

Ho Chi Minh City – Integrative Urban and Environmental Planning: Adaptation to Global Change, Vietnam

Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) is the largest conurbation in Vietnam. Its population has almost doubled since 1986, and has now grown to well over seven million. The provision of housing on a sustainable basis has therefore become a crucial challenge for HCMC.

The research project “Ho Chi Minh City – Integrative Urban and Environmental Planning: Adaptation to Global Change” is addressing this task. It is founded on a long-standing partnership between the Brandenburg University of Technology in Cottbus and the University of Architecture and the Department of Planning in HCMC. The research consortium that the institutions have established is transdisciplinary, uniting Vietnamese and German researchers and practitioners from universities and administrative bodies as well as further stakeholders.

The core objectives of the research project are:

- to develop strategies for adapting urban development concepts to climate change, including the design of analytical methods and tools to evaluate the future effects of climate change;
- to minimise or avoid impacts of climate change in the context of the megacity HCMC by the successful implementation of innovative adaptation planning policies and climate- and energy-efficient model buildings.

The research results are to be translated into best practice examples. The aim is to turn HCMC into a transferable model in providing energy- and climate-efficient urban growth structures.

Duration: 2005–2013

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