



URBAN ISSUES AND RESPONSES

Nguyen Quang - Hanoi, March 04, 2016



URBANIZATION TRENDS: INSIGHTFUL FIGURES

- Increasing urban demography

By 2015, over half of the global population lives in cities

This share is set to increase to **75%** in 2050

- Cities are engines driving the economic growth

Up to **80%** GDP is generated in cities

Table 1.1 Growth of Urbanization and Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

	 GDP per capita (Constant 2000 USD)	 Urban Population (% of total)
By Level of Income		
High income	28,755	78
Middle income	2,011	48
Low income	415	32

Adapted from: UN Habitat, 2011a

URBANIZATION TRENDS: INSIGHTFUL FIGURES

- Urban inequality and equity

By 2015, there are **863 million** slum dwellers



2.5 billion people
are lack access to safe sanitation



1.2 billion urban dwellers
do not have clean drinking water



> 65% cities in developing countries
do not have waste water treatment system



Urbanisation challenges of Vietnam

Urban poverty

Inequalities between urban and rural areas

Urbanization and loss of agriculture land

Inadequate accessibility to housing and basic infrastructure – **about 35% of the urban population resides in slums, with many migrants living in informal housing**

Energy inefficiency - **Electricity demand in Viet Nam's urban centers will increase by around 15-18% annually between 2010 and 2030**

Congestion and pollution

Urban resilience: climate change exacerbating urbanization problems



PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

Urban planning and design

- Current urban planning and management has not yet been sufficient to meet the sustainable socio-economic growth
- Planning system
 - Planning responsibilities are fragmented among ministries and sector
 - Inconsistency among socio-economic plan, physical plan and sectoral plan
 - Planning system is not strategic nor participatory
 - Lacking a enforced development control system
 - Weak linkages between planning, investment and budgeting
 - Limited regional coordination



URBAN ECONOMY

- Challenge of investment attraction → Urban finance is largely subsidized by state budget and ODA investment and:
 - *Lack of multi-sector investment planning framework*
 - *Limited capacity in mobilizing fund at local level*
- The need of urban financing: capital market, bond, local development fund, PPP, land value capture



Land use and Housing

- **Rapid land use change from agricultural to urban use**
 - The encroachment in agricultural land and unregulated housing development led to the extension of urban sprawls
 - Increasing informality

Phu Dien - Increased density of peri-urban village development (8 kilometres west of Hanoi city centre)



Informal housing development in Binh Hung Hoa (12 kilometres north of the centre of HCMC)



Urban Policy and Responses

- Delegate more & clearer authority to local governments for urban management / planning
- Adopt a planning system based on a bottom-up, permissive and participatory approach.
- Complete effective tools for urban development control.
- Encourage effective cross-sector coordination and community participation in preparing and implementing urban plans.
- Improve local capacity to deal with the environmental management and financing of urban infrastructure.
- Promote public-private partnership through appropriate incentives for private developers
- Increase cities' self generated revenues by raising user charges for infrastructure

THE WORK OF UN HABITAT IN THE COUNTRY IN THIS CONTEXT

- **Introduce new approaches to achieve sustainable urbanization: VAA – Eco-city, Green Growth led development...**
 - Hoi An Climate Change Adaptive Eco-City Development
 - Quang Nam Green Growth Investment Forum – Quang Nam Provincial Development Strategy
 - Da Nang Green Growth Strategy
 - City Development Strategy
 - Innovative Rapid Planning Solutions



2. GG CDS Approach and Institutional linkage

CDS-Strategic approaches to strength SEDP / Master Plan/ Eco city Plan to make

- **High-value added industrial & service** development to create a *new growth engine of the city*
- **Effective exploitation & land use** to cope with rapid urbanization
- **Clean & Quality living** environment and disaster responsiveness



i) *Green Growth oriented Strategic Development Planning*:

. *Innovative resource mobilization in market-oriented economy*

. *Government leadership & multi-stakeholders (community) coalition*

ii) *Multi Sectoral Investment Planning + social capital for **project implementation***

INNOVATIVE INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH TO SMART & GREEN CITY

- Create motivation by providing win-win solutions



Hoi An Eco-city

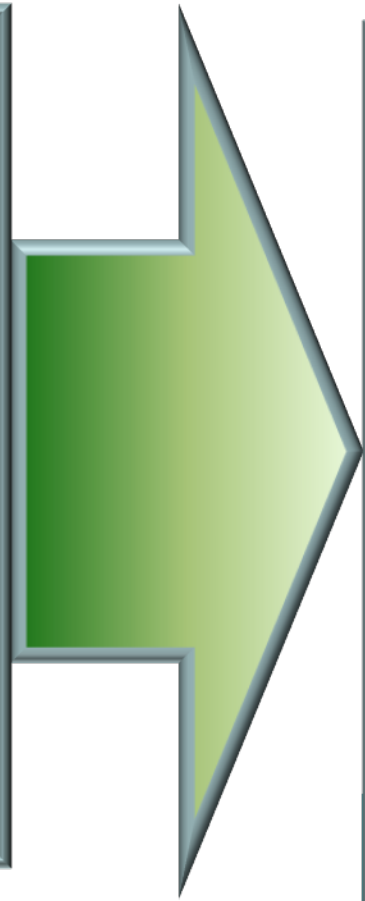
- Local assets (antique houses, islands, rivers) are developed for eco-tourism purpose
- Communities are placed central to development plans
- Strong commitment and leadership of city authorities



Overview of Da Nang Green growth opportunities and Strategic Initiatives

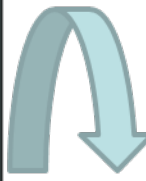
GG Opportunities and Gap Analysis

- Resource & Solid Waste Management
- Access & Mobility Management
- Green Space and Construction
- Green Industrial Development
- Water Resource Management
- Green Agriculture & Rural development
- Ecosystem based Tourism Development
- Social Development & Governance



Green Growth Strategic Initiatives: Key Strategies & Programs with Pilot Ideas

- Strategy 1: Sustainable Material Management through Waste-to-Resource
Program: IRRC & Biomass Plant
- Strategy 2: Green Transportation Development
Program: Sustainable transport system for traffic safety & pollution control; transition to public transportation (BRT)
- Strategy 3: Green Industrialization to increase productivity and resource use efficiency
Program: Energy Audit, Eco Industrial Park, & HTP master planning
- Strategy 4: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) & River Management
Program: Technical Office for River Basin Cooperative Organization (RBCO)
- Strategy 5: Green Agriculture Development linked with Green Production and Tourism
Program: Green Agri-Village Development

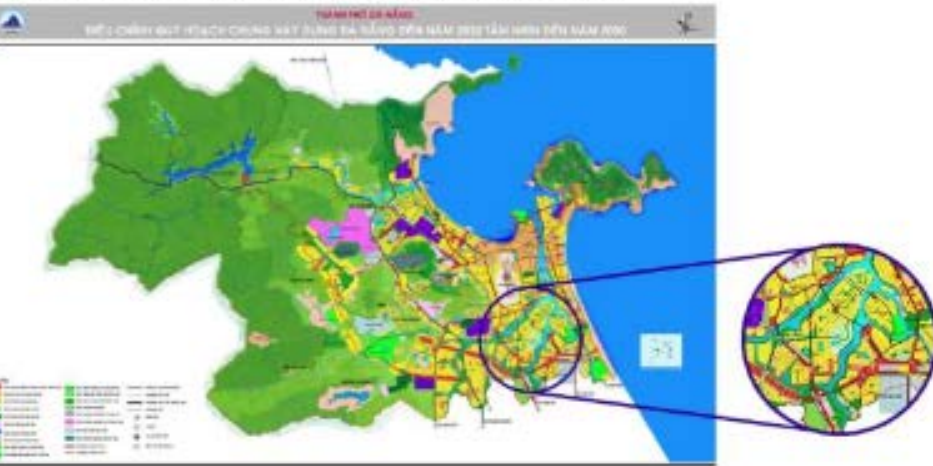


Pilot projects set-up
(Linked with Identified Potential Partners)

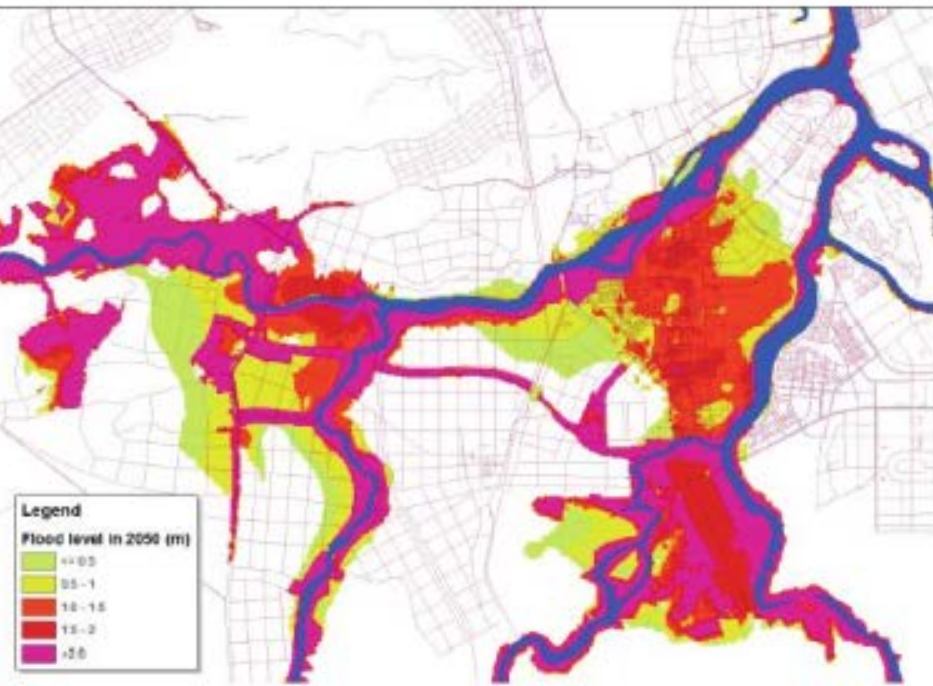
FLOOD PROTECTION – RIVERBANK PROTECTION&MANAGEMENT (Southern floodplain of Da Nang, between the Cam Le and Qua Giang Rivers,)

DA NANG CITY MASTER PLAN TO 2030 AND VISION TO 2050

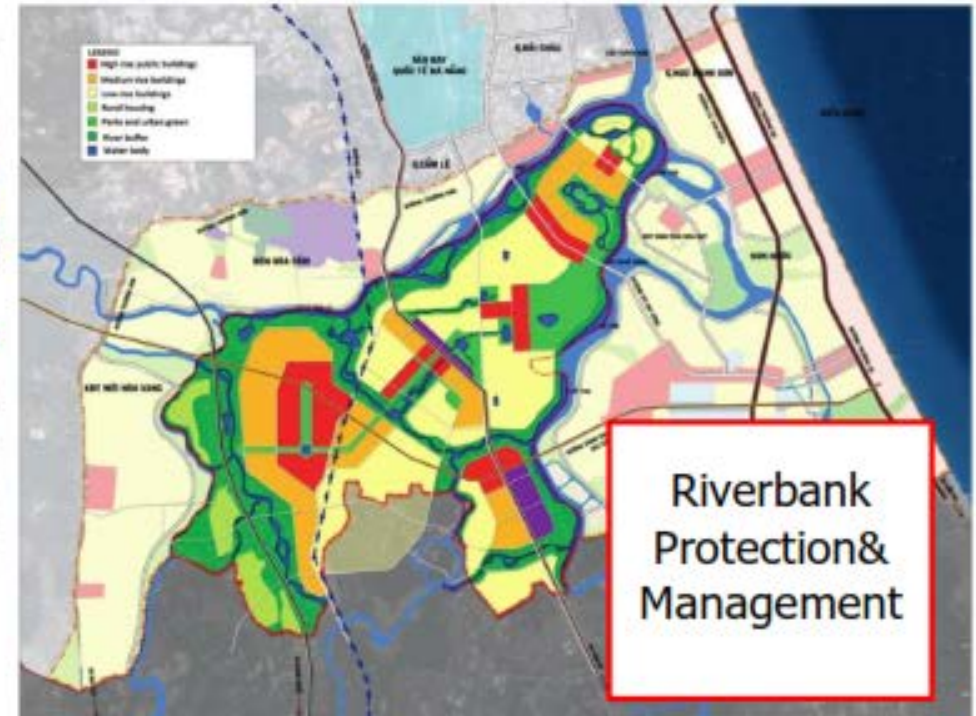
Intensive residential development proposed for the Southern floodplain area are circled.



FLOOD MAP WITH THE 2050 BUILT OUT VISION, 2007 FLOOD EVENT RAINFALL COUPLED WITH INCREASING IN RAINFALL AND SEA LEVEL RISE



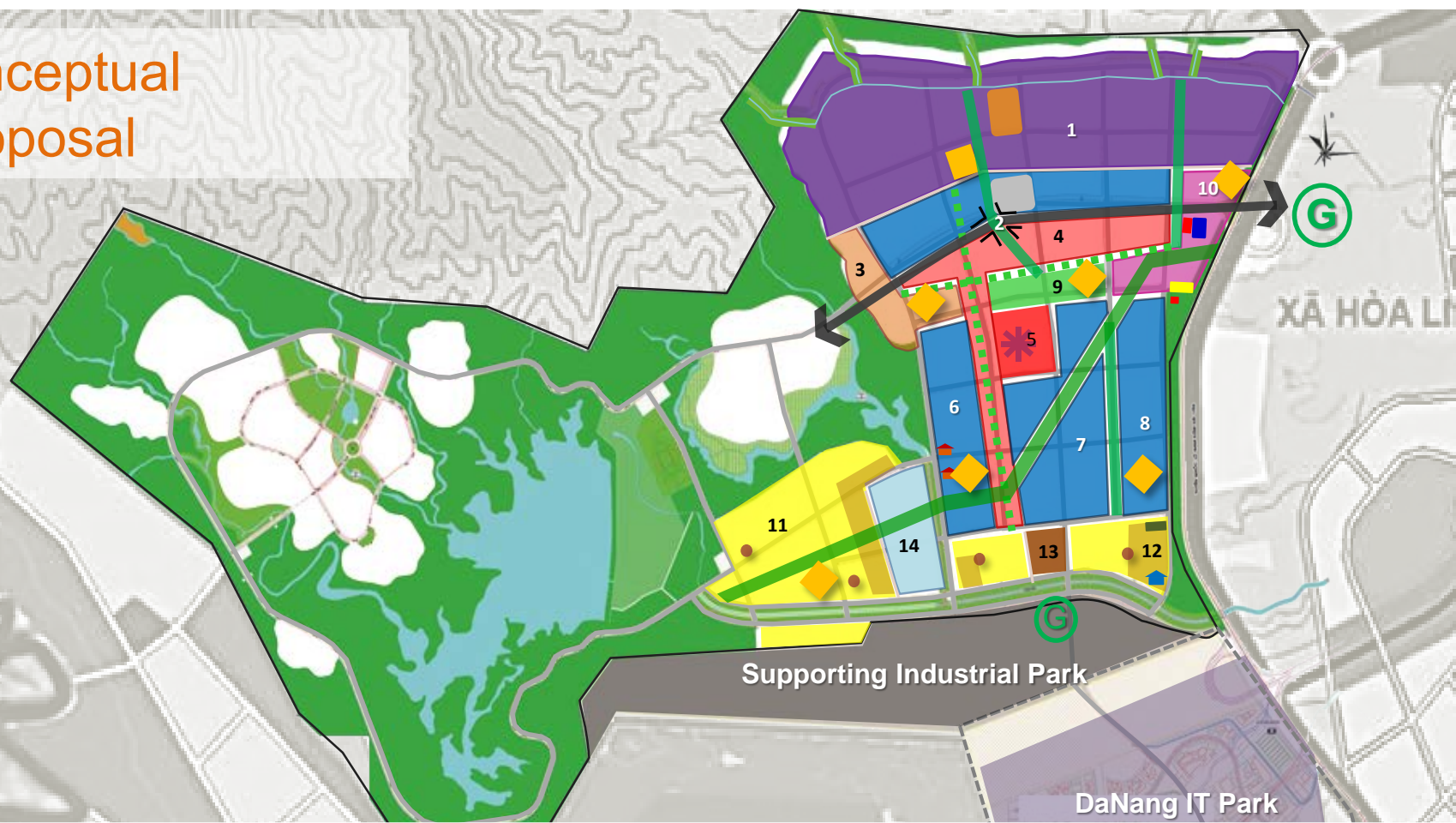
RESILIENCE APPROACH
(SET-International, 2013)



Riverbank
Protection &
Management

Summary

Conceptual proposal



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|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Machinery & Electronics | 7. BIO 8. IT | 14. University | 20. Building of Excellence | 26. Tokyo Keiki Precision Tech |
| 2. Center of town | 9. Green park | 15. Green pedestrian | 21. Gate way | 27. Custom Department |
| 3. Hotel conference | 10. Entertainment | 16. School&Community Center | 22. Training center | 28. 110 KV Power station |
| 4. Retail mixed use | 11. Housing | 17. Public Administration | 23. Incubating center | 29. Police station |
| 5. Administration | 12. Higher density housing | 18. Main pedestrian | 24. Wastewater Treatment | 30. VNPT Building |
| 6. ET / GT / E | 13. Hospital | 19. Main Approach | 25. Niwa Foundry Vietnam | |

THANK YOU!

