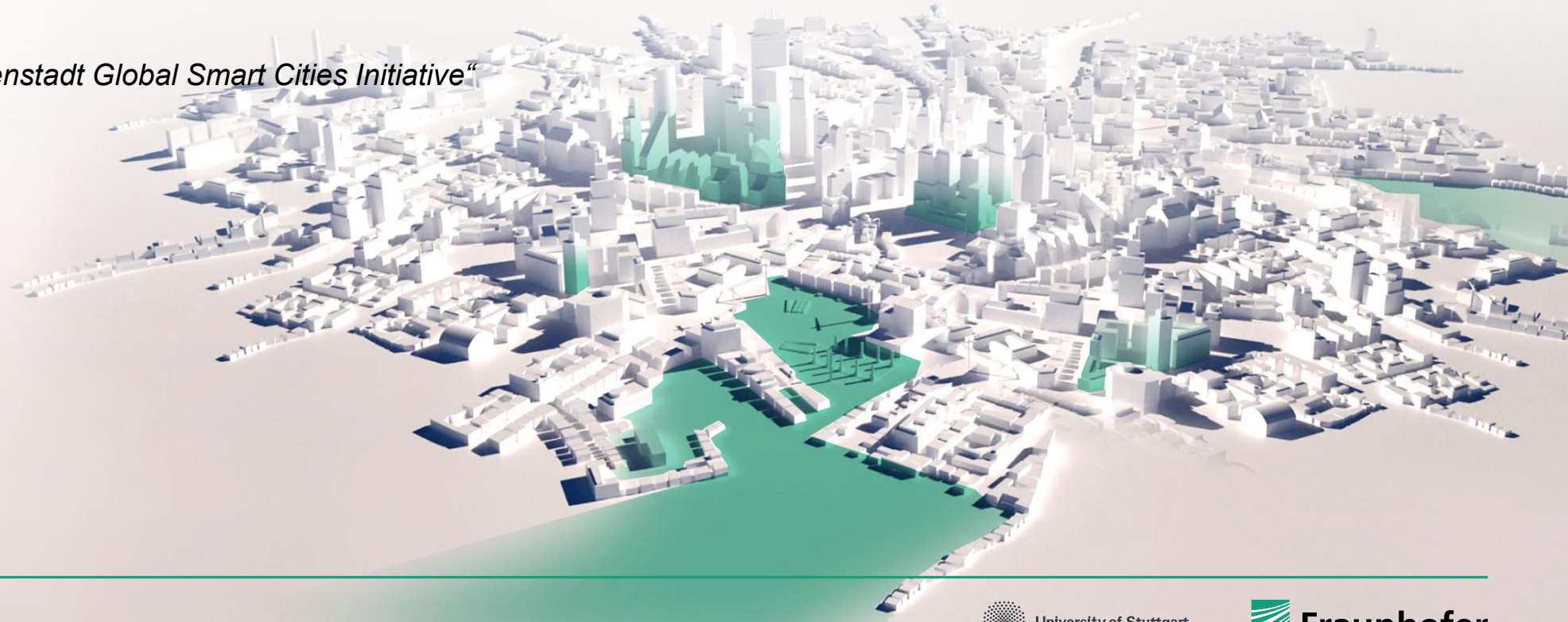


Climate Change in Cities

In the Global South

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The case of Vietnam Vietnam's Urbanisation – Key Issues & Challenges

Climate Change in the Context of Vietnam

- Vietnam's population: +89 M.
- 1 of the 5 most affected countries by climate change
- 1 m sea level rise might affect 10% of its population and 10% of its GDP.
- Impacts already: increased exposition to the effects of typhoons, floods and droughts.



Key Challenges for Urban Development

- Cities in deltas and coastal areas on risk of flooding and salinization.
- Planning system does not encourage urban local governments to effectively prepare for the impacts of climate change.
- City planning focuses on only expansion.
- There are no legal obligations to reassess existing spatial settlement structures or re-examine existing spatial plans through climate change resilience audits to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

<https://thehound2.wordpress.com/2015/03/25/urban-poor-in-vietnam-struggling-to-cope-with-climate-change-impacts/>

Vietnams Urbanisation

Key Challenges

Vietnam's Urbanisation – Key

Challenges

- Vietnam is currently going through a rapid urbanization process.
- The number of cities and towns are expected to increase from 772 in 2014 to about 1000 by the end of 2025.
- Urban population is expected to increase from 34% to 50% of the total population by 2025.
- The economic transformation in Vietnam is linked to the growth of its urban centers.
- At least 70% of gross domestic product is generated in Viet Nam's cities.

Urban Planning Constrains

- Cities do not have reliable, regular, or adequate financial resources to fund capital development or maintenance for urban infrastructure and services.
- Proactive and responsive urban management to protect resources, guide land use, and anticipate future needs, are still a relatively new concepts in Viet Nam.
- Lack of capacity at provincial and city level in in urban planning, management, budgeting and financial management.

Limited capacity to understand, **plan and take action**

Vietnam's ability to reduce its vulnerability to climate change impacts, including extreme events is limited:

- Lack of awareness among local governments and communities regarding the impacts of climate change and associated risks;
- A lack of methodologies and tools to support the decision making and adaptation planning process;
- A lack of local- level capacity to access and administer climate finance;
- A weak cross-sectoral coordination in adaptation planning.

Climate Change Coordination Office in **DA NANG** City

- The CCCO oversees all climate change related projects,
- Raise the level of knowledge and awareness about climate change among city government;
- Increase capacity of technical staff and the interdepartmental Climate Change Working Group;
- Facilitates learning and exchange among city stakeholders;
- Improve the quality, access, and application of information among government departments;
- Establish a climate change and urban planning database, and providing guidance for integrating climate change into socioeconomic development and sector plans;



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