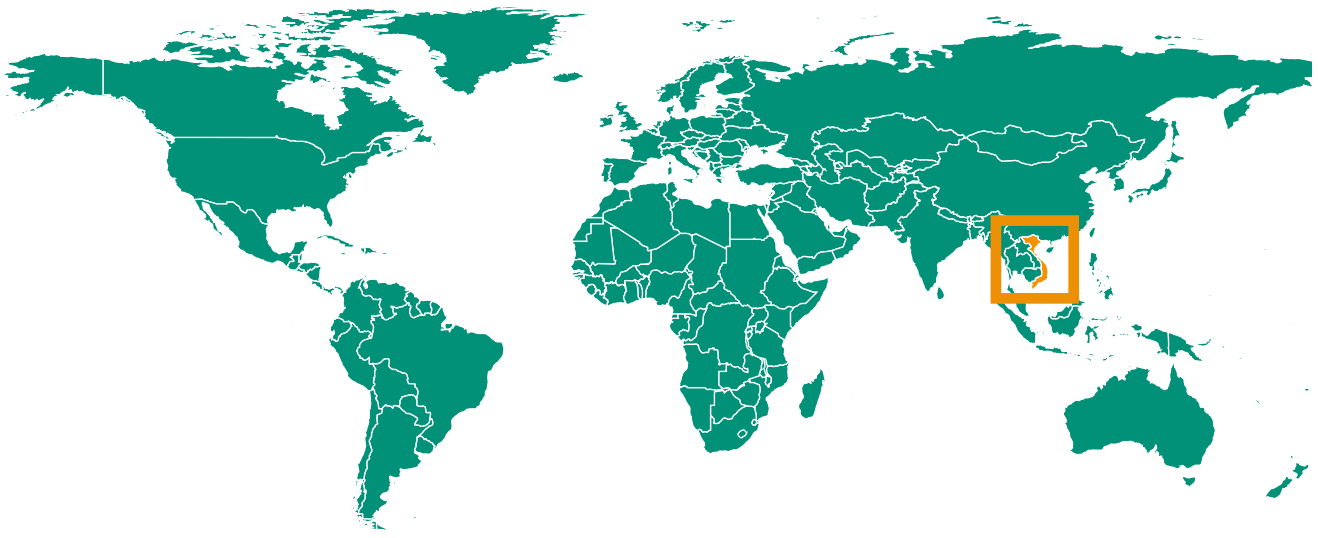


COUNTRY PROGRAMME
DOCUMENT
2008 – 2009

VIETNAM





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P.O. Box 30030, GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Fax: + (254 20) 762 4266/7

E-mail: UN-HABITAT@UN-HABITAT.org

Website: <http://www.UN-HABITAT.org>

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FOREWORDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents (HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues such as the environment, gender, responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. Accord-

ing to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents were completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

Anna K. Tibaijuka
Executive Director

MINISTER



Vietnam has experienced rapid development during the last ten years with a stable GDP growth rate of approximately 7.5% per year, ranking second in Asia. Thanks to economic achievements, the living standard of Vietnamese people has been improved. Poverty incidence according to the international standard

has been reduced from 58% in 1993 to 14.7% in 2007. International economic integration is bringing about both growth and fast urbanization. The country is urbanizing at the rate of 3% annually, with urban resident rate currently accounts for 27.1% of total population. It is projected that urbanization rate will reach 45% by 2020. With a recent WTO membership in 2006, Vietnam has set for further socio-economic integration into the dynamic world.

However, those highlights cannot cover the fact that Vietnam is still a poor country with average income per capita of over 835 USD (2007). Though the Human Development Index of Vietnam is being improved yearly, it remains rather low with the country ranked 105 out of 177 in the world. Like other developing countries in the world, urbanization brings to Vietnam both opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, cities are engine of the economy, contributing about 70% of nationwide development. On the other, unplanned and incomprehensive urban development is resulting in many difficulties in urban management, for instance, water supply, sewerage and drainage, environment sanitation, wastewater, roads and electricity, etc. The flow of spontaneous rural migrants to cities creates new pressures for destination communities. The poor urban areas with slums without basic living facilities and infrastructure are developing uncontrollably. Urban poverty is lower in percentage, yet higher in density, and is predicted to increase as high as before. There's an increasing gap between the rich and the poor which adds to the danger of instability for the economy with high growth rate, leading to negative impacts on national economy, society, and environment that must be solved by all people and all sectors

in the country. In the past years, municipal authorities have been striving hard to improve the quality of life for urban dwellers, yet with limited results for lack of resources and low management capacity in a fledging market economy. Resources, including state financial resources, have not been used effectively.

Obviously, improved urban planning and management are much needed if Vietnam is to cope effectively with the challenges and to harness opportunities for development brought through rapid urbanization. The Ministry of Construction of Vietnam (MOC), with its mandate to provide state management on urban infrastructure and urban development among other construction related issues, has been putting efforts to update and refine the national system of urban policy and management. In the process, we have received invaluable inputs and technical support from the United Nation Human Settlements Development Programme (UN-HABITAT). The Habitat Programme has also been active assisting a number of cities of Vietnam in building the City Development Strategy and realizing the localized UN Millennium Development, beside several other pro-poor programmes on water and sanitation. I would like to take this chance to renew MOC commitments and pleasure for further cooperation with UN-HABITAT Programme in Vietnam. With such a strong programming tool as this Habitat Country Programme Document in hand, I hope UN-HABITAT will make concrete and considerable contributions to the development of Vietnam in the years to come.

Tran Ngoc Chinh
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Construction of Vietnam
Chairman of Vietnam Urban Forum

SITUATION ANALYSIS

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

Vietnam is a developing country located in Southeast Asia with a population of 86.2 million (2007) and area of 329.3 thousand km². Since 1986, the country adopted the Renovation policy (Doi Moi) transforming its socio-economic system from central planning to a market-oriented economy. This reform process has brought significant socio-economic achievements with annual GDP growth averaging about 7% over the past two decades. Poverty incidence, according to international standard, reduced from 58% to 14.7% between 1993 and 2007. The country's performance in terms of Human Development Index improved climbing from being ranked 120th in 1995 to 105th (out of 177 countries) in 2007.

However, Vietnam still remains a low-income country with a per capita GDP of US \$ 835 (2007). The country still faces serious social problems with many households living barely above the poverty line and therefore, remaining vulnerable to falling back into

poverty. Growth is also accompanied by an increase in inequality, particularly a widening rural-urban income gap as well as growing disparities among regions and ethnic groups. School completion rates among ethnic minorities and girls remain relatively low. Malnutrition remains high, particularly among children under five, 33 percent of whom are underweight.

This UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is prepared in the context that Vietnam is one of the first eight pilot countries for implementation of the One UN Initiative following the recommendations of the UN High Level Panel on System-Wide Coherence. It is also situated in the broader context of the Hanoi Core Statement in which the development community committed to simplify procedures, reduce transaction costs and increase the impact of official development assistance. Led by the Government of Vietnam and strongly supported by the donor community, the core of UN reform consists of "five ones", namely, One Plan, One Budget, One Set of Management Practices, One Leader and One UN House.

Significant progress has been made in One UN initiative. On August 23, 2007 the Government of Vietnam and the UN in Vietnam marked a major milestone by signing the "One Plan", a common action plan until 2010. The One Plan brings together in one coherent programming framework the programmes of 6 UN entities - UNICEF; UNDP; UNFPA; UNAIDS; UNIFEM and UNV. The One UN initiative continues to be an open-ended process and by June 2008, the One Plan 2 has been finalised with 14 UN agencies operating in Vietnam including UN-HABITAT.

FOCUS AREA 1: ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

URBANISATION

Fast urbanization has been witnessed alongside rapid economic growth. In 2006 the urban population was around 23 million, accounting for about 27.1% of the whole country's population. It is estimated that around one million people per year are being added to the cities, leading to an urban population of 40 million by 2020.

Rapid urbanization is showing both positive and negative impacts. On the one hand, it is undeniable that Vietnamese cities and towns play the role of a locomotive for development, accounting for about 70% of total economic output. Most FDI is directed toward cities. Economic opportunities in urban areas are propelling rapid growth in the urban population

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Urbanisation (2008)

- Total population: 88 m
- Urban population: 25 m (28%)

Annual growth rates (2005-2010)

- National: 1.3 %
- Urban: 3 %

Major cities (2008)

- Hanoi City: 4.4 million
- Ho Chi Minh City: 5.4 million

Source: UN DESA

Slum indicators

- Slum to urban population: 41 %

% urban population with access to:

- Improved water: 78 %
- Piped water: 76 %
- Improved sanitation: 91 %
- Sufficient living area: 78 %
- Durable housing: 95 %

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2002

with significant rural to urban migration. Urbanization is in turn fuelling further economic growth.

However, urban poverty poses as a big challenge. Poverty reduction achievements are more profound in the rural than in the urban areas. Though the absolute poverty rate in urban settlements is lower, the poverty density is much higher. Accompanied with urban poverty are other urban social problems such as unemployment, crime, disease and deteriorated infrastructure. Poorly planned urbanization and urban mismanagement have also complicated the situation. It is urgent that a solid strategy of urbanization for Vietnam is developed based on learning from world practical experiences, together with strong support from the international community.

FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Under the past central planning system, cities were seen as centres of production and were planned and managed as production resources without regard for secondary impacts. The urban master plan and its co-related investment strategy was essentially a wishing list of public works projects approved by Government. There was little evaluation of the cumulative effect of decisions and no strategic development framework for a city, or cities, in general. Cities in Vietnam have entered the 21st century without the appropriate urban policy, management, governance, and/or infrastructure to fulfil the role cities typically play in a market economy.

The responsibilities for urban planning in Vietnam are fragmented between ministries and also between the different levels of government. Three types of plans, each under the responsibility of different ministries, are prepared for cities and provinces: socio-economic development, for which the Ministry of Planning and Investment is responsible; spatial (also called construction or master plans) for which the Ministry of Construction is responsible; and sector development, for which respective line ministries are responsible. The intended sequence of planning with spatial plans following socio-economic plans and sector plans does not always occur. Most master plans are prepared by state planning institutes. They tend to promulgate official political ideals and Government mandated production targets, rather than responding to measured demand



and market signals. There is very limited public participation, or even consultation, in the process.

Most entities with planning responsibility have a dual reporting relationship to the central ministry and a horizontal relationship to the appropriate People's Committee, the executive level of city and provincial governments. The Government and the Party also have parallel policy guidance and reporting requirements. Almost all planning ideas and decisions are formulated by the government, but without effective cross-sector coordination. It is a very top down process. The widely dispersed responsibility without clear procedures and the decision making authority to bring the various views together to form a broad consensus makes effective urban planning, as understood in Western countries, a challenge in Vietnam.

Spatial plans are prepared in four levels of detail: orientation plans (national policy), regional plans (introduced in 2005), master plans (province or city), and detailed area plans (ward, industrial zone or project). Most are prescriptive for specified land uses in specific locations, rather than permissive as in Western land use planning. It is widely acknowledged that the current master plans prepared for Vietnamese cities are not effective. There is a large disconnect between the beautifully drafted idealized plans that hang in the offices of People's Committees and the reality of urban development on the ground. They tend to be representations of what the planning experts and city administrators would like their city to become if there were unlimited resources. Current master plans approach lack the phasing and the incremental development mechanisms neces-

sary to translate them to the reality of a market economy where development is likely to occur on a more piecemeal and unpredictable basis governed by the availability of land and capital to the developer.

Regarding the planning and management process, there is no mechanism to evaluate the consequences or impact of any form of urban redevelopment. Approvals of all major public and private development/investment projects are still conducted as if they were components of a public works program. Thus the project's appraisal is based largely on the appropriateness of the proposed (or assumed) investment of government resources rather than a set of criteria taking into account the economic, social, financial and environmental implications. Therefore, the official approvers are often unsure whether the proposal is economically and financially feasible or compatible with the existing and/or future infrastructure or does not cause social and/or environmental problems.

Given the weakness of the urban planning and management, particularly in the city periphery, frequently informal urbanization takes place in ad hoc, unregulated manner. Rapid and unplanned growth is in many instances leading to serious environmental degradation.

The weakness of urban management in Vietnam will need to be overcome to enable more effective planning to contribute to better urban development. Thus, to promote more effective urban development, it will be necessary to delegate more authority to local governments for urban management, as well as urban planning, and to give Peoples Committees clearer



responsibility for urban management. In parallel it will be essential to significantly strengthen the capacity of local governments to enable them to deal with the increased responsibilities that will be delegated to them. Improved governance arrangements, with appropriate checks and balances to make local government officials accountable for their decisions, will also have to be introduced. Another important step will be to allow much greater public participation, and where necessary, to promote public-private partnership.

GOVERNANCE

The country is divided into 64 provinces, each ranging in population between approximately 7 million and 0.3 million. Vietnam has four levels of government: the central government and three levels of local administration - Province, District and Commune/Sub-district. The urban population of more than 23 million is distributed across about 700 cities and towns found at all three local levels. These include 5 central cities – Hanoi, Hai Phong, Da Nang, Can Tho and Ho Chi Minh City, more than 100 cities and towns at the district level and nearly 600 towns at commune level.

At the central level, legislative power resides with the National Assembly which approves the State Budget. On the executive side, the Prime Minister is the head of the government and he and the rest of the government are appointed by the National Assembly. The Communist Party operates in parallel to the government structure at all levels of government. At each lower level of government there is an elected assembly, the People's Council, and an executive authority, the People's Committee, which is appointed by the People's Council. This system of local governance is constrained by serious challenges in the delivery of services, in financial management and in achieving a greater degree of transparency and accountability.

Over the past decade, Vietnam has embarked on an extensive decentralization program. The cornerstone of this program was the approval of the 1996 State Budget Law and the revised 2002 version giving provincial governments much greater discretion over the budgets of districts and communes under their authority. The result has been a substantial and growing level of decentralization, with the share of local governments in total expenditures increasing from 26% in 1992 to 48% in 2002. The new Land Law introduced in 2004 also delegates increased responsibilities to local governments. These additional responsibilities include: land allocation, titling, land administration, land registry and the creation of formal real estate markets. In similar decentralization direction, new Construction Law (2004) was introduced with the



new Decrees on Planning and on Construction Investment Project Management (2005) delegating major responsibility for preparing spatial plans for most cities and provinces to Peoples Committees (except inter-provincial cities, high tech and special economic zones) and approving plans for Class III and IV cities to Provincial and District Peoples Committees. Whilst the new Planning Decree introduces several worthwhile improvements, the spatial planning process remains largely top-down with limited public consultation and fragmentation among sector and development plans.

The changes described above are very positive, but much more needs to be done particularly in terms of giving local governments more power to raise revenue, to control and implement spatial planning, and to approve projects. The main challenges are in building the necessary capacities in local governments and in changing the attitude of local government officials from their current largely passive role to a more proactive one.



FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

URBAN LAND

Since the economic reform, the government has introduced a legislative framework to develop the land market. The newly promulgated Land Law and its related amendments established a legal basis for land allocation and lease, securing land use rights of landholders including the rights for the long-term use, transfer, in-heritage, lease, mortgage and compensation for expropriation. Since then, there are two kinds of land market emerging: a primary market where land is allotted and leased directly by the state to land users and a secondary market reflecting horizontal land transactions among land users themselves. Land (or more exactly, the land use rights) becomes commodities with commercial values despite the retaining of the state land ownership.

However, the nascent real estate market has not operated properly. Discretionary state interventions and cumbersome administration legacies of the command economy have distorted and constrained market operations thus impeding the effective and efficient land use. The state still keeps an absolute power over land management including centralized decisions for land allotment and/or lease, direct controls and approvals over land use purposes and land transactions. The state also retains discriminative policies toward the land use for commercial purposes and private landholders. The highest rights with a long-term use basis are granted to land users for non-income purpose (i.e., residential use) while lower rights are given to commercial and manufacturing entities, particularly the foreign investment units. Arbitrary state interference is also reflected in the land price system where administrative price and market price are much too different.

As explained previously, inappropriate state interventions in land management have prevented effective and efficient operation of the land use system. Discretionary Government decisions for the allocation, registration, user's rights and prices have blocked the official land development resulting in large proportions of informal land development. For example, in the fringe area, illegal land users are competing with government land acquisitions due to the dual land price system and compensation policy. The encroachment on agricultural land and unregulated housing development become serious problems. This situation has resulted in the expansion of urban sprawl in the fringe area.

HOUSING

Before Doi Moi, the housing system suffered a widespread shortage and housing standards declined as there were insufficient funds for housing management and maintenance. Since the reform, several new policies and regulations based on market principles have been introduced to stimulate the housing provision from diversified sources and develop the formal housing market. These policies facilitated the boom of housing construction with the popular private sector becoming main providers of the new housing stock.

However, current housing policies are not entirely suitable for the present situation and only provide a temporary solution to meet urgent housing needs. Vestiges of the old subsidized housing system still persist in housing construction and management. For example, the Government still executes its discretionary power in land allotment, project designation and approval. Currently, land allocation for development of large-scale residential projects is accessible mainly for large scale construction enterprises, particularly the state-owned corporations. These state-owned developers have also benefited from a number of incentives in land use fees and taxation. Meanwhile, most small and middle private companies are limited to develop housing for sale or rent because of their limited accessibility to land allocation. They also face obstacles when obtaining state loan and credit. All these problems have had a negative effect on the private housing production and have substantially distorted the market competition and operation.

Legacies of the old economic order have also led to a disorder of urban spatial structure. The lack of regulations, the overlap of functions and responsibilities, and the existence of excessive and arbitrary government control have created many institutional constraints hampering the development of a formal housing market. “Input” factors of the housing construction process such as land, financial system, management process, technical criteria and technology have not been properly managed. Housing types have not been developed to meet the different demands of several social classes. Low income households cannot afford to purchase, rent new housing or improve, upgrade their existing shelter. The current boom is geared largely to middle and upper income earners e.g. Ciputra development in Tay Ho, Hanoi and Phu My Hung in South Saigon. It is fuelled by increased disposable income, increased savings, changes in lifestyle such as a decline in the role of the extended family, and rapid inflation and speculation of housing and land prices.

There are widespread speculative practices, which occur beyond the control of the municipalities including illegal occupation of land and informal housing transactions. Hence, several shanty areas and slums have appeared in urban areas in the context of ineffective urban administration and immigration. As a result, the urban landscapes of Vietnamese cities have suffered negative consequences. Official figures showed that around 80% of housing was owner constructed. Most housing was built on an informal basis outside planning and building regulations and without adequate supporting infrastructure. In Ho Chi Minh City, it is estimated that 300,000 people live



in slums. Similar situation occurred in Hanoi where about 30% of the population lives in very crowded conditions (as little as 3m² per person). Around 25% of housing stock is classified by the Government as substandard, or temporary. In 2004, the in-situ incremental improvement of existing slums (urban upgrading) was recognized by Government as an appropriate policy for improving low-income areas.

FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND BASIC URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to basic services, even in Vietnamese largest cities, is far from being comprehensive. This places constraints on local economic growth and the poor face a disproportionate burden arising from incomplete coverage.

WATER SUPPLY

As noted above, in 2002 only half the population had regular access to piped water that meets national standards. Coverage rates vary from an average 67% in the larger cities to only 11% in small towns. Water supply and drainage are expressed priorities of the Government for major urban areas: "projects in major cities and industrial areas such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City will receive higher priority in order to meet the demand for drinking water and step by step solve flood issues in these cities" .

DRAINAGE, WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

Environmental quality and urban sanitation are major problems facing Vietnam's cities, especially the larger ones, exacerbated by the high densities in the city cores. Only around 68% of the urban population was reported to have access to hygienic latrines in 2002. In 2004 none of Vietnam's cities collected or treated municipal wastewater. Some industrial zones have wastewater treatment facilities, but few operate effectively and there is very little enforcement by city authorities on the quality of effluents that factories discharge to public drains or sewers. Drainage systems also need greater attention. All of Vietnamese largest cities are subject to flooding during the rainy season. The Government gives high priority to constructing drainage and wastewater systems in urban areas, however the target of achieving 100%

coverage in urban areas by 2010 must be regarded as impossible to achieve, given the very low starting point. Towns and villages generally lack organized wastewater collection and treatment systems. The smaller towns and villages, with low population densities that remain predominantly agricultural in character, do not create serious problems. However, as the towns grow and densities increase, properly designed systems become necessary.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

MOC reports that 65% of domestic waste was collected in 2004. The 2010 Environmental Strategy sets targets of 90% solid waste collection in urban areas and the safe disposal of 60% of "dangerous waste" from industry, hospitals, etc. Safe disposal of solid waste is becoming a major issue in Vietnam, particularly in the larger cities. Only 17 out of a 91 disposal facilities in the country are reported to be properly designed sanitary landfills with leachate collection and treatment facilities. Smaller towns also face increasing problems of solid waste management. In recent years, as greater proportions of their population have turned to non-agricultural work and as consumption standards have changed, traditional waste recycling programs – systems that recycled organic waste back into the agricultural environment – are becoming overloaded with waste that poses a risk to both land and human health.

URBAN TRANSPORT

Vietnam has the highest motorbike ownership per capita in the world and is experiencing exponential growth in automobile ownership. Rapid motorization with resultant congestion is choking city streets and increasing air pollution. Public transport is underdeveloped in the largest cities and needs to be given higher priority. Road safety also needs to be given increased priority to deal with the very high traffic accident rates (Vietnam has one of the world highest rates with an average 13000 deaths per year).

URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The table presents the main capacity development needs of the Vietnamese government. As these are cross-cutting components, they highlight capacity development priorities for all areas of the Country Programme Document.

URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

- Training needs to be modernized since Vietnam is in transition from central planning system to market oriented one.
- Strategic planning assistance and training in the form of City Development Strategies has been provided by UNDP and World Bank in Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City. Currently, UN-HABITAT is supporting Thanh Hoa to prepare the CDS proposal. Other cities also requested such assistance and training.
- Complementary areas that need development parallel to strengthening urban planning are land information systems, land markets, reliability of data, land use regulation and enforcement, management of rent-seeking behaviours, decentralization, and financial skills.
- The first priority is training for current decision-makers. The second priority is senior and mid-career professionals at all levels of government. The third priority is to inculcate modern planning practices (including strategic and integrated planning) for local planning institutions. The final priority is to deliver modern planning and urban management training in the universities.
- UN-Habitat to use its worldwide experience and practices to prepare materials and assist local institutions in training programs. Programs and materials should be “localized”.
- Pilot training on Urban Environmental Management;
- Expansion of Training of Trainer approach in City Development Strategy

URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

URBANISATION STRATEGY

- Development of appropriate national urbanization strategy.
- Capacity building for local governments on turning national urbanization strategy into local planning and good management.

URBAN UPGRADING POLICIES

- Development of appropriate responses to the “slumification” process in surrounding cities and towns.
- Capacity building for local governments in participatory human settlement for development

WATER SANITATION

- Mobilization of political will and advocacy to promote policy regulatory and tariff reforms, and preparation for investments
- Pilot demonstration projects, improving governance and capacity at all levels of Government for effective integrated water and sanitation development and management
- Promotion of water quality, sanitation and hygiene education
- Performance benchmarking and monitoring of MDGs

RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The following tables provides an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in Vietnam, by UN-HABITAT and its partners.

UN-HABITAT

Project title	Main activities
Association of Cities of Vietnam (ACVN)	<p>Localise the MDGs for Vietnamese cities by assessing the current status of MDGs and Vietnam Development Goals (VDGs) profile in urban areas, and identifying and developing a set of indicators to monitor the MDGs/VDGs implementation in the country. This project is a part of a larger pilot programme implemented by UN-HABITAT in the partnership with the World Organisation of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), and other UN agencies and now active in ten countries: Morocco, Senegal, India, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Brazil, Columbia, the Caribbean and Mexico.</p> <p>Both the research and workshop phases for the pilot project have been completed. The final survey report shows that there is a need to establish the monitoring mechanism appropriate set of indicators for local levels since MDGs achievement is mainly reflected at national level.</p>
Water for Asian Cities (WAC) Programme	<p>The Water for Asian Cities (WAC) Programme is a collaborative initiative between UN-HABITAT, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Governments of Asia. WAC is supporting the implementation of the water and sanitation related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and targets in Asian cities, specifically promoting pro-poor governance, water demand management, increased attention to environmental sanitation; and income generation for the poor linked to water supply and sanitation.</p> <p>Under the Water for Asian Cities Programme, a framework of collaboration was established between ADB and UN-HABITAT in August 2006 following a joint appraisal mission by the two agencies to the central region of Vietnam. This framework envisioned support, focussing on capacity building, by UN-HABITAT to the proposed ADB financed "Central Region Small and Medium Towns Project (CRSMTP)"</p> <p>WAC activities have so far been initiated in five towns in Vietnam: Cam Ranh, Gia Nghia, Ca Na, Thap Cham and Song Cau. The activities revolve around four main themes (a) Rapid Situation Assessment; (b) Community based water and sanitation services to the urban poor; (c) Policy support and capacity building; and (d) Monitoring and Evaluation.</p>
Mekong Region Water and Sanitation Initiative (MEK-WATSAN)	<p>In response to requests from several governments in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), UN-HABITAT has developed a special Water and Sanitation Initiative for the Mekong Region (MEK-WATSAN) with a three-phased strategy for implementation. The initiative will focus on capacity building, project design, planning and implementation and follow-up investments.</p> <p>The MEK-WATSAN initiative will support participating governments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals for water supply and sanitation, with emphasis on innovative solutions and speedy delivery. As a strategy the MEK-WATSAN is focusing its attention on support to secondary urban centres. It is in these secondary cities where urbanization will grow fastest, deficiencies in water supply and sanitation are most pronounced, institutional capacities are weakest and willingness to invest lowest. In January 2006, during the ADB's Annual Consultation in Manila a proposal for collaboration with UN-HABITAT on MEK-WATSAN along the economic corridors in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) was discussed.</p>

PARTNERS

Organisation	Main activities
World Bank (WB)	<p>The World Bank has provided financial and technical assistance to projects in the areas of basic infrastructure, environment sanitation and urban development in Vietnam. The Bank collaborated with MOC and local governments to implement urban upgrading projects in Can Tho, Hai Phong, HCM City and Nam Dinh and the National Urban Upgrading project. In the planning sector, the Bank also supported the preparation of City Development Strategies for Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City, and has recently sponsored with the Urban Forum, City Development Strategies in medium size cities. The Bank's urban strategy in Vietnam is oriented to promote the development of medium and small cities and district towns while limiting unplanned growth of primary cities; provide efficient infrastructure and services to urban dwellers and improve urban environmental quality. The urban strategy of the Bank also supports innovations in urban and local governance in cross-sectoral planning, fiscal decentralization, citizen's participation and regional planning and development.</p>
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<p>ADB has provided loans to projects in Vietnam since the 1990s in the areas of water supply, sanitation and waste management. ADB has also supported the formulation of national urban strategy and programs including the collaboration with the Ministry of Construction, UNDP and UNCHS in the 1995 Vietnam Urban Sector Strategy Report, the low-income housing and secondary towns urban development needs assessment study in 2000, the Central Region urban development program in 2001. Recently, ADB has funded projects on expanding benefits of the poor through urban environmental improvements. A new integrated urban infrastructure development project for Thanh Hoa province / city is in the process of preparation.</p>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<p>UNDP has been actively providing development assistance to Vietnam since 1977. UNDP's main priority in Vietnam remains poverty reduction and sustainable human development, especially the implementation of Vietnam government commitment on MDGs implementation. UNDP has supported the formulation and implementation of Vietnam National Agenda 21, the implementation of CPRGS and has been actively involved in supporting administrative reform in HCMC. In conjunction with the SDC, the UNDP has supported urban environmental projects in Hanoi, Ha Long and Da Lat, produced a series of handbooks on Urban Environmental Planning, establishing and operating Local Environmental Funds and on Community Participation in Sustainable Development Planning.</p>
European Commission	<p>The EC has been providing Vietnam with both financial and technical assistances in reducing poverty in an economically and environmentally sustainable way. EC assistance will be fully aligned with the Government's strategy for meeting the Vietnam Development Goals, as well as with its Socio-economic Development Plan for 2006-2010. The urban areas of support concentration include urban environmental planning, improving urban public transport, environment sanitation, and sustainable urban development. EC projects mainly focused on large cities such as Hanoi, HCM City, Hue and recently on the Mekong River Delta Region. The EC provided comprehensive support on Urban Environmental Planning and Management through a combined training program together with local environmental initiatives and partnership projects in southern provinces.</p>
Other partners in Urban Development	<p>Agency Français de Développement (AFD), Belgium Technical Cooperation (BTC), Canada International Development Development Agency (CIDA), Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</p>

STRATEGY

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Sustainable urban development and urban poverty reduction policy have been addressed in many of current programming instruments, namely Vietnam Agenda 21, Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS), Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan 2006-2010 and particularly, United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and One Plan of United Nations Agencies as Vietnam was selected for the Pilot One UN Reform Initiative "Delivering as One".

VIETNAM AGENDA 21

The Oriented Strategy for Sustainable Development (Vietnam Agenda 21) raises important challenges to be tackled and advocates policies and actions which need to be given priority so that Vietnam may develop in a sustainable manner in the 21st century. For each issue on economic, social and environmental aspects, the oriented strategy sets out directions for the development of priority actions.

In order to maintain rapid and sustainable economic growth, the oriented strategies proposed administrative reform (including the strengthening urban governance) to gradually establish an effective, healthy and competent administration.

One of the prioritized social areas for sustainable development that was recognized in the oriented strategy is to guide the urbanization and migra-

tion process for urban sustainable development and proper regional population and labour distribution. Under this strategy, priority activities for urban sustainable development were set, including (1) review the master plan for ensuring urban sustainable development, (2) minimize environmental impacts of urbanization and (3) guide migration flows by regions and rural-urban areas.

As presented in the strategy, environmental sustainable development requires the rational use of natural resources, bio-diversity conservation, pollution control, and environmental improvement, particularly in urban areas and industrial zones.

COMPREHENSIVE POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH STRATEGY (CPRGS)

The Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (a Vietnamese version of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper – PRSP) completed in 2005 is a document that elaborated on all general objectives, institutional arrangements, policies and solutions of the ten year strategy and five year development plan into a detailed specific action plan.

The CPRGS include the following objectives:

1. Promote rapid and sustainable economic growth with attainment of social progress and equity
2. Create an equal business environment for all types of enterprises from all economic sectors, and encourage the development of small-and medium sized enterprises.



3. Continue with structural reforms to help transform the nation's economic structure
4. Encourage human development and reduce inequality, give priority to health and education development, environmental protection, prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission and infection, gender equality and improving the lives of ethnic people.
5. Develop and expand social protection and safety nets for the poor and minimize the vulnerability of the people
6. Undertake public administration reform in four areas: institutional reform, administrative apparatus reform, civil service reform and public finance reform.
7. Implement democracy at grass-root level to improve citizen's participation in the planning and implementation of community socio-economic development decisions.

Among socioeconomic development and poverty reduction targets for the period up to 2005-2010, some directly address the issues of urban poverty reduction and sustainable urban development, in detail:

1. Sustainable economic growth in urban areas
2. Provision of infrastructure facilities to poor people, ensuring that by 2005, 80% of the urban population have access to clean water
3. Provide new jobs to reduce the proportion of urban unemployed people in the total number of people of working age to under 5% in 2010.
4. Ensure a sustainable environment, ensuring that by 2010 there are no slums in cities, 100% of waste water treated by 2010 in cities/towns and 100% solid waste collected.
5. Reduce the vulnerability of the urban poor, ensuring that by 2010 households in urban areas are granted land-use right certificates and certificates on the right to own their houses situated on a legal land area.

The basic issues addressed in the CPRGS have been integrated in the Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 as there is no new CPRGS to be elaborated for the new planning cycle (five year plan).

FIVE-YEAR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006-2010 (SEDP)

The Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) for 2006-2010 reiterates the contents of the Ten-Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy for 2001-2010 in order to achieve the goals and tasks proposed in the Strategy.

General goals of the plan include boosting the economic growth rate, achieving important changes of sustainable development, improving people's material, cultural and spiritual lives, creating foundations to boost the industrialization and modernization process and developing the knowledge based economy.





Parts of the development orientation focus on ensuring the harmony between population growth, urbanization, socio-economic development and environmental protection. Policies on poverty reduction are also a priority in the development orientation.

The SEDP identified underlying problems relevant to shelter and urban issues that need to be tackled:

- The quality of the construction planning, especially urban planning is not good enough to become the solid basis for the making of development plans, especially public investment programs
- There are still a lot of difficulties in the provision of housing for the urban poor, workers of industrial zones and beneficiaries of social welfare. Not all old and degraded residential areas in cities have been repaired.
- The rapid urbanization process has exerted a lot of pressure on the environment, causing reduction of green coverage and water surface. Water, air and soil environments are all in a serious polluted situation, exceeding the allowed limits, especially in major cities and urban areas.
- Urban infrastructure has seen slow development with poor planning quality; overloads are popular in rush hours; traffic jams and accidents are partially solved, but the results are still unstable and these continue to be serious problems that need to be addressed synchronously in the coming years.
- State administrative machinery is cumbersome, with unclear decentralization

and individual's responsibilities, complicated administrative procedures

- The SEDP proposed concrete urban related strategies and measures to deal with these problems, among others:
- Continue to implement the urban development orientations until 2020, in order to formulate an appropriate urban system throughout the country for the sake of industrialization and modernization. Focus on the promotion of regional construction planning, general planning for urban construction, detailed planning for urban construction, planning for rural construction in order to manage construction as planned.
- Reform the master planning and specific planning of socio-economic development toward the direction of maximizing positive impacts of market economy.
- Re-plan residential areas, social and production infrastructure to make it convenient and facilitative to disaster prevention and rescue work. Tackle environmental pollution in industrial zones, villages and cities as well as ensuring rural environmental sanitation in highly populated areas. Control pollution levels in major urban areas.
- Organise development and implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels and sectors. By 2010, many sectors and provinces/cities are to have established and promulgated their own Agenda 21.
- Promote special policies to support investment and production, particularly policies on production land; support living land, houses, clean water,

vocational training, job creation for poor ethnic minority people, and people that live in isolated, remote and disadvantaged areas.

The SEDP also set targets to push up administration reform by realizing democracy in all sectors and timely abolishing of unnecessary administrative procedures (including those related to urban governance) that cause inconveniences to activities of organisations and individuals, obstructing country's development.

UNDAF

The United Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006-2010 sets out concrete development objectives for the United Nations agencies based on a consultative process involving Government, United Nations agencies and the other development partners. The UNDAF themes are reflected in the three Outcomes: (1) government economic policies support growth that is more equitable, inclusive and sustainable; (2) the quality of delivery and equality in access to social and protection services improves; and, (3) policies, law and governance structures support rights-based development to realize the values and goals of the Millennium Declaration.

All three outcomes in the UNDAF are oriented towards addressing the challenge of urban poverty and inequality, which are the targets for urban development programs of UN-HABITAT:

- Urbanization and industrialization must be sensibly managed to protect the living standards of all Vietnamese people and the quality of the natural and built environment (Outcome 1) which indicates the formulation of sound urbanization and urban development policy to ensure social equity, environmental protection and sustainable economic development.
- A better understanding of current and future implications of demographic development (Outcome 1) which would include understanding among decision and policy makers on urbanization and urban development issues.
- Universal access to good quality social and protection services (Outcome 2) requires the formulation of equitable and inclusive urban development strategies.
- The implementation of the government's public administration reform programme including administrative and financial decentralization (Outcome 3) by strengthening local government's capacity and institutional framework for the urban planning and management.

ONE PLAN

A new and concrete programming instrument for the UN agencies is the One Plan 2 – the common programming document that has been completed by 14 participating UN agencies (including UN-HABITAT) and their national partners. The overall goal of this One Plan is to maximize and effectively use the contribution of the participating UN Agencies to build a prosperous, equitable and democratic Vietnam for all by enhancing coherence, coordination and programmatic synergies among the participating agencies. The One Plan 2006-2010 includes 5 outcomes that serve as the planning framework for HCPD in Vietnam:

- Outcome 1: Social and economic development policies, plans and laws support equitable and inclusive growth and conform to the values and goals of the Millennium
- Outcome 2: Quality social and protection services are universally available to all Vietnamese people
- Outcome 3: Vietnam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth and improving the quality of life.
- Outcome 4: The principles of accountability, transparency, participation and rule of law are integrated into Vietnam's representative, administrative, judicial and legal systems
- Outcome 5: Vietnam has adequate policies and capacities to effectively reduce risks of, and vulnerability to, natural disasters, communicable diseases, and other emergencies

UN-HABITAT activities are proposed to be in the following clusters: Population and Development Policies (under Outcome 1) to strengthen population and development policies (including effective formulation of urbanization and urban development policies and plan); Environmental Health (under Outcome 2) addressing the urban water and sanitation component; Sustainable Development Policies and Institutional Development (under Outcome 3) including shelter and urban upgrading strategies and regulations; Public Administration Reform and Legal Capacity Building (under Outcome 4) to address also the local government's capacity and institutional framework for urban planning and management; and the Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Response (under Outcome 5) to deal with the post-disaster rehabilitation strategies and capacity building in terms of Human Settlements.

UN-HABITAT'S PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

Based on analysis in previous sections, and current human resources at hand, UN-HABITAT proposes to focus its strategic support to Vietnam in the following areas:

FURTHER PROMOTION OF ADVOCACY AND NETWORKING

Through the Vietnam Urban Forum where UN-HABITAT has been a pro-active member and through further intensive networking of UN-HABITAT with the Vietnamese Governments, local authorities and international donors, UN-HABITAT aims at raising the awareness of the people on different urban issues, such as urban planning and management, the legal framework for urban development, environment and cultural heritage preservation in urbanization, shelter and urban upgrading, urban poverty reduction, and so on. UN-HABITAT also joins efforts geared at encouraging a more active participation of NGOs, interest groups and local communities in urban governance process; and at cementing a continuous dialogue between the private sector and the city government.

SUPPORTING URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

UN-HABITAT plans to address the urban issues at both national and local levels. At the national level, the support will be focused on strengthening the urban development and urbanization policies and regulations with high value-added advisory service and practical research. At the local level, the strategy aims at capacity building for local authorities in urban planning and management.

Conditions are now favourable to accommodate practical and long-awaited changes in urban planning and management. China has recently adjusted its national development strategy to make it more environment-friendly and sustainable. The Vietnamese Government likewise has come to realize the need to effectively plan and manage their cities after decades of neglect. Currently, MOC is updating the Orientation Master Plan for Urban Development. At the same time, a number of cities in Vietnam are trying to develop their City Development Strategies, with a view to "localizing" the MDGs. It is obviously for UN-HABITAT to joint force in these strategy development activities, in which the organisation's resources and experience can be put into full play and thus contribute to the better-planned development of cities

in Vietnam. UN-HABITAT's contributions to the above activities will not limit in providing inputs for the strategy development. At the same time, through co-working with the MOC and the provincial officials of Vietnam, planning and management know-how can be transmitted from UN-HABITAT to the local people.

STRENGTHENING SHELTER AND URBAN UPGRADING POLICIES

Discussion has been conducted with the Housing Management Bureau (MOC/HMB) on a possibility of UN-HABITAT to join forces with the Bureau to prepare survey/strategy/policy and programs for the upgrading of the old housing stock (walk-up apartments), which have been decayed given the lack of appropriate solutions for maintenance and renewal. Initial suggestion from MOC/HMB is for UN-HABITAT's support on organisation of a workshop on the above issues, linking with the Chinese experiences. To follow up after the workshop, there should be a project in which UN-HABITAT and MOC/HMB cooperate in development of strategy and programs for slum upgrading and human settlements improvements.

CAPACITY BUILDING

This is, in fact, a point of strength for UN-HABITAT. At the same time, capacity building lays solid foundation for sustainable development of cities in Vietnam. As the decentralization progress is accelerated where more responsibilities of planning and management are being delegated to provincial authorities, there is a huge need for the provincial officials to get trained in this field. There are several training projects that UN-HABITAT may participate into in the time to come: (i) the pilot training program on Urban Environmental Management in cooperation with WBI/ACVN/ MOC Staff Training School; and (ii) to expand the Training of Trainer (ToT) approach on City Development Strategy with possible cooperation with the Development Strategy Institute (MPI/DSI) and ACVN.

GENDER

UN-Habitat is committed to mainstreaming the gender issues in all projects. Sex disaggregated data and gender-related information shall be collected prior to project design.

Gender analysis and identification of gender issues are considered crucial tasks within project designing.

It is proposed for the urban strategies of Vietnam to be integrated with gender equality. Urban upgrading policies, planning and management shall prioritize on getting women involved in the process more effectively.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT Country Programme for Vietnam focuses on long-term development strategies. Collaborating with the Government and in coordination with the other United Nations Agencies operating in the country, UN-HABITAT supports the formulation of sustainable urban development policies and laws.

In an effort to make quality social and protection services universally available to all Vietnamese people UN-HABITAT also aims at improving access to clean water and sanitation services in secondary towns and cities through the implementation of Water for Asian Cities (WAC) Programme and Mekong Water and Sanitation Initiative (MEK-WATSAN).

The country programme plans to advise the national and selected local authorities to develop the housing and urban upgrading strategies, policies, plans and regulations with a broad participation of local community and private sector initiative.

At requested by the Government of Vietnam, UN-HABITAT shall provide support to the public administration reform process with a newly introduced strategic and participatory urban planning and management approach.

Last but not least, UN-HABITAT Country Programme of Vietnam aims at strengthening local capacities to minimize adverse social, economic and environment impacts of climate-related disasters.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS



KEY PRINCIPLES

The Ministry of Construction is the main Government partner for the implementation of the UN-HABITAT country strategy. Within MOC's structure, UN-HABITAT cooperates with Department for Architecture and Planning Management (DAPM) and the National Institute for Urban and Rural Planning (NIURP) on dealing with urban planning and management issues and with the Housing Management Bureau (HMB) to consolidate the housing and urban upgrading policy. Cooperation with the MOC Staff Training College and Association of Cities of Vietnam (ACVN) will focus on capacity building in both urban management and planning and shelter related policies. Policy debate and information sharing and awareness on urban development and urbanization will be conducted through the Vietnam Urban Forum and the network of urban stakeholders (under ACVN framework).

Selected local governments of Hanoi City, Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang City, Thanh Hoa province / city, Quang Nam province / city, Lao Cai province / city and others are also considered as close partners in the urban planning and management program at local level.

To have a successful program, UN-HABITAT should also coordinate effectively with other central institutions such as Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and other line agencies at national level.

UN-HABITAT has been working closely with other UN partners and donors to incorporate its part into achieving the outcomes of the One-UN initiative. Details of the One-UN agenda have not been finalized yet. Suggested UN-HABITAT's contributions under the One-UN initiative can be summarized as following:

- In cooperation with UNFPA, support the formulation of national and sectoral policies on urban development and urbanization and policy dialogues and advocacy.
- In cooperation with UNDP, support the formulation of shelter and urban upgrading strategy, policies and plans and also the strengthening of local government's capacity on urban planning and management and to minimize adverse social economic and environmental impacts of climate-related disasters

- In cooperation with UNESCO, support integrated heritage policies, plans and strategies.

Other international development agencies like World Bank (and World Bank Institute), Asian Development Bank, DFID, GTZ, InWent, CIDA, SDC, SIDA, DANIDA, JICA, JIBIC, Lux-Dev are considered as potential contributive partners either for mobilizing resources or implementing program activities.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, UNCT established a Steering Committee to monitor the execution of the One Plan (where HCDP components are formulated). On the other hand, One Plan Management Plan, prepared by the UN agencies, provides management guidance to One UN Plan and consequently our HCDP implementation.

INFORMATION

The UN Communication Sector is the main mechanism for the information flow, advocacy networking and awareness of UN activities in the country. This structure should be explored for the information sharing and dissemination of UN-HABITAT normative, technical and capacity tools, program web-site conducted in Vietnam.



PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

The following table organises the sub-sectoral priorities of the Vietnam UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents with budget in US Dollars.

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Objective	Key indicators	Key partners	Resources (USD)
<p>Programme component 1: Supporting the formulation of sustainable urban development policies and planning laws with strengthened role of Vietnam Urban Forum in policy dialogues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislation improved for effective formulation of the urbanization and urban development policies and plans to ensure the employment generation, environmental protection, social equity, preservation of cultural heritage and support for sustainable economic development and social development activities. 2. Urban development strategies (at national level) formulated to ensure equal access to and maintenance of basic services, including those related to the provision of food security, education, employment and livelihood, basic health care services, safe drinking water and sanitation, adequate shelter giving priority to the needs and rights of women and children. 3. Strengthened government capacities for integrated socioeconomic and urban development plans and policies. 4. Knowledge and understanding among decision and policy makers on urbanization and urban development issues increased with special focus to the needs and rights of children, women, persons with disabilities, people living in poverty and those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups 	<p>Planning laws and related regulation are formulated.</p> <p>A sustainable urban development strategy addressing socioeconomic development, social equity and environmental sustainability approved</p> <p>Training programme for integrated strategic and participatory planning is implemented</p> <p>Vietnam Urban Forum is strengthened with increased policy dialogues activities</p>	<p>Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Sector Ministries, Association of Cities, WB, ADB, UNDP and UNFPA, MOC's Staff Training College, VUF members</p>	<p>600,000</p>
<p>Programme component 2 : Access to clean water and sanitation services improved in secondary towns and cities with the implementation of Mekong Water and Sanitation Initiative (MEK-WATSAN) and Water for Asian Cities (WAC) Programme</p>			

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT				
Objective	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative delivery mechanism pilot tested and introduced with alternative financing scheme to enable the poor to benefit from the interventions Promoted partnerships between all levels of civil society, as well as both the private and public sector in water supply and sanitation services Capacities of local authorities and operators strengthened to ensure the sustainability of service delivery and maintenance Increased involvement of community, particularly the women, youth and other vulnerable groups in decision making for the project/program development and implementation Provide access to improved water and sanitation services, focusing especially the poor. 	Specifically formulated in the WAC / MEK-WAT-SAN programs	Ministry of Construction, local government, NGOs	(See next page)	807,190
<p>Programme component 3: Advising the preparation of housing and urban upgrading strategies, policies, plans and regulations with a broad participation of local community and private sector initiative</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policies, standards and regulations addressing the access of people, particularly low-income and disadvantaged groups, to adequate shelters are reviewed, improved and implemented Strengthened national, and sub-national strategies and plans for slums upgrading Capacities of counterparts at national and some selected sub-national levels to develop and implement an effective urban development programmes (including the shelter / slum upgrading components) are strengthened Shelter and slum related information systems strengthened 	<p>National housing policies and regulations are revised and improved</p> <p>Strategies and plans for slum upgrading are formulated</p> <p>Training programme for housing development and slums upgrading are implemented</p> <p>Indicators related to housing and slum situation are introduced</p>	Housing Bureau (MOC), Association of Cities, WB, ADB, Selected local governments, MOC's staff training school, GSO		900,000
Programme component 4: Strengthening local government's capacity and institutional framework in the urban planning and management				

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Objective	Key indicators	Key partners	Resources (USD)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Socioeconomic / spatial development planning, budgeting and public resource management capacities strengthened in selected cities Oversight, accountability and M&E mechanisms (on planning, budgeting and public resource management) enhanced in selected cities Support provided to ensure that knowledge and lessons learned from pilot activities are fed back into national policy making and made available to other cities 	<p>City Development Strategies are introduced in two provinces</p> <p>Multi-sector investment planning approach is introduced in selected cities</p> <p>CDS Experiences are presented in VUF and training programme</p>	<p>Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance, Selected local governments, Vietnam Urban Forum, Association of Cities</p>	450,000
Programme component 5: Strengthening local capacities to minimize adverse social, economic and environment impacts of climate-related disasters			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved data analysis and research on coastal human settlements in support of socio-economic and spatial planning Strengthened capacities of local authorities for post-disasters rehabilitation and recovering in coastal human settlements Public – private partnership strengthened to facilitate coordination and collaboration on mitigating and recovering from natural disaster. 	<p>Set of indicators formulated and data collected</p> <p>Strategies / plans / policies for disaster mitigation and recovering strengthened</p> <p>Public – private partnership program formulated</p>	<p>Local governments of central region</p> <p>Association of Cities, MOC, MONRE, MPI</p>	350,000

REQUIRED BUDGET

REQUIRED BUDGET

The table reflects the budget for the Eritrea UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The budget presented is the sum of the programme budgets for all the thematic components covered in the Country Programme. The table displays funding over a 2-year period and highlights the secured versus the non-secured funding for each programme component presented. All sums are in US Dollars.

Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Total (USD)
Programme component 1: Supporting the formulation of sustainable urban development policies and planning laws with strengthened role of Vietnam Urban Forum in policy dialogues	200,000	200,000	400,000
Programme component 2: Advising the preparation of housing and urban upgrading strategies, policies, plans and regulations with a broad participation of local community and private sector initiative	250,000	300,000	550,000
Programme component 3: Strengthening local government's capacity and institutional framework in the urban planning and management	200,000	200,000	400,000
Programme component 4: Strengthening local capacities to minimize adverse social, economic and environment impacts of climate-related disasters	250,000	300,000	550,000
Programme management:	63,000	72,000	135,000
Grand total	763,000	822,00	1,585,000

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ACRONYMS

ACVN	Association of Cities of Vietnam
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agency Francaise de Development
BTC	Belgium Technical Cooperation
CDS	City Development Strategies
CIDA	Canada International Development Agency
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
CRSMTP	Central Region Small and Medium Towns Project
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DAPM	Department for Architecture and Planning Management
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EC	European Commission
EWEC	East-West Economic Corridor
FSs	Feasibility Studies
GDLN	Global Distance learning Network
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GOV	The Government of Vietnam
GSO	General statistic Office
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HMB	Housing Management Bureau
HPM	Habitat Programme Manager
JIBIC	Japanese International Business Investment Corporation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEK-WATSAN	Water and Sanitation Initiative for the Mekong Region
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NAPA	The National Academy of Public Administration
NIURP	National Institute for Urban and Rural Planning
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PRSP	Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010

SDC	Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SIDA	The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	The United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	The United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	The UN Development Fund for Women
UNV	The United Nations Volunteers
VDGs	Vietnam Development Goals
VUF	Vietnam Urban Forum
WAC	Water for Asian Cities
WB	The World Bank
WBI	World Bank Institute

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved the 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan which intends in particular to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level. The UN-HABITAT Country Program Document (HCPD) for Vietnam is indeed one of the tangible components of the above Plan and serves as a strategic tool meant to guide all UN-HABITAT activities over a two -three year period from 2008-2010. The HCPD outlines the main objectives and priorities for UN-HABITAT in Vietnam, aiming at promoting the Habitat Agenda in collaboration with the Vietnam Government and other UN Agencies. UN-HABITAT focuses on enhancing urban development and policy in the country through effective partnership with the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Planning and Investment (among other line ministries), Association of Cities of Vietnam and through an active participation in the Vietnam Urban Forum. Through an analysis of key sectors including Governance, Land and Housing, Shelter and Basic Services, Urban Planning and Management, the Environment, Vulnerability Reduction and Capacity Development, the Vietnam HCPD provides an overview of the national policy context and the intervention areas for the Government to address urban development challenges.

The multilateral programming instruments presented in the Vietnam HCPD that help formulating national priorities and the UN system priorities are the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and

Growth Strategy, the country's Socio-economic Development Plan, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Millennium Development Goals to be localized within the One UN Framework in Vietnam as a pilot country.



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UN HABITAT

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)
Acros 8F, 1-1-1 Tenjin, Chou-ku
Fukuoka, 810-0001, Japan
Tel: (+81-92) 724 - 7121,
www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org

Habitat Programme Manager in Vietnam:
Nguyen Quang Email: nguyen.quang@undp.org