thunderstorms/lightning;
9	Operation and maintenance staff	To use the automatic operation mode or choose the time of proper maintenance in the condition of heat wave, for example, in the afternoon when the temperature is reduced.



## **FROM RECOMMENDATION TO ADJUSTMENT**

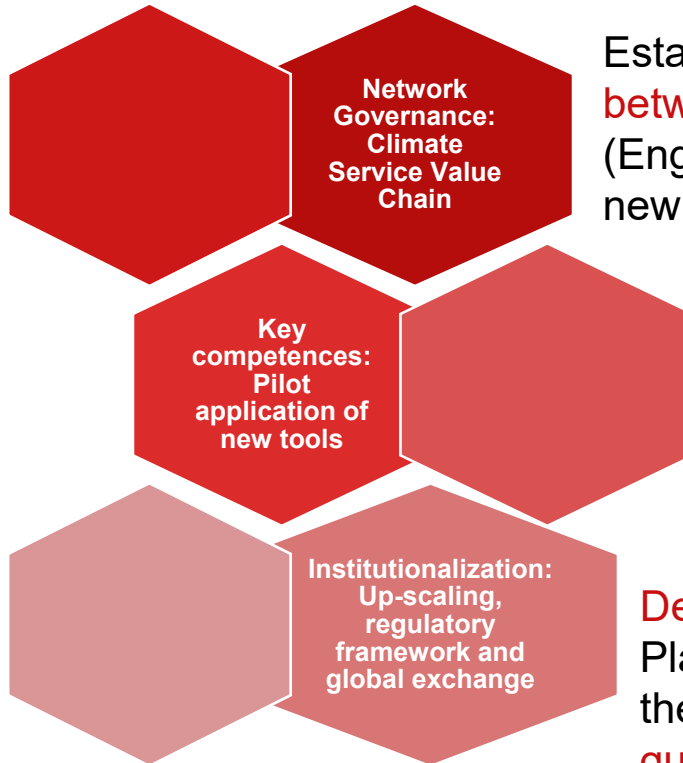
**(Adjustment of the Cai Lon – Cai  
Be Sluice Gate Project during  
Technical Design and Blueprints)**

## Success Factors and Results so far

Pilot application, testing, learning, experience sharing of a **new climate risk assessment** protocol for infrastructure;

**User-provider exchange** on needed climate information;

Application of international tools to **elaborate extreme weather projections**



Established **new cooperation** between **NHMA, MARD** (Engineers); Multipliers for new approaches and tools

Integration into Plans: **Decree 37** Planning of the Planning Law; **Irrigation Plan** for the Mekong Delta and **SEDP guideline** in 3 MKD provinces

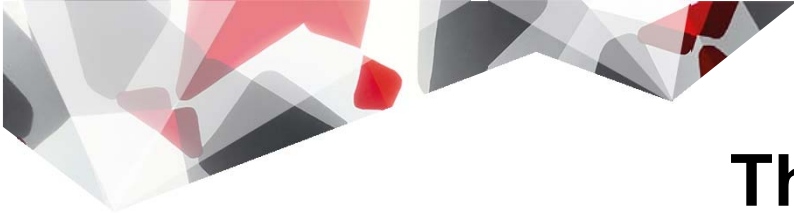


This showcase proved that tools, like climate risk assessments, can help infrastructure investors and planners to find out where best to spend adaptation funding and find both, critical components in a single infrastructure as well as highly vulnerable infrastructures in national portfolio.



### **OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE**

- To pilot and demonstrate a service of climate risk assessment for infrastructure in Vietnam
- To recommend adaptation measures for managing climate risk on infrastructure projects
- To mainstream consideration of climate risk in planning process and policy framework, for future climate-informed investment decisions



# Thank you!

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Find out more about what GIZ does on climate change adaptation at [www.adaptationcommunity.net](http://www.adaptationcommunity.net)



Check out our video to learn more about CSI: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4sTBWQEC2TA>

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