WELCOME TO CAN THO CITY, VIET NAM

Climate change & resilience strategy in CAN THO CITY

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1. INTRODUCTION
- Can Tho is one of five cities directly under the Central Government, located in the central of Mekong Delta.
  Area: 1.405 km²  Population: 1.23 million
- Can Tho's climate is tropical and monsoonal with two seasons: rainy (from May to November) and dry (from December to April. Average annual humidity is 83%, rainfall 1,700mm/year (65in) and temperature 27°C (81°F).
- The economic structure: GDP in 2015: US$4.6 billion
  Agriculture accounted for 6.49%,
  Industrial - construction accounted for 35.02%,
  Commerce and Services accounted for 58.49%

2. DEMONSTRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CAN THO
- average temperature increase 0.7°C
- annual rainfall tends to decrease, from about 1,700mm to 1,500mm/year.
- changes in the water level: both of highest and lowest level increase 50cm.
- appearing many places were flooded
- bank erosion
- drought and salinity intrusion
- tornado and storm
The trend of actual data change 1978 to 2013, CanTho

flooding

THÀNH PHỐ CÂN THƠ

A

vùng ngập lụt do nước từ sông Cửu Long
area flooded by water from the Mekong River

B

vùng ngập lụt do nước thủy triều
area flooded by the tide

Drought and Salinity intrusion

Salinity sensors system monitoring and alerts

03/2016, the first time, measured the salinity up to 2g/l in Ninh Kieu district

Riverbank erosion

30/07/2014, in Co Do town, a strong tornado damaged 147 houses, 56 of which collapsed completely.
3. Climate Change resilience Strategy

The key tasks and solution

- Propagate and educate to raise awareness
- Support diversified response with scientific researches
- Strengthen capacity for state administration in climate change
- Improve the system of legal policy
- Renovate financial mechanisms
- Integrate to international climate change response

Climate Change resilience Strategy

Solution to make communities have better adaptations

COMMUNITY BASE DISASTERS RISK MANAGEMENT

Advantage

- The actual phenomenon demonstrate,
- The interest and support of the government and the community,
- The domestic and international support.
Disadvantage

• The uncertainties of climate change,
• Lack of specialized knowledge of leaders & community,
• To make the whole covering resilience plan is very difficult,
• Lack of funding.