



Situation Assessment of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Vietnam

Hanoi, 2019

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Glossary

1. Coastal zone¹ includes coastal waters and coastal land:

(a) Coastal waters have an internal boundary, which is the Mean Low Water Mark (average height of the lowest daily tide recorded over many years), and an outer boundary, which is at least 6 nautical miles away from the Mean Low Water Mark in many years, which is delimited and published by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

(b) Coastal land includes coastal communes, wards, and towns.

2. Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICM/ICZM): ICZM includes comprehensive assessment, setting goals, planning, and managing coastal resources systems, taking into account historical, cultural, and traditional factors as well as benefits in usage conflicts; ICZM is a process of continuous progress to achieve sustainable development.

3. Integrated coastal resources management² (ICRM): ICRM is the planning and implementation of intersectoral and interregional coordination mechanisms, policies, and tools to ensure that coastal resources are exploited and used effectively for optimal functions and that structures of coastal ecosystems are maintained for sustainable development, contributing to protecting Vietnam's sovereignty, sovereign rights, and national jurisdiction over the sea, ensuring national defense and security.

4. Comanagement³ is a management method in which the State shares powers and responsibilities with community organizations involved in management of aquatic resource protection.

5. Master planning on sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources⁴ is the orientation and arrangement of space for exploitation and use of resources of the coastal area.

6. The national overall planning⁵ is national-level planning, which is strategic in the direction of regional zoning and association, including land, islands, archipelagoes, waters, and airspace; urban and rural systems; infrastructure; use of resources and environmental protection; natural disaster prevention and climate change response; and national security, defense guarantees, and international integration.

7. National marine spatial planning⁶ is national planning that concretizes the national overall planning of functional zoning and arranging and rationally allocating the space of sectors and fields in coastal areas and islands, archipelagos, waters, and airspace under Vietnam's sovereignty, sovereign rights, and jurisdiction.

¹ Article 8 Decree, 40/2016/NĐ-CP detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment.

² Paragraph 1, Article 3, Circular 49/2017/TT-BTNMT formulates adjusting the program of integrated coastal resources management.

³ Paragraph 4, Article 3, Law on Fisheries 2017.

⁴ Paragraph 7, Article 3, Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment 2015.

⁵ Paragraph 2, Article 3, Law on Planning 2017.

⁶ Paragraph 3, Article 3, Law on Planning 2017.

Executive Summary

As a coastal state, Vietnam’s marine economy—that is, that part of the economy based around maritime and coastal resources—is a powerful engine driving the nation’s economic development. In 2017, some sources estimated that the marine economy (including fisheries, tourism development in 28 coastal provinces and cities, maritime economy, oil and gas exploitation, and coastal economic zones) accounted for approximately 30 percent of the country’s gross domestic product (GDP), while other estimations that use a more focused definition found that the contribution was between 6-10 percent of the country’s GDP. In 2018, at the Eight Party Conference the Central Executive Board passed Resolution 26/NQ-TW on the Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Marine Economy of Vietnam until 2030, vision to 2045.

Coastal industries including marine tourism, marine fisheries, aquaculture, shipping, steel production, and economic development zones have all witnessed unprecedented growth and have been essential for the country’s socioeconomic development. However, this impressive economic growth has come at a cost. Vietnam’s coastal and marine areas are characterized by degradation of natural habitats, rising pollution, unsustainable exploitation of the natural assets (e.g., overfishing), and increased exposure to climate change as manifested in sea level rise and increased ocean temperatures, and exposure to extreme events. Such negative trends not only have serious implications for the resilience of the marine ecosystems, but also impairs the sustainability of the coastal economies.

It is generally recognized that rapid expansion of the marine economy is occurring against a backdrop of historically weak coastal planning in Vietnam. Sectoral activities have been planned and advanced in isolation from each other and often with conflicting objectives). This lack of integrated and multisector decision making leads to increased user conflicts, gaps in accountability, and an imbalance between development goals and long-term sustainability. The phenomenon is not unique to Vietnam, and indeed the observed trends are widely mirrored throughout the region and among other lower-middle-income economies, leading to increased calls for an improved mechanism for resilient growth in coastal areas that balances sectoral objectives, provides for trade-offs, sustains vital ecosystem services, ensures equitable sharing of benefits, and is adaptable to climate change.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is widely regarded as an approach that seeks “integration” of various coastal management objectives and of the multiple instruments required to meet these objectives. It includes the integration of all relevant policy areas, sectors, and levels of administration as well as terrestrial and marine components of the geographical area under consideration. ICZM is not new to Vietnam—with programs dating to the mid-1990s—and the country has been applying ICZM locally. While early programs helped raise awareness levels in some communities and strengthened the technical and human resource base for ICZM, they did not fully institutionalize integrated management and were typically limited in their ability to coordinate resource management and control activities among various sectors.

The development of ICZM in Vietnam has been an iterative one. Past experiences with ICZM in Vietnam have helped illuminate legal and policy gaps. Previous programs and associated decrees have been essentially replaced or improved upon—most significantly through the enacting in 2015 of the Law of Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands, and ensuing implementation decrees and strategies

associated with the law, including the National Action Plan (NAP) for Vietnam's strategy for ICZM to 2020 and vision to 2030, approved by the country's prime minister in 2016.

The NAP identifies key measures for ICZM implementation, including:

- institutionalization of multisectoral and provincial coordination mechanisms,
- zoning to identify areas for use, protection, or restricted exploitation of coastal resources to minimize development conflicts, and
- developing sustainable financial mechanisms for ICZM and investment in coastal areas.

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MONRE) is tasked with leading the implementation of the strategy in coordination with other line ministries and coastal provinces.

The aim of this Situation Assessment of ICZM in Vietnam, commenced in January 2019, is to assess the current "state of play" for ICZM. This is largely framed by the NAP - assessing performance against the tasks and prescribed interventions within the NAP, identifying success factors and shortcomings, and extracting lessons learned. With an intended emphasis on economic planning and risk response, the assessment builds upon the work already conducted by VASI and development partners and updates the information at the national and provincial levels.

The assessment has documented a variety of critical issues and gaps related to ICZM implementation and has prescribed a series of recommended steps moving forward to ensure that ICZM is better positioned to support increased resilience to climate change and promote sustainable growth within the blue economy.

<1>Major Findings and Recommendations

- The effective operationalization of ICZM in Vietnam has been limited. Explanations for the weak implementation include fragmented decision making in coastal areas between various sectors, lack of a clear and consistent policy and regulatory steps for implementing ICZM in Vietnam, and a low level of awareness and support among sectors and sector leaders.
- Weak ICZM implementation has also meant that the Government of Vietnam's approach to addressing climate change and disasters in coastal areas has been limited to sectoral approaches to lowering risk exposures. The shortcoming of this approach is that it addresses only one dimension of reducing vulnerability to climate change and does not fully consider uncertainty and the multisectoral aspects of risk reduction for specific economic activity.
- ICZM implementation in localities has tended to focus on improving the capacity and awareness of the management apparatus, specialist groups, and collaborators. Little focus is given to extension services, broad sector awareness and engagement, or mass training to raise public awareness. None of the provinces have developed an approved Integrated Coastal Resource Management (ICRM) program as per the requirements and guidance of Circular 49 (issued in 2017). This lack of ICRM program implementation is largely due to continued gaps in the legal foundation, namely, the master plan of sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources (currently under development).

- The study illustrated that levels of awareness regarding integrated management, sustainable development, and climate change in the vast majority of coastal communities are still very low. For ICZM to be implemented effectively in Vietnam it must first and foremost be understood and supported by stakeholders, including local communities. As demonstrated by the study, such conditions generally do not yet fully exist, either at the local scale or on the national level.
- At the national level, coordination has likewise been incomplete. Annual reports from ministries on the implementation of assigned tasks for ICZM have been generally lacking and have not met the stated requirements. It is necessary to review the membership and organize meetings of the National Coordination Committee on ICZM to assess the status of implementing tasks in ministries and relevant sectors and to ensure full sector engagement in the national master plan. Since its establishment (October 2017), the Office of the Permanent Agency, assisting the Coordination Committee, has not been allocated funding for regular activities. It is therefore critical to secure supplementing funding for the Coordination Committee Office to perform the tasks of guiding and inspecting ICZM in coastal provinces.
- The new Planning Law, effective as of January 1, 2019, provides a legal basis for developing national marine spatial planning (MSP). Since the national master plan for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources (under development since 2017 but not yet approved) must be streamlined with the legal provisions of the Planning Law, the master plan has been delayed pending the finalizing of implementation guidance related to MSP. Thus, although the new MSP provisions may provide much-needed institutional transformation aimed at synchronizing and improving consistency between sector plans, and has great potential to optimize ICZM implementation in Vietnam, its provisions and requirements have necessarily caused delays in national-level functional zoning as well as at local levels.
- To date, all 28 coastal provinces (including two coastal municipalities) have commenced activities to establish a coastal protection corridor (or “setback”), but overall implementation has moved slowly. Other ministries, the private sector, and the local population have not paid due attention, leading to an onerous process of consultation and many delays. Moreover, a lack of detailed guidance has been reported on how to account for ecosystem values and the need for their protection in delineating and proposing setback areas, including how such high-value ecosystems are defined and how to incorporate them (i.e., capture the ecosystem goods and services) in the setback planning.
- In addition to the abovementioned need for guidance on implementing coastal setbacks and other specialized technical guidelines related to ICZM, including guidance on coastal status reports, coastal functional zoning, and information management systems for ICZM. Some of these activities are being carried out by other donors and coordination across these will be important.
- Ensuring the necessary long-term sustainable financing of ICZM requires decreasing reliance on international grants and individual projects and transitioning to a financial mechanism in which appropriate resources are mobilized via the budgets of line ministries. State budgets must be a source of

support for the apparatus operation and other regular activities. In addition, a mechanism is needed to mobilize other sources of financing, including through well thought through payment for ecosystem services or natural resources and environment fees, international and domestic corporate responsibility funding, and voluntary contributions.

- Additionally, the financial management mechanism should follow the method of revenue-generating public service units, with a semiautonomous model to promote the dynamism and creativity of managers, experts, and employees in the ICZM system.

1. Introduction

1.1 ICZM in a Rapidly Growing Vietnam

With more than 3,200 kilometers of shoreline, 28 coastal provinces,⁷ and more than half of its major cities abutting the sea, Vietnam is primarily a coastal country. The contribution of the marine/blue economy⁸—that is, that part of the economy driven by the sea and maritime and coastal resources—in Vietnam is wideranging. Some sources have estimated it to account for about 30 percent of the nation’s gross domestic product (GDP)⁹ in 2017, while others have a more conservative range of 6-10 percent. Sea-based tourism attracts nearly 15 million visitors a year, including 3 million foreigners.¹⁰ About 80 percent of the country’s annual fish production comes from inshore waters, and about 90 percent of farmed shrimp are from coastal brackish water systems. Vietnam’s coastline is a hub of industrial activity, with nearly 30 export processing and industrial zones and more than 80 seaports producing approximately 100 million tonnes of goods each year. Indeed, Vietnam’s coastal area and related natural ecosystems are crucial to future growth and job creation, including through navigation, trade, logistics, tourism, aquaculture, fisheries, mining, and other natural resources-based activities. With such a vast shoreline and related natural capital, the sustainable management of coastal resources, and related development activities, is essential to Vietnam’s economy.

However, such rapid economic coastal development has come at a cost. Increasing economic activities and rapid urbanization in coastal areas have led to a significant increase in the pressure and demand for more coastal resources, leading to overexploitation, environmental degradation, and conflicts among users. Both land-based pollution that builds up along the coast as well as sewage and solid waste disposal from human settlements have become major environmental issues. In addition, unsustainable uses of natural resources have resulted in the loss of biodiversity and destruction of ecologically sensitive areas, which affect the livelihood and well-being of coastal populations and the ability to adapt to the impacts of the changing climate. The impacts of extreme weather events, sea level rise, coastal erosion, saline intrusion, and flooding are making the situation worse.

Such impacts are occurring against a backdrop of weak coastal planning wherein sectoral activities usually work in isolation from each other (and often with conflicting objectives). Traditionally, the implementation of sectoral and coastal provincial development plans in Vietnam has given rise to tensions between the needs of economic development, urbanization, national security, and environmental and natural resource preservation. This is largely due to the tendency for overlapping planning processes in the absence of strategic coordination among respective stakeholders in coastal areas. Competing demands often arise regarding economic activities and rapid urbanization along the coast, including development of industrial zones, ports, coastal fisheries and aquaculture, mining, electricity, and tourism. Such pressing challenges and threats

⁷ Including two coastal municipalities (HCMC and Haiphong).

⁸ The term blue economy and marine economy will be used interchangeably. It is important to note that both these terms include economic activities that take place with the coastal area of the country (both the land and sea areas that are defined as coastal). This follows the use of similar terminology in OECD and EU countries and also the use of the term in the World Bank.

⁹ <http://english.vietnamnet.vn/fms/environment/172227/vietnam-s-coastal-zones-boast-rich-resources.html>.

¹⁰ Total international visitor arrivals reached over 10 million, and domestic visitors stood at about 62 million in 2016; see <http://vietnamtourism.gov.vn/english/index.php/items/12238>.

highlight the need for an integrated approach for management and protection of the coast, based on adequate knowledge in the context of rapid economic development as well as climate change.

To address these deficiencies, the Government of Vietnam has recently adopted a reform agenda built on legislative and administrative steps to foster Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).¹¹ This broader agenda aims to strengthen the legal basis for robust and coordinated multisectoral planning of coastal areas to maintain vital livelihood functions and enhance climate resilience. It aims to ensure that the decisions of all economic sectors and all levels of government are harmonized and consistent with national coastal policies.

The new agenda recognizes that although previous efforts to foster integrated management in coastal areas have led to some qualified successes and useful lessons learned (see box 1), critical policy and regulatory gaps and barriers have seriously constrained overall impacts. A significant limitation has been the lack of legal and regulatory tools to ensure mandatory requirements for ICZM implementation, including legal instruments that allow the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)—the lead agency for ICZM implementation in Vietnam—to effectively plan for and control economic activities in the coastal zone.

It has been further recognized that earlier ICZM programs in Vietnam lacked sufficient accountability for the consequences of overlapping, single-sector-based planning. Under the reformative agenda, the government is putting in place a policy framework that will enable coastal provinces, under guidance and adjudication from MONRE, to identify and mitigate conflicts across sectors and reduce adverse development impacts on the coast. The Law of Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands, which entered into force on July 1, 2016, provides a strong foundation for the government to undertake ICZM measures in practice. The law, and its supporting policy and legal framework, stipulates that ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and provincial People's Committees are responsible for the development of ICZM programs and stipulates that all relevant companies, organizations, and individuals must comply with outcomes from the provincial ICZM program-planning processes.

¹¹ Alternatively referred to as “Integrated Coastal Management” (ICM). For the purposes of this report, the terms ICZM and ICM are interchangeable.

Box 1. Balancing Coastal Economic Development and Sustainability in Thua Thien-Hue: A Key Role for ICZM

The coastal zone of Thua Thien-Hue supports many industries, including fisheries, tourism, industry, agriculture, transportation, and mineral exploitation, all of which are highly important to people's livelihoods.

Annual fishing output reaches more than 30,000 tons, and aquaculture production is more than 11,000 tons. However, unplanned and spontaneous aquaculture activities have produced a large amount of water pollutants, causing many coastal areas to face diseases. Farming and fishing with destructive tools also hinder water circulation, which causes ecological imbalances in the lagoons.

Thua Thien-Hue has many examples of beautiful beaches, ecotourism spots, landscapes, mineral water sources, and river and lagoon tourist routes. However, the intensive development of hotels and related tourism industries puts significant pressure on the marine and coastal environments, mainly due to the amount of waste from tourism facilities, especially in key travel areas.

Agriculture, industry, and mineral exploitation have seen strong development, brought in revenue, and helped meet the demand for jobs, but because of abuse of chemical fertilizers in agricultural production, and lack of investment in waste water and hazardous waste treatment systems, restoration of the environment has not been effective. This has in turn led to increased risk of environmental degradation, affecting production and aquaculture and the livelihoods that depend on these industries.

To optimize the potential of coastal economies and pursue development in a sustainable manner in accordance with the Economic Development Strategy, Thua Thien-Hue has developed a plan for coastal utilization zoning to 2020 with an orientation to 2030. The plan aims to limit and resolve conflicts in exploitation, protection, and improvement of the environment and resources of the lagoon and coastal areas; conserve biodiversity and promote cultural values and sites; mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and climate change; and promote community livelihood development, meeting the requirements of sustainable development of coastal areas in the region.

Accordingly, 52 communes in five coastal districts of the province are divided into 11 planning regions according to five main categories: conservation, protection, and restoration areas; buffer areas; low-intensity use zones; development zones; and fully protected reserve zones.

1.2 Trajectory of ICZM in Vietnam

The history of ICZM in Vietnam dates to 1995, when the government implemented a project titled “Research for Establishing Integrated Coastal Management in Vietnam for Ensuring Environmental Safety and Sustainable Development” within the National Marine Research Program for the period 1996–2000. This was the first research on ICZM in Vietnam, and its results helped Vietnam prioritize issues that need to be solved for ICZM implementation in coastal areas.

In 2000 Da Nang was selected as one of the national ICZM demonstration sites within the framework of the regional program on building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA). During the five-year implementation of the project, cooperation between different government sectors and other stakeholders in the management of the coastal zone had been significantly improved. The project has continued until the present day; however, although widely considered the most successful ICZM project in Vietnam, a variety of factors—including lack of uptake and support for ICZM among industry sectors, limited resources and capacity, and lack of local government budget allocations to ensure sustainability of project outcomes—have limited the success of the program.

From September 2000 to June 2006, the Government of the Netherlands funded a pilot project for ICZM in Vietnam (the VNICZM project), with three pilot sites: Nam Dinh, Thua Thien-Hue, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau. During this project, the model of a two-level ICZM—the provincial level and the central level—was established. Provincial steering committees and multifield technical teams were established and actioned. At the central level, a National Steering Committee, chaired by the Vice Minister of Science, Technology, and Environment and representative of several ministries and sectors, was established. However, after completing the first phase of this project, the Government of the Netherlands did not continue its support, and the project was terminated.¹²

From 2003 to 2007, Quang Nam province implemented a provincially funded ICZM project. However, implementation was negatively affected by a lack of expertise and knowledge about ICZM. Nevertheless, the project still achieved notable results in developing an action program for sustainable management of natural resources, as well as applying technical, economic, and legal tools for participatory management.

Results of the ICZM project in Da Nang and the VNICZM project helped catalyze the prime minister's Decision No. 158/2007/QĐ-TTg for approving the program for ICZM on the coast of the North Central Vietnam and Central Vietnam toward 2010 and vision to 2020 (Program 158). The implementation of Program 158 provided useful insights into the gaps and barriers related to ICZM implementation in Vietnam.

The Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands (VASI) was established in 2008 under the prime minister's Decree No. 25/2008/NĐ-CP dated March 4 of that year. VASI has functions in advising and assisting the minister and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) in implementing the State management functions on the integrated and unified management of islands and seas.¹³ The prime minister's Decree No. 25/2009/ND-CP dated March 6, 2009, on Integrated Marine Resources Management and Environmental Protection of Seas and Islands, demonstrates an important milestone in the implementation of integrated management in Vietnam. However, the decree has not fully institutionalized all contents of integrated management and, as a sublaw document, cannot direct and coordinate resource management and exploitation or use activities prescribed in specialized laws.

Based on Decree No. 25/2009/ND-CP, MONRE has issued the circular No. 22/2012/TT-BTNMT of December 26, 2012, stipulating the formulation and implementation of a plan for integrated management of natural resources.

The prime minister also issued strategies and plans to implement sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources in the form of integrated management, including Decision No. 2295/QĐ-TTg approving the Integrated Coastal Management

¹² Upon completion, only Thua Thien-Hue maintained the project results and continued to implement ICZM activities, albeit to a limited extent (e.g., awareness raising). Nam Dinh and Ba Ria-Vung Tau did not maintain the project because of unwillingness of the provincial governments to fund the program, and currently almost all project results have been lost.

¹³ Decree No. 25/2008/ND-CP dated March 4, 2008, of the government on defining the functions, tasks, powers, and organizational structure of MONRE.

Strategy for Vietnam to 2020 and vision to 2030, and with Decision No.914/QĐ-TTg dated May 27, 2016, it approved the Action Plan to implement the strategy.

Based on the provisions of the above programs, policies, and legal instruments, ICZM has been initially implemented and has achieved certain qualified results. However, through the process of implementing Decree No. 25/2009/ND-CP, the practice of ICZM was shown to have shortcomings, including a lack of consistency and completeness in regulations in the legal documentation system. Therefore, along with the steady implementation of ICZM in Vietnam, MONRE urgently focused on resources and research (on both a theoretical and practical basis) and referred to international experience in developing the Law on Natural Resources and the Environment of the Sea and Islands. Law No. 82/2015/QH13. This law was passed by the National Assembly on June 25, 2015 and took effect on July 1, 2016.

Several important issues of ICZM are recognized and institutionalized in the law. These include general planning for exploitation and sustainable use of natural resources in littoral zones; the program of the general management of natural resources in littoral zones; and general monitoring, supervision, and an information system of natural resources and environment. To enforce the law, the government has issued two decrees,¹⁴ the prime minister issued two decisions,¹⁵ and MONRE has issued eight guiding circulars.¹⁶

In particular, and directly relating to ICZM, these newer legal tools include Decree No. 40/2016/ND-CP dated May 15, 2016, detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Natural Resources and the Environment of the Sea and Islands; Circular No. 29/2016/TT-BTNMT detailing the technical regulations for the

¹⁴ (1) Decree No. 40/2016/ND-CP dated May 15, 2016, of the government on detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Natural Resources and the Environment of the Sea and Islands; (2) Decree 41/2016/ND-CP dated May 15, 2016, on elaborating the authorization of foreign organizations and individuals to conduct science in Vietnam's waters.

¹⁵ (1) Decision No. 26/2016/QĐ-TTg dated July 1, 2016, on regulation of operating the response to accidents involving toxic chemicals; (2) Decision No. 14/2018/QĐ-TTg dated March 12, 2018, promulgating regulation on cooperation in permitting foreign entities to conduct scientific research in the territorial waters of Vietnam and inspecting, controlling, and taking actions against violations thereof.

¹⁶ (1) Circular No. 10/2016/TT-BTNMT dated May 16, 2016, of MONRE on detailing the content, format, and time of reporting on the integrated management of natural resources and the protection of the marine and island environment; (2) Circular No. 10/2016/TT-BTNMT dated July 25, 2016, of MONRE on detailed regulations on profiles of natural resources and islands, guiding the establishment and management of island resources profiles; (3) Circular No. 20/2016/TT-BTNMT dated August 25, 2016, of MONRE on establishment, exploitation, and use of the natural resources, maritime environment, seas, and islands database; (4) Circular No. 26/2016/TT-BTNMT dated September 29, 2016, of MONRE on detailed criteria for the classification of risk areas of marine and island pollution and guidance on zoning risks of marine and island environmental pollution; (5) Circular No. 27/2016/TT-BTNMT dated September 29, 2016, of MONRE on determining index details and assessing results of marine and islands environmental pollution; (6) Circular No. 29/2016/TT-BTNMT dated October 12, 2016, of MONRE detailing the technical regulations for the establishment of coastal setback zones; (7) Circular No. 49/2017/TT-BTNMT dated November 30, 2017, of MONRE providing for techniques of establishment and adjustment of programs on the generalized management of coastal natural resources; (8) Circular No. 74/2017/TT-BTNMT dated December 29, 2017, of MONRE on specifying technical regulations on master planning for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources.

establishment of a coastal corridor (i.e., “setback”) zone; Circular No. 49 approved by MONRE on November 20, 2017 (No. 49/2017/TT-BTNMT) detailing the technical regulations for Integrated Coastal Resource Management (ICRM) program formulation; and Circular No. 74/2017/TT-BTNMT of December 29, 2017, of MONRE specifying technical regulations on master planning for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources.

To implement ICZM, legal documents regulating the organization, State apparatus, functions, and tasks of specialized agencies were also issued, adjusted in a timely fashion, and supplemented accordingly with management requirements. On August 27, 2008, the prime minister issued Decision No. 116/2008/QĐ-TTg providing the functions, duties, authority, and organizational of VASI. VASI’s functions, duties, and authority were adjusted and supplemented in 2014 following Decision No. 43/2014/QĐ-TTg dated August 1, 2014, and most recently in 2018 according to the prime minister’s Decision No. 06/2018/QĐ-TTg dated January 23, 2018 (see box 2).

Box 2. Functions and Duties of VASI

1. *Functions:* Conduct the function of integrated and unified State management of seas and islands; carry out public services in the areas designated by the government.

2. *Tasks and duties:*

- Develop marine policy, laws, and legal documents and submit them to the government for approval
- Carry out basic surveys and monitoring of marine resources and environment
- Carry out research in marine and ocean sciences as well as exploration of marine resources and environment
- Exercise control of marine and island environment and resources
- Conduct coastal, marine, and island use planning and management
- Undertake integrated coastal management (ICM) and guide local levels in implementation of ICZM
- Implement international cooperation in regard to seas and islands
- Implement the international conventions relating to the marine environment and resources
- Oversee warning and emergency responses concerning natural and manmade hazards on the seas and coasts, etc.

At the local level, since 2008, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) has been assigned a specialized agency to help the Provincial People’s Committee implement ICZM according to Joint Circular No. 03/2008/TTLT-BTNMT-BNV dated July 15, 2008, of MONRE and the Ministry of Home Affairs. These two ministries issued Joint Circular No. 26/2010/TTLT-BNV-BTNMT dated November 5, 2011, on guiding the functions, tasks and rights term, organization, and staff of the Department of Sea and Islands (DSI) under the DONRE. More recently, the functions, duties, and authority of the DSI follow the Joint Circular No. 50/2014/TTLT-BNV-BTNMT dated August 28, 2014, of MONRE and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Many other documents and regulations related to ICZM have been issued and implemented in recent years. On June 21, 2012, the National Assembly adopted Law No. 18/2012/QH13 on Vietnamese sea, in which the chapter on development of the sea economy stipulated a number of tools for ICZM, such as planning for development of the sea economy and gave areas of the sea to organizations and individuals for marine resource exploitation and use. On December 17, 2014, the prime minister issued Decision No. 2295/QĐ-TTg approving the Integrated Coastal Management Strategy for Vietnam to 2020 and vision to 2030. Decision No.914/QĐ-TTg on May 27, 2016, approved the NAP to implement the strategy.

Law No. 21/2017/QH14 dated November 24, 2017, was passed by the National Assembly on planning. The Planning Law includes provisions to approve a national marine spatial plan (MSP). Since MSP is a development under requirements of the National Assembly, the national Marine Plan for the Sustainable Exploitation and Use of Coastal Resources (being developed by MONRE but not yet approved) will be streamlined with MSP and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Planning Law. Although national sectoral plans have continued to affirm and manifest some aspects of ICZM approaches or applied ICZM tools, the new MSP is expected to provide for more detailed and integrated multisector planning, essentially replacing the need for individual sector plans. Moreover, the Law on Fisheries No. 18/2017/QH14 also added a new regime to allocate for aquaculture according to national MSP and the planning of provinces and regulations of the Law on the Sea and to ensure national defense and security, creating a legal basis for the management and use of marine areas according to the principles of integrated management.

Appendix 2 fully lists all historical legal and policy documents related to ICZM in Vietnam.

2. Scope of Report and Methodology

2.1 Scope and Rationale of Paper

Spatial scope: The study was implemented in the 28 coastal provinces, including two coastal municipalities, in Vietnam (figure 1). The coastal zone is defined in Article 8 of Decree 40/2016/NĐ-CP detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment.

Time range: The time range was from the initiation of Program 158 (in 2007) and inherited results of previous projects.

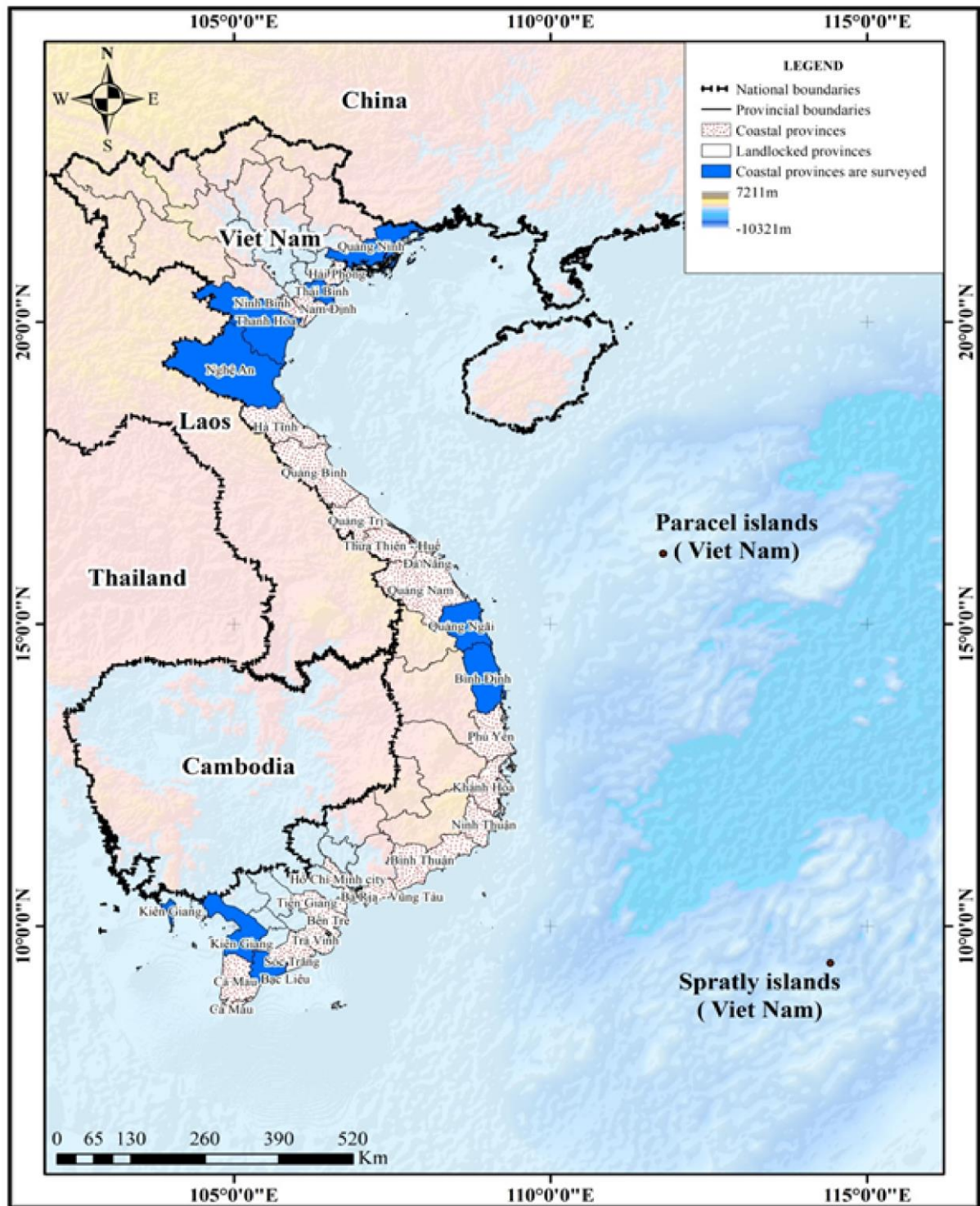


Figure 1. 28 Coastal Provinces/Cities in Vietnam

Although addressing ICZM implementation entails broad gaps, the assessment is largely framed by the NAP, assessing performance against the tasks and prescribed interventions within the NAP. Specifically, the ICZM action plan identified the following areas for additional interventions:

- Reviewing and assessing the actual situation of the current legal system for ICZM
- Developing and institutionalizing the Multisector and Interlocal Coordination Mechanism to implement ICZM at the national and local levels

- Developing and promulgating the technical guidelines for implementing ICZM at the provincial level
- Establishing a group of national ICZM experts
- Developing and implementing the sustainable finance mechanisms for implementing ICZM at the national and local levels
- Developing and implementing an integrated information management system for ICZM at the national level
- Developing and implementing the national center for training and human resource development on ICZM
- Developing and implementing the NAP for enhancing the awareness of ICZM within the period 2016–2020 (including at the local level)
- Instituting coastal function zoning in provinces' coastal zone
- Developing and implementing the Plan of Integrated Water Resources Management in provinces' coastal zone

The Situation Assessment of ICZM in Vietnam is thus intended to help inform the implementation of the strategy and action plan through critical and evidence-based assessment of the status of ICZM implementation in Vietnam, capturing elements of good practice that are already being implemented, documenting success and fail factors, providing comparative analysis, and extracting key lessons learned and recommendations. With support from the World Bank and implemented by VISI, the study is part of a series of inputs to improve the enabling framework for coastal area management and to inform the effective implementation of the national ICZM strategy and action plan (with an emphasis on economic planning and risk response). The study builds upon the work already conducted by VASI and development partners and updates the information at the national and provincial levels.

2.2 Approach and Method

The study elicited input from main ICZM stakeholder groups, including central and local agencies, policy makers, managers, private sector stakeholders, and coastal communities that are engaged in activities of exploiting, regulating, or otherwise impacting coastal resources (see figure 2 for an overview of ICZM stakeholder groups in Vietnam). A questionnaire-based survey was developed and widely circulated (appendix 5), and direct field visits were organized for eight focal provinces. Scientists, researchers, education agencies, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) were targeted for outreach under the survey apparatus. Additionally, a technical workshop was organized (April 2019), gathering key expert participants to assist VISI in providing needed data and information relevant to ICZM, accelerating the data collection process as related to the situational assessment, and improving the overall quality of future reporting.

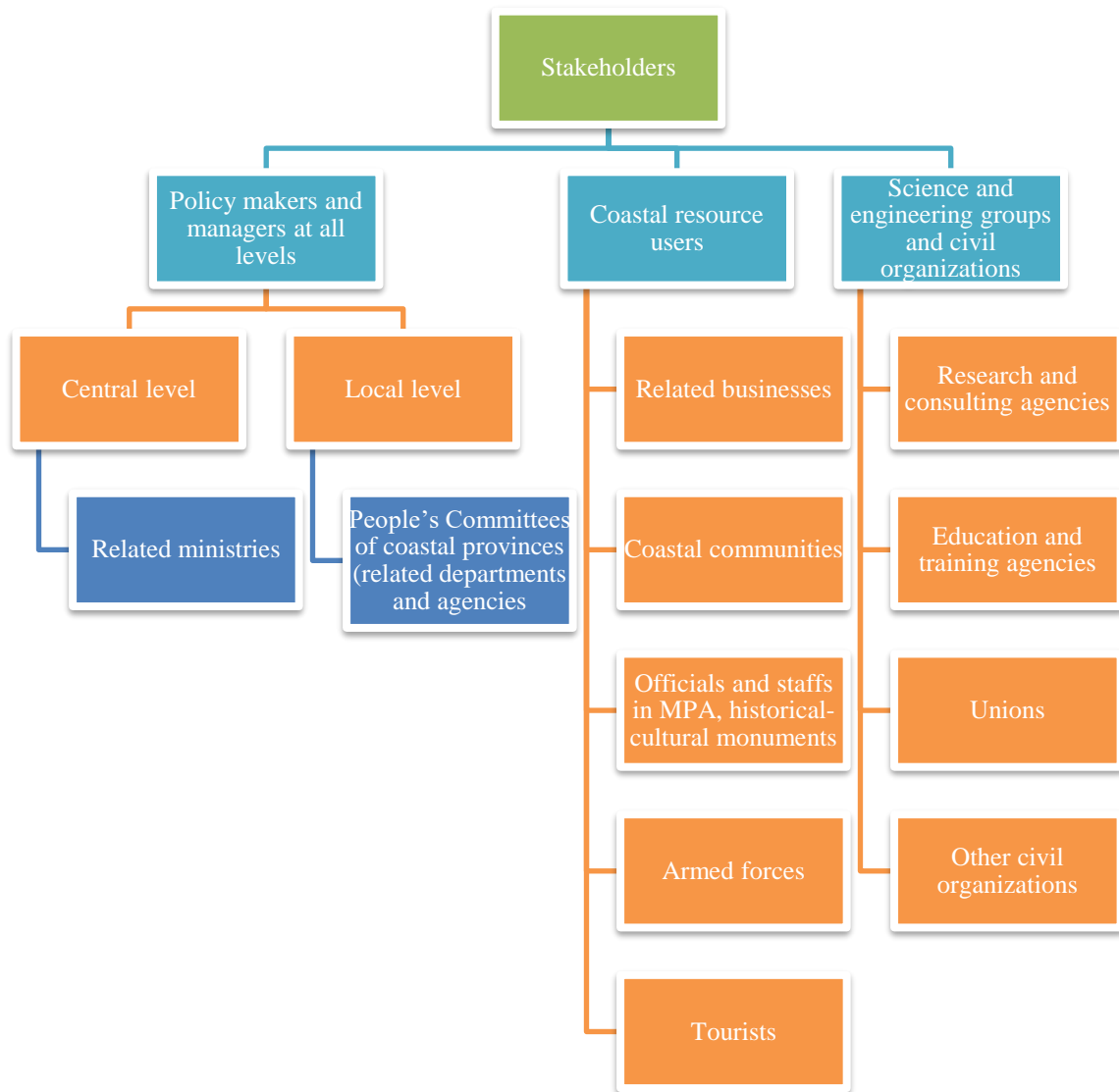


Figure 2. Groups of ICZM Stakeholders

Source: Nguyen Tac An et al. 2018.

3. ICZM in Vietnam

3.1 Current ICZM Regulatory Architecture

At the Central Level

On December 17, 2014, the prime minister issued Decision No. 2295/QĐ-TTg approving the Integrated Coastal Management Strategy for Vietnam to 2020 and vision to 2030. Decision No. 914/QĐ-TTg dated May 27, 2016, approved the National Action Plan (NAP) to implement the strategy. The office of the ICZM Coordination Committee is located at the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands, part of MONRE.

The ICZM strategy and NAP approved eight specific activities, delineated into 11 tasks, 10 of which to be implemented at the central level (MONRE presides over eight tasks, and the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Education and Training [MOET] are each assigned a task). In addition, localities are to implement one task, to establish an integrated coastal resource management program within their jurisdiction (see the results in appendix 1).

In accordance with the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment, the Action Plan to implement the ICZM strategy to 2020 and vision to 2030 was signed by the prime minister on May 27, 2016, and charged with using the ICZM terminology. Circular No. 49/2017/TT-BTNMT dated November 30, 2017, of MONRE specified requirements for establishing and adjusting the Integrated Coastal Resources Management program.

In addition, in 2017 the establishment of a number of related units under MONRE and associated merger of various units (e.g., Center for Natural Resources and Environment Communication and the School for Training of Human Resources) caused a significant and lasting disruption in the development and implementation of tasks related to capacity building, training, and communication on ICZM (tasks 8 and 10 especially).

At the Provincial Level

Currently, 24 coastal provinces have at some point issued and implemented strategies, plans, or projects pertaining to ICZM. Some localities have previously implemented ICZM within the framework of international projects between Da Nang and Quang Nam (PEMSEA support). Nam Dinh, Thua Thien-Hue, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau (Dutch Government support) have promoted the achieved results, and some provinces provide key examples and experience for other provinces to learn from (see appendix 3).

Coastal provinces face difficulties in developing and implementing integrated coastal resource management programs because of the lack of a legal basis. According to Paragraph 2, Article 35 of the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment, one of the legal bases for programming is the master plan on sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources. However, this plan is currently at the stage of task construction and is being sent out for consultation with ministries, sectors, and coastal provinces, with efforts to ensure consistency with the new Planning Law (i.e., MSP). It is expected that the master plan will be submitted to the government by MONRE by 2021, while the time frame for implementing the tasks of the action plan will end by 2020.

In addition, the law (Articles 9 to 11, Chapter II) stipulates only the strategy of sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources without mentioning the ICZM strategy, which creates inconsistencies that further confound implementation of tasks in coastal provinces.

Another limitation is the lack of funding for the activities of the Coordination Committee. Since its establishment (October 2017), the Office of the Permanent Agency that assists the Coordination Committee has not been allocated funding for regular activities, especially funding for guidance and inspection and for monitoring the performance of local tasks. The establishment of the Coordination Committee helps coordinate the multidisciplinary activities, especially regarding the task of coastal functional zoning (a main component of the master plan), which are in the process of construction (implemented under the Planning Law, effective from January 2019).

Integrated coastal zone management is related to many ministries, departments, and sectors; however, the coordination process has not been effective. Annual reports

from ministries on the implementation of assigned tasks for ICZM have been generally lacking and have not met stated requirements.

3.2 Contribution of Integrated Coastal Management to Other Economic Sectors

Despite the direct impacts of the 2008–9 global economic crisis on many marine industries and the decline of world oil prices along with complicated developments in the South China Sea, Vietnam’s marine and coastal economy still has seen rather impressive development, contributing significantly to the country’s GDP. According to the General Statistics Office, in the past 10 years, the contribution of 28 coastal provinces and cities to the country’s GDP has reached over 60 percent every year, including the contribution of economic zones and industrial parks. Coastal industrial establishments (such as oil, gas, thermal power, and steel production centers) are becoming increasingly important and have become a driving force for the country’s socioeconomic development. Figure 3 summarizes the economic contributions and other illustrative data related to five key marine economic sectors in Vietnam.

The pure marine economy, including industries directly associated with the sea (e.g., oil and gas exploitation and processing on the sea, maritime, aquaculture and marine fisheries, and marine tourism), continues to hold an important position in the structure national economy, with the contribution to the national GDP in 2007–12 reaching about 10 percent, Since 2013 this contribution has tended to decline but still reaches an average of about 6 percent.

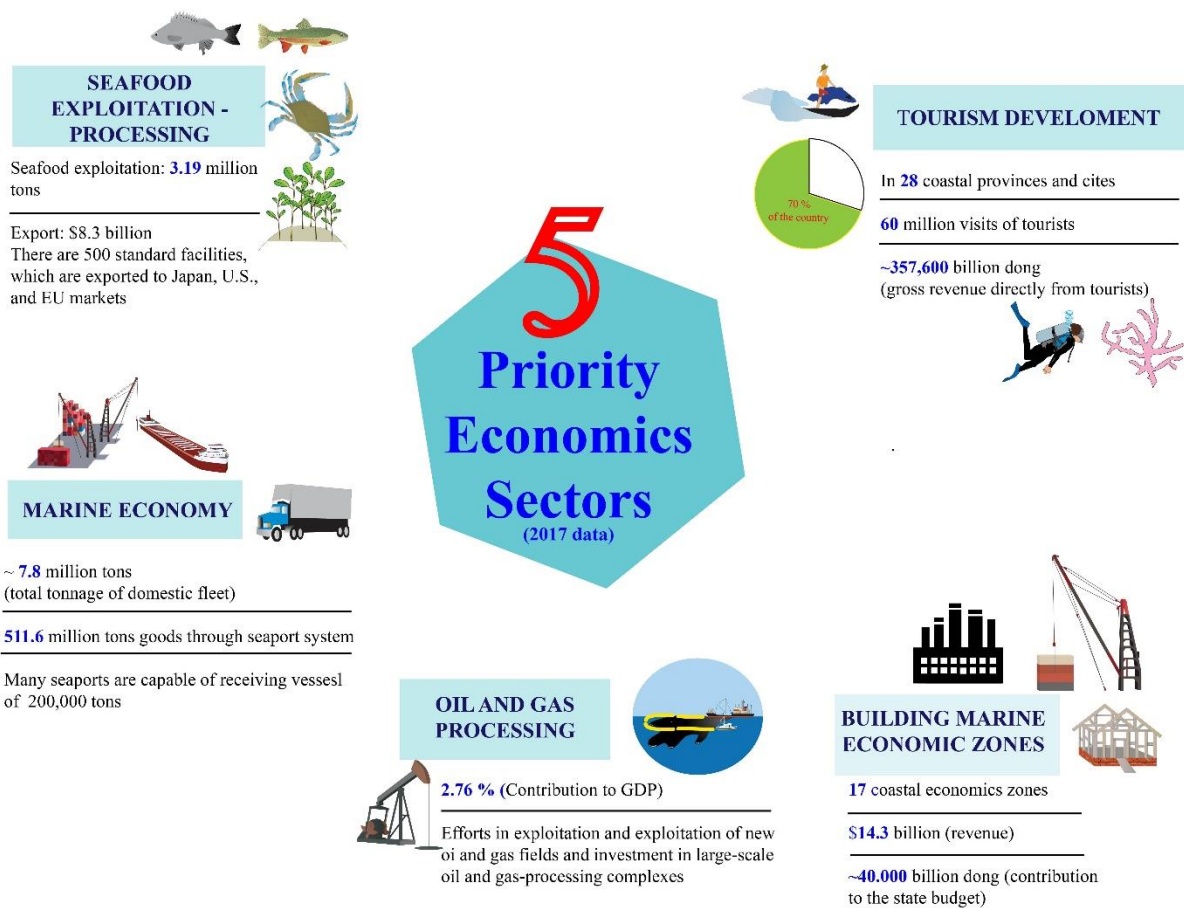


Figure 3. Five Priority Marine Economic Sectors

Source: Summary report of 10 years of implementing Resolution No. 09-NQ/TW).

Per capita income of people living in coastal provinces and cities increased by 4.84-fold between 2006 and 2016, higher than the national average of 4.79. Access to basic public services such as health, education, national electricity, and clean water for coastal people is basically guaranteed. The national target program on poverty reduction in coastal and island areas has been implemented quite well. In the 2011–15 period, 71 communes were escaping from extremely difficult situations (accounting for 22.8 percent of the extremely difficult communes).¹⁷ The quality of life of coastal people and islands has been significantly improved.

In the past 10 years, the pure marine economic sectors have been focused on investment, increasing the proportion of marine and coastal industries, services, and tourism in the economic structure of coastal localities.

a) *Exploiting and processing oil and gas:* In the past 10 years, the oil and gas industry has made great efforts in exploring and exploiting new oil and gas fields (including investment in oil and gas projects abroad) and boosting investment in institutional groups. However, the contribution of the oil and gas industry to the national economy has declined recently, mainly because of a sharp drop in world crude oil prices.

Since May 2010, Vietnam Oil and Gas Group has operated Dung Quat oil refinery, which meets more than 30 percent of the country’s petroleum demand. The Group has

¹⁷ That is, living below the national poverty line.

completed the construction of a system of gas pipelines in the Southeast region (Rang Dong-Bach Ho-Dinh Co. pipeline) to supply gas to the Phu My gas-electricity-fertilizer industrial park. The Southwest gas pipeline (PM3–Ca Mau) provides gas for the Ca Mau gas-electricity-fertilizer industrial zone. Currently the Group is promoting investment in the Nghi Son Refinery and Petrochemical Complex in Thanh Hoa with a total investment of US\$9.3 billion, and in the Southern Petrochemical Complex in Ba Ria Vung Tau with US\$5.4 billion invested.

b) Shipping and ports: In the past 10 years, the output value of the entire shipping industry, port services, and ship building has continuously increased, with a growth rate in the 2007–10 period of 22 percent per year, 13 percent for 2011–15, and 9 percent for 2016–17.

Vietnam’s shipping capacity currently ranks fourth in ASEAN and 30th in the world with 1,594 ships of all types in the National Register of Ships in December 2017, with a total capacity of 4.8 million gross tonnage and total tonnage of about 7.7 million tons. Shipping support services (maritime assurance services, towing services, and pilot services) and high-growth logistics services show an average growth annual of 21.8 percent in 2007–10, 17.8 percent in 2011–15, and 10.7 percent for 2016–17. Vietnam’s logistics service is currently ranked 64th out of 160 in terms of logistics development and ranks fourth in ASEAN (according to the 2016 evaluation by the World Bank).

The production value of the ship building and repair industry is relatively small but has seen an increase from 1,562 billion VND in 2007 to 3,648 billion VND in 2012 and 4,491 billion VND in 2017.

c) Exploiting, cultivating, and processing seafood: Seafood exploitation and processing have been focused on investment and development quite comprehensively. The output value of seafood has continuously increased in the last 10 years, with growth of 20 percent per year in 2007–10, 12 percent in 2011–15, and 8 percent in 2016–17.

The State has issued many regulations to exploit harvesting of seafood, such as supporting credit loans to build new offshore fishing boats and provide fuel costs support, insurance assistance, support to improve postharvest handling, improved ports, and other infrastructure and supporting information, equipment, and monitoring of operations. These policies have created a good basis for the development of capture fisheries production. Accordingly, in recent years, the number of fishing vessels has increased rapidly,¹⁸ infrastructure for seafood exploitation has expanded, and seafood exploitation has increased by 70 percent in 10 years from 1.87 million tons (2007) to 3.19 million tons (2017).¹⁹

For marine farming on the sea and islands, coastal localities have initially focused on developing aquaculture with high economic value and good consumption markets such as marine fish (Quang Ninh, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Kien Giang), lobster (Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Quang Binh), and bivalve mollusks (Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Nam Dinh, and Thai Binh). For the processing and consumption of seafood, the technology of the seafood-processing industry in Vietnam is now globally competitive.

¹⁸ Although as a by-product of this expansion in capacity, there are strong indications that overfishing is occurring in many Vietnamese marine fisheries, particularly nearshore fisheries, which indicates a serious challenge to ensuring sustainability of capture fisheries production.

¹⁹ According to the General Statistics Office on the summary of 10 years of implementation of the Marine Strategy and Official Dispatch 138/TCTK-TKQG dated February 13, 2018.

The industrial-scale establishments associated with exports all meet the national standards of food hygiene and safety, of which about 500 establishments meet the standards of exporting to markets such as Japan, the United States, and the EU. The seafood export value in recent years has seen an increase, from US\$6.03 billion in 2010 to US\$7.05 billion in 2016.

The protection and development of marine resources has received significant attention. The prime minister issued Decision No. 188/QĐ-TTg dated February 13, 2012, approving the program for protection and development of resources and aquatic products by 2020. Additionally, eight marine protected areas have been formally established across the country, and several eco-certification labels and Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIPs) have been effectively pursued, including Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification for Ben Tre clams (the first MSC eco-label in Southeast Asia). In terms of aquaculture eco-certification, many Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certificates have been achieved for pangasius and other farmed seafood. Research on seed production for regeneration of resources and commercial farming of species with rare and valuable economic values has also been implemented.

d) Marine tourism and island economy: Marine tourism has attracted many large domestic and foreign investors. The tourism infrastructure system is thriving, with the construction of international-class hotels and resorts along the coast, promoting the exploitation of the sea's potential and advantages.

The number of domestic and international tourists has risen and is quite stable: Beginning in 2000, the number of international visitors to Vietnam has grown rapidly with an average rate of more than 12 percent per year (except for the decline caused by the SARS outbreak in 2003, when it decreased by 8 percent) and the world economic recession in 2009 (a decrease of 11 percent). The number of international visitors to Vietnam increased from 2.14 million in 2000 to 12.9 million in 2017. The number of domestic tourists also surged, from 11.2 million in 2000 to 73.2 million in 2017.²⁰ Tourists to the 28 coastal provinces and cities in 2017 are estimated at about 60 million (including both domestic and international tourists).

The contribution of tourism to the Vietnamese economy recently is very encouraging. Total direct revenue from tourists in 2017 reached 510.9 trillion VND (equivalent to about US\$22.6 billion),²¹ of which tourism revenue of 28 coastal provinces and cities accounted for about 70 percent of total revenue. Tourism has contributed directly and tangentially to other related economic sectors.

e) Marine economic zones: By the end of 2017, 17 coastal economic zones had been established, with a total area of nearly 845,000 hectares; the total area of leased land to implement investment projects for production reached over 30,000 hectares, accounting for 40 percent of the total land area reserved for industry, tourism, and services. In addition, the country also has 58 industrial parks along the coast, with a total industrial land area of nearly 13,600 hectares, of which 4,963 hectares have been leased, accounting for 36.5 percent of the industrial land area.

²⁰ Statistics are published by Vietnam National Administration of Tourism at <http://vietnamtourism.gov.vn>.

²¹ Statistics from <http://vietnamtourism.gov.vn>.

Coastal economic zones have attracted more than 390 foreign investment projects with a total registered investment of US\$45.5 billion and realized investment capital of US\$26.5 billion (equaling 58.2 percent of the total registered investment capital) and 1,240 domestic investment projects with total investment capital of 805 trillion VND and realized investment capital of 323.6 trillion VND (equal to 40.2 percent of the total registered investment capital). These investments include large projects in the Nghi Son economic zone, the Vung Ang economic zone, the Dung Quat economic zone including oil refineries No. 1 and No. 2, the Doosan heavy mechanical factory, the Nghi Son and Vung Ang thermoelectric plants, and the Van Phong international transit port. Along with the development of economic zones and coastal industrial zones, social and housing services have been formed for experts, managers, and workers.

Investment funding for coastal-related activities recently has been allocated to many different sectors and units; however, currently no firm overall total data are available. In this report, we collect data only on total budget expenditures and expenditures for the science and technology and environment sectors (figures 4 and 5 and appendix 4).

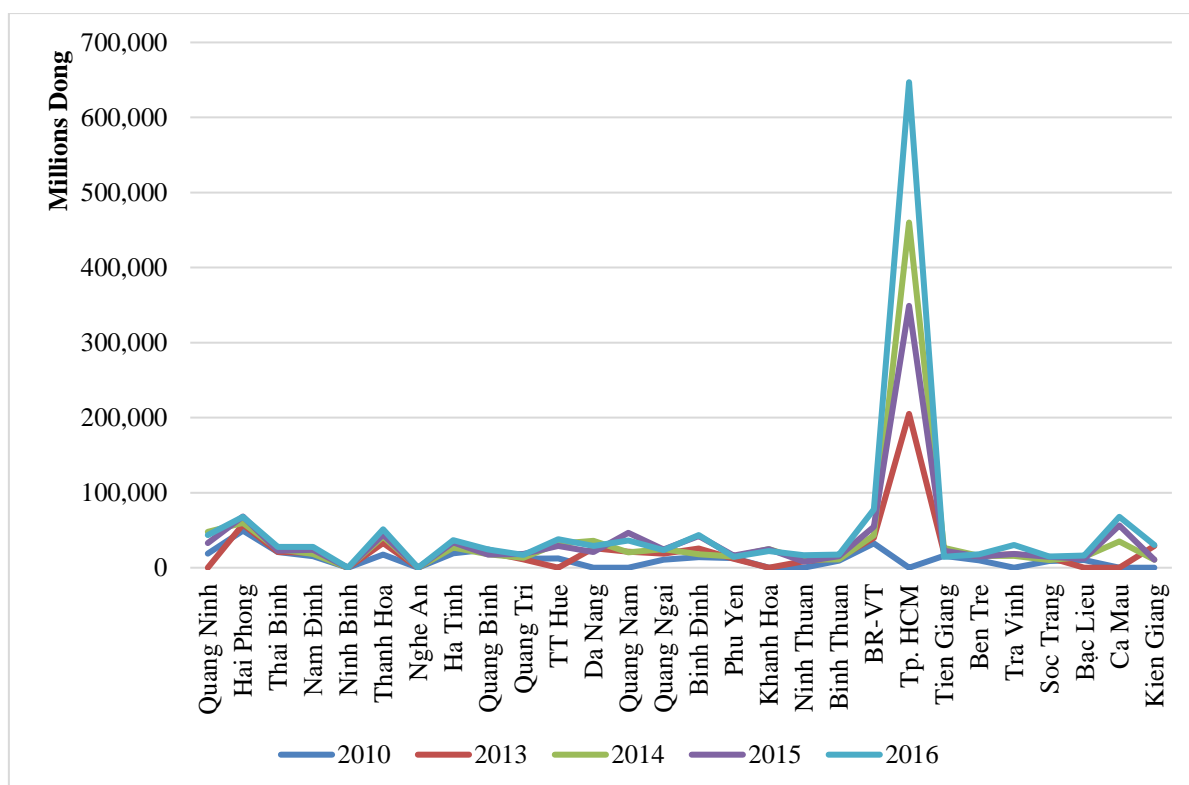


Figure 4. Total Budget Expenditure for Science and Technology

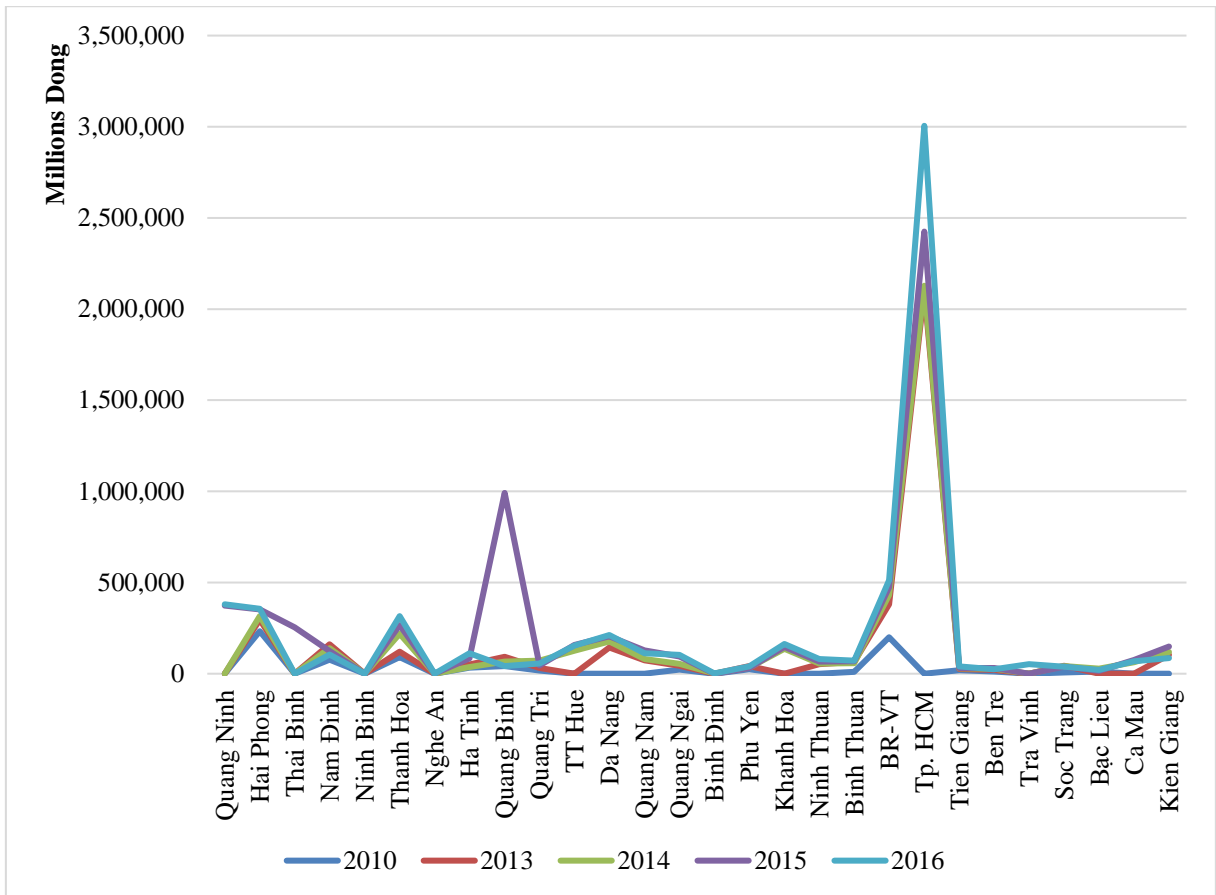


Figure 5. Total Budget Expenditure for Environmental Protection

4. Results: ICZM Implementation

4.1 Multidisciplinary and Multiparty Coordination Mechanisms for ICZM

At the Central Level

On September 25, 2017, the minister of MONRE and the head of the Coordination Committee signed the promulgation of the operation regulations of the Coordination Committee and established the Office of the Permanent Agency as the assisting body for the Coordination Committee, located at the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands, as part of MONRE.

In particular, at the central level, the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands was established in 2008; at the local level, 24 of 28 coastal provinces established the Department of Sea and Islands. Figure 6 provides further illustration of the national-provincial coordination relationship on ICZM.

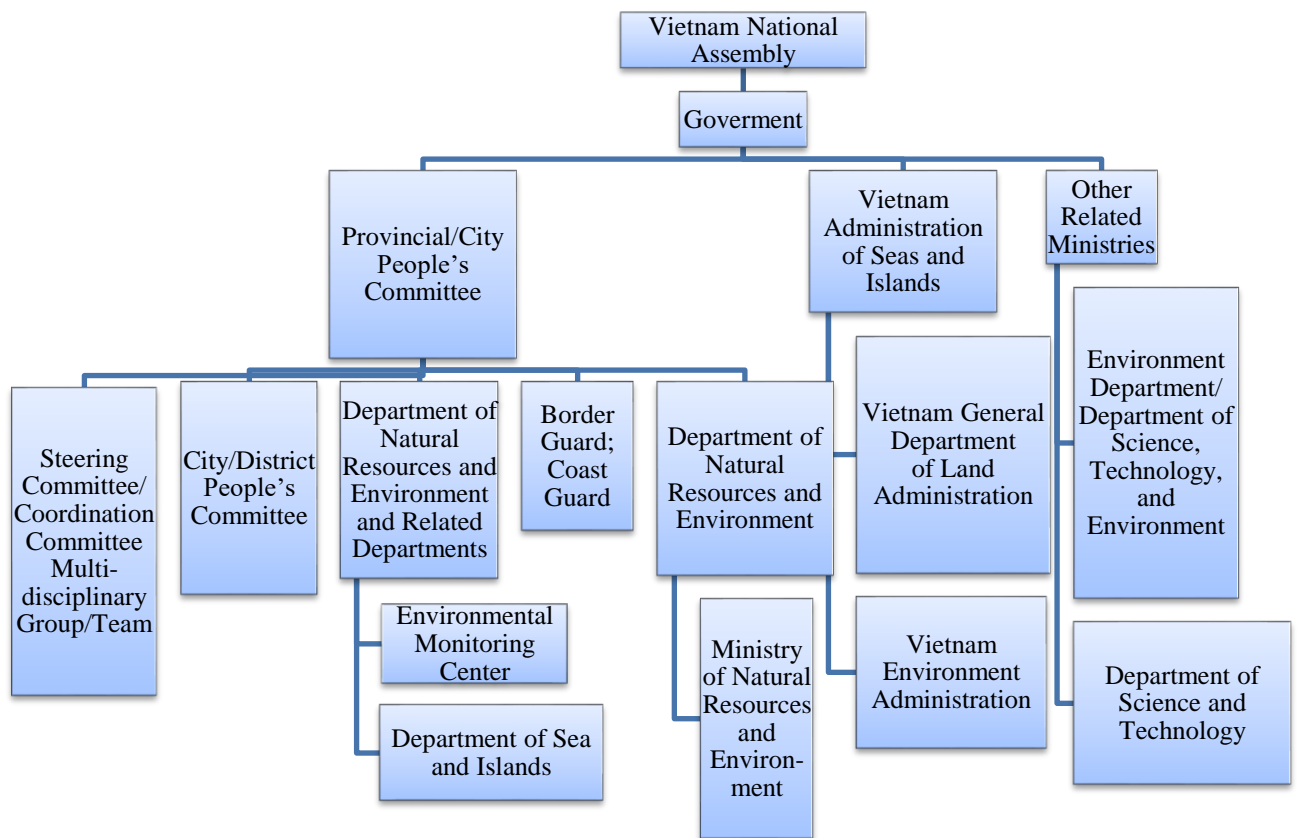


Figure 6. Coordination Relationship between ICZM at the National/Provincial Level

At the Local Level

Currently, 10 coastal provinces have established a Coordination Committee or Steering Committee for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM; or Sea and Island Steering Committee), as illustrated in figure 7.

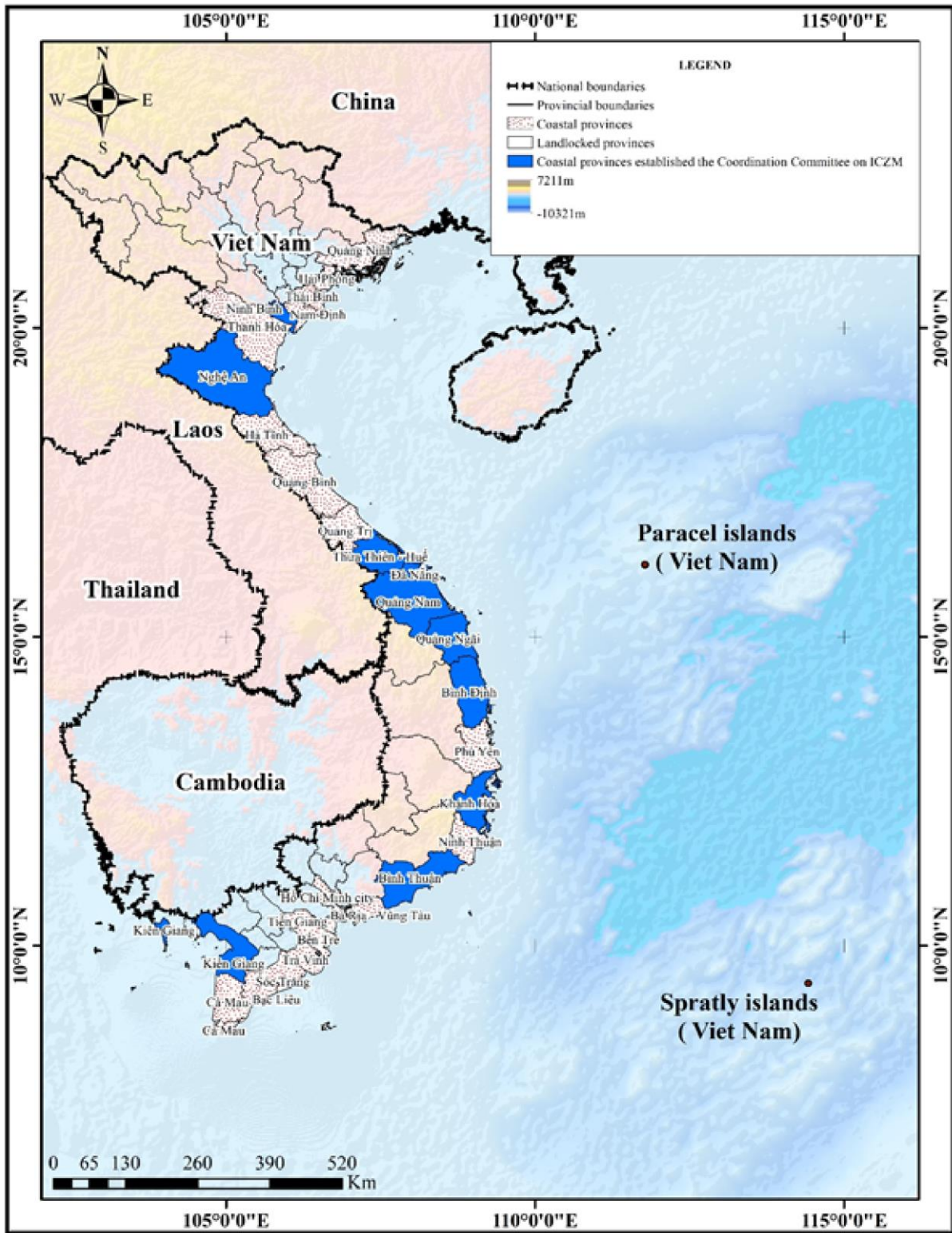


Figure 7. Coastal Provinces and Cities That Have Established a Coordination Committee or Steering Committee on ICZM

According to the prime minister’s Decision No. 914/QĐ-TTg of May 27, 2016, for the localities of the provinces and centrally run cities, task No. 11 concerns building and implementing the ICM program in 28 coastal areas. Until now, very few localities have developed an integrated coastal resource management program as stipulated in Circular No. 49/2017/TT-BTNMT dated November 30, 2017, of MONRE specifying

requirements for establishing and adjusting the program. For the few that have developed an ICZM program, such as Ho Chi Minh City (box 3), Nghe An (box 12), and Kieng Giang (box 15), these are largely due to expire by 2020. This lack of delivery of completed ICRM programs is largely because of lack of an overarching master plan of exploitation and use. Moreover sustainable coastal resources have not been issued (stipulated in Clause 2, Article 35 of the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment), and gaps in technical capacity and/or lack of guidelines have been noted, causing difficulties in implementation across localities.

Box 3. Integrated Coastal Resource Management Program in Ho Chi Minh City

On February 21, 2017, the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee issued Decision No. 713/QD-UBND promulgating the Integrated Management Program for coastal resources, specifically as follows:

I. OBJECTIVES

1. General objectives

Managing and using natural resources and environmental protection in Ho Chi Minh City's coastal areas effectively and sustainably; contributing to ensuring national security and at the same time economic development and raising the living standards of local communities.

2. Specific objectives by 2020

- Consolidate and perfect institutions, policies, planning, and regulations on coordination among related parties in integrated management of Ho Chi Minh City's coastal areas
- Rational exploitation and use of coastal natural resources; ensuring harmonious interests between socioeconomic development and environmental protection; protecting and gradually restoring the biodiversity of mangrove forests; preventing and minimizing negative impacts of people, nature, and climate change on coastal resources and environment
- Training and awareness raising for stakeholders and communities on integrated coastal management, natural resources, values, and threats from nature to life and livelihoods of communities in coastal areas
- Enhance the participation of communities and civil society organizations in the process of developing policies and implementing activities related to integrated management of natural resources and environmental protection in coastal areas.

II. SCOPE

1. Spatial scope: The entire land area of the Can Gio district and coastal areas has an outer boundary of six nautical miles from the shoreline (about 11 km) from Ganh Rai Bay to Soai Rap gate.

2. Time range: From 2017 to 2020.

3. The above-mentioned spatial and temporal scope is only relative. Each specific activity in the program can be done in a narrower or wider range depending on the nature and characteristics of the activity.

4.2 Capacity, Training, and Awareness on ICZM

At the Central Level

Until recently, the basis for implementing the communication program to raise awareness and training on integrated coastal management has been Decision No. 158/2007/QD-TTg on implementing the Integrated Coastal Management Program for the North Central Region and Central Coastal Provinces until 2010 and orientation until

2020 (hereinafter called Master Plan 158), and in recent years Decision No. 2295/QD-TTg approving the strategy of integrated management of Vietnam’s coastal zone to 2020 with a vision to 2030 and Decision No. 914/ QD-TTg on approving the action plan for implementing the strategy.

The objective of Program 158 was to strengthen the capacity of managing, protecting, using, and exploiting natural resources and the environment for sustainable development. Phase One of the program, with 25 projects across five main task groups, was implemented in 14 localities on the North Central and Central Coast. Within the framework of Program 158, at the central level, MONRE presided over the project “Building and Organizing the Implementation of the Communication Program on Integrated Coastal Management” in 2011–13.

Table 1. Tasks under Program 158 That Have Been Implemented at the Central Level

Relevant Task (from Master Plan 158)	Responsibility	Actual Outcome/Results
The project “Building the Scheme of ICZM Organization at Central and Local Levels”	Ministry of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Home Affairs has submitted to the prime minister for promulgation Decision No. 116/2008/QD-TTg regulating functions, duties, and organizational structure of the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands. • Issued Joint Circular No. 26/2010/TTLT-BTNMT-BNV guiding the functions, tasks, powers, organization, and payrolls of the Department of Sea and Islands under the DONRE of coastal provinces/cities.
The project “Research on Scientific and Legal Basis for Zoning Using Integrated Coastal Areas”	Ministry of Science and Technology	The Ministry of Science and Technology has carried out the task of studying the scientific and legal basis for zoning using integrated coastal areas of Vietnam under the Marine Science and Technology Program for socioeconomic development (Code: KC.09/06-10).
The projecton “National Strategy Development and Integrated Coastal Management Action Plan”	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Drafted the decision of the prime minister approving Vietnam ICZM strategy to 2020, vision to 2030.
The project “Develop and Issue Policies and Technical Guidelines on ICZM”	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Issued policies and technical guidelines on ICZM.
The project “Develop and Implement Training and Capacity-Building Programs for Integrated Coastal	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	The project has been submitted for acceptance at the management level and ended.

Management in the North Central and Central Coastal Regions”	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	The project has been submitted for acceptance at the management level and ended.
The project “Building and Organizing the Implementation of Communication Program on Integrated Coastal Management”	Vietnam Environment Administration	Completed and ended in 2009.
The project “Collecting, Investigating, Surveying, and Supplementing Coastal Data and Environment Data in the North Central and Central Coastal Regions”	Vietnam Environment Administration	The products of the project were transferred to the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands at the end of 2013.
The project “Building Database and Integrated Information System for ICZM in the North Central and Central Coastal Regions”	Vietnam Environment Administration	The products of the project were transferred to the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands at the end of 2013.

The prime minister’s Decision No. 2295/QĐ-TTg dated December 17, 2014, approved eight tasks. Decision No. 914/QĐ-TTg dated May 27, 2016, of his office concretized these eight tasks into 11 tasks (it was proposed not to perform one task chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs and adding four new missions). Accordingly, the central level is assigned to implement 10 tasks (MONRE presides over eight tasks; the Ministry of Science and Technology, one task; and MOET, one task). Localities will implement one task to establish an integrated coastal resource management program within the jurisdiction of the provinces and centrally run cities on the sea.

In addition to the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands, other units under MONRE carry out the tasks, namely, Task No. 10, to develop and implement communication programs on integrated coastal management. In 2015–17, the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands implemented plans to disseminate legal education, information, and communiqués on the sea and islands, with a focus on information and instructional content on integrated coastal management in various forms.²²

²² In 2015:

- (i) edited, printed, and published the document “Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands” which has been implemented to units under the Ministry, other ministries, relevant branches, and 63 Departments of Natural Resources and Environment nationwide
- (ii) Disseminated the Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands at Celebration Day Law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam organized by MONRE:
 - o Sea and Island Week 2016 in Nam Dinh
 - o Disseminated the Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands at some coastal provinces such as Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Quang Ninh, and Khanh Hoa.

Since 2018, a change has occurred in the organization of establishing two units directly under MONRE on the basis of reviewing and merging a number of underlying units, namely, the Center for Natural Resources and Environment Communication and Institute of Natural Resources and Environment Training (InNET). In 2018 these units continued to carry out activities related to the above content.

The Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) is assigned to preside over task No. 9: Develop and implement framework and training curriculum on ICZM at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Currently, this task has not been implemented.

However, according to the 2018 report, MOET has strengthened its system and stabilized the training sectors from college, university, master, and doctoral levels to further the training of human resources for economic development, including within sectors directly serving local economic development in coastal areas and islands (except for sectors in the field of defense and security).

Since 2013, MOET has compiled materials and instructed institutions to teach the contents “Materials on Marine and Island Education for Teaching and Learning in Universities, Colleges, and Intermediate Schools” to educate students in the entire national system on island issues.

Table 2. Tasks Implemented Related to Capacity, Training, and Awareness on ICZM

Name of the Task according to Decision No. 2295/QD-TTg	Name of the Task according to Decision No. 914/QD-TTg	Responsibility	Execution Time	Actual Outcome/Results
Scheme on Strengthening Resources for Integrated	Develop and implement a plan to strengthen	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	2018–20	As of July 2019, this work has not been done.

(iii) Held three seminars on training and dissemination of the Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands for 300 civil servants and officials of the General Department of Sea and Islands (held in Hanoi) and 150 delegates representing units directly under MONRE and the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands in the southern region; representatives of relevant agencies and units of 18 provinces on the coast from Thua Thien-Hue to Ca Mau (held at Binh Thuan); 130 representatives of units under MONRE and the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands; representatives of 10 relevant ministries and agencies; and representatives of relevant agencies and units of 10 provinces on the coast from Quang Ninh to Quang Tri (held in Thanh Hoa); and provided integrated ICZM informational materials at Vietnam Sea and Island Week in 2015, at the 5th East Asia Sea Congress in Da Nang City.

In 2016:

(i) Held two training courses on the Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands and documents guiding the implementation of the law for nearly 200 cadres, civil servants, and officials of ministries, branches, and localities; disseminated the law and documents guiding its implementation to more than 1,000 cadres, civil servants, and officials in localities near the sea.

(ii) Coordinated with the Marine Police Command on information about the current situation and activities related to enforcement and observance of legislation concerning the sea; and integrated ICM information materials at the Vietnam Sea and Island Week.

In 2017:

(i) Integrated ICZM informational material at the Vietnam Sea and Island Week.

(ii) Propagated ICZM in the media and newspapers.

Coastal Zone Management at All Levels	human resources to serve ICZM	From 2018, due to organizational changes with the establishment of the Institute of Natural Resources and Environment Training.
	Develop and implement communication program on ICZM	Ministry of Education and Training of 2017–18 This task is not yet implemented. Currently, MOET has compiled and instructed institutions to teach the contents “Materials on Marine and Island Education for Teaching and Learning in Universities, Colleges, and Intermediate Schools” to educate students in the whole system on island issues.
	Develop and implement communication program on ICZM	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of 2016–20 As of the end of 2017, communication activities on ICZM mainstreamed in the annual informational activities of the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands (such as Sea and Islands Week and World Environment Day). From 2018, due to organizational changes with the establishment of the Center for Natural Resources and Environment Communication, under MONRE. Currently, communication activities are related to the functions and tasks of the Center.

At the Local Level

Within the framework of the previous Program 158, at the local level, most localities have implemented education, training, and capacity-building programs and work to raise awareness of coastal management and protection of marine and island

resources and environment. Table 3 lists the main results of implementing information materials and education under Program 158 coastwide.

Concerning the content of developing and implementing a communication program as per the ICZM action plan and strategy, every year most localities organize education, information distribution, conferences, seminars, and training courses to raise awareness of policies and laws on integrated management of natural resources and protection of the marine and island environment, including contents of ICZM. As an example, box 10 describes the communication program and awareness raising on ICZM in Thai Binh Province. Notably, Tra Vinh Province also organizes training courses for specialized management of natural resources and environment for 107 provincial cadres, civil servants, and officials to work in the field of sea and island management.

Table 3. Implementation Results of Information Materials/Education of Coastal Provinces/Cities under Program 158

No.	Coastal Province/City	Information Materials/Education
1	Quang Ninh	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
2	Hai Phong	Not available
3	Thai Binh	From 2014 until now: six conferences have been held to disseminate laws on marine and island management
4	Nam Dinh	Inform and educate annually in local newspapers and radio stations
5	Ninh Binh	Not available
6	Thanh Hoa	Monthly information distribution and education in local newspapers and stations
7	Nghe An	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
8	Ha Tinh	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
9	Quang Binh	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
10	Quang Tri	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
11	Thua Thien Hue	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
12	Da Nang	Not available
13	Quang Nam	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
14	Quang Ngai	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
15	Binh Dinh	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
16	Phu Yen	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
17	Khanh Hoa	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
18	Ninh Thuan	Not available
19	Binh Thuan	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training

20	Ba Ria-Vung Tau	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
21	Ho Chi Minh City	Not available
22	Tien Giang	Not available
23	Ben Tre	Organized two seminars on marine management
24	Tra Vinh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training content on environmental resources management at a university for 107 civil servants • Two captains training courses, with fishing vessel chiefs courses for 87 students • Education and dissemination of information about the sea and islands annually
25	Soc Trang	Annually organizes information distribution, education, conferences, and training
26	Bac Lieu	Training content on ICZM management in universities and colleges has been gradually introduced
27	Ca Mau	Organizes training courses, education, and information distribution on the sea and islands on the local radio and newspaper every year
28	Kien Giang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizes three training courses to improve the capacity of integrated management of natural resources and environmental protection in coastal and island areas • Organizes information distribution and education about the sea and islands annually

General Evaluation

To better manage the marine environment, the nation of Vietnam must first rely on communities living in coastal areas and islands. The participation of people in environmental protection not only creates more resources and capacity that can be applied locally, but also is a force of rapid and effective environmental monitoring, helping environmental management agencies to promptly solve marine pollution right from the start.

There is a reality that, in many localities, coastal communities are less concerned about these issues, and they do not have the minimum necessary information on issues such as climate change or on concepts of coastal integrated management or other recommendations for the marine ecological environment. In some provinces, after implementing communication programs on ICZM such as in Thua Thien-Hue, Da Nang, and Quang Nam, the community has an initial understanding of ICZM and therefore some awareness of the role and position of local people in coastal management.

The implementation of ICZM programs in some central provinces will help coastal communities and fishermen be aware of the value of coastal resources and environment. at the same time advising them about the harmful effects of overexploitation of natural resources. For example, following some ICZM awareness projects, heightened participation has been seen from local communities in beach cleanup campaigns. Moreover, destructive fishing practices have declined in some locations. Because of this gradual transformation, the coastal communities in some localities have actively participated in awareness and education activities on environmental protection and climate change.

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) projects have had initial positive impacts, but in the long term, specific programs and action plans are still needed to ensure the livelihoods of people and to help local communities recognize benefits from integrated management programs.

The effectiveness of local ICZM programs depends on community awareness and participation. Therefore, raising awareness for people on coastal natural resources and environment issues is very necessary and significant work.

The ICZM programs in some coastal provinces in the North Central and Central Coast regions are organized in various forms, such as trainings, thematic talks, and distributing leaflets, posters, and newsletters. Competition between groups incorporates performances, music nights, videos, and film screenings on provincial and municipal radio and television stations.

In addition, according to the project cycle for ICZM a number of other activities to create opportunities to participate and raise community awareness have arisen: for example, organizing training courses, raising community awareness for information sharing, and creating a network of collaborators to participate in activities to raise awareness about natural resources and environmental protection and participation in discussions and suggestions for a number of important draft documents in the ICZM project such as the strategy and action plan.

However, based on surveys in some provinces such as Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Da Nang, Thua Thien-Hue, and Quang Nam, the baselines for awareness of integrated management, sustainable development, and climate change among the vast majority of coastal communities are still very low. Communities have access only through various community activities, such as Sea and Island Week and World Environment Day. These people have not been specially trained to improve awareness, rights, and obligations when participating in environmental protection in their localities.

It can be seen that the common situation is that most of the coastal localities have not really focused on changing people's awareness and participation in environmental protection and sustainable development in response to climate change. An appropriate mechanism for participation in local environmental protection is generally lacking. The participation of the community is mainly done through a number of projects and NGO programs implemented in the locality; thus local people have not been deeply involved or have a positive long-term impact on environmental protection and sustainable development.

Regarding the organizational structure to implement the strategy in practice among local coastal area and island communities, it focuses only on improving the capacity and awareness of the management apparatus, specialist groups, and collaborators. Little focus is seen on information sharing, extension services, and mass training to raise public awareness. Therefore, the general inference is that, together with capacity building for officials, authorities, and specialized coordination agencies, management needs to pay more attention in terms of roles and positions. It is especially necessary to develop mechanisms for local people to participate in environmental protection on a broad social scale.

In provinces such as Soc Trang and Tra Vinh—which support a large population of Khmer and Chinese communities—lives are difficult. People lack enabling

conditions and opportunities to study and do not have many situations to enjoy or participate in health and reproductive health services. Most of the coastal communities in some districts do not have access to information or are very vague about climate change and sustainable development. Some activities that can be considered as environmental protection such as waste collection are only spontaneous events, not routine or habitual for the community. Households, small businesses, and production and processing units have almost no collection and treatment systems for waste and wastewater.

It is clear that when livelihoods are still facing many difficulties, individuals do not pay attention to environmental protection issues. Therefore, raising public awareness about environmental protection needs to be carried out simultaneously with economic, cultural, and social development programs. Economic development that is not coupled with environmental protection will not achieve sustainable development goals. When coastal communities are aware of the value and benefits of coastal resources, and of their roles, positions, and benefits, they will take practical action to protect the environment as well as participate more actively in environmental programs and projects on sustainable development in response to climate change.

The development and maintenance of local ICZM models in addition to raising the awareness and active participation of the community are further required. Initial experience shows that the establishment of teams and groups implementing community-based disaster risk management activities in districts, wards, communes, and towns is a good way to effectively engage communities. Compiling briefing documents and communicating to each citizen through brochures, banners, and signboards are appropriate for and consistent with the characteristics of many groups of communities. Also, propagating awareness through mass media such as newspapers, radio, and the internet is crucial, at the same time improving the role of electronic information overall in local instructional activities, updating information, and collecting feedback from the community.

Linked to this is the need to coordinate with agencies and unions to organize activities, events, and contests to learn from and design practical and effective solutions to environmental protection, climate change, and sustainable development programs. Conditions need to be further nurtured for the community to participate in various ICZM forums, giving feedback on policies, strategies, and action plans at the grassroots level.

4.3 State of the Coast Report and Integrated Information Management System (IIMS)

At the Central Level

The project “Strengthening the Implementation of the East Asia Sea Sustainable Development Strategy in Vietnam in the Period 2015–2019,” under the regional project “Strengthening the Implementation of the East Asia Sea Sustainable Strategy Phase 2,” is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) entrusted to PEMSEA. The project is implemented by the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands, MONRE, and 14 coastal provinces of Vietnam, focusing on six key coastal provinces and cities (Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thua Thien-Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam, and Kien Giang) and eight provinces where

the project is directly supported (Nam Dinh, Nghe An, Binh Dinh, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, and Soc Trang).

At the time of this writing, Vietnam has completed the summary report and is expected to complete the national coastal and coastal status report in June 2020 according to the project schedule.

An integrated information management system (IIMS) for marine and coastal environments has been a significant component of the GEF-UNDP-PEMSEA project. IIMS is a computer application that manages a database of environmental data. IIMS provides timely data logging and information updates for technology management and intervention and facilitates data sharing via the internet.

Within the framework of the earlier Program 158, at the central level, the Vietnam Environment Administration (under MONRE) was assigned to preside over two projects: Collecting, Investigating, Surveying, and Supplementing Resource Data Information and Coastal Environment in the North Central and Central Coast (completed since 2009) and the project of building a database and IIMS serving ICZM in the North Central and Central Coast regions (2010–13).

Furthermore, based on the tasks specified in the prime minister's Decision No. 914/QD-TTg dated May 27, 2016, the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands was assigned to perform task No. 2: Complete the integrated information system serving ICZM. Currently, this task has not been implemented. The Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands is proposing to accomplish this in the framework of the project "Establishing Foundation for ICZM in Some Coastal Areas of Vietnam" funded by the Government of the Republic of Korea with nonrefundable aid. It is expected that the tasks of the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands will be implemented in the period 2019–20, after the project is approved by the competent authority.

At the Local Level

Currently, 10 localities have organized the writing of a State of the Coast (SoC) report,²³ a system developed by PEMSEA to monitor and report on implementation of ICZM programs, entailing 35 core indicators to evaluate the impact of ICM implementation over time. Da Nang province was one of the earliest localities to implement the SoC reporting, and five localities are preparing to create one or one is being constructed through integration with related tasks.²⁴ In the remaining areas other methods have not yet led to creation of the SoC report.

Some localities have constructed an IIMS, such as Quang Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An (built and updated annually), Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, Quang Nghi (built and maintained), Binh Dinh (built and updated), and Kien Giang (see box 11 for a summary of Thanh Hoa's IIMS project). The localities where IIMS is under construction include Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Quang Nam, Ba Ria-Vung Tau (integrated with the project "Setting Up the Foundation for ICM Management in Some Coastal Provinces of Vietnam"), Bac Lieu, and Ca Mau. Localities that do not have information on building an IIMS include Nam Dinh, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Ninh

²³ Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Nghe An, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Thuan, Ben Tre, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau.

²⁴ Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Ca Mau, and Kien Giang.

Thuan, Ho Chi Minh City, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh, and Soc Trang. Implementation results of SoC and IIMS for coastal provinces and cities are summarized in table 4, and figures 8 and 9 further illustrate the localities where SoC reports and IIMS have been completed and/or implemented.

Table 4. Implementation Results of SoC/IIMS of Coastal Provinces/Cities

No.	Coastal Provinces/Cities	SoC	Coastal Functional Zoning/ Establishment of Coastal Setback Line	IIMS
1	Quang Ninh	Once every five years, to make a report on the current state of the province's environment, including the SoC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division into four functional areas: (1) Conservation area; (2) Active environmental management area; (3) Rehabilitation and environmental rehabilitation areas; (4) Development zone • The task of establishing a coastal setback line is underway 	Currently under construction
2	Hai Phong	SoC report has been developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No coastal functional zoning has been conducted • The task of establishing a coastal setback line is underway 	Currently under construction
3	Thai Binh	Not yet implemented but integrated in other projects and tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No coastal functional zoning has been conducted • The task of establishing a coastal setback line is underway 	Currently under construction
4	Nam Dinh	—	The task of establishing a coastal setback line is underway	—
5	Ninh Binh	SoC report has not been developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No coastal functional zoning has been conducted • The task of establishing a coastal 	IIMS has not been developed

			setback line is underway	
6	Thanh Hoa	The province is considering approving the task of preparing the report on the current state of the marine environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No coastal functional zoning has been conducted The task of establishing a coastal setback line is underway 	IIMS has been developed
7	Nghe An	The coastal profile has been developed	Currently conducting coastal functional zoning	IIMS has been developed and updated annually
8	Ha Tinh	SoC report has not been developed	The province is deploying zoning from Cua Hoi to Vung Ang	IIMS has been developed
9	Quang Binh	—	Currently conducting coastal functional zoning	IIMS has been developed
10	Quang Tri	SoC report has not been developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The province is currently zoning its coastal functions into 10 zones The task of establishing a coastal setback line is underway 	IIMS has been developed
11	Thua Thien Hue	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The province is currently implementing the zoning of coastal areas in Thua Thien Hue province to 2020 and orientation to 2030 The province is currently preparing to implement the task of setting up a coastal setback line 	—
12	Da Nang	—	—	—
13	Quang Nam	The province conducts annual SoC report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delineation is being implemented: restricted areas, restricted areas, and areas where exploitation must be registered The task of establishing a coastal 	Currently under construction

			setback line is underway	
14	Quang Ngai	The province has developed the coastal profile (2014–15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province is deploying its coastal functional zoning • The province has completed the task of establishing a coastal setback line 	IIMS has been built and maintained
15	Binh Dinh	—	The province is implementing the task of establishing a coastal setback line	The province has built an IIMS and is continuing to update it
16	Phu Yen	—	The province is implementing the task of establishing a coastal setback line	—
17	Khanh Hoa	—	The province is implementing the task of establishing a coastal setback line	—
18	Ninh Thuan	—	—	—
19	Binh Thuan	The province developed a SoC report in 2013 and updated it in 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province is deploying its coastal functional zoning • The province is currently implementing a coastal setback line 	IIMS has not been developed
20	Ba Ria-Vung Tau	The province is currently integrated with the establishment of a coastal setback line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province is currently preparing to deploy the functional zone of coastal resource exploitation and use based on the implementation of the project “Establishing a Foundation for ICZM in Some Coastal Provinces of Vietnam”²⁵ • The task of establishing a coastal setback line is underway 	Province’s IIMS is currently being integrated with the project “Establishing Foundation for ICZM in Some Coastal Provinces of Vietnam”
21	Ho Chi Minh City	—	—	—
22	Tien Giang	—	The province is currently proposing	—

²⁵ The project uses ODA nonrefundable aid from the Korean government.

			the task of establishing a coastal setback line	
23	Ben Tre	The province has made a map of the coastal situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province has mapped coastal functional zoning • The province is collecting comments on the list of areas to be established for a coastal setback line 	IIMS has not been developed
24	Tra Vinh	The province has not yet developed a SoC report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province is implementing coastal functional zoning • The province is implementing the task of establishing a coastal setback line 	—
25	Soc Trang	The province has made a SoC report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province has conducted zoning of coastal mudflats • The province is implementing the task of establishing a coastal setback line 	—
26	Bac Lieu	The province has made a SoC report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province has conducted zoning for exploitation and use of marine resources • The province is implementing the task of establishing a coastal setback line 	Currently under construction
27	Ca Mau	The province has not yet implemented a SoC report is but integrated into other projects and tasks	The province is implementing the task of establishing a coastal setback line	Currently under construction
28	Kien Giang	The province is developing a SoC report	The province has carried out the project “Zoning of Coastal Areas for Exploitation and Use of Kien Giang Province”	The province has built an IIMS and is continuing to update it

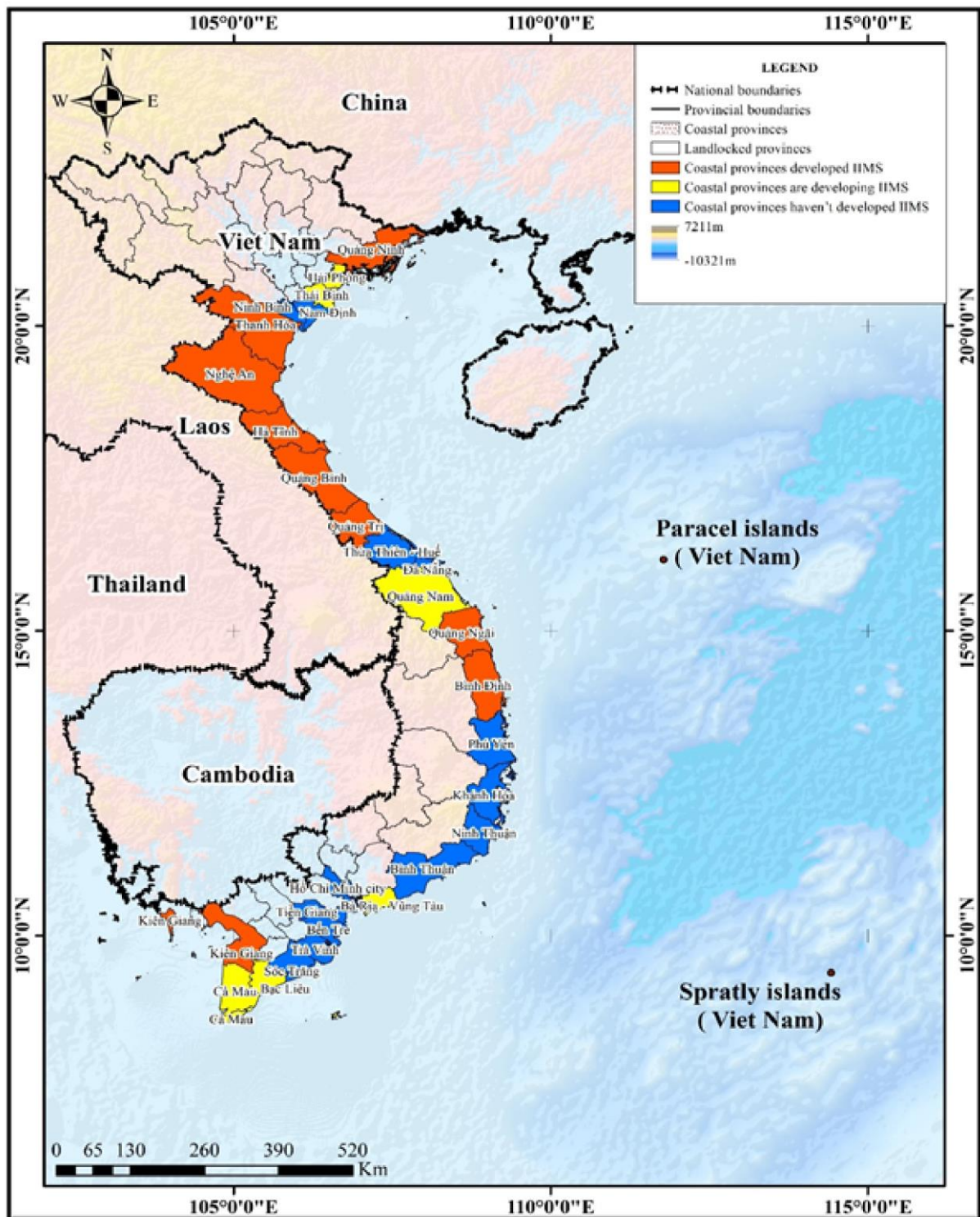


Figure 9. Coastal Provinces and Cities That Have Developed IIMS

Through the implementation process, Da Nang is generally considered an exemplary locality that has implemented ICZM relatively well, through which it built and completed the SoC report for Da Nang City (box 3).

Box 4. Da Nang SoC Report

The Da Nang SoC report is constructed following PEMSEA's guidelines and technical process. Each phase of the report has corresponding products. The SoC report for 2010–15 is a successor to the 1999–2009 SoC report.

This report is conducted for seven districts, excluding the Hoang Sa island district because of limited data sources. The report also focuses on key indicators and issues related to the Millennium Development Goals, and secondary indicators are not covered in this report. Of the 35 main indicators designated by PEMSEA, because of difficulties and incompatibilities between indicators and collectable data, the Da Nang report includes only 32 indicators.

The timeline to collect construction report data dates from 2010, and data have been updated continuously in the period 2010–15. The frequency of developing the report on Da Nang is every five years, with the next report scheduled to be completed in 2020.

4.4 Human Resources to Support ICZM

With the functions, duties, powers, and organizational structure stipulated in Decision No. 06/2018/QĐ-TTg dated January 23, 2018, the General Department of Sea and Islands is the State management agency for the total unification of sea and islands. Since its founding, the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands has built a contingent of cadres, civil servants, and leaders. This work force has been constantly increased and to date numbers more than 530 people. In localities across the country, 26 sea-bordering provinces have established an Seas and Island Department and 13 departments with management functions on the sea. Mobilization of human resources at the provincial level has been variable and largely dependent on (inconsistent) State and donor budget support, with some provinces such as Khanh Hoa (box 5), Quang Ngai (box 13), and Binh Dinh (box 14) demonstrating significant results, that is, in terms of enabling policies and commitments to establish ICZM committees and working groups (though often these remain inactive because of shortages or discontinuation of funds). The largest department has six full-time staff and at least one part-time employee. At the commune and district levels, there has never been full-time department staff anywhere in Vietnam supporting ICZM.

Box 5. Human Resources of the ICZM of Khanh Hoa Province

The People's Committee in Khanh Hoa issued a number of documents related to the operation of the Steering Committee for Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Khanh Hoa province, such as the following: *Decision 1196/QĐ-UBND*, dated April 28, 2017, by the city set up a Steering Committee for Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Khanh Hoa province with the participation of relevant departments and agencies, chaired by the vice chairman of the Provincial People's Committee and the director of DONRE as the deputy director; *Decision No. 3150/QĐ-BCĐ*, dated October 20, 2017, by the head of the Steering Committee for Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Khanh Hoa province promulgated the operation regulations of the Steering Committee for Integrated Regional Resource Management; formalized arrangements with Khanh Hoa provincial bank in which the Branch of Sea and Islands is assigned to be the office of the Steering Committee; *Decision No. 900/QĐ-BCĐ*, dated April 5, 2018, by the head of the Steering Committee for Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Khanh Hoa province on the establishment of an interdisciplinary technical expert team for integrated management of coastal resources in Khanh Hoa province with the participation of experts from relevant departments.

The Khanh Hoa Department of Natural Resources and Environment has established the Department of Sea and Islands with 10 staff and allocates annual funding for units to perform tasks related to the areas of sea and islands.

Currently, in DONRE in coastal districts and island districts, the number of officers trained in coastal management in general is limited. In some environmental resources departments, the provincial People's Committee has been able to transfer a small number of fisheries workers and other areas to strengthen the sea and islands work; however, such transferred staff are typically not fully trained in sea and islands management, and so the quality of their performance is not guaranteed.

Among the ministries and branches at the central level with functions and tasks related to the sea and islands, Natural Resources and Environment is a relatively young sector, and many management issues are still new and/or there exists a lack of human resources knowledgeable and experienced in the task of State management of the sea. The Vietnam Administration of Sea and Islands at the central level and associated local departments in coastal provinces all need to pay attention to strengthening their professional capacity and maritime management tasks for their staff.

Capacity for integrated management and for developing and managing information systems in coastal management is still inadequate. Visibility and recognition (by other sectors) is still limited, and this in turn hinders the role of the Department of Seas and Islands as a focal agency in State management of the coast.

4.5 Coastal Resource Comanagement Model

Comanagement of Fisheries

In light of the many international successes of community-based management and comanagement of coastal resources in general, and in managing local fisheries in particular, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (the former Ministry of Fisheries) has taken a strong interest in this management method since the 1990s. With funding from international and domestic organizations and localities, many models of management have been implemented and applied in Vietnam, including aquaculture and fishing in the coastal provinces. These include the following:

- Group of comanagement models in coastal areas: varies according to activity and governance systems and includes the comanagement model group in the exploitation and protection of aquatic resources, the inland fishing group (reservoirs and rivers), and the coastal fishing group.
- Group of comanagement models in aquaculture: including aquaculture in reservoirs and aquaculture in concentrated aquaculture areas, both in freshwater, brackish, and marine aquaculture.
- Group of comanagement models for marine protected areas: classified by the form of management organization, for example:
 - Comanagement model group on the basis of forming associations or professional associations
 - Comanagement model group based on the formation of professional teams, community groups, or clubs.

Most of the established models are based on practical and urgent management needs, proposed by fishermen and supported by State agencies or NGOs. Good operational models are those with high consensus, derived from fishermen's aspirations and active participation, and effective support from the government, especially the local authorities.

While having some important achievements, the concept of comanagement is not always properly understood, often leading to a nonformal implementation, a mismatch between the technical model and comanagement model, and overall a continuation of top-down management in many community projects. Most of the models have established a comanagement group and internal regulations and/or are operating within the internal scope but lack a coordination mechanism between management and stakeholders. The result is often that the new comanagement system varies very little from the usual top-down administrative management.

Applying Community-Based Management to Manage Resources and Protect the Marine Environment in Quang Ngai

Nevertheless, some effective models of community-based resource management and environmental protection exist. For example, community-based management in Quang Ngai has proven to be an effective and inexpensive management method (box 6). Through this model, the coastal communities are the final decision makers on all issues related to the planning and implementation process of resource management and marine environmental protection. This has motivated the community to share responsibility with the state in managing natural resources and protecting the marine environment.

Box 6. Community-Based Management Model to Manage and Protect the Marine Environment in Quang Ngai Province

Quang Ngai has four coastal districts and cities and an island district, with a coastline of about 130 km. For more than a decade, Quang Ngai's marine economy has focused on the developing marine economy at a fast pace, but this has been accompanied by the unsustainable exploitation of marine resources.

Community-based management is one of three management modes: centralized State management, community-based management, and self-managed community management.

This method consists of five levels: Notice level (the State makes decisions and notifies and guides the community to participate in management); Consultation level (the community provides information, the State consults the community in making decisions and informing and guiding the community to participate in management); Coimplementation level (the community has the opportunity and is allowed to participate in discussions and suggestions in decision making and be involved in management); Partner level: the State and community comanage); Chairing level (the community is empowered by the State to manage, and the State only controls).

The biggest success of the self-management team has been to help people in Chau Thuan Bien village make clear changes in their awareness level; raising awareness, increasing the responsibility of the community in marine environmental management and protection, and contributing to limiting the exploitation of coastal fisheries resources by destructive means. In addition, the self-management team also collaborates with border guards and commune police to patrol, supervise, detect, and propose handling cases of violation of regulations on marine environmental protection.

Thanks to the self-management team, the seagrass ecosystem in Chau Thuan Bien village has been strictly protected and zoned for exploitation, contributing to environmental protection and reproduction of valuable aquatic species such as eels, dragon fish, and squid, creating additional income for poor fishermen.

Thereby, the problems of overexploitation of aquatic products (algae, shrimp, fish, squid), and the associated loss of security, have been significantly addressed, creating sustainable livelihoods for people in the region and reducing the burden on local governments.. The project has been especially effective in reducing environmental pollution caused by domestic waste from residents in the area. From this model, the Department of Sea and Islands of Quang Ngai is considering replicating all five coastal villages of Binh Chau commune and other localities in Quang Ngai province.

Model of Comanagement of Community-Based Coastal Resources by MCD

As a NGO with a mission to support the coastal community to protect the marine environment and improve the quality of life, the Centre for Marine Life Conservation and Community Development (MCD) has implemented the model “Strengthening Marine Ecosystem Management and Community Livelihood Development, Responding to Climate Change” to apply in some localities, including increasing awareness, knowledge, and capacity on managing marine ecosystems and marine resources; developing sustainable marine livelihoods in a climate change context; promoting and supporting the restoration and protection of marine ecosystems and improving the effectiveness of marine resources management in the context of climate change; supporting the development of marine livelihood diversity with environmentally friendly production and business methods and climate change adaptation; and supporting synthesizing experiences, sharing information, and influencing policy makers on coastal areas.

Designed and tested since 2007, to date the model “Strengthening Marine Ecosystem Management and Community Livelihood Development, Responding to

Climate Chang” has been implemented at four main locations: Giao Thuy-Nam Dinh commune, Nam Phu-Thai Binh commune, Phu Long-Hai Phong commune, and Van Hung-Khanh Hoa commune. These communes have a common feature as being in the coastal area, in the buffer zone of the national and local nature reserves and ecosystems, with two typical marine ecosystems being coastal wetlands and coral reefs, and most people live on marine resources from marine ecosystems. These are also places where the manifestations of climate change are present.

The Comanagement Model of Coastal Mangrove Forests in Soc Trang, Supported by GIZ

The model was implemented under the support of the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) and Soc Trang Provincial People’s Committee to assign the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to coordinate the implementation. The project was officially carried out from September 2009 with the signing of an agreement between the locals in Au Tho B hamlet and Vinh Hai commune authorities on comanagement.

Comanagement is an effective measure to maintain and enhance the protective function of mangrove forest strips, while at the same time providing better living conditions for local communities. In addition, allowing local people to participate in the process of regenerating mangrove forests, using new approaches, and helping to increase the tolerance of mangrove forests to the adverse effects of climate change will enhance the protective function of the ecological services provided by mangrove forests.

Thanks to the GIZ project, which has been implemented since 2009, the coastal area is now green again. Nearly 300 Au Tho B households, accounting for nearly 40 percent of the hamlet’s population, are mainly Khmer compatriots now allowed to enter the coastal protection forest to collect shellfish from mud flats or to collect firewood and to exploit the resources from the forest for their livelihood, not stealthily as before. In particular, those who come into the forest and leave the Au Tho commune are granted access cards in accordance with the equal benefit-sharing agreement. This is a main content in the “comanagement” of the forest under the project “Management of Natural Resources along the Coast of Soc Trang,” under which the people manage and supervise each other for the common purpose of protecting forests, to exploit sustainably for a long time rather than eradicating and destroying in the short term as before.

According to GIZ’s “comanagement” model, the forest in Au Tho B hamlet is now divided into four management zones. In particular, the protection zone is a mangrove forest with more than 12 hectares, which is established to protect the aquatic species with natural habitat and breeding and maintain the diversity of the mangrove ecosystem. The rehabilitation area inside is part of the forest belt, where the density is sparse; it has been planted with additional forests to prevent wave surges and provide shelter of marine creatures, covering an area of nearly 30 hectares. The rehabilitation area outside the forest covers an area of about 35 hectares, which is a newly planted forest with a width of more than 100 meters from the big forest belt to the sea, which is established to enhance the width of the forest belt, create a breakwater for sea waves, and protect marine species. The sustainable use zone covers an area of over 35 hectares; this is the inner forest belt, where many forest trees have grown dense and can provide resources for humans, if used sustainably.

4.6 Coastal Functional Zoning and Coastal Spatial Planning

Marine Spatial Planning

According to the report of the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands on the task of establishing National Marine Spatial Planning (as required by the Planning Law of 2017), the aim is to ensure the efficient and sustainable exploitation and use of marine and island resources on the basis of harmonious combination of economic benefits, environmental protection, and defense and security in the coastal areas, airspace, sea, and islands under the sovereignty, sovereign rights, and national jurisdiction of Vietnam.

Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a practical means for strengthening integrated management by adopting an ecosystem-wide approach to planning and aiming to minimize conflicts in the exploitation and use of marine space, thus contributing to the protection and preservation of natural resources and ecosystems, maintaining cultural heritage, and preserving environmental quality. MSP also serves as a legal basis for ministries and sectors, branches, and localities to set up and adjust planning and tasks related to the exploitation and use of marine space in an integrated way (box 7).

Box 7. National Marine Spatial Planning under the 2017 Planning Law

Law No. 21/2017/QH14 dated November 24, 2017, was passed by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in regard to planning and includes a requirement for national marine spatial planning (MSP). The aim of the national MSP is to ensure the efficient and sustainable exploitation of marine and island resources on the basis of multisector planning and management. MSP allows for a more ecosystem-based approach to planning and to identifying and mitigating user use conflicts in the marine space, contributing to the protection of ecosystems, environmental quality, and cultural heritage, and mitigating exposure to climate risk. Moreover it serves a legal basis for sectors, branches, and localities to align or adjust all plans related to the exploitation and use of marine space.

The planning scope includes the coastal waters with the outer boundary of six nautical miles from the coast and including all communes, wards, and towns adjacent to the sea in 28 provinces and cities directly under the central government. Each planning period shall be five years, commencing in 2021. Since MSP is a development under the requirements of the National Assembly, the national marine plan for the sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources (being developed by MONRE but not yet approved) will be streamlined with MSP and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Planning Law (and any subsequent decrees).

The new MSP is expected to provide for more detailed and integrated multisector planning. National industry plans must be suitable and in accordance with the national MSP. Such national planning then provides the basis for specialized technical planning, including the national marine master plan for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources (figure 10).

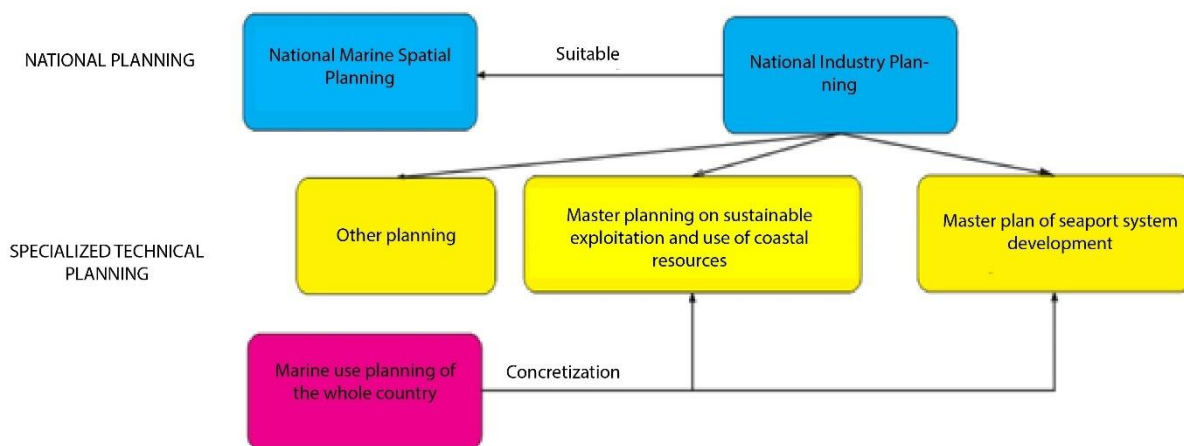


Figure 10. Marine Planning under the 2017 Planning Law

Regarding the task of formulating a master plan for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources, the objective is to apply functional zoning to efficiently exploit and use natural resources and protect the coastal areas to meet the sustainable economic-social development needs, adapting to climate change, and ensuring national defense and security. Specifically, the master plan should be applied to protecting, maintaining, and restoring ecosystems, endemic species, natural resources, and cultural and historical values on coastal areas. The master plan should identify and minimize conflicts between industries and localities in the exploitation and use of coastal resources, serving the parallel needs of socioeconomic development, environmental protection, and defense requirements, according to an integrated approach.

The Planning Law takes effect from January 1, 2019, but because of the current lack of a guiding decree, the implementation of the above-mentioned tasks has also faced some difficulties. As well, the national master plan for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources, which has been under development by MONRE, must be aligned with the provisions of the Planning Law (specifically that a national MSP should be implemented and approved as a basis for all coastal planning), thus delaying its completion.

Table 5. Marine Planning toward Integrated Resource Management and Environmental Protection of the Seas and Islands

No.	Legal Provisions	Content Specified	Technical Guidance	Status
1	Decree No. 25/2009/ND-CP dated March 6, 2009, on integrated management of natural resources	Planning on resource use and environmental protection of sea and islands	No technical guidelines	No planning of marine and island resource use and environmental protection has been established.

2	Law of the Sea was passed by the National Assembly on June 21, 2012	Planning and sea use plans	No technical guidelines	Developed a scheme for planning and use of the sea off Vietnam. The proposal sets out a deadline for submission to the National Assembly at the first session of the XIV session for consideration and approval in 2016. But the scheme was delayed and had to stop after the Planning Law.
3	Law of Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands was passed by the National Assembly on June 25, 2015	Master plan on exploitation and sustainable use of coastal resources	Circular No. 74/2017/TT-BTNMT of December 29, 2017, of MONRE specifying technical regulations on master planning for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources	Under construction
4	Planning Law was passed by the National Assembly on November 24, 2017	National MSP Master plan on exploitation and sustainable use of coastal resources (national sectoral planning, i.e., concretizing the National MSP)	Currently the government is developing a decree detailing a number of contents related to formulation, appraisal, decision or approval, and announcement and evaluation of the implementation of the planning in the national planning system	Under construction Under construction

<3>Coastal Functional Zoning/Zoning of Coastal Resources Exploitation and Use

At the local level (coastal provinces), no marine planning is conducted, but instead some provinces have conducted coastal functional zoning, including implementing zoning of coastal resources exploitation and use (figure 10). Such functional zoning is closely linked with and should be compatible with the master plan for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources, and indeed local coastal functional zoning would need to be reviewed and adjusted once the national Marine Plan has been completed.

Table 6. Coastal Functional Zoning/Zoning of Coastal Resources Exploitation and Use in Coastal Provinces

No.	Coastal Provinces	Status	Note
1	Nghe An	The People's Committee has a plan for zoning of coastal areas in Nghe An province to 2020	
2	Ha Tinh	Approving the integrated spatial planning for sustainable development of the fisheries sector in Ha Tinh province in 2017–20 and vision to 2030	In 2017 according to the regulations of the fisheries sector
3	Quang Binh	Ongoing task of coastal functional zoning in Quang Binh province to 2020 and vision to 2030	
4	Quang Tri	Planning and zoning of coastal areas in Quang Tri province have been prepared and published to 2020 and vision to 2030	In 2017
5	Phu Yen	Tuy An district's integrated spatial planning to 2020 and vision to 2030	
6	Khanh Hoa	Zoning of natural resources and environment in coastal areas of Nha Trang City on a general perspective	
7	Ben Tre	Project of coastal functional zoning in Ben Tre province to 2020 and orientation to 2030	
8	Kien Giang	Zoning of coastal areas for exploitation and use of Kien Giang province	

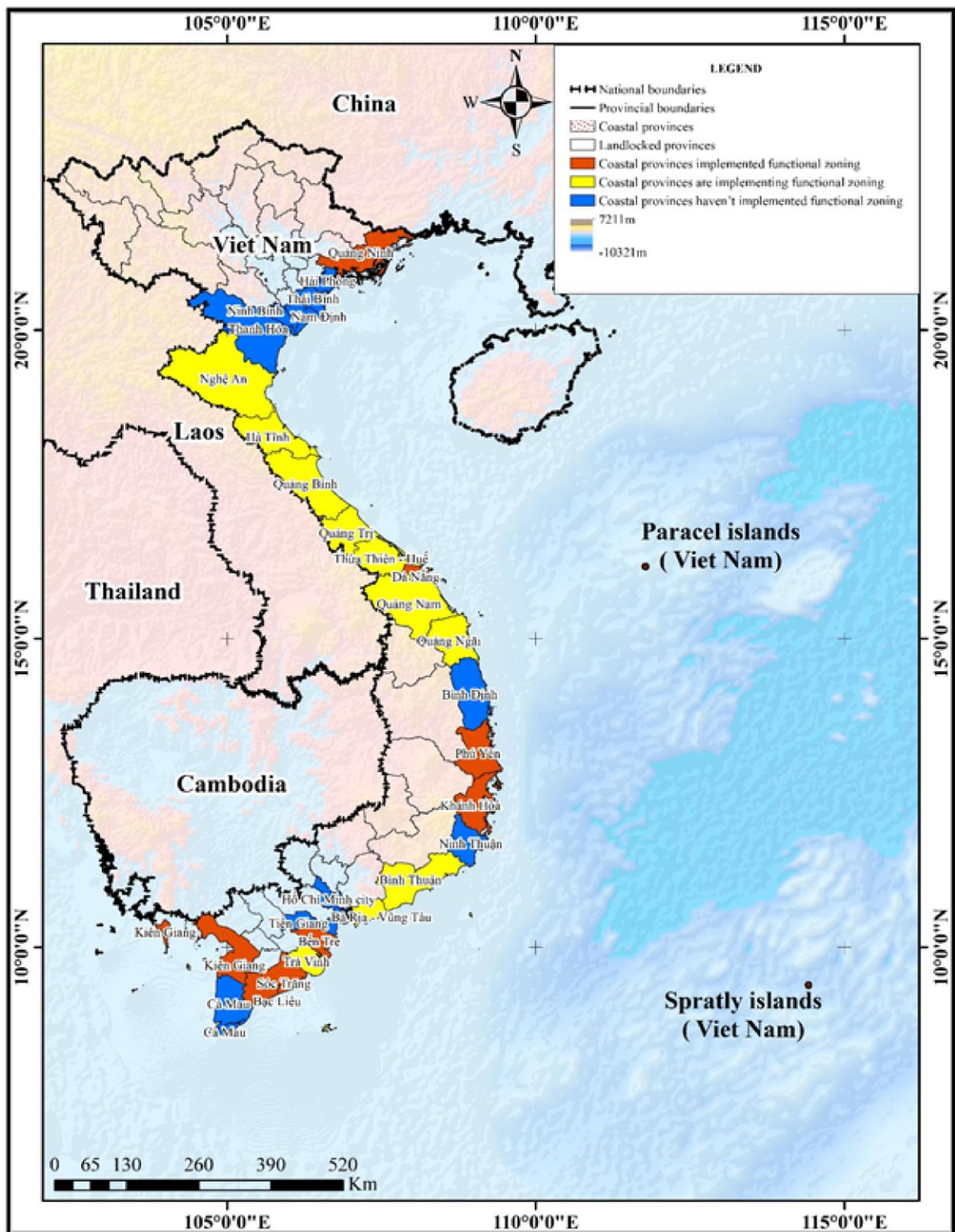


Figure 11. Coastal Functional Zoning in 28 Coastal Provinces

4.7 Establishment of a Coastal Protection Corridor Line

As documented in this report, the development of coastal and island tourism activities and other industrial uses has led to increased conflicts among different user groups, especially between businesses and local communities. The allocation of land including coastal forest to businesses to develop tourism has led to several incidents where people's access to the sea has been seriously affected, such as in Sam Son (Thanh

Hoa), Lien Chieu, Ngu Hanh Son (Da Nang), Khanh Hoa, and Phu Quoc. In addition, when land is allocated, the construction of a project too close to the coastline also increases coastal erosion and alters coastal geomorphology and dynamics, as illustrated by the experiences with coastal erosion and resulting increase in environmental hazards such as landslides in Binh Dinh (box 8 and figure 12). Such alterations also adversely affect the development of marine tourism, such as in Da Nang, Quang Nam, and Binh Thuan.

Therefore, the 2015 Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment sought to provide regulations on a coastal protection corridor (“setback”) line, as an integrated management tool to help harmonize interests between related users of the sea. The coastal setback line is considered a natural buffer zone to minimize the impact and damage caused by coastal erosion, minimizing direct impacts in coastal lands and on coastal islands and island ecosystems.

Box 8. Coastal Erosion in Binh Dinh Province

According to the report of the Binh Dinh Provincial People’s Committee to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, “The Situation of River Bank Erosion, Coastline, and River Sedimentation in the Whole Province,” the landslide area along the coastline is 134 km in length, of which the length of coastal sand dunes is 69 km. According to statistics in the whole province, there are 11 points of the coastline where dykes with a length of 7,812 m are being eroded (including 1,192 m of dykes and 6,620 m of coast).

The following localities have the most severe landslides and dyke erosion: Phu My District has four landslide areas with a length of about 3,900 m, with more than 2,500 households affected; Hoai Nhon district has 500 m of coastline and 672 m of dykes being eroded, with about 1,000 households affected; and Phu Cat district has 1,020 m of coastline being eroded, with nearly 1,000 households affected.



Figure 12. Serious Coastal Erosion in An Quang Đông Village, Phu Cat District, Binh Dinh Province

Source: <https://dantri.com.vn/ban-doc/binh-dinh-400-met-bo-bien-bi-nuot-dan-nom-nop-lo-20170512080910393.htm>.

To effectively deploy the establishment of coastal protection setbacks, on May 15, 2016, the government issued Decree No. 40/ND-CP detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment. Articles 31 to Article 43 detail provisions on coastal protection setbacks. On October 12, 2016, MONRE also issued Circular No. 29/2016/TT-BTNMT on technical regulations for setting up a coastal protection setback. Therefore, the legal corridor for the establishment and management of coastal protection setbacks has been completed. According to the provisions of Point a, Clause 1, Article 74 of the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government have to set up a coastal protection setback under their management. However, until now, only Quang Ngai Province has completed the publication of the list and coastal protection setback boundaries; some provinces have just finished announcing the list of areas in which to establish a coastal protection setback (see appendix 3).

At present, all 28 coastal localities have started implementing the task or project to establish a coastal protection setback corridor, but since this is a new regulation and involves many stakeholders, especially the rights and interests of communities and enterprises, the establishment of coastal protection setbacks has been implementing slowly. Sectors, the private sector, and local people have not paid due attention, leading to an onerous process of consultation and resulting in delays in setting up coastal protection setbacks corridor. Moreover, some local departments (Seas and Islands) have indicated that they lack detailed guidance on how to account for ecosystem protection in delineating and proposing setback areas, noting that although Circular 29 mentions the need to include high-value ecosystems in the protection corridors, no specific

guidelines specify how such high-value ecosystems are defined and how to incorporate them (i.e., capture the ecosystem goods and services) in the setback planning.

4.8 Sustainable Financial Mechanism to Support ICZM

ICZM involves many activities and requires a great deal of financial support. However, the available financial sources for ICZM activities are currently very limited. Among the eight tasks chaired by MONRE, many tasks have not been implemented, mainly because of limited financial sources.

Therefore, it is necessary to diversify financial sources between State and non-State resources and to ensure long-term and sustainable financial resources are made available. This includes mobilizing financial sources from overseas development aid (ODA) projects for ICZM, including, for example, the project “Strengthening the Implementation of SDS-SEA Strategy in Vietnam for 2015–19 at the Central and Local Levels” (including 14 provinces: Nam Dinh, Nghe An, Binh Dinh, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, and Soc Trang in the immediate future; and prioritize six provinces: Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Thua Thien-Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam, and Kien Giang).

However, the financial mechanism for implementing ICZM in coastal provinces is mainly from the State budget, with only a few coastal provinces mobilizing funding from domestic and foreign organizations.²⁶ Indeed, ensuring long-term sustainable ICZM financing requires decreasing reliance on international grants and individual projects, and transitioning to a financial mechanism where appropriate resources are mobilized via the budgets of line ministries. State budgets must be a source of support for apparatus operation and other regular activities. In addition, a mechanism must be in place to mobilize other sources such as taxes and natural resources and environment fees, funding from implementing projects/projects designated or selected, international and domestic funding, voluntary contributions of organizations and individuals, etc.

It is also necessary to determine an appropriate investment finance mechanism for field equipment and operations, maintaining information systems, monitoring and evaluation, consulting and implementation of environmental protection tasks, community support, etc. It is necessary to allow the establishment of ICZM funds to maintain the monitoring, research, and application activities to implement the issues within the ICZM framework. The financial management mechanism should follow the method of revenue-generating public service units, with a semiautonomous model to promote the dynamism and creativity of the managers, experts, and employees in the ICZM system.

5. Detailed Assessment of the Implementation of ICZM in Eight Focal Provinces

Overall, the institutional system of policies and laws on integrated management of natural resources, and the protection of the marine and island environment, has been initially created in all eight focal provinces, creating a favorable legal basis for localities to build and implement ICZM. At the same time, the system of local Departments of

²⁶ Nghe An, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Định, Binh Thuận, Ba Ria-Vung Tàu, and Soc Trang.

Sea and Islands has been functionally established to assist the director of DONRE to advise the provincial People's Committees to implement integrated management of natural resources and protect the marine and island environment including ICZM.

In addition, the program of integrated management of the coastal strip in the North Central and Central Coast region by 2010 with an orientation to 2020²⁷ has been implemented in 14 localities in the North Central and Central Coast, with Phase One supporting 25 projects across five main task groups. The results of the implementation of Program 158 (in 2007–11) have initially built a legal framework, formed some enabling policy elements, and strengthened the technical and human resource base in target provinces. At the same time, it has helped to raise local people's awareness and thinking about ICZM and supported localities in developing and implementing some initial foundations for ICZM.

In addition, the financial and technical support of international organizations, especially PEMSEA in the past, has helped improve the capacity of ICZM at the central and local levels. In particular, the implementation of the project "Strengthening the Implementation of the East Asia Sea Sustainable Development Strategy in Vietnam for the Period of 2015–2019" within the framework of the regional project "Strengthening the Implementation of the East Asia Sea Sustainable Strategy Phase 2" will greatly support the implementation of the strategy and action plan for ICZM in Vietnam in 2019–20 through activities to support the establishment and improvement of an interdisciplinary coordination mechanism in some localities, formulating SoC reports, and setting up IIMSs.

However, localities face difficulties in developing and implementing integrated coastal resource management programs because of gaps in the legal basis. According to Clause 2, Article 35 of the the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment, one of the legal foundations for coastal management programs is the master plan on sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources. However, this plan is currently being developed and under consultation with ministries, branches, and localities. It is expected that the master plan will be submitted to the government by MONRE by 2021, while the time frame for implementing the tasks of the action plan will end by 2020.

In addition, Articles 9 to 11 of Chapter II under the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment refer only to the strategy of sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources without mentioning the integrated coastal zone management strategy specifically, creating legal inconsistencies that constrain implementation in practice.

A further difficulty is the lack of funding for the activities of the Coordination Committee. Since its establishment (October 2017), the Office of the Permanent Agency, assisting the Coordination Committee, has not been allocated funding for regular activities and is especially without funding for inspection of and monitoring the performance of local tasks. The establishment of the Coordination Committee helps coordinate the multidisciplinary activities, in particular regarding the task of zoning coastal functions (integrated in the marine master plan) and the formulation of MSP as stipulated in the Planning Law. The existence of a functional Coordination Committee is thus a crucial and necessary element for success in ICZM implementation.

²⁷ According to the prime minister's Decision No. 158/2007/QĐ-TTg dated October 9, 2007.

Integrated coastal management involves many ministries, departments, and sectors; however, the coordination process to date has been ineffective and incomplete. Annual reports from ministries on the implementation of assigned tasks for ICZM have been generally lacking and have not met the stated requirements.

Box 9. International Cooperation Project on ICZM in Quang Ninh Province

Quang Ninh is one of two areas of Vietnam selected as the pilot areas for the IWRM (the two pilot areas are Quang Ninh-Hai Phong and Da Nang). During 2002–9, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) funded the project “Strengthening Vietnam’s Capacity in Integrated Management of the Tonkin Gulf Coast Region” for the two localities of Quang Ninh and Hai Phong. The result of the project is to build the framework of ICZM for both localities, and it was signed by the leaders of the two localities.

In early 2014, the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands and representatives of the French Development Agency (AFD), the French World Environment Fund (FFEM), and the Urban Community of Brest Region (France) worked with the People’s Committee of Quang Ninh Province and Hai Phong City on the project “Support for Integrated Management of Hai Phong Estuary and Ha Long and Bai Tu Long Bays” using nonrefundable ODA aid from FFEM. The main content of the project includes Component 1, “Assessing the current status of integrated management of coastal areas in Quang Ninh and Hai Phong provinces”; Component 2, “Establishment of an integrated coastal management model”; and Component 3, “Developing information systems to support coastal management at the central and local level.” Objectives of the project are to implement integrated coastal management at the provincial level for Hai Phong and Quang Ninh provinces (Ha Long-Bai Tu Long); implement integrated coastal zone management (interregion) between Hai Phong City and Quang Ninh province; and equip the areas with information systems to support integrated coastal management for the central management level and the provincial level (Hai Phong-Quang Ninh). To date, the project has not been implemented.

The following results were seen: A report on the current state of the coastal area was prepared, and steps were made to build a general information management system. Every year, more education, commuinqués, conferences, seminars, and training organizations aim to raise awareness of policies and laws related to ICZM.

5.1 Comparative Assessment of Focal Province Performance in ICZM

Represented graphically by spiderweb diagrams, the eight focal provinces are compared below for their assessed performance against a series of ICZM categories: coordination committee establishment, sector engagement, human resources, IIMS completion, investments, and zoning plan (including consideration of application of coastal setback). These are rated for analysis from 0 (= no notable results) to 3 (= fully achieved), as depicted in figures 13–20 below.

Quang Ninh

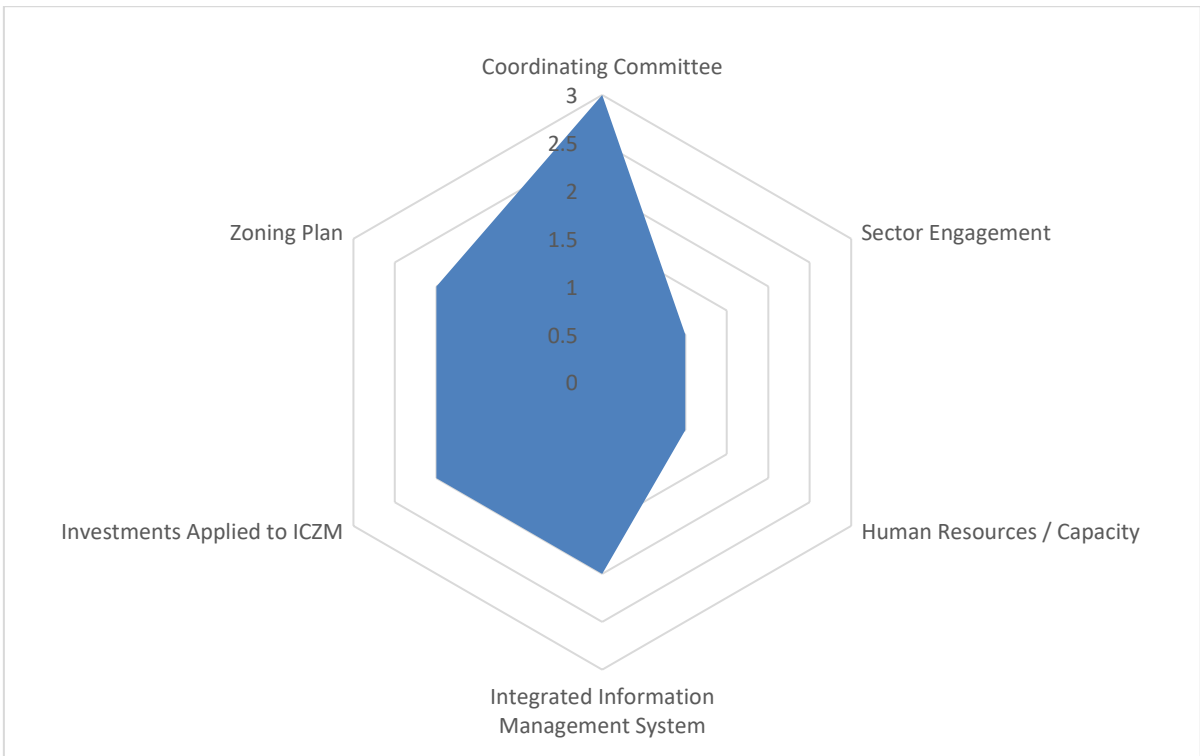


Figure 13. Assessing the Implementation of ICZM in Quang Ninh Province

Thai Binh

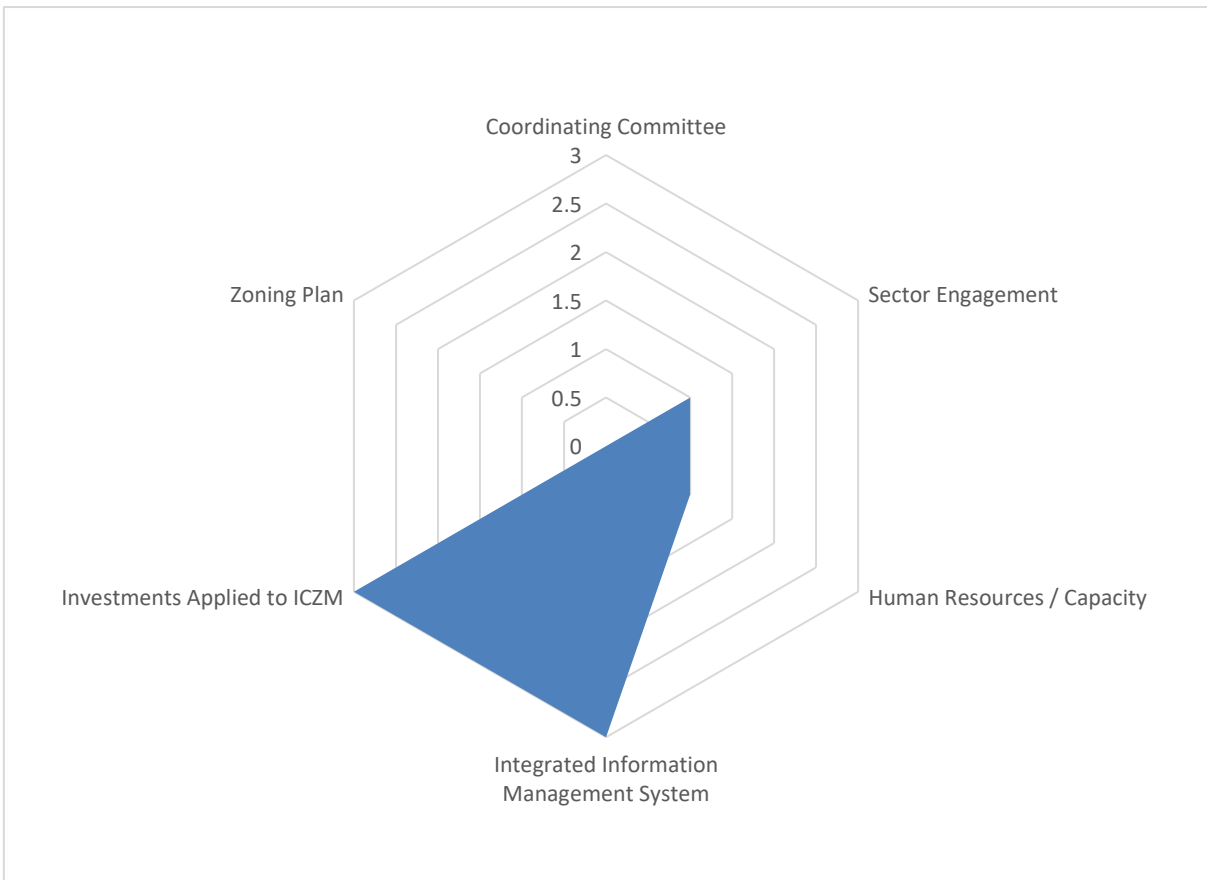


Figure 14. Assessing the Implementation of ICZM in Thai Binh Province

Box 10. Communication Program and Awareness Raising on ICZM in Thai Binh Province

Departments, branches, and local coastal areas in Thai Binh province have focused on organizing information-sharing activities to raise awareness for officials and people about exploiting natural resources and protecting the marine environment through community events. World Wetlands Day (February 2), World Meteorological Day (March 23), World Environment Day (June 5), World Ocean Day (June 8), and Vietnam's Sea and Island Week (from June 1 to 8) are all held annually.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environment regularly organizes information sharing and dissemination of legal education on resource management, marine environment protection, and responses to climate change and sea level rise to the mass media.

Thanh Hoa

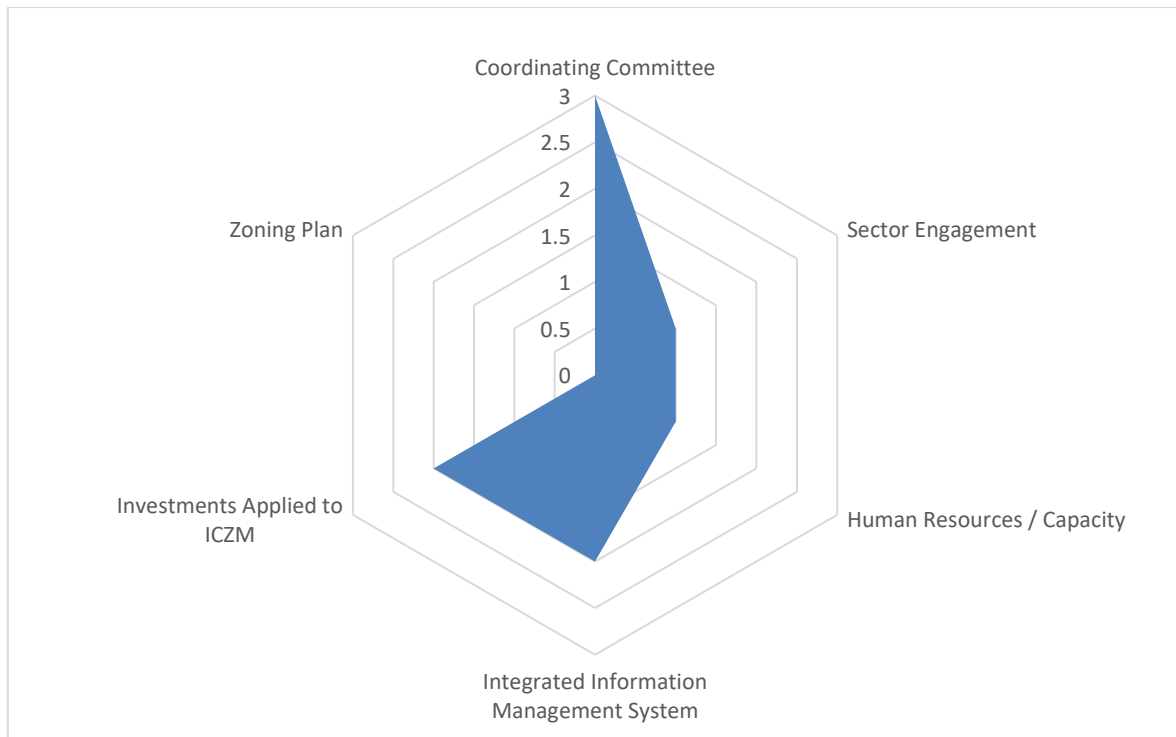


Figure 15. Assessing the Implementation of ICZM in Thanh Hoa

Box 11. Project to Build a Database of Natural Resources and the Environment in Thanh Hoa Province

The project to build a marine resources and environment database in Thanh Hoa province funded by the Thanh Hoa Department of Natural Resources and Environment and the Institute of Marine Environment and Resources was completed after two years of implementation. The main result of the project was the establishment of a system for a marine resources and environmental database in Thanh Hoa province. This is an integrated information system on natural conditions, natural resources, and the environment based on information technology, software synchronization (GIS databases and information-processing software), and training personnel to operate the system (officials of DONRE).

This is a scientific and technological product that clearly shows the application of information technology, combining multidisciplinary expertise in management, serving economic development and environmental protection in coastal areas of Thanh Hoa province. The system of marine resources and environment helps the province have a basis on which to build plans and solutions in management, as well as better coordinate with units, departments, and committees as well as industries in and outside the province to protect and use rationally and promote the values of the coastal areas.

Nghe An

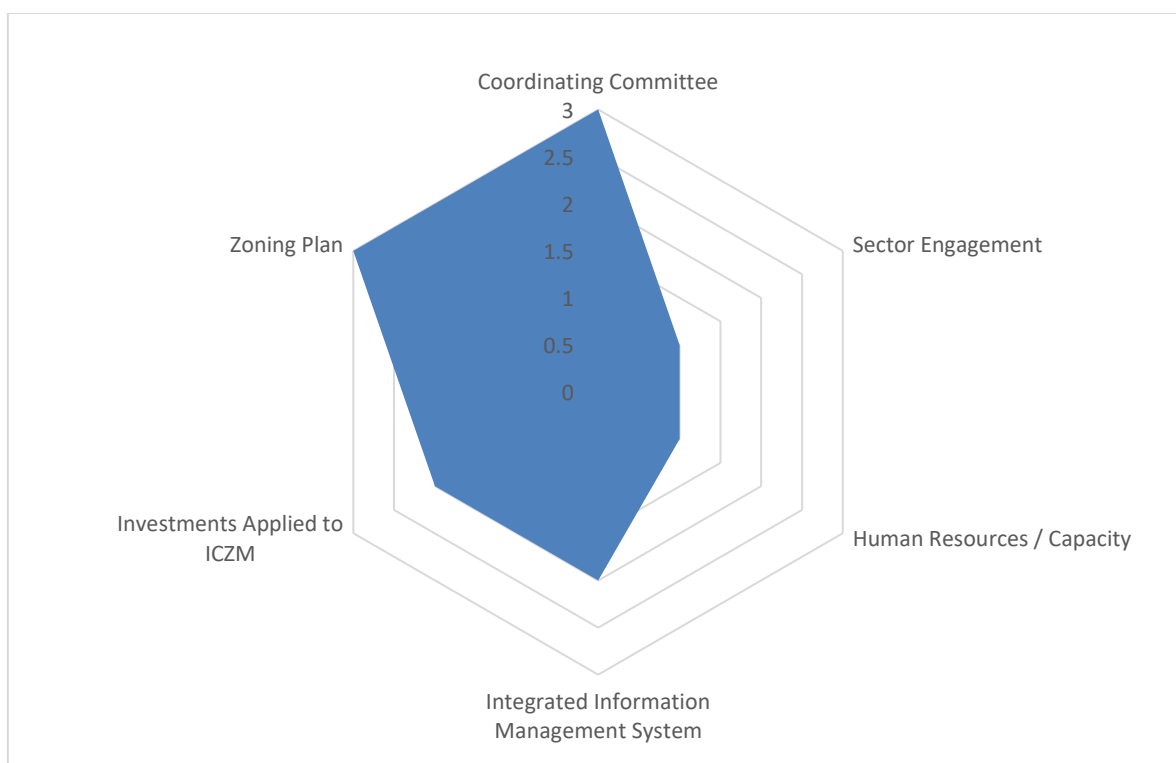


Figure 16. Assessing the Implementation of ICZM in Nghe An

Box 12. ICZM Project in Nghe An

The Integrated Coastal Management Project was approved by the Nghe An Provincial People's Committee in Decision No. 2831/QD-UBND dated July 21, 2011. Being a locality benefiting from the values brought by the sea, besides promoting its strengths in exploiting marine resources, Nghe An has also pioneered the application of the integrated coastal zone management method, following the six-step PEMSEA cycle.

After five years of implementation, this work has had initial results, such as building and implementing a multisectoral coordination mechanism to implement integrated coastal management in the province; advising on the formulation and promulgation of legal documents on integrated coastal management; raising community awareness and strata of integrated coastal management; and strengthening capacity on integrated coastal zone management in the province. The tasks of integrated coastal zone management are mainly carried out by the province through the implementation and implementation of legal documents and implementing programs and projects for the province's socioeconomic development.

Quang Ngai

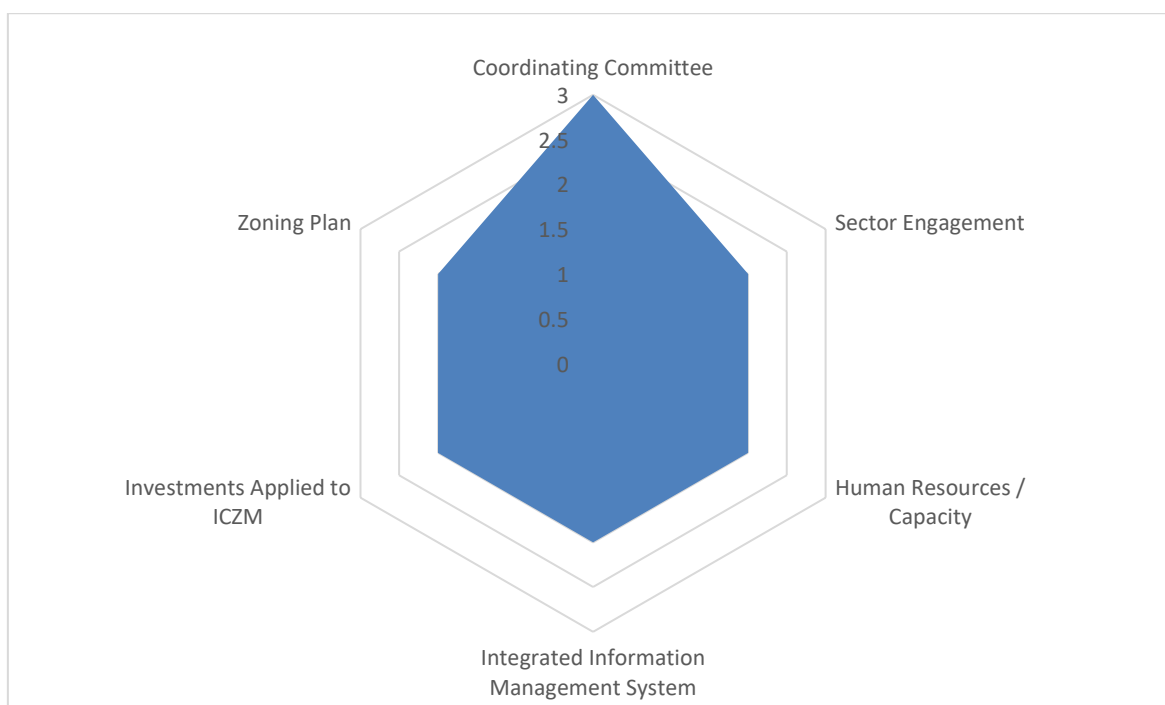


Figure 17. Assessing the Implementation of ICZM in Quang Ngai

Box 13. Human Resources of the ICZM in Quang Ngai Province

The Steering Committee for Integrated Coastal Management in Quang Ngai Province (referred to as the Steering Committee) was established in Decision No. 915/QĐ-UBND dated July 2, 2013, and strengthened in Decision No. 713/QĐ by the Provincial People's Committee on May 18, 2015, Decision No. 2635/QĐ-UBND dated December 16, 2016, and Decision No. 805/QĐ-UBND dated May 24, 2018, by the chairman of Quang Ngai People's Committee.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environment is the standing body of the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee component leads departments, agencies, and People's Committees of the districts and cities on issues regarding the sea. The head of the Steering Committee issued the Operation Regulation of the Steering Committee in Decision No. 02/QĐ-BCĐ dated June 23, 2015 (replacing Decision No. 01/QĐ-BCĐ dated December 13, 2013).

The office of the Steering Committee for Integrated Coastal Management in Quang Ngai Province (hereinafter referred to as the Steering Committee Office) was established by Decision No. 01/QĐ-BCĐ dated August 7, 2013, by the head of the Steering Committee. Components of the Steering Committee Office include the manager of the branch of the Sea and Islands as chief of the Office; deputy manager of the Branch of Sea and Islands as deputy chief of the Office; and members of the Steering Committee Office consisting of five people, who are experts from the Branch of Sea and Islands. The mission of the Steering Committee Office is to assist the Steering Committee in advising the Provincial People's Committee to manage, administer, and implement ICZM activities in Quang Ngai province.

The Interdisciplinary Specialist of Integrated Coastal Management in Quang Ngai Province (referred to as the Expert Group) was established in Decision No. 301/QĐ-BCĐ dated December 23, 2013, and strengthened in Decision No. 02/QĐ-BCĐ dated May 20, 2015, by the head of the Steering Committee. The members of the Working Group include the deputy manager of the Branch of Sea and Islands as head; the head of the Marine and Island Operations Department as the deputy head; and members of the Working Group, which include 19 people who are experts from departments, committees, and People's Committees of coastal districts and cities and members of the Steering Committee. The task of the Working Group is to provide technical assistance to the Steering Committee in advising the provincial People's Committee to manage, administer, and implement the ICM management.

Binh Dinh



Figure 18. Assessing the Implementation of ICZM in Binh Dinh

Box 14. ICZM of Binh Dinh

Implementing the prime minister's Decision 158/2007/TTg dated October 9, 2007, approving the Integrated Management Program of the coastal strip in the North Central and Central Coast regions by 2010 and oriented to 2020, the Provincial People's Committee of Binh Dinh is gradually implementing ICZM. Currently, the province is consolidating the Steering Committee and Working Group to assist the Steering Committee in building and implementing the Project on the Regional Management of Binh Dinh Province.

The provincial People's Committee directed DONRE to coordinate with the Institute of Oceanography and related units to pilot the ICZM management in De Gi lagoon. From 2009 to 2010, it implemented the subproject "Investigating and Evaluating the Current Situation and Proposing Solutions for Integrated Management of De Gi Lagoon toward Sustainable Development" under the provincial coastal zone general project "Pacify." From 2011 to 2012, it implemented the subproject "Implementing the Integrated Management Solution of De Gi Lagoon toward Sustainable Development."

The aforementioned subprojects have achieved practical results, a prerequisite for the implementation of the subproject in 2013: "Support Comanagement Models to Conserve Seed Sources" and "Minimize Exploitation and Destruction of De Gi Lagoon with the Aim of Supporting the Maintenance of Operations of Comanagement Models That Have Been Formed"; support two self-management teams in the area of the lagoon; reinforce the fence to protect the two seed conservation areas, namely, Con Ghe and Con Xa Lang; promote communication activities to raise community awareness; and strengthen institutional capacity, patrolling, controlling aquatic resources protection, and minimizing destructive exploitation in De Gi lagoon, to contribute to changing people's awareness and behavior in management and use of rational resources and protection of marine and island environments along the direction of sustainable development.

Bac Lieu

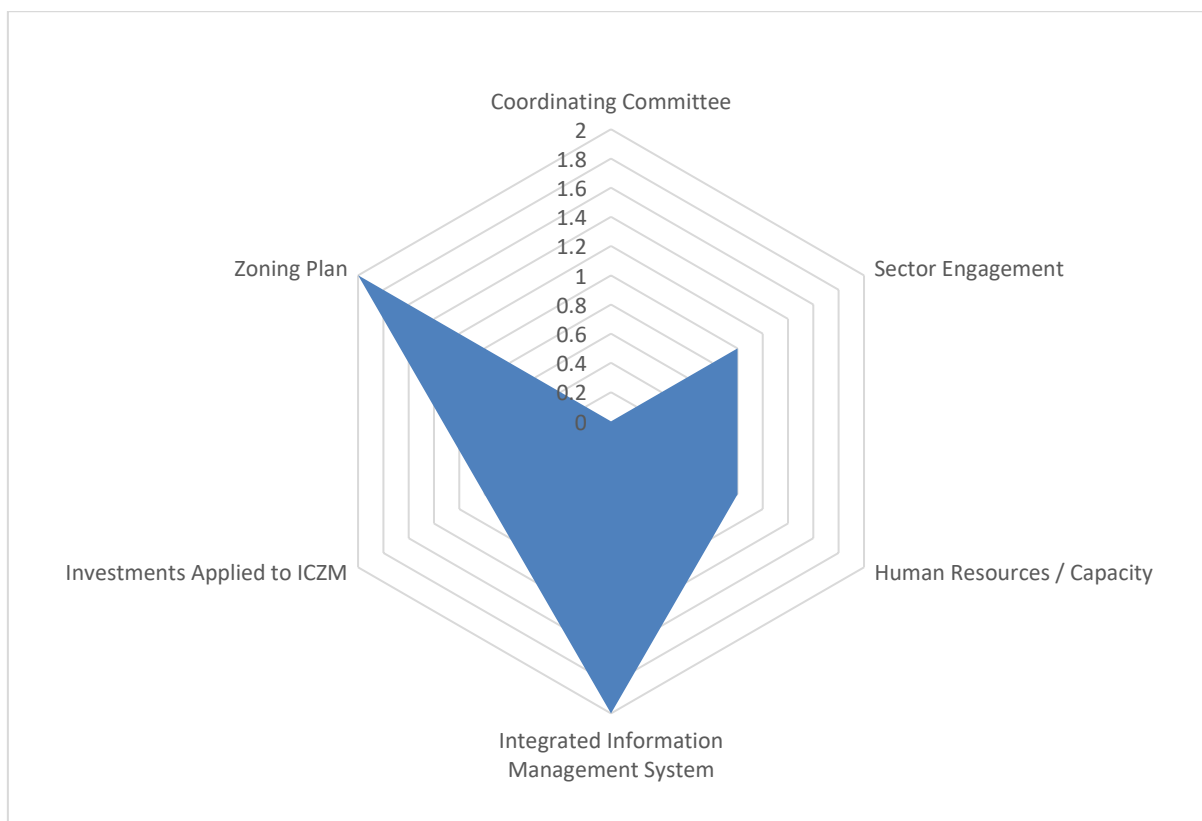


Figure 19. Assessing the Implementation of ICZM in Bac Lieu

Kien Giang

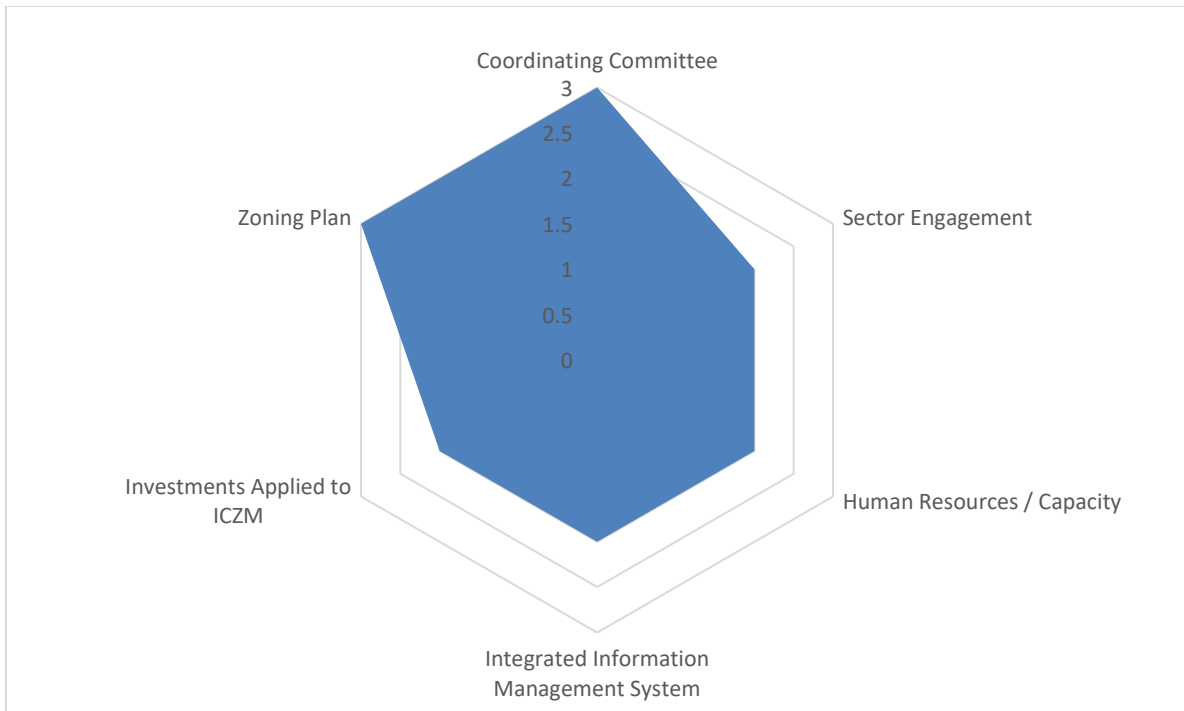


Figure 20. Assessing the Implementation of ICZM in Kien Giang

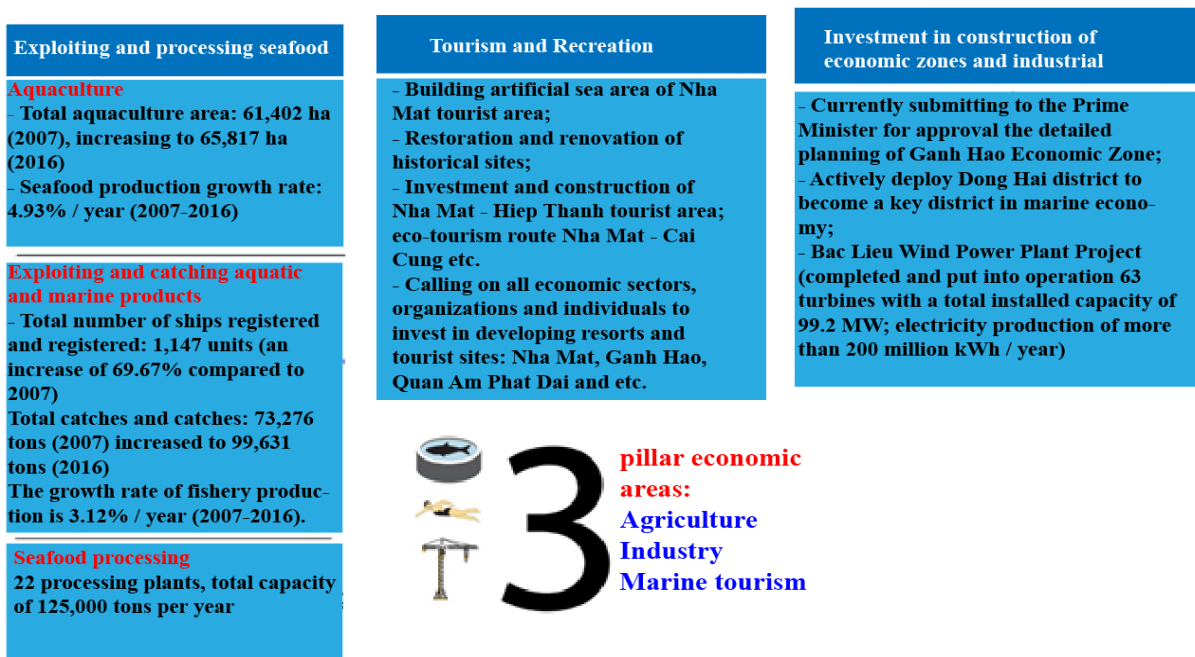


Figure 21. Three Pillars of Marine Economic Development in Bac Lieu Province

Box 15. ICZM of Kien Giang Province

- The main industrial uses of the coast of Kien Giang include the following:
 - Seaports: Tac Cau fishing port, Rach Gia port, and An Thoi port; Bay Dam port and Bai Vong port; Duong Dong port; Mui Dat Do Port; Nam Du deep-water port; Hon Chong Port
 - Industry: mainly in the fields of traditional production and processing of agricultural products and seafood. Industrial zones: A total area of 759 ha, including Thuan Yen Industrial Park, Ha Tien town (141 ha), and Thanh Loc Industrial Zone, Chau Thanh (250 ha). The remaining industrial zones are Tac Cau fish farm, Chau Thanh district, an area of 68 ha; Xeo Ro industrial zone, An Bien district, an area of 200 ha; and Kien Luong II industrial zone, Kien Luong district.
 - Dredging, tourism areas, and exploiting aquatic products
 - Aquaculture: Kien Giang is developing marine cage farming, coastal bivalve culture, tidal flats in industrial directions, and semi-intensive and extensive renovation associated with tourism management. Currently, there is a focus on raising the following species in cages on the sea: sea cobia, grouper, orange fish, silver salmon, lobster, and others in the area of the Nam Du archipelago (Kien Hai), Ba Lua (Kien Luong), and Hai Pirate (Ha Tien town).
- Interdisciplinary coordination mechanism: The Steering Committee for the sea and islands of Kien Giang province; regulations on coordination of integrated management of natural resources and environmental protection in the sea and islands of Kien Giang province; Coordination Office for Maritime Management: Sea and Islands Department–Kien Giang DONRE (Decision No. 794/QD-UBND dated April 6, 2011), by the Kien Giang Provincial People’s Committee, currently seven officers.

Kien Giang has made efforts to implement some activities on ICZM with local funding sources, such as the project “Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Kien Giang Province in the Period of 2014–2020”; the project “Building a Database of Marine and Island Resources and Environment in Kien Giang Province”; the project “Zoning of Exploitation and Use of Natural Resources in Coastal Areas of Kien Giang Province”; and the project “Improving Resilience to the Impacts of Climate Change in the Southeast Coastal Region” sponsored by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

6. General Evaluation

6.1 Issues in Implementing ICZM in Vietnam

At the Central Level

- ICZM integrates many activities, requiring a huge amount of resources. However, the financial resources available for ICZM activities are currently very limited. Among the eight tasks chaired by MONRE, many tasks have not been implemented, mainly because of limited funds and/or other urgent tasks and projects prioritized in State management.
- In addition, in 2017 the establishment of a number of related units under MONRE on the basis of merging a number of units, such as the Institute of Natural Resources and Environment Training (InNET) and the Center for Natural Resources and Environment Communication, caused a long-term disruption in the development and implementation of tasks related to capacity building, training, and communication on ICZM.

Localities face difficulties in developing and implementing integrated coastal resource management programs because of gaps in the legal basis. According to Clause 2, Article 35 of the the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment, one of the legal foundations for coastal management programs is the master plan on sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources. However, this plan is currently being developed and under consultation with ministries, branches, and localities. It is expected that the master plan will be submitted to the government by MONRE by 2021, while the time frame for implementing the tasks of the action plan will end by 2020. In addition, the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment (Articles 9 to 11, Chapter II) stipulates only the strategy of sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources without mentioning an integrated coastal management strategy. Therefore, it is difficult to implement tasks in localities. Another difficulty is the lack of funding for the activities of the Coordination Committee. Since its establishment (October 2017), the Office of the Permanent Agency, assisting the Coordination Committee, has not been allocated funding for regular activities and is especially without funding for inspecting and monitoring the performance of local tasks. Integrated coastal zone management involves many ministries, departments, and sectors; however, the coordination process has not been effective. The results of annual reports from ministries on the implementation of assigned tasks for ICZM have been generally lacking and have not met stated requirements.

6.2 Solutions

a. Review and propose amendments, supplements, and other steps to complete institutions, policies, and laws on integrated management of natural resources and protection of the marine and island environment, including integrated coastal management.

- Develop specialized technical guidelines related to the exploitation and use of natural resources and protection of the marine and island environment, especially the development of technical guidance regulations on ICZM, focusing on guidance on coastal functional zoning and setbacks (e.g., using the protection corridor to capture environmental goods and services, reducing risk exposure, etc.), coastal status reports, and a general information system for ICZM. This should include guidance on how to value ecosystem services as such value will be used to inform efforts to resolve overlaps in functional zones.
- Focus on completing MSP and the master plan on sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources, creating a consistent legal basis for implementing coastal management activities in localities.

b. Invest in appropriate resources for ICZM.

- Complete the construction of a comprehensive information system for coastal areas and a national system of national marine and island natural resources and environment, with high accuracy and reliability, under the project “Establishing a Foundation for ICM in Some Coastal Provinces of Vietnam” with nonrefundable ODA financing from the Korean government (2019–20).

- Diversify financial resources, mobilize finance from ODA projects for ICZM, and develop a sustainable financing mechanism for ICZM support from State budgets.
- c. Promote international cooperation activities on ICZM.
- Strengthen international cooperation on integrated management of natural resources and marine and island environmental protection, in cooperation with coordinating organizations and working with the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands. Opportunities include the following:
 - The Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy of the East Asia Sea, Southern Coastal Management
 - The Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia in UNEP’s Regional Marine Management Program
 - The International Organization for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) within the framework of the Mangrove Program for the Future (MFF) on integrated management and coastal sustainable development
 - Other international organizations such as KOICA (Korea), the United Nations, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), World Bank, and others to promote the implementation of ICZM across the country
 - Continue to mobilize financial, equipment, scientific, and technological resources from international partners in ICZM activities.
- d. Provide solutions for direction, administration, and coordination mechanisms.
- There should be resolute and consistent direction and administration from central to local levels in the formulation, implementation, and inspection of ICZM activities.
 - Establish and consolidate Steering Committees or Coordination Committees in all localities to direct, supervise, and monitor the implementation of integrated management of the sea, islands, and coastal management.
 - Strengthen the coordination between MONRE and the ministries, branches, and localities near the sea in developing, implementing, and examining the implementation of ICZM policies and laws.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

7.1 Implementation of ICZM Management in Coastal Provinces

Until now, no province has developed an approved Integrated Coastal Resource Management program largely because of a key gap in the legal foundation, namely, the master plan of sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources. Currently, the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands is tasked with developing the master plan and has been consulting with relevant ministries, branches, and localities on this undertaking. The plan is scheduled to be submitted by MONRE to the government in 2021. Meanwhile, the ICZM strategy and plan for Vietnam will be implemented by 2020. There is an urgent need to ensure that the provincial-level ICZM programs are more robust, integrated, and focused on aligning growth in coastal areas with climate

resilience. The provincial programs need to address mounting problems of overexploitation and unsustainable use in coastal areas. Effective ICZM is also crucial for meeting the stated goals under the Resolution of the 8th Plenum of the 12th Central Committee on Strategy for Sustainable Development of Vietnam's Marine Economy to 2030 and Vision to 2045 (Resolution No. 36-NQ/TW) and to demonstrate to the world Vietnam's commitments, including progress in implementing Sustainable Development Goal No. 14 on the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources.

To promptly address difficulties and obstacles, and to establish better overall conditions for coastal provinces to implement ICZM, the government needs to direct the People's Committees of coastal provinces to step up development and implementation of ICZM, even in the absence of a national master plan. The development and implementation of ICRM programs within the coastal provinces' management scale should be based on detailed regulations stipulated in Circular 49; they should fully consider the characteristics and situation of the coastal provinces and be compatible with sectoral and local plans approved by the competent authorities; and they should be appropriate to the implementation capacity of the localities (as stipulated in Section 5 of the prime minister's Decision No. 914/QD-TTg dated May 27, 2016, approving the Action Plan to Implement the Integrated Coastal Management strategy of Vietnam to 2020 and Vision to 2030).

7.2 Reviewing and Adjusting the Strategy

To contribute effectively to the implementation of the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment, in the future it will be necessary to review and evaluate the strategy of integrated coastal management in Vietnam and the strategy for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources and concentrate resources to develop and implement the strategy (starting from 2021), contributing to the implementation of Resolution No. 36/NQ-TW on Vietnam's sustainable marine economic development strategy till 2030, with a vision to 2045.

7.3 Strengthening the Coordination Committee

The membership should be reviewed and meetings organized of the Coordination Committee to assess the status of creating and implementing tasks in ministries and relevant sectors, and to consult with all stakeholders to complete the MSP and the master plan.

7.4. Funding the Coordination Committee Office

It is important to secure supplementing funding for the Coordination Committee Office to perform the tasks of guiding and inspecting ICZM in coastal provinces in the period 2019–20; it is further suggested to hold a ICZM review meeting in 2019 and a meeting to review the implementation of the strategy in 2020.

7.5 Goals for the 28 Coastal Provinces

- Establishing and strengthening Steering Committees or Coordination Boards to have uniform and transparent guidance
- Paying more attention to ICZM as well as local budget investment to implement this work
- Actively and flexibly mobilizing financial resources from domestic and foreign organizations and individuals to support ICZM
- Supporting delivery of technical guidance related to ICZM implementation to relevant provincial staff.

7.6 Goals for Ministries and Sectors

- Review all members of the Coordination Committee when there are changes in personnel and notify in writing MONRE
- The members of the Coordination Committee must pay attention and direct the implementation of assigned tasks within the management scale of ministries and sectors
- Strictly abide by periodical reports on the performance of assigned tasks and projects to the Coordination Board Office before December 10 every year according to the provisions of the prime minister's Decision No. 914/QĐ-TTg of May 27, 2016.

Appendix 1: Results of Implementing the Tasks according to Decision No. 914/QĐ-TTg and Decision No. 2295/QĐ-TTg

Name of Assignment according to Decision No. 2295/QĐ-TTg (Total of Eight Tasks)	Name of Assignment according to Decision No. 914/QĐ-TTg (Total of 11 Tasks)	Results	Timeline	Administrator
I. Develop and issue policies and laws on ICZM				
1. The scheme “Completing the system of legal documents and mechanisms and policies on ICZM”	1. Complete the institutional framework and policy on ICZM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has issued Circular No. 49/2017/TT-BTNMT dated November 30, 2017, of MONRE on establishing and adjusting the ICZM program to guide the synchronous and uniform implementation of ICZM across the country. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has issued Circular No. 74/2017/TT-BTNMT dated December 29, 2017, on technical regulations on making master plans for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources. Proposing to issue technical guidelines on ICZM in 2019–20 	2017	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
2. Scheme on “Demarcation of coastal marine management for coastal localities”		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Official Letter No. 4417/BNV/CQĐP dated September 25, 2015, of the Ministry of Home Affairs, it is not proposed to implement this task in the action plan because at that time the ministry was implementing a plan to delimit administrative boundaries on the sea in the framework of the project “Perfecting, Modernizing Profiles and Administrative Boundary Maps and Building Databases on Administrative Boundaries” according to the 	2015–16	Ministry of Home Affairs

tasks approved in the prime minister's Decision No. 513/QĐ-TTg dated May 2, 2012.

3. Scheme on “Building a database and integrated information system for ICZM”	2. Complete the integrated information system for ICZM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands is proposing under the framework of the project “Setting Up the Foundation for ICM Management in Some Coastal Areas of Vietnam” with nonrefundable aid from the Korean government. It is expected to be implemented in 2019–20, after the project is approved by the competent authority. 	2015–18	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
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II. Exploiting, using resources sustainably, and conserving coastal biodiversity

4. Construction of functional coastal zoning	3. Functional coastal zoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The content of coastal functional zoning will be integrated into the master plan for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources. At present, a draft of the plan on MSP under the Planning Law and the master plan on exploitation and sustainable use of coastal resources under the Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands is established. According to the plan, the master plan for sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources will be submitted to the government by 2021. 	2018–20	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
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5. Scheme on “Building and implementing comanagement models of natural resources, habitats, and ecosystems”	Develop guidelines on comanagement of coastal resources and pilot application in some coastal areas	Not implemented due to unapproved and lack of funding	2017–20	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
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6. Develop and implement scientific research programs to support ICZM	5. Develop and implement scientific research programs to support ICZM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, the Ministry of Science and Technology is implementing the national key science and technology program “Research on Science and Technology for Marine and Island Management and Marine Economic Development, Code KC.09/16-20,” including four science and technology tasks carried out in 2017–20, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The task of “Scientific arguments for the establishment and management of Vietnam’s coastal protection corridors” (chaired by the University of Natural Sciences) ○ The task of “Researching and developing the plan for the Gulf of Tonkin maritime space” (Institute of Marine Resources and Environment presided over) ○ The task of “Scientific arguments on spatial organization, establishing models and proposing solutions to sustainable tourism development in coastal areas and islands of Vietnam” (Vietnam Institute of Science and Development Science presided over) ○ The task of “Scientific basis and orientation of coastal planning in Vietnam” (Vietnam Geochemical Association chaired). 	2016–20	Ministry of Science and Technology
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III. Preventing and controlling pollution, minimizing losses caused by natural disasters, and coping with climate change and sea level rise

6. Develop guidelines for community-based environmental pollution monitoring and pilot	Not implemented due to unapproved and lack of funding.		2017–20	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
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	application in some coastal areas			
7. Develop and implement waste management programs and plans; control sources of environmental pollution from land and sea activities	7. Evaluate and inventory waste sources from land and sea	The Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands has not yet approved the task explanation.	2017–20	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

IV. Training, capacity building, and awareness raising on ICZM

8. Project to increase resources for integrated coastal zone management at all levels	8. Develop and implement a plan to strengthen human resources to serve ICZM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of 2017, not yet implemented. • From 2018, due to organizational changes with the establishment of Institute of Natural Resources and Environment Training (InNET), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. • Currently, activities to strengthen human resources for ICZM management are being implemented within the training courses on natural resources and environmental management of InNET for managers, starting from 2018. 	2018–20	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
	9. Develop and implement the curriculum and training curriculum on ICZM for undergraduate and postgraduate studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet implemented. • Currently, MOET has compiled and instructed institutions to teach the contents of “Materials on Marine and Island Education for Teaching and Learning in Professional Universities, Colleges and Intermediate Schools” to educate students in the whole system on island issues. 	2017–18	Ministry of Education and Training
	10. Develop and implement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2017, communication activities on ICZM mainstreamed in the annual propaganda activities of the Vietnam Administration of Seas 	2016–20	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

communication program on ICZM

and Islands (such as Sea and Islands Week, World Environment Day).

- From 2018, due to organizational changes with the establishment of the Center for Natural Resources and Environment Communication, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. Currently, communication activities are related to the its functions and tasks.

V. Building and implementing ICZM management in localities

11. Develop and implement integrated coastal resource management program in 28 central provinces and cities on the sea

- Not yet implemented due to insufficient legal basis.
- One of the bases for setting up the program is the master plan on the exploitation and sustainable use of coastal resources, which has not yet been issued (stipulated in Clause 2, Article 35 of the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment).

2016–20

People's Committee of 28 coastal provinces

Appendix 2: List of Regulations Related to ICZM of Ministries and Sectors

Sector	Institution	National Laws and Policies on Marine and Coastal Management
The Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Marine Economy in Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On October 22, 2018, on behalf of the Central Committee of Party XII issued Resolution No. 36-NQ/TW on “Strategy for Sustainable Development of Vietnam’s Marine Economy to 2030 with a Vision to 2045” (see details in section 5 above)
Fisheries and aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries Law 2003 The Fisheries Law (amended) 2017 takes effect from January 1, 2019. Decree No. 27/2005/ND-CP dated March 8, 2005, detailing and guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Fisheries Law Decree No. 17/2018/ND-CP amending the government’s Decree No. 67/2014/ND-CP dated February 2, 2018, on fisheries development policy Prime minister’s Decision No. 1434/QD-TTg dated September 22, 2017, approving the program for the sustainable development of fisheries economy in 2016–20 Prime minister’s Decision No. 188/QD-TTg dated February 13, 2012, approving the program for protection and development of aquatic resources to 2020 Prime minister’s Decision No. 332/QD-TTg dated March 3, 2011, approving the scheme on development of aquaculture to 2020
Shipping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam Maritime Code 2015 Decree No. 143/2017/ND-CP of the government on regulations on the protection of maritime works Decree No. 58/2017/ND-CP detailing a number of articles of the Maritime Code of Vietnam on the management of maritime activities. Decision No. 1517/QD-TTg dated August 26, 2014, the Prime Minister approving the master plan for the development of Vietnamese shipping by 2020, with orientation to 2030

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 1201/QD-BGTVT dated June 11, 2018, of the Ministry of Transport approving the detailed planning on the development of the shallow water port system in Vietnam up to 2020 with orientation to 2030
Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industry and Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petroleum Law 1993 (amended and supplemented in 2008) Decree No. 95/2015/ND-CP dated October 16, 2015, guiding the Petroleum Law Circular No. 22/2015/TT-BTNMT of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment stipulating environmental protection in the use of drilling fluids; waste management and environmental monitoring of offshore oil and gas activities Prime minister's Decision No. 1855/QD-TTg of December 27, 2007, approving Vietnam's national energy development strategy to 2020 with a vision to 2050
Mangroves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Law 2002 Forest Protection and Development Law (2017) Decree No. 119/2016/ND-CP dated August 23, 2016, regulates some policies for management, protection, and sustainable development of coastal forests in response to climate change Prime minister's Decision No. 120/QD-TTg dated January 22, 2015, approving the project on protection and development of coastal forests in response to climate change for 2014–20 The National Action Plan for Protection and Development of Vietnam's Mangroves until 2015
Marine biodiversity and marine protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (biodiversity) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on Biological Diversity in 2008 Decree 65/2010/ND-CP dated June 11, 2010, of the government guiding some articles of the Law on Biodiversity Decree No. 57/2008/ND-CP dated May 2, 2008, of the government promulgating the regulation on management of Vietnam's marine conservation zones of national and international importance

	<p>Development (marine protected areas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree 160/2013/ND-CP on the criteria for species identification and the regime of management of species on the list of endangered precious and rare species prioritized for protection • Decree 59/2017/ND-CP on management of access to genetic resources and benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources • Decision 79/2007/QD-TTg Approving the “National Action Plan on Biodiversity Up to 2010 and Orienting to 2020 for the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety” • Circular No. 14/2013/TT-BTNMT stipulating the technical process and economic-technical norms for designing and building model of community-based biodiversity conservation in the coastal wetland ecosystem • Joint Circular 27/2013/TTLT-BTNMT-BNNPTNT regulating the criteria for identifying invasive alien species and issuing the list of invasive alien species • Circular No. 25/2016/TT-BTNMT guiding the registration forms, certificates of biodiversity conservation facilities and reports on conservation status of species on the list of endangered precious and rare species, and on protection of biodiversity conservation facilities • Circular 50/2016/TT-BTNMT stipulating the organization and operation of the Council for evaluation of wildlife and wildlife species on the list of endangered precious and rare species prioritized for protection • Decision No 45/QD-TTg dated January 8, 2014, on master plan for biodiversity conservation of the whole country to 2020 with an orientation to 2030 • Decision No. 1250/QD-TTg dated July 31, 2013, on the National Strategy on Biodiversity to 2020 with a vision to 2030
<p>Wetlands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 109/2003/ND-CP of the government stipulating the conservation and sustainable development of submerged areas

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular No. 18/2004/TT-BTNMT dated August 23, 2004, of MONRE guiding the conservation and sustainable development of submerged areas • Prime minister’s Decision No. 1131/QĐ-TTg dated July 9, 2014, approving the list of projects “Conservation of Important Wetlands and Related Landscape”
<p>Marine environment protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Environmental Protection 2014 • The Law on Marine Resources and Environment and Islands in 2015 • Decree No. 18/2015/ND-CP of the government dated February 14, 2015, on environmental protection planning, strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment, and environmental protection plan • Decree No. 19/2015/ND-CP of the government dated February 14, 2015, regulating some articles of the Law on Environmental Protection • Decree No. 38/2015/ND-CP dated April 24, 2015, of the government providing for the management of waste and scrap • QCVN 10-MT: 2015/BTNMT national technical standards on sea water quality • Prime minister’s Decision No. 1216/QĐ-TTg dated September 5, 2012, approving the National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2020 with a vision to 2030 • Prime minister’s Decision No. 491/QĐ-TTg dated May 7, 2018, approving the revision of the National Strategy on Integrated Management of Solid Waste to 2025 with a vision to 2050
<p>Responding to oil spills and toxic chemicals at sea; search and rescue at sea</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Disaster Preparedness and Search and Rescue Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Natural Resources, Marine Environment and Islands 2015 • Decision No. 26/2016/QĐ-TTg dated July 1, 2016, promulgating the regulation on activities to cope with toxic chemical incidents • Prime minister’s Decision No. 02/2013/QĐ-TTg dated January 14, 2013, promulgating the Regulation on oil spill incident response.

Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Commission on Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision No. 06/2014/QD-TTg dated January 20, 2014, of the Prime Minister promulgating the regulation on coordinated search and rescue at sea and in seaport waters. Law on Meteorology and Hydrology Decree No. 119/2016/ND-CP on a number of policies for management, protection, and sustainable development of coastal forests in response to climate change Circular No. 08/2016/TT-BTNMT on the impact assessment of climate change and national climate Resolution No. 73/NQ-CP approving the investment policy of target programs for 2016–20 to approve the program of climate change response and green growth
Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industry and Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (2010) Prime minister’s Decision No. 2068/QD-TTg dated November 25, 2015, approving the Renewable Energy Development Strategy to 2030 with a vision to 2050 Decision 37/2011/QD-TTg on the mechanism to support the development of wind power projects in Vietnam
Sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Planning and Investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision No. 153/2004/QD-TTg on the promulgation of Vietnam Agenda 21 on “Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam” Prime minister’s Decision No. 432/QD-TTg dated April 12, 2012, approving the Vietnam Sustainable Development Strategy for 2011–20 Prime minister’s Decision No. 622/QD-TTg dated May 10, 2017, promulgating the National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Decision No. 2948/QD-BTNMT dated November 26, 2015, by the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment approving the Action Plan for Sustainable Development of Natural Resources and Environment for 2016–20

Integrated coastal and marine management

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

- Law of the Sea of Vietnam 2012
- The Law on Natural Resources and Environment in the Sea and Islands of 2015
- The Planning Law of 2017
- Decree No. 51/2014/ND-CP dated May 21, 2014, of the government providing for the allocation of certain marine areas to organizations and individuals engaged in the exploitation and use of marine resources
- Decree No. 40/2016/ND-CP dated May 15, 2016, of the government detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Natural Resources and the Environment of the Sea and Islands
- Decision No. 1570/QĐ-TTg dated September 6, 2013, approving the strategy on sustainable exploitation and use of natural resources and environmental protection to 2020 with a vision to 2030
- Decision No. 798/QĐ-TTg dated May 11, 2016, on the plan for implementation of the strategy for sustainable exploitation and use of natural resources and environmental protection to 2020 with a vision to 2030
- Decision No. 2295/QĐ-TTg dated December 17, 2014, approving the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy to 2020 with a vision to 2030
- Decision No. 914/QĐ-TTg dated May 27, 2016, approving the action Plan for the implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy to 2020 with a vision to 2030
- Prime minister's Decision No. 930/QĐ-TTg dated July 28, 2018, approving the project of propagating the protection of sovereignty and sustainable development of the sea and islands in Vietnam in 2018–20
- Prime minister's Decision No. 373/QĐ-TTg dated March 23, 2010, approving the project “Promote Propaganda on Management, Protection and Sustainable Development of Sea and Islands of Vietnam”
- Prime minister's Decision No. 705/QĐ-TTg dated May 25, 2017,

Main programs and activities on community awareness and participation of stakeholders in marine governance

Mechanisms and governance structure supporting the development of the green economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Growth Coordination Unit under the National Committee for Climate Change • The Ministry of Planning and Investment • Relevant ministries and provincial People’s Committees 	<p>promulgating the program on law dissemination and education for 2017–21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution No. 73/NQ-CP approving the investment policy of target programs for 2016–20 to approve the program of climate change response and green growth • Prime minister’s Decision No. 1393/QD-TTg dated September 25, 2012, approving the National Green Growth Strategy • Prime minister’s Decision No. 403/QD-TTg dated March 20, 2014, approving the National Green Growth Action Plan 2014–2020
Sea tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tourism Law of 2017 • Decree No. 168/2017/ND-CP dated December 31, 2017, of the government guiding the implementation of the Law on Tourism in 2017 • Prime minister’s Decision No. 201/QD-TTg dated January 22, 2013, approving the “Master Plan for Development of Vietnam’s Tourism Up to 2020 with a Vision to 2030” • Decision No. 2782/QD-BVHTTDL dated August 15, 2013, of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism approving the project “Development of Marine Tourism, Islands and Coastal Areas of Vietnam up to 2020”

Appendix 3: Implementation of ICZM in the 28 Coastal Provinces

No.	Location	Coordination Mechanism	Strategy/Plan	Report on the Current State of the Coast	Partitioning of Coastal Functions/ Establishing Coastal Setback Line	Integrated Information Management System	Informational Materials/ Education	Financial Mechanism
1	Quang Ninh	Steering Committee to respond to climate change in Quang Ninh province, including the integration of coastal resource and environmental management contents		Once every 5 years, have a report on the current state of the province's environment, including the current state of the coastal environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating 4 functional areas: (1) Conversation area; (2) Active environmental management area; (3) Rehabilitation area; (4) Development area Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	Built, continuing to build additional capabilities	Information distribution organizing, education, conferences, training annually	—
2	Hai Phong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination regulations for integrated management of natural resources, protection of the marine environment and islands of Hai Phong city ICZM Coordination 	The overall scheme of ICZM in Hai Phong city to 2025, vision to 2050	Carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unpartitioned coastal functions Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	Building	—	—

		Committee hasn't been established						
3	Thai Binh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination regulations for integrated management of natural resources and marine environmental protection in Thai Binh province • ICZM Coordination Committee hasn't been established 	“Program and Plan on Integrated Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in Thai Binh Province by 2015 and Orientations to 2020” in 2016–20 and Orientation to 2030	Not yet implemented but integrated in other projects and tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpartitioned coastal functions • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	Building	From 2014 until now: 6 conferences have been held to disseminate laws on marine and island management	Local budget
4	Nam Dinh	—	—	The report has incorrect content and insufficient information	Deploying setup task of coastal setback line	—	Inform and educate via local newspapers and radio annually	—
5	Ninh Binh	ICZM Coordination Committee hasn't been established	Establishing the Integrated Resource Management Program for coastal areas in Ninh Binh province	Not created yet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpartitioned coastal functions • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	Not built yet	—	Local budget

6	Thanh Hoa	ICZM Steering Committee was established	Thanh Hoa ICZM project was approved in 2012 but has not been implemented due to lack of a budget	The province is considering approving the task to assess the current state of the marine environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpartitioned coastal functions • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	Built	Inform and educate via local newspapers and radio every month	Local budget
7	Nghe An	ICZM Multidisciplinary Coordination Board	(1) ICZM project in Nghe An province in 2011–15; (2) ICZM project in Nghe An province in 2016–20; (3) ICZM strategy in Nghe An province; (4) Action plan for implementing ICZM strategy in Nghe An province	Coastal profiles have been created	Organizing coastal functional partitions	Built and updating annually	Information distribution organizing, education, conferences, training annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local budget • Collect from domestic and foreign organizations • Develop the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) method
8	Ha Tinh	ICZM Coordination Committee hasn't been established	(1) Integrated Coastal Management Strategy of Ha Tinh province to	Not created yet	Partitioning area form Cua Hoi to Vung Ang	Built	Information distribution organizing, education, conferences,	Main financing from local budget

			2020, vision to 2030; (2) Integrated Coastal Management Plan of Ha Tinh province to 2020, vision to 2030				training annually	
9	Quang Binh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination regulations for integrated management of natural resources and environmental protection of the sea and islands in Quang Binh province • ICZM Coordination Committee hasn't been established	(1) Action plan to implement the Integrated Management Strategy for the Coastal Zone of Quang Binh province in 2012–20, with a vision to 2030; (2) Implementation plan of Integrated Coastal Management Strategy in Quang Binh province to 2020, vision to 2030	—	Partitioning the coastal zone functions of the province	Built	Information distribution organizing, education, conferences, training annually	—
10	Quang Tri	ICZM Coordination	(1) Plan to implement	Not created yet	• Organizing the partition of	Built	Information distribution	Local budget

		Committee hasn't been established	ICZM strategy in Quang Tri province; (2) ICZM strategy in Quang Tri province to 2020, vision to 2030		coastal functions of the province into 10 regions • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line		organizing, education, conferences, training annually	
11	Thua Thien Hue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination regulations on integrated management of natural resources and protection of marine, island, and lagoon environments in Thua Thien Hue province • ICZM Coordination Committee hasn't been established 	Plan to build and deploy ICZM in Thua Thien Hue province until 2020	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploying partition of the zone and general use of coastal areas of Thua Thien Hue province until 2020 and orientations to 2030 • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	—	Information distribution organizing, education, conferences, training annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local budget • Collect from domestic and foreign organizations
12	Da Nang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Quang Nam	ICZM Coordination Committee has been established	(1) ICZM program within the management of Quang Nam province; (2) Quang Nam province ICZM	Making report on the current state of the coastal area annually	• Deploying delineation: restricted areas, restricted areas and areas subject to registration for exploitation	Deploying	Information distribution organizing, education, conferences, training annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local budget • Partnership for Environmental Management

			action plan to 2020, vision to 2030		• Deploying setup task of coastal setback line			of East Asia Seas
14	Quang Ngai	Steering Committee for Integrated Coastal Management in Quang Ngai province	(1) Overall project of integrated coastal management in Quang Ngai province for 2012–15; (2) Integrated coastal management plan in Quang Ngai province for 2016–20	Created coastal profile (2014–15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing the implementation partition of coastal functions of the province Finishing setup task of coastal setback line 	Built and maintained the integrated coastal information management system	Information distribution organizing, education, conferences, training annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local budget Vietnam Oil and Gas Group supports the task of partitioning coastal functions
15	Binh Dinh	Steering Committee to build and implement Integrated Coastal Management Project in Binh Dinh province	Projects related to Binh Dinh ICZM28	—	Deploying setup task of coastal setback line	Built, continuing to update	Information distribution organizing, education, conferences, training annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local budget Collect from foreign organizations
16	Phu Yen	Regulations on coordination of integrated	(1) ICZM strategy of Phu Yen province;	—	Deploying setup task of coastal setback line	—	Information distribution organizing,	—

²⁸ Projects include (1) investigating and evaluating the current situation for De Gi lagoon and proposing general management solutions toward sustainable development; (2) investigating and evaluating the current situation for Thi Nai lagoon and proposing general management solutions in the direction of sustainable development; and (3) investigating and assessing the rip tide phenomenon in Binh Dinh beaches, identifying the causes, and proposing preventive measures.

		management of natural resources and environmental protection of the sea and islands in Phu Yen province	(2) Plan for implementation of ICZM strategy for the period to 2020, orientation to 2025				education, conferences, training annually	
17	Khanh Hoa	Steering Committee for Integrated Management of Coastal Resources in Khanh Hoa province	Program on Integrated Management of Coastal Resources in Khanh Hoa province in 2016–20 ¹²	—	Deploying setup task of coastal setback line	—	Information distribution organizing, education, conferences, training annually	—
18	Ninh Thuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Binh Thuan	Steering Committee for Integrated Coastal Management in Binh Thuan province	(1) Integrated management strategy for coastal areas in Binh Thuan province; (2) Action plan for implementing ICZM strategy in Binh Thuan province to 2020, vision to 2030	Create report on the current state of the coast in 2013 and update in 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploying partition of coastal functional zone • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	Not built yet	Organizing information distribution, education, conferences, training annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local budget • Domestic and foreign sponsors • Central support

20	Ba Ria-Vung Tau	Steering Committee for Integrated Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in Coastal Areas of Ba Ria-Vung Tau province	(1) Integrated coastal resource management program within Ba Ria-Vung Tau province; (2) General Management Plan for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in the Coastal Zone of Ba Ria-Vung Tau province	Being integrated with the establishment of coastal protection corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing to deploy the functional zone of coastal resource exploitation and use based on the implementation of the project “Establishing a Foundation for ICZM in Some Coastal Provinces of Vietnam”¹² • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	Implementing with the project “Establishing a Foundation for ICZM in Some Coastal Provinces of Vietnam”	Information distribution, organizing, education, conferences, training annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local budget • Korean ODA
21	Ho Chi Minh City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Tien Giang	—	—	—	Suggesting the task of setting up ICZM	—	—	—
23	Ben Tre	ICZM Coordination Committee hasn't been established	—	Map of the current state of the coastal area has been established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Map partition of coastal zone functional established • Being consulted on the list of areas to set up costal setback line 	Not built yet	Organizing 2 seminars on marine management	—

24	Tra Vinh	—	Plan for implementing ICZM in Tra Vinh province to 2020, vision to 2030	Not created yet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploying the coastal zone functional • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized courses at university on management of environmental resources for 107 cadres, civil servants, and officials • Organizing two captains training courses, fishing vessel chiefs courses for 87 students • Educating about and popularizing the sea and islands annually 	Local budget
25	Soc Trang	—	(1) Integrated Coastal Resource Management Program within the management of Soc Trang province; (2) Integrated coastal	A report on the current state of the coastal area has been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized partition to use coastal alluvial land • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	—	Information distribution, organizing, education, conferences, training annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local budget • Sponsored by Korea Marine Environmental Management Company

		management strategy in Soc Trang province to 2020, orientation to 2030						
26	Bac Lieu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination regulations for integrated management of natural resources and marine environmental protection in Bac Lieu province • ICZM Coordination Committee hasn't been established 	Plan to implement ICZM strategy in Bac Lieu province	A report on the current state of the coastal area has been implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized partition zone for exploitation and use of marine resources • Deploying setup task of coastal setback line 	Organizing building	The ICZM training content has been gradually introduced in universities and colleges in the province	Mainly from the provincial budget
27	Ca Mau	ICZM Coordination Committee hasn't been established	Implementation plan of ICZM Strategy in Ca Mau province to 2020	Not yet implemented but integrated in other projects and tasks	Deploying setup task of coastal setback line	Deploying	Organize training courses, education, and information distribution on sea and islands on the local radio and in the newspaper every year	Local budget

28	Kien Giang	Steering Committee on the sea and islands of Kien Giang province	Plan of integrated management of natural resources and environmental protection in coastal areas of Kien Giang province in 2014–20	Deploying	Approved the project “Partitioning for Exploitation and Use of Coastal Resources in Kien Giang Province”	Built, continuing to update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing 3 training courses to improve the capacity of integrated management of natural resources and environmental protection in coastal and island areas • Educating about and popularizing the sea and islands annually 	Local budget
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Appendix 4: Total Budget Expenditure for Science and Technology and Environment Protection (VND Millions)

	Total Budget Expenditure for Science and Technology					Total Budget Expenditure for Environment Protection				
	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016
1 Quang Ninh	18,699		47,596	33,024	43,621				373,363	380,752
2 Hai Phong	49,408	57,475	59,663	68,342	67,997	232,866	296,864	314,962	352,052	356,341
3 Thai Binh	20,930	20,721	24,565	22,678	27,552				253,421	
4 Nam Định	15,263	20,266	18,292	23,827	27,730	76,400	160,848	139,725	124,488	104,356
5 Ninh Binh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Thanh Hoa	17,652	33,049	41,190	44,051	51,079	90,803	121,053	219,057	265,901	314,835
7 Nghe An	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Ha Tinh	19151	28,397	27,081	33,920	36,905	32,602	49,974	36,161	83,155	112,303
9 Quang Binh	24139	20,809	17,832	17,536	24,139	42,077	92,637	65,663	990,743	42,077
10 Quang Tri	12137	11,152	13,271	18,380	16,864	17,021	31,080	70,935	45,648	56,328
11 TT Hue	12334		32,205	28,885	38,183	6,1		126,048	157,521	153,712
12 Đà Nang	—	26,142	35,667	20,831	29,217	—	143,630	177,201	204,663	211,804
13 Quang Nam	—	21,440	20,685	46,625	36,200	—	72,873	81,097	127,041	112,707
14 Quang Ngãi	10721	18,738	24,800	24,210	23,497	22,786	42,972	53,880	94,291	103,676
15 Binh Định	14200	25,800	18,100	42,400	43,600	300	400	600	500	600
16 Phu Yên	12797	11,906	14,870	16,038	14,628	23,971	41,191	32,397	30,763	40,716
17 Khanh Hoa	—	—	24,827	24,666	22,230	—	—	136,473	147,715	162,600
18 Ninh Thuan	—	8,400	10,500	8,300	16,700	—	53,000	56,000	66,500	81,200
19 Binh Thuan	9352	13,109	11,202	15,582	17,317	10,076	64,239	57,387	68,692	71,933
20 BaRia-Vung Tau	32300	39,500	43,300	54,800	77,800	199,800	380,900	431,300	473,200	511,600
21 Tp. HCM	—	205,000	460,000	349,000	647,000	—	2,101,000	2,128,000	2,425,000	3,005,000
22 Tien Giang	15978	20,420	26,548	22,639	14,535	19,112	25,415	29,647	30,898	39,722
23 Ben Tre	10000	16,000	16,000	15,000	18,000	12,000	20,000	27,000	32,000	25,000
24 Tra Vinh	—	18,140	15,883	18,252	30,325	—	—	—	—	51,656

25	Soc Trang	8,910	13,512	10,292	14,697	15,000	6,329	42,778	40,915	38,405	38,500
26	Bac Lieu	10,216	—	14,349	11,936	16,013	12,017	—	28,468	14,764	21,357
27	Ca Mau	—	—	34,800	56,421	67,857	—	—	61,988	74,286	68,548
28	Kien Giang	—	28,938	10,679	10,752	30,134	—	103,023	118,702	149,742	84,975

Appendix 5: Questionnaire



SITUATION ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (ICZM) IN VIETNAM



STAFF INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Date of interview: No.:

Interviewer:

Interview location:

I. Respondent information

1. Name of respondent:

2. Gender: Male Female

3. Address:

4. Work agency:

5. Job position (if any):

6. Academic level: Intermediate College, University Postgraduate

7. How long have you been working for a local authority:

Less than 5 years 5–15 years Over 15 years

II. Information about the state of the coast

8. A mechanism for interagency and multi-sectoral coordination

a) Organizational structure, functions and responsibilities of the Coordinating Agency, Coordinating Office

Yes No

Brief description of the existence and practical operation of the coordinating or managing agency with the participation of key government agencies involved in Integrated Coastal Management at all levels:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

b) Staff of the Coordinating Agency, Coordinating Office:

Describe the qualifications and expertise areas of staff:

.....
.....
.....
.....

c) Budget allocation of the Coordinating Agency, Coordinating Office:
..... VND/year

9. Strategy, planning and scheme

a) Coastal profile/the state of the coast reporting

Yes No

b) Coastal strategy and action plans to implement the ICZM strategy

Yes No

Specify name, year, scope and geographic coverage of the plan:

.....
.....
.....
.....

c) Planning and integrated management plan for coastal areas (including coastal zoning)

Yes No

Brief description of objectives, scope and content of planning, management plan to address priority issues in coastal areas according to the integrated approach:

.....
.....
.....

10. ICZM enabling legislation

a) Relevant regulations at different levels provide a clear and enforceable legal basis for ICZM activities

Yes No

List and describe the names of documents, formalized guidelines for integrated coastal management; documents that identify activities and interventions for integrated coastal management and divided by different fields/sectors which clearly show the coastal boundaries, the extent of coastal zone is managed according to an integrated approach for different purposes such as aquaculture, mining, construction, tourism and exploitation of other types of coastal resources:

.....
.....

.....
.....

11. Administration and monitoring of compliance to legislation

a) Types of environmental compliance monitoring/inspection and frequency of environmental compliance monitoring/inspection including environmental inspectors, environmental police, border guards, marine police: /year

List and divide by sector/field:

.....
.....
.....

b) The number of decisions to grant permits for exploitation of natural resources and coastal areas has been issued:/year

List and divide by sector/field:

.....
.....
.....

c) The number of violations according to each field of management related to marine resources and environment has been sanctioned and arrested:/year

List and divide by sector/field

.....
.....
.....

d) The number of disputes, complaints, denunciations and lawsuits related to marine resources and environment is resolved:/year

List and divide by sector/field:

.....
.....
.....

12. Stakeholder participation

a) Stakeholders are identified and involved in the process of planning, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of integrated coastal management

Yes No

List and briefly describe the organization's name, number of participants, forms of participation of stakeholders (including non-governmental organizations, social

organizations, mass organizations, community organizations and other stakeholders) in the process of planning, coordination and monitoring and evaluation (to be informed, consulted, participated in meetings and workshops):

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

12. Conflict resolution mechanism

a) Mechanisms and procedures agreed upon to resolve conflicts

Yes No

List and describe briefly the mechanism for conflict and benefit competition between resource user groups and stakeholders:

.....
.....
.....

b) Number of conflicts, disputes between sea and coastal users are mitigated or resolved, prevented:...../year

List, briefly describe conflicts, disputes between objects of exploiting and using resources and coastal space:

.....
.....
.....

13. Education, training and awareness raising

a) The number of education, training and communication programs with contents and integration of ICM

List and describe briefly the objectives, objects and content of education, training, capacity building and communication programs to raise awareness for target groups and stakeholders:

.....
.....
.....

b) Number of participants, completion of education, training and communication programs on integrated coastal management:

c) The number of people participating in the communication network, including key communicators and propagandists on ICM:

d) Number of research, training and consulting institutions on ICM management (universities, research institutes, centers etc.)

14. Science and technology

a) Number of scientific studies for ICM (research and risk assessment, assessment of coastal vulnerability, environmental capacity, assessment of aquatic resources, assessment of resource reserves):/year

Brief description of the objectives, content of the research and applicability of science and technology research with the aim of serving and supporting ICM:

.....
.....
.....

b) The existence of scientific advisory organizations and boards on ICM

Yes No

Brief description of organization's name, address and field of activity; expert's name and qualification:

.....
.....
.....

c) Apply technologies to support the implementation of ICM (including environmentally friendly technologies)

Yes No

Brief description of assistive technology applied in the construction and operation of integrated information management system, resource assessment, pollution control, incident response, disaster warning, marine and coastal space management):

.....
.....
.....

15. Human resource

a) Total funding allocated for ICM implementation (including total funding for operational management, training, communication on IWRM, facilities ...), including all sources from the state budget, grants, loans from financial institutions and others: VND/year

Describe the name of the agency, the sponsoring organization and the field of operation, the funding source allocated for each activity

.....
.....
.....

b) Developing and operating a sustainable financial system and mechanism for ICM (developing and maintaining a public-private partnership and financial commitments for ICM)

Yes No

Describe actual activities and forms of public-private collaboration:

.....
.....
.....

b) The number and qualifications of experts and professional staff involved in integrated coastal management:

Describe the number and qualifications of staff involved in implementing ICM in each field and all levels:

.....
.....
.....

16. Traditional and cultural knowledge

Traditional knowledge, initiatives and methods are recognized and used in the management of coastal areas and resources

Yes No

Brief description of traditional knowledge, initiatives and knowledge that is recognized and applied in practice (community-based management models or co-management of marine and coastal resources of indigenous communities and local people):

.....
.....
.....

17. Length of coastline covered by ICM program

a) Total length of coastline or area of coastal zone is applied integrated management:km²

Total length of coastline or area of coastal zone is managed, protected and restored by ICM program:

.....
.....
.....

18. Sustainability

a) Commitment to invest in resources to implement integrated coastal management

Yes No

Long-term commitment to resource investment (human and financial resources) from government and private sector for ICM activities for the next phase including plans to mobilize from different sources and organizations:

.....
.....
.....

b) Mainstreaming the integrated management approach into sustainable development strategies and plans

Yes No

Approaches and objectives related to ICM are integrated into sustainable development action programs and plans, local socio-economic development plans. List program names, action plans, plans and schemes:

.....
.....
.....