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VIETNAM COASTAL SPATIAL PLANNING AND MANGROVE GOVERNANCE – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC) PROGRAM



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Cover Photo: Coastal Landscape in Tien Lang district, Haiphong municipality, Vietnam.

Report Authors: Tao Van Dang, Mark Fenn, and Nayna Jhaveri

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Prepared by: Tetra Tech
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, VT 05401

Principal Contacts: Matt Sommerville, Chief of Party
Matt.Sommerville@tetratech.com

Cristina Alvarez, Project Manager
Cristina.Alvarez@tetratech.com

Megan Huth, Deputy Project Manager
Megan.Huth@tetratech.com

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JULY 2017

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| CF | Coastal Forests |
| DARD | Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| GCC | Global Climate Change |
| GVN | Government of Vietnam |
| KfW | German Development Bank |
| LMIRE | Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment |
| MARD | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| MBFP | Management Board of Forest Projects |
| MONRE | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| RTS | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| SOW | Scope of Work |
| TGCC | Tenure and Global Climate Change Program |
| UN | United Nations |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VFD | Vietnam Forests and Deltas Program |
| WB | World Bank |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This intervention, supported by the Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) Program, is to be implemented under the umbrella of the Vietnam Forests and Deltas (VFD) Program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and managed by Winrock International. The aim of this intervention called “Our Coasts – Our Future” is to support the development of coastal spatial planning at the commune and district levels so as to facilitate better mangrove conservation and protection given their key role in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

It sets out three main areas of TGCC support for in-country activity over the period October 2016 to December 2017: a) building awareness and understanding of the Coastal Forests policy decree (approved by the Government of Vietnam (GVN) in August 2016) that addresses management and planning issues in the context of climate change, b) engaging with the World Bank on technical guidance for implementation of its Forest Sector Modernization and Coastal Resilience Enhancement Project, and c) piloting the development of effective approaches for participatory coastal spatial planning and mangrove governance within and between the three coastal communes of Tien Lang district in Haiphong municipality. Importance will be given to the gender-differentiated aspects of governance, management, and planning throughout all activities of this project. The pilot activities are expected to inform the development of forthcoming coastal forest investments primarily by the World Bank but also the German Development Bank (KfW). In addition, it supports Vietnam’s implementation of the Paris Agreement adopted in December 2015.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In Vietnam, mangroves have experienced consistent deforestation pressures from the 1960s onwards, particularly from the use of wartime defoliants in the south and subsequently throughout its coastline and from conversion to aquaculture production under economic reforms (*doi moi*) beginning in 1986. Although mangrove replanting and conservation has been carried out by a range of mass organizations and non-governmental organizations (such as the Vietnamese Red Cross and Women's Union) from the mid-1970s onwards, the multiple types of negative impacts of mangrove loss have come into clear focus in recent years within the context of climate change.

The communities living along Vietnam's long coastline, especially in the Red River Delta, are particularly vulnerable to typhoons or storm surges that have created inundation as well as substantial damage to infrastructure, livelihoods, and ecosystems¹. Climate change is likely to disproportionately affect coastal regions as a result of forecasted increases in sea level rise and tropical cyclone intensity. As global support for mangrove conservation and protection builds momentum, it is increasingly clear that mangroves have the capacity to support a diversity of ecosystem services among which carbon sequestration will hold a prominent role. Scientific studies indicate the strong capacity of mangrove ecosystems to sequester carbon (as compared to terrestrial forests). Currently, there is growing interest in assessing their significant abilities to sequester carbon within specific mangrove areas along Vietnam's coastline. In short, mangrove forests hold considerable importance within Vietnam's coastlines for a range of reasons: climate change mitigation and adaptation, adapting to sea level rise, buffer against intensifying coastal disasters triggered by climate change, sea dike protection, livelihoods including aquaculture, coastal cleaning, and fisheries, as well as biodiversity conservation.

As a result, the Vietnamese government has been developing a policy to protect coastal forests. This was formally approved as the Coastal Forests (CF) decree (No. 119/2016/ND-CP) in August 2016. It forms another major component of the overall move by the Government of Vietnam (GVN) to develop new laws and policies specifically focused on promoting sustainable development within coastal regions. Notable among these was the Law on Marine and Island Resources and Environment (LMIRE) that was passed in 2015 and took effect in July 2016. The LMIRE aims to clearly move the existing sectoral management and planning processes towards a multi-sectoral, coordinated approach for coastal and marine development in order to ensure sustainable forms of development. The aim is to avoid the considerable negative environmental impacts that have resulted from sectoral interests in the coastal environment. Among its various provisions, the CF decree calls for greater attention to understanding how investments in the coastal landscape can negatively impact coastal forests, and promotes better contractual/management institutions for protecting these forests. In addition to these legal developments, the Social and Economic Development Plan for 2016-2020 has established ambitious targets for increasing the coastal area under mangroves.

The development of new policies and laws focused on coastal forests and their environment has created a new policy arena to identify innovative and effective participatory approaches for coastal spatial planning, as well as creating effective institutional arrangements for the governance and management of mangrove forests. Given that mangroves along the Red River Delta coastline are an important focus both because that coastline faces intense storm events that create significant flooding risk and damage to

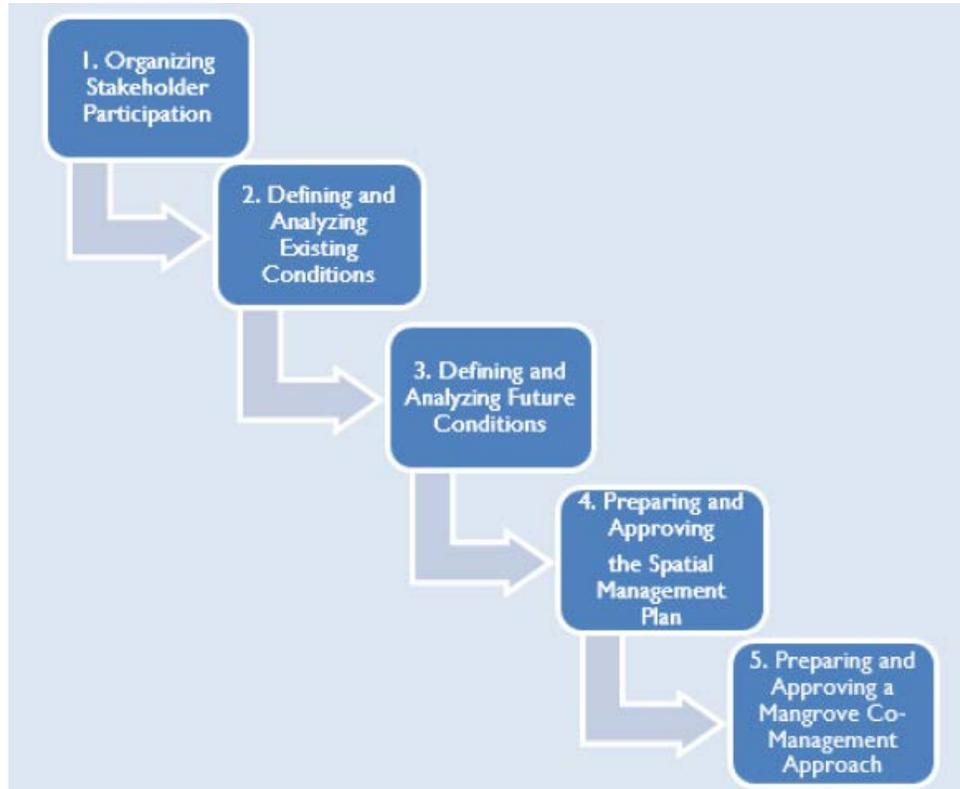
¹ See for example, doi:[10.3390/su7066553](https://doi.org/10.3390/su7066553)

existing sea dikes, as well as their climate mitigation/adaptation potential, the provincial governments are newly directing significant attention to mangrove planting and management setting ambitious targets.

Therefore, the focus of this “Our Coasts – Our Future” project is on Tien Lang district of Haiphong municipality where there has been a considerable increase in mangrove area over the last 20 to 30 years in the face of multiple land use pressures such as aquaculture, fisheries and clam farming. This expansion of mangrove areas has been achieved by the efforts of the Women’s Union and Vietnamese Red Cross through the financial support of the government and non-governmental organizations. Presently, having achieved good reforestation successes, there is interest within the Tien Lang district government to identify an effective participatory coastal spatial planning process and mangrove governance approach in order to both meet their additional 2016-2020 mangrove reforestation targets as well as ensure protection of their existing mangrove areas that provide multiple ecological and social benefits to coastal communities, including carbon sequestration.

This will be achieved through the development of a five-step standardized participatory coastal spatial planning (including mapping) process that incorporates mangrove governance dimensions for identifying a future scenario and vision for their coastal landscape as well as creating a spatial implementation plan (Figure 1). By implementing the five-step approach through this project, an important management structure and approach will be established that could then be adapted to meet future needs by monitoring and evaluating performance within Tien Lang, and can also be scaled up for other coastal districts across Vietnam’s coastline. In this way, the pilot can provide support to the GVN in developing further guidance on how to implement the CF decree.

FIGURE 1: FIVE-STEP PROCESS FOR COASTAL SPATIAL PLANNING AND MANGROVE GOVERNANCE FOR TIEN LANG DISTRICT, HAIPHONG MUNICIPALITY.



The overall aim of this project is in line with the Winrock/Vietnam Forests and Deltas (VFD) support to the GVN in implementing the new CF decree by both building broad awareness and knowledge of the policy within provincial and district governments (focused on Haiphong municipality), as well as piloting inclusive, participatory, and scalable processes for coastal spatial planning and sustainable mangrove governance at the commune and inter-commune level. In particular, issues of gender equity and social inclusion will be addressed throughout all components of this intervention. In addition, attention will be given to documentation and communication of good practices to the government (central and provincial/district), national and international non-governmental organizations, and donor agencies throughout the whole process so that future initiatives can draw from this pilot activity experience.

This intervention will be carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and its Provincial Department of Agricultural and Rural Development (DARD). The project proposes to work in Haiphong municipality and more specifically, Tien Lang district. In the three selected coastal communes of Tien Lang district (Vinh Quang, Tien Hung, and Dong Hung), mangroves have been successfully planted along the coast, but now the district government seeks to improve and refine their management approach so that the multiple needs of both the communities and the environment can be met within the context of climate change. Their present management approach is varied across the three communes, and moreover, does not engage the major stakeholders in the community. As such, the district government would like to improve mangrove management at the commune level but also engage in participatory coastal spatial planning across the three communes to ensure an integrated approach that collectively determines future coastal scenarios.

2.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2.1 OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal of this project is in line with Winrock/VFD support to the GVN in developing technical guidance on implementing specific components of its new CF decree. The focus of the pilot in Tien Lang district of Haiphong municipality is to develop an integrated and participatory approach to coastal spatial planning that provides the broader context within which an appropriate mangrove co-management approach can be designed and developed by the multiple stakeholders within the coastal landscape. In parallel, the project will aim to raise awareness about the CF decree within Tien Lang’s communes. As the pilot develops, the methodologies, findings, and lessons from the pilot will be shared with MARD and other relevant government agencies, as well as with the World Bank proponents of the Forest Sector Modernization and Coastal Resilience Enhancement Project.

2.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The overall goal contains three specific objectives:

1. Build awareness about the CF decree among provincial and district governments (particularly Haiphong municipality) as well as Tien Lang district commune leaders, mass organizations, and community members, and share pilot lessons with MARD and other relevant government agencies;
2. Engage with the World Bank’s Forest Sector Modernization and Coastal Resilience Enhancement project in terms of sharing methodologies, findings and lessons from the Tien Lang pilot; and,
3. Develop and pilot inclusive, participatory and scalable processes for participatory coastal spatial planning and mangrove co-management in Tien Lang’s three coastal communes of Dong Hung, Tien Hung and Vinh Quang. This involves carrying out the five-step process and identifying lessons learned for: a) identifying key stakeholders, b) carrying out the participatory coastal resources assessment and preparing a digitized map of coastal resources, users, and institutional arrangements through a participatory mapping approach, c) participatory engagement in creating a set of alternative spatial scenarios, d) selecting a spatial scenario and developing a spatial implementation plan, and e) identifying an appropriate mangrove co-management approach for Tien Lang’s communes.

2.3 ACTIVITIES

Under the Scope of Work (SOW), VFD/Winrock will carry out the following activities:

TABLE 1: PROJECT MANAGEMENT SUB-ACTIVITY TIMELINE

| Sub-Activity 2016-2017 | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hiring personnel and establishing management structures through VFD | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implementation plan | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Communications plan | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | |

| Sub-Activity 2016-2017 | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC)/VFD team introduction meeting and establishment of focal persons at DARD, District People's Committee and three communes | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Kick-off meeting | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inception workshop in Haiphong/Tien Lang with government, communities and key stakeholders | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARD Project Management Unit meetings on ad-needed basis | | | | x | | x | | x | | x | | x | | x | |

| Deliverable | Deadline |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Implementation plan | July 20 deliverable |
| Communications plan | July 20 deliverable |

Activity Process

The Activity Manager and his team organized a series of work planning meetings in consultation with the Resource Tenure Specialist (RTS). A kick-off meeting was held in January 2017, and an inception workshop was held in Tien Lang in February 2017 with the major stakeholders including government officials, district and commune officials, local leaders and partners, community members, and technical experts. The Activity Manager and his team will regularly organize and facilitate the working group meetings including dissemination of any learning insights to the group. These will take place upon completion of specific steps in the project.

The Activity Manager with support from the VFD team contacted MARD Management Board of Forest Projects (MBFP) at the beginning of the project to seek approval. The approval process for the project was completed in December 2016. The Activity Manager and his team have been introduced to MARD and DARD of Hai Phong and District People's Committee of Tien Lang. Key focal persons from provincial and district levels have been identified. During the kick-off meeting workshop held in January 2017, the detailed work plan, especially the organization of an inception workshop and study tour, was finalized.

2.3.1 Activity I: Coastal Forests Decree Communication and Pilot Lessons

In August 2016, the CF decree was approved by the GVN. This policy aims to bring attention to the specific needs of coastal forests, particularly mangroves in terms of forest monitoring, contractual arrangements for effective management within coastal landscapes, and ensuring investments in the coastal landscape support mangrove conservation. At national level, the "Our Coasts-Our Future" project supported a workshop organized by MARD, held on 28 October 2016, to introduce the new CF policy to the 29 coastal provinces and related organizations.

Additionally, a set of communication products (broadcasts, posters, and pamphlets in Vietnamese and English) have been created by the project for the target groups who are involved with implementation of the policy at the provincial, district and lower levels. The Activity Manager and his team, with support from VFD Communication Specialist, designed these communication products covering the five-step

process for participatory coastal spatial planning and mangrove co-management to share with relevant stakeholders. The brochure was printed in February 2017 in both English and Vietnamese.

These are also shared at relevant workshops such as when the Activity Manager attended a workshop held by the Vietnam Red Cross, where he introduced the CF decree and the TGCC pilot work in Tien Lang district to representatives from nine provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Vinh Phuc. In addition, the Activity Manager shared information about the CF degree with commune representatives of Da Loc and Dong Rui (the study tour sites) during his pre-study tour field survey in December 2016.

Strategic and regular opportunities will be sought for dissemination of these communication products to achieve targeted positive results in consultation with DARD of Haiphong municipality, Tien Lang district, and the three selected communes over the life of the project. The Activity Manager will work together with MARD/DARD and local stakeholders of District People’s Committee of Tien Lang and Women Union district unit, and three selected Commune People’s Committees in the development of further communication products as needed. The VFD communications plan will be used as the primary guide for “Our Coasts-Our Future” communication activities.

As the project progresses, the Activity Manager and TGCC/VFD team will regularly meet with MARD and other relevant agencies to share key lessons emerging from pilot implementation after each key phase. As the pilot activities reach the final quarter of 2017, the full set of methodologies, findings, and lessons learned from the participatory coastal spatial planning and mangrove co-management activities will be shared with MARD/DARD and other relevant agencies so that they can inform the development of the government’s guideline documents for putting the CF decree into practice. Towards the end of the pilot, a “Lessons Learned” report and a brief will be prepared on the key lessons from the Participatory Coastal Spatial Planning process and the Mangrove Co-Management approach that will highlight gender dimensions.

TABLE 2: ACTIVITY I SUB-ACTIVITY TIMELINE

| Sub-Activity 2016-2017 | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Support CF decree introduction workshop organized by MARD | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development of communication materials for the CF decree such as posters, brochures, flyers for approaching target groups at different administrative levels (national, province, district and commune) | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Collaborative learning from Tien Lang pilot to inform implementation of CF decree by MARD, DARD, and relevant government agencies (small group meetings) | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | x | x | x |
| “Lessons Learned” report on five-steps process highlighting gender dimensions | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x |
| Brief on participatory coastal spatial planning and mangrove co- | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x |

| Sub-Activity 2016-2017 | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| management highlighting gender dimensions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Deliverable | Deadline |
|--|-------------|
| Poster and brochure on project | 27 Feb 2017 |
| Lessons Learned report | 4 Dec 2017 |
| Brief on Participatory Coastal Spatial Planning and Mangrove Co-management | 4 Dec 2017 |

2.3.2 Activity 2: Engage with the World Bank

The lessons learned from the pilot activities will also be shared with the donor community in order to provide technical support for projects such as the Forest Sector Modernization and Coastal Resilience Enhancement Project finalized by the World Bank with the GVN in June 2017.

The Activity Manager, together with the RTS will collaboratively engage with the World Bank on supporting the development of a project implementation plan as well as the set of specific guidelines being developed with World Bank support on Integrated Coastal Resource Management (with MONRE), Master Forest Planning (with MARD) and Integrating Agriculture and Aquatic Production into Coastal Forest Areas (with MARD). This will take the form of regular small-group meetings. The project's Participatory Mapping and GIS Specialist joined a conference meeting at World Bank Vietnam office to engage in development of guidance by MARD team and Integrated Coastal Resource Management guidelines by MONRE team in Dec 2016. Later, another meeting was held in January 2017 with the team and RTS to discuss the two guidelines on integrated coastal resource management and master planning being supported by the World Bank. In July 2017, the TGCC/VFD team and RTS joined a workshop organized by MARD and World Bank to solicit feedback on the master planning and integration of agriculture and aquatic production guidelines. At all these meetings, the TGCC/VFD team has shared all communication materials about the Our Coasts-Our Future project with all participants.

TABLE 3: ACTIVITY 2 SUB-ACTIVITY TIMELINE

| Sub-Activity 2016-2017 | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Engage with consultants developing three sets of guidelines under WB support: a) Integrated Coastal Resource Management, b) Forest Master Planning, and c) Integration of Agriculture and Aquatic Production into Coastal Forests | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | X | |
| Engagement with World Bank on proposal implementation plan | | | | X | | | | | X | | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Workshop on lessons learned from Tien Lang pilot | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | |

2.3.3 Activity 3: Participatory Coastal Spatial Planning Process in Tien Lang District

This activity focuses on piloting a five-step standardized participatory coastal spatial planning process and mangrove co-management approach in Tien Lang district that is both multi-sectoral and ecosystem

based. The overall aim is to establish a planning and management approach that enables conservation and protection of mangrove forests while meeting other needs such as infrastructure protection, livelihoods protection and support, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. The successes and challenges identified from this pilot will be shared broadly with the government in order to support the implementation of the CF decree, and with the World Bank to possibly support the development of a project implementation manual for their Forest Sector Modernization and Coastal Resilience Enhancement project.

The activity focuses on all coastal villages within the three communes along the 12 km coastline of Tien Lang district. Part of the five-step process involves ensuring that effective institutionalization of the participatory coastal spatial planning approach (process, technology, data management) takes place within the district-level government.

The five-step participatory approach is described in detail below:

Step 1: Organizing Stakeholder Participation. This step is focused on identifying the key set of stakeholders including those in main government bodies as well as those involved in the range of resource use and production systems locally. It will require consideration of gender and social inclusion dimensions, as well as private sector engagement. This step includes pre-planning the sequential process for participatory coastal planning and management.

Step 2: Defining and Analyzing Existing Conditions. This step will start with carrying out a Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment (PCRA) including creation of a set of digitized maps using a participatory mapping approach that will help develop an understanding of the prevailing coastal conditions, resource use patterns, key users of specific resources, and tenure/governance arrangements over an annual cycle. This assessment will pay attention to how resource use is gendered and how marginalized or more vulnerable groups rely on particular types of resources to meet basic food and household needs.

In the participatory mapping process, the local government, mass organizations and community members will be involved in the collection of spatial data (using low-cost mobile technologies) of boundaries and on resource conditions (such as mangroves, alluvial flats, fishing areas, gleaning areas, aquaculture ponds, etc.) as well as overall gendered patterns of access, use, management and exclusion rights of specific groups of users. This will include identifying spatial conflicts and compatibilities. Coastal profiles will be prepared for each of the three communes based on the PCRA. Once the Coastal Profile and maps are prepared, they will be shared with the commune-level stakeholders to verify and validate the content. Once verified and validated by the commune-level stakeholders, the Coastal Profiles and maps will be shared in a workshop with the district and provincial governments. The Coastal Profiles and maps will be housed with the local government for future updating and monitoring purposes.

A draft methodology covering the participatory coastal resources assessment will be prepared and utilized in the three communes; it will later be refined and become part of the final Toolkit on Participatory Coastal Spatial Planning for public dissemination in Vietnamese and English based on the lessons from the pilot activity. This will be accompanied by an assessment of the technical aspects of participatory mapping, determining the infrastructure, internet connectivity, data storage, and data management issues in order to begin the process of understanding how institutionalization can take place within the local government.

Step 3: Defining and Analyzing Future Conditions. This step will require a) the identification of future demands within the coastal landscape, b) developing three alternative spatial scenarios up to 2020 and coastal landscape visions up to 2025, and c) selecting a preferred spatial scenario. It will utilize the detailed digital maps prepared in Step 2 for scenario building. Attention will be given to ensuring that a socially inclusive participatory process informs the identification of alternative spatial scenarios.

A consultancy team that has considerable experience with marine and coastal spatial planning will implement Steps 3 and 4. They will work with the Women's Union to develop a series of preparatory events to disseminate information about the different laws and policies that influence the future scenarios of the coastal landscape (to be prepared by consultancy team), and also begin the process of developing an understanding of the commune's assets and visions for sustainable development in the coastal landscape. The consultancy team will review the findings from Step 1 and 2, as well as begin the process of collating additional secondary data on climate change scenarios, planning scenarios from provincial level, and economic projections. This will establish the stepping stones for the workshops that will be held at the commune and district levels by the consultancy team supported by TGCC/VFD team. Emphasis will be given on providing strong facilitation support in order to build a participatory approach to coastal spatial planning. The digitized maps will be used to develop three alternative scenarios at district level.

Subsequently, upon completion of scenarios for the district, the Women's Union will disseminate information about these scenarios among commune members in order to begin discussions about the key criteria that will be used in selecting one scenario at the workshop facilitated by the consultancy team.

Step 4: Supporting Preparation of the Coastal Spatial Management Plan. In this step, there is a need to consider what actions are needed to achieve the preferred spatial scenario. This step will focus on providing support to local stakeholder in developing a spatial management plan that meets the requirements of the government, commune leadership, local residents, and private sector. The consultancy team will facilitate workshops in each commune and at the district scale on the development of a spatial implementation plan. A range of different questions will be considered: What are the specific interventions that need to be carried out within each production sector in order to reach the designated goals? What is the specific responsibility of government units, mass organizations, local leaders, and community members? What enabling frameworks and budget support is available? What are the obstacles?

Step 5: Designing a Mangrove Co-Management Approach. The aim of this step is to develop a mangrove management approach through collaborative decision-making among government staff, commune leadership, local organizations such as Women's Union and Red Cross, and community members. Co-management will consider both the institutional configuration of governance bodies as well as the set of rules needed to address access, use, management, exclusion and conflict-management dimensions of protecting and planting mangroves.

This final but important step involves learning about lessons from co-management approaches developed in different projects along Vietnam's coastline as well as in the Asian region, particularly as they relate to mangrove conservation, protection and rehabilitation. Step 5 will be a three-part process that will run parallel with Steps 1 to 4. The first part includes two study tours (Da Loc commune in Thanh Hoa province and Dong Rui commune in Quang Ninh province) to understand how effectively co-management has been designed and implemented. This will involve government staff, district/commune people's committee members, and local community members. The Activity Manager undertook a field survey in December 2016 to Da Loc commune (Thanh Hoa province) and Dong Rui commune (Quang Ninh province) to prepare study tours for representatives from three communes in Tien Lang.

This will be supplemented by the second part which involves a study of mangrove co-management lessons from a range of sites in Vietnam (five-six) and Asian countries to be prepared by Vietnamese consultants and the RTS. Both parts of this learning will highlight the gender-differentiated character of mangrove use and management.

Based on the learning from the first two parts, a co-management approach will be designed with local stakeholders through a participatory approach. This will involve workshops with communes and district

government in order to reflect on the findings from the study tour and mangrove co-management study, as well as identify key requirements for managing Tien Lang's pilots. Based on this, the stakeholders will determine the governance structure, regulatory system, and specific set of rules governing access, use, management, exclusion, monitoring and conflict management.

TABLE 4: ACTIVITY 3 SUB-ACTIVITY TIMELINE

| Sub-Activity 2016-2017 | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Identify key stakeholders who will participate in the five-step process | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Carry out participatory coastal resources assessment and participatory mapping to prepare three coastal profiles for communes and a set of digitized maps for each commune | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Carry out participatory coastal spatial alternative scenarios development, selection of a scenario, and development of a spatial implementation plan | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| Prepare two gender-related briefs on gender, mangroves and coastal spatial planning | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| Study tour to Da Loc and Dong Rui communes | | | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Mangrove co-management in Vietnam and Asia study | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | |
| Designing a mangrove co-management approach for Tien Lang | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x |
| Institutionalization training | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | |

| Deliverable | Deadline |
|---|---|
| Mangrove co-management study tour report | June 30 deliverable |
| Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment and Participatory Mapping draft methodology | July 31 as interim informal deliverable |
| Three draft Coastal Profiles (Vietnamese with English summaries) | July 31 as interim informal deliverable |
| National and Asian study of Mangrove Co-management (Vietnamese and English) | Nov 6 deliverable |
| Gender brief on gender and coastal resource use | Sept 25 deliverable |
| Draft Coastal Spatial Planning methodology (Vietnamese and English) | Oct 30 as interim informal deliverable |
| Institutionalization plan | Sept 29 deliverable |
| Gender brief on gender and coastal spatial planning | Oct 27 deliverable |
| Coastal Spatial Planning report (Vietnamese with English summary) | Nov 6 as interim informal deliverable |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Toolkit on Participatory Coastal Spatial Planning in Tien Lang district (Step 1 to 4) (Vietnamese and English) | Nov 13 deliverable |
| Coastal Spatial Planning in Tien Lang district (Vietnamese with English summary) | Nov 24 deliverable |
| Mangrove co-management approach for Tien Lang (Vietnamese with English summary) | Dec 4 deliverable |

3.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 GENDER

This project attends to the gender-differentiated dimensions of coastal spatial planning and mangroves co-management. In the process of identifying stakeholders, carrying out the Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment, creating a digitized map through participatory data collection, engaging in planning processes as well as identifying an appropriate mangrove co-management approach, issues of men and women’s engagement in decision-making, knowledge generation, and gendered use of the natural resources will be identified and addressed to promote gender equality and female empowerment. Specific short reports on gendered dimensions of the current status of the coastal landscape, as well as the specific perspective of a marginalized woman on the participatory coastal spatial planning process, and a short synopsis of the Women’s Union role in mangrove planting and conservation will be prepared in addition to gender integration across project activities.



Clam farming in Tien Lang’s coastal landscape can reduce the regeneration of mangroves toward the East Sea
PHOTO: TGCC/VFD

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

There are no activities in this project that will create adverse effects on the environment.

4.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The following indicators will be used to monitor progress of the project.

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| 1. | Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9) |
| 2. | Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom) |
| 4. | The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3) |
| 10. | Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues |
| 16. | Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (disaggregated by adaptation and mitigation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate) |
| 18. | Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28) |
| 21. | Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (Archived 2016, 4.8.2-26) |
| 23. | Proportion of female participants (disaggregated by age group) in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2) |
| 24. | Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1) (may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate) |
| 25. | Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals (Custom) |
| 26. | Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom) |
| 27. | Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom) |

U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, D.C. 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

www.usaid.gov