

AMBITIOUS CITY PROMISES

Engaging citizens. Driving climate action.

City Profile: Hanoi (Vietnam)

IKI Ambitious City Promises project

As of 12 December 2017

City Overview

Hanoi is Vietnam's 1,000-year-old capital city and home to around 8% of the country's total population. The city is one of the country's five centrally controlled municipalities. Hanoi almost tripled in size in terms of land area in August 2008, when it subsumed a neighboring province in addition to some districts and communes of another province. As a result, the area of the city reached 334.470,02 ha and is in the top 17 biggest capitals in the world.

In 2015, Hanoi's population was more than 7.5 million including 30 district, rural district, town and 577 communes and this number is estimated to increase to approximately 10 million in 2030. Although it is the second largest city in terms of population (behind Ho Chi Minh), Hanoi is the center of business, culture, technology, education and acknowledged as one of the most peaceful cities in Asia. The city's economy, which has grown rapidly over the past decades, accounts for around 13% of Vietnam's GDP.

According to the Asian Green City Index, Hanoi shows relatively low estimated CO₂ emissions (using national government's GHG emissions data), a high rate of electricity generated from hydropower, and its efforts to set and monitor standards for air pollution compared with other Asian major cities. Hanoi performs particularly well on CO₂ emissions at 1.9 tons per head per year, an estimate based on 2007 figures (source: The Economist Intelligence Unit (2011), Asian Green City Index).

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| Population | 73,793,000 (2016) (49.15% live in urban area) |
| Area (km²) | 30,475 |
| Main geography type | Mega deltas |
| GDP (USD) | 22.8 billion |
| Main economy sector | Tertiary sector (services) |
| Annual gov. operational budget (USD) | 10.5 million (2018) |
| GHG emissions | - |
| Emissions target | - |
| Chairman | Chung Nguyen Duc |
| No. of gov. employee | 10,661 (2017) |

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The report also indicates Hanoi's growing needs in establishing urban mass transport and superior transport network. This partly explains why the overwhelming majority of journeys undertaken in the city are via the motorcycle. However, progress has been made in other policy areas. Hanoi's Master Plan established an important legal foundation for Hanoi in the course of the development, improving the citizens' living standards. Both the Master plan and regional planning of Hanoi define Hanoi's development targets as: GREEN – OLD CULTURE – CIVILIZATION – MODERN.

GHG emissions

At present, Hanoi is establishing its GHG inventory and the Ambitious City Promises project will support the city in establishing the baseline GHG emissions and eventually formulate an action plan to reduce the city's emissions while also improving the capacities of the local officials to undertake low emission development.

In the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), Vietnam has committed itself to an 8% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to a "business-as-usual" scenario, equivalent to 787.4 million tons of carbon dioxide. This could increase to 25% on condition of international support. This national commitment will be adopted by the city (Criterion 2 – strong political commitment).

Citizen engagement

The national government passed the Law of Environmental Protection which defines the role and participation of citizens. Hanoi has already implemented various activities which involve the participation and engagement of its citizens. Some notable examples include: 1) the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) garbage disposal project and 2) Civilization street, to name a few (Criterion 6 – commitment for public engagement).

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