

Urban Development In Vietnam since 1980*



A PRESENTATION BY: EE361_GROUP6



Overview

To analyze critical issues and challenges in Vietnam's urban development, government strategies, policies, and legislation to address them

Background

Background

Vietnam underwent significant changes since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975

"Doi Moi" in 1986, leading to rapid economic growth and urbanization ✓

Some interesting data

Gini Index

2000
0.41



2020
0.35

More Equal Distribution

Urban Population

1980
13%

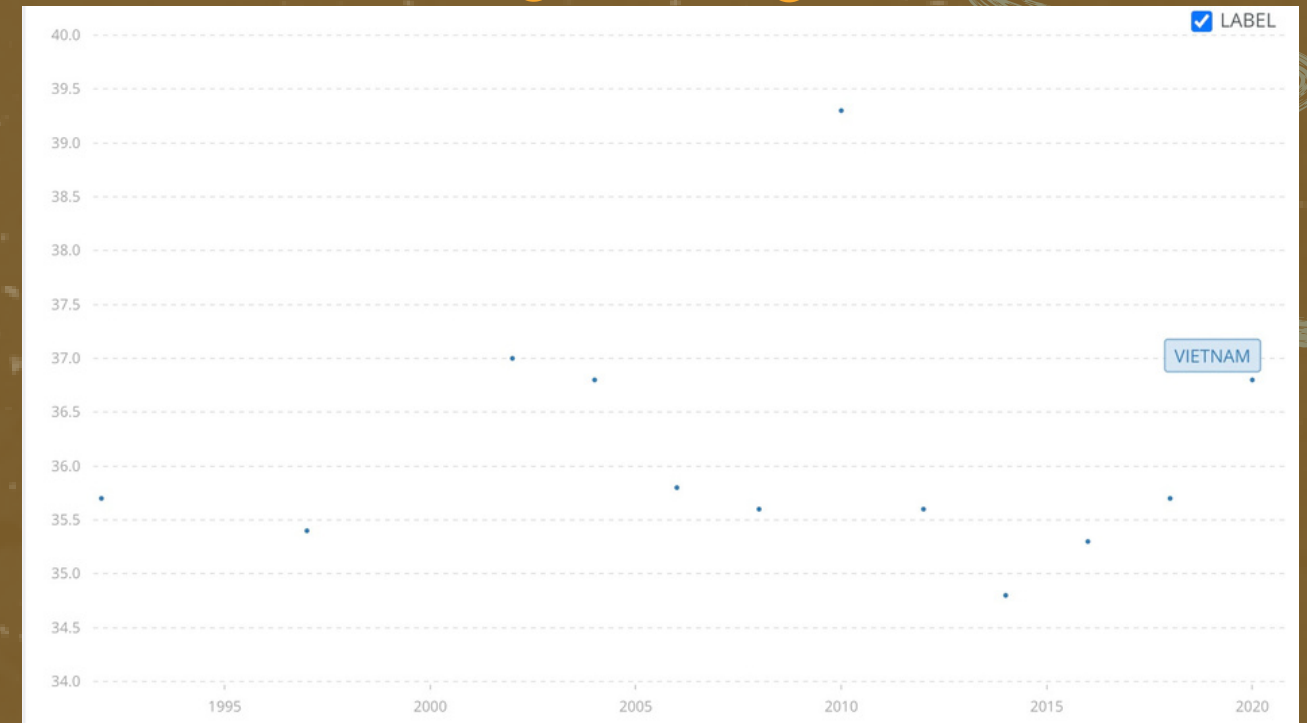


2020
39%

Government Invested in infrastructure

Vietnam has experienced a **growing economy** and emerging technology industry

Gini Index



Urban Population

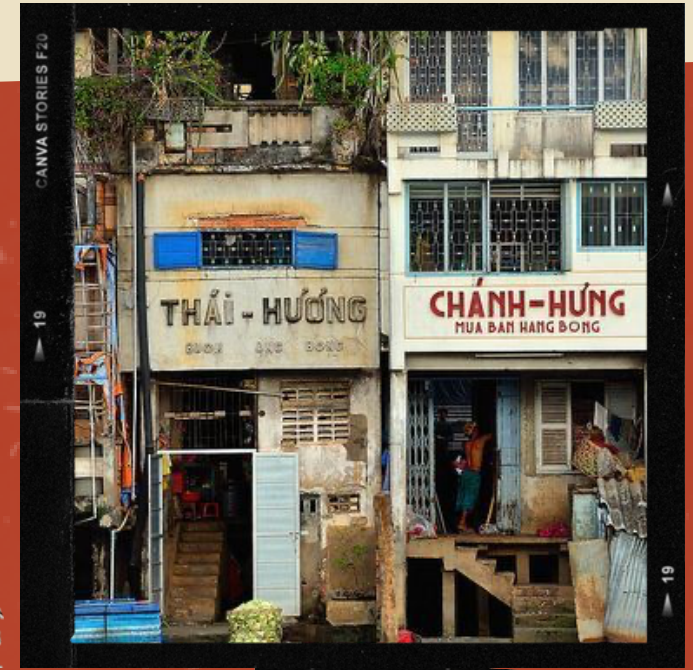




Rapid urbanization



Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City the two significant towns in Vietnam, and Hanoi essential for the expansion of manufacturing and **higher-level services** and activity to provide adequate infrastructure, social services, housing, environmental regulations, public facilities.



POLICIES

The government building a network of modern urban centers and recognized the importance of cities and urban development for the growth and advancement of the nation. **issued plans and policies to mobilize state agencies in urban development**, with the goal of advancing industrialization, modernization, and preserving economic and cultural development.



Housing shortage and affordability

KEY CHALLENGES

- HOUSING SHORTAGE AND AFFORDABILITY CHALLENGES
- LACK OF AFFORDABLE FINANCING OPTIONS FOR HOUSING
- SLOW PACE OF URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE LAND FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AREAS



HOUSING SHORTAGE OF APPROXIMATELY 12 MILLION UNITS



ONLY 10% OF POPULATION IN VIETNAM CAN AFFORD TO BUY A HOME

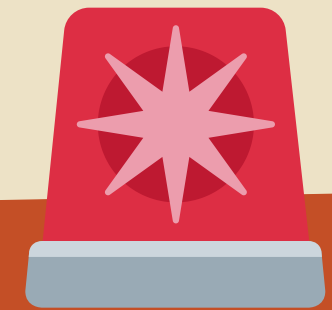
GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

- PROMOTING AFFORDABLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
 - including tax incentives and subsidies for developers
- THE HOUSING LAW OF 2005
 - allowed for the recognition of private ownership of housing
- NATIONAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NHDS)
 - provide affordable housing to low-income households
- SUBSIDIES AND LOW-INTEREST LOANS FOR HOUSEHOLDS



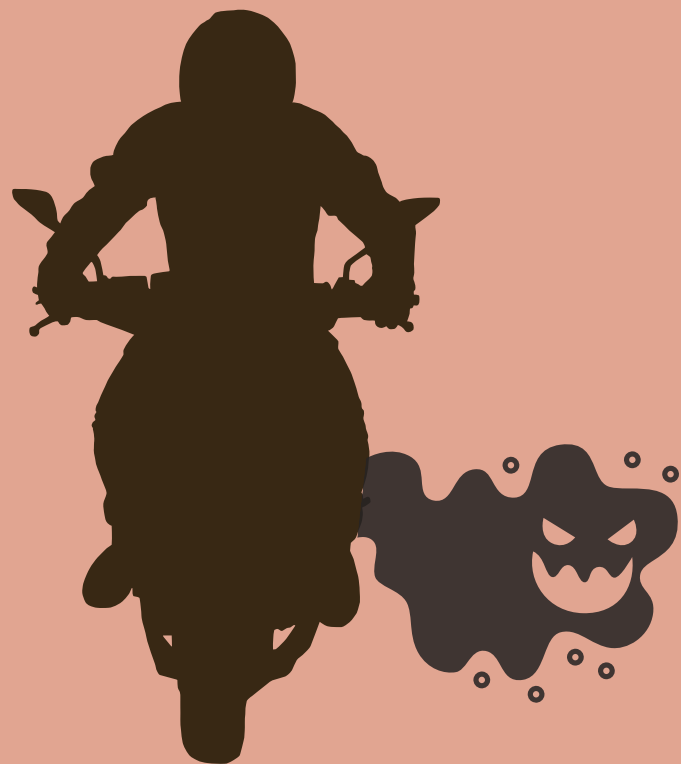


Traffic congestion



KEY CHALLENGES

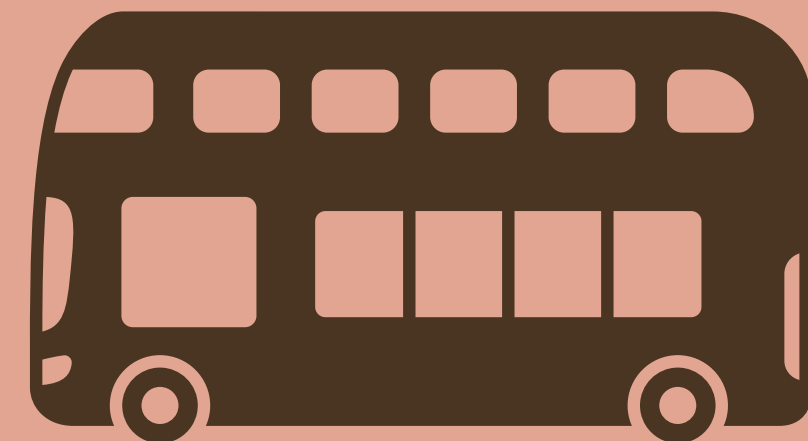
MORE THAN 70% OF THE AIR POLLUTION IN HANOI IS CAUSED BY MOTORCYCLES



MAJOR TRANSPORTATION: MOTORCYCLE

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION SINCE 2013

- DEVELOP PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BY 2020 MEET DEMAND
HANOI 25% CHI MINH CITY 15%
- INVESTING IN BIG CITIES SUCH AS THE BUS SYSTEM, RAILWAY, AND METRO FOCUSING ON THE BUS SYSTEM



EFFECTIVE: CONSIDER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Environmental Degradation;

"HOW CAN RAPID URBANIZATION IMPACT THE ENVIRONMENT? "

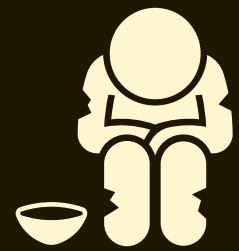
- Rapid development and urbanization in Ho Chi Minh City **have led to air pollution emissions.**
- It causes **extinction of natural habitats and biodiversity loss** of animal and plant species
- Industrial and household wastes are dumped into rivers and canals **without proper treatment**



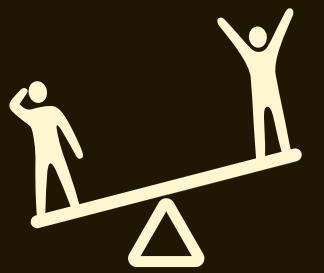
"WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT POLICIES IMPLEMENTED FOR ADDRESSING THIS ISSUE? "

- **Encouragement of renewable energy sources**, waste and pollution reduction, and open space protection in Ho Chi Min city.
- **Green construction guidelines** to reduce energy use and promote sustainable materials
- **Local communities' involvement** in environmental protection initiatives can be successful in waste management and pollution control.

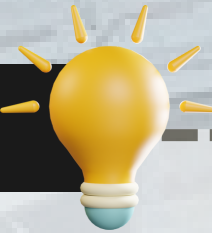




Urban poverty and Inequality



KEY CHALLENGES



Poor urban dwellers live in slums



Inadequate access to essential services

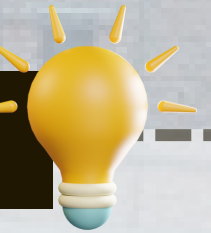


Economics growth



Vulnerable to economic shocks (job loss)

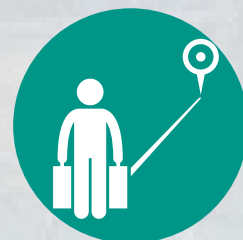
GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION



Market-oriented economic reforms



Government social assistance programs, such as cash transfers, job training, and subsidized health care and education



Rural-urban migration



Loan for low-income Household and small business

Summary

KEY ISSUES



Rapid urbanization has been a key driver of economic growth in Vietnam, but it has caused many challenges

LESSONS LEARNED



Importance of effective urban planning, sustainable development strategies, and policies that benefit historically disadvantaged groups.



- 1 IMPLEMENT SUCCESSFUL CASE EXAMPLE
- 2 IMPROVE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND REDUCE POVERTY

- 1 AFFORDABILITY PROBLEMS
- 2 HOUSING SHORTAGES
- 3 TRAFFIC CONGESTION
- 4 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

THE POLICIES IMPLEMENTED



The government of Vietnam has implemented various policies to address challenges

- 1 TAX INCENTIVES AND SUBSIDIES
- 2 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
- 3 INVESTMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE
- 4 THE PROMOTION OF URBANIZATION

! The policies slow to address the issues, and the government make more efforts to ensure effective implementation and sustainability development in the long run

THE MAIN FINDINGS



Rapid urbanization
Positive economic outcomes, while led to negative environmental, social, and economic impacts.

Focusing on
Sustainable development
Addressing affordability problems
Traffic congestion
Environmental degradation
Urban poverty and inequality

Thank You!

MEMBERS

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SUPHITCHA

SAKDITACH

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Q & A

