DEVELOPMENT OF LOW-CARBON TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
SMART AND LIVABLE CITY

URBAN GREEN GROWTH: Practical implementation in Vietnam

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Urban areas are always a growth driver, bringing about opportunities for development, employment, and prosperity.

- Half of the world’s population lives in major urban areas and it is a constantly increasing trend.
- Rapid urbanization and overheating development have caused some problems in urban areas, including overpopulation, infrastructure deficiencies, energy shortage, increased gas emissions, pollution, etc.
- That needs 75% of the world energy resources for consumption and generates over 80% of greenhouse gas emissions, mainly CO2.
- A number of urban areas including those in Vietnam are suffering from adverse to highly adverse impacts of climate change and sea level rise.

“VIETNAM’S URBAN DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT” has become an inevitable trend.
Current situation of urbanization in Vietnam

- The implementation of urbanization has been in line with that of national industrialization and modernization.
- Urban systems have been growing rapidly in terms of size, quantity and quality.
- Greater investment was made to improve urban landscape architecture to be better and moderner.
- Urban economic growth rate has been always at 12-15% which is 1.5 to 2 times higher than the national average economic growth rate.
- A number of new urban areas have been shaped with modern living and working environment that satisfies international standards.
- Housing conditions have been improved significantly. No shanty towns are found in most of the cities.

among 802 towns, there are 02 special towns, which are Capital Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, 17 towns at grade I, 25 towns at grade II, 41 towns at grade III, 84 towns at grade IV, and 633 towns at grade V.
General awareness on Sustainable Development and Urban Green Growth

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

Report “Our common future”-1987
General awareness on Sustainable Development and Urban Green Growth

1992

2012

“The nurture of growth and economic development while ensuring that the nature resources continue to provide resources and environmental services whereby human being actively exists.”
National Urban Green Growth and Action Plan

National Urban Green Growth – Decision No.1393/QĐ-TTg dated 25/5/2012: The third strategy for greenization of lifestyle and sustainable consumption

- 60% of cities at grade III have sewage collection and treatment systems with principle-based standards;
- 40% of cities at grade IV and V have sewage collection and treatment systems with principle-based standards;
- 100% environmental improvement in contaminated areas;
- The rate of collection and treatment of urban solid waste shall be in accordance with standards and regulations;
- 35-45% utilization of public transport in large and medium urban areas, and
- 50% of the large and medium cities meet the standards of green city.
National Urban Green Growth and Action Plan

National Green Growth Action Plan –
Decision No.403/QĐ-TTg dated 20/3/2014:
• urban plan / master plan,
• development of urban technical infrastructure,
• development of green city, eco-city and green construction,
• urban transport,
• greenization of urban landscapes.
Urban Green Growth in Action
In 2016, Ministry of Construction and UN-HABITAT organized the "Vietnam Forum on Urban Planning and Development towards Green Growth and Climate Change Resilience". The Forum emphasized that Urban areas play a very specific role in creating synergies between economic and environmental goals,". Moreover, urban activities are shaping our world, not only impacting strongly on all aspects of development in the countries but also being affected by climate change. This is also a key factor in promoting green growth and climate change resilience at the national and global levels.
Urban Green Growth in Action

Art in City - Creativity for Change
Tam Thanh, Tam Ky

Green growth initiatives could provide clear benefits to society and ensure equity in resource utilization, ensuring that working labour avoids vulnerability in the transitional process to the "green" economy.

https://www.facebook.com/langbichhoatamthanh
The key tasks in the field of Construction

(1) Review and propose the adjustment of development planning in the field of construction from viewpoint of sustainable development

(2) Review and propose the adjustment of planning and formulation of urban regeneration from the sustainable city-based standards

(3) Improve technical infrastructure towards sustainability in some selected cities

(4) Innovate the technology and construction engineering towards greenization

(5) Promote the development of green building materials and construction industry. Save and use effectively the energy in the field of construction
Assessment on implementation of Urban Green Growth

1. A number of contents of urban construction development have been implemented in urban centers such as:
   - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
   - Encourage green production;
   - Promote energy-saving and friendly use led lights instead; save lighting energy.
   - Raise the collection and treatment of daily-life wastewater and solid waste.
   - Encourage the use of environmentally friendly materials in construction (mainly unbaked bricks)

2. New policy development activities on green growth are concentrated in ministries and fields

3. Therefore, cities ‘ governments are still confused about the contents, priority actions and implementation of urban green growth

4. Development of urban green growth is not linked to socio-economic development strategies, plannings and plans.
Challenges and Opportunities for development of Urban Green Growth

1. Challenges:
   - In the context of climate change, Vietnam ranked 5th in terms of being impacted by climate change, which is a great challenge for Vietnam's development.
   - Challenges from urbanization: Incomplete urban infrastructure, lack of development and human resources.

2. Opportunities:
   - As a developing country, Vietnam receives the sharing of international experiences from developed countries. Therefore, Vietnam will have many chances to succeed.
     - The Government has soon integrated, promised to issue strategies and policies related to reduction of greenhouse gas emission and urban green growth.
     - Sustainable development and green growth are the inevitable path of globalization, so there will be many international organizations committed to support. Especially in the early stages of developing strategies, policies and development frameworks for urban development.
Key tasks until 2030

- Depend on higher-level state budget
- Innovation, Market
- Natural ecological restoration
- Financial capacity of cities
- Productivity of exploited land
- Utilization of renewable energy
- Revenues from high-tech, IT
- Convenience, public benefits from society
- Capacity of Institution

- Pollution, gas emissions, sewage discharge
- Utilization of land, natural resource, fossil energy
- Traffic jam, flood, effects of climate change
- Overlapping, loss of investment
- Gaps between resident groups and low-income group in cities

Increase
Decrease
Key tasks until 2030

SOLUTIONS FOR URBAN PLANNING
Review, adjust urban planning, strategies, urban development program

SOLUTIONS FOR INVESTMENT IN FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK

SOLUTIONS FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT
- Improvement of mechanism, policies, regulation of UDM
- Capacity building
- Promotion of social media, information, discussion
- Development of capital market

Development of new urban areas
Program and development of area
National urban development strategy
Urban planning
Cities

Management, development of existing urban areas

URBAN GREEN GROWTH
Key tasks until 2030

1. Review and adjustment of the urban planning criteria, integration of the urban development models in line with the orientations for the development of green city, eco-city, smart city, low-carbon city and solutions in priority sectors.

2. Urban green transport, encourage public transport and low-emission transport, and restriction of fossil fuels.


4. Economical utilization and prevention of loss of clean water.

5. Sewage and solid waste treatment in orientation with reduction of gas emission and sewage discharge, energy saving, reuse and recycling of waste.

6. Building materials and green construction technology, economical utilization and energy efficiency, clean energy.

7. Green and ecological city.

8. Climate change resilience, strengthening resistance.

Thank you for your attention!