

Reasonable management and utilization of natural resources in the existing innovation and development of tier-four cities in Vietnam today

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Abstract: Urban planning and smart cities with smart, friendly, and reasonable infrastructure and institutional design suitable to people's living standards. In Vietnam, urban planning and cities are now facing the risk the existing urban ecological land space and the available natural resources. Environmental problems and green cities are facing many difficulties. Therefore, Vietnam's state administration has formulated policies to encourage investment, construction, and urban renovation. Reasonable management and utilization of natural resources in the existing innovation and development of tier-four cities have become a matter that needs to be researched and discussed. In this article, the author makes an assessment and comments on the reasonable management and utilization of natural resources in the existing innovation and development of tier-four cities in Vietnam. One of the challenges Vietnam's state administration faces today is the available and potential investment opportunities of urban areas and cities.

Keywords: Urban planning, green cities, natural resources, sustainable cities and residential areas in Vietnam

1 Introduction

Vietnam currently has five urban, cities and special urban levels, including municipalities directly under the Central Government, cities under provinces, cities under districts, townships, boroughs, and towns, small districts, or an area planned, that is expected to be established cities in the future (collectively referred to as a grade IV urban area), and special urban area, which is the capital city of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city. In 2023, Vietnam has 95 urban centers of grade IV, including 35 towns, 4 districts (with 5 towns and 61 communes), and 58 towns (excluding communities belonging to the extension of grade IV urban centers).

Among the main tasks of urban development, the management and utilization of grade IV urban resources is the focus of the planning and development of rural, urban fringe, and large cities, including (1) ensuring that the green environment, and green space associated

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with growth and promoting the green social economy; (2) improving the quality of people's lives in which, the green economic growth rate of grade IV urban areas is associated with a focus on investment and upgrade, embellish, synchronous, civilized, and modern; (3) urban expansion at the same time with the process of solving the consequences of urbanization, regional rules, and traditional values, the physical foundations of grade IV urban areas, and the advantages of grade IV urban areas; (4) attracting strong investment in international competitiveness, with inner, and suburban regional cohesion, and areas, regions.

2. Assessment of the natural resources management and utilization in development planning and practice of grade IV urban in Vietnam

Currently, when assessing resources in the planning and actual development of grade IV urban in Vietnam, people divide the impact of resources on three types of urban areas including (1) urban grade IV in suburban cities and boroughs; (2) urban grade IV in suburban coastal cities; (3) urban grade IV in rural cities.

2.1 Urban grade IV in suburban cities and boroughs

2.1.1 For urban social-economic development

Assessing the impact of natural resources and the environment on social-economic conditions in urban areas of class IV peri-urban today is essentially a balance between social-economic needs and available natural factors, environment. This is a very difficult problem, first of all in the cost (1) the cost to carry out an activity to exploit and conserve resources used in urban development is too large, local resources are limited. This puts even more burdens on local budgets. Environmental revenue cannot guarantee the cost of resource recovery. (2) socialization of development resources is lacking and weak, lack of vision leads to wrong planning, misuse, waste and loss of resources, migration of poverty, and urban jobs are most difficult to control. (3) ensuring linkages between rural - peri-urban - urban areas, balanced development of potential, existing and new urban sectors, fields, and new ones, stabilizing social order economic rehabilitation and recovery when there is a crisis or social risks related to the social-economic relationship with the environment have not been paying attention.

Meanwhile, the basic characteristics of natural resources and urban environment of class IV peri-urban areas are both agricultural and rural characteristics and urban. The traditional impact of resource factors on urban development in the past decades has almost been replaced by the process of urban expansion and development and the transformation of economic structure and socioeconomic status of urban areas rather than the nature of rural-agricultural villages. This process happens at breakneck speed. The current global trend of green development is bringing positive effects on urban social-economic development. The managers and planners of Vietnam have made a breakthrough change in urban development: to associate natural and environmental criteria with urban planning and development. Therefore, the impact of natural and environmental factors on peri-urban grade IV cities is almost vital and unique to urban social-economic development.

"Environmental economy" refers to economic sectors and fields related to the environment. In urban areas of class IV peri-urban, the "environmental economy" tends to be associated with the "clean economy" and "organic economy". This is reflected in the

level of using environmental resources directly in economic development, serving the economy. The terms "rural economy", "collective economy", and "concentrated economy" in urban areas are now tending to be moderate, narrowing the scope of application in all sectors and fields. This has a positive impact on the urban economy because when green industries and occupations are developed into production to serve urban society, the economy will become sustainable economy. Currently, the "environmental economy" industries in grade IV cities in Vietnam are developing and applying very well to urban production life along with traditional economic sectors market" is the general development trend of the urban economy.

The term "environmental economy" was previously used to refer to economic sectors that mainly exploit environmental resources, which leads to many negative consequences for the economy, including environmental protection. But now, the "environmental economy" has been developed and changed by managers and administrators, new thinking "environmental economy" is an economy that uses reasonable resources to improve the environment, develop the environment, and derive economic value from renewable clean resources. According to the opposite trend when assessing the impact of natural resources and the environment on the social-economic development of peri-urban cities of class IV, the consequences of economic development over a rather long period suffer. Under pressure from economic sectors of heavy industry and illegal agriculture, the negative factors of the environment and natural resources have affected the urban social-economy of class IV in the direction of hindering and inhibiting the growth of the economy develop. For example, the consequences of urban water pollution in the heavy industrial economy have made lakes, rivers, and streams heavily polluted, the content of toxic substances difficult to decompose in the water surface and water bottom leading to pollution of serious water resources, this makes the process of renovating and reusing water sources to serve life, daily life and production needs to become an urban problem.

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The speed of urbanization and the improvement of space, urban landscape, and traditional elements of the city makes administrators and managers have to consider how to use resources reasonably with urban social-economic development. Transforming the function and function of using natural resources is the optimal solution for using resources in sustainable urban renewal, or renovating them towards clean products, clean energy, and

conservation protection of environmental resources and environmental resources in modern urban society. For peri-urban grade IV cities, is alternative natural resources a suitable solution for economic development while available resources still have advantages and potential benefits for the economy? ; economic - environmental - social solutions in urban areas have a sustainable relationship with each other in the same common development or are only temporary positive solutions while modern technology industries, 4.0 are not developed as rapidly as it is today. And the problem of supply and demand using resources, the protection solutions that come with it to protect the resource are reasonable. The challenge of resource protection along with its use process is the government's problem in the management and use of resources for urban development of class IV peri-urban cities in Vietnam today.

2.1.2 For land space, ecology, urban residential areas

The urban space of class IV peri-urban is planned as a system of economic and technical infrastructure structures, urban architecture, and green space. Currently, the promotion of the expansion of the native ecosystem and the closed green corridor creates a functional space for residents and the living environment. This poses a challenge to the role of natural resources and the environment in promoting values, respecting, and protecting the natural landscape and urban ecological environment. The expansion of the central urban area has changed the ecological landscape and distribution of resources and environment in the peri-urban area according to the development trend of a satellite region, although this process has changed not substantive, local, lack of orientation and environmental factors, of course, have not been properly localized and planned.

Urban residential areas are closed systems of living and production functions, compressed urban models used in association with open spaces are calculated, constructed, and oriented along with typical urban architecture; the green urban model is simply understood as trees, urban green areas have not been given due attention; system of canals, ponds, and water environment is an increasingly pressing problem; infrastructure for restoration, regeneration, use of technology and environmental protection to minimize the environment has not yet been systematically, synchronously and modernly invested.

At present, along with the faster urbanization rate and in fact, the development of economic-urban areas for urban centers of grade IV is a self-generating need of the peri-urban areas. The world has agreed to view the ecological approach as a natural resource management strategy that promotes conservation and sustainable development, that is, the use, protection, and development of environmental resources in such a way that the ecological ecology on which life depends is maintained and quality of life is assured. Vital resources that are water, light, and energy are expressed through air temperature. The urban planning process must be calculated based on the role of this resource, both positive and negative, which has not yet been properly invested, cared for, and exploited.

The role of the government in this regard is difficult at the moment because comparative advantage when it comes to natural resources and man-made space is always a long-term, complex counterbalance. Green urban development, but green here is the level, scope, and purpose of the city. There are urban areas, but the green space urban axis is not necessary for the general master plan and has no meaning for urban development, slowing the speed of urbanization. Modern architecture with artificial technologies based on the role of converting natural resources into energy sources that can be used by humans or artificial energy sources has made urban architecture at some point no longer necessary. So does natural green space still play a role in urban architecture? administrators, Management has

used open architecture to replace this difficult solution, which is both using artificial energy and using natural energy in urban planning and architecture. This is the current optimal solution to ensure a green living environment for urban areas. But the challenge is when this resource becomes exhausted, what will the government do to regenerate, use and manage this resource? It is very difficult. Urban space is an artificial system of social and technical infrastructure to serve people, especially in suburban urban areas, the more artificial this space is more artificial. Therefore, when using resources in urban architectural planning, managers often put all available green architecture into urban subdivisions to form satellite cities.

Approaching urban ecology is the most rational resource-use solution for urban planning. Strategies for protecting the environment through the mobilization of urban residents and supporting, developing, and managing the environment and natural resources in the urban economy and society, attracting the participation of organizations business, government, and non-governmental organizations to use and protect the government's environment, and to improve and develop a safe living environment while improving the quality of life to serve the ultimate living advantage of urban dwellers. First of all, the air is guaranteed to be fresh, and free of dust and pollution in residential areas, which is the use of measures on the environment, construction, architecture, landscape, and urban economy. This is possible thanks to the process of measuring, cleaning the air, and limiting pollution by the environmental management agency. In peri-urban grade IV cities, the level of air pollution is not high compared to large urban areas and cities, but the air cleaning process helps to limit the pollution level for large urban areas and cities and improve the living environment for urban residents. Therefore, the urban ecology approach will bring great value to the eco-urban development of class IV peri-urban cities.

2.1.3 *For environmental pollution and climate change*

Renewable resources are almost applied in various fields of urban life, which is a new and modern trend of rational utilization of resources. However, without appropriate policies and mechanisms to make it no longer renewable, the exploitation of this resource may be depleted. The use of nonrenewable resources in conjunction with advanced harvesting technologies to ensure the development and utilization of environmental protection has not yet received attention and investment. To limit these negative impacts, it is necessary to plan environmental impact assessments, environmental management, and resource mine management to achieve efficient and sustainable development, but local authorities have not yet taken any active action to address this issue.

For resource-poor cities or resource depletion cities, resource transformation and transfer (or other appropriate treatment measures) is a way to artificially affect the ecological landscape and urban buildings, Urban environment, and employment of urban residents. Measures to address greenhouse gas emissions, temperature, rainfall, sea level rise, and extreme weather phenomena, as well as domestic and industrial waste treatment processes that affect technological infrastructure and energy consumption, other fragile factors caused by the negative impact of resources and environment on urban development have not been taken seriously and implemented.

When addressing the current issue of renewable resource use, the fourth type of city government must comply with the National Assembly's Environmental Protection Law No. 72/2020/QH 14 of November 17, 2020; Law No. 44/2013/QH13 of November 26, 2013, on Conservation and Anti Waste Practices, as well as other laws, regulations, and guidance documents for implementation. Therefore, the use of renewable resources in urban life must

save and eliminate waste, carry out effective investment and development, and receive financial support and investment incentives.

National intervention in the utilization of renewable resources in cities is crucial. The state directly calls for, attracts investment, and manages the process of using this resource, so the current role of the people is to protect and utilize conservation and prevent waste. The policy of attracting investment in renewable resources is an important new step in sustainable urban development. If this process receives national attention and reasonable investment, then the use of renewable resources in urban life is a new and modern trend in an urban environment and climate.

2.2 Urban grade IV in suburban coastal cities

2.2.1 *For marine economic development*

The development view of most four coastal cities is that the development of marine economy should not be at the expense of destroying coastal resources and environment. All adjustments and plans must be based on this principle. In the fourth type of coastal urban areas, it is necessary to apply the production and cooperative economic model related to environmental resources protection. In particular, before the vigorous development of marine economy, the development and utilization process of marine and coastal resources should be clearly planned and adapted to the purpose and function of the city. At present, the marine economy depends entirely on the exploitation of marine resources, which leads to water pollution, environmental pollution, marine life depletion, tourism development, marine industry, mineral resources mine depletion, environmental degradation, sea level rise, temperature rise and climate change, and serious disasters affecting urban residents.

Economic forms in which the energy economy is forming and bringing value and long-term reserve to the energy industry such as solar energy, wind energy, water energy, and energy collected from meta hydrate gas, especially fuel cells, this is a clean fuel that is being used commonly today. It is necessary to have preferential policies to attract foreign enterprises to invest because these are related economic forms and have positive impacts on the marine environment. In addition, the economic sectors of agriculture - fisheries are also one of the industries that are affected and have positive impacts on marine resources and the environment. Methods of environmental impact assessment.

Urban government class IV coastal with economic measures in allowing investment in marine economic sectors and fields along with the general investment planning of the province compatible with the border, buffer, and surrounding areas. The city has built concentrated and key marine economic zones in accordance with the potential and value that the government can manage and control. It cannot go beyond the scope of management and general planning of the city, which must take into account natural resources and environmental benefits in economic exploitation and investment. Therefore, the handling of violations of the environment and creating opportunities, the investment environment of the government, the relations of operation, system management, labor, and labor related to the first works items. All investments are coordinated by the government with investors to ensure investment results and bring local value.

Conserve and promote the potential values of the sea through environmental activities. This work is carried out regularly through activities of collecting and treating marine waste by groups, youth teams, women, and volunteer organizations for the community. Emulation movements on environmental protection and marine resources attract many participants. Businesses and organizations working for the environment are directly involved in the

process of coastal reclamation and marine waste. Conserve and promote the great potential values of resources indirectly affected by the marine economy, such as light, temperature, the salinity of seawater, acidity, an alum of sea sand, and coastal land... Marine conservation is accompanied by reclamation and improvement of the quality of marine resources.

2.2.2 For biodiversity and urban ecosystems

Coastal biodiversity resources are abundant, and the primitive ecosystems of dunes and mangrove structures are abundant. The number and species of coastal biosphere reserves are abundant. The investment in coastal ecological management and protection is enormous and targeted and currently has achieved very positive results. Utilize this biodiversity resource for planning, ecological landscape, and coastal urban economy to coordinate new modern urban architecture with urban biodiversity conservation areas; Concentrated economic zones with coastal natural forest reserves; Key marine economic planning areas with high-quality service ecotourism areas; Natural restoration activities on the terrain and harsh conditions serving the city... The chain connecting urban central areas protected economic zones, and natural ecological zones have not yet been properly planned and developed. In addition, the artificial landscape areas of the fourth type of city have not yet been studied or specifically planned, such as the current situation of resource waste and loss.

The government for urban biodiversity and ecology implements policies that maintain conservation and encourage the preservation of the city's native ecological morphology and ecosystem structure. Because in the process of urban development, the process of expanding the area of the suburbs and suburban areas of the city often has a diverse and pristine ecological structure suitable for urban planning of class IV coastal. This is a favorable condition for the formation of ecological zones and urban biosphere. The government for the conservation of biodiversity and coastal urban ecosystems has taken very cautious steps and visions. Not all marine areas have included production activities and residential areas in the planning because the sea is a special national resource and is strategic in the current period. In most urban areas of class IV coastal, research on genes, biological structures, vegetation, and coastal ecosystems has received intensive attention and investment. Policies on forests, sand, land, and sea water are analyzed and discussed by managers before being included in urban planning. So, at present, the status, needs, and planning of coastal urban areas of class IV are still under careful planning. In addition, natural resources and organisms due to migration in the process of raising livestock, developing farms and ranches, hi-tech agricultural zones, export processing zones, and international exports are also created by the government. development conditions, increase varieties and herds suitable to the soil, soil and climate conditions of the urban area, in which the concentration is concentrated in the suburban areas. The biological resources serving the landscape and urban architecture also increase the biodiversity structure of the city.

Spatial restructuring of biodiversity and ecosystems is very difficult for the government. It requires scientific, oriented, and long-term investment. The restructuring of urban areas of class IV is stagnant, without any specific planning or orientation. The restructuring of the space of biodiversity and ecosystems in the overall development, planning, and construction of urban areas, without the correct solutions, will lead to "exploding bubbles" destroying urban ecological space town. At present, the spatial restructuring of biodiversity and ecosystems is still small and discrete, concentrated in several scattered and small areas of

the city and its vicinity. The government has yet to have a specific and clear policy on this issue.

2.2.3 *For jobs and urban settlements*

Migration is not from rural to urban areas, but this migration tends to move from urban areas to large urban areas and central cities. This migration leads to an increasingly exhausted and understaffed urban labor force in coastal urban areas. While the migration from the rural areas in the vicinity has not had any significant change to the coastal type IV urban areas and back, the migration from the coastal grade IV urban areas to the rural areas has not been observed. neighboring villages are also not positive. Therefore, the urban labor force is mainly residents, who live long-term in urban areas. The process of developing new industries to serve the urban economy only attracts a labor force from the periphery and surrounding areas. This is a big difficulty that grade IV cities are facing. Therefore, the urban labor force is mainly residents, who live long-term in urban areas. The process of developing new industries to serve the urban economy only attracts a labor force from the periphery and surrounding areas. This is a big difficulty that grade IV cities are facing. On the other hand, fishery and commerce are the two main industries that attract a number of laborers in coastal grade IV urban areas.

At present, with the rapid urbanization of the fourth type of coastal cities, labor, and employment structure adjustments are being carried out, among which transformation, vocational training, and attracting nonlocal labor are the basic policies for developing the urban labor economy. In addition, a considerable proportion of the low-skilled local labor force is accounted for, while the proportion of the highly skilled and highly skilled trained labor force is insufficient. Therefore, the process of labor use and distribution is difficult, and the age of the labor rate is decreasing. Therefore, in addition to good employment opportunities, there is a serious shortage of labor force. This is a shortage of labor and immigration, related to the use of available resources for urban residents' careers that the government is currently dealing with. Therefore, promoting the labor force, supporting employment, and attracting economic investment are the methods for the municipal government to improve the current urban conditions.

For migration, settlement, and urban employment, the government often offers short-term support packages, especially financial support packages for local workers and local traditional occupations. This solution is only temporary and short-term. The formation of large centers, and businesses participating in investment in the marine economy, tourism, and marine services create most of the jobs for local workers. The export of fishery and products from the sea attracts a lot of labor to invest in, fishing ports, seaports, and large traffic axes are connected to create favorable conditions for the development of local industries. High-class resorts and services make the urban landscape change in a positive direction. The government leases infrastructure on land to businesses to serve economic development. In recent years, the formation of coastal ecological urban areas, high-class beach resorts, coastal hilly resorts, and commercial and entertainment services has made the job development rate increase. fast. Therefore, the construction of infrastructure, residential areas, and coastal ecology is of great interest to the authorities.

2.3 Urban grade IV in rural cities

2.3.1 *For industrialization - factories, workshops*

Economic restructuring is a key issue of the rural economy, including grade IV urban areas in rural areas. Resources are available, but economic restructuring is complicated and difficult. This is evident in the paperless industries. In the area of paperless industries, people use resources very wastefully and pollute the environment. According to statistics, to serve this industry, the government has spent tens of billions of dong to purchase and process products to serve this industry and handle their waste, scraps, and waste, in which the waste treatment process is very complicated and requires investment, but the government often pays little attention to this issue. Second, the manufacturing and processing industry of technological products. This is an industry that is and will be formed in the urban area of class IV rural in the future. The process of preparing for investment, and putting it into production operation helps the urban economy to develop rapidly. However, the invested factories do not have a closed system, and clean treatment leading to waste, wastewater, and environmental pollution. High-tech urban economic planning requires large areas and costs, so the process of site clearance, and compensation... destroys natural ecology such as trees, land, organisms, air, etc, water sources.

The environment and resources are now being destroyed and used for economic purposes. That is the consequence of the process of rural urbanization without the direction and strategy of the government. Rural industrialization brings high social-economic efficiency to urban areas. The formation of companies, high-rise buildings for production, and concentrated production in urban areas are beneficial to the urban economy. Revenue from the economy from this area accounts for a high proportion, this is the basis for the government to have the revenue to reinvest in technical and social infrastructure, and urban transport infrastructure. The process of rural urbanization too fast leads to spontaneity, not following the planning, disrupting the landscape, losing traditional identity, and being mixed. In addition, the connection infrastructure between urban and rural areas is also broken. The connection between the raw material area and the processing facility and the consumer market has not yet been created. Agricultural support service infrastructure has received little attention and has allocated land for construction. Therefore, studying, approving, adjusting the planning, and improving the quality of rural planning projects, ensuring connectivity; rural planning must be associated with urbanization. There should be criteria for building a new countryside, considering local and regional specificities associated with rural architecture, and preserving natural values and local resources.

The government now uses legal tools to encourage and support development. Policies on housing, land, and currency are focused by the government on the formation of factories and production centers, thereby continuing to form modern industries. This process requires land and resource reclamation and a change in the rational use of resources.

2.3.2 *For the industrial revolution 4.0 - artificial intelligence and smart technology*

Non-renewable resources are resources used mainly for industrial purposes, including Industry 4.0. This is a method of renovating, restoring, and reusing non-renewable resources when they are exhausted and seriously polluted. It offloads the use of renewable resources. This cost is expensive, but in terms of economic development, in addition to using clean and green resources, the use of post-recovery resources is also a scientific and

reasonable method. Technology, science, and industry 4.0 simultaneously use all resources from product production, advanced technology, and green products...

But not resource products cause the greenhouse effect, carbon emissions, pollution, and resource degradation. Products of Industry 4.0 must be products to protect the environment and improve the environment. This is similar to the concept of "environmental economy" in item, 2.1.

It is very difficult for the government to manage resources in the development of Industry 4.0 products. The reason is that (1) it belongs to the copyright of the enterprise, used for the enterprise (2) the competition of the market pushes these products to become popular in life and production, which leads to difficulty to control (3) its influence on the modern economy is great and unique in today's era - the age of technology (4) the research and production of intelligent products use, with the function of use and the purpose of daily use in any place, in any field. Therefore, the government only has the role of consulting, licensing exploitation, and use and support in the process of production and business, orientation, and planning of resources for the use, so management and control are very complicated. complicated and difficult.

2.3.3 *For nature conservation and biodiversity and environmental pollution and environmental degradation*

Biodiversity and rural class IV urban ecosystems provide essential services to rural societies, especially regulation and support services, to help residents adapt to adverse impacts of climate change and disaster risks...in the face of biodiversity degradation along with other great challenges such as environmental and water pollution, land degradation, and waste and the extreme effects of climate change. It is also key to mitigating climate change and increasing resilience and adaptability in some of the most critical and critical regions vulnerable to the effects of extremes. These areas include the conservation and restoration of forests and terrestrial ecosystems; the conservation and restoration of freshwater resources, as well as sustainable food and agricultural systems.

Nature-based solutions are an alternative to traditional approaches to environmental problems in urban class IV rural areas. The traditional method in infrastructure development is known as "gray" - is to set up structures based on construction and man-made. While nature-based solutions include native infrastructure; green; integrated; or a combination of all three.

For the government, the restoration of biodiversity and environmental degradation must first be aware of the role of both ecology and climate change. Failure to respond to climate change will result in a series of consequences, such as global warming, heat waves, abnormal rains, floods, droughts, etc, and extreme weather events will destroy the system ecology and biodiversity. Second, it is clear that people's habits of production and consumption need to be changed. It is not possible to apply the method of economic development at all costs, because economic development is at the expense of the environment. The linear economic development model will be replaced by a circular economy. Because, the circular economy helps reduce the burden of exploitation from nature, minimizing the risk of environmental disturbance when people overexploit. Third, in terms of political commitment, science and technology applications already exist, but financial commitments are not available. The government needs to care about financial and resource issues for biodiversity and the participation of all people.

3 Discuss, give opinions

For the development of sustainable urban, it is necessary to ensure the harmonious connection of urban areas in the region, in which: (i) develop a system of sustainable national urban; (ii) planning, construction, management, and development of urban to meet the requirements of urban construction and development management; (iii) remove bottlenecks for urban development, accordingly, maintain traditional values in the smart and modern development of urban; (iv) improve urban quality and meet inter regional and regional economic needs; (v) urban management; (vi) continue to improve the law on the urban environment by urban planning and the reality of urban development.

The issue of “reasonable management and utilization of natural resources in the existing innovation and development of tier-four cities” has positively impacted the environment, urban ecology, and livelihood issues of the people; has significant for climate change and environmental degradation; the impact of resources on the problem of green cities, ecological residential areas, and the formation of economic zone and neighboring development area. Into the restoration of soil and natural habitat, ecological land space; overcoming the consequences of natural disasters, and adapting to climate change. However, the management and use of this natural resource currently has many limitations, anti-cross, and inadequate, and has not fully promoted the potential of available resources for the urban, urban planning work, and the urbanization rate is still slow, mainly because of the following reasons:

Firstly, institutions and laws have not been unified and synchronous; the law on urban planning is still inadequate and lacks vision; the law on urban development management has not been completed; the adjustment of planning in some localities is still arbitrary; the housing development program is no longer suitable with the local social economic situation. The work of urban planning formulation and management has not been paid due attention, lacking in conformity with social-economic conditions and available resources of the locality, in which the state management of lawful use natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, pollution reduction, and sustainable environmental quality preservation; issues of building and applying principles of environmental ecology, hydrometeorology, ecological landscape, environmental planning, and resource management in the investigation, assessment, analysis, and development of environmental resources; in addition, the management of natural resources and mineral resources in the construction, planning, and planning exploitation, use, and sustainable development of environmental resources; preventive control on the possibility of natural resource degradation and environmental pollution degradation.

Secondly, decentralization and financial management of land, minerals, and natural resources are inadequate, and financial resources are also lost and used wastefully. The sources of revenue from the State budget are not suitable for the market mechanism, so the locality has not been encouraged to use solutions to promote the exploitation of natural resources to create a driving force for infrastructure investment, creating the architecture of the modern urban residential area.

Thirdly, the organization of the urban development and urban management apparatus, the centers for the development of the land fund, and the agencies for the management of natural resources and the environs have not yet been implemented according to regulations. The putting into operation, use, and management, advising and performing tasks has still shortage of manpower, professional qualifications and inefficient performance of official duties. The handling, inspection, examination, and supervision are not timely and effective. The division of responsibilities and assignment to State management agencies and implementing agencies is not clear and transparent, so the control and management of resources used in urban planning are still inadequate.

Fourthly, appraisal, design approval, cost estimation, work quality supervision, and investment attraction capacity are still low compared to the actual potential available to be able to attract local investment. The State is interested in investing in the construction and development of grade IV urban but has not had enough potential for sustainable urban development. The process of urban expansion and upgrading of inter-regional transport routes is the key basis of urban development, this process leads to broken infrastructure connecting urban and rural areas, and has not yet created a connection between the raw material area, processing facilities, and consumption market; agricultural support service infrastructure has received little attention, and the land fund is allocated for construction.

4 Solutions to rationally manage and use natural resources in the existing innovation and development of grade IV urban in Vietnam

To manage and rationally use resources in renovating existing development of grade IV cities in Vietnam, ensuring effective results in sustainable urban development, State agencies, organizations economic, individuals, communities, and people synchronously implement the following solutions:

Firstly, continue to amend, supplement, and perfect the Law on Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, and implementation guiding documents; consult and issue a draft Law on Urban Development Management; continue to amend and perfect the Law on Urban Planning to conform to the local social economic development in the new period. The improvement of institutions and policies on the management and use of urban natural resources will help to create a legal corridor for urban planning, investment, and development, as well as urban classification and government models for urban.

Secondly, propagandize to raise awareness and awareness of people and society in protecting urban resources, legal obligations in using urban natural resources, and facilitating participation in construction investment and management of urban development, ensuring the legitimate interests of the parties with the limited urban natural resources of urban.

Thirdly, focus on building and developing a national urban system that is sustainable and synchronous in terms of network, resilience to natural disasters and epidemics, and adaptation to climate change; smart urban; to classify, renovate and upgrade urban areas to reduce pressure on large urban centers and urban centers; develop housing, modern synchronous urban infrastructure system, linkage, adapt to climate change; encouraging the use of green materials, green infrastructure architecture, green buildings, green energy consumption in urban areas; urban waste management and treatment; and urban public works system, towards multiple functions, modern and environmentally friendly.

Fourthly, take measures to protect the environment and combat climate change in which to promote the rational use of available resources to contribute to the urban economic restructuring towards green growth, improving the quality of life, and jobs for urban residents; analyze and clarify investment measures for climate change resilience of cities.

5 Conclusion

The reasonable management and utilization of natural resources in the existing innovation and development of tier-four cities have an important role in social economic institutions and economic growth. For the management and use of available resources of grade IV

urban to be more and more effective, and compatible with the resources and characteristics of the urban area in each locality, the State needs to have appropriate mechanisms and policies in implementation and approach, combined with the awareness of the people and society to complete the work of planning and socializing economic resources service for modern urban development.

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