

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

コロナ禍におけるベトナムの都市と開発

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URBANIZATION SITUATION

都市化の状況



Urbanization & Challenges
都市化と課題

URBANIZATION LEVEL AND MIGRATION

都市化および都市への移住の状況

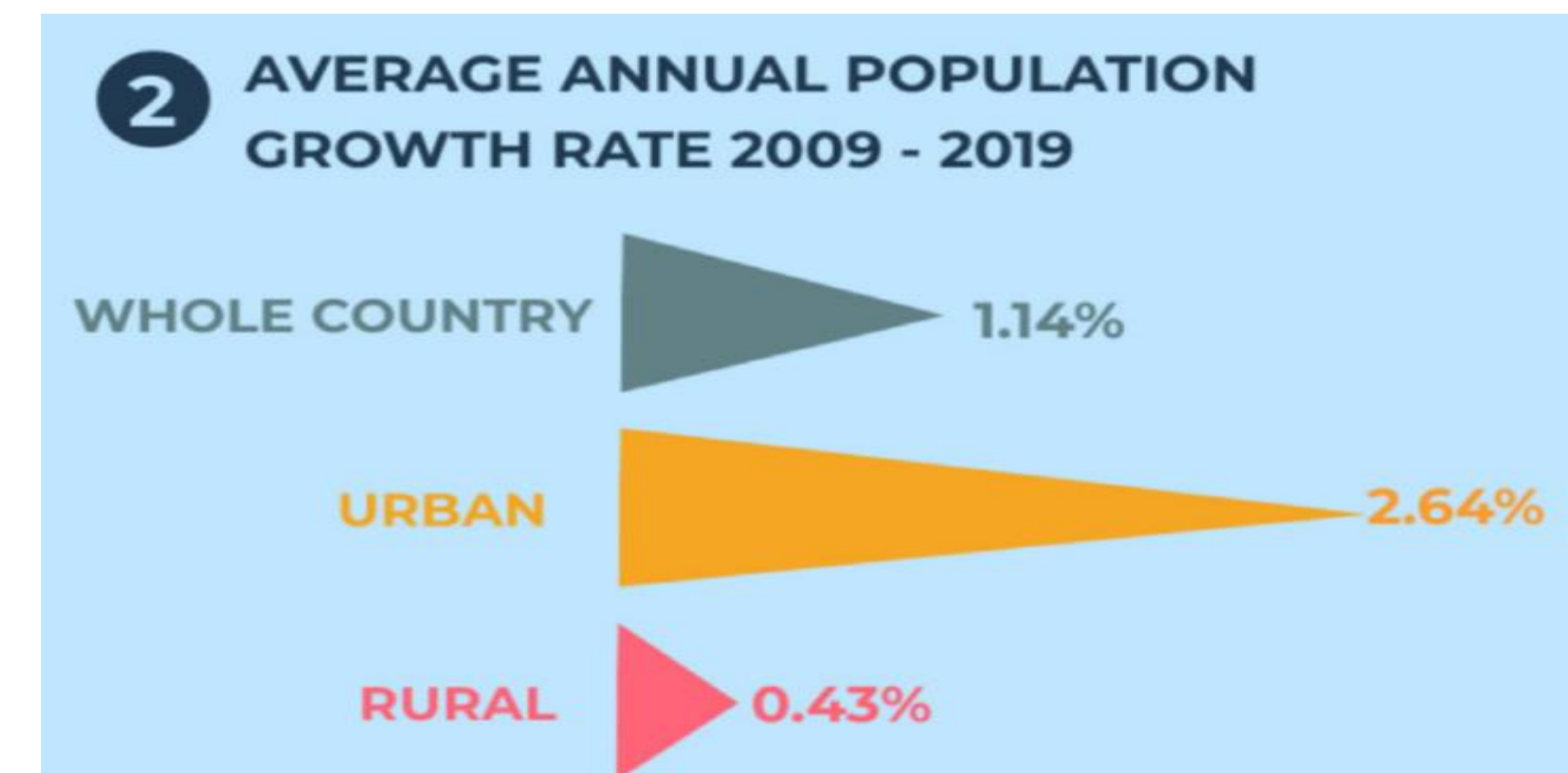
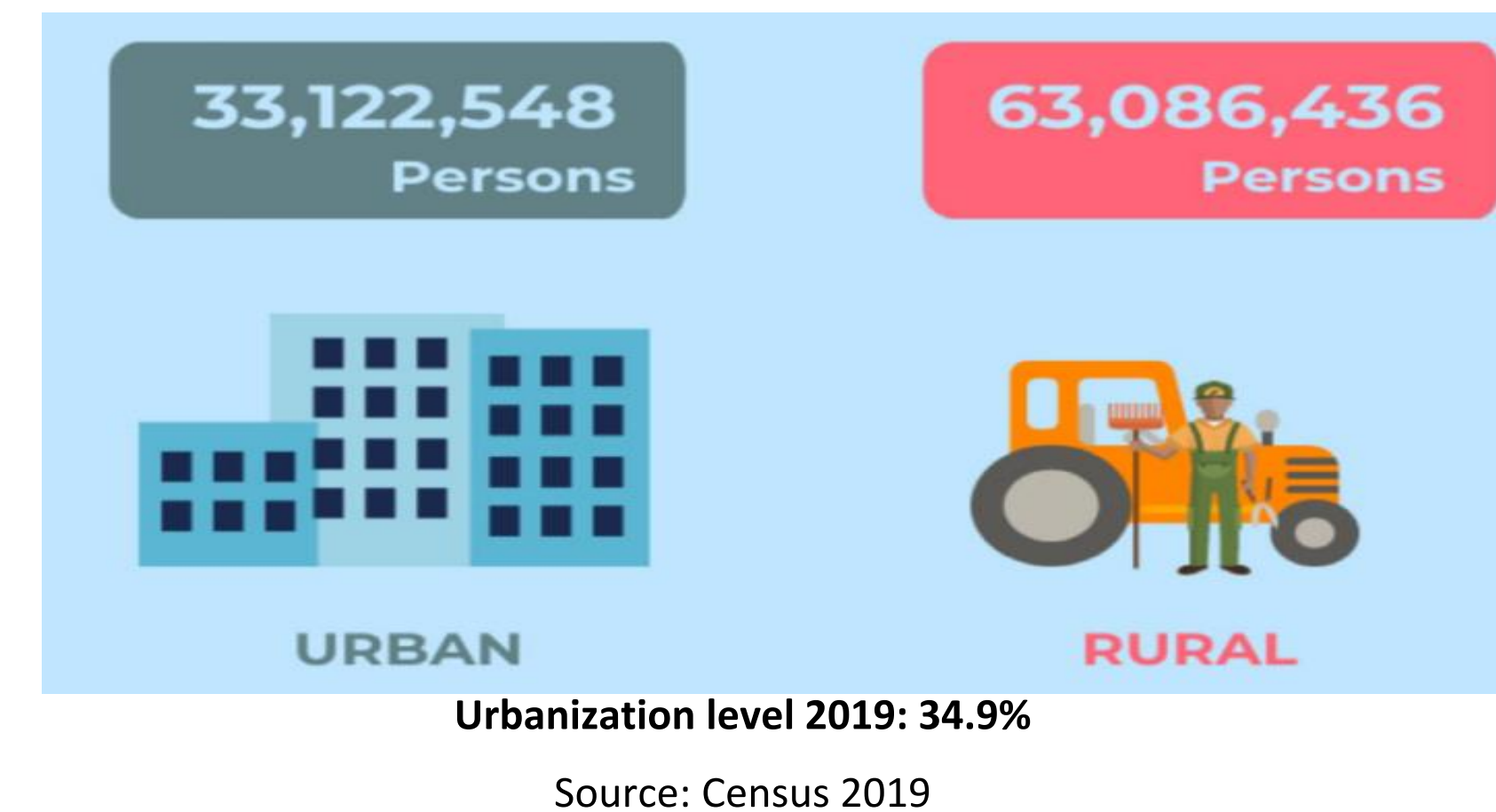
- The migration accounts for one-third of urban population growth
都市の人口増加の3分の1は国内からの移住による
- The lack of household registration record limits the migrants' access to basic services (informal livelihoods, health care, water, electricity, adequate housing)
基本サービス、福利厚生、適切な住宅や仕事を得られない「住民登録」のない非公式セクターの増加

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

Source: UNPD, 2015b.

	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.



Challenge

課題

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

都市には公式・非公式の住宅セクターが存在



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

約50%が非恒久住宅・一時的な住宅に居住

About 14.4% living in slums housing (2016)

約14.4%がスラム住宅に居住

SDG : 11.1.1 - Urban population living in slums スラムに居住する都市人口

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

Viet Nam Epidemiological Situation 発生状況

Positive Cases 陽性者数

1.140

In Current Treatment 治療中

56

Recovered 回復者数

1.046

Deaths 死者数

35

Current Situation

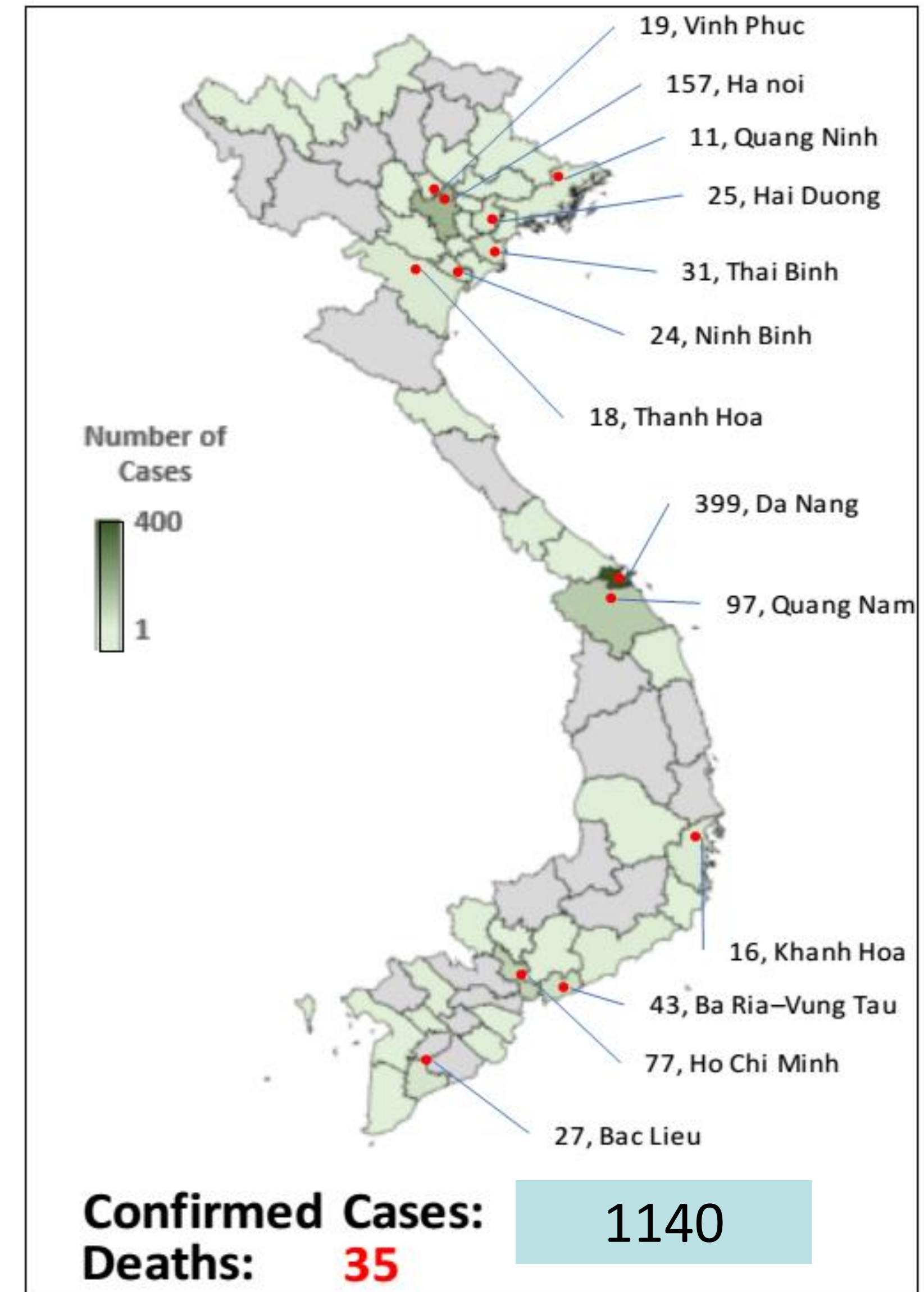
39,975

Under quarantine 検疫中

✓ 903 hospital 病院

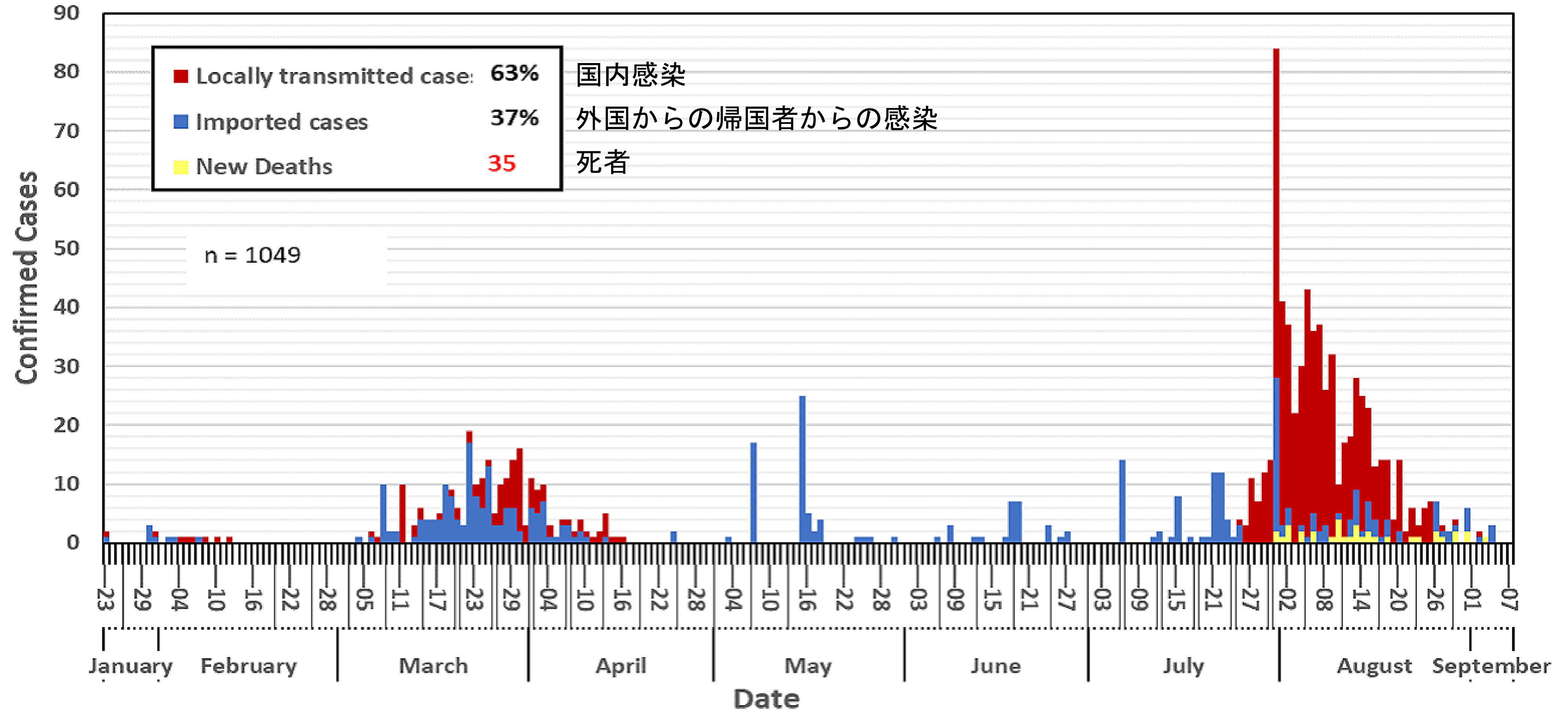
✓ 14,746 centralized facilities 専用施設

✓ 24,326 self/home 自宅隔離



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

ベトナムにおける感染者数の推移



Way forward 今後の方向性

- COVID-19 is not over, **remain vigilant** コロナは終わっていない
 - ✓ 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**. マルチセクター・社会を挙げて公衆衛生分野に積極的に取り組んできた
- 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 バランスの取れた計画、今後も予想されるリスクに基づ
 - ✓ Sustainable and targeted use of resources アプローチが必要
- **Ensure continuation of other essential health services**; Non Communicable Diseases, immunization activities, Antimicrobial Resistance
- Viet Nam is preparing for COVID-19 vaccines ベトナムもワクチンを準備中
- **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 WHOもベトナムをサポート

Covid-19 outbreak in Vietnam

ベトナムにおける新型コロナウイルスの拡大



Before
コロナ前



Social Distancing
ソーシャルディスタンス



Now
現在

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



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



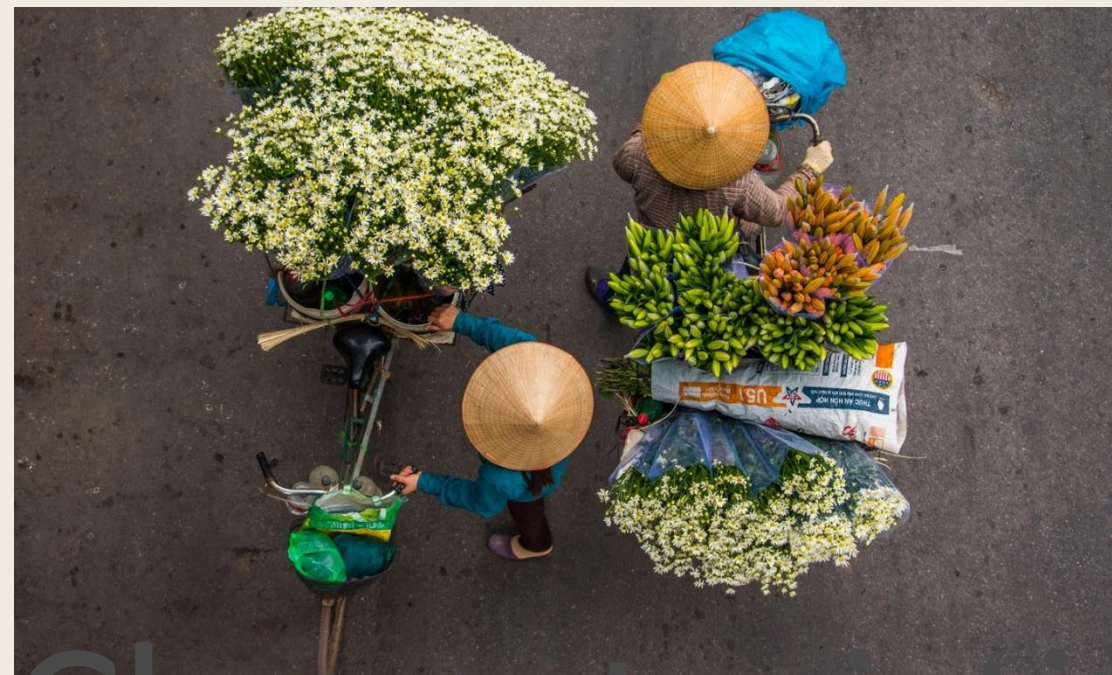
History of Hanoi, the capital of Viet Nam

ベトナムの首都ハノイの歴史



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.
早かったベトナムの対応
- “Decisive leadership, accurate information and community solidarity” had helped Việt Nam to manage the pandemic.
政府のリーダーシップ、正確な情報の提供とコミュニティの連帯によって乗り越えた
- 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
政府のソーシャルディスタンス政策によって感染拡大は抑えられたが、都市のインフォーマルセクターに従事する低所得者層には大きな打撃となった

Quick Summary

- Applying the strategy of Preventing - Detecting - Isolating - Staking out thoroughly - Drastic outbreak - Treatment. 予防・発見・隔離・調査・感染者の治療
- It has conducted aggressive and extensive contact tracing, lockdowns and public communications campaigns. 積極的な接触者の追跡・ロックダウン・公共キャンペーンの実施
- 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. 政府によるSNS・広報活動による国内の一体感の醸成に成功
- 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. 宅配サービス利用の奨励と利用の際の徹底した衛生管理

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.
デジタルコミュニケーションの普及による正確な情報の提供と噂やフェイクニュースの特定
- Vietnam has managed to contain COVID-19, lifting social isolation measures and reopening the economy, allowing businesses to resume.
ベトナムはコロナをおさえ、様々な隔離政策を終えて経済活動を再開させている
- While businesses have suffered, the government has introduced incentives and financial assistance packages to spur economic growth.
多くの事業者が打撃を受けたが政府が金融支援含む経済支援策を提供
- While businesses have reopened, Vietnam remains vigilant with the government ready to meet challenges posed by the pandemic.
経済活動は再開したが政府は今後の感染状況・コロナによって顕在化した課題にも準備

Urban poor and community involvement 都市の低所得者層とコミュニティ支援策

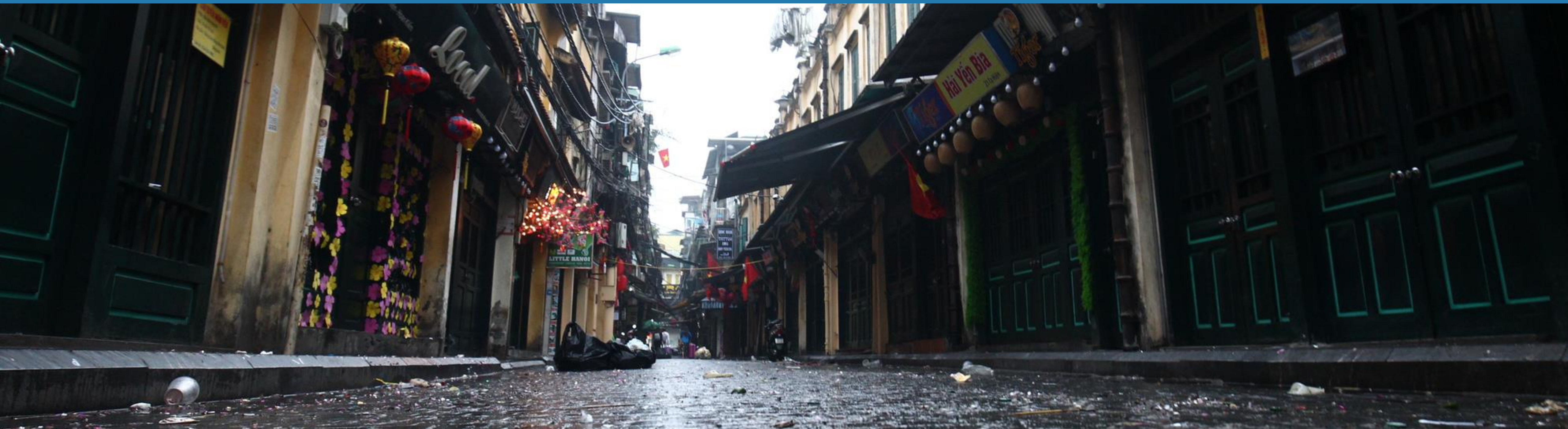


centralized isolation zones of the state 政府による隔離政策



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
コロナの感染流行によって、都市に本当に必要な基本インフラは何か、本当に必要なものは何か、改めて問い直す機会となった。



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

グリーンな空間の必要性

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

都市が気候変動や感染症などの課題に直面する中、人々のレ
ジリエンスを高める都市計画が必要になる

Planning and tourism: changes to adapt

都市計画と観光：変化に適応



More agility in public management

スピード感のある行政管理

Project "Vietnam Smart Urban Development for the period of 2018-2025 and orientation to 2030"

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.

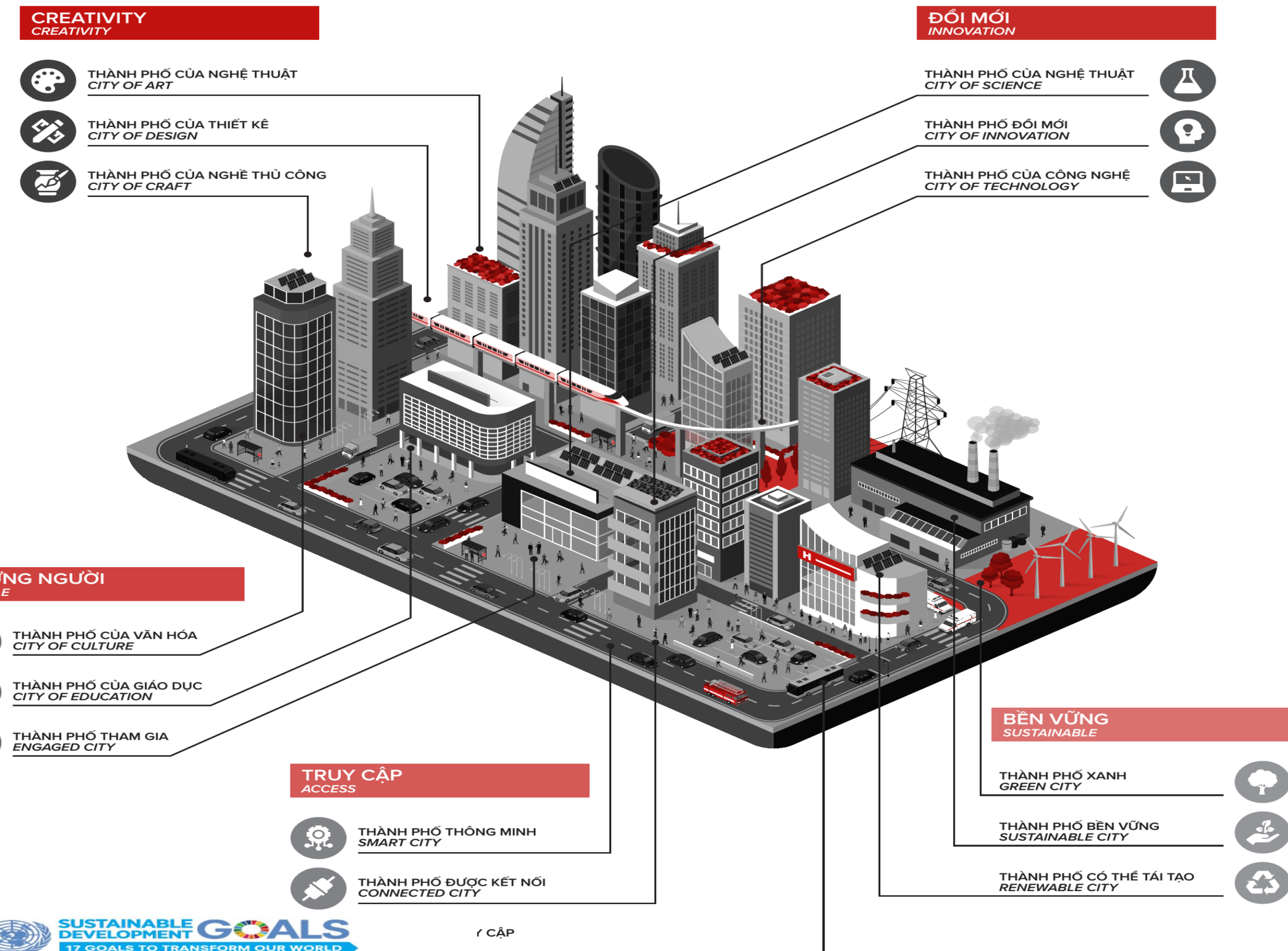
政府「ベトナム・スマート都市開発計画」2018-2025にコロナ感染拡大を受けての人の健康を守るバイオ技術、微生物学、予防医学、調査研究、ワクチン開発など「安全な開発」が追加された。

Dynamic changing in SME 中小規模事業におけるダイナミックな変化



NEW VISION: CREATIVE CITY 新しいビジョン・クリエイティブ都市

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.

グローバル企業や優秀な人材を引き付けるQOL、安定、保健システム、結節性、文化、環境、教育、インフラの整備

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.

都市の魅力や活力に寄与する建築、公共交通、環境政策、緑の公共空間、デザイン、アクセスの構築

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.

新しいビジョンでは、ベトナムの文化芸術を世界に発信、投資の誘致、観光や貿易を促進



REGENERATE AND CONNECT URBAN SPACES 都市空間を再生・繋げる

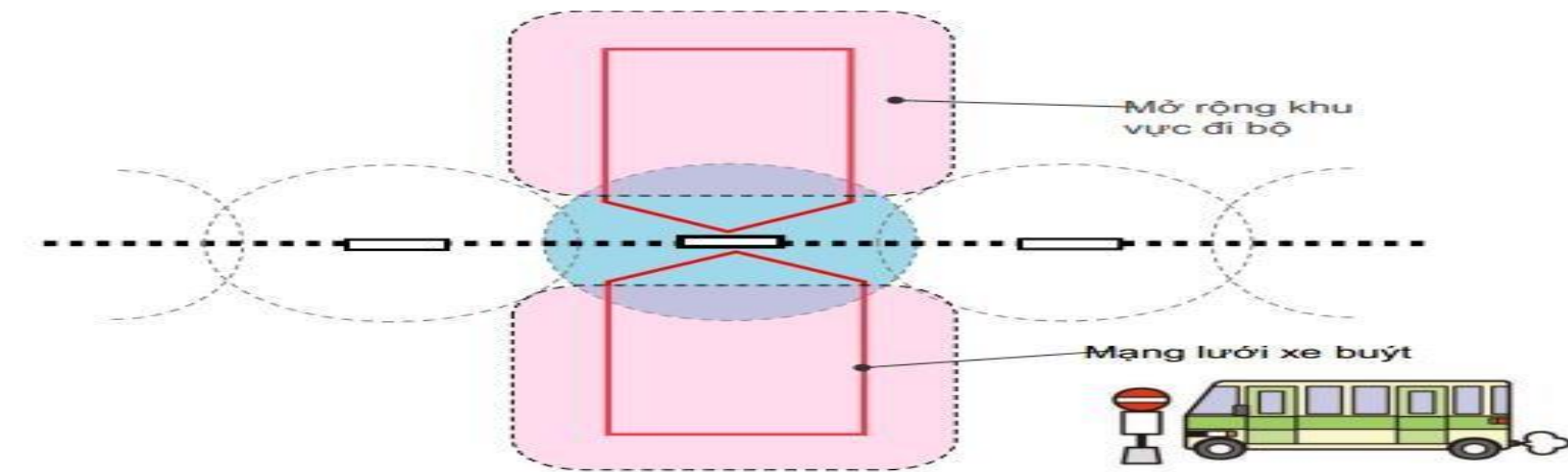


Change function and re-develop old buildings and public spaces

古い建物や公共空間の機能の変更や再開発

Traffic connection with central areas, residential areas and walking spaces

中心地・住宅地・歩行空間と中心地との交通接続



- 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



Thank you.

Q&A

