Vietnam is urbanizing rapidly, and the current rate outpaces the later part of the 20th century.

- 2009: closely 30%,
- 1980 - 1989: 19.17% - 19.79% (less than 1%).

Since 2000, the rate increases from 22% to nearly 29% (7% increasing).

Urban development continues in Vietnam, even with slow-down in the global economy.
Overview of Vietnam urban development

In the period 1999-2009, urban population increased from 18.3 million (1999) to 22.4 million people (2005) and nearly 26 million people (2009). The average growth rate of urban population nationwide was 3.4% per year. The average population increases in the period 1999-2009 was over 8.5% per year in urban areas.


It is understandable that 125 additional urban centers increased after 10 years of construction and development and the average increase was 1 urban center per month.

The role of urban centers in the socio-economic development

GDP growth rate increased continuously in the last 16 years (1990-2006) reached 7.6% in 2007 and reached 8.5% in 2008, the slow growth rate is estimated at 5.5% - 6% due to the global economic degradation while it reached 0% or negative growth rate in many developed countries.

Economic growth of urban centers was relatively stable at 12-15% in average, it was estimated at 8-10% in the years of 2007-2009.

Urban centers took up a relatively high proportion reaching 54% of GDP of the whole country (when the urban population accounted for 23% (1998) and reached 70% of GDP of that (when the urban population occupied 27% (2005).
In 1995, the total land use for urban construction was 63,000ha. 80 m2/person in average. By 2005, the total land use for urban construction increased nearly 6 times reaching 325,195ha and 390,914.12ha in 2007 taking up 1.18%. Increase outperformed in 2010 is expected to 147,914.12, land use targets for urban construction is 145m2/person in average higher than 1.8 times the projected targets for 2010.

Land scale for big projects, it is required to review the planning and development plan and to take measures to strictly manage new development projects in local areas. The urban population still needs increase in 20 to 30 years, so the expansion of the administrative boundaries of urban centers and new urban areas development will still occur even faster rate, so agricultural land will continue to decline. This is an existing problem due to the overuse of agricultural land for urbanization.
In 2015, it is predicted that there would be 18 mega-cities in Asia (with over 10 million people).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1995</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The World</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less developed areas</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Africa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Asia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(not include Japan)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Latin America</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- North America</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ha Noi**

Population forecast for 2030-2050

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Urbanization rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6.45 mil.</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>7.1-7.4 mil.</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>9.0 – 9.2 mil.</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>10.8 mil.</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Son Tay Urban</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>61.1 km2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoa Lac Urban</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>201.1 km2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xuan Mai Urban</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>66.4 km2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soc Son Urban</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>60.3 km2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central urban</td>
<td>4,600,000</td>
<td>731.5 km2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DT. Phu Xuyen</td>
<td>12,714,000</td>
<td>50.1 km2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scenarios of sea level rising
Unorderly urban order...

Traffic congestion and floods... are growing problems in urban areas
Declining Quality of the Urban Environment

Tomorrow’s Prospect...

On urban population growth

- By 2015, urban population of the country shall be about 35 million people, ratio of urbanization shall reach 38%.
- By 2025, urban population shall be about 52 million people, ratio of urbanization shall reach 50%.
- By 2015, total urban centers of the country shall reach over 870
- By 2025, total centers of the country shall be nearly 1000.
Vietnam Urban Development Orientation and Strategy with Vision toward year 2050

Development Objective:
(According to Decision of Prime Minister: 445/QD-TTg, dated April 7th 2009)

• Gradually develop Vietnam urban system toward urban network model;
• Develop synchronic and modern technical and social infrastructure; create good urban living quality and environment; develop advanced urban architecture with national identity;
• Have high position and competitiveness in socio-economic development at national, regional and international level,

Identify Strategic Vision for Urban system and Technical infrastructure

In the context of global economy, the National Urban System by to achieve the objective of integration and sustainable development. 2025 and 2050 will be developed toward industrialization – modernization strategies in post industrial period, focusing on service and tourism development.

National Vision with Network Region scenario 2050

Vietnam Urban development strategy aims to achieve the Vision for the next 50 years. Therefore, it is necessary to identify development phases in appropriation with 10-year economic cycle and develop different scenarios for each phase.

There are 3 main scenarios:
1. Urbanized Region Scenario
2. Metropolitan Region Scenario
3. Networking Region Scenario

In addition, there is Localized Region Scenario which describes current model of development but it is not considered a development scenario.
Scenario 1: Urbanized Region Scenario

Scenario 2: Metropolitan Region Scenario
Scenario 3: Network Region Scenario achieve Long term Vision by 2050

when urbanization level reaches 70% - equivalent to developed countries.
From now on up to 2025:

- Urbanized Region Scenario -1st priority (Scenario 1- KB1) and continue with Metropolitan Region Scenario
- 2nd Priority (Scenario 2- KB2) prepare Network Region Scenario
- 3rd Priority (Scenario 3) limit Localized Region Scenario - (Scenario 4-KB4).

The phase from 2025 to 2050:

Move to Scenario 3 – limit Scenario 2-and Scenario 1

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**Sustainable city**

A sustainable city, or eco-city is a city designed with consideration of environmental impact, inhabited by people dedicated to minimization of required inputs of energy, water and food, and waste output of heat, air pollution - CO2, methane, and water pollution.

(Wikipedia)

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**ECO PARK CITY near Hanoi city**

Eco City is a new concept in Vietnam, imported into Vietnam around the 90s of 21st century at the same time with sustainable development.
Sustainable city/Eco2 city
What we need for future urban systems?

Suitable approaches for:
1. Regions >> Surrounding countries
2. Mega/Big city vs Medium/Small city and Rural areas
3. Environment/Conservation vs Development
4. Infrastructure system VS Population
5. Technology vs Tradition
6. Way of life vs Basic need
7. Climate change vs forecast

We need supports in
- Eco2 in Research/Planning
- Pilot projects for Medium city
- Synchronized Mechanism

Thanks for your attention