

**NATIONAL REPORT FOR
UNITED NATION CONFERENCE
ON HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(HABITAT III)**

August 2016

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Team leaders	Tran Quoc Thai, Nguyen Quang
Implementing coordinator	Hoang Vinh Hung, Bui Thu Hien, Nguy Huong Ha
International consultant	Yap Kioe Sheng
National consultants	Do Viet Chien (Former Director of Urban Development Agency - MOC), Nguyen Hong Tien (Director of Department of Infrastructure - MOC), Vuong Anh Dung (Director of Department of Planning and Architecture - MOC), Nguyen Trong Ninh (Director of Department of Housing and Real Estates - MOC), Ngo Trung Hai (Director of Vietnam Institute of Urban and Rural Planning), Do Tu Lan (Advisor for Minister of MOC), Nguyen To Lang (Vice Rector of Ha Noi University of Architecture), Pham Hung Cuong (Dean of Division of Planning, Hanoi University of Construction), Tran Trong Hanh (Viet Nam Association of Architecture), Ngo Thi Tam (Secretary General of Association of cities of Viet Nam), Vu Thi Vinh (Former Secretary General of Association of cities of Viet Nam), Luu Duc Hai (Association of Construction of Viet Nam), Do Hau (Secretary General of Viet Nam Urban Planning Development Association), Nguyen Huu Dung (Chairman of Viet Nam Association of Urban environment and industry), Do Quang Hung (Dean of Division of Planning, Ho Chi Minh University of Architecture)
Publishing coordinator	Nguy Huong Ha
Translators	Dang Viet Ha, Le Thanh Hang, Pham Minh Tu, Nguy Huong Ha, Vu Minh Hang, Nguyen Thu Huong
Editors	Hoang Vinh Hung, Do Minh Huyen, Nguy Huong Ha
Proofreader	Bui Minh Long
Layout and design	Narae Lee
Cover photo	Le Huy
Printing	Ngoc Tram Printing Jsc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	6
INTRODUCTION	7
I. URBAN DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES	10
Population characteristics	10
Managing rapid urbanization	11
Managing rural-urban linkages	13
Challenges	14
II. URBAN ECONOMY	16
Supporting urban economic development	17
Competiveness in a global economy	18
Urban clusters and corridors	20
Creating decent jobs and livelihoods	22
Addressing urban youth needs	23
The dominance of the informal economy	23
Challenges	25
III. POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL POLICIES	26
Dimensions of poverty and income inequality	26
Social inclusion and social protection	28
Responding to the needs of the aged	28
Integrating gender in urban development	29
Enhancing urban and peri-urban food production	30
Challenges	31
IV. HOUSING	33
Improving access to adequate housing	33
Urban informal housing	36
Upgrading and prevention	37
Strengthening and improving access to housing finance	38
Challenges	40
V. ACCESS TO URBAN SERVICES	42
Ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water	42

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Ensuring sustainable access to basic sanitation	44
Improving access to clean domestic energy	45
Improving access to sustainable means of transport	45
Institutional development	47
Challenges	49
VI. ENVIRONMENT AND URBANIZATION	50
Urban environmental services	51
Wastewater disposal	51
Ensuring sustainable access to drainage	51
Solid waste management	52
Air pollution and emissions	53
Disaster risk reduction	54
Impacts of climate change	55
Addressing climate change	57
Challenges	59
VII. URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	60
Improving urban land management	60
Ensuring effective urban planning	62
Improving participation in urban development	63
Sustainable urban development	64
Viet Nam Urban Forum	66
Challenges	67
VIII. URBAN GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION	68
Urban management	68
Improving urban legislation	69
Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities	70
Improving urban finance	72
Improving technical capacity to plan and manage cities	74
Challenges	75
REFERENCES	76

List of tables

Table 1. Population characteristics 1985 - 2015	11
Table 2. Mortality rate under 5 and life expectancy 1970 - 2015	11
Table 3. Percentage of population living in urban areas 1985 - 2045	12
Table 4. Selected economic indicators 1985 - 2015	16
Table 5. Value added by sector as percentage to GDP 1985 - 2013	18
Table 6. Employment by sector as percentage of total employment 1985 - 2013	18
Table 7. Ranking in the Global Competitiveness Index 2011 - 2015	19
Table 8. Ranking in the Global Competitiveness Index by component 2014 - 2015	19
Table 9. FDI Net inflow 1985 - 2013 (% of GDP)	20
Table 10. Employment to population ratio 2008 - 2014	22
Table 11. Informal enterprises by sector in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City (2009)	23
Table 12. Own-account workers and contributing family workers 2009 - 2014	24
Table 13. Poverty at national poverty line in 2012 (%)	26
Table 14. Poverty at the poverty line of \$2 and \$1.25 a day (PPP)	26
Table 15. Poverty in Viet Nam, by city size (2009)	27
Table 16. Gini coefficient of expenditure by area 1993 - 2012	28
Table 17. Share of Women in the National Assembly and the People’s Councils (%)	29
Table 18. Proportion of urban population living in “slums”	36
Table 19. Access to basic services by the urban and rural population 1990 - 2012	42
Table 20. Use of drinking water sources 1990 - 2015 (percentage of population)	43
Table 21. Total and per capita greenhouse gas emissions 1994 - 2030 (CO ₂ e)	54
Table 22. Scenarios for sea-level rise relative to period of 1980 - 1999 (cm)	55
Table 23. Current and future population and assets exposed to coastal flooding	56

List of figures

Figure 1. Administrative map of Viet Nam	7
Figure 2. New urban area at the South of Ha Noi	13
Figure 3. Coconut industry in Ben Tre City	21
Figure 4. Informal micro business activity in urban areas	24
Figure 5. Urban agriculture expanded in major cities	30
Figure 6. Family members participate in house building	35
Figure 7. Existing old apartment block built from 1970s in Ha Noi	37
Figure 8. Preparing public lighting	44
Figure 9. Motorbikes are still main vehicles used in cities in Viet Nam	46
Figure 10. A wedding during Ha Noi’s flood season	50
Figure 11. The Red River during drought	57
Figure 12. Recycling plastic	58
Figure 13. Bustling construction work in big cities	61
Figure 14. The harmony of urban development and natural beauty at Ha Long City	65

FOREWORD


The UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) is organized to strengthen global commitments on sustainable urbanization, focusing on the implementation of a new urban agenda, on the basis of the Habitat II Agenda. The conference plays a major role in providing a framework that allows countries, including Viet Nam, to evaluate past efforts, current inadequacies and the future challenges of urbanization.

The year of the Habitat II Conference, 1996, was also the starting point of the most rapid urbanization in Viet Nam. The conference provided for experts and policy-makers on urban development in Viet Nam with knowledge and lessons to shape the urbanization process of the country. In 1998, the Prime Minister approved the direction of the master plan for Viet Nam's urban development, providing objectives and orientations for urbanization up to 2020. In 2009, the direction of the master plan was adjusted by the Prime Minister to keep up with the socio-economic development of the country.

Over the last 20 years, the national urban system has seen many positive changes. Urbanization has had a significant pace in areas surrounding the major cities and also throughout the country in more evenly manner. However, rapid urbanization has also created new challenges, such as the ineffectiveness of land use planning, the inadequacy of urban infrastructure which still does not meet the needs of all people and the lack of competitiveness of cities. These issues have negative impacts on people's quality of life and urban economic outputs. Moreover, Viet Nam is one of the countries that are most vulnerable to climate change and this is worsening the situation and creating new challenges for urbanization. In 2013, the Prime Minister approved the project "Viet Nam Urban Development and Climate Change Resilience". It gives overall objectives to actively respond to climate change and to the rational use of resources in urban development.

Viet Nam has joined the group of developing countries for which improving urban planning and management capacity, meeting people needs of access to urban services, protecting the environment, strengthening urban competitiveness, promoting economic activities and responding effectively to climate change are all urgent requirements. In addition, there are emerging issues such as protecting rural areas from the pressures of rapid urbanization and ensuring the integration of social policies in urban development policies. Viet Nam is looking forward to actively participate in the Habitat III Conference, to share experiences and to learn international lessons on urban development policy-making.

With support from UN-Habitat Viet Nam, the Ministry of Construction has prepared this Viet Nam Country Report for Habitat III. The report reviews the urbanization process over the last 20 years, analyzes existing issues and new challenges and provides orientations for future urbanization. We believe that Viet Nam's orientations for sustainable urbanization will be valuable information for the Habitat III Conference – to be held in the end of 2016.



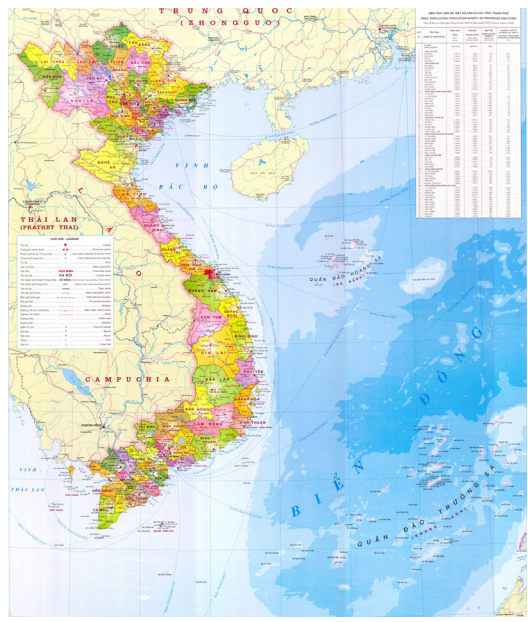
Phan Thi My Linh
Deputy Minister of Construction

INTRODUCTION

The period between the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul in 1996 and the Habitat III Conference in Quito in 2016 was also the period in which Viet Nam made big strides to transition from a centrally planned economy to an open market economy with a socialist orientation. The measures taken to open the national economy and integrate it into the global economy had many social, economic and demographic consequences which required further policy measures. The major challenge faced by the country is to reconcile the principles of the open market economy which is required to achieved rapid economic growth, with a socialist orientation to ensure that economic growth is inclusive and that it benefits all, and a protection of the local and global environment which is vital for Viet Nam as it is one of the countries that is most vulnerable to climate change.

Like in other countries, cities have proven to be the main engines of economic growth and the economic growth has concentrated in the two main cities, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City and has been driven by both foreign direct investments and local small and medium-sized enterprises. There has been a massive creation of employment in the two cities which in turn has attracted numerous migrants from smaller cities and towns and the rural areas and has generated growing demand for housing and urban services. At the same time, the expanding private sector and energized state-owned enterprises are increasingly demanding more and better urban infrastructure to create efficiently performing cities. So, economic growth is straining the cities and *requires more effective management, increased financial resources, improved human resources and more effectively operating urban authorities and institutions.*

Figure 1 Administrative map of Viet Nam
| Source : Cartographic publishing house



The Habitat III Conference in Quito offers an opportunity to prepare a report that takes stock of the positive results that the country has produced in the urbanization process and the challenges that are remaining to build a prosperous and strong country with wealthy people and an equitable, democratic and civilized society. While progress has been considerable, challenges remain and many new challenges have emerged, particularly related to global economic integration and climate change. The Government is committed to address these challenges, while building an inclusive society and a market economy with a socialist orientation.

The current context is fierce competition in the global economy for foreign direct investments and as Viet Nam develops and production costs rise, the economy has to focus on higher-value-added

INTRODUCTION

production to avoid falling into the middle-income trap. This requires improvement of infrastructure services required for economic development and enhancement of the productivity of the labour force through education, training and the improvement of living conditions (including access to adequate housing and basic urban services). The most efficient way of making these improvements is to promote the urban system, especially the national and provincial cities as engines of growth, particularly Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City which are already the main engines of national economic growth.

A concentration of investments in these two cities will, however, increase the uneven spread of economic opportunities across the country and encourage further rural-urban and urban-urban migration to these two cities. In order to achieve a more balanced and inclusive economic development, the Government is promoting other cities (e.g. Da Nang in the centre of the country). Furthermore, the Government is establishing urbanized areas and an urban network in the whole country, and they are also linking rural areas with nearby cities to bring the benefits of economic growth to the rural population. To further rural development, rural-urban migration will also have to play its role, as remittances from urban areas will contribute to rural poverty reduction.

Over the past years, Viet Nam's economy has

phase, resulting in a higher dependency ratio. As a consequence, a shrinking working-age population will have to earn an income for a growing elderly population. This will also require further productivity enhancements through education and better living conditions.

Currently, economic activity and employment are concentrated in formal small and medium-sized and informal household businesses in urban areas. Many of these enterprises do not yet benefit from access to business credit, market information, secure locations and training services. Support for the enterprises will have to be expanded to ensure that their productivity rises and income grows and that some can transition to the formal economy. Otherwise, the gap between formal and informal sector will grow and lead to increased income inequality, as experienced by other economies in the region. In any market economy, income inequality is a growing concern and the Government will take all measures necessary to ensure that economic growth will bring inclusive benefit for everyone.

As research in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City has shown, poverty, and particularly urban poverty, is not just a matter of income, but has many other dimensions such as access to adequate housing and urban services, coverage by social protection programmes and community participation in local organizations. The Government is also committed to reduce poverty in all of its dimensions and

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18444

