

Final

10/18/2003

1

Final

Contents

Abbreviations
Acknowledgements
Executive Summary

1.0 Background

- 1.1 Project Description**
- 1.2 Objectives, Indicators, and Outputs of the Project**
- 1.3 The Methodology of the Review Team**

2.0 General Observations and Issues

- 2.1 Awareness and Coordination at the National and Provincial Level**
 - 2.1.1 The National Steering Committee
 - 2.1.2 The Provincial Steering Committee
- 2.2 MPA Management**
 - 2.2.1 Biodiversity Assessment
 - 2.2.2 The Management Plan
 - 2.2.3 The Zoning Plan
 - 2.2.4 Environmental Issues
 - 2.2.5 Moorings and Mooring Buoys
 - 2.2.6 Research and Monitoring
 - 2.2.7 Surveillance and Enforcement
 - 2.2.8 Sustainable Financing
 - 2.2.9 The MPA Authority
 - 2.2.10 Environmental Awareness
 - 2.2.11 Stakeholder Perceptions
- 2.3 Community Involvement**
 - 2.3.1 Alternative Income Generation
 - 2.3.2 The Credit Scheme
 - 2.3.3 Local Participation in Management

3.0 Key Actions and Recommendations

- 3.1 Energize the National Steering Committee**
- 3.2 Implement MPA Management**
 - 3.2.1 Update and Revise the Biodiversity Assessment Database
 - 3.2.2 Complete The Management Plan
 - 3.2.3 Revise the Zoning Plan
 - 3.2.4 Monitor and Assess the Effects of Excess Nutrients
 - 3.2.5 Install Additional Moorings and Mooring Buoys
 - 3.2.6 Coordinate Research and Monitoring
 - 3.2.7 Increase Surveillance and Enforcement
 - 3.2.8 Ensure Sustainable Financing
 - 3.2.9 Implement the MPA Authority
 - 3.2.10 Focus Environmental Awareness Activities

3.3 Increase Community Involvement

- 3.3.1 Improve Stakeholder Perception and Understanding
- 3.3.2 Encourage Alternative Income Generation Activities
- 3.3.3 Increase Access to Credit
- 3.3.4 Ensure Sustainable Financing
- 3.3.5 Increase Local Participation in Management
- 3.3.6 Monitor Socio-Economic Effects as a Basis for Adaptive Management

Abbreviations

AIG	Alternative Income Generation
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
Danida	Danish International Development Agency
DOF	Department of Fisheries, Khanh Hoa Province
DOSTE	Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Khanh Hoa Province
DOT	Department of Tourism, Khanh Hoa Province
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MOF	Ministry of Fisheries, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
MOSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
NIO	Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography
NSC	National Steering Committee
PPC	Provincial People's Committee, Khanh Hoa Province
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
UOF	University of Fisheries
WB	World Bank

Acknowledgements

The Review Team is sincerely grateful to everyone with whom we met in Hanoi and Nha Trang during the mission. We had cordial, open and honest discussions with key people involved with the project at the national, provincial, and local levels. We especially want to thank Nguyen Minh Thong and his staff in the IUCN Vietnam Office in Hanoi and Bernard O'Callaghan and his staff in the Hon Mun MPA Project Office and Truong Kinh, Director, Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Authority, and Vice-Director, Hon Mun MPA Project in Nha Trang, for their hospitality and effective arrangements during the

Executive Summary

The Hon Mun Marine Protected Area, the first of 15 marine protected areas (MPAs) planned for Vietnam, contains coral reefs with some of the highest coral biodiversity recorded in Vietnam, as well as other important marine habitats and resources. Because of its biodiversity values, the Hon Mun site is an “area of highest national priority” for marine conservation. The Hon Mun MPA Project, after a long period of preparatory work, started in June 2001. After 18 months of planning activities, the Project has entered its implementation phase during 2003. The Project is financed by the Global Environmental Facility through The World Bank (WB/GEF), the Royal Danish Government through Danida, IUCN, and the Vietnamese Government.

The Project has four major components: (1) participatory planning and management; (2) alternative income generation (AIG) activities; (3) capacity building; and (4) monitoring and evaluation. It has been particularly successful in involving local communities in the planning phase and building capacity, both in local communities and in the new Hon Mun MPA Authority, for effective participation in planning and management. While challenges remain, the Project has also been

Previous evaluations by Danida and the World Bank have described the substantial successes of the Phase 1 of the Project. Rather than repeat the findings of the previous evaluations, the current Review Team chose to focus on actions that could improve the outcome of the project during Phase 2, Implementation.

The report summarizes the general observations of the Review Team in three general areas: (1) Awareness and Coordination at the National and Provincial Levels; (2) MPA Management, including the basis for plan development, environmental issues, and critical functions of management such as research and monitoring, surveillance and enforcement, and sustainable financing; and (3) Community Involvement, including AIG activities, access to credit, and local participation in MPA planning and management.

The report then outlines a series of actions and recommendations related to these same topics. Specific recommendations include:

- Energizing the National Steering Committee;
- Completing the Management Plan;
- Coordinating Research and Monitoring;
- Increasing Surveillance and Enforcement;
- Ensuring a Smooth Transition from the Project to the MPA Authority;
- Focusing Environmental Awareness Activities;
- Improving Stakeholder Perceptions and Understanding;
- Increasing Community Access to Credit;
- Ensuring Sustainable Financing; and
- Increasing Local Participation in MPA Management.

The original objective of the Project was

1.0 Background

1.1 Project Description

The Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project (the Project) encompasses marine waters around Hon Mun and eight other islands in Nha Trang Bay within the Khanh Hoa Province of Vietnam. The islands, located up to 10 km off the coast of Nha Trang city, are semiarid and infertile. The MPA supports diverse coastal and marine habitats in a relatively small area (160 km² or about 62 mi²). These include coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangrove stands, sandy beaches, cobble-boulder beaches and rocky shores, often forming spectacular headlands, particularly on the eastern exposed coasts of Hon Tre and Hon Mun.

The site is an “area of highest national priority” for marine conservation in Vietnam. It has internationally important coral reefs with some of the highest coral biodiversity recorded in Vietnam. The area is representative of Vietnam’s south central biogeographic zone that has 65 hard coral genera and is comparable in biodiversity levels to the global centre of coral diversity of Eastern Indonesia, the Philippines, and the Spratly Islands. A total of 44 coral genera has been recorded at the Hon Mun site, with the possibility that other genera remain to be discovered. Despite the pressure from tourism and illegal fishing, Hon Mun retains some of the very few intact reefs in south central Vietnam.

The Project’s 18 month Set-up Phase that ended in 2002 included completion of a marine biodiversity assessment, community involvement in the preparation of the Marine Protected Area (MPA) management plan, design of alternative income generation (AIG) activities and a Sustainable Financing Strategy, development and commencement of

Final

The total budget of the project is USD 2.2 million. The project is financed by the Global Environmental Facility through The World Bank (WB/GEF), Danida, IUCN, and the Vietnamese Government.

The Hon Mun MPA project is establishing an effective provincial-level MPA Authority and a system for co-management with local resource users. Implementation of the project involves four components:

- Participatory planning and management by stakeholders
- Development of alternativ

Final

hotel rooms in Nha Trang increased from 1,543 in 1993 to 3,143 in 1998. The estimated number of tourists in Nha Trang fluctuated between 1993 and 1998, ranging from a low of 260,000 in 1994 to a high of 390,000 in 1996. Provincial officials estimate that foreign tourists accounted for 15 percent to one-third of all tourists annually during the six-year period. Citizens of France (28 percent), America (10 percent), and Germany (10 percent) accounted for almost half of the foreign tourists. Officials hope to attract double the number of hotel rooms in Nha Trang by 2020 and to attract 1.2 million and 1.8 million tourists by 2010 and 2020, respectively, primarily by increasing numbers of foreign tourists. Goals for foreign tourists for 2010 and 2020 respectively are 660,000 and 1.14 million.

The Hon Mun MPA is also close to the Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Vietnam's main tropical marine research center, the National Fisheries University, and to other training institutions that can play a vital role in building management capacity.

1.2 Objectives, Indicators and Outputs of the Project

The goal of the project is "...to conserve a representative example of internationally significant and threatened marine biodiversity." The overall objective is "...to enable local island communities to improve their livelihoods and in partnership with other stakeholders to effectively protect and manage the marine biodiversity at Hon Mun as a model for collaborative MPA management in Vietnam."

The environmental indicators of the project are: (1) the recovery of coral reefs (increase in live coral cover in the MPA); (2) no decrease in mangrove and sea grass cover; (3) a statistically significant and important increase in the productivity of target fish and shellfish; and (4) no decrease in threatened species.

The project impact indicators include: (1) effective management of the MPA, e.g., the MPA Management Plan is being highly complied with, including elimination of destructive fishing practices and anchoring on corals; (2) adoption of commercially viable AIG activities that promote the MPA goals and result in increased income among target group community members; (3) the MPA management system is financially self-sustaining; (4) effective stakeholder participation in management; and (5) indicators of improved livelihoods among local island communities (to be defined in collaboration with communities during set-up phase).

The project has identified the following "benchmarks" that will be achieved during Phase 1, i.e., after the first 18 months:

Participatory Planning and Management—

*Khanh Hoa Management Authority established and fully staffed;
MPA Office constructed;
Management Plan developed and endorsed by all stakeholders.*

AIG Activities—

Final

*Village micro-credit facilities in place; and
At least 10 pilot AIG projects designed with supporting training courses
developed.*

Capacity Building—

*MPA Training Program, courses, and materials developed, three courses
delivered;
MPA Authority Staff trained in MPA planning and management and community
involvement;
Environmental Awareness Program developed and information/publicity
materials produced and activities initiated; and
MPA Visitors Display constructed in the Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography.*

Monitoring and Evaluation—

*Marine biodiversity assessment conducted;
Community-based monitoring program developed;
Baseline awareness survey completed; and
Project monitoring procedures established.*

1.3 The Methodology of the Review Team

The Review Team used document reviews, including two previous evaluations by the World Bank and Danida, and a two field visits in Nha Trang and the island villages of

Final

participation, co-management, and alternative income generation. Its initial accomplishments, over a relatively short period of time, are hopeful signs of successful and sustained outcomes over the long term. The Government of Vietnam remains committed to the project, and the Ministry of Finance has allocated US\$78,000 through

Final

2.1.2. Provincial Steering Committee

An official provincial steering committee has existed since the inception of the Project. The committee, comprised of representatives of provincial level

2.2.2. The Management Plan

Effective MPA management plan development requires the participation of stakeholders and local communities. Understanding the benefits of community-based management, the project has undertaken assessments of the local communities and stakeholders structure and their properties relevant to MPA management. These assessments can contribute to the activities related to participatory management of the MPA in the future;

Final

The concepts of a “core zone” and “buffer zone” for protected areas in general, and MPAs in particular, have been discussed by many expert groups.

Final

project. This equipment has been purchased in the U.S. and was delivered to Nha Trang in August 2003. The MBT was trained during the last project period, and now knows how to use the equipment, and has the ability to maintain the equipment.

2.2.6. Research and Monitoring

Applied research and monitoring should play a critical role in guiding the management of the Hon Mun MPA;

Excellent research institutions including the Institute of Oceanography, the University of Fisheries, and the Research Center for Aquaculture III, are located in Nha Trang and collectively represent an invaluable resource to the MPA;

The Water Quality Monitoring, Biodiversity Monitoring and Community Monitoring program should be incorporated into a Comprehensive Research and Monitoring Plan, tailored the needs and requirements of the Hon Mun MPA, with specific objectives and performance indicators; and

It is vitally important that a Scientific Advisory Board or Committee be established to provide scientific guidance to the MPA Authority for the longer term.

2.2.7. Surveillance and Enforcement

National and provincial regulations related to the resources within the area of the Hon Mun MPA have not been regularly enforced over the past 15 years;

Dynamite fishing, cyanide fishing, and strong light fishing has been reported historically throughout the Hon Mun MPA;

A draft Enforcement Strategy was completed in 2002. First patrols were

Final

The Authority has two small boats available for patrolling; only one is capable of serious enforcement activity; neither is adequate for patrols in bad weather .

2.2.8. Sustainable Financing

Two elements of sustainable financing have been developed—a donation system and a conservation fee. The former has not been successful to date; the latter requires approval from the Ministry of Finance to implement. A user charge from (Visitor Service Charge) on divers and other users of the Mon Hon MP has been discussed.

2.2.9 The MPA

One of the many innovations of the Hon Mun MPA Project has been the establishment of the Hon Mun MPA Authority in Khanh Hoa Province in March 2002 and the focus of the Project on building capacity of the MPA Authority. The Project has already provided training on SCUBing, first aid and boat-handling skills to Authority staff;

An organizational structure for the new Hon Mun MPA Authority has been drafted and was discussed with the Review Team. Six divisions have been proposed: Administrative, Financial, Community Development, Science & Research, Environmental, and Marine Resources. The Review Team suggested an alternative organization with more emphasis on the critical management functions of Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation (see Actions and Recommendations); and

The current staff of the Hon Mun MPA Project represents an invaluable set of skills and experiences that will be critical to the future success of the MPA Authority when the Project phase is completed; the Review Team is concerned that many of these personnel resources could be lost in the transition of the Project to the Authority due to salary constraints within the provincial government.

2.2.10 Environmental Awareness

The project has developed an impressive collection of environmental education and outreach activities that has included: the construction of 30 composting toilets in the island villages of Hon Mun MPA; coral sight-seeing tours for schools; participation in a trade fair celebrating the 350

th anniversary of Khanh Hoa Province; and publication of a Hon Mun MPA brochure and five issues of a newsletter; and

Final

The proposal to develop a Visitors Display at the Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography has not been implemented while waiting for the remodeling of

In the beginning, local people enthusiastically supported the idea of the MPA, perhaps due to their high expectations. However, it seems that their belief in, and support toward, the MPA is now uncertain to some extent since their expectation of AIG activities is now lowered to a more realistic level. Maintaining local support is vital to the long-term future of the MPA. Some of the people who violated the temporary MPA regulations and were fined or punished reacted negatively to the enforcement team and project staff; and

Some village members are not happy with the composting toilet demonstration project. Mr. Huynh recognized that the technology solved some, but not all, environmental problems. Vietnamese experts had advised the Project against the development of shared, public toilets since they could not be maintained effectively. Therefore, a small demonstration project was designed and implemented as a model for other villages to see. The recipients of the toilets were chosen by a lottery that created a sense of inequality within the village. However, the composting toilet demonstration has the potential to raise additional funds from other donors in the future.

2.3. Community Involvement

2.3.1. Alternative-Income Generation

The project has been very effective in analyzing AIG activities. Many options have been reviewed and considered. Several were tried and tested.

Aquaculture trials

A detailed analysis was conducted of “environmentally friendly” and suitable aquaculture species to be considered for trials within the Hon Mun MPA. The analysis suggested that the culture of seaweeds, filter feeders, and detritus feeders were most suitable, while species such as lobster and grouper that were caught in the wild and fed using trash fish caught from within the Hon Mun MPA were not suitable;

Detailed designs for aquaculture trials (technical design and economic analysis) have been developed and seven trials implemented for those species considered as “environmentally friendly” and seen as appropriate to be promoted for a sustainable AIG activity. The seaweed culture was shown to be economically viable, while other trials demonstrated that the culture species/technological approach were not suitable for promotion as an AIG activity due to low economic viability, seed supply, and mortality; and

There is an urgent need for a plan for aquaculture development (where, what, how large, what technology, water use rights) in the MPA to ensure that aquaculture development is sustainable and will not affect MPA negatively. Current development of aquaculture, i.e., over 100% increase in the last three years (in particular, lobster) is largely unplanned and is now leading to

Final

pollution, over-crowding, and related issues. An aquaculture master plan is now being prepared.

Other AIG activities

Non-water based alternatives have also been investigated. Some options were suggested and planned. However, the main comment from local people was that those options will produce only a modest income compared to fishing and aquaculture;

The “shell curtain” demonstration appears to be good business for now. It may not create a high income, but it is a suitable job for women and children during their spare time. A small income is better than none. According to Ms. Lam, the Chairwomen of Vinh Nguyen commune, currently there is still a potential for expansion of this business to create jobs for more women in the commune. However, now women often work as individuals. Some form of cooperative or group work could create mutual help and improve their business;

The potential for mainland jobs for young people was also investigated. However, income from these jobs would be rather low (500,000 to 600,000 VND/month) compared with income from fishing and aquaculture activities (see detailed income analysis in the Social Assessment). Moreover, rents on the mainland cost up to 50% of income, so that net income would be only 250,000 to 300,000/month. However, it is still worth considering as an alternative for the poor since their per capita income was less than 300,000 VND/month (Page 54 – 55, Social Assessment report);

Agricultural activities have been undertaken by local people as additional income to fishing or aquaculture. They provide income of about 1 million VND/household/year. Some support from the project or from other related departments on credit, technique, skill and marketing can create potential for further expansion of the activities and increase of income;

Investment in the villages often has been at the level of the individual household. Some poor people expressed that they need some form of group or cooperation for mutual help as they often have limited capital, skill and experience;

Local people could have been more involved in the construction or development of MPA project-supported infrastructure systems that could have created income for them; and

Tourism (eco-tourism) has been and could be a promising business in the villages. Additional attention should be focused on exploring possibilities for

involving local people in the operation of both tourism and eco-tourism activities.

2.3.2. The Credit Scheme

Credit is available from formal banking institutions, including the Bank for the Poor, Bank of Social Policy, Vietnam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, and other credit programs. Some banks are even under pressure to disburse loans. However, about 40% of the households in the project area still cannot qualify for credit;

The reasons that village people are often denied credit are many—the banks find poor people a very risky client; the poor themselves are reluctant to apply for a loan; and some of the richer people of the villages may not need loans. In discussions with the Woman's Union and some local people, we found that one of the main reasons was because the poor do not have a good investment or business plan. According to Ms. Lam, Chairwomen of the Vinh Nguyen commune, some people do not know what to use the borrowed capital for. They are afraid of going deeply into debt. Another quite common problem in the areas was the case of extended family, where several generations live together and are registered as one family. According to Bank regulations, one

Final

project started; and (3) in many cases some local people assume that project staff are highly educated and know better what to do. To get local people involved effectively, they must be prepared well through training on the planning process. Project staff also need excellent facilitation skills. The selection of the project planning tool is also very important. The application of the LFA (Logical Framework Analysis) tool is highly recommended. A proper use of this tool will allow local people to understand what they want, why certain activities need to be done, and what is their responsibility. Using this approach could help to improve the involvement of local people in MPA management. People would participate even more actively if they themselves find the need to meet, to discuss their own problems, and their own ideas for

Final

establishment of groups also helps to increase the sense of belonging to a visible institution so that a higher degree of participation can be expected.

3.0. Key Actions and Recommendations

3.1. Energize the National Steering Committee

Lessons learned from the Hon Mun Project can contribute to the national system of MPAs being developed within the Ministry of Fisheries. The National Steering Committee should begin to meet at least twice a year (as

Final

users. The review should be conducted with the full participation by local communities.

3.2.4. Monitor and Assess the Effects of Excess Nutrients

Because of the potential severe effects of excess nutrients from agricultural and aquaculture operations transported by riverine discharge, seasonal

3.2.7. Increase Surveillance and Enforcement

Improve compliance monitoring activities within the Hon Mun MPA, with a focus on habitats, biodiversity, sedimentation and destructive fishing methods through the use of performance indicators; and

A new fast patrol boat, capable of operating in bad weather, should be acquired by the MPA Authority, and/or a cooperative arrangement with the Boarder Military should be considered to provide enhanced “on-the-water” enforcement capabilities.

information required for adaptive management of the MPA over time (Research and Environmental Assessment functions would also be included in this division); (3) a separate Research or Science Division should not be created; (4) an Education and Outreach Division should be created, as well as a Community Development Division and an Enforcement Division—all along the lines of the proposal of the MPA Authority.

3.2.10 Focus Environmental Awareness Activities

A long-term and more focused plan or strategy for Environmental Awareness should be developed by the Project; and

The proposed Regional Centre on Marine Conservation Education and Training project needs to prepare a detailed plan that will identify contributions of the various participants. The province should contribute to the infrastructure of the centre (land, office and local staff...), and the donors should contribute technical assistance to develop human resources and equipment. The Centre should also collaborate closely with the existing academic institutions located in Nha Trang City, as well as the National Network of Marine and Coastal Environmental Education and Training.

3.3. Community Involvement

3.3.1. Improve Stakeholder Perception and Understanding

Increase training on the MPA concept and objectives for all stakeholders, making sure that everyone has common understanding on the idea. The training should be designed in case study form to create in-depth understanding;

Involve the local community more effectively in all steps of the management process (i.e., development and implementation of the MPA management plan). To encourage the involvement of the community, develop stronger relationships with political/governmental agencies at different levels. Through them, the community activities of the project will become the decisions of political/governmental agencies first, and then those of the unions/associations, and communities. This means that in the context of Viet Nam, both “top down” and “bottom up” approaches are needed.

Obtain approval of the PPC for coordinating the cooperation all related departments within the province; and

Ensure that all stakeholders have an appropriate understanding of the role of project (i.e., to support and facilitate, not to replace existing institutions and their authorities)

3.3.2. Encourage Alternative Income Generation Activities

Develop a plan for aquaculture development in the MPA area as soon as possible;

Educate the local authorities on the costs of aquaculture development without proper planning and persuade them to stop the expansion of lobster culture;

Promote the idea of the allocation of water surface area for aquaculture and provide water use rights (permanent or temporary);

Differentiate aquaculture trials from technology tests that require a special arrangement both in terms of financial support and management to make sure that the trials can be applied by local people, under local conditions;

Encourage cooperation with research projects from various institutes, the University of Fisheries, and other projects should be encouraged;

Analyze and design some form of group investment or cooperative arrangement. The first experiment should focus on the “shell curtain” group, and then be expanded to other activities on agriculture. A cooperative for offshore fishing could also be studied and tried;

Consider arranging a daily boat trip between the mainland and islands as one way to improve access to jobs on mainland;

Create a mechanism to make sure that local people are involved in and earn some income from the construction of MPA project-supported infrastructure or similar activities that produce income; and

Eco-tourism is being promoted in the area and will be developed further in the future. Local people should be equipped with the knowledge and skills to be able to participate in this business. The MPA project should provide support to educate local people, especially the young generation about eco-tourism.

3.3.3. Increase Access to Credit

Based on the aquaculture development plan and other income generation plans of local people, estimate a total amount of fund required to support those plans. This will create the basis for a cooperative approach with the BSP.

Make local people more aware of credit regulations, criteria and procedures for obtaining loans. People should also be educated about the meaning of any interest they have to pay; and

Final

Support local people with technical skills and market information to help their investment to be more profitable and also secure the loan.

3.3.4. Ensure Sustainable Financing

A stakeholder analysis should be conducted in terms of who gains? Who loses? What is gained? What is lost? This analysis could be the basis for negotiation of cooperation between project and different stakeholders and also the basis for establishment of the financing system;

Prepare a proposal for partial subsidies from the PPC for a transition period (1 or 2 years) after project is finished;

Involve more local people in MPA management workforce to reduce the cost. The principles of “contribution to gain benefits” or “self management and development” should be applied; and

Take into account the fact that there will be no aquaculture activities in the Hon Mun MPA area in 10-years time.

3.3.5. Increase Local Participation in MPA Management

Ensure that both the MPA project staff and local people understand that one of the important roles of project is to create a “safety net” for the local community and expose them to different service sources to ensure sustainable improvement of their livelihood;

Continue to empower local people so that they will be more confident in their participation in project activities;

Train local people on planning methods (at household, group and village levels);

Encourage the commune to help local people make their own community development plans (that would be consistent with the MPA project plan) at different time scales (monthly, quarterly, annual). The community development plans should describe expected futures (objectives) of their village in selected periods of time and all the major activities or fields of activity that should be done to achieve the desired objectives, taking into account the issues of demand/need/interest of villagers, their own capacity and resources available, as well as other external support available (the support of the project should be only one source of external support);

Set up a planning, management, and evaluation system that allows the local people to participate from the very beginning, and then continuously, in the

Final

management including identification of impact indicators, monitoring and evaluation schedule, methodology, responsibility, etc.;

Consider reviewing and restructuring the village MPA committees through a democratic election;

Form sub-committees (either on the basis of proximity or according to their

Final

Annex 1: Hon Mun MPA Project Interviews

Wednesday, 13 August 2003, Hanoi

Mr. Nguyen Minh Thong, Country Representative,
Vietnam Office, IUCN (World Conservation Union),
Hanoi

Dr. Nguyen Viet Thang, Vice-Minister of Fisheries,
Ministry of Fisheries, Hanoi

Dr. Truong Manh Tien, Director General, Department of Environment,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Hanoi

Thursday, 14 August 2003, Nha Trang

Bernard O'Callaghan, IUCN-Chief Technical Advisor, Hon Mun Marine
Protected Area Pilot Project, Nha Trang

Mr. Truong Kinh, Director, Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Authority, and
Vice-Director, Hon Mun MPA Project, Nha Trang

Dr. Hoang Tung, Aquaculture Specialist, Hon Mun MPA Project, Nha Trang

Mr. Ho Van Thung Thu, Project Coordinator, and now leading the Community
Development Team, Hon Mun MPA Project

Ms. Nguyen Thi Ha Nguyen, Training, Education and Awareness Officer, Hon
Mun MPA Project, Nha Trang

Friday, 15 August 2003, Nha Trang

Mr. Nguyen Si Huy

Final

Mr. Vo Ngoc Anh, Bich Dam Village Leader and Village MPA Committee Chairman, and representatives of village who have received credit from the project

Dr. Chu Tien Vinh, National Project Director, Hon Mun MPA Project and Deputy Director, Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF), Hai Phong

Monday, 18 August 2003, Nha Trang

Mr. Nguyen Van Cuong, Officer, Department of Fisheries, Khanh Hoa Province, Nha Trang

MPA Committee Chairpersons from Six Villages: Vo Ngoc Anh (Bich Dam village); Ton Nu Thi Ky (Bich Dam); Nguyen Van Hien (Hon Mot); Hoang An (Bai Tru-Vung Me); Nguyen Van No (Bai Tru-Vung Me); Ho Van Chau (Vung Ngan); and Duong Thi Que Thom (Vinh Nguyen)

Annex 2: Terms of Reference

Review Mission Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project

Reporting to: Country Representative – IUCN Vietnam
Duration: 12 days
Location: Nha Trang, Khanh Hoa Province, Vietnam, and Hanoi

BACKGROUND

The Hon Mun MPA Pilot Project is being implemented by IUCN in conjunction with the Ministry of Fisheries and the Khanh Hoa PPC. The Hon Mun MPA Pilot Project is seeking to establish the first comprehensive Marine Protected Area in Vietnam and a model for the development of other Marine Protected Areas.

The total length of the project is 48 months structured in two phases. The first is a Setup Phase for the first 18 months of the project. The second phase is the Implementation Phase covering the next 30 months. Clear aims and objectives have been established

5838 Tcd3M i2-10.4(See48 TDco27r Tctiv)4.-102r Tctivr Tctiv)121(n)12.7(w15e48 TDco27lle fc Tctivu)26T.0 o3aTwh-5.0lutatio
le ng sctiv eoSet- up Pi haojec. .

ng11.6,(i)7(n)3.7preasg ()8017.6c)3.7(a)80801.6(v)3.7(e)1.6(homo)4.7(as)3.7, le)4.7(n17.6c)1008(u)4.7pr)5.3ag i)7(n)4.7g11.6 loC)
nctiy(b)4.2(u-2.1ilds)4.2(n)4.2g act)3.2tiv Tct.2()1.1(es Tct2(. T0 -1.1576 TD0 Tc0 Tw(Tj/TT14 06 f0 -1.1448 TD-0.009 TcD8.1CTIVI
ficty)6.4ueficty)11.4(e)4.2o)3.6(n)act)3.7(a)80801.6(v)3.7(e)1.6(homo)4.7(as)3.7, le)4.7(n17.6c)1008(u)4.7pr)5.3ag i)7(n)4.7g11.6 loC)
4.2(u-2.1ilds)4.2(n)4.2g act)3.2tiv Tct.2()1.1(es Tct2(. T0 -1.1576 TD0 Tc0 Tw(Tj/TT14 06 f0 -1.1448 TD-0.009 TcD8.1CTIVI

Final

	Dept. of ST
Commune	Women's Union Chair, Commune Peoples Committee Farmers Union
Project Office	Project Staff
Villages	Village MPA Committees – 6 Committees in MPA Recipients of Credit Trial Operators
Tourism Operators	Dive Companies
Other Agencies	Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography University of Fisheries