

marine governance in Viet nam

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1. BACKGROUND

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM



VIET NAM:

- Coastline: over 3,260km;
- The waters under Vietnam jurisdiction: around one million km² in area;
- Paracel and Spratly archipelagos; approximately 3,000 islands;
- About 11,000 aquatic species living in over 20 types of ecosystems;
- Various types of valuable minerals....
- Marine economic development in many sectors: tourism, fishery industry, shipping,

2. INSTITUTIONS AND LEGISLATION OF MARINE GOVERNANCE

- Sectorial laws: Law on Water Resource, Law on Fisheries, Law on Minerals, Law on Petroleum, Vietnam Maritime Code, Law on Biodiversity, Law on Environmental Protection,...
- Central Agencies: Ministry of National Defence, Foreign Affairs; Construction; Transport; Agriculture and Rural Development; Industry and Trade; Planning and Investment; Science and Technology; Natural Resources and Environment; Culture, and Sports and Tourism,
- Local Agencies: Department of Natural Resources and Environment; Transport; Agriculture and Rural Development; Industry and Trade; Construction; Planning and Investment; Science and Technology; ,....



3. INTEGRATED COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT

3.1 POLICIES AND LEGISLATIONS

- Decision No.158/2007/QĐ-TTg of Prime Minister on 9 October 2007 approving an Integrated Management Program of North Coast and Central Coast of Vietnam until 2010 and with a vision to 2020
- Decree No.25/2009/ND-CP approved by the Government on 6 March, 2009 on the Integrated Management of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Sea and Islands;
- Decision No. 23/2013/QĐ-TTg on 04/26/2013 promulgating Coordination Regulation on the integrated management of natural resources and environmental protection of sea and islands;



3. INTEGRATED COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT

- Vietnamese Law on the Sea in 2010: Sea use planning;
- Decision No.1570/QD- TTg of the Prime Minister on 6/9/2013 approving the Strategy of Exploitation, Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Marine Environmental Protection by 2020, with a vision to 2030;
- Decision No. 2295 / QD-TTg of the Prime Minister on 17/12/2014 approving the Strategy of Integrated Coastal Management in Vietnam till 2020, with a vision to 2030;
- The Law on Natural Resources and Environment of Sea and Islands in 2015.

3.2. institutions in integrated coastal and marine management

- Central Government: MONRE, VASI;
- Local Government: Specialized Agencies under Departments of Natural Resources and Environment.



4. Law on natural resources and environment of sea and islands

- Approved by the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on 25 June 2015;
- Entering in force on 1 July 2016;
- Regulating two main contents:
 - Instruments for integrated management of natural resources of sea and islands;
 - Marine environmental protection.

4. Law on natural resources and environment of sea and islands

Main principles in integrated management of marine and island natural resources: (Art.5)

- Based on the ecosystem approach, ensuring marine and island resources, which are exploited and used in accordance with the function of each marine area and the load limit of the environment.
- Close coordination among sectors and governmental levels;
- Facilitating communities, organizations and individuals to participate actively and effectively in the management process;
- Ensuring people's right to access to the sea.

4.1. instruments for integrated coastal and marine management

- Strategy for Sustainable Development of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Sea and Islands;
- Master Plan on Sustainable Use of Coastal Resources:
 - + Dealing with the conflicts among sectors in the use of coastal resources; between the use of coastal land and coastal waters;
 - + Zoning for the use and exploitation of coastal natural resources for sustainable development.

4.1. instruments for integrated coastal and marine management

Integrated Management Program of Coastal Resources is established in certain coastal areas in these following cases: (ICMP)

- + Having conflicts or potential risk of conflicts of interests among sectors in the exploitation and use of coastal natural resources;
- + Coastal natural resources and ecosystems in danger of serious decline due to the exploitation and use of resources; or in very high pollution;
- + Coastal area play a significant role in social-economic development, defence and security, conservation and promotion of the values of cultural heritage, protection of environment and ecosystem; and being vulnerable due to climate change and sea level rise.

4.1. instruments for integrated coastal and marine management

ICMP is established at two levels:

- + Central level: the MONRE is responsible for developing and implementing in the coordination with concerning sectors to establish ICMP in coastal areas being over two provinces.
- + Local level: provincial authorities are responsible for establishing and implementing ICMP in coastal areas within their powers.

4.1. instruments for integrated coastal and marine area management

Coastal Setback Line:

- Being established in the coastal land with targets: protecting the ecosystem, maintaining the value of ecosystem services and natural landscape; mitigating coastal erosion, adapting to climate change and sea level rise; ensuring people's right to access to the sea .
- The width of CSL is flexible from high tide line landward, which is based on the specific characteristics of coastal land.

4.2. marine Environmental protection

Main activities to protect marine environment:

- Periodically monitoring and assessing the status of water quality, sediments, ecosystems and biological diversity of marine areas and islands.
- Prevent and control marine pollution from various sources: land-based sources, activities at sea, trans-boundary wastes.



4.2. marine Environmental protection

- Investigate and evaluate load limit of marine environment;
- Identify marine environmentally high risk area;
- Preparedness and response to pollution incidents at sea by oil, hazardous and noxious substances.
- Permit and management of dumping activities at sea.



5. CONCLUSION

Viet Nam in its effort to apply and strengthen marine governance in general and integrated management in particular to target sustainable development in long term.





Thank for your listening

