



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) ¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Mainstreaming the Application of Marine Spatial Planning Strategies, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use		
Country(ies):	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	P124702
Other Executing Partner(s):	Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	Submission Date:	08/29/2011
GEF Focal Area (s):	MULTI FOCAL AREA	Project Duration(Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>	Vietnam Coastal Resources for Sustainable Development	Agency Fee (\$):	520000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
(select) BD-1	1.1 Increased representation of effectively conserved coastal and marine ecosystems in national level system. 1.2 Increased representation of threatened species effectively conserved in marine and coastal protected areas 1.3 Improved management effectiveness of existing coastal and marine protected areas 1.4 Increased revenue for protected area systems to meet total expenditures required for management.	1.1 New protected areas and coverage of unprotected coastal and marine ecosystems. 1.2 Expanded coverage for protection of threatened species and critical habitats. 1.3/1.4 Sustainable financing plans for existing coastal and marine protected areas.	1429750	21328000
(select) BD-2	2.1 Increase in sustainably managed seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation. 2.2 Measures to conserve and	2.1.a National and sub-national plans (2-3) that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services	964250	14836000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

	sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks.	valuation. 2.1.b Production seascapes (100,000 ha) under pre-certification and/or Fisheries Improvement Plans. 2.2 Policies and regulatory frameworks (3-5) for production sectors.		
(select) BD-5	5.1 Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.	5.1 National fisheries development and coastal planning framework(s).	931000	14836000
(select) (select)				
IW-2 (select)	2.3 Innovative solutions implemented for rebuilding or protecting fish stocks with rights-based management, ICM, habitat (blue forest) restoration/conservation, and port management and produce measurable results. Baseline: Under-utilization of marine spatial management and marine species protection, lack of integrated planning in marine and coastal ecosystems, lack of mainstreaming of biological conservation and sustainable use in marine fisheries.	2.3.a New coastal and marine protected areas established for protecting and re-building fish stocks, covering approx. 100,000 ha of unprotected ecosystem . 2.3. b Improved infrastructure and innovative approaches for fisheries sustainability.	2850000	51000000
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)				
(select) (select)	Others			
Project management cost ⁴			325000	8000000
Total project costs			6500000	110000000

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: to improve the management of coastal resources in support of sustainable fisheries by mainstreaming marine spatial planning strategies, biodiversity conservation and sustainable, equitable use into marine and coastal management in Vietnam.					
Project Component	Grant Type (TA/IN V)	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. Institutional capacity strengthening for sustainable resources management in support of fisheries. Mainly targets BD-1, 2, and 5.	TA	<p>1.1 Improved capacity at provincial and district levels for integrated spatial planning in coastal and marine ecosystems in support of biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries management.</p> <p>1.2 Coastal and marine database systems are sufficiently strengthened, comprehensive, broadly applied and adequately disseminated to enable effective, multi-sector planning for biodiversity conservation and sustainable, equitable use.</p> <p>1.3 Coastal and marine protected area management is broadly improved and institutionalized for the Master Planning of the fisheries sector in the next 10 year period (2010-2020).</p>	<p>1.1.a Coastal and marine resources surveys, site assessments, zoning, and spatial planning.</p> <p>1.1.b Comprehensive and integrative planning and management for at least 100,000 ha of previously unprotected coastal and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>1.2 Increased protected area coverage; Management plans (e.g. fisheries refugia, ICM etc.) are developed and operationalized for at least 3 sites.</p> <p>1.3.a New measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in legal and policy frameworks (e.g. national and sub-national fisheries management plans; ICM frameworks); policies and regulatory frameworks for production sectors integrating biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>1.3.b Improved</p>	3581500	8000000

			<p>management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas (as per Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool).</p> <p>1.3.c Increase in area of seascapes certified under environmental standards (e.g MSC) and/or engaged in formalized seafood Best Practices value chains.</p> <p>1.3.d. New training programs (at least 100 government employees) and priority studies on spatial planning in support of sustainable national and sub-national fisheries management plans; national guidelines established for spatial planning in support of sustainable fisheries management.</p>		
2. Good practices for sustainable aquaculture in support of sustainable, ecosystem-based management. Mainly targets IW-2.	TA	2.1 Environmentally sound aquaculture becomes mainstreamed and integrated into coastal and marine protected area planning frameworks.	<p>2.1.a Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) and Better Management Practices (BMPs) developed and implemented.</p> <p>2.2. Integrated disease and risk management is developed and implemented to improve sustainable use and management of coastal resources.</p>		5000000
3 Good practices for sustainable near-shore capture fisheries in support of sustainable,	TA	3.1 Co-management, fisheries sustainability and key species and	3.1.a Co-management guidelines developed, relevant staff	2593500	4400000

<p>ecosystem-based management. Mainly targets BD-1, 2, and IW-2.</p>		<p>habitat protection becomes mainstreamed into the design, planning and management of coastal and marine protected areas.</p> <p>3.2 Fishing practices shift towards more selective, less destructive and wasteful harvesting methods.</p> <p>3.3 Alternative livelihoods are developed for vulnerable fishing communities and sustainably linked to co-management plans.</p> <p>3.4 Fishing activities are more sustainable and value-added through improved environmental and hygienic conditions of landing sites and fishing ports</p> <p>3.5 Knowledge management mechanisms facilitate the sharing of information and experiences among GEF project agencies and partners, leading to improved information transfers and effective scaling up of positive examples.</p>	<p>training, and capacity of local fishing community strengthened. Over 100 government employees and over 1,000 fishermen trained.</p> <p>3.1.b Number of co-management plans piloted; proportion of fisheries withing priority provinces under some form of co-management regime.</p> <p>3.1.c Marine and coastal protected area management plans (minimum 3) and species protection plans (minimum 1) apply Co-management framework. Preliminary Areas of Interest (AOIs) include Hòn Mê (Thanh Hoa Province), Cua Lo (Nghe An Province), Ca Mau Nature Reserve (Ca Mau Province), Cu Mong Lagoon and O Long Lagoon (Phu Yen Province), and Quy Nhon (Binh Dinh).</p> <p>3.1.b&c Amount of coastal areas restored/protected and under improved management.</p> <p>3.1.d At least 40,000 ha of marine area designated for the protection of one or more threatened species.</p>		
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			<p>3.2.a New regulations on improved fishing gear (less destructive) with methods enforced and number of violations reduced. Number of and funding for enforcement forces increased.</p> <p>3.2.b Number of fishermen/fishing vessels switching gear and fishing methods to for sustainable forms. Number of fishermen with environmentally-friendly fishing gear increased.</p> <p>3.2.c Fisheries improvement projects (FIPs) launched in and around at least two priority sites and linked to marketing of more responsibly harvested (i.e. Best Practice) seafood. At least 100,000 ha under some form of fisheries eco-certification and/or Fisheries Improvement Plan process.</p> <p>3.3.a Year-to-year changes in total effort from inshore fishing fleet.</p> <p>3.3.b Increased income of fishing households who volunteer to exit nearshore fishing.</p> <p>3.4.a Reduction of losses in quality and value of catch.</p> <p>3.4.b Additional</p>		
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			employment opportunities and other benefits to fishermen resulting from improved fishing infrastructure. 3.5.Learning and information exchange through IW:LEARN activities: Establishment of project website following IW:LEARN guidelines, participation in GEF IW biennial conferences, and sharing of experiences. At least 2 Experience Notes produced.		
4.	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
Project management Cost ⁵				325000	8000000
Total project costs				6500000	110000000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing for baseline project	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	The World Bank	(select)	100000000
National Government	Directorate of Fisheries (MARD)	In-kind	5000000
Local Government	Provinces	In-kind	5000000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			110000000

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country name/Global	Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)²	Total c=a+b
WB	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Vietnam	3500000	280000	3780000
WB	GEF TF	International Waters	Vietnam	3000000	240000	3240000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				6500000	520000	7020000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1 THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

The project is specifically aligned with the goals of the biodiversity focal area, namely the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services, and also with the goals of the international waters focal area, which aims for the promotion of collective management for transboundary water systems and subsequent implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services. Specifically, the project is aligned with three strategic objectives in the biodiversity focal area (bd-1, bd-2 and bd-5) and with one of the strategic objectives in the international waters focal area (iw-2). The project aims to conserve biodiversity, protect/restore habitats and reverse negative trends in threatened marine species through improvements in the national system of coastal and marine protected areas (MPAs, harvest refugia, ICM) and through integrating sustainable use of marine biodiversity. The project will also develop and promote innovative approaches for protecting fish stocks and their habitats, at key sites for near-shore fisheries, including strengthening enforcement and regulations, supporting community rights-based management, and developing infrastructure. In addition to expanding the use of MPAs and other spatial tools (ICM, refugia) and improving their effectiveness, the project will ensure that measurable conservation and sustainable use targets are also integrated into various developmental and sectoral management and planning frameworks at national, provincial and local levels (e.g. fisheries development strategies and coastal management plans). By developing sufficient capacity to apply comprehensive spatial planning to the selection of priority coastal and marine habitats, and by then establishing specific protected areas including fisheries refugia and special management zones (i.e. under an ICM framework) at these priority sites, this project will help in rebuilding selected coastal fish populations and in reducing pollution and other threats. Moreover, by providing key inputs to the national MPA network program, including training on Reef Resilience in MPA zoning and (re-zoning) at existing and proposed MPA sites in Vietnam, this project will help mitigate impacts from climate change and develop new capacity for climate change adaptation in the coastal zone. If approved, the project will comply with the annual GEF IW and Biodiversity tracking tool submissions.

A.2. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, ETC.:

The project is strategically aligned with various objectives contained in the National Action Plan on Biodiversity, particularly Objective 1b: “To increase the total area of wetlands and marine reserves of national and international importance to over 1.2 million hectares” as well as various components of Objective 1d (Sustainable Use of Marine Resources), including building and developing models of sustainable use of biological natural resources; strengthening state management capacity on biodiversity, and; completing a system of mechanisms, policies and legal documents on biodiversity.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

Issues to be addressed by the baseline project: Marine and coastal resources are among Vietnam’s most important renewable natural assets. However, these resources are under increasing pressure from the nation’s impressive development, with the abundance and richness of marine species steadily declining and marine habitats increasingly being degraded or lost. The fallout of these impacts on marine resources and marine biodiversity are numerous and serious. Indicators that marine biodiversity is in decline are widespread. Twenty-five percent of Vietnam’s coral reefs are classified as being “at very high risk” from degradation and habitat loss—the highest rate of more than 10 countries surveyed in Southeast Asia. Sea grass beds are

similarly declining, threatening the livelihoods of the communities who depend upon them. Mangrove forests, central to the biodiversity of marine and estuarine ecosystems as a natural nursery for a wide range of finfish and shellfish, have declined from 400,000 ha in 1943 to 59,760 ha in 2008. Marine turtle populations have declined dramatically from the cumulative impacts of fisheries bycatch, coastal development and directed harvesting. Looking to the future, there is every likelihood that the pressure on marine and coastal resources will continue to rise, with coastal populations expected to rise (in line with the population of Vietnam which will grow by tens of millions of persons in the next decades), and with national and provincial plans that continue to put a high premium on maximizing production outputs.

In addition to the threats to all marine species, the deterioration of Vietnam's coastal resources specifically threatens the long-term viability of the fishery sector. Fish populations are declining throughout the entirety of Vietnam's coastal areas, leading to economic hardships for millions. Coastal pollution and overfishing are reducing the ability of the fishery sector to provide food security and livelihoods.

Overall, the approach to coastal and marine biodiversity conservation interventions in response to such challenges has tended to be opportunistic and independent rather than strategic and coordinated. While generally progressive and enabling policies and strategies exist relating to a range of effective conservation and sustainability tools, these have been overall underutilized or poorly implemented. For example, while Vietnam has made notable progress in developing a marine protected areas (MPAs) network plan and establishing individual MPAs, to date there has been relatively less attention paid to their application in biodiversity conservation or sustainable fisheries management. Yet despite these limitations, the urgency of developing individual MPAs may be driving poorly-informed decisions, with the end result being that Vietnam's MPA network will not meet optimum levels of biodiversity conservation or long-term economic (i.e., sustainable use) effectiveness.

The application of fisheries refugia areas in Vietnam has likewise been limited, despite being increasingly advocated as a practical means of sustaining fisheries resources at critical stages of their life cycles for their protection, enhancement and sustainable use (and widely viewed as being politically and socially easier to establish compared to traditional MPAs). Fisheries refugia can also be applied to integrate fisheries management goals with habitat protection. Through the previous GEF-UNEP project "Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand", a short list of potential spawning and nursery areas for possible fisheries refugia designation has been identified, together with guidelines for fisheries refugia establishment. The main pilot sites selected under the UNEP-GEF project – Phu Quoc Island (Kien Giang Province) and Nui Chua (Ninh Thuan Province) - do not lie within the priority provinces of the CRSD. While no formal fisheries refugia designations have been achieved to date at these sites, the UNEP-GEF project and related efforts offer a good basis and foundation for establishing effective fisheries refugia areas in Vietnam. For example, in addition to the initial identification of candidate fisheries refugia areas and establishment guidelines (readily accessible via IW:LEARN documentation), a variety of limitations and barriers - including fish life-cycle information gaps and limited application of community knowledge – were documented, as well as strategies to address these.

Similar challenges and implementation gaps are being faced in the implementation of relevant national actions plans and strategies. For example, although National Plans of Action have been developed for marine turtles and dugongs, these have yet to demonstrably reduce impacts on these Red-listed species. Similarly, the application of eco-certification and Fisheries Improvement Plan approaches have received some recent attention, however these are still also underutilized. And while the importance of an ecosystem-based approach has been increasingly recognized in marine and coastal programs and plans (and highlighted in the National Biodiversity Strategy), there are very few real examples where such an approach has altered the production-based models that typify planning and management in the marine realm.

Baseline project description: The objective of the baseline project, Coastal Resources for Sustainable Development, is to improve the management of coastal resources in support of sustainable fisheries in selected coastal provinces of Vietnam. (The "baseline project" is an IDA-funded project, while the project proposed in this document is an IDA-GEF project.) By including a selected number (7) Provinces – namely Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Soc Trang, and Ca Mau - from 3 representatives regional clusters (Mekong, South-Central, North-Central) that are major players in Vietnam's capture

fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors, the project will contribute to the broader goal of supporting coastal livelihoods as well as the viability and competitiveness of the fisheries sector at the national level, thus contributing to longer term national sustainable socio-economic development goals.

The baseline project's objectives will be met through four interrelated components: (i) The first component will be aimed at institutional capacity strengthening for sustainable resources management in support of fisheries. This component is intended to contribute to the further translation of national policies into effective implementation and transformative changes, and to improved resource and sector wide planning. The main activities will be mapping and economic analytical work, applying integrating spatial planning and resource mapping to fisheries planning and protected area establishment, the development and implementation of selected policies and plans, and database development for environmental and natural resources management. By providing the necessary planning and mapping tools for comprehensive assessment and protection, these activities will provide the initial key phase of a long-term sustainable investment project; (ii) The second component will promote sustainable aquaculture practices through upgrading and scaling up of good practices, related infrastructure, and management of risks and diseases; (iii) The third component will promote sustainable near-shore capture fisheries by strengthening enforcement and monitoring capacity, promoting community right-based management and key sites, addressing pollution, facilitating alternative livelihoods outside capture fisheries, and developing infrastructure to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters; (iv) The fourth component will be project management activities to support implementation of the activities described above.

The expected cofinancing for the baseline project consists of USD 100 million IDA Credit and USD 10 million contribution from national and local governments.

B. 2. INCREMENTAL /ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

The baseline scenario is that continued limited effectiveness, applicability and/or under-utilization of marine spatial management and marine species protection, the lack of integrated planning in marine and coastal ecosystems, the lack of mainstreaming of biological conservation and sustainable use in marine fisheries, the lack of effective monitoring in the coastal zone, and poorly developed knowledge management systems, will lead to continued degradation of biological diversity, polluted seas, and unsustainable use of marine and coastal resources and thus seriously hampering the ability of the broader CRSD framework of meeting its targets. These problems with transboundary implications have been negatively affecting the health of regional seas as well as national seas. For example, pollution discharged from the country impacts the structure and conditions of the seas in other neighboring countries. The depletion of migratory fish stock in Vietnam affects the fish catch in different countries.

By strengthening institutional capacity for sustainable resources management in support of fisheries; by supporting the improved understanding of ecosystems through better information collection and management; by enabling the broad implementation of community-based management frameworks; by protecting or rehabilitating critical habitats and protecting marine species of special concern; by optimizing its approach with parallel efforts to implementing innovative measures in the production sector (such as the use of market-based incentives including fisheries improvement plans and MSC) to improve fishing practices; by developing local capacity for effective protected area management and their long-term sustainable financing; by accelerating capacity for monitoring and evaluating key biological and sustainability indicators, and; by providing reference points for developing and testing strategies for co-management, job diversification and capacity reduction, the IDA-GEF Project will address these shortcomings in the baseline scenario.

The rationale for the GEF Project is therefore to address the barriers and implementation gaps described above through supporting key biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and fisheries resources objectives

under an integrated and mutually reinforcing IDA-GEF-GoV co-financed project framework under the parent program, providing not only an ideal platform for delivering global environmental benefits and meeting key GEF focal area objectives and COP priorities but also ensuring that the broader CRSD framework meets its targets related to marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of fish stocks. Furthermore, the IDA-GEF-GoV project will provide a crucial delivery mechanism for meeting the objectives of the Strategic Platform or Partnership for the East Asian Seas LMEs, providing regional synergies on habitat protection, community-based management of fish stocks, and knowledge management (and therefore delivering on GEF-5 Strategic Objectives for International Waters (IW), in particular objectives 2 and 3).

The proposed IDA-GEF project will capitalize on previous GEF investment by scaling up the application of the fisheries refugia concept in Vietnam, using the already-established guidelines and selection criteria, and building upon the foundation of support and awareness among Vietnamese government and stakeholders established by the GEF South China Sea (SCS) project. Based on the guidelines and preliminary site identification completed by the SCS project, the IDA-GEF project will elevate efforts to the next logical step which is to apply fisheries refugia more widely and ensure that the concept of fisheries refugia is mainstreamed into Vietnam's sustainable fisheries management. Additionally, utilizing valuable lessons provided by the two previous MPA projects—Hon Mun and Con Dao—in successfully establishing MPAs for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, this project will apply these lessons at the site-based level under other types of spatial designations such as IZM frameworks and fisheries refugia. By building on these lessons learned in MPA planning and management, and applying them to the application of spatial planning tools for habitat and species protection under other designation, this project will promote new cross-learning and multi-agency cooperation among and between the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (main line agency for fisheries and also MPAs) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Protection (the key line agency for species and habitat protection and integrated coastal planning). The IDA-GEF project will mainstream the application of the above-mentioned fisheries management tools for the first time beyond the level of pilot and demonstration projects. For example, none of the previous completed and ongoing projects, whether they are MPAs or ICM, has aimed at mainstreaming protected area management into the master planning of fisheries sector.

The GEF plays an important role in this project to generate the global environmental benefits, specifically to improve the sustainability of protected areas, incorporate biodiversity conservation, promote the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, and enhance the capacity of implementing ecosystem-based management. Without the GEF's involvement, the baseline or "business-as-usual" scenario continues; as a result, the health of ecosystems in Vietnam's seas and coasts would be lost. The support from GEF will contribute to addressing such a vicious trend by taking a comprehensive and innovative approach, as described above, to maintain sound biodiversity and marine ecosystems in the country. Solving its national problems most of which have transboundary implications will help in restoring the health of regional seas. The GEF's support will invite an active participation from the country, particularly local governments, that will strengthen the country's ownership of the project to secure its sustainability even after the support finishes. The GEF acts as a catalyst to create an environment conducive to inducing the efforts and commitments of relevant stakeholders, which is indispensable for overcoming the global environmental problems that the country faces.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ [MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.](#):

The socioeconomic benefits to communities derived from the project include an increase in the number of fisheries benefiting from more sustainable management, including improved product sustainability, better quality seafood, improved product technologies, preferential sourcing and enhanced access to niche markets. Equity benefits will also arise from the mainstreaming of co-management and rights-based measures in the

marine and coastal resource sector. In the short to medium term the project will furthermore assist the delivery of existing and planned job diversification and livelihood strategies (including infrastructure development) in coastal regions, thus improving the enabling economic environment for coastal communities. Likewise, by highlighting and promoting the critical role of women as income earners in strategies to reduce the dependency on depleted marine resources at the household level, this project will support national gender equality goals.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Several key risks and issues have been identified, including, at sector level, (i) the lack of coordination among the planning authorities over coastal land use; (ii) short to medium-term socio-economic risks from the current national policy on fishing capacity reduction (mainly small-scale vessels), which will negatively affect large numbers of poor fisher families; (iii) tensions over the aspirations for resource sustainability on the one hand, and, on the other hand, increasing raw material demands by the seafood industry resulting from high national targets for fisheries production as well as over-capacity in the sector (vessels, processing facilities); (iv) the difficulty of promoting widespread alternative income opportunities for fishers; (v) long-term risks to coastal infrastructure due to potential sea level rise. Also, implementation effectiveness and capacity, potential major natural disasters (typhoons) during the implementation period and land/water availability for some of the investments are also project level risk to consider.

B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

In addition to MARD and other essential government agencies (particularly the Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands under MONRE), private industry and civil society are expected to play an important role. The Vietnam National Association of Fisheries (VINAFIS) and the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Processors (VASEP) as well as several fishing companies (buyers, exporters etc.) throughout the supply chain, have already indicated strong support for this project and their continued involvement buy-in will be crucial to success. Additionally, universities, national and regional research organizations (RIA, RIMF, NIO), Women's Union groups, and NGOs (MCD, WWF) are also on-board and this should ensure that all stakeholders are properly consulted and represented in the decision-making process. The project will also explore partnerships with NGOs, such as the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), that are engaged in fisheries certification in Vietnam. Acting as key stakeholders to implement and facilitate the project, the above-mentioned entities as well as millions of residents in not only the country, but also others in the region will benefit from the results of project implementation.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The project and its parent program (CRSD) is fully consistent with the national priorities of the government, and has been formulated based on the National Strategy on Development of the Fisheries Sector till 2020, approved by the Prime Minister through Decision No 1690/QĐ-TTg on September 16th 2010. This project will be implemented with the view to contributing to the relevant targets in the aforementioned Strategy, particularly as related to Major Solution 5 on Environmental Protection, wherein objectives include to “integrate environmental issues in the planning process of ...fisheries by sector”, to “strictly implement procedures of seasonal fishing and prohibit exploitation...in breeding season”, and “strictly forbid the use of destructive fisheries (methods)”. The National Strategy further aims to “develop a system of marine protected areas and...conservation zones” (Development Orientation 1b).

This project will also build on the lessons learned from various GEF-supported initiatives in Vietnam and regionally related to marine and coastal management, namely the GEF-UNEP “Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand” (see B1 above), GEF-UNDP “Marine Biological Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region” and the “Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project” under GEF-World Bank, DANIDA and IUCN. Direct programmatic links will be made with the DANIDA-supported “Livelihoods and MPAs (LMPA) Project” under MARD, by building upon the improved capacity at the provincial and district levels for planning, managing and evaluating MPAs for biodiversity conservation, species protection and sustainable local fisheries. The project is also designed to optimize its approach and add value to the GEF project “West Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management” project implemented by UNDP in association with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission.

This project will be synergetic with the regional GEF program: *Platform for the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia – Scaling up through Country Partnerships*, which addresses threats and priority actions identified by Southeast Asian countries (as identified in the Manila Declaration). By improving the application of integrated coastal management as related to fisheries overexploitation and sustainable use in the coastal zone, and by sharing of experiences and learning of successful examples through new knowledge management systems, this project will be effectively optimized with this larger strategy and regional program.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

The Bank has been an important financier of GEF projects, with more than \$3 billion in co-financing for GEF projects since the inception of the GEF. In particular, the Bank has been involved in projects that improve the management of marine biodiversity and the sustainable use of coastal resources. Drawing on its operational experience in Vietnam and other developing countries, the Bank will be able to mobilize the technical knowledge and leverage relevant partnerships for implementing this project.

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

\$100 million

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY’S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:


The World Bank’s strategy for supporting Vietnam’s development is described in the final draft of the new Country Partnership Strategy (CPS). This project is consistent with the CPS’s goal of creating and sustaining opportunities for development with increased attention to natural resources management (pillar II). It meets the GOV’s development goals to improve the resilience of coastal zones to climate change, enhance the sustainability of coastal infrastructure investments and more effectively promote the competitiveness of the coastal areas’ resource-based economy. Vietnam is in the process of developing a new Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2011-2020 (SEDS) and Socio-Economic Development Plan 2011-2015 (SEDP). The SEDP is the basis for the new CPS to be presented to the Bank Board by the end of 2011. Coastal and marine resources are an important priority of the next SEDP while this project will effectively complement other Bank instruments, namely the climate change portfolio as well as other projects focusing on water resources management and natural disaster risk management.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson Program Manager, ENVGC, World Bank		09/26/2011	Jiang Ru	202 473-8677	Jru@worldbank.org