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Sustainable floods: Exploring stakeholder perceptions of sedimentation strategies for the sinking Mekong delta

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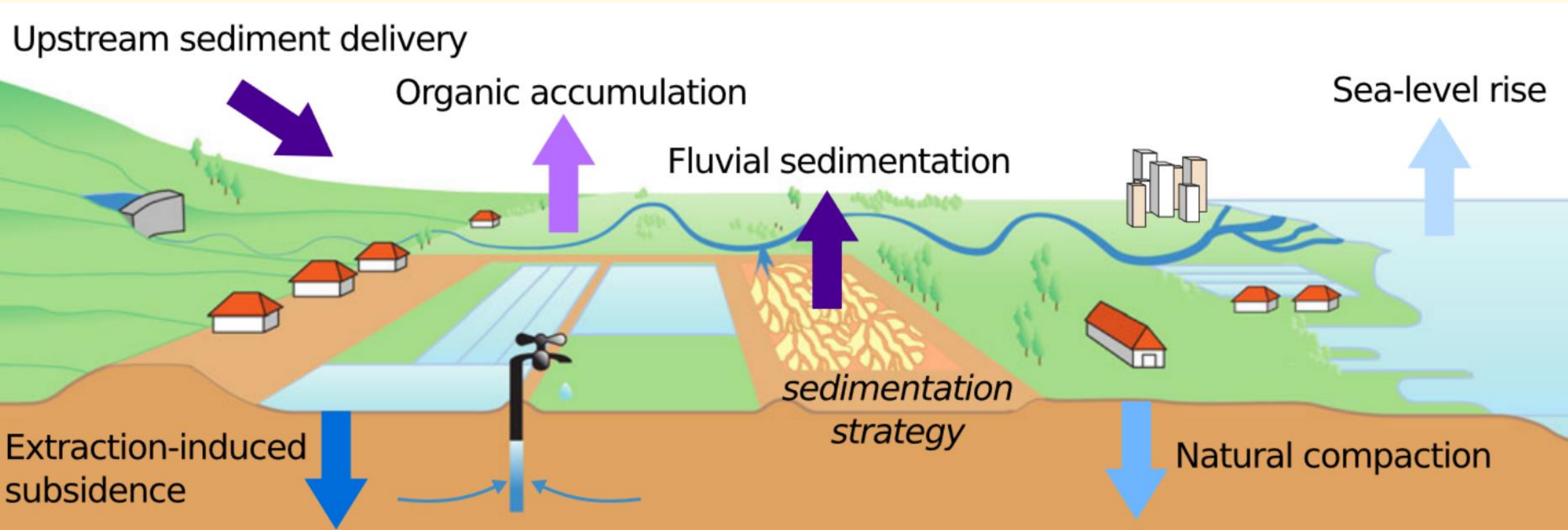
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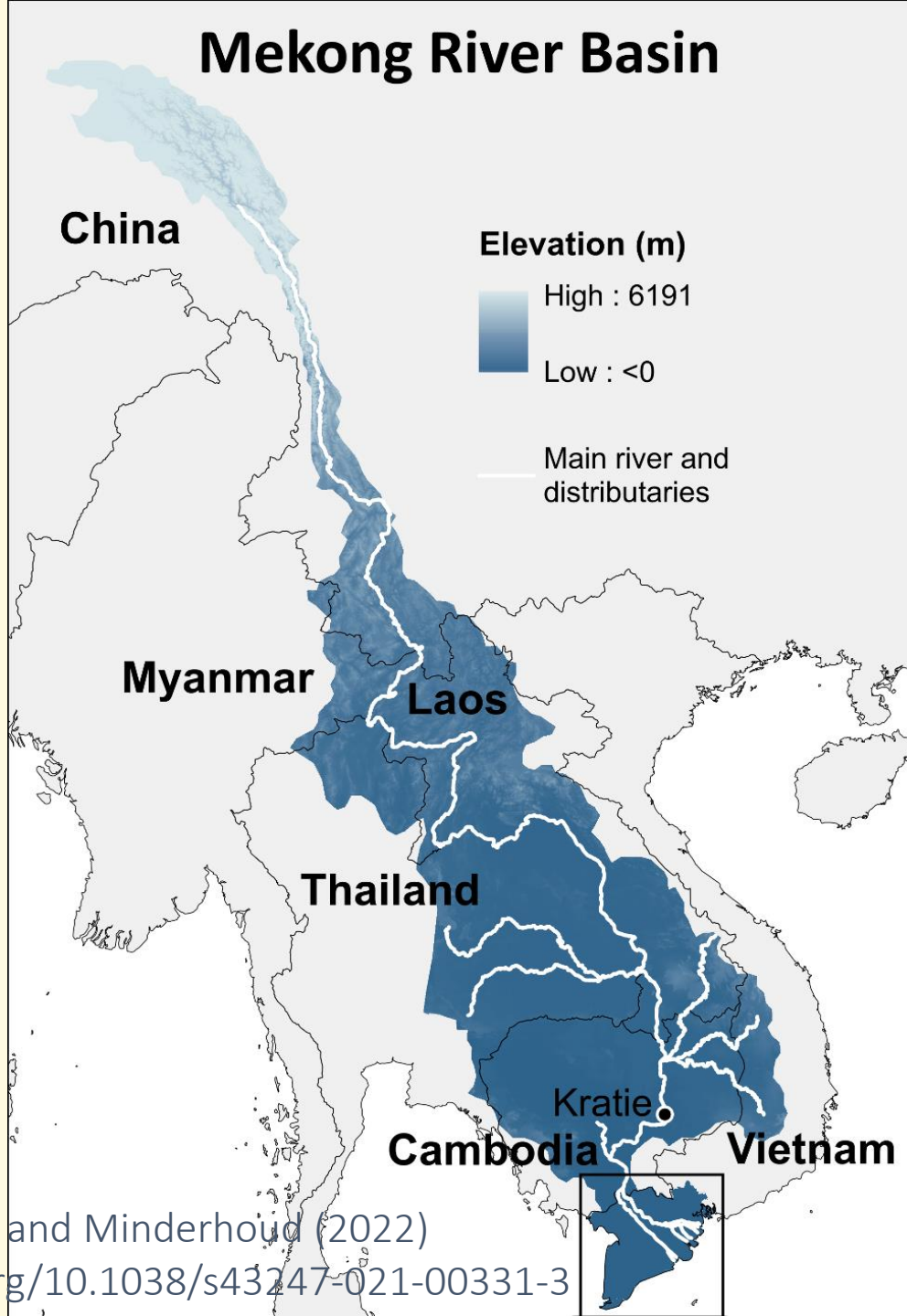


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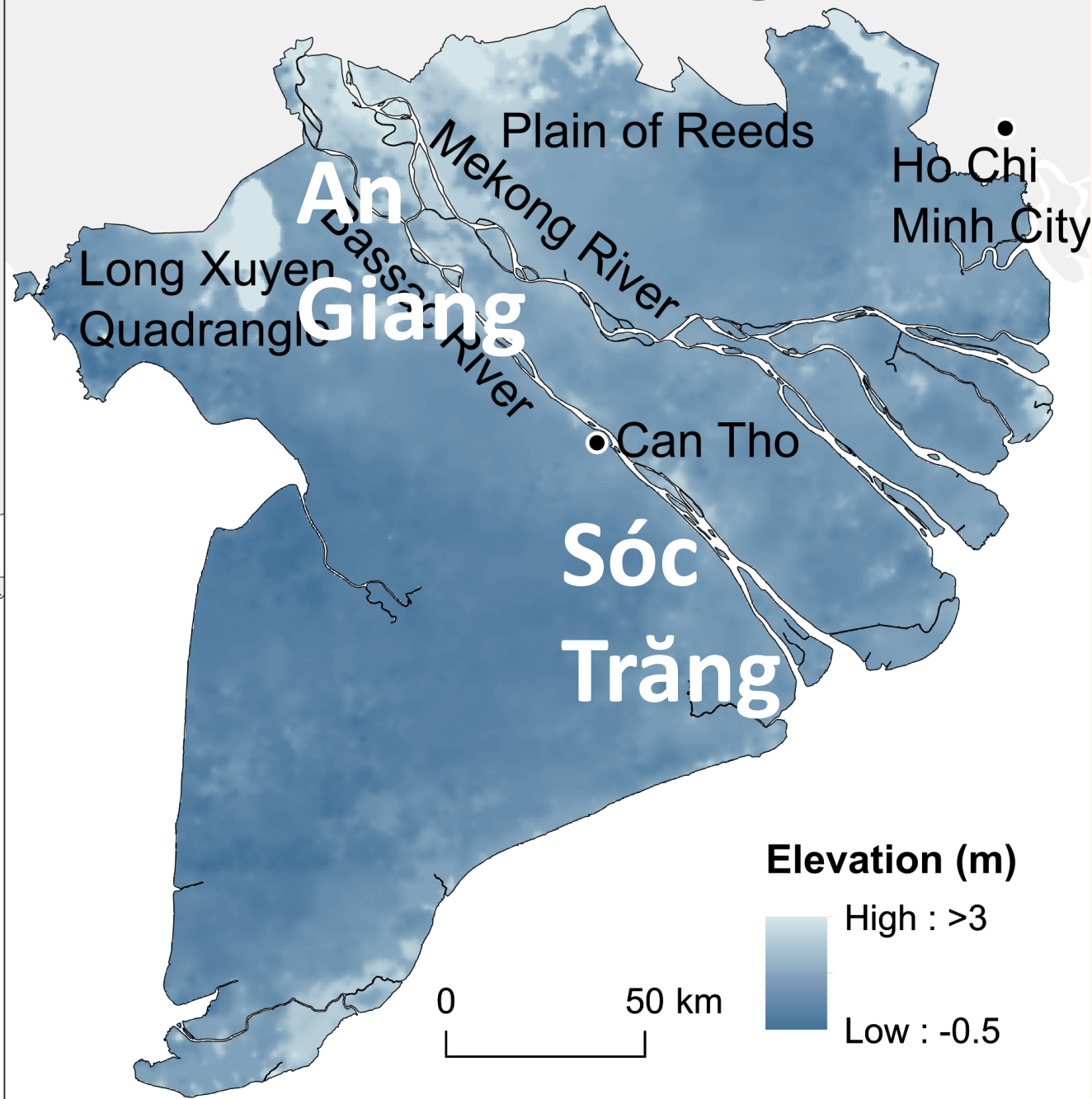
Delta elevation change processes



Mekong River Basin

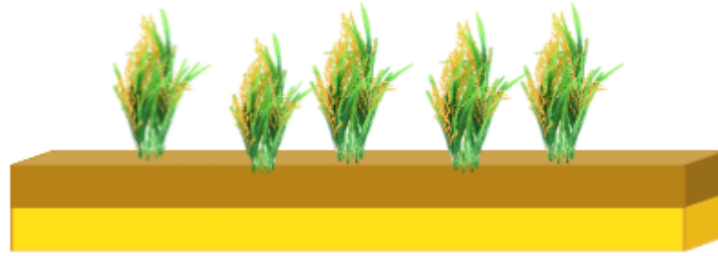


Vietnamese Mekong Delta

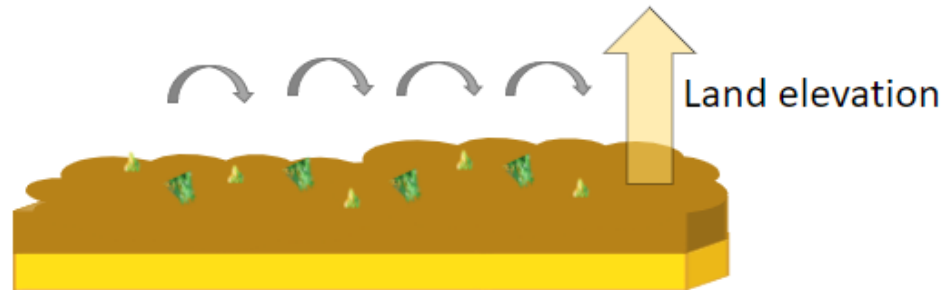




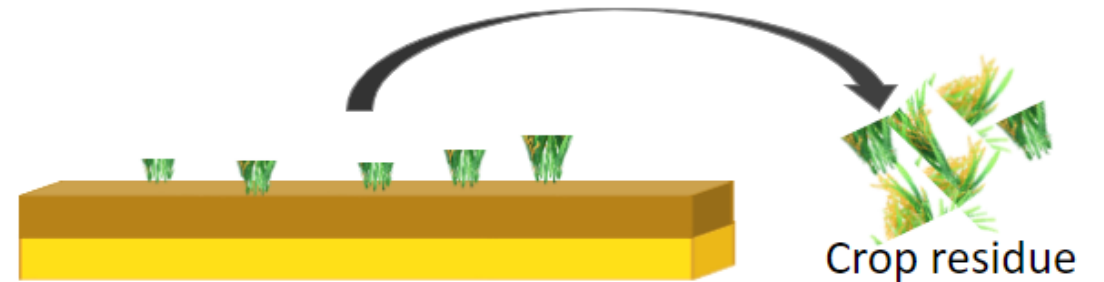
1. Rice cultivation



4. Composted crop residue ploughed through topsoil layer (± 20 cm)



2. Rice harvest and crop residue collection



3. Composting of crop residue ± 4 months



Residents' views

- Subsidence and climate change not often acknowledged but effects are seen
- Less sediment and fewer floods blamed on upstream dams
- Lack of flooding hindering sedimentation management efforts
- Sediment seen as benefit upstream but inconvenience downstream

Cox et al. (2022) A global synthesis of the effectiveness of sedimentation-enhancing strategies for river deltas and estuaries. *Global and Planetary Change* 214: 103796. DOI: [10.1016/j.gloplacha.2022.103796](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2022.103796)

Dunn and Minderhoud (2022) Sedimentation strategies provide effective but limited mitigation of relative sea-level rise in the Mekong delta. *Communications Earth & Environment* 3: 2. DOI: [10.1038/s43247-021-00331-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-021-00331-3)