



CONSENSUS BUILDING ASIA 2014
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COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION TO IMPROVE LIVING ENVIRONMENT IN HANOI ANCIENT QUARTER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Content of presentation

Part I : Introduction about pilot project – Goals, Objectives

Part II : Implementation Process and Results

Part III : Lesson learnt , Conclusion and Recommendation



Content of presentation

Part I

**Introduction about pilot project -
Reasons, Objectives**



Introduction on pilot project

2007- Comprehensive Development Program of Hanoi Capital City to 2020 (HAIDEP)

Stakeholders: MOC, HAUPA, MOPI, MONRE and technical support from Japanese Government through JICA.

Component: Sustainable development for Hanoi Ancient Quarter (HAQ) with community participation – 2008

Reasons

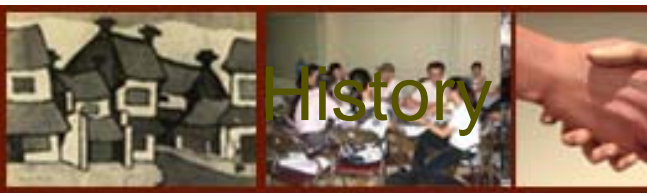
1. HAQ is a cultural, historical area which contains physical and intangible values
2. Has special characters of community & social network but they do not know how to deal with their issues, how to work together to help their neighborhood
3. A specific area which contains many contradictions & conflicts : between preservation & development, btw demands and existing resources, btw local residents benefit and authority 's task
4. City and district government are facing big challenges in finding suitable way for sustainable development → need new approach in dealing with problems and issues of HAQ



Introduction on pilot project

Research objectives:

- To pilot a new approach, new implementation process of community participation in preservation and urban improvement
- Analyze factors affected to project results & roles of different stakeholders
- Examine the feasibility of applying this approach in real context of VN



History

History

- Hanoi ancient quarter (HAQ): a long-history area, a urban heritage of Hanoi
- The oldest areas of Hanoi city
- Exists before the formation of Hanoi as Capital of Vietnam
- A market place



AQ map in 1873





HAQ in the past

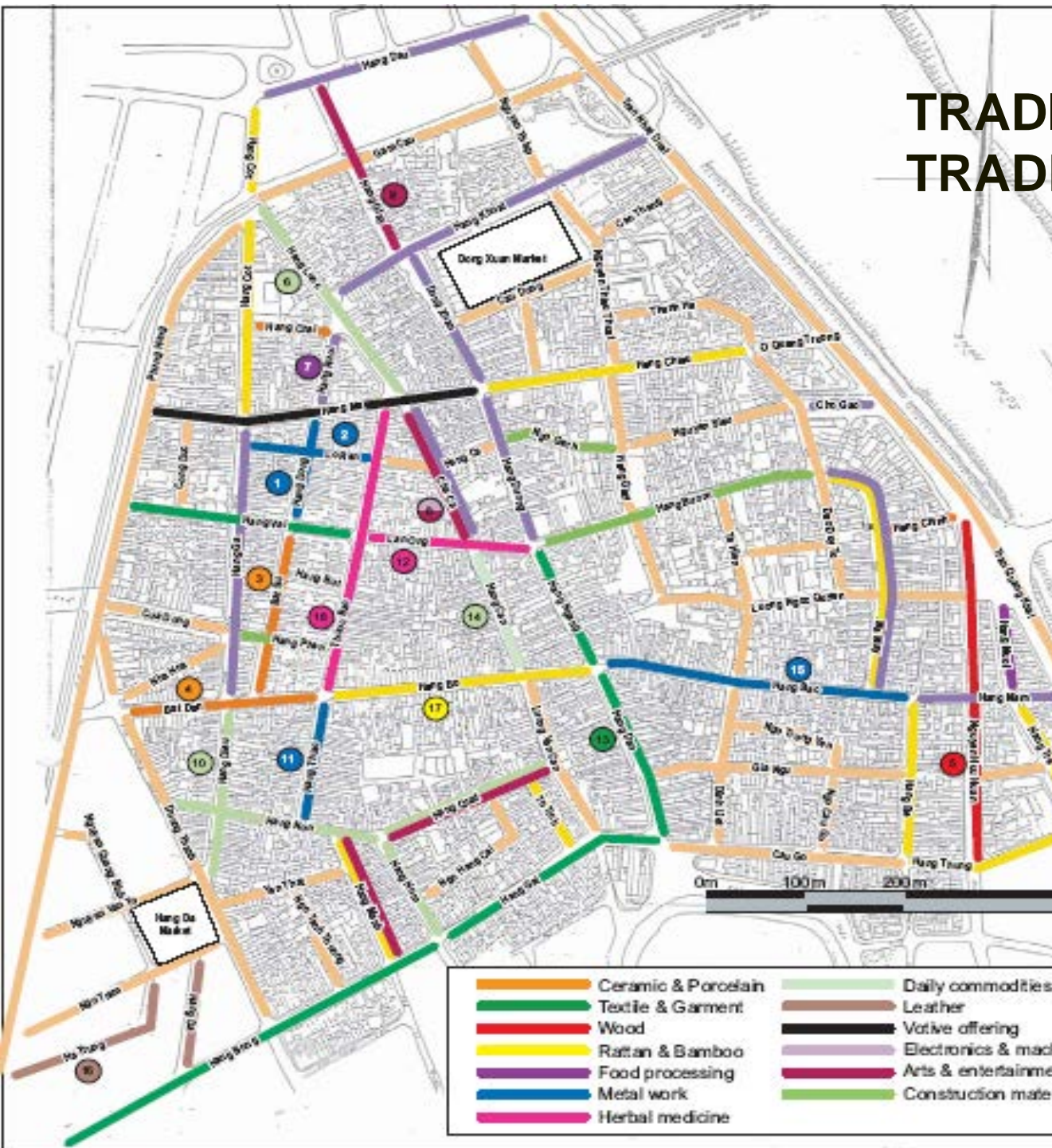




1,400 registered enterprises
10,000 business households
many informal business activities

TRADITIONAL CRAFT & TRADE STREETS

Links with original villages

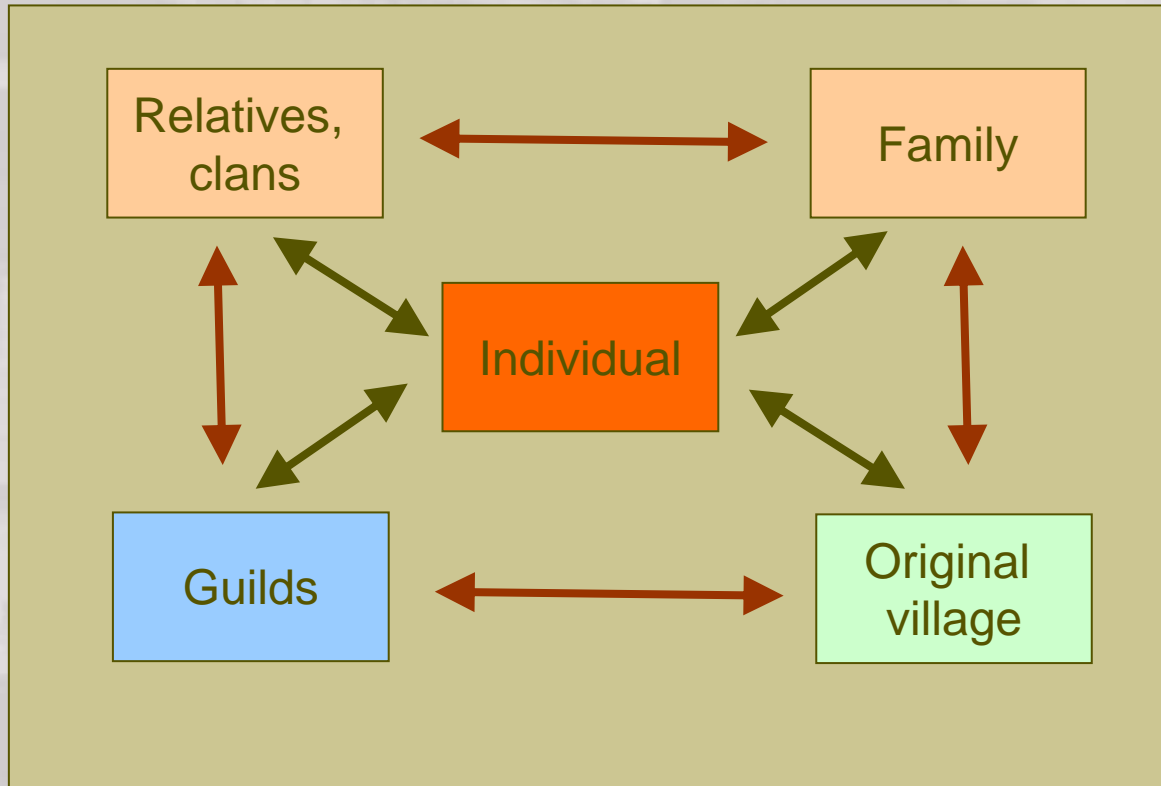


- 1 Hang Dong Street : Dai Bai village, Gia Luong, Bac Ninh province
- 2 Lo Ren Street : Hoe Thai village, Lang Canh, Tu Liem province
- 3 Bat Su Street : Ta Thanh Oai village, Cu Da, Binh Da, Ha Tay province
- 4 Bat Dan Street : Bat Trang village, Hanoi City
- 5 Nguyen Huu Huan Street : Bac Ninh province
- 6 Hang Luoc Street : Thuy Ung village, Thuong Tin, Ha Tay province
- 7 Hang Ruel Street : Hai Duong province
- 8 Cha Ca Street : Hai Duong province
- 9 Hang Gray Street : Cot village, Buoi, Ha Noi City
- 10 Hang Dieu Street : Cham village, Phuong Lam, Hai Duong province
- 11 Hang Thiec Street : Phu Thu village, Hoa Duc, Ha Tay province
- 12 Lan Ong Street : Da Ngau village, Van Giang, Hung Yen province, Hanh Thien Village, Xuan Truong, Nam Dinh City
- 13 Hang Dao Street : Dan Loan village, Dong Cao, Bac Ninh province
- 14 Hang Can Street : Phu Ly, Ha Nam province
- 15 Hang Bac Street : Chau Khe village, Binh Giang, Hai Duong province
- 16 Ha Trung Street : Kieu Vi village, Ninh Hiep, Gia Lam, Ha Noi City
- 17 Hang Bo Street : Dong Ngac village, Tu Liem, Ha Noi City, Phu Dong village, Gia Lam, Ha Noi City
- 18 Thuoc Bac Street : Da Ngau village, Van Giang, Hung Yen province

Ceramic & Porcelain	Daily commodities
Textile & Garment	Leather
Wood	Votive offering
Rattan & Bamboo	Electronics & machinery
Food processing	Arts & entertainment
Metal work	Construction materials
Herbal medicine	



Community characters

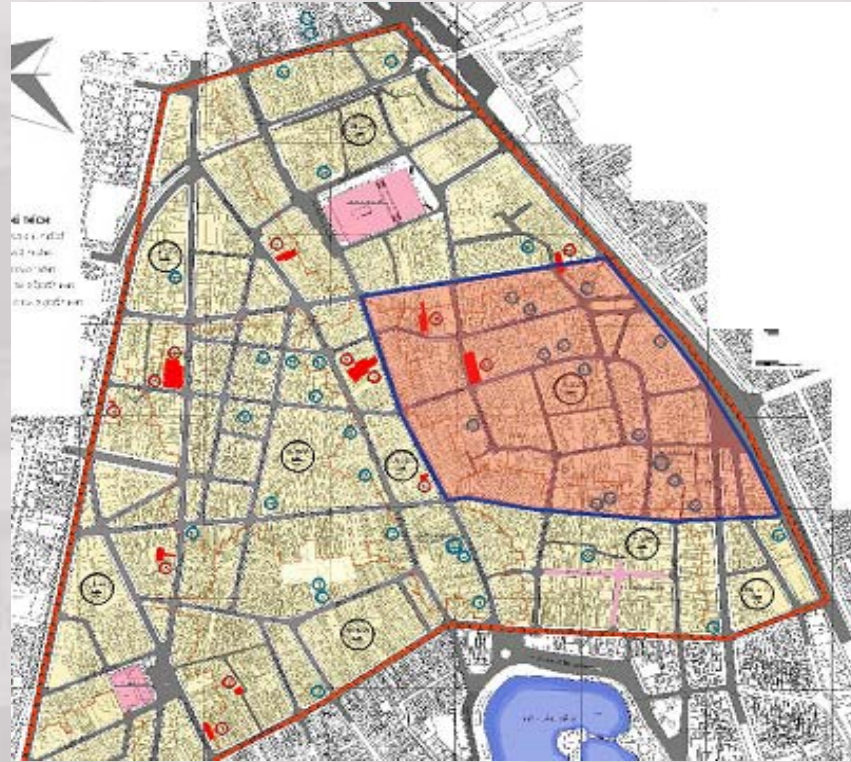


Community is a combination of different small community groups : family, clans, guilds, original villages
Multi- direction relations
Strong social networks

After 1954, there were big displacements of population
Mix of residents
Social networks were affected



Hanoi Ancient Quarter today



A national historical relic (designated in 2004)

A traditional business district

A center of gravity for cultural and tourism

A high density residential district

- In fact, HAQ have to face with many issues, special with decrease of living condition and degradation of spatial environment. There are the biggest barrier for mobilizing all resources for sustainable development of HAQ



HAQ today

Area: **91ha**
Population: **60,000**

Density:
850person/ha

Ave. living space:
10.5m²/per

Ave. house age: **75**
years

Ave. HH income: VND
\$ 200/month

Big gap btw the rich
and the poor





HAQ is a specific place contents many contemporary contradictions:

- *Downgraded physical environment* **vs.** *Vital social environment*
- *Poor infrastructure* **vs.** *Thriving economic activities*
- *Poor living environment* **vs.** *Prosperous economic conditions*
- *Over-crowded population* **vs.** *Limited spaces*
- *Tourism development* **vs.** *preservation of the district.*

How to find suitable solutions for Sustainable development of the area has long been a **big challenge** to Hanoi city, its Government, its citizens and professional society



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Part II

Implementation Process and Results

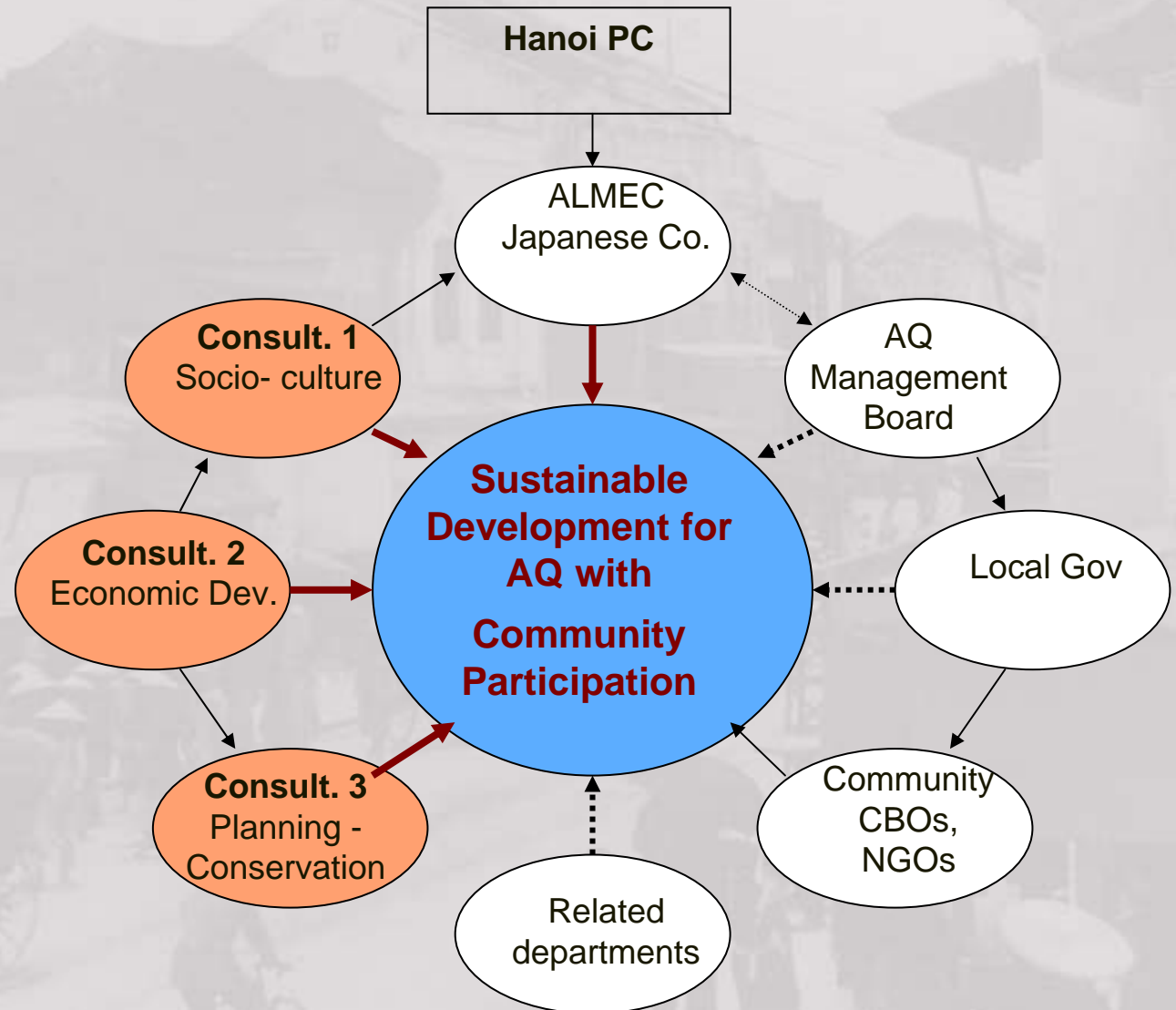


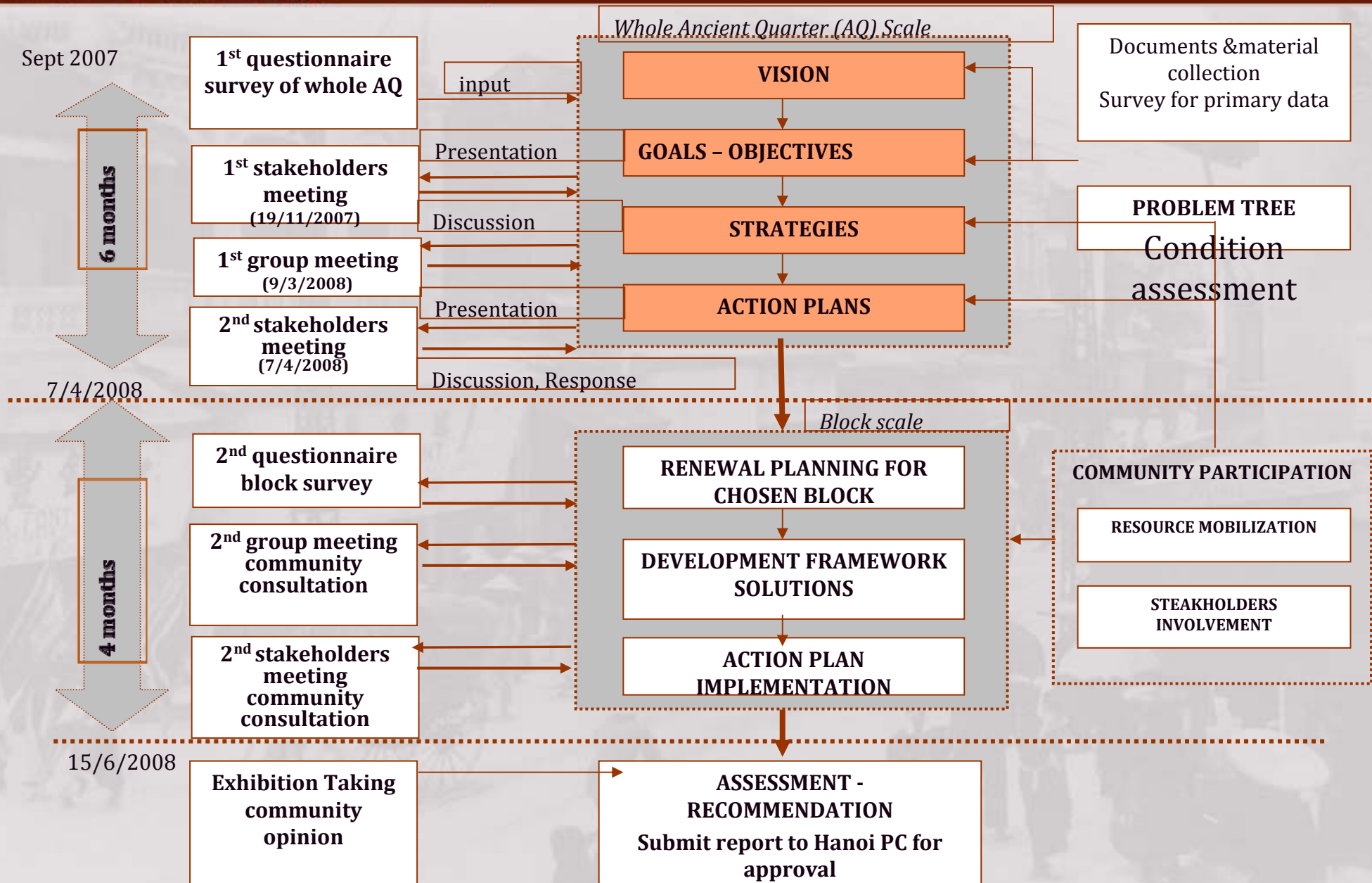
Different Stakeholders

Group 1 - cultural and social aspects: five experts from Ethnographic museum.

Group 2: economic development: five experts from economic consulting firm

Group 3: heritage preservation and urban improvement : three experts from the Department of Architecture and urban planning Faculty, National University of Civil Engineering (NUCE)







Tools and techniques

Tools	Objectives	Contents	Participants
Anthropology and Photo Voice survey	To identify traditional values to be preserved	Residents shoot photos to express values of AQ	Residents, interviewers
Participatory appraisal by working group	To analyze current condition in detail and learn survey and planning process	Various participatory survey methods	Working group of 24 residential leaders
Block Interview survey	To grasp current condition of the entire HHs in the block	Conduct of interviews to HH leaders	Entire 253 HHs in the block
Focus Group Discussion	To discuss specific issues with residents and experts	Conduct of meeting	Experts, residents
Stakeholder Meeting	To discuss among key stakeholders and achieve consensus	Conduct of meeting	Representatives from Governments, experts, residents
Implementation of selected actions	To motivate stakeholders for implementation	Demonstrate actions	Working group, residents
Events and Exhibitions	To disseminate efforts and results to stakeholders	Conduct of 2-day event/ exhibition	Open to all, including tourists



Major steps with community participation at block level

<p>I. Organize a local working group composed of representatives from local governments and leaders of residents</p>		
<p>II. Evaluate current situation using various participatory methods and tools</p>		
<p>III. Formulate a vision, strategies and action plans and select priority actions for implementation</p>		
<p>IV. Conduct priority action plans to consolidate implementation mechanism</p>		



Tools - Instruments

1. Organize core local working group
2. Discuss, meeting
3. Interview
4. Rapid appraisal
5. Draw maps, simple charts, diagrams
6. Other tools...





Photo voices tool

Community define problems and issues





Photo voices tool

Community define problems and issues





Photo voices tool

Community define problems and issues







Organize core local working group

Pilot area: Hang Buom commune – Hanoi ancient quarter

1. **Organize the core local working group:** 8 persons that nominated by local residents and approved by Ward's People committee



2. **Training:** Train the core local working group all needed skills and knowledge to appraise current conditions of this area (3 continuous days)





The process of improving living condition with the method of community participatory

Pilot area: Hang Buom commune – Hanoi ancient quarter

- 3. Evaluate current situation :** the core group and local residents evaluate housing condition and sanitary condition in all houses of Hang Buom street using various participatory methods and tools



- 4. Choose priority object:** after evaluate and rank imperative issues, the core group choose No 17 Hang Buom to solve it's problem (improve 3 sharing-toilets for 30 persons in this house). Although 3 sharing-toilets in this house degraded seriously (collapsed roof and wall) in long time but they were not improved because lack of finance and consensus



Community mapping

PHỐ HÀNG BUỒM

VỊ TRÍ CÁC NHÀ CÓ ĐIỀU KIỆN SỐNG THẤP TRÊN TUYẾN PHỐ
LOCATION OF BAD CONDITION HOUSES ON THE STREET





Streetscape assessment

Mapping valuable houses on the street

PHỐ HÀNG BÚM

CÁC CÔNG TRÌNH CÓ GIÁ TRỊ KIẾN TRÚC, VĂN HOÁ, LỊCH SỬ TRÊN TUYẾN PHỐ
BUILDINGS THAT HAS ARCHITECTURAL, CULTURAL OR HISTORICAL VALUE ON THE STREETScape

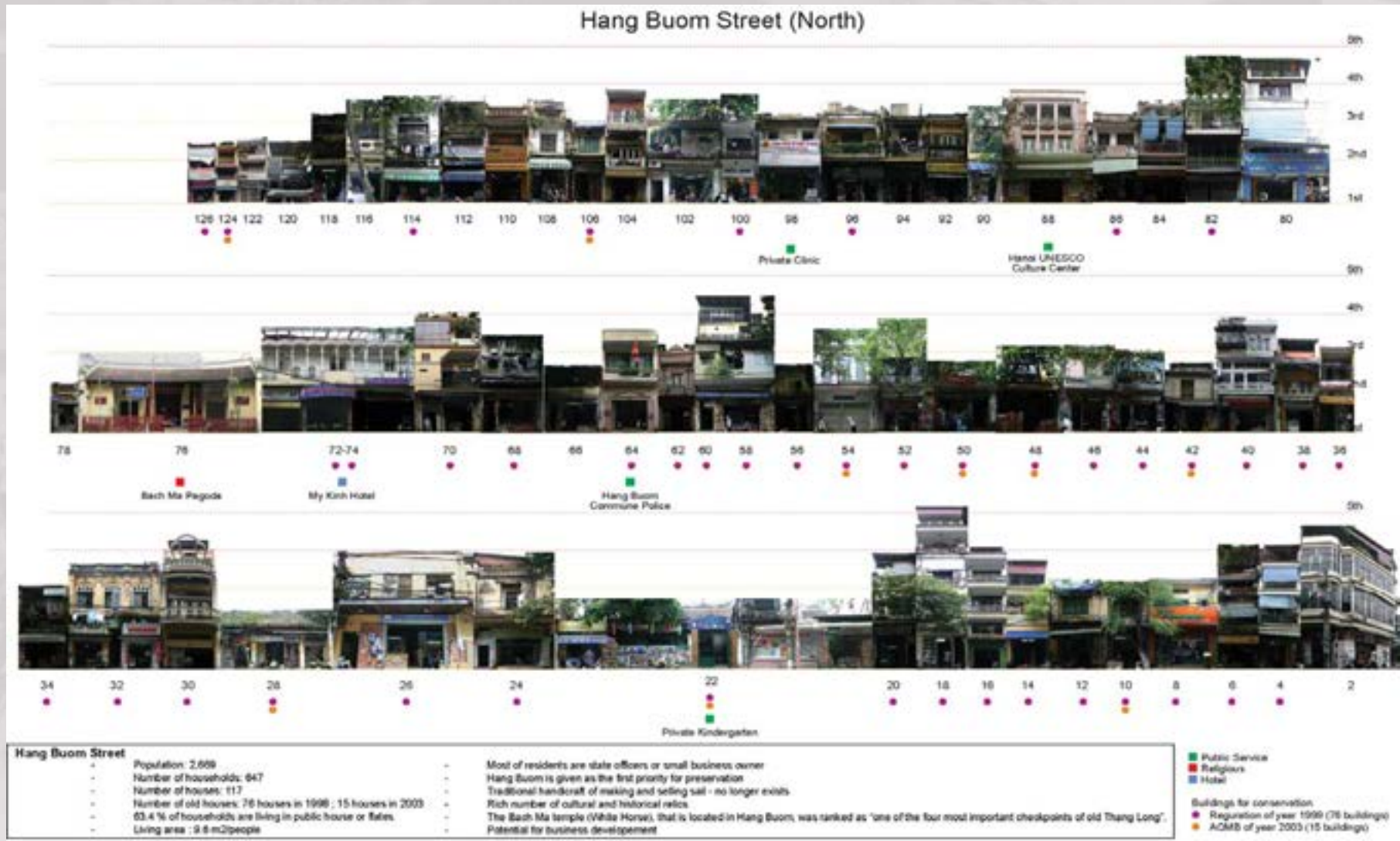


Orange square: Buildings with architectural, cultural or historical value
Blue square: Other buildings



Streetscape assessment

Surveying street facades to define suitable way of intervention





Define critical issues and priority actions

Issues related to streetscape deterioration

- Disorder and chaotic streetscape facade
- Lack of public dustbins
- Narrow, encroached sidewalks that lack of street facilities
- Electric wire system impact badly to streetscape
- Open sewerage system creates environmental pollutions

Proposed actions

1. Installing pent-roof system to improve walking environment and streetscape image
2. Installing public dustbins on the street and provide solid waste collecting equipments
3. Minimize signboards, ad. Boards which is ugly color and over sized
4. Formulate Urban design guidelines for street development



Installing pent-roof system to improve walking environment and streetscape image

Meeting with residents to have consensus

Budget sharing:

Resident paid : 40%

Project support : 60%



EXISTING SITUATION



IMAGE OF STREET WHEN RE-INSTALLING PENTROOF
BY COMPUTER AIDED



Installing pent-roof system to improve walking environment and streetscape image





2. Dustbin Installment



VỊ TRÍ CÁC THÙNG RÁC CÔNG CỘNG DỰ KIẾN BỐ TRÍ :

1. MƏP VĨA HỀ GÓC PHỐ HÀNG BUỐM- HÀNG ĐƯỜNG (TRƯỚC SỐ NHÀ 126 HB)
2. MƏP VĨA HỀ TRƯỚC TRẠM Y TẾ 91 HÀNG BUỐM
3. MƏP VĨA HỀ TRƯỚC NHÀ VĂN HÓA THÀNH PHỐ 88 HB
4. MƏP VĨA HỀ GÓC PHỐ HÀNG BUỐM TẠ HIỆN (TRƯỚC SỐ NHÀ 41 HB)
5. MƏP VĨA HỀ TRƯỚC SỐ NHÀ 22 HB
6. MƏP VĨA HỀ GÓC PHỐ HÀNG BUỐM (TRƯỚC SỐ NHÀ 1 HB)





Images of improving process and result of activity in 17 Hang Buom



1st household's meeting to initiate activity (11/5/06)



2nd household's meeting to discuss about finance (14/6/06)



Have the consensus to improve sharing-toilet and drainage (14/6/06)

After 20 days, 3 sharing-toilets for 30 residents were improved spaciously. Drainage was dredged and prepared. Residents in this house contributed money with very high level: 50% in total of improving expense. They also bought a new door, paved new brick for the sharing-alley, re-paint the wall...

Before



Current decayed sharing-toilet



Current drainage



After





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Part III

Lesson learnt , Conclusion and Recommendation

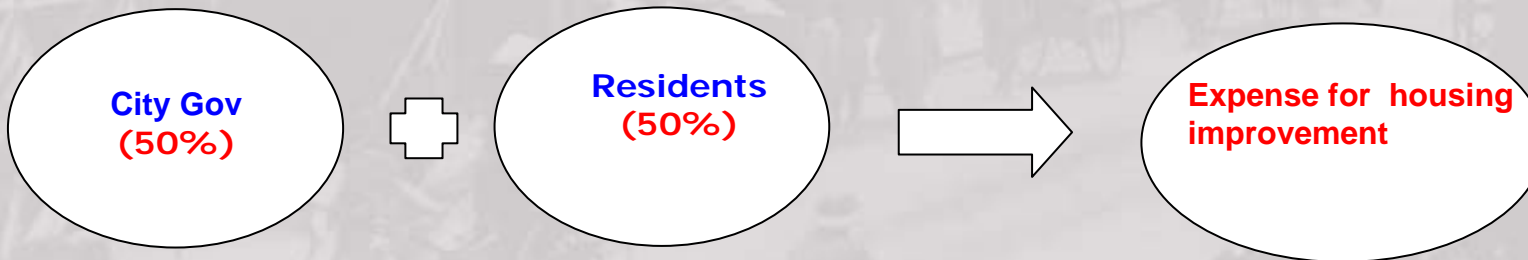
Result Evaluation

1. Financial aspect

Before applying the method



After applying the method





Result Evaluation

Assessment of community capacity change after the project

	Awareness	skill	Willingness	Activeness	initiatives	leadership
Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Did not want to participate - No opinions or comments -Ignorance of common works for community - Did not believe in Gov. promises - Thought that their voice wont be listened - Did not want to do in a new way, like traditional way. - Too pragmatic, asked for individual's benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Different levels - Lack of self-confidence - No skill in defining , assessing, ranking problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not willing to do common works for community - Didn't want to take responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Were familiar with top –down approach -Passive, only listen and obey the requirement. - Were not custumed to discussing, defining and managing - Scare of risks, hesitated to try 	No	No <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did not understand clearly about their responisibilit y of self control
After	Awareness of their capacity and responsibility Self -confident	Have skill in defining , assessing, ranking problems In limited scope	Willingness in community's work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More active in finding issues and discussing for solutions - Active in calling for funding for community 		
Factor can be changed	x	x	x	x		
Factor can not changed					x	X
Time needed	4months	4-6 months	4months	4 months		



Assessment of stakeholders' Role

Ward authority

still passive, only responsible for solving legal procedures ,not fulfill their role. **Having in-direct benefits from the project.**

Group of core members

Very important, can mobilize and persuade others people in community, Connect community to project experts
Initiate from community to define problems /issues
contribute opinions and ideas
Active involve in the actions. **Having in-direct benefits from the project.**

Local residents

Collaborate with experts and core members. Directly involve in the living quality improvement actions.
Cotribute money and human sources.
Having direct benefits from the project

Project experts

Take initiatives in the pilot action (under the steering of city Gov).
Directly trained community on skills and tools for assessment.
Supported community (methods, tools& technique); discussed and negotiated with the community for consensuses.



Stakeholders Roles of

HAQ Management Board

Weak collaboration with local authorities and experts.

Limit in capacity and human resource (**outsider – observer**)

No long term strategies for planning and development of the areas.

Passive involvement in the project

Need technical support from experts, professional associations –
Having in-direct benefits from the project

City government

Did not want to touch difficult issues

Do not have long term strategies, objectives to fulfill the vision
they set up for HAQ

Did not involve in the project

Need improve awareness of city officers and skills to mobilize
community participation



Conclusion - Recommendation Factors of success

- **Clear and transparent** goals, objectives, benefits of project
- **Trust building** among community, experts, local authority
- **Fairness** in sharing responsibility, finance
- **Good skills** community mobilization
- Need a **Consensus** between Local Government and community in conducting activities.
- Need the **Support** from outside : (technical - Financial support...) role of Universities, Institutions
- Need training courses to **raise community awareness, attitude** to participate in exploring issues, problems, finding solutions and making decisions for themselves.



Difficulties in applying the method to pilot project

- A new approach in Vietnam → difficulties in carrying out the process
- No detail guidance to integrate this method to current detail planning process
 - do not know how to mobilize community to participate
- Residents were not active and self- initiated
- Governmental officers and local community were in two opposite sides → local residents did not believed and trusted in Gov. officers
- No suitable mechanism to support for community participation (lack of human, financial resources & time for mobilizing community)
- Community difficult to access information about local detail plans or renovation plan → limit the possibilities of comunity to contribute opinions, ideas to process of decision making



Recommendation

- To Build up strong community network for **community development**
- Establish community based organization that support for community
- Need **legal mechanism** to support for community in defining issues, solutions, making decisions
- Need **technical support** from Universities, Institutes, volunteer students and experts to help communities
- To create **strong cooperation** among : authorities –community – experts
- **Building trust** among different stakeholders base on the fairness, transparency and accountabilities.



Thank you for your attention!