



Global Targets Local Benefits

Setting the Sustainable Development Agenda for
the Seas of East Asia beyond 2015

16-21 November 2015

Special Event

**Integrated Coastal Management Forum
and Workshop on the Message of
Viet Nam**



The East Asian Seas Congress 2015

“Global Targets, Local Benefits: Setting the Sustainable Development Agenda for the Seas of East Asia beyond 2015”

Da Nang City, Viet Nam, 16-21 November 2015

Special Event:

Integrated Coastal Management Forum and Workshop on the Message of Viet Nam

Co-conveners:

Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
Viet Nam Administration of Seas and Islands

Workshop Co-Chairs:

Dr. Le Dinh Tien
Ministry of Science and Technology, Viet Nam

Dr. Vu Thanh Ca
Viet Nam Administration of Seas and Islands

Ms. Nancy Bermas
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Fifth East Asian Seas (EAS) Congress was co-organized by the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) and the Government of Viet Nam through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Da Nang City Government. This was held at the Furama Resort in Da Nang City, Viet Nam from 16 to 21 November 2015.
- 1.2. Carrying the theme “Global Targets, Local Benefits: Setting the Sustainable Development Agenda for the Seas of East Asia beyond 2015,” the EAS Congress 2015 took stock of achievements made in the East Asian Seas region in ocean and coastal governance, and actions that need to be accelerated to realize the Sustainable Development Goals and confront various challenges besetting sustainable development of the region including those posed by climate change. New opportunities for collaboration and cooperation were also identified in order to move the vision of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) 2015 to concrete realities locally by aligning with the global agenda, with particular focus on suitable governance arrangements.
- 1.3. In line with the theme of the EAS Congress, PEMSEA and VASI co-convened the ICM Forum and Workshop on the Message of Viet Nam as one of the Special Events of the Congress. The forum was held on 19 November 2015 and was attended by representatives from international organizations, national agencies and coastal provinces. The list of participants and forum agenda are attached as Annex 1 and 2.
- 1.4. The forum co-chairs, Dr. Le Dinh Tien, Ministry of Science and Technology, and Ms. Nancy Bermas, PEMSEA, provided an overview of the objectives, the expected outputs and the various sessions, and invited Dr. Vu Si Tuan to render the opening remarks.

- 1.5. Dr. Vu Si Tuan, Deputy Administrator, VASI, acknowledged the participation of key players of ICM in Viet Nam and underscored the importance of the forum to convey Viet Nam's message of promoting and strengthening cooperation between Viet Nam and other East Asian Seas countries in the conservation and protection of natural resources and environment for sustainable development of the Seas of East Asia and the role of ICM in achieving sustainable coastal development. Dr. Tuan highlighted that lessons learned and good practices have been generated from ICM implementation in Viet Nam over the past decade with support from various partner agencies and institutions. Challenges, however, remain. Delineating the way forward, particularly in identifying additional support mechanisms to facilitate the development and implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) in support of the Viet Nam ICM Strategy to 2020 and Vision to 2030 and the SDS-SEA would require collective effort from the government, development partners and other key players. Dr. Tuan concluded his remarks by proposing key areas for discussion during the forum: policy, legislation and financing to support ICM scaling up. VASI, as the lead agency to oversee ICM implementation in Viet Nam will consider the recommendations from the forum to refine the strategies and actions for implementing the NAP over the medium term and contribute over the long term to achieving Viet Nam's commitments to regional and global targets on ocean and coastal governance.
- 1.6. To set the context of the forum, Ms. Nancy Bermas, PEMSEA, revisited the messages of Mr. Hoang Trung Hai, Deputy Prime Minister and Mr. Chu Pham Ngoc Hien, Deputy Minister, MONRE, during the International Conference, who both highlighted the need for regional cooperation in view of the values and threats that the countries of East Asia are sharing. Being a party to a number of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, Viet Nam is committed to contributing toward strengthening regional ocean governance. As framework for achieving sustainable coastal development, ICM implementation in Viet Nam for the past decade is characterized by major milestones such as the passing of the Law of the Sea of Viet Nam; Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands; the approval of the long-term ICM strategy and development of a medium-term NAP and the establishment of VASI and its counterpart agencies at the provincial level. Taking into consideration these developments, Ms. Bermas indicated that the forum aims to generate recommendations to policymakers and scientific/technical experts on ICM implementation and management, exploitation, use and protection of natural resources and environment of the Seas of East Asia as well as identify strategic actions for the implementation of the National ICM Strategy and SDS-SEA implementation plan in Viet Nam.
- 1.7. Dr. Vu Thanh Ca, Director, Department of International Cooperation and Science, Technology (DICST), VASI, and Ms. Nancy Bermas, PEMSEA, co-chaired Parts 1 and 2 and facilitated the open discussions to draw the conclusions and recommendations from the forum.

2. PART 1: OPPORTUNITIES AND NEEDS FOR STRENGTHENING COOPERATION FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN VIET NAM

- 2.1. The first set of presentations looked at the various transboundary concerns in the region that would require regional cooperation and the initiatives being undertaken by Viet Nam in conformity with international norms and agreements on ocean and coastal governance.

- 2.2. Dr. Nguyen Le Tuan, Viet Nam Institute for Seas and Islands Research, described the region's ecological interconnectivity and socioeconomic attributes that warrant regional cooperation. Dr. Tuan highlighted the heavy dependence of the region's coastal population to the marine resources for livelihood and sustenance and to fuel economic growth and development. He particularly cited the situation in Viet Nam where statistics showed the degradation of the coastal and marine resources as a result of increasing coastal population, rapid industrialization and urbanization. According to a report published by the World Resources Institute in 2002, 80 percent of Viet Nam's coral reefs are degraded. Dr. Tuan cited that the establishment of natural conservation areas is one of the measures applied to protect areas where critical ecosystems abound. Details of sectoral laws and policies (e.g., fisheries, biodiversity, etc) that were passed from 2003 until 2015 and the various international conventions and agreements that Viet Nam signed (e.g., UNCLOS, Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, IMO Conventions, etc.) were discussed. In addition, Viet Nam's participation in intergovernmental mechanisms such as PEMSEA and COBSEA that promote sustainable coastal development highlights the recognition given by the government on the importance of being part of regional cooperation to protect and conserve the marine and coastal areas and resources. Dr. Tuan concluded that the SDS-SEA provides the umbrella framework where collaboration and synergy can be forged at local, national and regional levels.
- 2.3. Ms. Nguyen Thi Phuong Dung, Acting Deputy Director, Department of Natural Resources Conservation, Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development discussed the status of fisheries production in Viet Nam as well as the export value, which steadily increased from 1990-2014. By end of 2014, the Viet Nam Seafood Exporters and Producer's forecasted that the nation's seafood export would fetch US\$ 7.6 billion based on the average of about US\$ 700 million worth of seafood exported per month. Overexploitation, habitat loss and water pollution, however, have been affecting the fisheries sector. Ms. Dung cited the government policies that directly target resource protection such as the Fisheries Development Strategy to 2020, the National Master Plan for Fisheries Development to 2020 and Orientation to 2030, the Plan to establish a System of Marine and Inland Protected Areas to 2020 and the Program on Protection and Development of Aquatic Resources to 2020. Major initiatives that were undertaken from 2011-2015, such as the establishment of 16 marine protected areas across the country and the conduct of fish stock assessment comprising of biodiversity surveys, resources surveys and fishery surveys have generated the necessary data and information to support policy and decision making.

In an effort to directly or indirectly improving the stock size or yield and conserving a particular species or stock, stock enhancement has also been implemented in inland and marine waters using commercially important species such as shrimp, grouper and scallop. Releasing activities have served as means to raise awareness of the importance of protecting coastal and inland habitats and associated aquatic resources. Ms. Dung presented strategies to address the challenges related to lack of baseline and time series data, lack of monitoring and evaluation system and involvement of a wide range of stakeholders in the releasing program and budget limitation. As one of the most important economic sectors of the country, it was stressed that current initiatives need to be stepped up to further improve fisheries management.

- 2.4. Mr. Le Dai Thang, Deputy Director, Bureau of Seas and Islands Resource Control and Environmental Protection introduced the cooperation between the Governments of the Philippines and Viet Nam on oil spill preparedness and response. Mr. Thang stressed the

vulnerability of the East Asian region to oil spill, being situated in one of the world's busiest international sea lanes in addition to harboring significant reserves of oil and gas. He reviewed the various opportunities that triggered the two countries to collaborate. These included membership to the ASEAN and IMO, as party to IMO conventions, commitment to implement the SDS-SEA and mutual recognition of the importance of strengthening relationship and cooperation to enhance national capacity to prevent, control, mitigate and protect against marine pollution and oil spill coming from ships, offshore facilities, ports and oil transportation facilities as well as in the conservation of marine resources. Mr. Thang highlighted the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement on 26 December 2010 as a significant milestone in advancing the agreed collaborative activities, i.e., organizing personnel exchange, study visits, conduct of joint training exercises, conferences, and annual seminar workshops; information exchange on oil spill preparedness and response and conduct of research activities, and facilitate the exchange of expertise, new techniques and experiences. Challenges were encountered in the implementation of the agreement for the past five years (2010-2015). In the course of developing the five-year implementation plan (2016-2020), measures have been identified to address the challenges related to the coordinating arrangements between the two countries and in mobilizing additional financial resources from various sources to implement the agreed activities related to capacity strengthening, including the implementation of specific activities such as the issuance of regulations on the use of dispersants.

2.5. Highlights of the open forum included the following:

- 2.5.1. Guidance to coastal provinces and communities to implement the fisheries co-management approach is needed. Although the co-management model has been implemented in selected areas in Viet Nam such as in Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon in Thua Thien Hue Province, the lack of practical guiding document is impeding its replication in other coastal provinces.
- 2.5.2. Results of surveys and assessments of fishery resources and impacts of management interventions need to be shared to the local governments to inform policy and decision-making processes.
- 2.5.3. The Viet Nam-Philippines bilateral cooperation on oil spill response can gain benefit from the experiences in the implementation of the Gulf of Thailand (GOT) Framework Programme for Joint Oil Spill Preparedness and Response involving Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam where building the oil spill response capacities in the GOT was a major component.

3. PART 2: CHARTING THE FUTURE OF ICM IN VIET NAM

- 3.1. The second set of presentations reviewed the evolution of ICM practices in Viet Nam and examined the efforts of various agencies that contributed to strengthening ICM implementation in the country.
- 3.2. Mr. Pham Van Lam, Bureau of Seas and Islands Use Management, VASI, indicated that the establishment of the national ICM demonstration site in Da Nang in 2000 under PEMSEA's support and the Viet Nam-Netherlands ICZM Project spearheaded the implementation of full-scale ICM program in Viet Nam. Mr. Lam reviewed the important developments in relation to setting up the necessary policies and laws and institutional mechanisms to facilitate ICM implementation and scaling up at the national and local levels. In particular, the establishment

of VASI in 2008 and the counterpart sub-agencies in 26 out of the 28 coastal provinces marked a significant development in the unified management of the seas and islands. Mr. Lam highlighted the relevant policies and laws that were passed by the government from 2007-2015, which exhibited the country's resolve to strengthen ocean and coastal governance. These included the approval of the ICM Program for the North Central Region and Central Coastal Provinces to 2010 and Vision towards 2020 in 2007; approval of Decree 25 in 2009 on Integrated Marine Resources Management and Environmental Protection of Seas and Islands; development of the SDS-SEA implementation plan for Viet Nam; passing of the Law of the Sea of Viet Nam in 2012; approval of the Viet Nam ICM Strategy to 2020 and Vision to 2030 in 2014 and the passing of the Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Seas and Islands in 2015. Mr. Lam further noted that a number of provinces are implementing ICM following the experiences of Da Nang using local resources. As plans are being developed to scale up ICM to cover the 28 coastal provinces and cities, challenges in relation to limited capacity, financing and investments, coordination and integration need to be surmounted. Mr. Lam described the components of the ICM National Action Plan (NAP), which is being developed to implement the Viet Nam ICM Strategy. According to Mr. Lam, the NAP is designed to improve and strengthen policies and legislation for ICM; capacity and awareness, financing, and implementation of management programs to sustainably manage marine and coastal resources.

- 3.3. Ms. Nancy Bermas, PEMSEA Resource Facility, complemented Mr. Lam's presentation by defining the requirements for ICM scaling up and the proposed strategies and mechanisms for ICM scaling up in Viet Nam in line with the objectives, targets and strategic actions identified in the NAP. Ms. Bermas discussed how the common ICM framework and process that have been applied across the East Asian Region in the past two decades can be utilized to strengthen the governance mechanisms for ICM implementation at the national and local level including the implementation of management programs in priority sites to address challenges to sustainable coastal development. The key components and supporting mechanisms (e.g., policy, legislation, institutional arrangements, capacity development, knowledge management and networking and monitoring, evaluation and reporting) for ICM scaling up were discussed. Ms. Bermas emphasized that the recent developments in Viet Nam, particularly on ocean policy and institutional arrangements have laid the groundwork for ICM scaling up. In order to promote synergy and collaboration among coastal management-related programs and initiatives being implemented in the country by a number of key players, proposed actions were put forward. Ms. Bermas also emphasized the importance of engaging the academe in capacity development, which is a critical component of ICM scaling up. Expansion of the membership of the PEMSEA Network of Learning Centers in Viet Nam to include key universities that would represent the northern, central and southern regions of the country was recommended. Moreover, in view of VASI's efforts to initiate the implementation of the NAP in 2016, Ms. Bermas provided details on the proposed activities at the national and local levels under the GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Project on Scaling up the Implementation of the SDS-SEA in Viet Nam to support the initiative.
- 3.4. Ms. Bui Hoa Binh, Integrated Coastal Management Programme (ICMP) for the Mekong Delta, GIZ Viet Nam established the critical role of the Mekong Delta in rice production where it accounts for 52% of national rice production. Ms. Binh stressed that rising sea levels, coastal erosion, retreat of mangrove forests and soil salination, poor agricultural and fishery practices, and construction of dams by upstream nations are contributing to the disruption of the ecological balance of the delta, posing a threat to the future of the entire Mekong Delta. Ms.

Binh described ICMP's approach to increasing the resilience of the Mekong Delta against the impacts of climate change. The first approach, using the ecosystem to protect the coast, involved the restoration of barren land and rehabilitation of mangroves along the mudflats. The second approach, supporting farmers in adapting to climate change, involved the application of the co-management approach in three sites to enhance natural resource management. The third approach, promoting cooperation across borders, involves scaling up the application of solutions developed in pilot sites. Ms. Binh emphasized that policies and standards, investments and technology and institution and partnerships are critical components of the scaling up process. To promote regional collaboration, the potential for a Mekong Delta Climate Resilience Initiative (MECRI) using an innovative, coordinated and comprehensive strategy was also discussed.

- 3.5. Ms. Bui Thi Thu Hien, IUCN Viet Nam, affirmed the recognition given by the government on the importance of marine protected areas (MPAs), especially its role in safeguarding biodiversity and in sustaining ecosystem goods and services. Ms. Hien made reference to several National Target Programs (NTP) that are relevant to the protection and conservation of the coastal and marine resources. She focused her discussion on the NTP on the establishment of a network of 16 MPAs across the country. According to Ms. Hien, Viet Nam has currently eight established MPAs and the government has plans to establish eight more in the near future under the NTP. Ms. Hien indicated there has been no management effectiveness evaluation (MEE) conducted for the existing eight MPAs to set and understand how standards for MPA management are being met and to guide the establishment of the MPA network to include new sites. The Mangroves for the Future implemented an initial rapid MEE of the eight existing sites in March-April 2015. Results of the evaluation were analyzed in relation to the presence of a functional management structure, MPA staff capacity, management plans, financing and available facilities for research, enforcement and monitoring. Recommendations were discussed to establish a sustainable financing mechanism, development of five-year management plans, infrastructure support and maintenance and creating an informed public to leverage greater public/private financing for conservation. Moreover, the MEE process was cited to be effective in understanding and assessing management weaknesses and opportunities. Ms. Hien reiterated that a representative system of MPAs should be enmeshed within a larger ICM framework as transboundary impacts, particularly emanating from land-based activities, are affecting the MPAs. Lessons learned from Nha Trang Bay MPA, Ha Long Bay World Heritage Site and Cu Lao Cham MPA confirmed that MPAs cannot be managed effectively in isolation from their surroundings in the coastal zone.
- 3.6. Considered as the pioneer in developing and implementing a comprehensive ICM program in Viet Nam, Ms. Pham Thi Chin, Sea and Island Use Agency, Da Nang DONRE, shared Da Nang's experiences and lessons learned in ICM implementation for the past 15 years. Ms. Chin reviewed three major results of the ICM program that contributed to its successful implementation. These included the setting up of the multidisciplinary coordinating mechanism to manage Da Nang's coastal resources and environment, application of tools and methodologies to facilitate planning and inform policy and management decisions and integration of ICM tools into the state management tools for marine and coastal resources management and application by relevant authorities and managers. Ms. Chin elaborated on the importance of the multidisciplinary coordinating mechanism in providing the platform for stakeholders' consultation and involvement resulting to the strengthening of interagency and sectoral collaboration, thus policy and functional conflicts are minimized. The building of local

technical and management capacity through involvement of relevant sectors in the various processes of ICM and mainstreaming of supporting tools and methodologies into the state management tools have built local confidence resulting to lesser reliance on external expertise. More importantly, Da Nang's capacity to implement other related programs and projects, which required the application of tools and methodologies and multidisciplinary collaboration, has been strengthened. Ms. Chin noted that as the city is transforming into becoming an Environmental City by 2020, the necessary groundwork has been established through the ICM program. As a national ICM demonstration site, Da Nang has lived up to its role as a model site with a critical role to play in scaling up of ICM in Viet Nam.

3.7. Highlights of the open forum included the following:

- 3.7.1. Awareness, understanding and capacity for ICM implementation have significantly increased over the past decade based on the experiences from various ICM projects that were implemented since 1996 through international financial and technical assistance, including the Da Nang ICM Program, the Viet Nam-Netherlands ICZM Project, the NOAA-IUCN-Viet Nam Project in the Tonkin Gulf, the efforts of GIZ Viet Nam in the Mekong Delta, IUCN's MFF, and the recent efforts of selected coastal provinces in initiating ICM programs using their own funding or with support from other partners.
- 3.7.2. More recently, the government has recognized the importance of coordinating and integrating coastal activities into national policies and programs. Although an integrated national marine policy is not yet developed, a series of developments related to sustainable coastal development and ICM are notable over the past decade as evidenced by the following:
 - 3.7.2.1.1. Human resources at both central and local levels have been trained and equipped with basic knowledge on ICM;
 - 3.7.2.1.2. Issuance of Prime Minister's Decision No. 158 in 2007 requiring 14 coastal provinces in the central coast of Viet Nam (from Thanh Hoa to Binh Thuan) to implement ICM;
 - 3.7.2.1.3. Approval in 2007 of the Strategy on Viet Nam Seas towards 2020;
 - 3.7.2.1.4. Approval in 2009 of Decree No.25 on integrated management of resources and environmental protection of seas and islands;
 - 3.7.2.1.5. Establishment of VASI in 2008, which is tasked to coordinate the integrated governance and management of Viet Nam's seas, islands and coastal areas including the development of integrated marine policies and laws and the conduct of basic surveys, monitoring and researches on the marine and coastal areas;
 - 3.7.2.1.6. Enactment of the Law of the Sea of Viet Nam in 2012; and
 - 3.7.2.1.7. Approval of the Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands by the National Assembly in 2015.
- 3.7.3. The approval of the National ICM Strategy to 2020 and Vision to 2030 by the Prime Minister in December 2014 and VASI's initiative to develop the NAP to implement the strategy, which includes policy development as one of the main components provides tremendous opportunities to clarify how existing policies can be strengthened to promote integration between economic development, environmental protection and resource protection and conservation.

- 3.7.4. Viet Nam is not short of policies on integrated marine and coastal management. What is lacking are clear guidelines on how to implement the provisions of existing policies and legislations and harmonizing sectoral policies to reduce overlap and duplication.
- 3.7.5. Policies on integrated marine and coastal management are not entirely developed based on sound science.
- 3.7.6. Local knowledge on ICM implementation needs to be documented and shared to facilitate replication of ICM good practices.
- 3.7.7. State budget law indicates that the provinces must allocate funds for environmental protection and ICM implementation. Local governments require legislative documents to enable them to allocate funds from provincial budget as well as accessing additional sources of funding for developing and implementing ICM at the provincial level.
- 3.7.8. A number of coastal provinces are developing and implementing ICM through their own initiatives. Standardization of ICM processes and procedures is important to facilitate knowledge transfer and replication.
- 3.7.9. Mainstreaming fisheries management, biodiversity conservation and marine protected area management, natural and man-made hazard management and pollution prevention and management into the broader framework of ICM promotes intersectoral integration as well as mainstreaming of sectoral plans and programs into a comprehensive plan at the local level.
- 3.7.10. Coordination between national and local level is key to efficient implementation of the NAP at the local level.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusions

- 4.1.1. Developments on integrated management of coastal and marine areas are notable for the past two decades. Current policy and legal framework, however, needs to be improved, particularly reflecting the linkages between socioeconomic development and environmental protection and must be based on scientific knowledge and principles of sustainable development.
- 4.1.2. The institutional arrangements for the integrated management of coastal and marine areas in Viet Nam have been established. Multisectoral coordination at the national level, however, needs to be clarified and operationalized. Local experiences in Da Nang and other coastal provinces with functional coordinating mechanisms provide the necessary examples for other coastal provinces and cities to emulate.
- 4.1.3. There is lack of or inappropriate legal documents. Implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations remain weak and ineffective.
- 4.1.4. While awareness and knowledge of ICM has increased, more effort is needed to widely disseminate the concept and processes as well as benefits to stakeholders.
- 4.1.5. Stakeholders' participation is an integral part of the ICM process. There is a need to engage the stakeholders in policy and planning processes to improve their understanding of issues and better appreciation of their role in implementation.
- 4.1.6. There is a need to demonstrate how integration of various coastal management-related programs and projects and sharing of tools, methodologies and approaches can be undertaken to promote collaboration and cost-efficiency.
- 4.1.7. Mainstreaming the ICM program into the local government's processes ensures its sustainability.

- 4.1.8. Current developments in Viet Nam in relation to integrated management of coastal and marine resources provide significant opportunities for development partners and institutions to contribute in assisting the government to achieve its sustainable development targets and commitments.

4.2. Recommendations

- 4.2.1. Review gaps and options for strengthening marine policy, legislation and coordination mechanisms at the national and local levels (vertical integration), including sectoral coordination (horizontal integration).
- 4.2.2. Align policies, strategies and plans on sustainable development with international and regional commitments and targets to facilitate international/regional integration.
- 4.2.3. Engage international organizations and development partners in capacity building and strengthening.
- 4.2.4. Conduct leadership forum to build political awareness and consensus on needs, options, process for developing and/or strengthening national marine policy, legislation and institutional arrangements.
- 4.2.5. Conduct convergence workshops involving key players at the national and local levels to facilitate consolidation of good practices, in identifying means of collaboration in common priority areas and sharing of relevant tools and approaches for integrated planning.
- 4.2.6. Develop a communication and advocacy campaign targeting policymakers and managers at national and local levels.
- 4.2.7. Prepare a capacity development program for national and local level.
- 4.2.8. Develop guidelines for the implementation of key policies and legislations, including ICM planning and implementation to standardize the ICM practice.
- 4.2.9. Document and consolidate the good practices and transform them into knowledge products targeting policy makers and the general public.
- 4.2.10. Explore mechanisms to engage private sector in ICM implementation.
- 4.2.11. Explore the possibility of establishing inter-provincial mechanism or alliances to promote scaling up.
- 4.2.12. Promote targeted/scientific research for specific environmental and management concern to inform policy and decision-making.
- 4.2.13. Enhance the role and responsibility of VASI to support and guide the implementation of ICM at the local level.
- 4.2.14. Establish of network of local governments implementing ICM in Viet Nam and convene regular forums for sharing knowledge and experiences in ICM practices.

ANNEX 1
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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**ANNEX 2
WORKSHOP PROGRAM**

Time	Activity/Presentation	Speaker
Co-Chairs: Dr. Le Dinh Tien (Former Vice Minister, Ministry of Science and Technology, Viet Nam), Dr. Vu Thanh Ca (Director, DICST VASI, Viet Nam) and Ms. Nancy Bermas (Sr. Country Programme Manager, PEMSEA)		
1030 -1045	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming remarks • Workshop introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Objectives ○ Expected outputs 	<p>Dr. Vu Si Tuan, Deputy Administrator, Viet Nam Administration of Seas and Islands</p> <p>Ms. Nancy Bermas, Senior Country Programme Manager, PEMSEA</p>
Part 1: Opportunities and needs for strengthening cooperation for achieving sustainable coastal development in the Seas of East Asia: Recent developments in Viet Nam		
1045 - 1105	Needs and opportunities for cooperation in the conservation and protection of natural resources and environment in the Seas of East Asia	Dr. Nguyen Le Tuan, Viet Nam Institute for Sea and Island Research
1105 – 1125	Management, protection and exploitation of fisheries resources in Viet Nam	Ms. Nguyen Thi Phuong Dung, Department of Natural Resources Conservation, Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
1125 – 1145	Viet Nam – Philippines’ cooperation in oil spill preparedness and response	Mr. Le Dai Thang, Bureau of Sea and Island Resource Control and Environment Protection, VASI
1145 – 1230	Open forum	
1230 – 1400	Lunch Break	
Part 2: Charting the future of ICM in Viet Nam		
1400 – 1420	Integrated Coastal Management in Viet Nam: Opportunities and Challenges	Mr. Pham Van Lam, Agency of Seas and Islands Use Management, VASI
1420 – 1440	ICM scaling up in Viet Nam: Supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan	Ms. Nancy Bermas PEMSEA
1440 – 1500	Tackling interlinked problems in coastal management in the Viet Nam’s Mekong Delta for a stronger coast	Ms. Bui Hoa Binh GIZ Viet Nam
1500 – 1520	Viet Nam Marine protected areas management effectiveness Evaluation	Ms. Bui Thi Thu Hien IUCN Viet Nam
1520 – 1550	Experiences in ICM implementation in Da Nang City	Ms. Pham Thi Chin Sea and Island Authority, DONRE Da Nang
1550 – 1600	Coffee Break	
1600 – 1730	Facilitated discussion: Strategic actions for the implementation of the National ICM Strategy	

Time	Activity/Presentation	Speaker
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy and institutional arrangements ○ Capacity development ○ Knowledge, information management and awareness building ○ Financing and investment mechanism ○ Scientific support ○ International cooperation 	
Part 3. Conclusions and recommendations		
1730 – 1800	Synthesis of discussions, conclusions and recommendations from Parts 1 and 2 Closing	Dr. Vu Thanh Ca