

READING DOCUMENT

Module title: Integrated Planning:
International Experience

Module hours: 16

Module hour distribution:

Present
08 periods

Discuss
08 periods

Go in practice

Total
16 periods

INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE

Improve knowledge and skills in implementing urban planning and architecture management for leadership and urban management expertise at the Provincial and District levels.

2. REQUIREMENTS

Guide skills in applying State mechanisms and policies in the field of planning, analytical skills to identify problems and necessary conditions to provide integrated planning and urban design solutions Flexible and reasonable.

3. SUBJECT, TIME

3.1. Object

This training and refresher course is developed for the following target groups:

- Group 1 : Leading officials of the Provincial People’s Committee: Chairman, Vice Chairman of the Provincial People’s Committee (including provinces and centrally run cities) and officials who are subject to resource planning next to this position .
- Group 2 : Leading officials of the district-level People’s Committee: Chairman, Vice Chairman of the district-level People’s Committee (including districts under centrally run cities; cities, towns, and districts under the province) and officials from source planning area adjacent to this title .
- Group 3 : Leading civil servants and professional civil servants related to the field of urban development management at the provincial level .
- Group 4 : Leading civil servants and professional civil servants related to the field of urban development management at district level .

3.2. Time

Training and refresher time: 02 days (16 lessons)

4. PROGRAM CONTENT

CONTENT

I. OVERVIEW OF THE INTEGRATED PLANNING APPROACH

1.1. CONCEPTS OF INTEGRATED PLANNING

- ***In the world***

Economic, social and environmental goals through development . develop spatial vision, strategies and plans and apply a set of policy principles, instruments, institutions and participatory mechanisms and legal procedures”. [UN-Habitat (2016), Integrated Planning & Sustainable Development: Challenges and Opportunities/ Integrated Planning & Sustainable Development: Challenges and opportunities]

- ***In Viet Nam***

Integrated planning is: an integrated approach and synchronous coordination between sectors and fields related to infrastructure, resource use and environmental protection in planning on a large scale. determined within the territory to achieve the goal of balanced, harmonious, effective and sustainable development”. [In Clause 10, Article 3, Planning Law 2017]

1.2. PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED PLANNING

- Urban policy and governance
- Urban planning and sustainable economic growth
- Urban planning and environmental adaptation
- Urban planning and social development
- Planning components
- Implement and monitor urban planning

1.3. STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK OF INTEGRATED PLANNING METHOD

Planning Law No. 21/2017/QH14 dated November 24, 2017 [3], has generalized the principles, objectives, content, methods and techniques for national integrated planning, specifically including : national marine spatial planning; national land use planning; national sector planning; zoning; provincial planning; Planning has a technical and specialized nature.

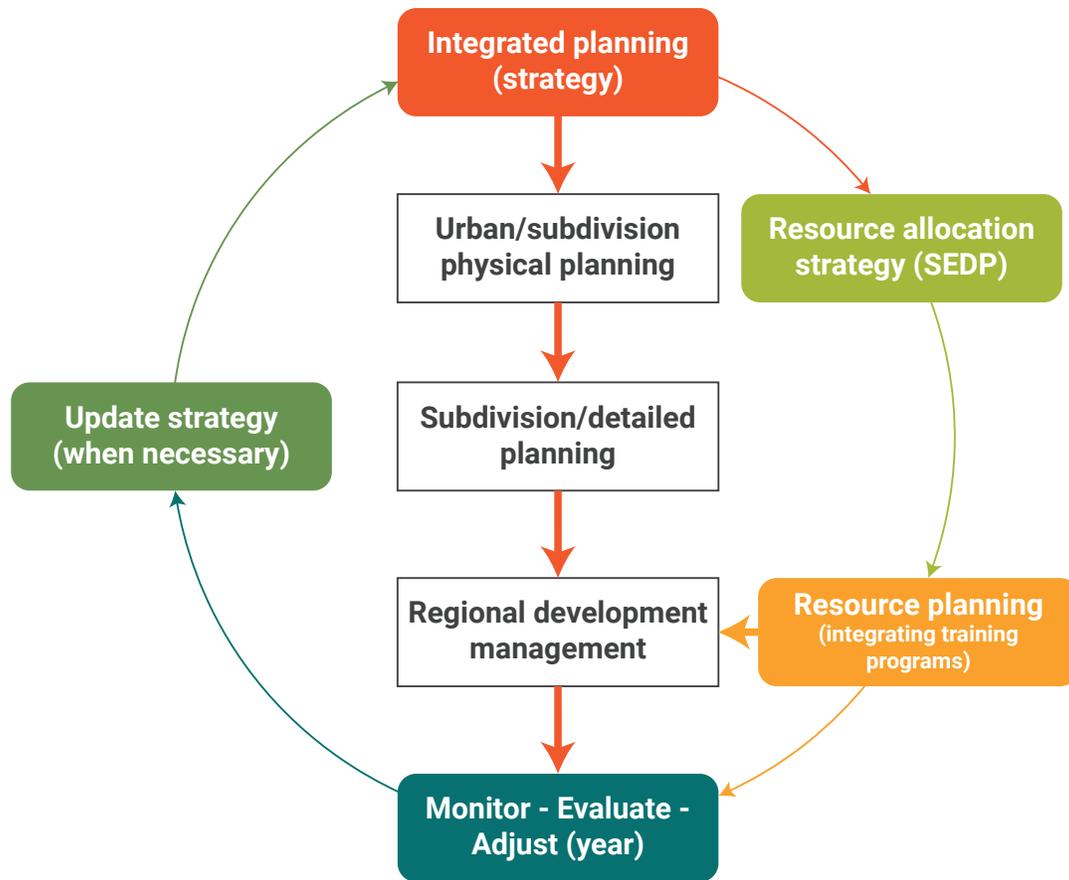


Figure 1: Integrated planning and development management model

[Source: NN Hieu, Planning Law: From Unifying Understanding to Adjusting Institutions and Implementation Capacity, Vietnam Architecture Journal, 2017]



Figure 2: Comprehensive multidisciplinary integrated model of urban planning

Steps include:

- **Step 1** : Problem identification stage (review, evaluate planning and determine the need to establish planning, determine planning policies;
- **Step 2** : Legalize planning issues (establish planning tasks)
- **Step 3** : Prepare and approve planning
 - + Determine the urban development strategy
 - + Urban planning design
 - + Participation of relevant parties
 - + Planning approval
- **Step 4** : Implement planning and listen to feedback
- **Step 5** : Return to step 1 to complete one loop

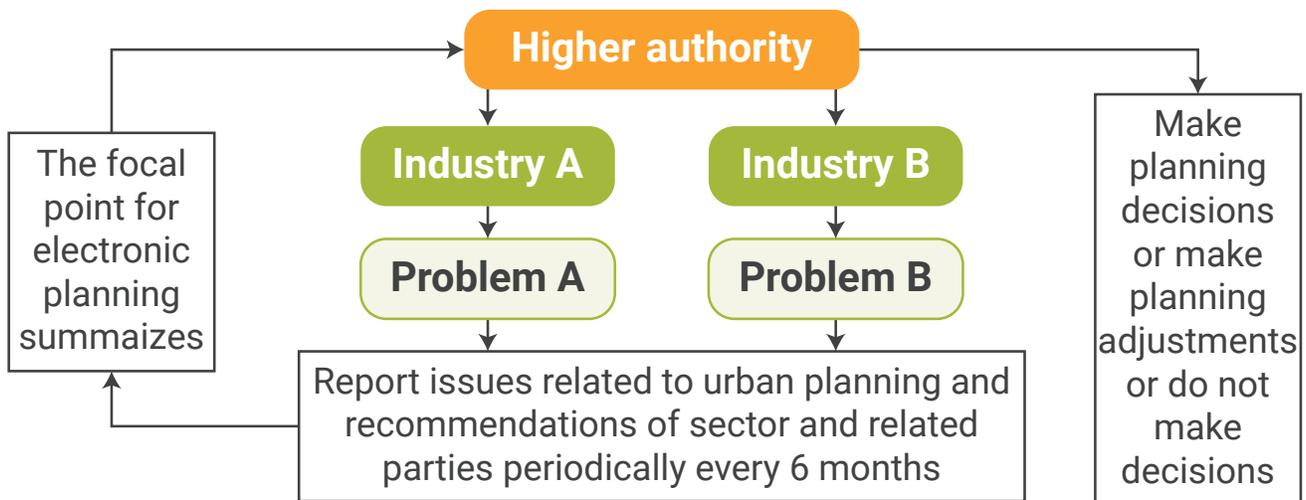


Figure 3: Multidisciplinary integration model in the planning decision-making stage

1.4. CASE STUDY 1: DISCUSSING WORLD EXPERIENCES ON INTEGRATED PLANNING

(1) *Integrated planning of Ethiopia* : Integrated planning is built with goals

Ethiopia's integrated planning follows a sectoral approach and focuses on four pillars (FDRE, 2011): (i) adoption of agricultural practices and land use efficiency; (ii) increase the forestry sector's ability to absorb greenhouse gases, by protecting and regenerating forests for their economic and ecosystem services; (iii) developing renewable energy and clean energy; and, (iv) the use of appropriate advanced technologies in industry, transportation and buildings.

The CRGE strategy has three core goals: rapid economic growth; greenhouse gas emissions are managed and resilience to climate change is built.

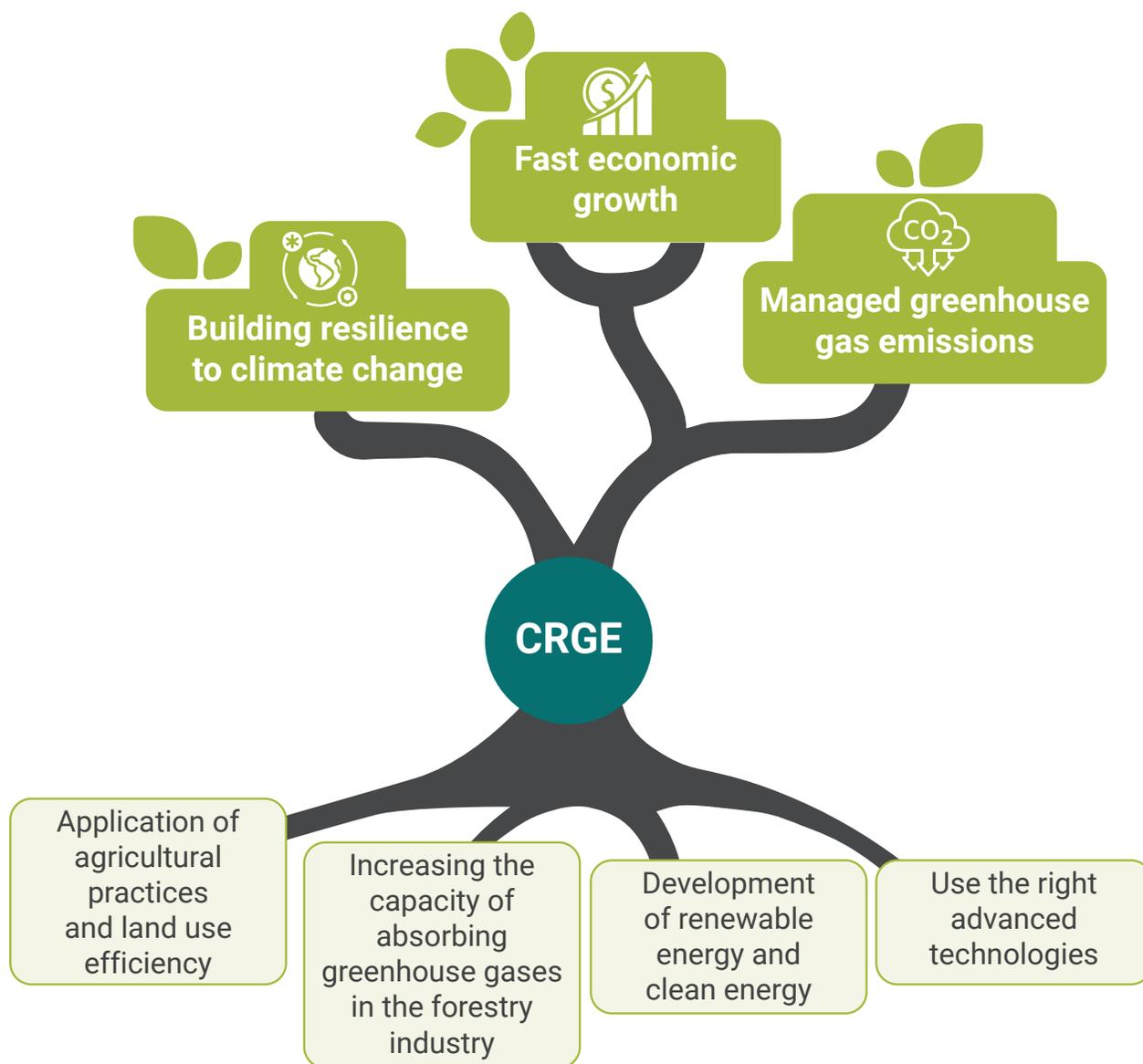


Figure 4: Ethiopian Integrated Planning case study tree

(2) CDS process in Sydney (Australia):

CDS is the process of establishing integrated planning for a specific city. The purpose of CDS is to create a multi-dimensional development framework with the support of stakeholders and thereby enable the strengthening of the city's state management capacity in ensuring sustainable economic development, reducing poverty and improving the environment.

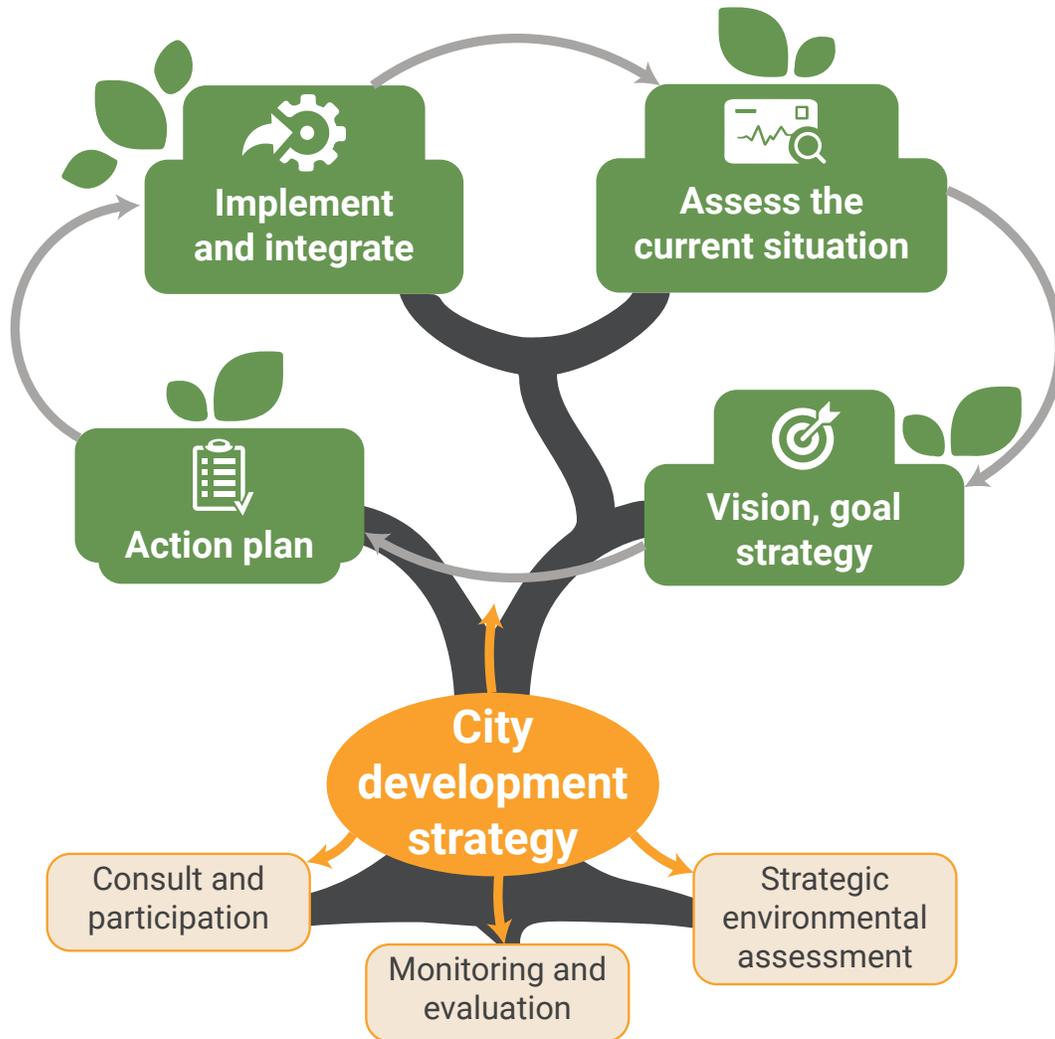


Figure 5: CDS process in Australia

Lessons for Vietnam

- Enhance community participation, create consensus among stakeholders, and strengthen the city's state management ability in ensuring sustainable development
- Leaders at all levels provide an overall vision of the city through specific and thorough activities, direction, and orientation .
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation throughout the planning process

II. CHALLENGES IN INTEGRATED PLANNING IN VIETNAM

2.1. CHALLENGES IN PLANNING WORK

- **Approach**

The system of urban planning projects, types of planning, planning scales, and urban planning subjects in Vietnam is very diverse and rich, prepared by many other domestic and foreign consulting units. Each other leads to quite different urban planning products from project to project. If planning projects are considered a product of scientific research and artistic creativity, each project has a different approach, which is not consistent between different projects.

- **About the urban planning process**

- Long planning time: In reality, the planning time is much longer than legal regulations because it has to go through many steps.
- Hierarchical planning: The planning law system regulates in tiers, followed from top to bottom, including: National planning - Regional planning - Provincial planning - Urban planning - Subdivision planning - Detailed planning - Investment projects.

- **Regarding urban planning content**

- Assessing the current situation: The assessment of the current situation in urban planning is relatively weak due to the lack of a database system, lack of tools to research and evaluate the current situation, and lack of appropriate methods to research the current situation, lacking a system of indicators, standards and regulations as a basis for analyzing and evaluating the current situation.
- Development forecasting work: The existence of many different planning systems, implementing research at many different stages in the same area has different development forecast results for the same issue. , from which planning proposals will be inconsistent and inconsistent.
- Propose planning solutions: Challenges in researching the current status and forecasting development will impact the quality of planning solutions. The feasibility of planning is not high, the quality of planning is not guaranteed and is not consistent with reality. urban development, there is a situation of suspended planning.
- Single sector planning: Current urban planning, formerly construction planning, is oriented towards multi-disciplinary research to produce physical space planning and building construction. However, the planning product and research content only require mentioning the subject of construction planning, so the results achieved are only construction planning solutions, not suitable for economic development. - society, conflicts with industries and fields.

- Planning methods for new urban areas: Planning methods for new urban construction and urban expansion focus on solutions to arrange functions and orient spatial criteria (construction density). , high floors of buildings), solutions for technical infrastructure... based on the current status of expansion areas, project construction areas are agricultural production areas with vacant land, solutions to renovate and embellish the current status almost no.

In the current period, the requirements for renovating and embellishing existing urban areas and restructuring urban areas are different, the problems posed specifically for each urban area are different, and the planning methods for new urban areas are different. If applied inappropriately, new approaches are needed and urban planning products must be changed to meet practical management requirements.

- **Regarding urban planning products:**

Planning products include explanations, drawing documents, and management regulations, but the legality and application are mainly land use planning maps and project approval decisions. Many proposed research contents of the project have not been concretized and converted into specific sanctions and regulations.

2.2. CHALLENGES IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

There are currently many challenges for urban development management: What is the appropriate urban development model, what urban management tools are needed, and human capacity to participate in management? urban development, urban development resources, multi-sectoral coordination in urban development management...

- Models and methods of urban development:

2.3. ASSESS THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE PLANNING FIELD

Table 1: Assess the current status of the planning field

Status	Factors	Current Status	Request
1	The goal of stable and sustainable development	- Problems of traffic congestion, environmental pollution, and flooding. - The problem of suspended planning - Problems of administrative procedures and corruption	Strive according to the criteria of sustainable urban development
2	Multi-center development orientation	Spread development	Planning and implementation of construction of centers and surrounding urban areas
3	Policy to ensure accommodation for everyone	Lack of accommodation for the poor and immigrants	Implement policies according to housing law

Status	Factors	Current Status	Request
4	Urban planning	There are many types, overlapping, lack of feasibility, planning methods have not been innovated	Improve quality and integrate into a single urban plan
5	Construction standards	Lack of local building codes	Ensure legal basis for feasible planning
6	Organizing planning	Spread out	Planning according to construction management needs
7	Implement planning	Administrative procedures are cumbersome and unclear	Ensure proper implementation of planning
8	Human	Eastern but not strong	Improve
9	Facilities and funding	Missing, scattered	Concentrate

2.4. SWOT ANALYSIS OF URBAN PLANNING FIELD

Table 2: SWOT analysis of urban planning field

Outside Inside	Opportunity + Development trend + Urban area planning already exists + The legal system on development management is gradually completed + Receive international support (finance and knowledge)	Threat + Pressure of population growth + The legal system is not complete and consistent (causes of cumbersome administrative procedures)
Strengths + Strong marketing motivation + Clear development orientation (from general planning) + Good-oriented and progressive residential community + Strengthened forces	SO solutions + Coordinated plan to exploit the driving force to create regional markets + Urban renovation plan with large, synchronous projects + General infrastructure development plan + Mobilize community participation	ST solutions + Land adjustment program for suburban rural areas + Housing program for the poor + Innovate planning methods
Weaknesses + Lack of local standards + There are still many unresolved urban problems (traffic congestion; environmental pollution;...) + There is still a lot of illegal construction + Planning level is not high + Financial limitations	WO solutions + Develop a set of local standards + Develop regulations for architectural and planning management according to planning projects + Training human resources for National Assembly and development management + Take advantage of international aid and learning	WT Solutions + Promote administrative reform + Strengthen sanctions and popularize the law + Strengthen anti-corruption

2.5. INTERACTIVE SURVEY

Do you have an understanding of today's integrated planning challenges?

1. Understand very well
2. Understand
3. Normal
4. Understand little
5. Don't understand

III. ASSESSING THE LOCAL CONTEXT AND ANALYZING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION WHICH NEEDS INTEGRATED PLANNING

3.1. VIETNAM'S PLANNING SYSTEM

Pursuant to the Planning Law 2017/QH14, changes in the national planning system and sector planning are shown as follows:

a/ National planning system

b/ Regional planning system

c/ Provincial planning system

d/ Planning for special administrative-economic units.

e/ Urban and rural planning

3.2. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSTRUCTION PLANNING AND THE NATIONAL PLANNING SYSTEM AND SECTOR PLANNING

The national master plan is the basis for establishing national marine spatial planning, national land use planning, national sector planning, regional planning, provincial planning, and administrative-economic unit planning. special economics, urban planning, and rural planning across the country.

3.3. EXERCISES/ QUESTIONS?

1. What difficulties does your locality encounter in implementing planning according to the 2017 law?
2. What solutions do you have to overcome those difficulties?

IV. VISION AND BASIC STAGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS OF INTEGRATED PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

4.1. STRATEGIC VISION INTEGRATES SUSTAINABLE PLANNING

- Towards a course of action:
- Start with consensus on topics: Principles of evidence-based decision-making and consensus
- Be proactive and selective:
- Analyze strengths and weaknesses:
- Towards allocation of organizational resources:
- Planning covers adverse situations
- Implement planning by empowering:
- Integrated planning steps for sustainable urban development



Figure 6: 13 basic steps of urban planning around the world. Integration does not necessarily have to cover all 13 implementation steps but can be done in main steps with each phase

4.2. STAGE 1. IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM

This phase aims to understand and evaluate the context and area in which planning is to be implemented and developed, including current planning and regulatory frameworks, available resources, and plans and objectives. goal of the process. Review and evaluate planning and determine the need to establish planning, determine planning policies; Legalize planning issues (equivalent to B1, B2)

This phase includes the following steps:

- **Step 1:** Identify different areas of analysis and scope of work.
- **Step 2:** Establish an initial broad analytical framework or topics of investigation.
- **Step 3:** Determine the content list of the analysis.
- **Step 4:** Review existing maps and plans collected in the contextualization block.
- **Step 5:** Collect data from city, local or national offices, academic institutions, and/or open source websites.
- **Step 6:** Organize the data according to the themes presented in the Desk and Field Research
- **Step 7:** Map and Data Checklist.

Consolidate and digitize all data into a single GIS database (Desktop and Field Research - Data and Map Checklist).

Identify missing data that needs to be purchased and/or collected during Field Research

Compiling various spatial base maps (Map and Data Checklist)

[According to UN-Habitat (2021), *Our City Plans: An Incremental and Participatory Toolbox for Urban Planning.*/ *Our City Plan: An Incremental and Participatory Toolbox for Urban Planning*]

Make decisions that require planning

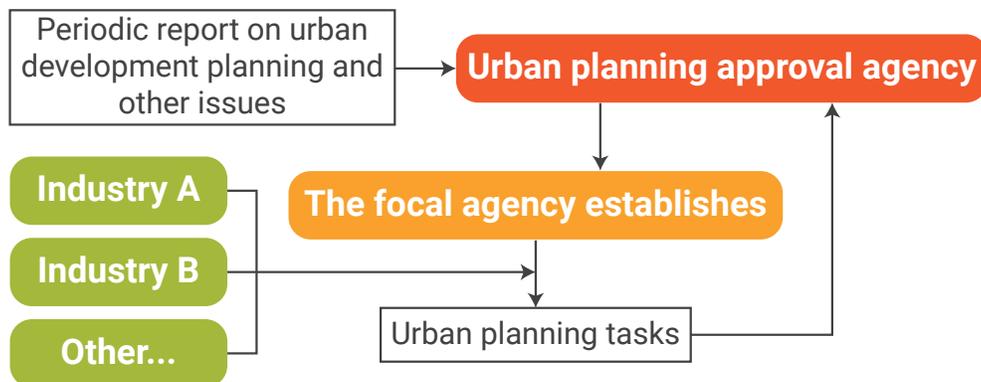


Figure 7: Multi-sectoral integration model for the planning task phase

4.3. PHASE 2: DETERMINE URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

This is a decisive stage of multi-sectoral integration. Sector development goals must be discussed, negotiated, and integrated into the Urban Development Strategy (CDS) at step 4 of the 13-step process. CDS contents are synthetic contents including physical elements, pure space and intangible elements. For industries that can be specified by space, CDS represents goals through industry development indicators. For industries that are not (difficult) to be spatially concretized, CDS is expressed through strategic orientations but oriented towards spatial parameters and indicators

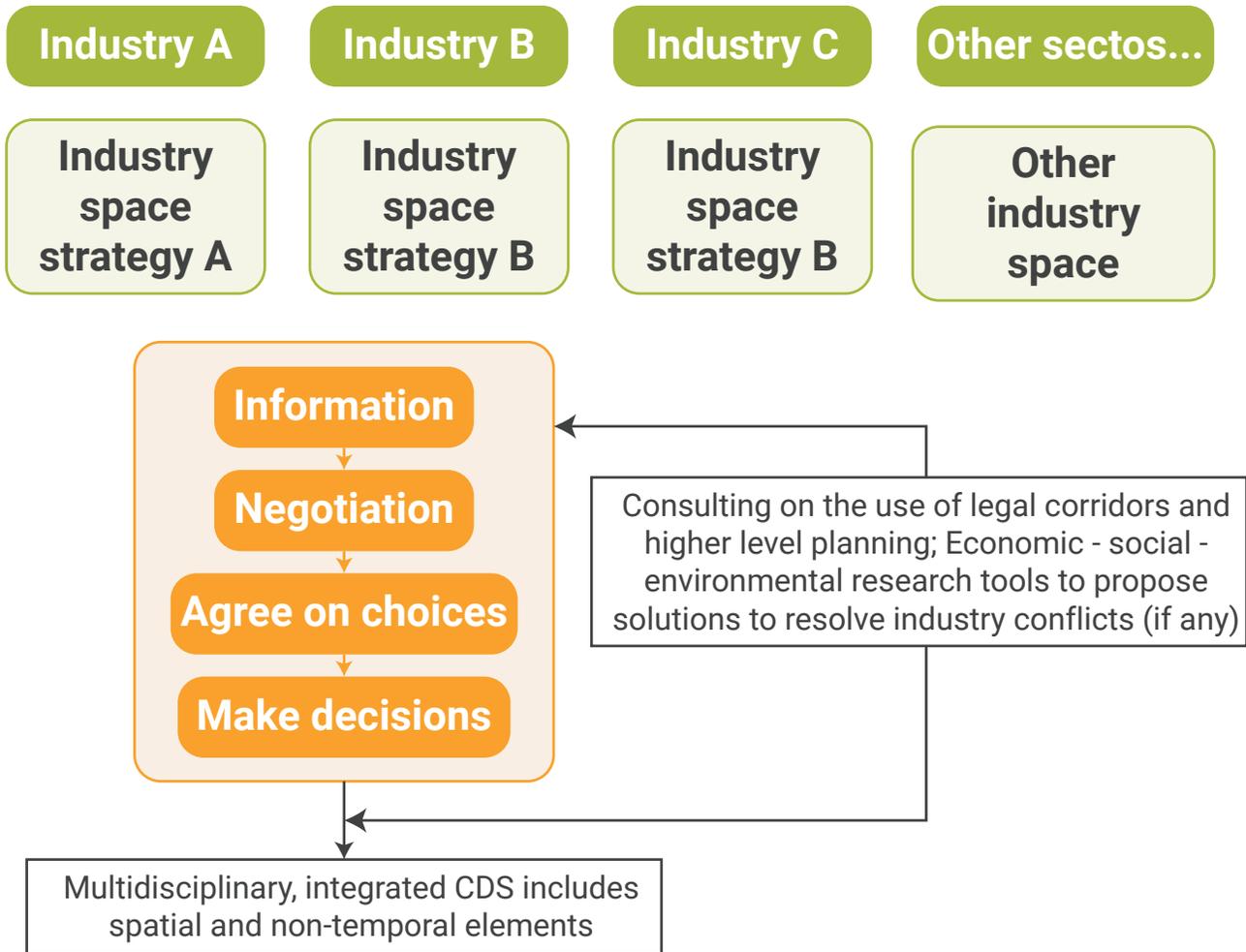


Figure 8: Multidisciplinary integrated process

4.4. PHASE 3. URBAN PLANNING DESIGN AND URBAN PLANNING APPROVAL

This is the concrete stage of integrating multidisciplinary integration into spatial content with two important contents: land use, infrastructure and urban environment. This phase is mainly technical planning activities. These industries are mainly technical activities related to planning. Participating industries are supervisory.

Because urban planning is an integrated, multi-sectoral planning with the highest and only legal status in the urban territory, after finishing the general urban planning, the sectors and related parties complete the project. It is possible to accurately identify key projects for implementation, shortening the time as before due to conflicts with industry plans or having to wait for intermediate planning steps (subdivision planning) and almost Eliminate conflicts between sectoral planning

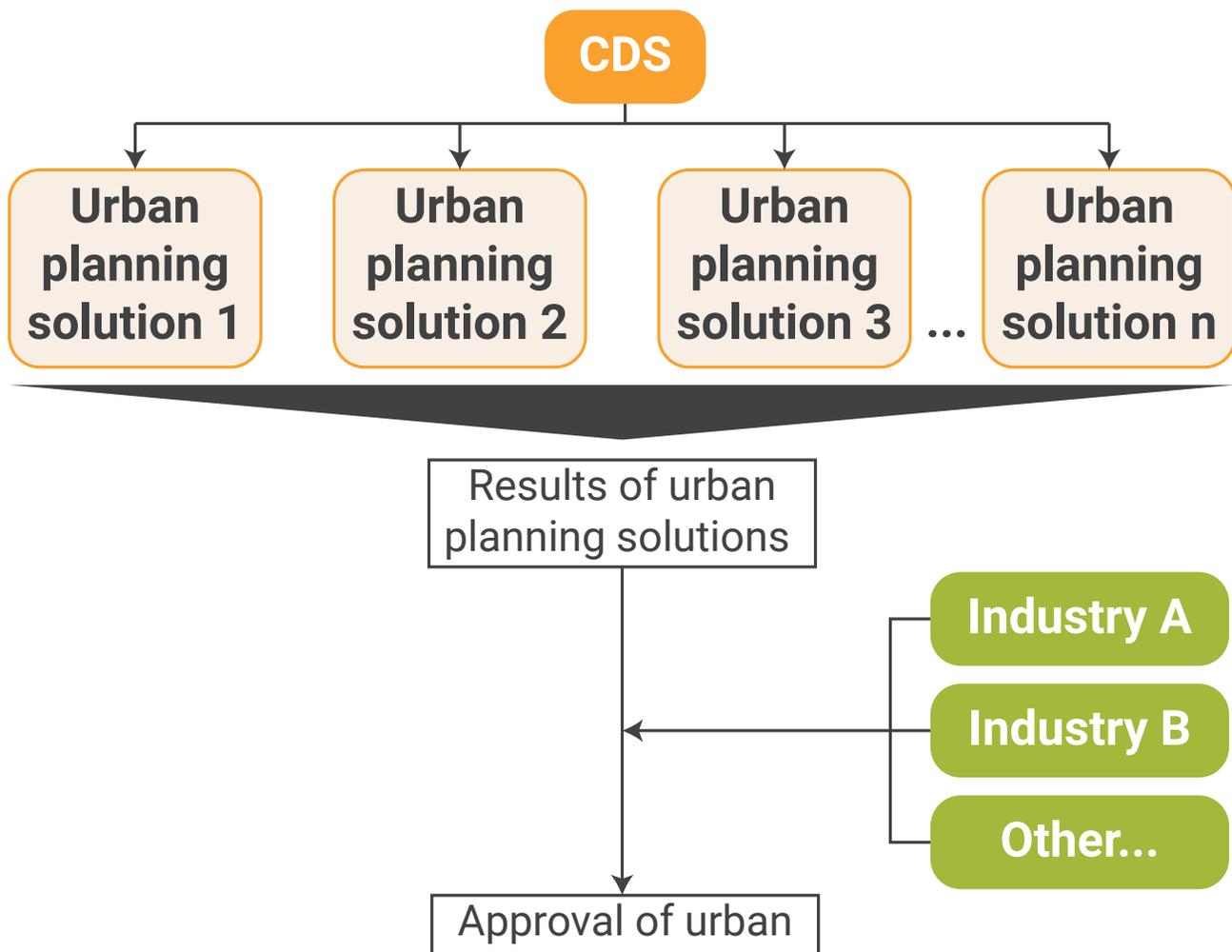


Figure 9: Multidisciplinary integrated process

4.5. PHASE 4. URBAN PLANNING IMPLEMENTATION AND FEEDBACK

This is the final stage of an urban planning cycle, the stage of concretizing planning into urban development investment. At this stage, the implementation of the sectors is based on the approved urban planning, so they are basically independent of each other, ensuring the principle of compliance with the approved planning. The process of implementing urban planning will arise problems due to planning or new problems will arise, which will be responded to by the sectors to the focal agency and the process continues in a new round depending on the level of importance. of the problem that arises

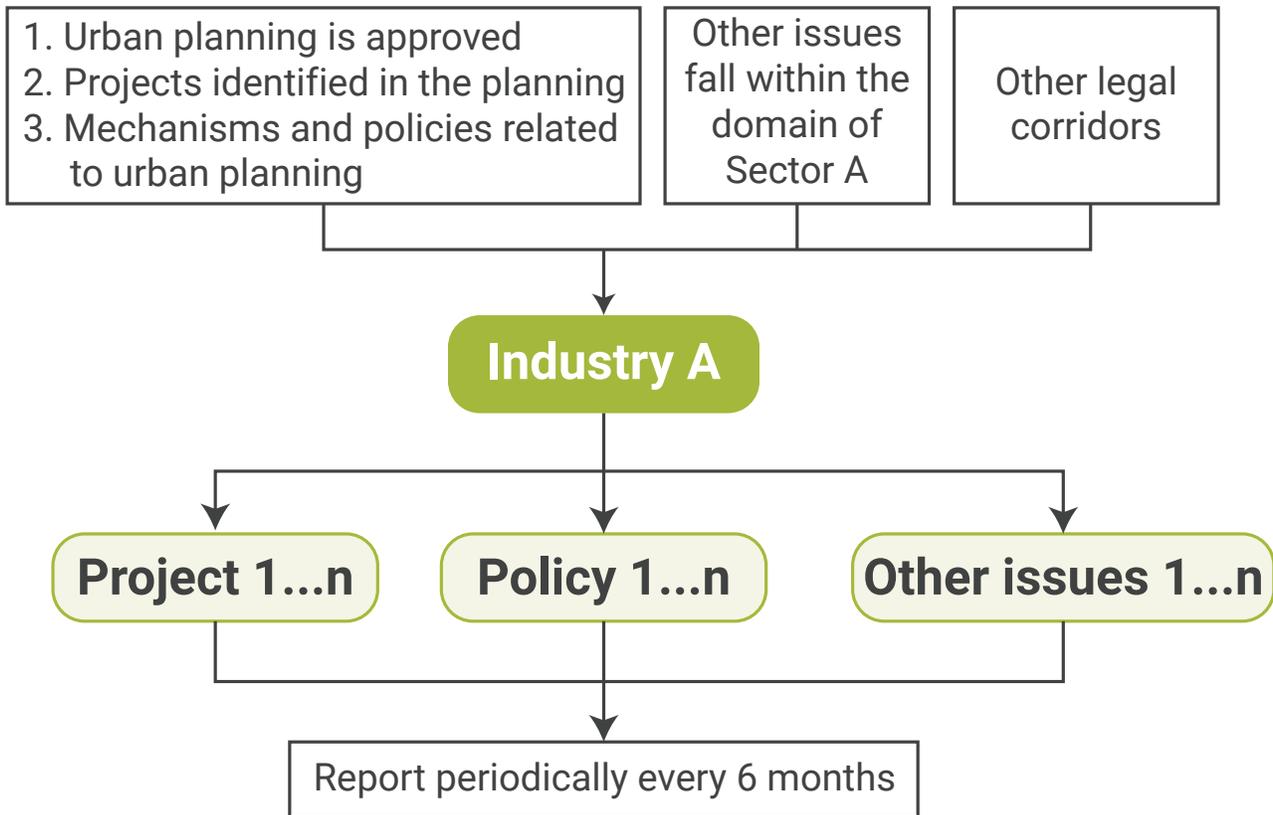


Figure 10: Multidisciplinary integrated process

4.6. CASE STUDY 2: DISCUSSION ABOUT BUILDING A VISION

(1) Peru's strategic vision:

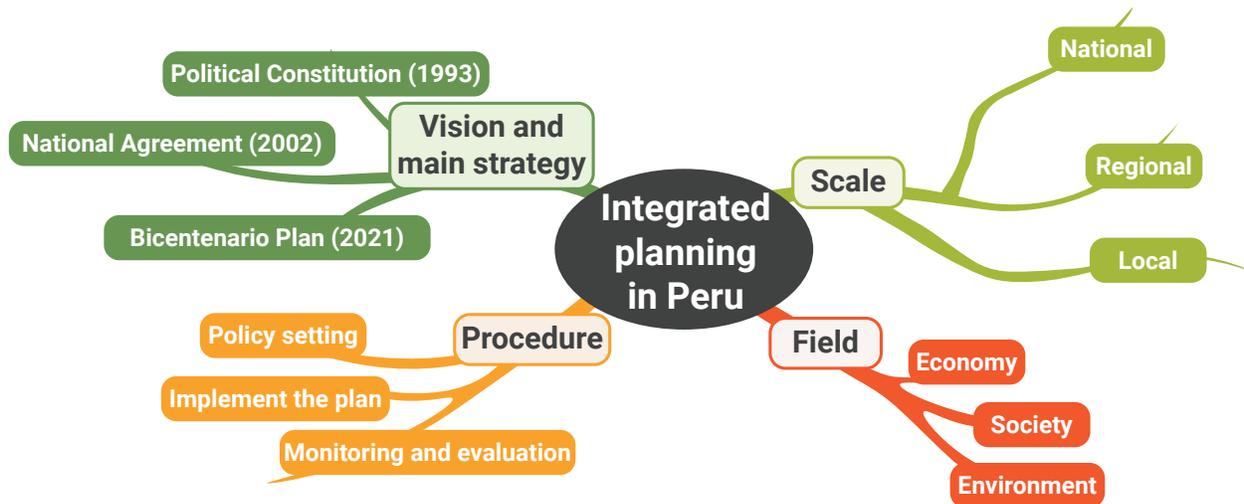


Figure 11: Integrated planning in Peru

In Peru, visions and plans tend to link social, environmental and economic aspects of development, although generally not in a comprehensive and fully integrated manner. However, this relatively multi-dimensional approach is often not applied to multi-year planning and budgeting as well as the formulation and implementation of sectoral policies. The integrated planning system is still in the completion stage.

(2) Strategic vision of Burlington (USA)

In 2016, the City of Burlington released its 2015-2040 strategic plan. This visionary plan is the result of more than a year of community engagement that included input from residents, businesses, community groups, and city officials. This is a 25-year detailed plan from vision to focus to build the city.

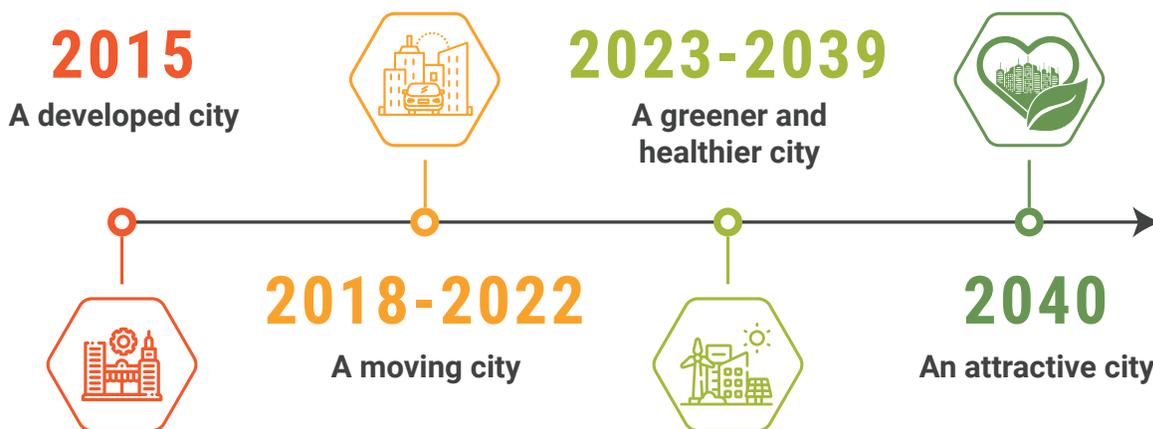


Figure 12: Strategic vision of the City of Burlington

Lessons for Vietnam

- Develop a strategic vision for the short, long and medium term and publicize the strategic plan
- Multi-dimensional approach to the planning and budgeting process as well as the development and implementation of sectoral policies
- There is the participation of many parties in the planning process: residents, businesses, community groups, city officials,...

V. STATE MANAGEMENT UNDER AN INTEGRATED PLANNING APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

5.1. MECHANISMS, POLICIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- **Roles and responsibilities in state management of planning of the central government**

- **Central government**

Promulgate mechanisms and policies to encourage and mobilize resources to promote sustainable development associated with environmental protection and response to climate change according to decided or approved planning.

- **Local government**

Ensure that integrated policies and plans are reflected in budget allocations and are rooted in public expenditures (consider public environmental spending assessments and long-term financial planning approaches such as results-based and program budgeting)

- **Stakeholders and level of influence in integrated planning in Vietnam**

- *Government and relevant ministries :*
- *Local authorities and relevant departments :*
- *Civil society organizations and related parties :*
- *Planning organizations and related parties :*

- **System of legal documents on urban architectural planning management**

The system of legal documents on urban planning is applied at three basic levels: Law promulgated by the National Assembly, Decree of the Government guiding the implementation

of the Law, and Circulars providing detailed instructions managed by the Ministry. prepare and promulgate.

5.2. INTEGRATED PLANNING IN THE PLANNING LAW, INTEGRATED IN FORMULATION, APPRAISAL AND APPROVAL.

Planning Law: Law No. 21/2017/QH14, effective from January 2019

Responsible Ministry: Ministry of Planning and Investment

- **Main purpose:**

- Build a new system of national planning, regional planning, provincial planning, urban planning and rural planning, and set out some principles for rural planning and set out some principles for planning .
- Abandon specific industry and product planning
- Ensure consistency in the legal system regulating planning
- Create a legal basis for unified direction and management of planning
- Change/transform planning methods according to a multi-disciplinary approach and solve inter-sectoral, inter-regional and inter-provincial issues.
- The planning law alone will apply to all provincial-level urban areas

Particularly for central urban areas such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, the 2009 planning law will still apply.

Two identical master plans will be prepared for central urban areas

- **Contents according to planning law**

- ▶ **Planning**

- National master plan: The national master plan is the basis for establishing national marine spatial planning, national land use planning, national sector planning, regional planning, provincial planning, and planning. special administrative - economic unit planning, urban planning, rural planning across the country.
- National land use planning:
- National sector planning :
- Zoning:
- Provincial planning:

- Urban planning

► **Planning appraisal**

- Planning Appraisal Council: According to the provisions of Article 29 of the 2017 Planning Law, the authority to establish the Planning Appraisal Council belongs to the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Planning and Investment.
- Documents submitted for planning appraisal: According to Article 31 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Planning appraisal content: According to Article 32 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Planning appraisal report: According to Article 33 of the 2017 Planning Law

► **Decision or approval of planning**

- Authority to decide or approve planning: There are two groups of subjects involved in deciding or approving planning.
- Documents submitted for decision or approval of planning: Pursuant to the provisions of Article 35 of the 2017 Planning Law.
- Order and procedures for deciding on planning: The 2017 Planning Law stipulates the order and procedures for deciding on planning as follows:
- Content of planning decision or approval

► **Announcing and providing planning information.**

- Planning announcement: According to Article 38 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Responsibility for organizing planning announcement
- Form of planning announcement
- National information system and database on planning: Article 41 of the Law on Planning 2017 and Decree 37/2019/ND-CP
- Providing planning information: According to Article 42 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Form of providing planning information: According to Article 43 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Archiving planning documents: According to Article 44 of the 2017 Planning Law

► **Implement planning**

- Planning implementation plan: According to Article 45 of the 2017 Planning Law

- Policies and solutions for implementing planning: According to Article 46 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Resources for planning implementation: According to Article 47 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Report on planning activities: Article 48 of the 2017 Planning Law

► **Monitor and evaluate planning implementation**

- Responsibility for evaluating planning implementation: According to Article 49 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Content of planning implementation assessment: According to Article 50 of the 2017 Planning Law

► **Adjust planning**

- Principles of planning adjustment: According to Article 51 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Review planning: According to Article 52 of the 2017 Planning Law
- Basis for planning adjustment: According to Article 53 of the 2017 Planning Law

• **The issue of integrated planning law 2017**

- Regarding method: the integration of sectoral planning and urban planning is only a synthesis of sectors, adjusted to suit each other, not integrated.
- Regarding content: Coordination with sectors mainly stops at updating and connecting existing sector plans and plans into urban planning content, but not actually participating together to create an urban planning. Multi-sectoral integration, thereby serving as a basis for implementing specialized plans towards the common goals and vision of the city.
- Regarding the process: Urban planning is prepared on the basis of updating existing sector plans, formulating planning plans, and then consulting with sectors. This process will not be able to fully exploit multidisciplinary knowledge for urban development. The integrated planning process requires multi-sectoral discussions, unifying goals and vision, then building strategies and sector development plans towards the set goals.

5.3. INTEGRATED PLANNING IS INTEGRATED INTO THE PREPARATION, APPRAISAL AND APPROVAL OF URBAN PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

• **Target**

► **Economic goals:**

- Urban planning and urban planning are catalysts for sustainable and inclusive economic

growth, providing a favorable framework for new economic opportunities, regulations on land and housing markets, as well as technology. tools for providing adequate infrastructure and basic services;

- Urban planning and urban planning create a strong decision-making mechanism to ensure sustainable economic growth, social development, and sustainable environment to promote connectivity between regions.

➤ **Social goals:**

- The first goal of urban planning and urban planning is to establish a set of living standards and working conditions for all social sectors now and in the future, ensuring financial distribution, opportunities, and benefits. from equitable urban development, promoting integration and social cohesion.
- Investment planning and construction planning establish a necessary investment in the future. It is a prerequisite for improving the quality of life, bringing success to the globalization process, including respecting and preserving heritage and cultural diversity, as well as recognizing the needs of diversity. of different target groups.

➤ **Environmental goals:**

- Urban planning and urban planning provide a spatial framework to protect and manage the environment and natural landscape in the city and surrounding areas, including biodiversity, land, natural resources, and ensure development. integration and sustainability;
- Urban planning and urban planning help protect people through promoting measures to respond to environmental and socio-economic issues, minimize damage, enhance the ability to adapt to climate change, and improve technology. management of natural and environmental hazards

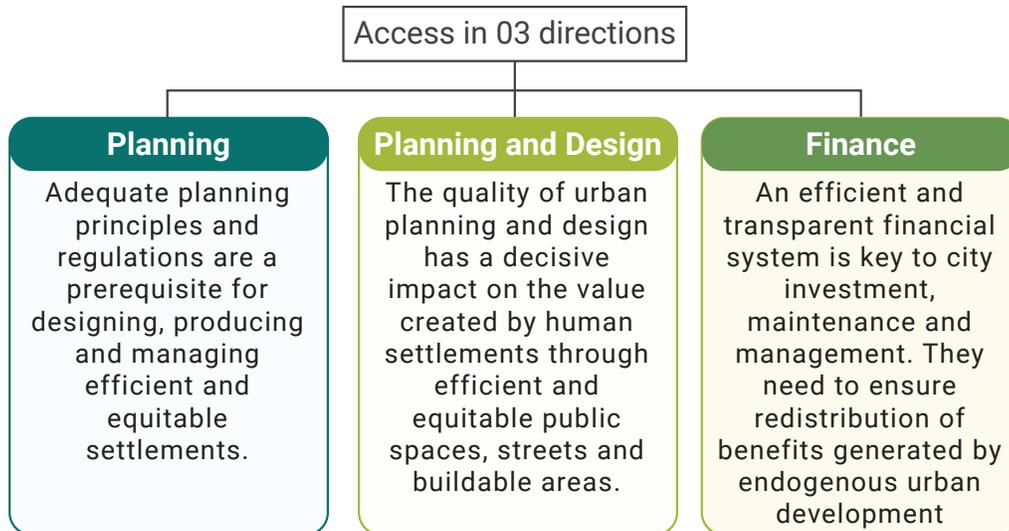
It can be seen that urban planning and construction planning can contribute to sustainable development in many different ways. This planning needs to be closely combined with three aspects of sustainable development, which are: development and social integration, sustainable economic growth, and environmental management and protection. However, integrating the above three aspects in a single direction requires political commitment and participation of all stakeholders who will participate in the urban planning process.

[According to UN Habitat (2015), International Guide to Urban and Territorial Planning , Nairobi.]

• **Approach**

Apply a combination of planning methods to improve the quality of the planning process and overcome limitations in each step of planning and implementation of current planning. On the basis of changing planning methods, planning products, planning results and planning implementation processes will be adjusted.

- Overall planning/level/structure planning method;
- Strategic planning method, strategic structure;
- Integrated planning method, integrating multi-sectors;
- Participatory planning methods;
- Action planning method;
- 3-pronged approach



- Other integration methods.

The approach is open-oriented, creating flexibility to manage overall issues, regulations, national security and defense, ensuring social justice requirements... which are generally managed by a system of regulations. legal regulations on urban planning through planning products, other issues will be open, creating flexibility for each urban area and each issue being researched.

Urban planning is understood as an iterative process including steps: Planning - Construction according to planning - Management according to planning - Adjusting planning. This process will ensure that planning is carried out continuously, paying much attention to solutions to implement planning.

Based on the planning level, urban scale and nature of the planning area, choose the main approach to identify the problems that need to be solved and choose appropriate planning solutions to meet the requirements. develop. The stages of socio-economic development of the country and each urban area have different requirements for the development of physical space and the construction of corresponding infrastructure, from which an appropriate approach can be chosen. appropriate to produce planning products that meet urban development requirements in each different stage.

5.4. CASE STUDY 3: DISCUSSION ON PRACTICAL EXAMPLES OF INTEGRATED PLANNING APPROACHES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- **Discussion: Singapore's planning approach towards the net-zero city goal**

The goals focus on five key pillars: natural cities, sustainable living, green energy, green economy and green future.



Conclusion : In order for the Master Plan to meet the harmonization of benefits between the 5 pillars and synchronously develop regions and regions, Singapore has used a typical innovative method of approaching from experiment to reality to find give appropriate directions locally. Technology testbeds for sustainable planning in Singapore focus on system efficiency with the integration of clean electrification, smart digital technology, energy-efficient infrastructure and infrastructure. sustainable circular economy.

Da Nang City planning

- **Comprehensive assessment of the current situation**

- Strength: Da Nang city has a strategic location in Central Vietnam, and is an important transportation hub of the region (air, sea, and road).
- Weakness: The hills in between and Da Nang airport act as obstructions to connectivity, vision corridors and wind corridors from the east to the west of Da Nang. They also interfere with the potential development of key nodes in the city center.
- Opportunity: Da Nang city has rich natural conditions and cultural heritage, which can be developed to create a strong identity for the city.
- Challenge: Da Nang city needs a sustainable spatial development model with a decentralized urban structure, increasing land use efficiency and developing urban

nodes to connect different land uses . It is necessary to coordinate economic planning and infrastructure to meet future development needs.

► **Issues that need to be resolved**

To address the shortcomings of the approved general plan and to achieve the Objectives and Vision of Resolution 43, the main objectives of the General Plan Adjustment should be addressed as follows:

- Integrate land use and infrastructure planning according to socio-economic goals, to ensure the city can meet future needs.
- Propose a clear strategy and urban model for land use, transportation and infrastructure planning that is capable of reflecting Da Nang’s vision.
- Ensuring conditions, protection measures and development orientation for future needs after 2030, allowing continued development in the future, reasonable and sustainable.

► **Development forecast**

Socio-economic positioning

Strategic positioning of Da Nang

*By 2030

First, promote development until 2030 through many different channels:

The second is to maintain and further enhance development until 2045, while integrating into the global supply chain network and being an important Lifestyle center in Vietnam.



Figure 14: Location of Da Nang in Vietnam and neighboring countries

Economic positioning of Da Nang:

Da Nang is positioned to create economic breakthroughs in Vietnam, Asean and global production networks. A sustainable foundation for growth needs to be designed, developed and implemented. Sustainable economic development requires focusing on effectively exploiting the network of different industry clusters.

► Planning strategy

Main strategy

Vision, Goals and Strategy are specified in the planning to guide the long-term development of Da Nang. Key planning strategies include:

- a. Preserving nature, enhancing the network of trees and water surfaces to create an environmentally friendly city*
- b. Improve infrastructure to improve the resilience of Da Nang city*
- c. Hierarchical employment clusters and urban nodes*
- d. Increase population density to develop a compact urban model*
- e. Improve the transportation system and the development of the city develops towards public transportation*
- f. Develop mixed-use urban areas to build a vibrant city*
- g. Develop various types of infrastructure and social housing to create a city for everyone*
- h. Preserving Urban Heritage as part of Da Nang's distinct identity.*

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