

The Covid 19 in Viet Nam and perspectives on urban planning and development

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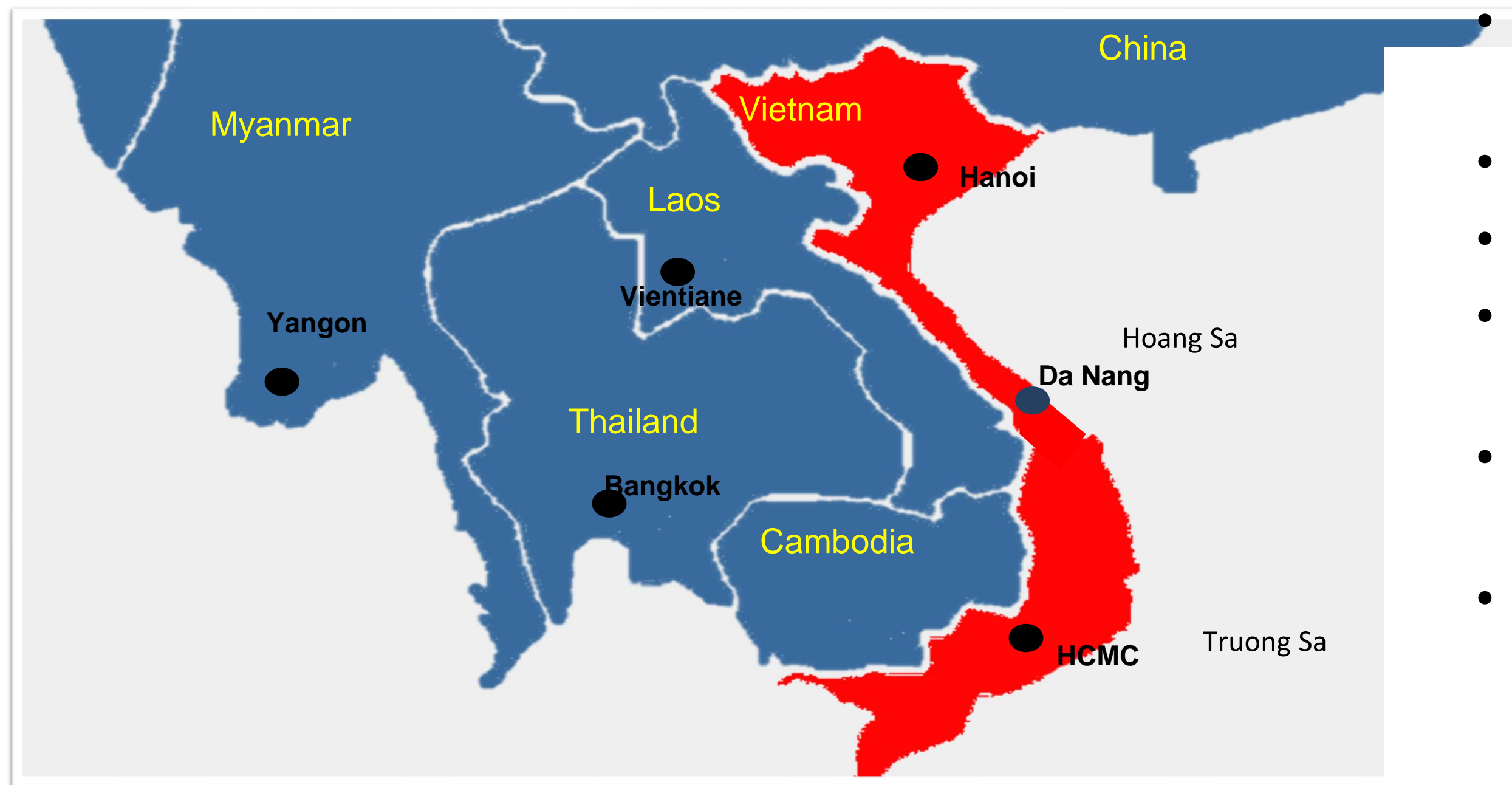


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URBANIZATION SITUATION



- Total land area of 331,698 km² A coast line of approximately 3,200 km
- Population: 96.21 million (2019 Census)
- Urban population in 2019: 34.4% (2019 Census)
- 63 provinces/centrally managed cities divided within 6 economic region.
- There are four levels of government: national, provincial, district and commune.
- Key urban challenges: economic development and job creation, provision of infrastructure, housing and service, environmental protection, institutional reform

Urban sector contribute 70% for national outputs because of the economy of scale and high productivity.

Urban growth go paralleling with economic growth and reform

Urban poverty and Inequalities between urban and rural areas - an urban dweller earning twice as much as a rural dweller. Urban poverty figures do not reflect the reality.

Inadequate accessibility to housing and basic infrastructure – about 14 % of the urban population resides in slums, with many migrants living in informal housing

Urban Congestion, pollution and safety

Urban resilience: climate change exacerbating urbanization problems

URBANIZATION LEVEL AND MIGRATION

- The migration accounts for one-third of urban population growth
- The lack of household registration record limits the migrants' access to basic services (informal livelihoods, health care, water, electricity, adequate housing)

Table 3. Percentage of population living in urban areas (1985-2045)

Year	1985	1995	2005	2015	2045
Urbanization level	19.6	22.2	27.3	33.6	51.1

Source: UNPD, 2015b.

Table 1. Population characteristics (1975-2015)

	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
Total population (millions)	48.7	61.1	75.2	84.5	93.5
	1970-75	1980-85	1990-95	2000-05	2010-15
Population growth rate (%)	2.31	2.32	1.95	0.95	1.12
Urban population growth rate (%)	2.84	2.65	3.79	3.23	2.95
Rural population growth rate (%)	2.20	2.24	1.47	0.20	0.01

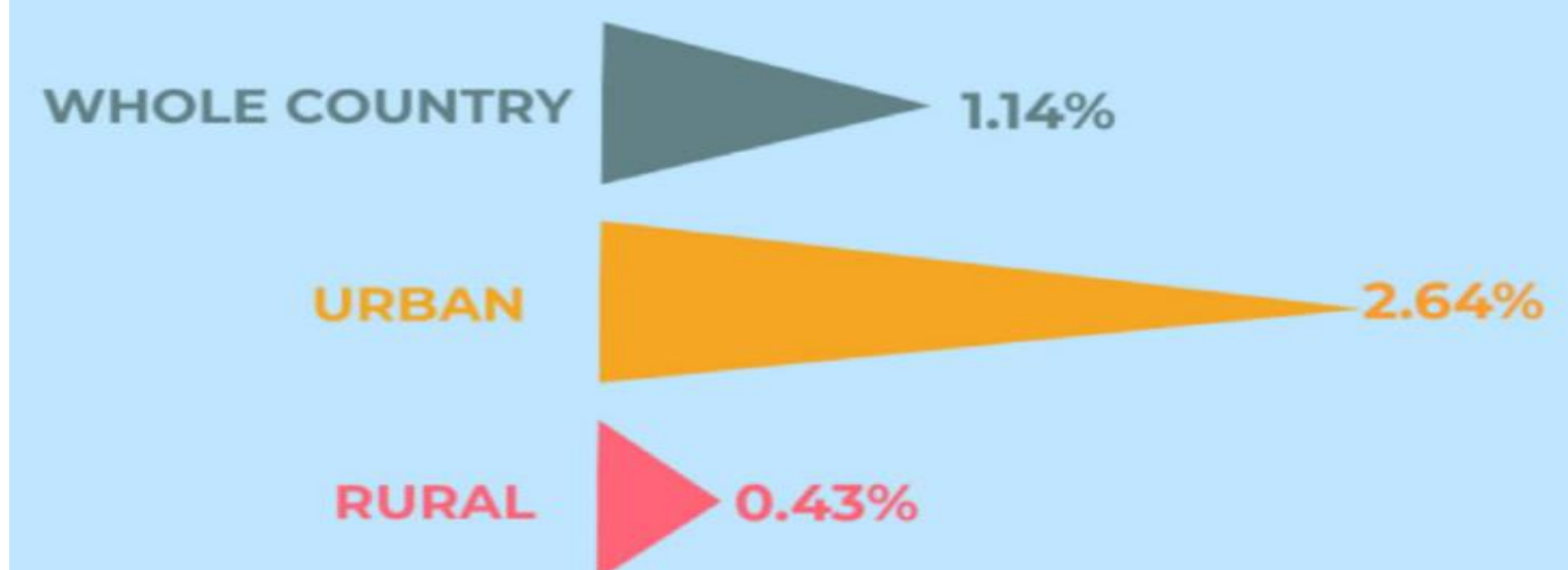
Source: UNPD, 2015a.



Urbanization level 2019: 34.9%

Source: Census 2019

2 AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 2009 - 2019



Challenge

High informality: A dualism in urban housing production (formal and informal) exists



About 50 % households are living in semi-permanent and temporary houses (2019 Census)

About 14.4% living in slums housing (2016)

SDG : 11.1.1 - Urban population living in slums

Countries / Regions	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014	2016
Cambodia				78.9		55.1	47.7
Indonesia	50.8	42.6	34.4	26.3	23	21.8	30.9
Lao PDR				79.3		31.4	20.8
Myanmar				45.6		41	56.6
Philippines	54.3	50.8	47.2	43.7	40.9	38.3	43.5
Thailand				26	27	25	24.6
Timor-Leste							34
Viet Nam	60.5	54.6	48.8	41.3	35.2	27.2	14.4
South-East Asia	53.2	46.5	39.5	33.5	28.5	27.3	32.0
World			28			23	23.5

Sources: UNESCAP

Urbanization & Challenging



Hochiminh City

Viet Nam Epidemiological Situation

Positive Cases

1.140

In Current Treatment

56

Recovered

1.046

Deaths

35

Current Situation

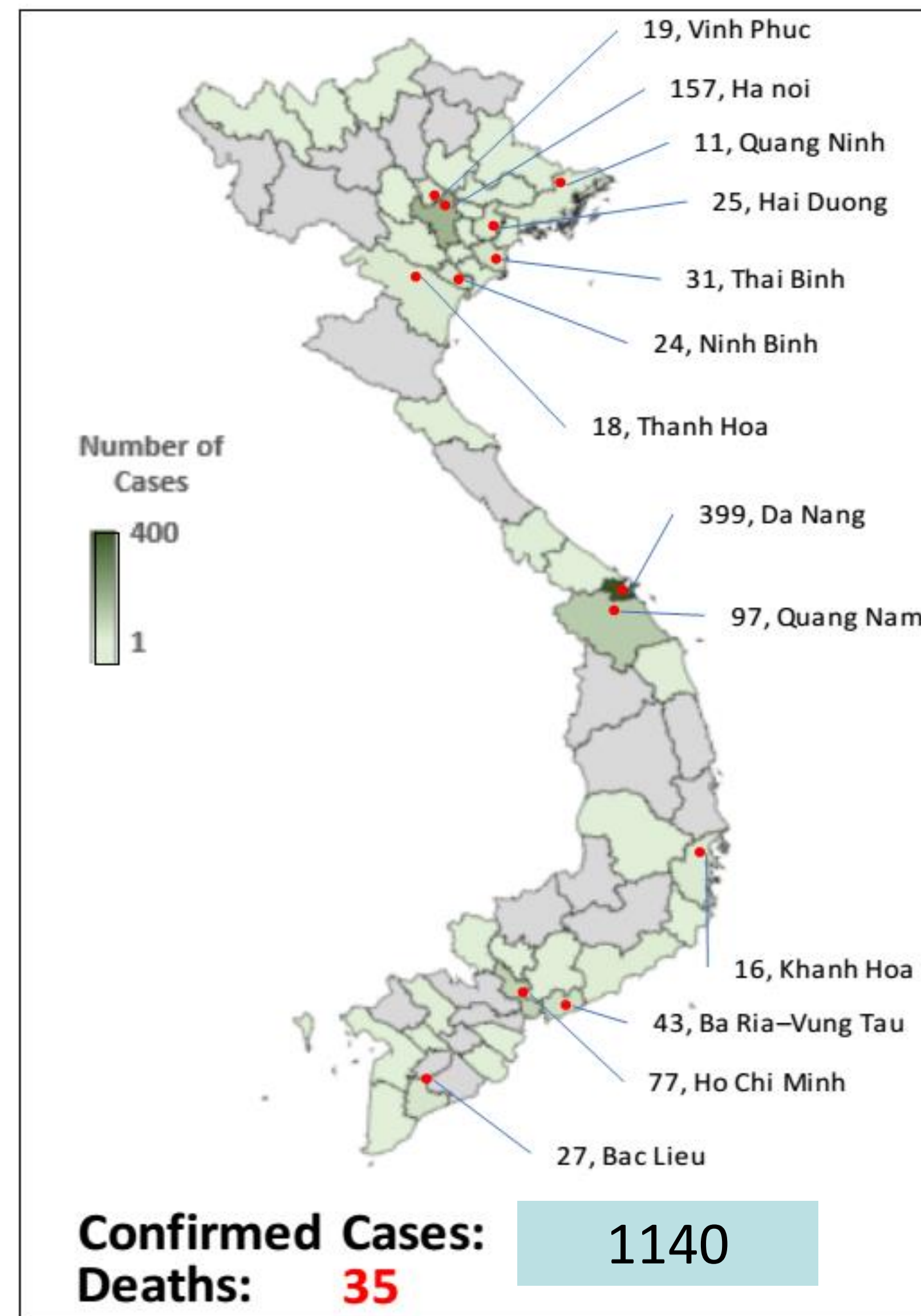
39,975

Under quarantine

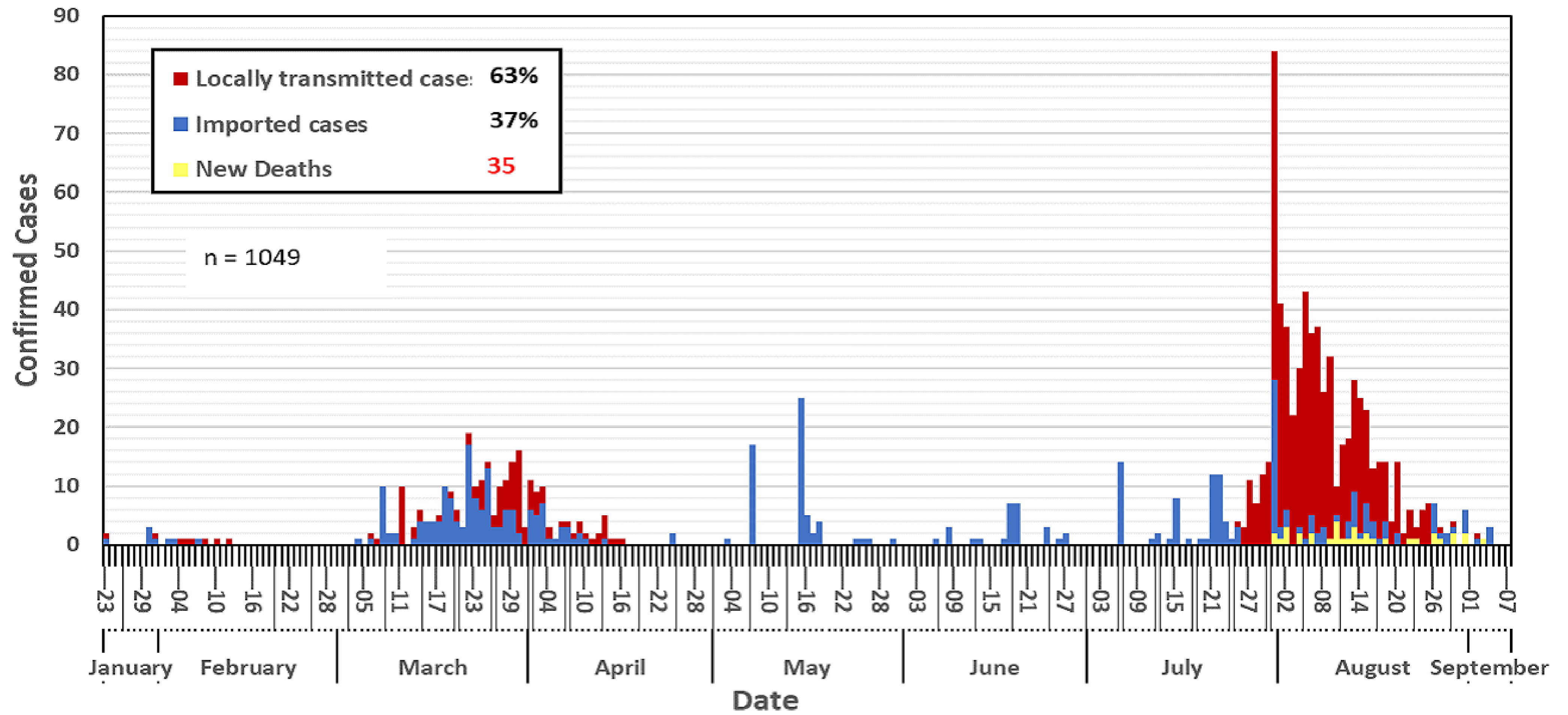
✓ 903 hospital

✓ 14,746 centralized facilities

✓ 24,326 self/home



Epidemic curve of COVID-19 laboratory confirmed cases by date of reporting, Viet Nam, as of 6 September 2020



Way forward

- COVID-19 is not over, **remain vigilant**
 - ✓ Zero case does not mean zero COVID-19 transmission
- Numbers suggest the **Da Nang** related **outbreak** was **brought under control**
- Viet Nam has been **highly committed** to controlling COVID-19 and has implemented proactive and aggressive public health measures following a **multi-sectors, whole-of-society approach**.
- Response should be **balanced** and need to plan for a **risk-based approach** in view of continued potential for COVID-19 cases and community transmission
 - ✓ Based on updated scientific information
 - ✓ Sustainable and targeted use of resources
- **Ensure continuation of other essential health services**; Non Communicable Diseases, immunization activities, Antimicrobial Resistance
- Viet Nam is preparing for COVID-19 vaccines
- **WHO is committed** to continue support to Viet Nam government in efforts to prevent, detect and respond to COVID-19 in collaboration with other international partners

Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam



Before

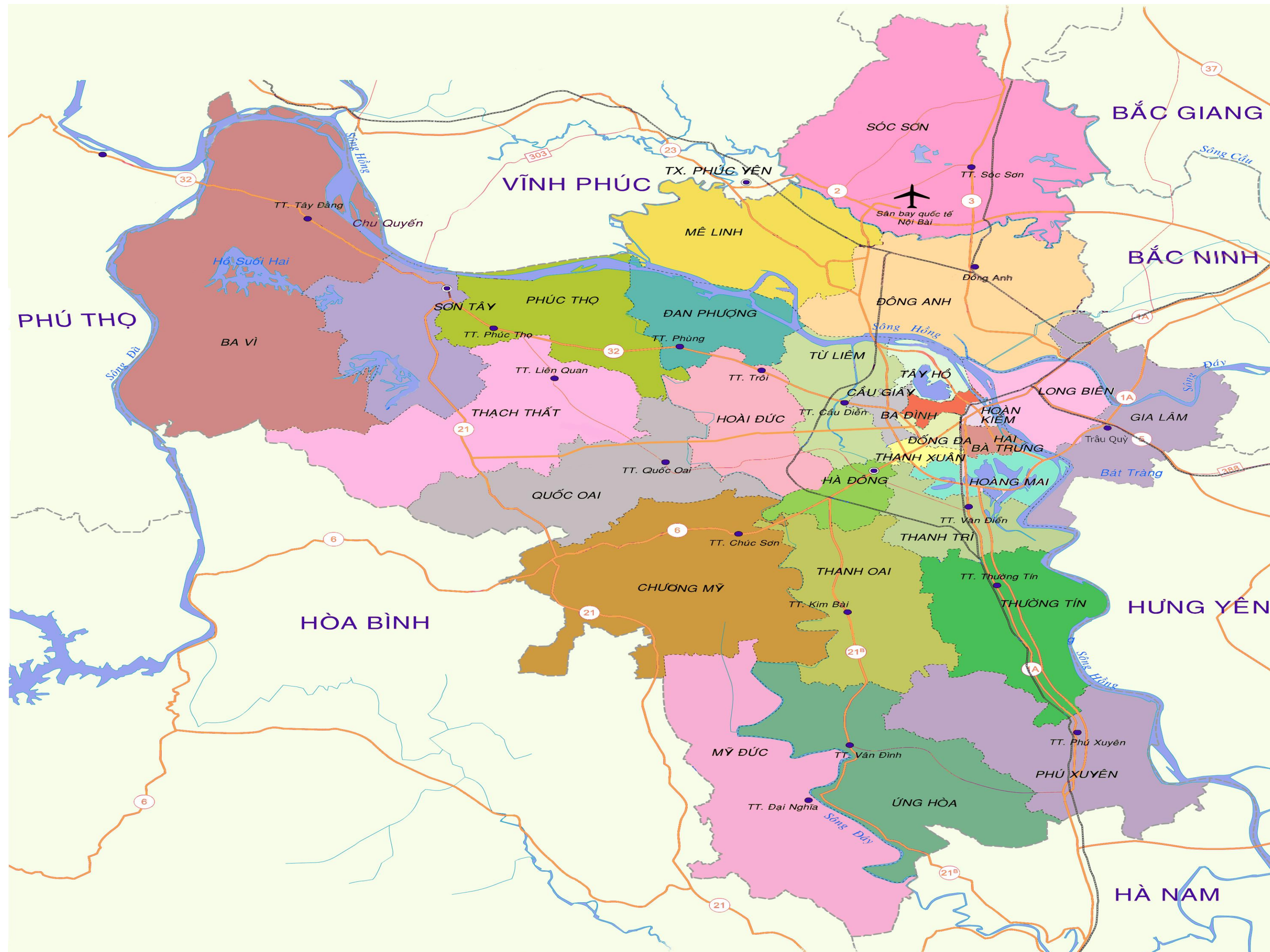


Social Distancing



Now

History of Hanoi, the capital of Viet Nam



1010: capital of Vietnam during Ly dynasty
 1873 – 1945: capital of Indochina during French colonial period
 1945: capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Area^[1]

• Municipality	3,358.6 km ² (1,297 sq mi)
• Urban	319.56 km ² (123.38 sq mi)
• Metro	24,314.7 km ² (9,388.0 sq mi)

Population (2019)^{[2][3]}

• Municipality	8,053,663
• Rank	2nd
• Density	2,400/km ² (6,200/sq mi)
• Urban	3,962,927
• Urban density	14,708.8/km ² (38,096/sq mi)
• Metro	19,795,895
• Metro density	662.1/km ² (1,715/sq mi)

42. TONKIN — Hanoi — Pont sur le Fleuve Rouge (longueur 1800 metres)

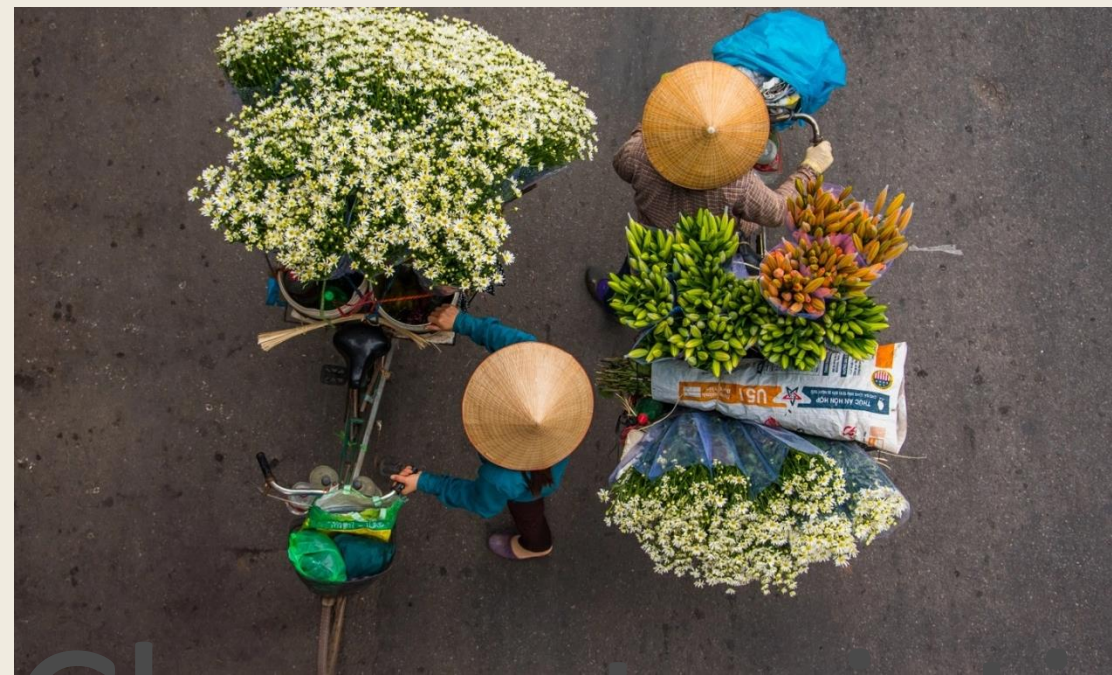


1012. TONKIN — Hanoi — Promenade du Dragon, rue des Éventails



1. TONKIN — Hanoi — Théâtre, rue Paul Bert





Motorcycle oriented



Characteristic

East meet West culture



Rapid urbanization



Social Republic | Discipline



Experiencing many wars



Street life



Quick Summary

- **Vietnam fought the pandemic early: Vietnam recorded its first two cases on January 28 on flights from China, it then suspended all flights from mainland China on February 1 followed by all international flights on March 25.**
- **“Decisive leadership, accurate information and community solidarity” had helped Việt Nam to manage the pandemic. It is a combination of united national strength and resources.**
- **The Government has spared no effort to combat the pandemic and protect its people, and the people, in return, have given their unceasing support.**
- **The government’s social distancing policy has prevented the pandemic’s extension; however it creates negative impacts in economic activities, particularly those of the urban poor who are gaining their daily income from informal business activities (i.e., household shops, motorbike delivery services, streets vendors...) which are banned during the special situation**

Quick Summary

- **The prevention and control of epidemics are carried out according to the 4-on-spot principle (on-the-spot forces; on-spot commanders; on-site means; on-site logistics) and perseverance**
- **Applying the strategy of Preventing - Detecting - Isolating - Staking out thoroughly - Drastic outbreak - Treatment.**
- **It has conducted aggressive and extensive contact tracing, lockdowns and public communications campaigns.**
- **The Government has also been creative in launching a public education campaign that includes cartoons, social media posts and posters about COVID-19, triggering a nationalist spirit.**
- **The society, particularly the families and local residents are encouraged to apply the digitized economy with the access to the e-market transactions for the service of commodities and food, with home delivery and comply strictly the requirement of antiseptic, distance of receiving goods and commodities and hand sanitizer after the delivery and receive.**

Quick Summary

- **Digital communication has helped not only disseminate accurate information quickly but also stem the spread of rumours and fake news regarding the pandemic.**
- **Vietnam has managed to contain COVID-19, lifting social isolation measures and reopening the economy, allowing businesses to resume.**
- **While businesses have suffered, the government has introduced incentives and financial assistance packages to spur economic growth.**
- **While businesses have reopened, Vietnam remains vigilant with the government ready to meet challenges posed by the pandemic.**

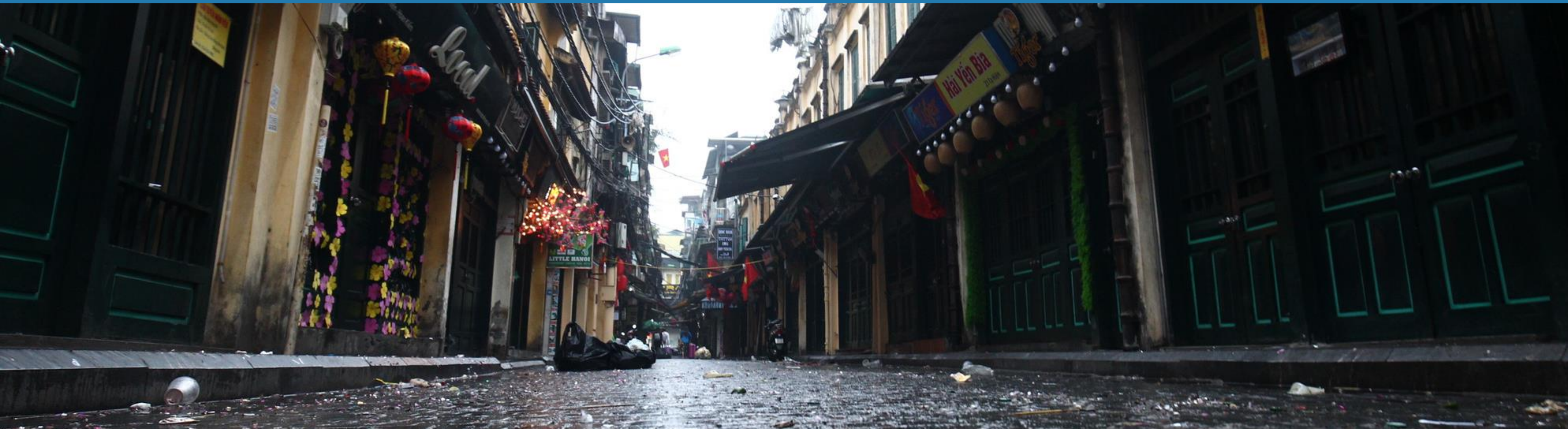
Urban poor and community involvement



centralized isolation zones of the state



The COVID-19 pandemic makes everyone question what their real needs are or what kind of basic infrastructure we need in a city. And what are kind of infrastructure improvement that we need for the informal settlements



For healthier cities, it's time we gave them some (green) space.

During the pandemic, people in cities have seen how valuable green space is for mental and physical health. We should protect and expand green space and make its benefits accessible to all.

Urban planning can pursue a variety of approaches to promote urban green spaces. This includes creating strategies at the regional and city-wide levels that can identify and protect areas of high biodiversity in and around urban areas, as well as ensure fair distribution and connectivity of green spaces.

Governments should also employ participatory city planning processes and involve neighborhood and community groups in the design and development of green spaces, since their input and sense of ownership will improve the use and maintenance of these spaces.

While cities face the worsening effects of climate change and the pandemic, urban planners will have to deal with the need for the community resilience development

The application of more intelligent technologies and data to track global health and food security trends will be more considered. We believe that planners may have to consider setting aside strategic land bank for the construction of health facilities or temporary housing when necessary.

Many cities may also set up warehouses, while others boost local food production through urban farm models or multiply farming facilities in the form of hydroponics.

Urban planners will have to pay attention to the impact of the widening gap between rich and poor, when millions of homeless people, who live in slums, have the risk of infection is higher.

Planning and tourism: changes to adapt



Post-Covid-19, with the trends of small group tourism, resort tourism, health tourism, ecotourism, tourism to find out about yourself ... will affect spatial planning, landscape and design. The design of tourism architecture works also changes such as: low construction density, small scale, green architecture style, closeness and harmony with nature, location near landscape areas. and pristine ecosystems; In particular, technology 4.0, 5.0 ... in the future will play a key role in operating these types of tourism services.

More agility in public management

The Prime Minister issued the Project "Vietnam Smart Urban Development for the period of 2018-2025 and orientation to 2030". Accordingly, the project has identified three priority functional groups: Smart urban planning, smart urban management and smart urban utilities.

There is also a need for integrated inter-governance model for the government function to facilitate better coordination and collaboration of different levels of authorities and stakeholders engagement

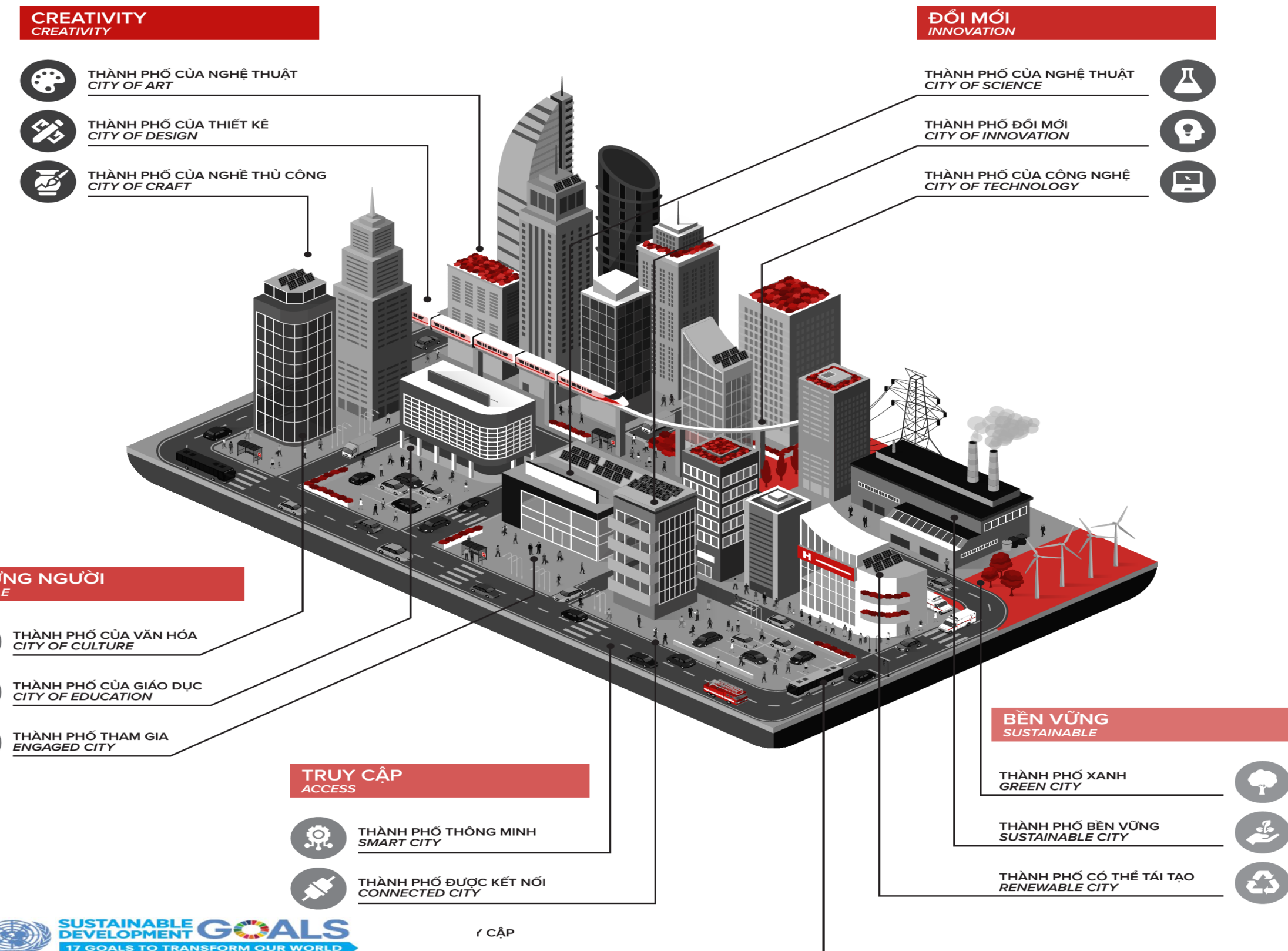
In the "post-Covid-19" period, the content of "safe development" has been added with a special emphasis on the fields of human health protection such as biotechnology, epidemiology, germs / bacteriology, preventive medicine, research, production and storage of vaccines as well as necessary pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, etc.

Dynamic changing in SME



NEW VISION: CREATIVE CITY

Develop the trade and cultural potentials of Viet Nam's capital city,
to become the "Creative capital city of Southeast Asia"



Quality of life, stability, healthcare system, connectivity, culture and environment, education and infrastructure are the basic factors that attract global corporations and the most outstanding talents.

Architecture, public transport, environment policy, green space, structural design and accessibility to goods and services, they all contribute to the attractiveness and viability of city.

The new vision strengthens awareness, promotes Viet Nam's culture and art around the world, and also acts as a catalyst to attract investment and facilitate tourism and trade development.

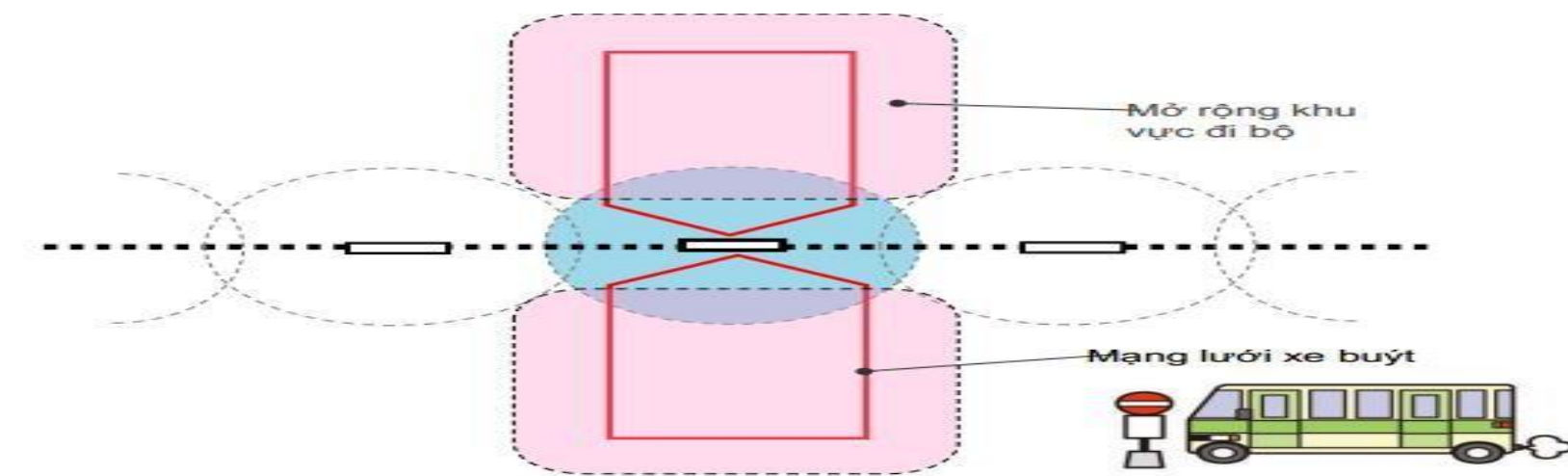


REGENERATE AND CONNECT URBAN SPACES



Change function and re-develop old buildings and public spaces

Traffic connection with central areas, residential areas and



- Maximum use of urban traffic.
- Less reliance on individual vehicles
- Build stations within walking distance (~ 500m)
- Easy access to the station by bike, on foot
- Land use density is high and complex



Local Initiatives and Piloting



- Community Art for Better Living Place in Tam Thanh (2016)
- Public Spaces (2017)
- Can Tho Rainwater Container (2018)



Thank you.

Q&A

