



GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on
Partnerships in Environmental Management for
the Seas of East Asia
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Proceedings of the
National Forum on Sustainable
Development of Coastal and
Marine Resources and the
National Consultation Workshop
on the Implementation of
the Sustainable Development
Strategy for the Seas of
East Asia (SDS-SEA)



Hanoi, Vietnam

29-31 March 2006

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES
AND THE
NATIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY FOR THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA (SDS-SEA)**

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FOR THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA (SDS-SEA)**

March 2006

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MISSION STATEMENT

The Global Environment Facility/United Nations Development Programme/International Maritime Organization Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) aims to promote a shared vision for the Seas of East Asia:

“The resource systems of the Seas of East Asia are a natural heritage, safeguarding sustainable and healthy food supplies, livelihood, properties and investments, and social, cultural and ecological values for the people of the region, while contributing to economic prosperity and global markets through safe and efficient maritime trade, thereby promoting a peaceful and harmonious co-existence for present and future generations.”

PEMSEA focuses on building intergovernmental, interagency and intersectoral partnerships to strengthen environmental management capabilities at the local, national and regional levels, and develop the collective capacity to implement appropriate strategies and environmental action programs on self-reliant basis. Specifically, PEMSEA will carry out the following:

- build national and regional capacity to implement integrated coastal management programs;
- promote multi-country initiatives in addressing priority transboundary environment issues in sub-regional sea areas and pollution hotspots;
- reinforce and establish a range of functional networks to support environmental management;
- identify environmental investment and financing opportunities and promote mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, environmental projects for financing and other forms of developmental assistance;
- advance scientific and technical inputs to support decision-making;
- develop integrated information management systems linking selected sites into a regional network for data sharing and technical support;
- establish the enabling environment to reinforce delivery capabilities and advance the concerns of non-government and community-based organizations, environmental journalists, religious groups and other stakeholders;
- strengthen national capacities for developing integrated coastal and marine policies as part of state policies for sustainable socio-economic development; and
- promote regional commitment for implementing international conventions, and strengthening regional and sub-regional cooperation and collaboration using a sustainable regional mechanism.

The twelve participating countries are: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The collective efforts of these countries in implementing the strategies and activities will result in effective policy and management interventions, and in cumulative global environmental benefits, thereby contributing towards the achievement of the ultimate goal of protecting and sustaining the life support systems in the coastal and international waters over the long term.

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng
Regional Programme Director
PEMSEA

National Forum on Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Resources and the National Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORUM AND CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

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National Forum on Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Resources and the National Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)

Hanoi, Vietnam • 29-31 March 2006

A. National Forum on Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Resources, 29 March 2006

1.0. Overview of the Forum

- 1.1 The National Forum was held to assess issues on the marine and coastal environment; to provide a forum for stocktaking of coastal management initiatives and achievements in Vietnam, and to identify priority needs, concerns and requirements of the stakeholders in sustainable coastal and marine development.
- 1.2 The program of activities consisted of three major sessions, i.e., the national state of the coast reporting, stocktaking of integrated coastal management (ICM) related initiatives in Vietnam and national implementation of the SDS-SEA (Annex 1).
- 1.3 The forum was attended by about 90 participants representing several central and local government agencies including provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) offices; academic and research institutions; international non-government organizations (NGOs), and the media (Annex 2).

2.0 Opening Ceremony

- 2.1 Mr. Phung Van Vui, Deputy Director of Vietnam Environment Protection Agency (VEPA) served as chair for the forum.
- 2.2 Dr. Pham Khoi Nguyen, Senior Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and Dr. Tran Hong Ha, Director General of VEPA welcomed the participants during the opening ceremony and emphasized the importance of the forum in line with Vietnam's bid to achieve sustainable development of its coastal and marine environment and resources.
- 2.3 Dr. Nguyen cited the significant developments at the national level such as the adoption of Vietnam Agenda 21 and its implementing guidelines; the National Strategy for Environmental Protection of 2001-2010 and Vision Towards 2020; the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy 2001-2010 and the recent passing of the Master Plan on the Survey and Management of Marine Resources and Environment until 2010 and Vision until 2020, which have provided the legal framework for balancing coastal economic development with environmental protection and management. Although Vietnam has undertaken significant steps in the last decade towards managing the use and exploitation of its coastal and marine resources, greater effort is needed to keep pace with the rapid industrialization and modernization that the country is experiencing. Cognizant of the achievements of Danang in ICM implementation as well

as other similar programs, Dr. Nguyen emphasized that the forum should look into how the Danang model can be replicated in other coastal provinces of Vietnam. He expressed Vietnam's continuing commitment to promote sustainable development by joining efforts with relevant institutions and agencies at the national and regional levels to address the challenges identified particularly those related to coastal and ocean governance (Annex 3).

- 2.4 Dr. Huming Yu, PEMSEA Senior Programme Officer (SPO) highlighted the significant development and expansion of ICM programs in Vietnam as well as its active participation in the development of the SDS-SEA. The SPO reiterated that the forum and succeeding consultative workshops would facilitate the identification of priorities and limitations as well as commitments and expectations with regard to SDS-SEA implementation (Annex 3).

3.0. Country State of the Coast

- 3.1 The presentation of Ms. Duong Thi To, Center for Environmental Education and Technology Transfer, VEPA, on the national state of the coast provided a snapshot of the status and trends, challenges and priorities that the country faces with regard to coastal environmental management. The key threats identified included:

- Expansion and acceleration of industrialization and urbanization
- Intensive agricultural practices; increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides
- Overexploitation of marine resources
- Land- and sea-based sources of pollution
- Booming tourism
- Wildlife trade and biodiversity loss
- Vulnerability to environmental disasters, including typhoons, floods and droughts

- 3.2 The development of the annual reports on the state of the environment in Vietnam in general has been a participatory and consultative exercise involving national agencies, the academe, civil society, donors and NGOs. In particular, MONRE, the World Bank (WB), Sida, Danish International Development Assistance (Danida) and Canadian International Development Agency (Cida) were involved in the development of Vietnam Environment Monitor for the past 4 years. This is a very significant development in relation to the preparation of the national state of the coast for Vietnam under the SDS-SEA framework. It implies that the country has the necessary background and capacity in developing state of the environment report.

4.0. Stocktaking of Coastal Management Related Initiatives

- 4.1 ICM is considered as a relatively new approach in Vietnam. Its importance and benefits particularly in achieving sustainable development of the marine and coastal areas has been increasingly recognized resulting to the proliferation of coastal management-related initiatives in the country.
- 4.2 An evaluation of the achievements and challenges in ICM implementation in Vietnam was presented by Mr. Hua Chien Thang, Integrated Coastal Zone, Marine & River Basin Management Division, VEPA, followed by

stocktaking of experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of various coastal environmental and resource related initiatives in Vietnam.

4.3 Inputs from the following programs and projects were provided:

- Danang National ICM Demonstration Project
- Vietnam Netherlands Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (VNICZMP)
- Asian Development Bank Livelihood Improvement for Central Coastal Provinces Project (ADB LICPP)
- Vietnam-Canada Environment Project (VCEP)
- Vietnam-US Cooperation Project on ICM
- Danida Project on Environmental Information and Reporting Gulf of Thailand Project
- Master Plan on Basic Survey and Management of Marine Resources and Environment Until 2010 and Vision Until 2020.

4.4 Most of the projects and programs focused on describing their activities and outputs. Danang, which was represented by the Vice Mayor, Dr. Nong Thi Ngoc Minh, emphasized on the outcomes and challenges in project implementation, which was well appreciated by most of the participants as Danang is widely considered as pioneer in ICM application in Vietnam. Challenges identified included:

- Expanding public awareness activities
- Strengthening local capacity
- Addressing financial limitations
- Identifying mechanisms for effectively mobilizing multidisciplinary expert groups
- Mainstreaming project outputs into the local government's management mechanism.

4.5 In response to these challenges, activities identified for future action included:

- Integration of the zoning plan into the local government's development plan and defining responsibilities for implementation, enforcement and monitoring
- Institutionalizing ICM
- Identifying mechanisms for sustainable financing
- Continue awareness raising activities
- Establishing a critical mass of local experts on ICM
- Participating in ICM scaling up by sharing experiences with other agencies and stakeholders.

4.6 PEMSEA's support, particularly in setting up a National ICM Training Center in Danang was recommended. For MONRE on the other hand, it was recommended that a national framework for ICM should be developed in support of ICM scaling up and encourage all coastal provinces and cities to set aside resources for ICM.

4.7 The following are some key descriptions of the other projects and programs presented:

- The first phase of the VNICZMP was completed in 2003 and is continuing under a bridging phase. The project was sponsored by the

Royal Netherlands Embassy and coordinated by MONRE through VEPA. VEPA received technical assistance for all aspects of the project from NEDECO, a consortium of consultants from Netherlands. It has operated at the central level and in three pilot provinces, namely Nam Dinh, Thua Thien Hue and Ba Ria-Vung Tau. The project aimed at establishing long-term ICZM capability in Vietnam by supporting the Government of Vietnam to improve the planning and development of the coastal zone in a sustainable way. The planned second phase is named Vietnam Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (VICZMP) and will be a joint Netherlands-Swedish initiative. The focus of the second phase will be the transfer of the knowledge, experience and technology gathered in VNICZMP to other coastal provinces of Vietnam.

- The LICPP, which is receiving technical assistance from ADB aims at improving livelihood condition in the central coastal provinces of Vietnam through poverty reduction, implementation of ICM and strengthening the capacity of coastal communes and district authorities. The project is being implemented by the Ministry of Planning and Investments under 2 phases, from June-October 2005 and February to July 2006. The Project covers 12 pilot communes out of the 101 coastal communes in five central coastal provinces. In response to the identified problems such as poverty, environmental deterioration and institutional issues, activities included development of small scale enterprises, managing coastal resources and environment, institutional and project development strengthening, information, education and communication and small-scale infrastructure. Negotiations for the loan project will commence in 2007.
- The second phase of VCEP runs from 2000-2006. Funding is provided by CIDA and the project is being implemented by MONRE and DONREs in Hanoi, Hai Phong, Bac Ninh, Hai Duong, Danang, Binh Duong and Long An. The project aims to strengthen the pollution management capacities of selected national and local institutions; to help enhance the environmental management and protection capacities of selected DONREs with focus on industrial pollution management through the provision of technical assistance, in-service training, opportunities to participate in study tours, practical assignments and long-term training in Canada/overseas, laboratory and monitoring equipment and program funds.
- The first phase of the Vietnam-US Cooperation Project on ICM in the Gulf of Tonkin was implemented by US Government through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Ministry of Fisheries and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) from 2002-2004. The project aimed at strengthening the capacity of central and provincial agencies in ICM implementation and in managing marine protected areas. A demonstration site at Halong Bay was established focusing on fisheries management and other related sectors that affected coastal fisheries. Relevant activities undertaken included a socioeconomic assessment of coastal management in Halong Bay under the NOAA's Socioeconomic Monitoring Initiative for Coastal Management (SocMon); development of a training manual on ICM, and the establishment of Vietnam Training Network on ICM. Under the second phase, which will commence on June 2006, the project will be

expanded to cover the entire coastal zone of Quang Ninh and Hai Phong.

- The Environmental Information and Reporting Project, which is being funded by Danida and coordinated by MONRE through VEPA, runs from 2003-2006. The project has four pilot provinces, which include Hanoi, Hanam, Thai Nguyen and Quang Nam. The project aims at improving the quality of environmental information and reporting system in Vietnam to better assist environmental management and decisionmaking and to improve the timeliness/responsiveness of environmental information and knowledge in order to enable proactive responses to environmental problems. One of the significant outputs of the project is the development of indicators for marine and coastal waters following the Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response framework.
 - The signing of the Joint Statement on Partnerships in Oil Spill Preparedness and Response for the Gulf of Thailand by Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam, is considered a significant milestone in promoting close cooperation among the three countries in responding to oil spill incidents. Since the signing, a number of activities have been lined up for the three countries to undertake. As a key player in forging this cooperation, PEMSEA is expected to continue providing support to ensure the implementation of the Joint Statement and Framework Programme.
 - The most recent development with regard to managing the marine environment and resources in Vietnam is the approval by the Prime Minister of the Master Plan on Basic Survey and Management of Marine Resources and Environment Until 2010 and Vision Until 2020. The Master Plan aims to strengthen basic survey activities on the marine resources and environment by formulating policy; completing legal and organizational mechanisms, and building capacity and technical infrastructure for basic survey and management activities until 2020. Short-term objectives are prioritized for implementation from 2006-2010. Specific tasks, implementing and collaborating agencies, estimated budget, timeline and order of priority of each projects are given. The total estimated budget to implement the Master Plan is VND 2.916 billion (US\$182 million).
- 4.8 The achievements of the abovementioned projects and other related projects have provided a good foundation for ICM expansion in Vietnam. Opportunities for ICM implementation are manifested by a) the confirmation of the Communist Party's support and policy on ICM; b) the refinement of the Law on Environmental Protection to include ICM; c) expert groups are being established at the local and national level to provide scientific and technical support, and d) financial resources for environment-related projects and activities are made available by the government and through donors.

5.0. National Implementation of the SDS-SEA

- 5.1 Dr. Huming Yu presented the SDS-SEA focusing on the importance of the strategy in providing a framework and a platform for partnerships and stakeholders participation as well as for policy reform including the formulation of national coastal/ocean policy. The partnership agreement

was also presented where MONRE/VEPA's commitment for its implementation was highlighted.

- 5.2 VEPA has earlier expressed its commitment to implement the partnership agreement after its adoption on December 2006 and participate actively to successfully implement the SDS-SEA by undertaking the development of marine and coastal policy and promote the application of ICM in at least 30 percent of its coastal provinces by 2008. Vietnam if compared to other countries has undertaken significant steps in support of SDS-SEA. For instance, the prime Minister of Vietnam has appointed MONRE to serve as the national focal point for SDS-SEA implementation; the SDS-SEA has been translated into Vietnamese and disseminated to relevant agencies and stakeholders and a series of national consultations had been conducted.
- 5.3 The presentation made by Dr. Nguyen Minh Son, Institute of Environmental Technology, on the country baseline assessment summarized the relevant national policies and programs, including donor-supported projects, institutional arrangements, operational budgets and baseline costs of national initiatives that are contributing to SDS-SEA implementation. The estimation of the baseline costs was done in a conservative manner as well as the inclusion of specific projects and programs.
- 5.4 The priorities and targets presented by Ms. Tran Thi Le Anh, Integrated Coastal Zone, Marine & River Basin Management Division, VEPA, were considered preliminary since in-depth discussions were undertaken during the consultative workshop. Priority activities identified included a) assessment of the marine resources in line with the implementation of the Master Plan and facilitating its implementation at the central and local levels; b) promoting wider information, education and communication campaign; c) enhancing local capacity and knowledge transfer; d) strengthening information management and sharing; e) promoting international cooperation and support, and f) cooperation with the private sector. Objectives, activities and outputs in parallel with the seven components of the GEF/UNDP Project were presented (Annex 4). The institutional arrangements for SDS-SEA implementation, including the establishment of the National Steering Committee, the Multi-sector Technical Consultative Group and the Secretariat were also described in detail. It was mentioned that during the transitional period, a cross-cutting framework to ensure consistency of the numerous mechanisms and approaches adopted by individual programs and projects must be established to reduce overlaps and duplication of efforts particularly among donor-based projects and programs.

6.0. Closing Ceremony

- 6.1 Mr. Phung Van Vui summarized the highlights of the forum. He noted the complementarities of existing and planned programs with the SDS-SEA and that leadership in ICM and sustainable development in general is gradually building up in Vietnam, which provides opportunities for SDS-SEA implementation. He emphasized that the results and outcomes of the forum will be further discussed during the consultative workshop. Mr. Vui finally thanked the participants for their active participation and inputs.

B. National Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, 30-31 March 2006

1.0. Overview of the Workshop

1.1 The workshop is an effort to involve interagency and multi-sector stakeholder participation in the planning for the development and implementation of the GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA project on the SDS-SEA. The workshop took place on March 30 and 31, 2006, on the heel of the National Forum. This allowed the consultation workshop, in discussing the project design, to take into consideration the outcomes of the National Forum.

2.0. Opening Ceremony

2.1 The workshop was chaired by Mr. Phung Van Vui, VEPA Deputy Director General.

2.2 In his speech, Dr. Pham Khoi Nguyen, Senior Deputy Minister of MONRE, outlined the priority needs of his country and MONRE in the coming years in managing coastal and marine environment and resources, particularly the Master Plan on Basic Survey and Management of Marine Resources and Environment Until 2010 and Vision Until 2020 approved by the Prime Minister on March 1 2006 (Annex 5). Specific priority programme areas in the Master Plan include the development and implementation of policies on management of marine resources and environment, capacity building and technical infrastructure to meet the needs of basic survey and management, the protection of marine resources and environment and international cooperation concerning the basic survey and management, including the development of the sustainable development strategy for Vietnam's sea area. Dr. Nguyen looked forward to the workshop to come up with concrete proposals for MONRE and PEMSEA in meeting the objectives of the workshop. He also emphasized that MONRE is the best partner in the country for the external supporting institutions and projects to work with in the field of coastal and marine environment and natural resources.

2.3 In Dr. Huming Yu's opening remarks, he stressed the consistency between the implementation of the SDS-SEA and the National Master Plan; the need to embed the SDS-SEA implementation in the implementation of the Master Plan; the importance of building up indigenous capacity for sustainable coastal and marine development and mobilization of the internal resources, human, infrastructural and financial; the need to turn the comparative advantage, strength and expertise of various internal and externally supported coastal projects into suitable packages in confronting the challenges ahead. PEMSEA is willing to work together with other partners and collaborators in meeting the concerns and needs of the country (Annex 5).

3.0. Project Design

3.1 Dr. Yu presented the framework and approaches for the project design on the SDS-SEA implementation, outlining the options for the country in developing a national framework programme for SDS-SEA implementation, thus facilitating the implementation of the Master Plan.

3.2 This was followed by Ms. Nancy Bermas's presentation regarding the workshop objectives, expected outputs and mechanics

4.0. Workshop Organization and Participation

- 4.1 The workshop was divided into four groups to address, respectively, subject matters concerning a) ICM scaling up, including national coastal and marine policy development; b) the Vietnamese component of the Gulf of Thailand Project on oil spill preparedness and the response; c) capacity building, including the participation of the stakeholders and various sectors of civil society, and d) sustainable financing for SDS-SEA implementation (Annex 6).
- 1.4 Special arrangements were made for the group discussion on sustainable financing. PEMSEA's public and private partnership approach and the strategic partnership with the GEF/World Bank on water pollution reduction in the region were presented. Presentations on unmet demands of the country in water, sewage and sanitation facilities and the development and implementation of the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund, focusing on the lessons learned followed.
- 1.5 There were about 70 participants in the workshop, coming from relevant ministries, agencies, corporate sector, financing institutions and international projects (Annex 7).

5.0. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 5.1 The messages, conclusions and recommendations arising from the workshop and its group discussions are summarized below.

National Coastal and Marine Policy Development

- 5.2 Over the years, Vietnam has developed national policies to address specific concerns, including the Socioeconomic Development Strategy 2001-2010, Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development, National Policy for Implementing Agenda 21 with an Agenda 21 Office to coordinate the implementation, the National Strategy for Environmental Protection 2001-2010 and Vision Towards 2020, the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy 2001-2010 and the National Strategy on Water Resources Until 2010 and Vision Towards 2020. With the Putrajaya Declaration and the adoption of the SDS-SEA, the national strategy for the implementation of the SDS-SEA is being developed and political awareness and will in promoting sustainable coastal and marine development has been enhanced.
- 5.3 MONRE sees the above development as an opportunity to strengthen coastal and marine resource management. MONRE spearheaded the incorporation of ICM and ecosystem management into the recently revised and adopted National Environmental Law. Early this year, MONRE successfully launched the Master Plan on Basic Survey and Management of Marine Resources and Environment Until 2010 and Vision Until 2020, which includes, under the heading of international cooperation, a specific action on developing sustainable development strategy for Vietnam's sea area.
- 5.4 The workshop proposed the following activities in support of national coastal and marine policy development in the next three years:

- The development of interagency council for coastal and marine management;
- Development of a technical guidelines/criteria for the multidisciplinary survey and assessment of coastal, island and marine environment and natural resources in Vietnam;
- Development of a national technical guide for the integrated land and sea use zonation;
- Development of action programs for biodiversity conservation and management of marine protected areas;
- Improvement and strengthening of coastal and marine environment monitoring capability and network;
- Development of national coastal and marine information/data base integrating the outputs from the implementation of the Master Plan, and
- Assessment of vulnerability of Vietnam to coastal and ocean hazards and strengthening the forecasting and response systems with regard to floods, landslides, and other hazards.

5.5 The idea of interagency council was ruled out during the group discussion as a viable option at present. In consideration of the area of competence and relative strength of PEMSEA, the participants recommended that PEMSEA assist in developing a technical guidelines/criteria for the basic survey and the land-sea zonation as priorities in support of the national coastal and marine policy development. It was suggested that the focus should be on a priority activity that would generate a concrete output for the country, directly benefiting the national efforts in policy development and implementation. With PEMSEA's experience in developing zoning schemes, there should be no big obstacle in the preparation of the technical guidelines for the basic survey. However, the challenge is how to use the limited resources available to PEMSEA to address a critical issue, which would have positive effects on the solution of similar problems elsewhere. In this context, it was agreed to consider the option focusing on the development of national guidelines for zonation, entailing a package that addresses team building for the preparation of the zonation programme, framework, criteria and classification schemes, a 10 year framework programme for implementation, and the implementing mechanisms and processes, as well as related stakeholder consultation.

ICM Scaling Up Activities

- 5.6 Vietnam has 28 coastal provinces. MONRE has set a target of implementing ICM programs in 30 percent of coastal provinces by 2008 and 100 percent by 2020. Some participants considered that PEMSEA's target of 5 percent of the region's coastal areas in the next three years is too low for Vietnam, but some argued that 5 percent might be challenging if the quality of the program is considered. In this context, the workshop considered that MONRE's target should be kept in promoting ICM across the country.
- 5.7 The workshop recognized the role of PEMSEA in facilitating the successful development of a national ICM demonstration project in Danang, which has promoted the extension of ICM program in various coastal provinces. Some participants suggested that PEMSEA undertake the following:
- Developing a legal framework for ICM, e.g., a national decree for the approval by the Prime Minister by 2008;

- Establishing a national ICM training center;
 - Conducting national ICM training;
 - Developing the second cycle of ICM program in Danang, focusing on zonation, institutional arrangements and public private sector partnerships (PPP), and
 - Developing ICM programs in other coastal provinces that are not yet covered by any ongoing ICM/ICZM initiative.
- 5.8 The VNICZMP has addressed the implementation of ICZM programs at the national, provincial and local levels, including the development of a legal framework for ICZM and the establishment of a national Coastal Management Center in collaboration with Hanoi University. In this context, a more cost effective approach for the benefit of the country is for PEMSEA to work together with the VICZMP in developing the ICM legal framework and ICM scaling up efforts. In this regard, PEMSEA's role is to provide technical advice and assistance. The specific roles and responsibilities of involvement, however, should be worked out among the government, the VNICZM project management and PEMSEA.
- 5.9 The workshop recommended that PEMSEA focus on:
- Providing technical advice and assistance in the development of an ICM legal framework and ICM scaling up efforts in a partnership arrangement with the VNICZMP;
 - Further strengthening the ICM demonstration project in Danang to promote ICM replication;
 - Establishing national ICM training center specializing in short term training for coastal managers and practitioners using Danang ICM demonstration site as training ground, and
 - Training of a core national ICM team, building on the experiences and lessons learned from the ICM demonstration projects.

Gulf of Thailand

- 5.10 The workshop considered the Gulf of Thailand project as a success with the signing of the Joint Statement and the Framework Programme on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response. Under the project, national coordinating mechanism for oil spill preparedness and response in collaboration with the neighboring countries has been established. An operational plan for the southern part of Vietnam has also been developed. However, there is still a long way to go before an effective national capacity of combating offshore oil pollution across national boundaries is in place. The workshop has identified the following needs:
- Strengthening the tripartite operational mechanism among Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand;
 - Developing oil spill sensitive mapping in Vietnam;
 - Enhancing operational capacity in the country's three regional centers (northern, southern and central parts of the country);
 - Training of personnel in contingency planning, damage assessment, and cost recovery;
 - Capacity building in research, monitoring and data management, and
 - Promoting bilateral cooperation in oil spill preparedness and response, e.g., with the Philippines.

- 5.11 The workshop agreed that some of these needs can be addressed with continued support from PEMSEA to strengthen the implementation of the Joint Statement and Framework Programme. In this connection, PEMSEA supported activities may include:
- Assistance to the subregional secretariat for oil spill preparedness and response;
 - Development of a subregional information facility to service the information management and sharing, including the information on sensitive mapping;
 - Organization of joint at-sea exercises among the three participating countries for combating oil spills, and
 - Subregional training on Claims Recovery.
- 5.12 PEMSEA would continue to facilitate the bilateral cooperation that are consistent with SDS-SEA implementation. For instance, PEMSEA will continue to help bridging the efforts of Vietnam with that of the Philippines in combating oil spills, as requested. Despite PEMSEA's efforts in publicizing the progress and positive impacts of the PSHEMS, using the examples of Bangkok Port, there seemed to be little response in the discussion regarding the replication of this model in Vietnam. This could be attributed to the lack of effective participation from the maritime administration at the workshop, and indicated that more efforts are needed for promotion.

Capacity Building

- 5.13 The workshop considered insufficient technical and management capacity in addition to low public awareness as some of the major challenges in achieving sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment and resources. With the current trend in Vietnam where there is a continuing effort on the part of the government and donor-based programs to enhance the technical and management capacity of individuals and institutions to implement ICM, these challenges are gradually being addressed. ICM has provided the opportunity and a participatory framework for the target players and stakeholders to take active roles in ICM implementation with the support of experts from the national level or external sources.
- 5.14 Within the purview of ICM scaling up, corresponding effort is required to build local capacity to keep pace with the requirements for replication. Identified activities included:
- Determining existing capacities and training needs of relevant stakeholders at various levels.
 - Developing training programs for different target groups with the participation of appropriate academic and research institutions including relevant professional groups and organizations.
 - Developing training-the-trainers program in coordination with the National ICM Training Center.
 - Building the capacity of local managers and practitioners who are directly implementing ICM programs through academic and on-the-ground training.
 - Conducting study tours in pilot or demonstration sites to expose the policymakers to on-the-ground experiences of established ICM programs for better appreciation of the program's benefits and impacts.

- Developing degree oriented programs, exchange programs and fellowships focusing on coastal and marine management.
- Developing a national ICM website and networking of related programs and projects.
- Expanding awareness raising activities with the involvement of relevant stakeholders including the media and civil society groups (i.e., Women's Association, Farmer's Association, Youth Council, etc.)

Sustainable Financing for SDS-SEA Implementation

- 5.15 The workshop recognized the critical need for diversified and effective financing mechanisms and options to address the funding shortfalls in the implementation of various programs. The workshop discussion reflected on the perspectives of major groups of stakeholders on the existing barriers and the responding strategies. Major funding sources for environmental protection and resource conservation in the country are government appropriations and international support. Corporate and private sector sources are novice and limited, primarily through paying tariffs and fees in waste management.
- 5.16 For better management and use of the fees collected from waste management, MONRE established the Vietnam Environment Protection Fund (VEPF) in 2002 with a capital of VND 200 billion. However, only VND 200 million have thus been released, not due to the shortage of demand, but to the difficulties in putting up effective mechanisms to ensure that the Fund would be timely replenished. Based on the estimates of URENCO (Urban Environmental Company), a state run waste management company, only 50 percent of the waste management fees have been collected in some urban areas, with much less rate of collection in many rural areas. Both the willingness to pay and law enforcement are weak. PEMSEA was requested to help in providing some guarantee for the users to apply for the use of VEPF and strengthening fee collection systems and law enforcement.
- 5.17 In recent years, the separation of government functions in policy development and supervision from the business promotion and management have been brought up on the national agenda. Some state-run businesses and enterprises are in the process of being privatized. Some participants considered the privatization process as a mechanism for the corporate sector to internalize the environmental cost and thus urged the government to speed up the process. They asked PEMSEA for help in sharing the experiences and lessons learned in this practice.
- 5.18 The mining industry represented in the workshop claimed that the industry has paid 1 percent of its revenues for various environmental fees, and complained that they are often doubled charged for the same fee by different government agencies. The industry is also suffering from the disputes with the local communities on the perceived impacts of the mining operation and the waste dumpsite. The industry is looking for help in developing a fair and transparent fee collection schemes and harmonious relationship with the local communities.
- 5.19 Participants from government agencies discussed difficulties in the implementation of environmental regulations. They observed that some industries would rather pay the penalty than running the waste treatment facilities which may not be necessarily in operation unless during the

inspection by the environmental agency. Waste management fees were collected, but not channeled into environmental protection. The workshop recognized that the designing of appropriate environmental fee schemes and their implementation pose a significant challenge.

- 5.20 A major marine pollution challenge identified by the workshop is the discharge of oily wastes by thousands of small fishing boats operating across the coastal waters of the country. It is yet to develop strategies and measures to solve the problem. The fishery administration is considering the establishment of a living resource enhancement fund as a means to arrest the resource degradation trend. PEMSEA is called on to help finding solutions in combating pollution due to small scale fishing activities as well as ways for developing the fund.
- 5.21 Ms. Tran Thi Thanh Phuong of World Bank, Hanoi, noted with appreciation PEMSEA's PPP approach. She suggested that PEMSEA distill and share experiences concerning the involvement of corporate sector which is considered difficult by some people to work with in environmental protection. In her view, PEMSEA could look into the opportunity of working with Official Development Assistance (ODA) in packaging projects facilitating the establishment of environmental facilities. She mentioned the recent progress in Hochiminh City where the city's DONRE signed a contract with US-owned Vietnam Waste Solutions company for developing a sanitary landfill facility. According to the Vietnam News, the city produces more than 5,000 tons of household wastes and about 1,000 tons of industrial wastes per day. Under the contract, the city will pay US\$16.4 per ton each day at the 128 hectare integrated waste treatment facility. The US company will develop some 35 ha at the first stage of the operation with an investment of US\$ 43 million.
- 5.22 PEMSEA shared with the participants the experiences and lessons learned in other countries of the region in addressing the various issues identified in the discussions, focusing particularly on the public and private partnership approach. The progress made and experiences gained in Xiamen in water pollution reduction were cited. The workshop concluded that pollution reduction and resource conservation require the use of various tools in combination, ranging from household / community based waste minimization, the development and implementation of appropriate incentive based regulatory instruments, and the cost effective and efficient approaches to handling various types of wastes, notably the PPP process.
- 5.23 The workshop considered that the development of policy, legal and regulatory framework encouraging environmental investment is critically important, but often takes time particularly when the orientation of the country's economy is being transformed from central planning to market mechanisms. In view of the pressing needs against increased threats of pollution and resource degradation, all efforts should be made to strengthen the capability of local governments and the stakeholders, institutional, technical and financial, in undertaking effective response strategies and actions. In countries with transitional economy, in order for the PPP to succeed in a competitive market, local government fiscal and financial position must be strengthened, and for this purpose, revenue generating mechanisms from environmental improvement must be identified and developed. This would provide the local government with the options to work out efficient solutions together with private/corporate sector in handling the waste problems at hand. In this context, the workshop

recommended that PEMSEA continue its PPP efforts in Danang ICM demonstration site, and distill, package and extend the lessons learned.

6.0 National Co-financing of the SDS-SEA Implementation Projects

6.1 The proposed SDS-SEA projects for the country would facilitate the implementation of most of the projects contained in the Master Plan, particularly:

- Developing and completing legislation and policies
- Developing a system of technical documents
- Formulating and organizing to implement policies and plans for training human resources
- Developing and systematizing national marine database
- Conducting surveys, assessing land use planning and surface water
- Conducting basic survey and assessment of resources, location, ecological landscape, geology of Vietnam's marine areas and islands
- Developing sustainable development strategy for Vietnam's sea

7.0 Closing Ceremony

7.1 Mr. Phung Van Vui summarized the results of the two-day workshop and commended its successful conclusion. He expressed his appreciation to all the participants and acknowledged the efforts of the chairpersons in leading the discussion as well as the secretariat for the successful organization of the workshop. He finally expressed his confidence that through the concerted effort of the different partners, Vietnam would successfully implement the SDS-SEA.

7.2 The National Forum and Consultative Workshop were publicized in the local as well as national newspapers and radio through the media representatives who covered these events.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Program of Activities

**National Forum on Sustainable Development of Coastal
and Marine Resources**

ANNEX 1

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

**National Forum on Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Resources
Horison Hotel, Hanoi, Vietnam
29 March 2006**

Time	Program of Activities
8:00 – 8:30	Registration
<i>Opening Ceremony</i>	
8:30 – 8:35	Welcome Remarks Dr. Tran Hong Ha Director General, VEPA
8:35 – 8:40	Message Dr. Huming Yu, Senior Programme Officer, PEMSEA
8:40 – 8:45	Keynote Address Dr. Pham Khoi Nguyen Senior Deputy Minister, MONRE
<i>Session 1: Country State of the Coast Report</i>	
8:45 – 9:30	Vietnam State of the Coast Ms. Duong Thi To – Center for Environmental Education and Technology Transfer, VEPA
9:30 – 9:45	Coffee Break
<i>Session 2: Achievements and Lessons Learned in Coastal Management Initiatives and Barriers to Sustainable Development</i> <i>Chair: Mr. Phuong Van Vui, Deputy Director General, VEPA</i>	
9:45 – 10:00	Evaluation of Achievements and Challenges in ICM Implementation in Vietnam Mr. Hua Chien Thang Director, ICZM, Marine and River Basin Division VEPA
10:00 – 11:30	Panel presentations: Strengthening Collective Efforts on Coastal Management and Sustainable Development
	Danang ICM Project Dr. Nong Thi Ngoc Minh, Danang ICM Project
	Vietnam Netherlands ICZM Project (Phase I & II) Mr. Hua Chien Thang
	Livelihood improvement for coastal provinces project (ADB) Mr. Tran Ngoc Hung MPI/ADB
	VCEP capacity strengthening in pollution monitoring and coastal management John Patterson/Quang Minh, VCEP project
	NOAA capacity strengthening in coastal management Dr. Nguyen Chu Hoi, IFEP, MOF

	<p>DANIDA management, environmental information and reporting Dr. Hoang Duong Tung CEMDI, VEPA/MONRE</p> <p>Gulf of Thailand Mr. Nguyen Vam Chat, VINASARCOM</p> <p>Comprehensive Plan on Baseline Investigation and Management of Marine Environment and Resources to 2010. Visions to 2020 Mr. Nguyen Duc Thang, DST, MONRE</p>
11:30 – 11:45	Open Forum
11:45 – 12:00	Chair's Summary
12:00 - 1:30	Lunch Break
<p>Session 3: Strengthening Coastal and Ocean Governance for the National Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia Chair: Mr. Phung Van Vui</p>	
1:30 – 1:45	<p>The Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia: A Framework for Regional Cooperation and Partnership Dr. Huming Yu, PEMSEA</p>
1:45 – 3:45	<p>National Baseline Assessment in Support of Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Resources Dr. Nguyen Minh Son, IET</p>
	<p>Country Priorities and Targets for Sustainable Development and Management of Marine and Coastal Resources Programme Implementation/Proposed Framework Ms. Tran Thi Le Anh, Division ICZM,M, RB, VEPA</p>
	<p>Panel presentations: Promotion of Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies • Regulation • Organization • Operational models
3:45 – 4:00	Coffee Break
4:00 – 4:15	Open Forum
4:15 – 4:45	Chair's Summary
4:45 - 5:00	Closing Remarks

ANNEX 2

List of Participants

**National Forum on Sustainable Development of Coastal
and Marine Resources**

ANNEX 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

National Forum on Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Resources 29 March 2006

No.	Full Name	Organization
	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	
1	Pham Khoi Nguyen	Senior Vice Minister, MONRE
2	Tran Hong Ha	Director General, VEPA
3	Phung Van Vui	Deputy Director General, VEPA
4	Dinh Van Thanh	Department of Science and Technology
5	Do Tu Chung	Department of Science and Technology
6	Nguyen Duc Hung	Department of Environment
7	Pham Anh Cuong	Department of EIA
8	Hoang Xuan Huy	Department of International Cooperation
9	Nguyen Xuan Hop	Agency for Geology and Minerals
10	Nguyen Quoc Khanh	Center of Remote Sensing
11	Vu Thi Minh Tram	Center of Remote Sensing
12	Pham The Bao	National Steering Committee for Clean Water Environmental Hygiene
13	Tran Phuong Dong	Center for Marine Hydrometeorology
14	Dang Kim Dung	Department of Water Resources Management
	Government Office	
15	Le Thi Kim Hoa	
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	
16	Le Hong Lien	Agency for Protection and Exploitation of Aquacultural Products
17	Nguyen Tien Long	Department of Science and Technology
	Ministry of Transport	
18	Le Thanh Phuc	Vinamarine
19	Nguyen Van Siem	Department of Science and Technology
	Ministry of Agriculture, and Rural Development (MARD)	
20	Dang Tien Dieu	Irrigation Agency
21	Nguyen Thu Linh	Mekong River Commission
	Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)	
22	Nguyen Thi Nga	MPI
23	Nguyen Thai Phuong	Department of Science, Education and Environment, MPI
	Ministry of Construction	
24	Nguyen Cong Thinh	Department of Science and Technology

	Ministry of Science and Technology	
25	Duong Quang San	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	
26	Nguyen Hong Thao	Border Administration - MOFA
27	Pham Hao	Department of Laws and International Regulation - MOFA
28	Nguyen Van Nguyen	VINASARCOM
29	Pham Trung Luong	General Department of Tourism
30	Le Van Minh	General Department of Tourism
31	Ngo Quang Toan	Petrolimex
32	Pham Toan Thang	PetrolVietnam
	Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) of coastal provinces	
33	Vu Nam Phong	DONRE of Quang Ninh
34	Dao Ngoc Hung	DONRE of Hai Phong
35	Nguyen Viet Hung	DONRE of Thua Thien Hue
36	Nguyen Van Phan	DONRE of Nam Dinh
37	Nguyen Quoc Khanh	DONRE of Nam Dinh
38	Nguyen Ngoc Dung	DONRE of Quang Nam
39	Nhu Thi Hoang Yen	DONRE of Binh Dinh
40	Nguyen Dinh Anh	DONRE of Da Nang
41	Le Thi Thu Hong	DONRE of Khanh Hoa
42	Do Manh Thang	Da Nang ICM Project Office
	Academes, Institutes	
43	Do Dinh Cong	Hai Phong Institute of Marine Resources and Environment
44	To Trung Nghia	Irrigational Planning Institute
45	Mai Van Tai	Institute of Aquaculture Studies
46	Le Dinh Thanh	University of Irrigation Works
47	Vu Minh Cat	Coastal Engineering Faculty, University of Irrigation Works
	<u>NGOs, International Institutions</u>	
48	Nguyen Tu Nam	Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development
49	Le Thac Can	Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development
50	Nguyen Thi Viet Lien	Mechanics Institute
51	David Thompson	SCC- ADB
52	Nguyen Huong Thao	SCC- ADB
53	Pham Thanh Hang	UNDP
54	Tran Chinh Khuong	WWF
55	Nguyen Thi Thu Phuong	VNICZM

56	Hans Pos	VNICZM
57	Tham Hong Phuong	WETLAND - Mekong
58	Nguyen Nam Phuong	Vietnam Environment Protection Fund
	Divisions of VEPA	
59	Tran Ngoc Cuong	Natural Conservation Division
60	To Kim Oanh	VEPA
61	Nguyen Kim Chi	Administrative Office
62	Tran Chi Vien	Environment Protection Magazine
63	Phi Long	International Cooperation Division
64	Le Dai Thang	River Basin and ICM Division
65	Tran Thi Le Anh	River Basin and ICM Division
66	Nguyen Lan Huong	River Basin and ICM Division
67	Nguyen Anh Hieu	River Basin and ICM Division
68	Han Ngoc Tai	River Basin and ICM Division
	Experts	
69	Nong Thi Ngoc Minh (Presenter)	Da Nang People's Committee
70	Nguyen Duc Thang (Presenter)	Department of Science and Technology
71	Tran Ngoc Hung (Presenter)	Department of Local Economics and Territory – MPI
72	Hua Chien Thang (Presenter)	VEPA
73	Duong Thi To (Presenter)	VEPA
74	Nguyen Doan Chat (Presenter)	VINASARCOM
75	Nguyen Chu Hoi (Presenter)	Institute for Economics and Aquacultural Planning - MOFI
76	Hoang Duong Tung (Presenter)	Center for Environmental Monitoring and Data, Information (CEMDI)- VEPA
77	John Patterson (presenter)	VCEP
78	Tran Duc Thanh	Hai Phong Institute of Marine Resources and Environment
79	Nguyen Minh Son (presenter)	IET
80	Truong Van Tuyen	Institute of Development Strategy, MPI
	Media	
81	Hoang Quang Huy	Voice of Vietnam
82	Nguyen Khac Doan	Resources and Environment Magazine
83	Nguyen Hung Cuong	Voice of Vietnam
84	Phan Duc	Vietnam Economic Times
85	Lam Bich Ngoc	Science and Development Newspapers
86	Mai Huong	Newspapers of Today Countryside
87	Le Hanh	Science and Health newspaper
88	Nguyen Lan Huong	Hanoi Express
89	Thu Hang	Law Protection Newspaper
90	Do Phuong Anh	Vietnam News Agency

91	Nguyen Tien Hieu	Vietnam News Agency
	PEMSEA	
92	Huming Yu	PEMSEA
93	Nancy Bernas	PEMSEA

ANNEX 3

Full Text of Speeches - Opening Ceremony

**National Forum on Sustainable Development of Coastal
and Marine Resources**

OPENING REMARKS OF DR. PHAM KHOI NGUYEN
Senior Deputy Minister, MONRE

Dr. Huming Yu, senior expert of PEMSEA,
Representatives from international and national organizations,
Representatives from ministries, sectors and coastal provinces,
Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of MONRE's leadership, I would like to warmly welcome all the participants, the representatives from international organization, ministries, sectors and coastal provinces of Vietnam for attending the National Forum on Sustainable Development of Marine and Coastal Resources, which is solemnly held today.

Distinguished participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Vietnam is a coastal nation of the East Sea with the Exclusive Economic Zone of over 1 million km², with more than 3.000 small and big islands, located mostly in the Western East coastline of Tonkin Gulf (Quang Ninh-Hai Phong) and two offshore islands, namely Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. Many islands can be developed into socio-economic and service centers for offshore marine exploitation activities. Similarly, many areas of our coastal zone are strategically located for the socio-economic development, security and defense of the country. Our country has a coastline of over 3,260 km (inclusive of island coastline), a 1 km² of mainland, nearly 4 km² of territorial sea and exclusive economic zone (which is 1.6 times more than the average area of other countries worldwide). Coastal districts occupy 17% of the whole area and are the residential place for about 23% of the national population. This shows that the sea and coast play an important role with great potentials for the sustainable development of the country.

Being aware of the fact that our country is a coastal nation with significant strategic position for socio-economic development, security and defense, Vietnam's Communist Party and the State have promulgated many guidelines and policies related to marine economic development, security and defense, and sustainable exploitation and use of marine resources and environment. These include legal documents such as the Resolution No.03-NQ/TW dated May 6th 1993 by the Politburo on several tasks of marine economic development in the coming years, the Socio-Economic Development Plan 2001-2010, the Instruction No. 399/TTg dated August 15th, 1993 by the Prime Minister on the implementation plan for some tasks on marine economic development in the coming years. The State has so far promulgated quite a comprehensive system of legal documents, covering activities related to marine resources and environment management. Besides, our country have participated and signed several international conventions and treaties related to marine resources and environment management and agreements on maritime cooperation with other countries.

After 10 years of implementing the Resolution No. 03-NQ/TW and relevant mechanisms, policies and legislation, our national marine economy has obtained great achievements and occupies remarkable percentage in the Gross National Income. However, in comparison with other countries in the region and our national marine potentials, these achievements remain very modest. Much progress has been made in sustainable exploitation, use and management of marine resources and environment, timely meeting various requirements of socio-economic development, defense and security consolidation. Yet, with the increasing requirements of marine economic development until 2020 and the following years of the 21st century, there is a need for greater investment and development in marine resources and environment management practice, so as to meet the demand of industrialization and modernization of the country. Although there are many

legal documents on marine resources and environment, they are not unified, causing overlap in the organization for implementation, resources to be dispersed and reducing the effectiveness in the management of the marine resources and environment. So far, our country does not have a national focal agency in charge of unified management of marine resources and environment related activities.

Distinguished participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Having participated in the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) since the middle of 1990, Vietnam has gained useful knowledge and experiences from international and regional organizations and the neighboring countries, especially in the development of national policy on marine resources and environment management and effective promotion of the ICZM model at the provincial level with international support. The Prime Minister has recently promulgated the Master Plan on Basic Survey and Management of Marine Resources and Environment until 2010, Visions until 2020. This would serve as an important basis, along with appropriate management models, to strengthen the practice of basic survey and management of coastal resources and environment and support coastal provinces for better investment and management of marine resources and environment with specific actions and long term visions.

In December 2003, Vietnam was honored, together with the 11 members countries of PEMSEA, to officially sign the Putrajaya Declaration in support of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), one of the greatest achievements of PEMSEA. This shows that Vietnam as well as other members countries recognized SDS-SEA as a common political platform to achieve the objectives of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the UN Millennium Development Goals related to sustainable development of ocean and coastal zone and also the commitment of Vietnam in the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

Distinguished participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,

MONRE is coordinating with PEMSEA to conduct the National Forum on Sustainable Development of Marine and Coastal Resources to enable us to review and assess existing and completed marine and coastal management-related activities and the need for and difficulties in achieving marine and coastal sustainable development.

MONRE hope that this would be a forum for scientists and managers at the central and provincial levels as well as representatives from the donor community, NGOs, universities and research institutions and the private sector to exchange knowledge and experiences on the current status and management of the coastal resources and environment. Also, prioritized programs and objectives at the national level are to be discussed and proposed in order to sustainably manage and use the marine and coastal resources and environment. One of Vietnam's priorities that MONRE would like the Forum to note for discussion is how to strengthen, promote and draw lessons learned from existing ICZM working models, which have been already been demonstrated and effectively applied in the following pilot provinces including Danang City, Thua Thien Hue, Nam Dinh and Ba Ria-Vung Tau.

On behalf of MONRE, I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the cooperation and support from PEMSEA in the organization of this Forum as well as all the

ministries, sectors, provinces, international organizations, embassies and relevant stakeholders for their active cooperation. We look forward to your continuous and active cooperation in the near future to effectively implement the SDS-SEA in Vietnam and help Vietnam to actively participate in regional activities.

I would like to wish the Forum a great success.

Thank you very much.

**OPENING REMARKS OF DR. HUMING YU
Senior Programme Officer, PEMSEA**

Honorable Senior Vice Minister, Mr. Pham Khoi Nguyen
Vice Chair of Danang People's Committee, Dr. Nong Thi Ngo Minh
VEPA Director-General, Dr. Tran Hong Ha
Representatives of International institutions and projects
Distinguished participants
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ms. Nancy Bermas and I have the honor to be invited by MONRE to attend this forum today, and the national consultative workshop tomorrow, on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia. On behalf of PEMSEA and the Regional Programme Director, Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, we wish to join Mr. Pham and Dr. Ha in welcoming all the participants in this gathering.

Over the years, we have noted significant progress made in the development and implementation of national demonstration project on integrated coastal management (ICM) by Danang municipal government and people. We have also seen the expansion of ICM programmes in the countries promoted by MONRE and other stakeholders and supporting institutions and projects. We are pleased to learn that ICM and ecosystem management have moved from the conceptual development into a legal framework in Vietnam as shown in the recent revised national environmental law. This provides fresh experiences to other countries of the region. For us working in the Regional Programme Office, we have learned from you a great deal.

In addition to ICM practices, you have actively participated in other aspects of PEMSEA programmes, particularly the development of the SDS-SEA. The on-going implementation of the SDS-SEA triggers the transformation of PEMSEA from a GEF project into a regional collaborating mechanism concerning the coastal and marine sustainable development. In this connection, we wish to express our thanks for MONRE as the national focal point for PEMSEA in support of the proposed GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Regional Project and the PDF B application on the implementation of the SDS-SEA.

The purpose of our gathering here is twofold: the first one is a national forum, enabling us to take stock of the progress made and challenges ahead, especially in ICM practices, and to provide guidance on how we can do better in the future. The second one is a consultative workshop, representing the first step of the consultations involving broad based stakeholder participation in our planning for the SDS-SEA implementation. We thank MONRE and its VEPA for hosting and the organization of this important gathering in collaboration with various other agencies, institutions and stakeholders.

The implementation of the SDS-SEA is a multi-sector, multi-agency and interdisciplinary effort in promoting sustainable coastal and marine development at all levels. In terms of coordinating national participation in the implementation, our approach is primarily to rely on the efforts of national focal agency for PEMSEA. This carries tremendous responsibilities for the focal agency to undertake a lead role and initiatives in mobilizing and securing the participation and partnerships of various other agencies and stakeholders, in order for the implementation to succeed. We are encouraged to see that involvement in the gathering of 12 ministries, Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, provincial government agencies, research and education institutions, industries, NGOs and others. This has laid some solid ground for us to move forward.

We are pleased to inform you that the GEF Secretariat has recently approved the PDF-B application due to the support from the participating governments in the countries of the

region, including Vietnam. The GEF has set aside a sum of US\$ 700,000 for the participating countries to develop the Project Document for the SDS-SEA implementation. We are looking forward to further interaction and collaboration with, and support from, MONRE and its VEPA in mobilizing cross sector stakeholder participation in the planning and preparation of the activities leading to the GEF approval of the new regional initiative on the SDS-SEA implementation.

We expect fruitful discussions in the next three days and wish this gathering a success. Thank you all.

ANNEX 4
National Implementation of the SDS-SEA

ANNEX 4

NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDS-SEA

1. Introduction

1.1 *Rationale and necessity for the Strategy establishment*

The Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) is one of the important achievement of PEMSEA. The Strategy was officially adopted with the signing of SDS-SEA implementation Statement by member countries in the Ministerial Meeting (held within the Regional Forum) in Putrajaya, Malaysia between 8 to 12 December 2003.

The Prime Minister of Vietnam issued the decision dated 04/2/2004, which assigned the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) as the key agency in Vietnam to cooperate with other relevant ministries, agencies and coastal provinces with respect to SDS-SEA implementation.

The SDS-SEA implementation shows the commitment of Vietnamese government in its concerted efforts with the region and the world in preserving the natural resources and environment. It also responses to the immediate and long run demand of the country in protecting, preserving its own resources, marine and coastal environment.

The Draft SDS-SEA implementation Plan is Vietnam's initial preparation during this process. This will be of important ground for sea-related ministries, agencies, provinces (sea-based development, affected by sea and causing impact on sea) to develop and adjust their sustainable-driven planning, plans and operational activities related to the exploitation and use of Vietnam's natural resources, coastal and marine environment.

1.2 Main contents and scope of Action Plan

The main contents are proposed to implement SDS-SEA within 2006 – 2010, including:

- *The action plans concentrated on the technical issues*
- *Institutional arrangements and mechanisms to implement SDS SEA focused on establishing the National steering Committee on SDS SEA implementation*

2. The Plan on SDS SEA implementation

2.1 Institutional arrangements

2.1.1 *National steering committee*

Firstly, it is important to establish the **National steering committee** on SDS SEA implementation.

General requirements:

- On behalf of Government, MONRE is assigned to establish the **National steering committee(NSC)** on SDS SEA implementation.

- NSC should be established for the first period of 2007 – 2010 and will be consolidated/strengthened in next period of times.
- NSC is arranged with two levels, including core level (is call NSC) and extended level (is call extended NSC).

Constituents:

- NSC includes some representatives of MONRE and representatives of ministries/sectors at central level which regard closely the exploitation of marine and coastal resources. It is intended 11 members as following:
 - Ministry of Natural resources: 01 leadership of NSC (at ministerial leadership level) and 06 member (involved in the fields of international cooperation, environment protection, water resources management, land resources, geological – mineral resources and hydrometeorology), and standing member (should be the leadership of VEPA, where the Secretariat unit is proposed to set up in next part).
 - Ministry of fisheries: 01 member
 - Ministry of Transportation: 01 member (Vinamarine)
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: 01 member
 - General department of Tourism: 01 member
- The Extended NSC includes the members of NSC mentioned in above and other representatives of ministries/sectors at central level (the leaderships of agencies/departments/institutes) and some coastal provinces (leadership of DONRE). It is intended about 20 members, as following:
 - (1) Ministry of Investment and Planning: 01 member
 - (2) Government Office: 01 member
 - (3) Ministry of Finance: 01 member
 - (4) Ministry of Defense: 01 member
 - (5) Ministry of Public Security : 01 member
 - (6) Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 01 member
 - (7) Ministry of Justice: 01 member
 - (8) Ministry of Industry: 01 member
 - (9) Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs: 01 member
 - (10) Ministry of Culture and: 01 member
 - (11) Ministry of Science and Technology: 01 member
 - (12) Vietnam Academy for Science and Technology : 01 member
 - (13) Vietnam Academy for Social Science: : 01 member
 - (14) Some coastal provinces which have ICZM achievements and experiences. Each province has one representative.
- If it is possible, the members who participate in NSC and Extended NSC should be the members of Vietnam Sustainable Development Council, VICZM project NSC, or other related to SDS SEA implementation.

Functions, Responsibilities of NSC

- a. Representative of Vietnam in Management Group of Regional Partnership Council
- b. Counseling Government to nominate Vietnamese representative to Using Group of Regional Partnership Council and Regional specialists in ICM, as well as participation of Vietnam in Regional cooperative Fund, Regional specialists in ICM and related organization.
- c. Counseling to Government How Vietnam participate in common regional activities of SDS SEA, especially, in sub-regional activities related to inter-provinces and trans-boundary.
- d. Counseling International cooperative activities related to SDS SEA to Government
- e. Organize the development and implementation of projects/programmes/activities related on SDS SEA
- f. Support the coordination and development of policies, planning/plans related to Vietnam marine and coastal resources and environment management at central level in accordance with orientation of National Social – Economic development strategies/plans as well as Vietnam commitment on Regional SDS SEA implementation.
- g. Guide and disseminate national policies on Vietnam marine and coastal resources and environment management in accordance with signed documents.
- h. Coordinate, steer, guide and mobilize the technical and financial support to develop and implement the ICZM programs/plans for Vietnam coastal provinces
- i. Support the observation and evaluation of the national ICZM programs/plans/projects implementation;
- j. Establish and consolidate the Multi-sector technical consultative group

Operating principles of NSC

- a) Replacement members are not accepted because of following up NSC activities;
- b) The absent of members should be informed to Leader or standing member of NSC in advance, through Secretariat Unit;
- c) Absent member at NSC meeting should update the meeting information and results;
- d) The conclusion required the Secretariat's consensus must be approved by over 2/3 of the members with the presence of no less than 2/3 of the all members
- e) The proposals for incidental/unforeseen meetings should be approved by NSC and response is not later than one week since receiving proposals;
- f) The Extended NSC is organized when it is required and agreed by members of NSC

Operating schedule of NSC

- a) NSC will organize periodically one time per quarter
- b) The Extended NSC will organize periodically one time per year
- c) Incidental/unforeseen meetings will be organized when it is required by leader of NSC

Operating budget of NSC

- a) Operating budget of NSC is allocated from Government budget through MONRE

- b) Operating budget can be mobilized from donors/related projects
- c) VEPA is in charge of managing the expenditure of NSC through Secretariat Unit and Finance division, VEPA;

2.1.2 *Multi-sector technical consultative group*

NSC establish the Group. This group will operate under direction of NSC and supported technical aspects of SDS SEA implementation.

Four groups are established, each group has 5 – 7 participants. It is as following:

- Policy/legislation/institutional group
- Planning/plan group
- Technical instrument group
- Community and commune based group

The member of these groups are experts from sectors/ministries, institutes, consultative organization and universities. They are ICZM excellence and experience experts.

These groups have responsibilities for providing technical consultation/advice in accordance with their fields for NSC:

- Develop and implement policies and plans, projects, and activities related to SDS SEA implementation
- Evaluate TOR, products, science – technical products related on SDS SEA implementation;
- Develop the technical guidance and tools for ICZM activities at provincial level;
- Develop the evaluation criteria and observation schedule
- Develop assessment criteria and monitoring plan upon proposals profounded in the Strategy
- Train the relevant human resources for long term SDS SEA implementation;
- Support the ICZM implementation in coastal provinces
- Cooperate with related international and local experts/organizations to enhance scientific and technical capacity for the country for a successful implementation.

Groups can hold separate or collective meetings depending on specific technical requirements.

2.1.3 *Secretariat*

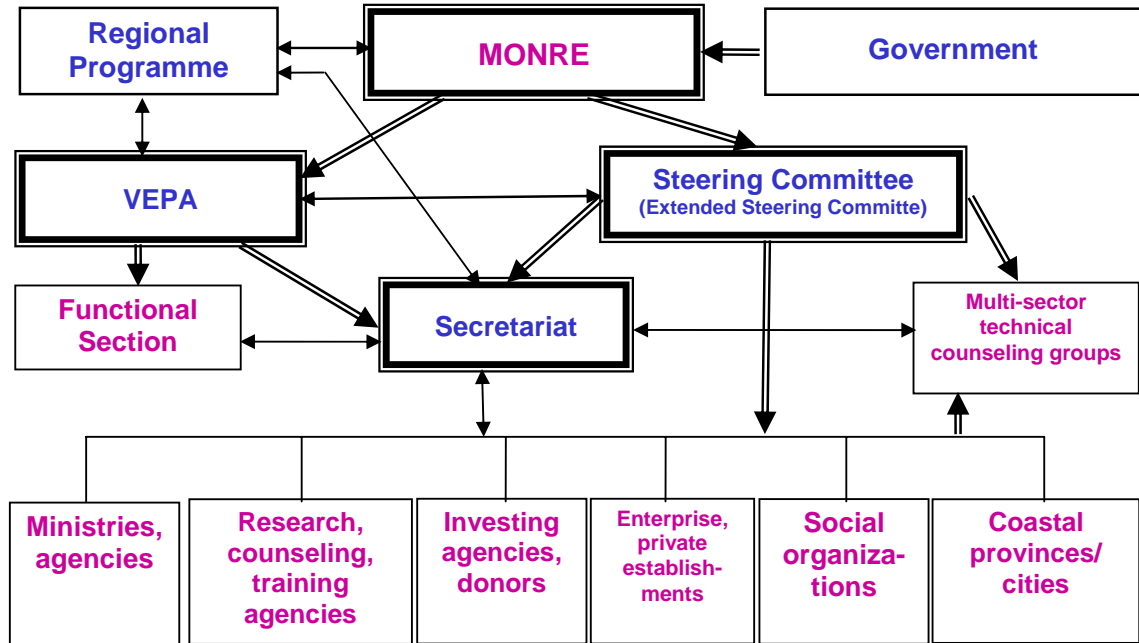
The Secretariat will be located in Vietnam Environment Protection Agency (VEPA). The optimum choice is to put it within the River Basin, Integrated Coastal and Marine Management Office, whose current functions and activities are very much relevant to the contents of the Strategy and the Regional Programmes. The Secretariat will function as a concurrent section under the management of the Steering Committee via VEPA.

The Secretariat is responsible for organizing activities to support the Steering Committee and the Multi-sector technical counseling Groups in terms of administration, logistics and information to implement the Strategy. Its major activities are:

- Preparing relevant documents, materials for members of the Steering Committee, technical counseling Groups and other partners.
- Organizing relevant meetings, seminars and preparing minutes/reports.
- Communicating the Steering Committee (Extended Steering Committee) with the Multi-sector technical counseling Groups, Regional Programme and other partners. It is noted that all of the information (including the SC meeting minutes) obtained by members of the Steering Committee should be delivered to each member of the Extended Steering Committee by postal means or email. This will help them follow the implementation of the Strategy. Similarly, results of one Multi-sector technical counseling Group have to be transferred to all members of the other groups. In addition, the Secretariat should also ensure the reception of delivered information by all above mentioned members.
- Restoring and managing related information, results, products during the implementation of the Strategy.

2.1.4 Institutional arrangements for the Strategy Implementation

- Supported by the Secretariat, the Steering Committee will instruct and coordinate relevant stakeholders to establish and realize activities for SDS-SEA implementation. Major relevant stakeholders are central and local state management agencies, private sector, social organizations, research academics and communities. International organizations and donors are also included as facilitating institutions who function through technical assistance, information exchange and capacity building. The Institutional arrangements for SDS-SEA Implementation is described in the following chart:



*Note: Double line Box: Direct Management Agencies
 Single line Box: Participating Agencies
 One way arrow: Steering relationship
 Two way arrow: Collaborating relationship*

2.2 Strategy Implementation Plan

Under the regional direction, the Strategy Implementation Plan should include the following contents:

- Formulating and consolidating the organization of the strategy implementation (Central and local levels)
- Setting up coordination mechanism (Central and local levels)
- Setting up cooperation mechanism with region, among ministries and agencies (Central and level), Departments/sectors (local level) and relevant stakeholders
- Developing relevant policies
- Completing relevant laws and regulations
- Propagandizing and educating to improve community awareness
- Training and developing human resources
- Investigating to assess natural resources, marine and coastal environment for information enrichment
- Developing data, information management and sharing
- Establishing and transferring tools, guidelines for sectors and coastal provinces/cities

- Developing and implementing National and coastal provincial ICM Programmes/projects in Vietnam with focus on outstanding issues such as bio-diversification degradation, environmental pollution, degradation of resources, especially the fishery resources.
- Integrating marine and coastal ICM activities into master plan for socio-economic development and sector development plans
- Establishing the coastal provinces Network
- International cooperation, especially in regional projects that Vietnam has been engaging.
- Seeking sustained financial sources for the implementation of the strategy
- Establishing assessment criteria and monitoring/assessment of the implementation of the strategy

Proposed activities in the Plan are divided into 8 major inter-related components:

- (1) Establishing Management mechanism at National level
- (2) Completing policies, legal framework and institutions
- (3) Strengthening Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)
- (4) Developing Technical tools for ICM
- (5) Enhancing knowledge base and human resource development
- (6) Regional cooperation in the management of coastal ecologies, pollution hot-spots and natural calamities
- (7) Government – Business - Private Cooperation
- (8) Strengthening Regional and International Cooperation

Objectives, operation and expected results, products corresponding to each component are interpreted in the following table:

Component	Objectives	Activities	Main products/results
1. Establishing Management mechanism at National level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize all local resources for the execution of the Strategy. • Control and assess the effectiveness and progress of the execution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a management mechanism at national level to deploy the sustainable development strategy of East Asian Seas. • Organize annual conferences on Sea and Coastal line (to report, control, review and adjust strategy executing activities) • Develop Vietnam's Coastal status report system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSC is established and put into operation • The Secretariat and Multi-sector technical consultation groups are established and put into operation • Management mechanism gradually takes full shape • Conferences on the Sea and Coastal line are organized on their own returns. • Annual plans are adjusted and approved. • Report system framework is developed and approved • Annual reports on the country and each province's coastal status are conducted and presented at annual conferences on the Sea and Coastal line.
2. Completing policies, legal framework and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and refine institutional framework and other management tools on the basis of concerted performance, multi-sectoral cooperation, consensus and securing the unity of the sea and coastal line of Vietnam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and refine policy of ICM • Develop and refine law on ICM • Refine the institution and inter-sectoral, inter-agency coordination mechanisms in the execution of ICM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICM strategies, policies and laws are developed and approved; the idea of sea and coastal sustainable development is well integrated into local socio-economic development programs • Sea and coastal line-related socio-economic activities are guided by corresponding frameworks, ideology and procedures
3. Strengthening Integrated Coastal Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen ICM at both central and provincial levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey, examine and evaluate sea and coastal natural resources. • Develop and deploy ICM programs and projects among Vietnamese coastal areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, data about marine resources are gathered, updated, processed, standardized and shared. • ICM programs and projects are developed

ICM

4. Developing Technical tools for ICM

- Support the enhancement of staff's technical and managerial capacities
- Handle environmental degradation and pollution.
- Mitigate the adverse impacts of natural calamities and environmental crisis.
- Support planning and decision-making processes

5. Enhancing knowledge-based and human resource development

- Enhance the ability to utilize knowledge base and human resource to counter challenges and pressure caused by policy framework, economic, technological and social restrictions for the sake of ICM and marine environment and marine resource sustainability.

- Develop a network of ICM-applying provinces.

- Develop tools and provide instructions serving ICM at local level (Integrated propaganda plan, integrated observation plan, integrated impact-assessment plan, integrated coastal allocation plan, environmental risk-assessment plan, integrated information management , community-based working plan, decision-making supporting mechanisms)

- Establish technology-friendly mechanisms at national and grassroots levels to support capacity enhancement and knowledge exchange regarding methodology, practical approaches, norms and practices of effective ICM
- Develop ICM training center for Vietnam and establish coordination with current research and training institutions.
- Provide formal, advanced and in-service training on ICM
- Develop a mechanism to attract and promote the participation of community groups, women's association, youth union

and deployed among coastal areas.

- Multi-sector coordination and cooperation mechanisms take shape at local level.
- Stakeholders' capacity is improved
- A network of ICM-applying provinces is developed and put into operation.
- Technical tools and instructions supporting ICM are established and put into operation within coastal provinces.

- Technical supporting system with groups of multi-sectoral consultants as its core and the participation of universities/institutes is established and put into operation
- ICM and sustainable development training institutions are set up and continuously improved;
- ICM human resource is developed to facilitate ICM execution at local levels
- Local officers and staff taking part in ICM and marine development are trained.
- Information exchange and cooperation between agencies, sectors and localities

<p>6. Regional cooperation in the management of coastal ecologies, pollution hot-spots and natural calamities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the cooperation between localities in managing different ecologies on salt-marsh areas, estuaries, coastal waters, environmental hot-spots and natural disaster-prone areas 	<p>and other social organizations in executing ICM at local levels via community-based management programs.</p>	<p>are strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness and knowledge about utilizing and managing marine and coastal resources are upgraded. • Inter-locality management plans are developed and executed. • A regional cooperation mechanism is established. • Ecological degradation is prevented • Pollution at hot-spots is reduced • Integrated solutions for disaster mitigation are worked out.
<p>7. Government-Business-Private Cooperation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve environmental sustainability via channeling investment into pollution-prevention services and utilities as well as strengthening environmental facility services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and execute plans, strategies on the management of important inter-locality ecologies (salt-marsh areas around Ba Lat and Day estuaries...) • Develop and execute plans, strategies on the management of pollution hot-spots (Cai Mep estuary, Ganh Rai bay...) • Research and develop natural calamity mitigation solutions, integrate sustainable development for local communities at key areas along the coastal line (areas prone to flood in the central coast, erosion in coastal areas around the Red river delta...). • Develop and execute integrated management programs for border-crossing river basins (Red - Thai Binh River, Vu Gia - Thu Bon, Mekong River...) • Develop Government-Business- Private Cooperation model in tapping marine resources, protecting environment and mobilizing the combined resources for sustainable development • Develop environmental facility investment projects on the basis of Government-Business- Private Cooperation • Develop a sound and sustainable financial foundation to execute the East Asian Seas Sustainable Development Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government-Business- Private Cooperation is developed as a substitute financial mechanism • Environmental investment programs and projects are implemented to help protect, restore, maintain marine and coastal resources as well as tackle pollution • Consultant groups tailoring for businesses and individuals are set up and put into operation. • A sustainable financial mechanism is developed.

8. Strengthening Regional and International Cooperation

- Strengthen strategic cooperative ties with international and regional organizations (such as UNDP, GEF, WB, PEMSEA...) to accelerate international integration.
- Utilize international experiences
- Tap financial and training supports
- Contribute to protect the world's natural resources and environment as a whole
- Set up an investor network for the execution of East Asian Seas Sustainable Development Strategy
- Implement related activities in region, sub-region scale (UNEP's East Sea Degradation Prevention Project, IMO's Thailand Gulf Environmental Improving Project, Mekong River Committee's Mekong Water Resources Management Program...)
- Facilitate the execution of VICZM projects, and ICM projects at Đà Nẵng and Quảng Nam under PEMSEA
- Commit to international conventions
- A strategic cooperation mechanism with investors and donors is established facilitating the execution of the East Asian Seas Sustainable Development Strategy
- Results and findings of common general programs and projects are utilized in related areas of Vietnam.
- Stakeholders' capacity is improved
- International integration is accelerated

ANNEX 5

Full Text of Speeches - Opening Ceremony

Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia

OPENING REMARKS OF DR. PHAM KHOI NGUYEN
Senior Deputy Minister, MONRE

Dr. Huming Yu, senior expert of PEMSEA,
Representatives from international organizations and embassies
Representatives from ministries, sectors and coastal provinces,
Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honored, on behalf of MONRE, to participate and render the opening remarks that will set the tone of the ensuing discussion during the consultative workshop on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).

The SDS-SEA, which was adopted on December 2003 by Vietnam and other 11 member countries of PEMSEA, is a significant achievement of the region. The SDS-SEA can be considered as a common platform for the countries in the region to achieve the objectives and targets of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and UN Millennium Development Goals related to the sustainable development of coasts and oceans.

To implement the SDS-SEA in the region, PEMSEA has prepared the Project Design Document to facilitate the discussions as well as in confirming support and commitment in the implementation of SDS-SEA at national and regional levels.

Today, MONRE in cooperation with PEMSEA is conducting the national consultative workshop on the implementation of the SDS-SEA, aimed at defining and assessing information, programs, projects, policies at the national and provincial levels as well as exploring requirements, capacities and measures of sustainable financing for the implementation of SDS-SEA in Vietnam. The workshop also hopes to attract the cooperation and collaboration of agencies at the central and provincial levels, NGOs, universities and research institutions, donors, international organizations and private sector in the SDS-SEA implementation. The outputs of the workshop will be serve as inputs for the development of the National Framework Program facilitating the SDS-SEA implementation in Vietnam, the focus among others is to consolidate initial achievements on ICZM implementation and continue promoting the achievements and replicating the good practices in the other coastal provinces of Vietnam. Based on the workshop's outputs, the Project Design Document will be refined by PEMSEA to streamline Vietnam's interest and commitment in SDS-SEA implementation.

The successful implementation of the SDS-SEA in Vietnam will help strengthen our country's programs in strictly enforcing various stipulations of the amended Environmental Protection Law dated 2005, which will come into effect in July 2006.

We therefore look forward to your active participation and valuable inputs.

I wish you all good health and the workshop a great success.

Thank you very much.

OPENING REMARKS OF DR. HUMING YU
Senior Programme Officer, PEMSEA

Honorable Senior Vice Minister, Mr. Pham Khoi Nguyen
VEPA Deputy Director General, Mr. Phung Van Vui
Distinguish participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yesterday we have talked about the experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of various coastal environment and resource related programmes and projects, including Danang ICM demonstration project, Vietnam-Netherlands Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme and other initiatives. Today, we have just received guidance from the Senior Vice Minister concerning the country's needs, concerns and priorities on the sustainable coastal and marine development. These have laid a necessary ground for our consultation today and tomorrow in working out concrete strategies, approaches, measures and steps for the implementation of the SDS-SEA, in order to address the country's needs and priorities.

In this context, I wish to join the Senior Vice Minister in stressing a number of points that are important for our discussion. First, whatever we do, we should make sure that our actions boil down to the enhancement of capability of governments and other stakeholders in responding to the challenges in sustainable development. In the words of Senior Vice Minister, we should always remember to mobilize and strengthen "internal resources," human, infrastructural and financial. This is a key element for ensuring success and sustainability of our programmes and projects.

Secondly, the Senior Vice Minister emphasizes the importance of the sustainable coastal and marine development for the implementation of Millennium Development Goals. The SDS-SEA is the regional cooperative platform for the implementation of the WSSD Plan of Implementation, the MDG, Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and other multilateral agreement concerning the coasts, islands and oceans. Our job in the consultative workshop is to see how the SDS-SEA implementation can be couched in the national, provincial and local terms.

Thirdly, the SDS-SEA implementation in the country should embark on the priority direction pointed out by the Senior Vice Minister, namely the implementation of recently approved Master of Plan on Basic Survey and Management of Marine Resources and Environment Until 2010 and Vision Until 2020 outlines the framework and priorities actions required in the country. These include the development and implementation of policies on management of marine resources and environment, capacity building and technical infrastructure to meet needs of basic survey and management, the protection of marine resources and environment and international cooperation concerning the basic survey and management, including the development of the sustainable development strategy for Vietnam's sea area. The SDS-SEA implementation in Vietnam should facilitate the implementation of the basic survey and management, particularly in terms of national policy development, ICM scaling up, and the development of the sustainable financing mechanism and capacity building activities.

Fourthly, in addressing the country's priority needs, we need to identify appropriate implementation strategy, the time bound management targets, and possible avenues of resource available and further mobilization. In this connection, I wish to share with you that the GEF support only provides "the seed money" to be used by the countries and the region

to generate the resources needed for the implementation of the SDS-SEA. In designing the project activities to be implemented in the country with regard to the SDS-SEA, the comparative strengths and fields of expertise of various players and stakeholders should be taken into account, including PEMSEA, other supporting programmes and projects, financing and donor agencies, so that the resources and expertise available can be packaged and turned into the best use in addressing the country's concerns and requirements. PEMSEA is looking into all possible areas of partnerships with other collaborators interested in the SDS-SEA implementation to work together in addressing the country's specific concerns and requirements.

We are looking forward to our fruitful discussions ahead. Thank you all.

ANNEX 6

Program of Activities

Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia

ANNEX 6

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

**National Workshop on the Implementation of the Sustainable
Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia
Horison Hotel, Hanoi, Vietnam
30-31 March 2006**

Day 1 - Scaling up Coastal and Marine Management

30 March 2006, Thursday	
8:00 - 8:30	Registration
Opening Ceremony	
8:30 – 8:35	Welcome Remarks Dr. Pham Koi Nguyen Senior Deputy Minister MONRE
8:35 – 8:40	Opening Remarks Dr. Huming Yu Senior Programme Officer PEMSEA
Session 1: Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia	
8:40 – 9:10	Project Design on SDS-SEA implementation including Partnership Agreement and Partnership Operating Arrangements Dr. Huming Yu, PEMSEA
9:10 – 9:30	Open Forum
9:30 – 9:45	Workshop Objectives, Expected Outputs and Mechanics Ms. Nancy Bermas, PEMSEA
9:45 – 10:00	Coffee Break
Session 2: Scaling up Coastal and Marine Management	
10:00 – 11:30	<p>Group Discussion 1: ICM Scaling up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of national ICM policy/legislation and program • Delineation of program priority issues/areas, scaling up targets in support of the SDS-SEA regional target of 5% coverage of the coast by 2010 • Forging inter-agency, intergovernmental and multi-sectoral partnerships and collaborative activities • Setting up ICM Task Force in support of local activities • Recognition and incentive schemes for local governments (e.g., ICM certification) • Coordinating monitoring and evaluation activities and progress towards the country's targets <p>Chair: Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Sinh <u>Resource persons and participants:</u> VEPA/MONRE MPI Representatives of donor programs focusing on ICM Representatives of local governments implementing ICM</p>

	<p>Other representatives of key agencies/sectors</p> <p>Group Discussion 2: Gulf of Thailand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Gulf of Thailand joint framework/program for contingency planning <p>Chair: Mr. Nguyen Van Chat, VINASARCOM <u>Resource persons and participants:</u> VINASARCOM Vietnam Petrolimex Other representatives of key agencies/sectors</p> <p>Group Discussion 3: Capacity Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of a local government's commitment/ eligibility and priority for ICM program development and implementation • Determination of capacities and constraints and meeting the needs of local governments and stakeholders in the development and implementation of ICM programs • Establishment of National ICM Training Program and Training Centers • Mobilizing communities, civil society groups and private sector: Public awareness and participation, community-based activities, SGP implementation <p>Chair: Mai Trong Nhuan/Le Dinh Thanh <u>Resource persons and participants:</u> Universities/academe Scientific/research institutions Civil society groups including women's groups and youth Media UNDP Small Grants Programme Other representatives of key agencies/sectors</p>
11:30 – 12:15	Presentation of Workshop Outputs (Chairpersons of Groups 1-3)
12:15 – 12:45	Open forum and conclusions
12:45 – 1:00	Wrap up and summary
1:00 – 2:30	Lunch

Day 2 - Partnerships and Investments

31 March 2006, Friday	
8:30 – 9:00	Recap of the Outputs of Day 1 Workshops Mr. Phung Van Vui, Deputy Director General, VEPA
9:00 – 9:15	Workshop Objectives and Expected Outputs Dr. Huming Yu, PEMSEA
Session 1: Sustainable Financing for SDS-SEA Implementation Chair: Mr. Phung Van Vui	
9:15 – 9:30	Unmet demands in water, sewage and sanitation infrastructure and services, including capacity limitations at the national and local levels. Dr. Nguyen Minh Son, IET
9:30 – 10:00	Sustainable financing mechanisms and instruments and country initiatives (GEF World Bank, PPP, other initiatives) Mr. Nguyen Nam Phuong, VEPF
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee break
10:15 – 11:30	Open Forum: Demands for Sustainable Financing for Environmental Improvements in Vietnam
11:30 – 12:00	Wrap and summary
12:00 – 12:15	Closing Remarks
12:15 – 1:30	Lunch

ANNEX 7

List of Participants

**National Workshop on the Implementation of the Sustainable
Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia**

ANNEX 7

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**National Workshop on the Implementation of the Sustainable
Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia
30-31 March 2006**

No.	Full Name	Organization
	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	
1	Pham Khoi Nguyen	Senior Vice Minister, MONRE
2	Phung Van Vui	Deputy Director General, VEPA
3	Ta Dinh Thi	MONRE Administrative Office
4	Dinh Van Thanh	Department of Science and Technology
5	Nguyen Vien Dan	Department of Finance and Planning
6	Pham Anh Cuong	Department of EIA
7	Dinh Van Tu	Agency for Geology and Minerals
8	Nguyen Xuan Hop	Agency for Geology and Minerals
9	Pham Ha Anh	Center of Remote sensing
10	Nguyen Quoc Khanh	Center of Remote sensing
11	Vu Huu Liem	Center of Remote sensing
12	Tran Phuong Dong	Center for Oceanic Hydrometeorology
13	Nguyen Mai Hoa	MONRE
14	Nguyen Van Lap	Department of Water Resources Management
	Ministry of Fisheries	
15	Le Hong Lien	Agency for Protection and Exploitation of Aquacultural Products
16	Quach Lan Anh	MOFI
17	Le Thanh Phuc	Vinamarine - Ministry of Transport
	Ministry of Agriculture, and Rural Development (MARD)	
18	Dang Tien Dieu	Irrigation Agency
19	Nguyen Viet Tien	Department of Land Management
20	Nguyen Tien Toan	Department of Land Management
21	Nguyen Thi Nga	Ministry of Planning and Investment MPI
22	Tran Anh Tuan	Ministry of Industry
23	Do Ngoc Nga	Ministry of Science and Technology

24	Pham Hao	Department of Laws and International Regulation – MOFA
25	Pham Trung Luong	General Department of Tourism
26	Tran Mien	Environmental Protection Fund of Coal Sector
27	Do Thi Thu Phuong	PetrolVietnam
	Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) of coastal provinces	
28	Vu Nam Phong	DONRE of Quang Ninh
29	Le Son	DONRE of Hai Phong
30	Nguyen Van Phan	DONRE of Nam Dinh
31	Nguyen Viet Hung	DONRE of Thua Thien Hue
32	Nguyen Ngoc Dung	DONRE of Quang Nam
33	Nhu Thi Hoang Yen	DONRE of Binh Dinh
34	Nguyen Dinh Anh	DONRE of Da Nang
35	Le Thi Thu Hong	DONRE of Khanh Hoa
36	Do Manh Thang	Da Nang ICM Project Office
	Academes, Institutes	
37	Do Dinh Cong	Hai Phong Institute of Marine Resources and Environment
38	Tran Duc Thanh	Hai Phong Institute of Marine Resources and Environment
39	Tran Duc Ha	University of Civil Engineering
40	Mai Trong Nhuan	Natural Sciences University, Hanoi
41	Dinh Van Uu (<i>Group Discussion,</i>)	Natural Sciences University, Hanoi
42	Le Xuan Roanh	Coastal Engineering Faculty, University of Irrigation Works
43	Vu Minh Cat	Coastal Engineering Faculty, University of Irrigation Works
	NGOs, International Institutions	
44	Nguyen Tu Nam	Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development
45	Le Thac Can	Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development
46	David Thompson	SCC- ADB
57	Do Nhat Hoang	ADB
48	Khuc Quang Minh	VCEP
49	Tran Thi Thanh Phuong	WB
50	Bernard O'Callaghan	IUCN
51	Keith Sminngton	WWF

52	Nguyen Thi Thu Phuong	VNICZM
53	Hans Pos	VNICZM
54	Nguyen Hong Phuong	WETLAND - Mekong
55	Nguyen Nam Phuong (<i>presenter</i>)	Viet Nam Environment Protection Fund
	Divisions of VEPA	
56	Tran Chi Vien	Environment Protection Magazine - VEPA
57	Phi Long	International Cooperation Division - VEPA
58	Le Dai Thang	River Basin and ICM Division - VEPA
59	Tran Thi Le Anh	River Basin and ICM Division - VEPA
60	Nguyen Anh Hieu	River Basin and ICM Division - VEPA
61	Nguyen Lan Huong	River Basin and ICM Division - VEPA
62	Han Ngoc Tai	River Basin and ICM Division - VEPA
	Experts	
63	Nguyen Duc Thang	Department of Science and Technology
64	Hua Chien Thang	VEPA
65	Nguyen Ngoc Sinh (Group Discussion)	Vietnam association for Conservative Nature and Environment (VACNE)
66	Nguyen Doan Chat (Group Discussion)	VINASARCOM
67	Pham Van Ninh	Center for Marine Environment, Survey, Research and Consultation
68	Nguyen Minh Son (<i>presenter</i>)	IET
	Media	
69	Hoang Quang Huy	Voice of Vietnam
70	Phan Duc	Vietnam Economic Times
71	Do Phuong Anh	Vietnam News Agency
72	Nguyen Tien Hieu	Vietnam News Agency
	PEMSEA	
73	Huming Yu	PEMSEA
74	Nancy Bermas	PEMSEA