



HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN



GreenCityLabHuế

Strengthening climate resilience of urban regions in Central Vietnam through nature-based solutions for heat adaptation and air quality improvement

Focus 6 – Ecosystem Services and Natural Solutions

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FONA

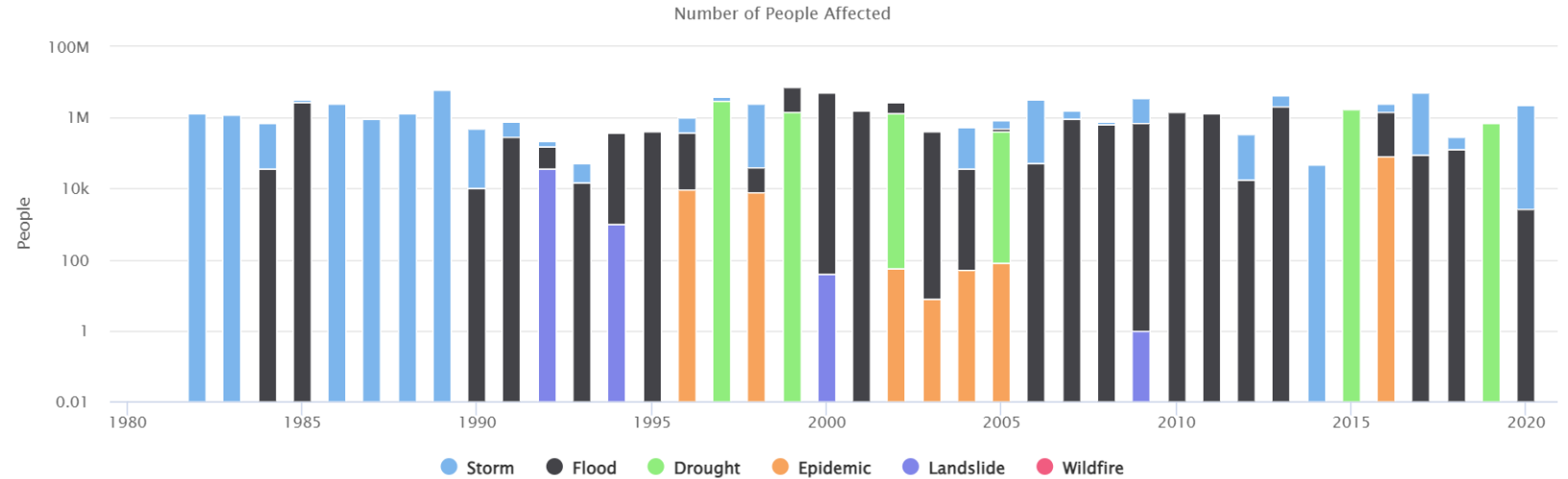
Research for Sustainability

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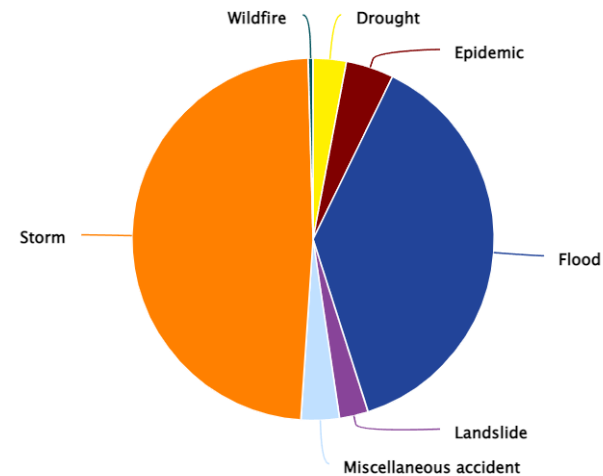
Threats and challenges

- Vietnam has a high exposure to natural hazards
- Ranked 91 out of 191 countries by the 2019 INFORM Risk Index

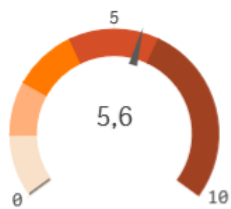
Key Natural Hazard Statistics for 1980-2020



Average Annual Natural Hazard Occurrence for 1980-2020



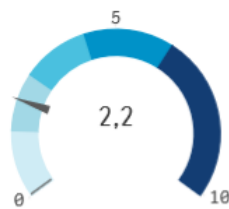
Hazard & Exposure



Rank

33

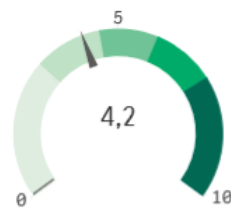
Vulnerability



Rank

135

Lack of Coping Ca...



Rank

103

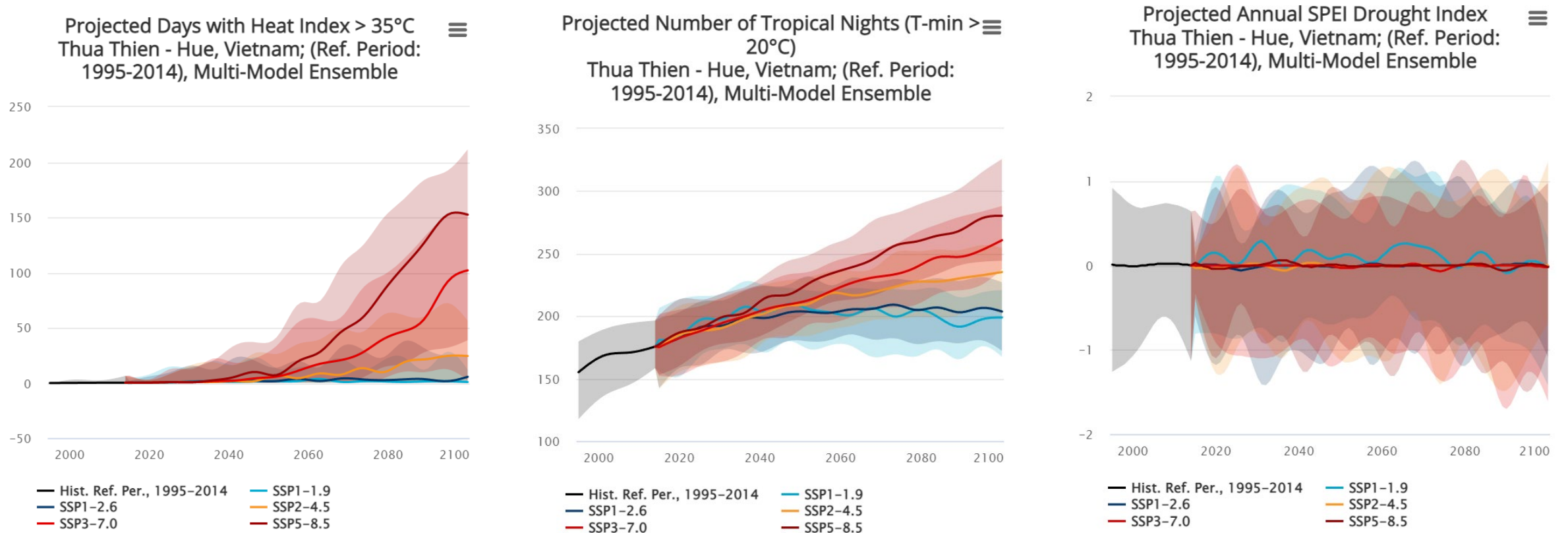
Source: Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (click images to load reference).

Source: World Bank (click images to load reference).

Threats and challenges

- Climate change, climate change-related hazards as major threats to human health and well-being, livelihoods, assets, ecosystems (Asian Development Bank, 2020):
 - Sea-level rise and **coastal flooding** potentially affecting 6–12 mio. people by 2070-2100
 - **Fluvial flooding** likely to affect an additional 3 – 9 mio. people until 2035-2044
 - Increasing temperatures resulting in the **amplification of heat stress, possible chronic heat stress** (increasing daily probability of heat stress)
 - Considerable uncertainty in precipitation trends and variability of precipitation with uncertainty in related hazards (**drought, water availability**)

Threats and challenges



Source: Climate Change Knowledge Portal (click images to load reference).

SHOW TIME PERIOD

Present Year 2100

CHOOSE VARIABLE

- All factors
- Heat
- Water stress
- Sea level rise
- Tropical cyclones

WHAT IS SHOWN?

Heat

Colours represent the number of days per year with wet-bulb temperatures of 32°C or higher.



FILTER BY REGION

- All
- Americas
- Europe
- Asia
- Oceania
- Africa

Search by country

Vietnam



20 % of the current population (~12 % of area)

5 MOST AFFECTED URBAN AREA

Hanoi 8,5 Mil



Haiphong 3,8 Mil



Yên Bái 1,4 Mil



Thái Nguyên 1,4 Mil



3D columns named after largest city within

Source: Morgenpost
(click image to load website)

Increasing resilience and improve human health and well-being

Implemented measures: Estimation of impacts							
	Evapotranspiration	Shading	Water infiltration	Water retention	Air purification	Biodiversity	Amenity value function
Trees	++	++	0	0	+	+	++
Intensive green roof	++	+	-	++	0	+	++
Intensive greening (courtyard green)	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
Extensive greening (similar to meadow)	++	+	++	+	+	++	+
Extensive green roof	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
Rain garden	+	+	+	+	0	++	++
Facade-bound green wall	++	++	-	-	+	+	+
Retention basins	+	-	+	++	-	+	+
Permeable surfaces (pavement)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
Green verges	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Playgrounds	+	+	+	+	0	+	++
Bioswales	+	-	++	+	-	+	+
Linear woody elements: Hedges	+	0	+	0	+	+	+

Estimated impacts

- No impact o Unsure impact (depends on quality) + Positive impact ++ Very positive impact

Increasing resilience and improve human health and well-being

LuLab toolbox

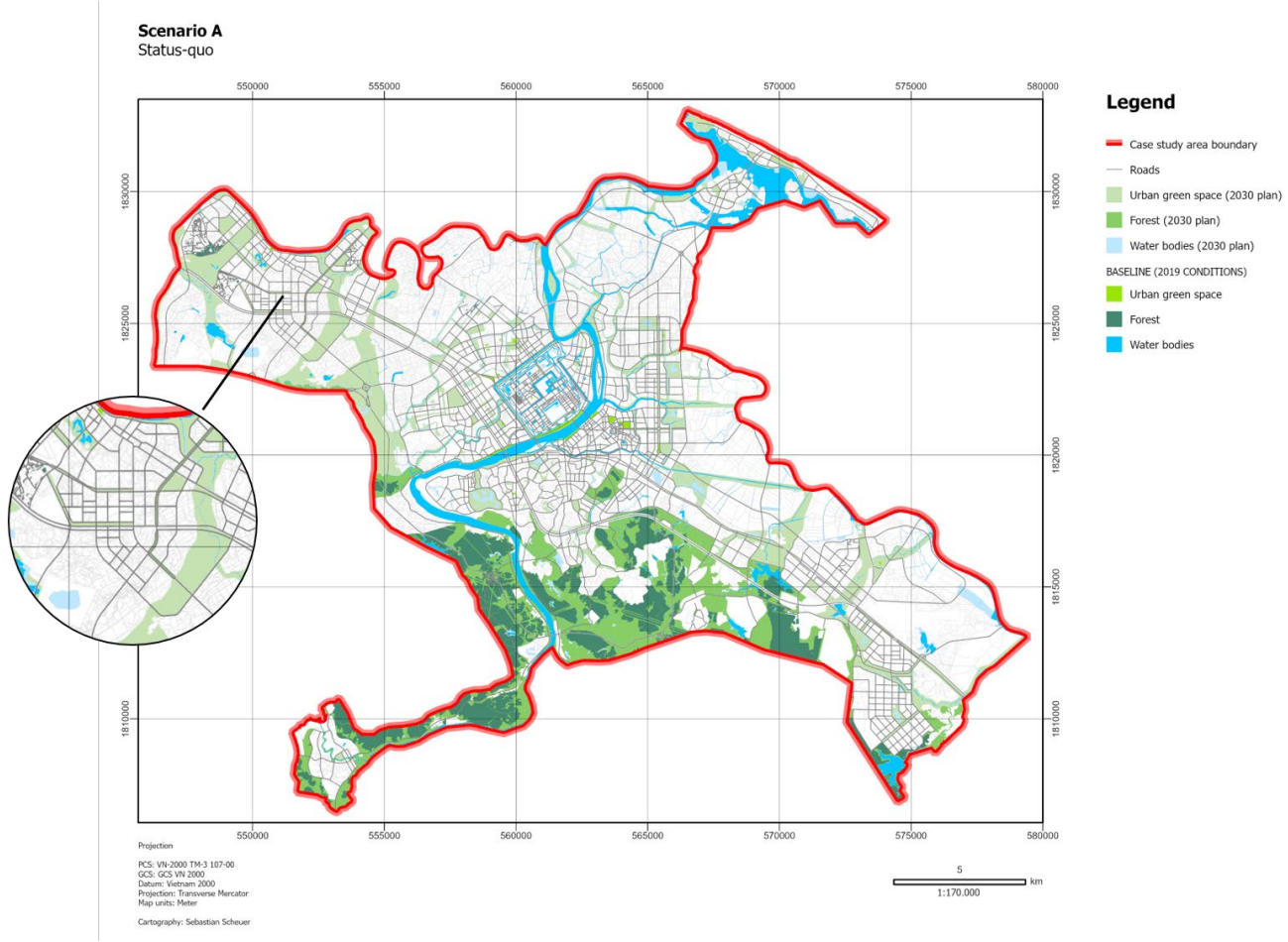
- Inform urban planning and support the development of strategies through an exploration tool
- Using a minimum amount of data and driven by a set of assumptions (intervention type, implementation strategies, target areas, policy goals), the exploration tool allows to investigate
 - Possible spatial outcomes of proposed interventions;
 - Feasibility of assumptions, policy goals;
 - Means to reach certain policy goals;
 - Conditions under which planning targets may be achieved.

Microclimate models

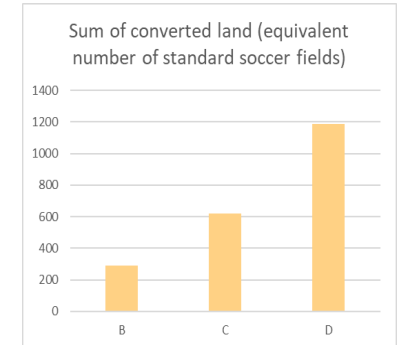
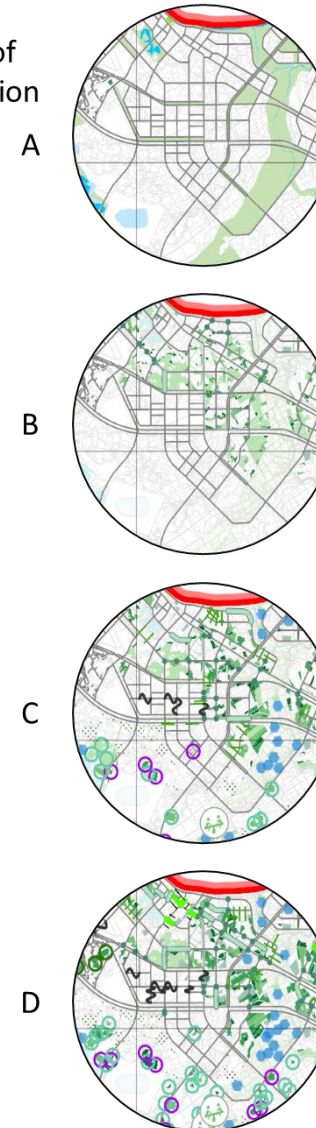
- Illustrate the impact of various greening interventions on local microclimatic conditions (using ENVI-met) for urban planning
- By modelling different urban configurations and implementing the co-designed scenarios with gradually increasing degree of interventions, the microclimate models allow to
 - Assess the impact of proposed interventions on microclimate;
 - Explore different designing options;
 - Develop greening best-practices for the mitigation of urban heat.

Increasing resilience and improve human health and well-being

LuLab toolbox



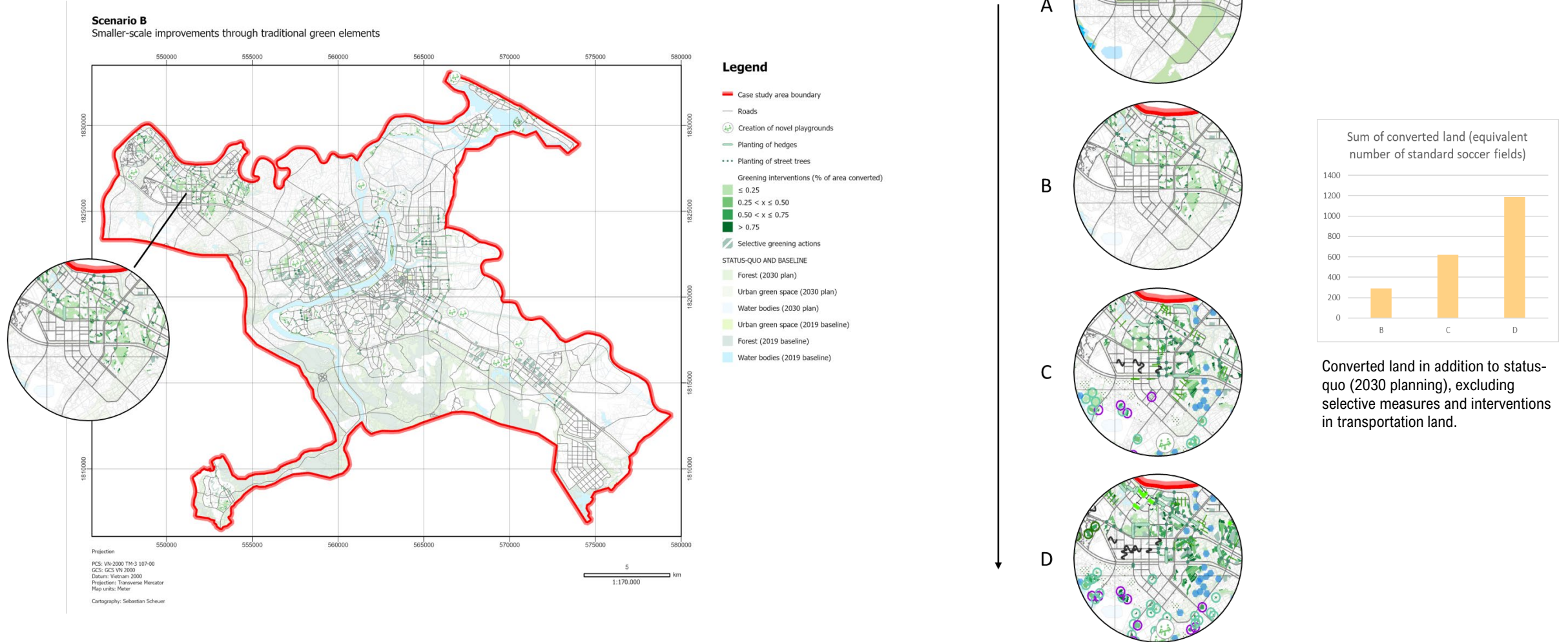
degree of intervention



Converted land in addition to status-quo (2030 planning), excluding selective measures and interventions in transportation land.

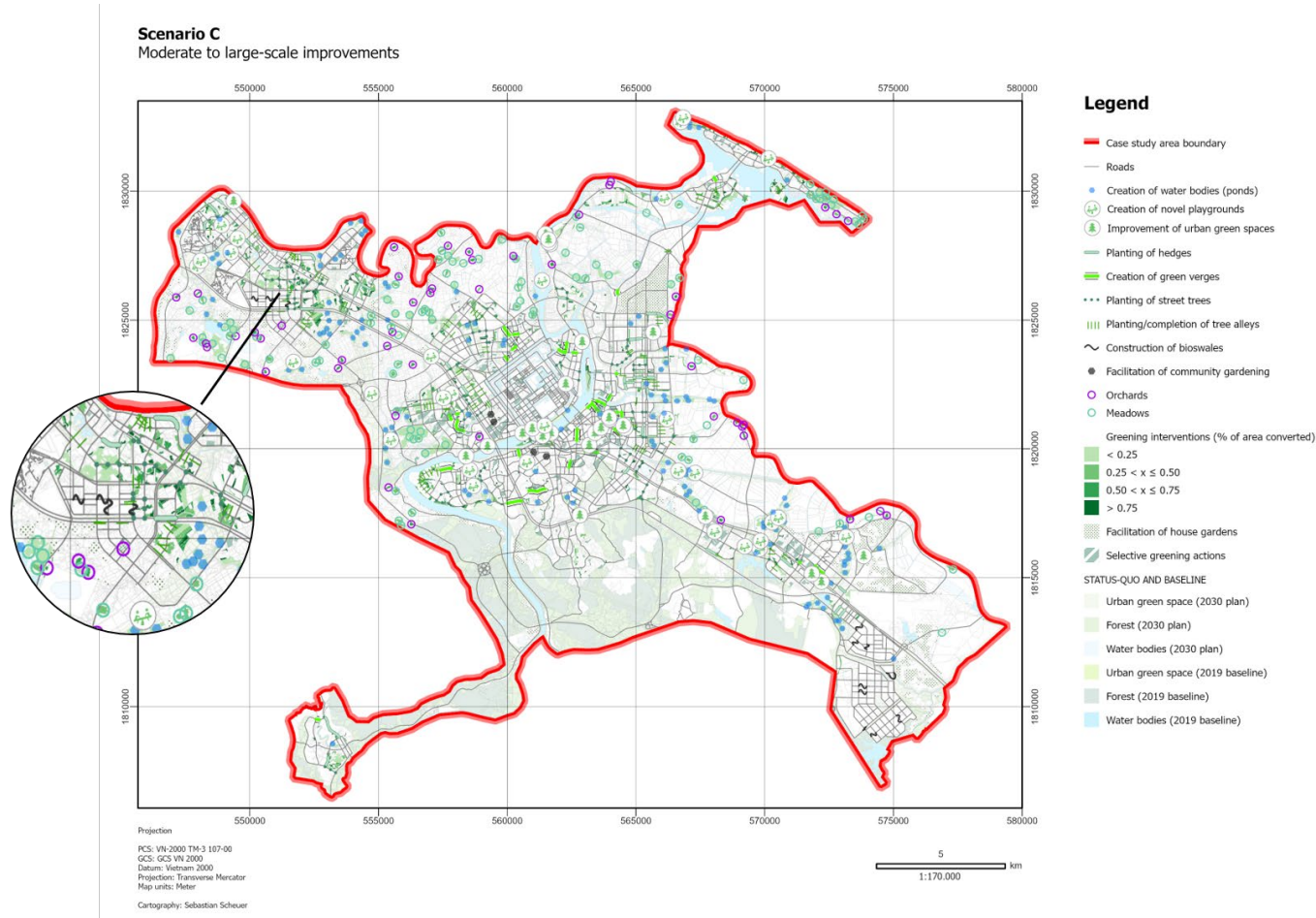
Increasing resilience and improve human health and well-being

LuLab toolbox

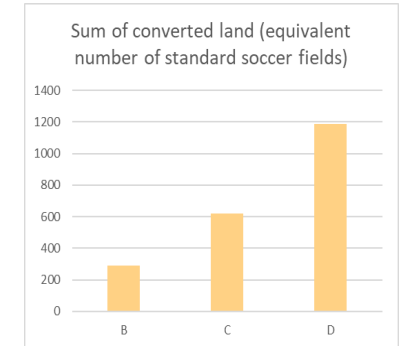
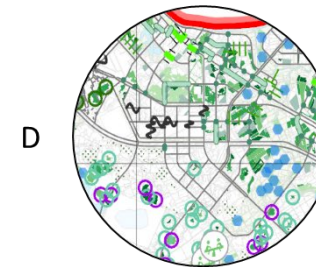
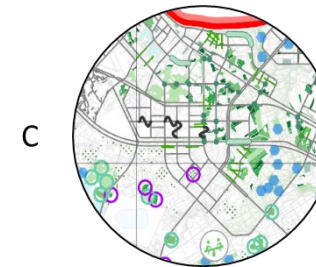


Increasing resilience and improve human health and well-being

LuLab toolbox



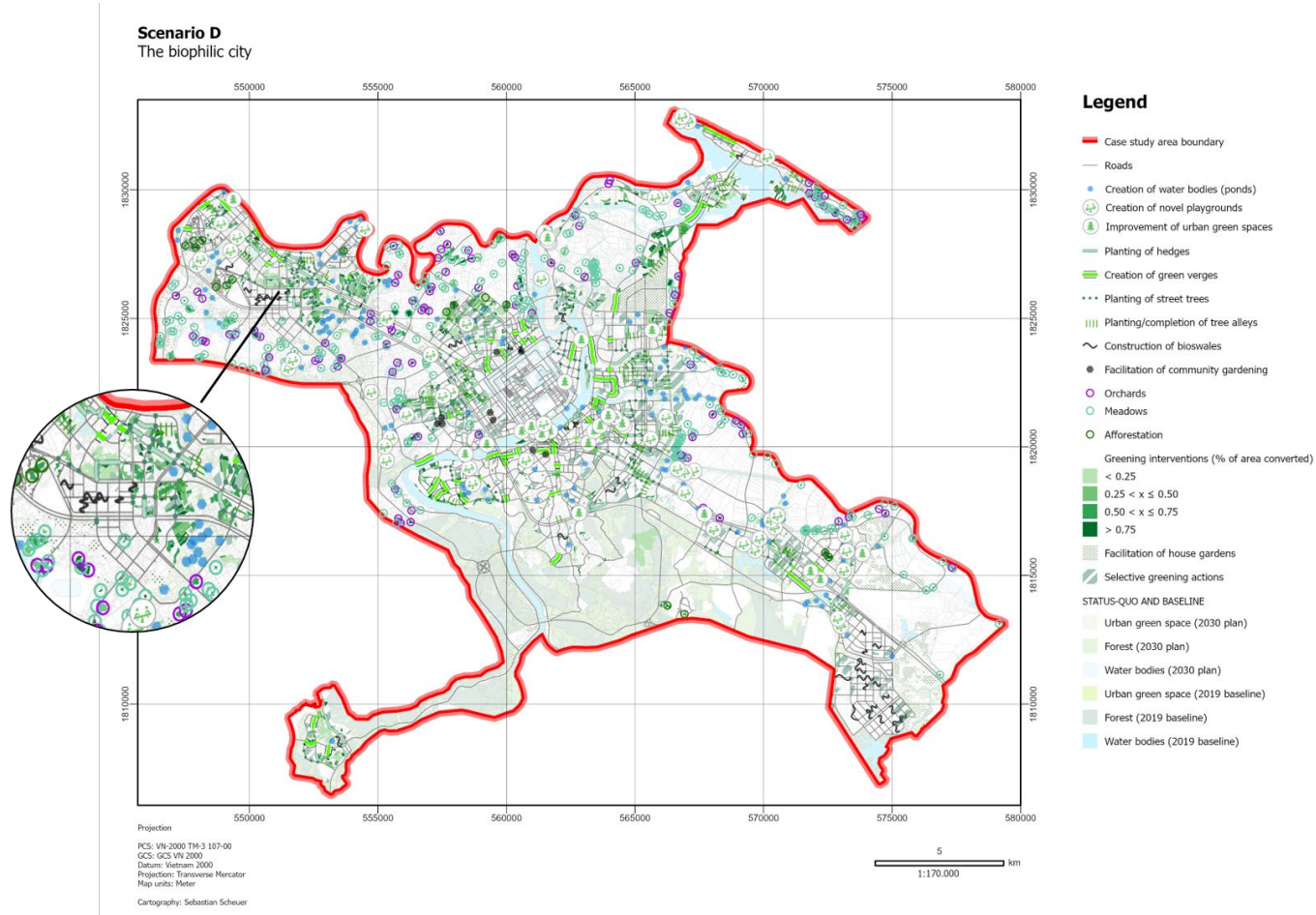
degree of intervention



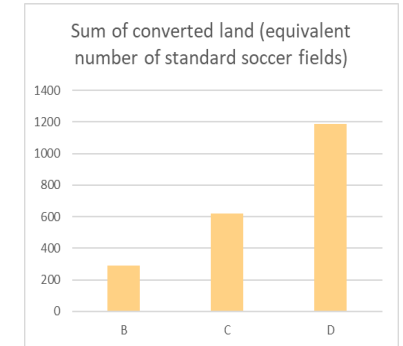
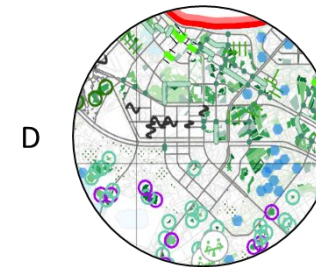
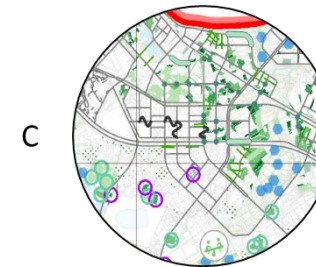
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Increasing resilience and improve human health and well-being

LuLab toolbox

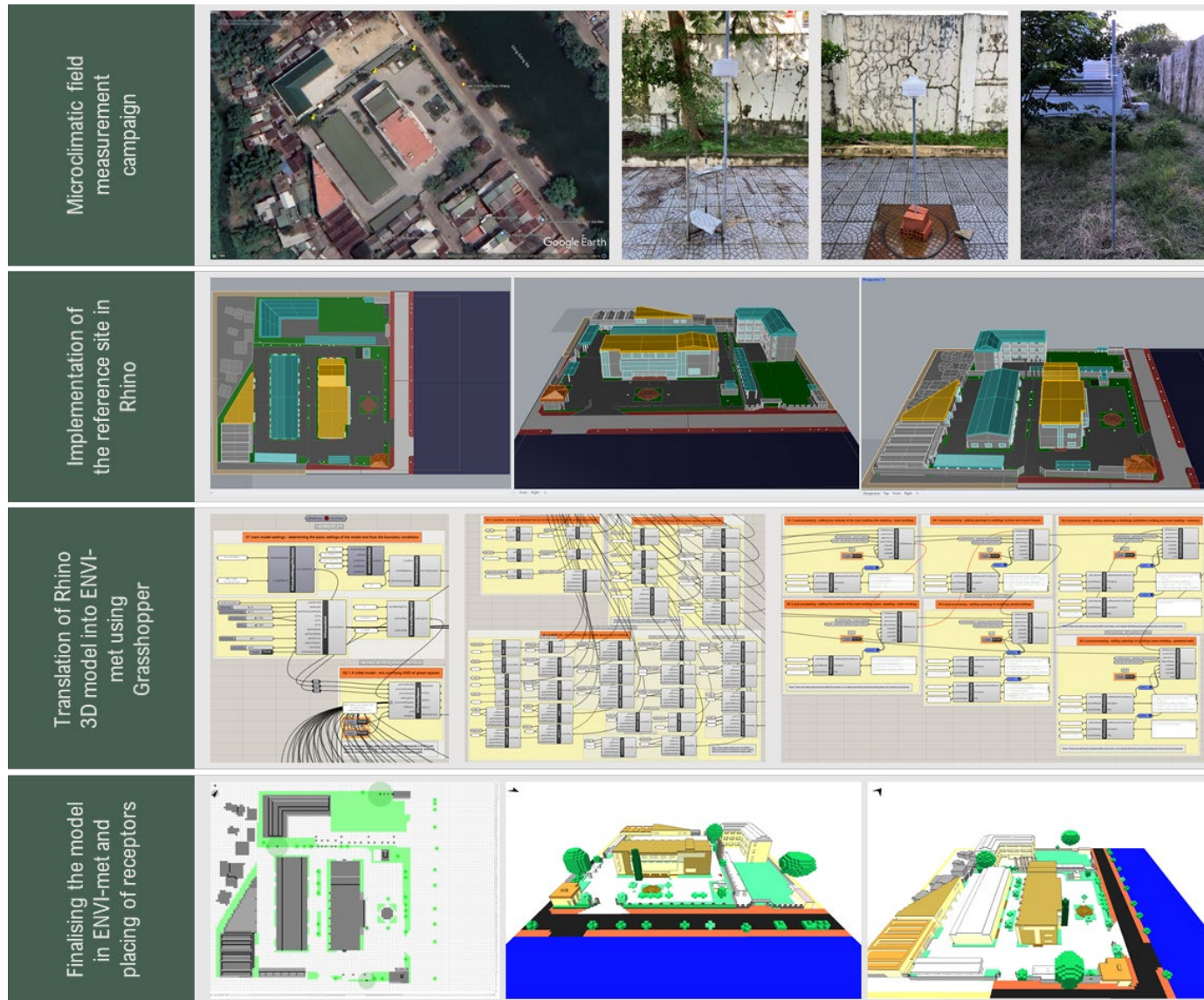


degree of intervention



Converted land in addition to status-quo (2030 planning), excluding selective measures and interventions in transportation land.

Increasing resilience and improve human health and well-being



Increasing resilience and improve human health and well-being

Key strategies for a “green, inclusive and resilient recovery” (Asian Development Bank, 2020)

- Increase climate resilience, amongst others, by **facilitating adaptation to heat stress by regulating air temperature and thermal comfort through evapotranspiration, shading**
- Strengthen human health, amongst others, through **removal of air pollutant**
- Protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services, amongst others, to enable **secure access to water**
- Connect actions to local development goals to promote job creation, e.g., in the tourism sector (eco-tourism)



Thank you for your attention!

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