**UNDP-GEF**

**Medium-Sized Project Brief for Submission to the Global Environment Facility**

**Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region**

Acronyms and Abbreviations

* ADB Asian Development Bank
* BAP Biodiversity Action Plan
* CDNP Con Dao National Park
* CTA Chief Technical Advisor
* CTF Conservation Trust Fund
* Danida Danish International Development Assistance
* DARD Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
* DEU District Environment Unit
* EIA Environmental Impact Assessment
* FiPD Fisheries Protection Department
* FPD Forestry Protection Department
* GEF Global Environment Facility
* GOV Government of Viet Nam
* ICZM Integrated Coastal Zone Management
* IUCN The World Conservation Union
* MARD Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
* MOFi Ministry of Fisheries
* MONRE Ministry of Environment and natural Resources
* MPA Marine Protected Area
* MPI Ministry of Planning and Investment
* NGO Non-governmental Organization
* PARC Protected Areas for Resource Conservation
* PMU Project Management Unit
* PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal
* SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment
* Sida Swedish International Development Agency
* UNDP United Nations Development Program
* UNEP United Nations Environment Program
* VND Viet Nam Dong
* WB World Bank
* WWF World Wide Fund for Nature

Currency Equivalent

* (as of May 2003)
* Currency Unit - Viet Nam Dong (VND)
* US $1.00 - VND 15,400
* VND 1,000 - US $0.065

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# Project Summary

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| * PROJECT IDENTIFIERS | | |
| **1. Project Name:**   * Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region | | **2. GEF Implementing Agency:**  United Nations Development Programme (UNDP*)* |
| **3. Countries or country in which the project is being implemented:** Viet Nam | | **4. Country eligibility:** Convention on Biological Diversity ratified by Viet Nam on 16 November, 1994 |
| **5. GEF Focal Area(s):** Biodiversity with links to International Waters | | **6. Operational program/short-term measure:**  Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems  **Strategic Priority** : 1, 2 & 4 |
| **7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans and programs:**  This Project will assist Viet Nam to implement several priority programs under its Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). The BAP identifies the development of a national system of marine protected areas and the conservation of Con Dao National Park as priority actions for biodiversity conservation. The Project has the full commitment of national, provincial, and local government as well local communities. It will also support the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy by provide local stakeholders with a strong role in sustainably managing the coastal and marine resources on which their livelihoods depend. | | |
| **8. GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement:** Pham Khoi Nguyen – Chairman of GEF Viet Nam, Vice Minister, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. Endorsed 15 November 2002. | | |
| * PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES: | | |
| **9. Project rationale and objectives:**  **Goal:**  To conserve the globally significant biodiversity and ecological processes of the Con Dao Islands Region  **Objectives:**  **Protection of Globally Significant Coastal and Marine Biodiversity** through increased protection, conservation and management.  **Improved Management of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity** in the Con Dao Islands Region through increased participation of local residents in the management of natural resources, promotion of economic development strategies compatible with coastal and marine biodiversity, and strengthening the institutional, policy, and legal framework required for coastal and marine biodiversity protection by supporting a national marine protected area system.  **Assured Sustainability** **of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection** through support from ecotourism development activities in the Con Dao Islands Region. | **Indicators:**  Working from baseline data, improvement in biodiversity in Con Dao National Park through measurements of:   * Grouper, Lobster, Wrasse, Butterfly fish, dugong and nesting sea turtles (1998-2001 average of 300 annually), using methods developed for Living Planet Index (WCMC) and ‘Reefcheck’ * Reef fish density: 2000 baseline = 2017/500m2 * Coral cover: 2000 baseline = 43% * Coral diversity: 2002 baseline = 280 hard coral species * Seagrass diversity: 1998 baseline = 9 species   Using baseline data collected during project inception, improvements in livelihood sustainability as indicated by:   * Decrease in poverty among fishers relative to others in the community as measured by wealth ranking at beginning, mid and end of project * Fisheries catch per unit effort in project area * Proportion of catch obtained using non-destructive techniques   Adoption of Con Dao model of sustainable marine protected area management by other marine-terrestrial protected areas in Viet Nam  Sustainable financing mechanism in place | |
| **10. Project Outcomes:**  **Outcome 100** Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park  **Outcome 200** Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District  **Outcome 300** Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao Islands Region Biodiversity | **Output Indicators**   * **100** * Approved Con Dao National Park Management Plan and accompanying regulations * Participation in National Park resource management by 50 fishing households * **200** * Environmental management plan for Con Dao District under implementation, resulting in no additional loss of biodiversity values as a result of implementing the district’s Master Plan * Increased resources for enforcement of fishing regulations * Alternative income generating activities for impacted fishers operational * District Environment Unit fully functioning with a formal role in district development planning * **300** * Increase in level of investment in sustainable tourism operations relative to other types of tourism * Model for sustainable financing of a marine protected area in Viet Nam developed | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Duration: 3 Years** | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
| **Component** | **GEF** | **Co-Financing** | | | | | |
| **Conservation Trust Fund** | **Government** | **Con Dao Communities** | **WWF** | **Danida** | **Total** |
| **PDF** | 24,500 | - | 10,000 | 2,500 | 12,500 |  | 49,500 |
| **Outcome 100** | 351,800 | 43,450 | 54,500 | 37,400 | 137,300 | 31,350 | 655,800 |
| **Outcome 200** | 9,000 | - | 100,850 | 8,600 | 21,650 | 255,150 | 395,250 |
| **Outcome 300** | 191,400 | - | 22,000 | - | - | - | 213,400 |
| **Evaluation** | 65,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 65,000 |
| **Management and Admin** | 311,850 | - | 66,650 | - | 37,500 | - | 416,000 |
| **Contingencies** | 41,400 | 1,950 | 10,850 | 2,100 | 8,750 | 12,800 | 77,850 |
| **Total** | **994,950** | **45,400** | **264,850** | **50,600** | **217,700** | **299,300** | **1,872,800** |
| **INFORMATION ON INSTITUTION SUBMITTING PROJECT BRIEF** | | | | | | | |
| **13. Information on Project Proposer**: Since it was founded in 1961, WWF has become one of the world's largest and most effective independent organizations dedicated to the conservation of nature. WWF's goal is to stop, and eventually reverse, the degradation of the planet's natural environment and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. WWF is working to achieve this goal through: preserving genetic, species and ecosystem diversity; ensuring that the use of natural resources is sustainable both now and in the longer term, for the benefit of all life on Earth; and promoting action to reduce pollution and wasteful consumption to a minimum. | | | | | | | |
| **14. Information on Executing Agency (if different from project proposer):** Same | | | | | | | |
| **15. Date of initial submission of project concept:** December 2000 | | | | | | | |
| **INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY** | | | | | | | |
| **16. Project Identification Number: 2091** | | | | | | | |
| **17. Implementing Agency Contact person:** Mr. Tim Clairs, UNDP-GEF, Regional Coordinator, Biodiversity & International Waters, Asia and Pacific, Tel: 603-2091-5130, Fax: 603-2095-2870, E-mail: tim.clairs@undp.org | | | | | | | |
| **18. Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s):** Project is linked to three UNDP policy areas: Democratic Governance - *enhancing governing institutions* through strengthening application of the legal and regulatory framework for biodiversity conservation at the local level, *strengthening public/private sector management* through the development and use of a Conservation Trust Fund to finance ongoing costs of biodiversity conservation and by attracting the most appropriate type of tourism to support biodiversity conservation, *decentralization and local governance* through strengthening the capacity and responsibility of local government institutions in Ba Ria-Vung Tau province and Con Dao for biodiversity conservation in particular and coastal and marine resource planning and management in general; *support to civil society organizations* via the active participation of key organizations such as the Woman's Union, Youth Union, fisher groups and other organizations on Con Dao in Project delivery; Poverty Reduction - through support for fishing households whose socio-economic livelihood will be negatively affected through application of the Con Dao Park Management Plan and stricter enforcement of the existing legal regime for biodiversity conservation; and Environment through improving the management of the aquatic environment. In addition, the Project is highly compatible with a number of UNDP's specific themes for development in Viet Nam including: Partnerships to Fight Poverty; Governance; Environment; Wildlife Trade (as extended to marine areas); and Forests. Relevant UNDP projects: Protecting Areas for Resource Conservation (PARC) project aimed at providing a model for biodiversity conservation using the landscape ecology approach, due to be completed in late-2003; Judicial reform assistance project to government; and Environmental education project for public schools. | | | | | | | |

# Project Description

## Rationale and Objectives

### Rationale

The Con Dao Island region is located off the southern coast of Viet Nam (8o34' to 8o49'N and from 106o31' to 106o43’E) and is about 250 km south of Ho Chi Minh City. There is a large island (Con Son) and 13 smaller islands with a total land area of 7,218 ha. Only Con Son Island is inhabited. About 4,000 people live permanently on the island, and the government restricts new settlers by requiring a hard-to-get residency permit to move to the islands. The Con Dao islands are the only place in Viet Nam with this residency restriction. The permanent population is augmented by several thousand military personnel based on Con Son Island who guard the border areas and off-shore fishing grounds. Con Son Island has two fishing ports where up to 15,000 fishing boats a year dock. The non-military workforce comprises government officials (60 percent), farmers (20 percent), service providers (17 percent), and fishers (3 percent).

The Con Dao islands are famous in Viet Nam as a place of great natural beauty and human brutality. The islands served as a prison beginning with the French in the mid-1800s and ending with the former Saigon regime in 1975. More than 20,000 Vietnamese—mainly political prisoners—died on the island. Con Dao is now a symbol of the suffering and patriotism that sustained the Vietnamese struggle of independence. A prison museum and several large, well-tend cemeteries commemorate the dead.

Most of Con Son Island and all the other 13 islands are part of Con Dao National Park. The park covers 5,998 ha of land (83 percent of the total) and 14,000 ha of “strictly protected” marine area. An additional 20,500 ha is designated as the marine buffer zone. There are no people living inside the national park. Con Dao is one of about six Vietnamese protected areas that has both terrestrial and marine globally important biodiversity.

Con Dao National Park, like most protected areas in Viet Nam, is under the authority of the provincial government. Ba Ria-Vung Tau is one of the better-off provinces in Viet Nam and has an environmentally aware provincial government. The province is one of the few to have drafted both a 10-year development strategy that incorporates environmental considerations (including protected areas) and a specific strategy for the management of its protected areas—A *Strategy for Management of Protected Areas in Ba-Ria-Vung Tau Province, 2002-2010*, dated August 2002.

Con Dao National Park is globally significant because of its marine life, terrestrial habitat and location. The generally shallow waters of the island group contain coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves. There are both fringing and patch coral reefs with an average coral cover of about 43 percent. Though the marine area has not been well studied, 202 coral reef fish species have been recorded in Con Dao waters. Coral reef fish densities are the highest in Viet Nam with an average of 2,017 fish/500m2 in 2000. The ocean currents following the northeast monsoon from November to April and the southwest monsoon from June to September are favourable to larval dispersion and account of the great diversity of marine biota in the islands. IUCN Red List marine species (and the threat category) include:

* Green turtle *Chelonia mydas (endangered)*
* Hawksbill turtle *Eretmochelys imbricate (endangered)*
* Leatherback turtle[[1]](#footnote-1)*Dermochelys coriacea (endangered)*
* Loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta (endangered)*
* Dugong *Dugong dugon (critically endangered)*
* Giant Clam *Tridacna spp (critically endangered)*

Seventeen beaches in the Con Dao islands have been recorded as nesting sites of marine turtles. The five most important beaches contain some 300 nesters annually. Con Dao National Park has the highest population of nesting marine turtles in Viet Nam. Its giant clams are believed by a regional bi-valve expert to be the highest density of any reef waters in the South China Sea. More than a dozen rare or endemic coral species are found in Con Dao waters, according to global coral expert Dr. Charlie Veron including: *Barabbatoia laddi; Montastrea salebrosa; Platygyra contorta; Platygyra yaeyamaensis; Favites acuticollis; Favia Rosaria Galaxea cf. paucisepta; Coscinaraea crassa;* and a presently undescribed Coscinaraea species. *Porites* spp. reaches diameters of up to 5 meters in some areas of Con Dao.

In the terrestrial areas, about 80 percent of the islands are forested. Much of the forest is primary, humid, hill forest. Globally significant terrestrial biodiversity includes an endemic squirrel *Callosciurus finlaysoni*, Long-tailed Macaque *Macacca fascicularis condorensis,* Hairy-footed Flying Squirrel *Belomys pearsoni,* Indian Python *Python molorus,* Nicobar Pigeon *Caloenas nicobarica,* the Giant Black Squirrel *Ratufa bicolor condorensis,* Con Dao Gecko *Cyrtodactylus condorensis*, and Monitor lizards *Varanus salvator* and *V. nebulosus*. In addition, several plant species, such as *Conson dipterocarpus condonensis* are found nowhere else in the world.

In recognition of the biodiversity importance of Con Dao National Park, Viet Nam’s *Biodiversity Action Plan* and *National GEF Strategy* both list Con Dao as a highest priority conservation area. The World Bank’s 1995 publication on *A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas, Volume III* also list Con Dao as a priority area.

The marine ecosystems of Con Dao are important breeding and nursery areas of many marine organisms and contribute to the sustainability of the region's fisheries, bringing benefits for local and commercial fishers. This ecosystem function is becoming increasingly important as the country’s near-shore breeding areas are being degraded due to over fishing.

### Objectives

The goal of the project is to:

*Conserve the globally significant biodiversity and ecological processes of the Con Dao Islands Region*

* The objectives are:
* **Protection of Globally Significant Coastal and Marine Biodiversity** through increased protection, conservation and management.
* **Improved Management of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity in the Con Dao Islands Region** through increased participation of local residents in the management of natural resources, promotion of economic development strategies compatible with coastal and marine biodiversity, and strengthening the institutional, policy, and legal framework required for coastal and marine biodiversity protection by supporting a national marine protected area system.
* **Assured Sustainability of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection** through support from ecotourism development activities in the Con Dao Islands Region.

## Current Situation

### Threats

While the biodiversity in the park is in good condition relative to other areas of Viet Nam, a number of threats have been identified though work financed by the government and donors active in the islands (Danida, WWF and the Asian Development Bank).

**Over Fishing and Destructive Fishing Activities**. These two are the most serious threats to the biodiversity in Con Dao. Local fishers report significantly lower catches in recent years and/or more effort required to catch species that were easily caught before. Approximately 15,000 fishing vessels a year register to fish in Con Dao waters.[[2]](#footnote-2) The majority of these vessels fish off-shore, but some fish near-shore waters within the park buffer zone and even within the core zone. Fishing vessels working in and around Con Dao are known to use illegal gear such as bottom-trawler and small-mesh nets, which can damage reefs, seagrass beds, and ocean floors. The recent development of a live reef-fish trade has led to the use of cyanide.

**Fishing Boats Visiting/Docking at the Island Polluting Reefs with Discharge**. Most of the boats registered to fish in Con Dao waters dock in Con Son to resupply or offload catch. The boats dock at the port in front of Con Son town or at the ADB-funded Ben Dam Bay fishing port. Both ports are adjacent to coral reefs and seagrass beds. The discharge from 15,000 boats a year (oil, sewerage, petrol, fishing by-products, etc.) has significant negative impacts on the reefs, marine turtles and Dugongs.

**Industrial Zone**. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) fishing port is within the “Ben Dam Industrial Zone.” This development consists of the port and some associated infrastructure, and two freshwater reservoirs for supplying water to the industrial zone. The facilities are basic but plans include building a full-service area for large, offshore fishing boats, a fish processing centre, and a servicing centre for the offshore oil industry in southern Viet Nam.

**Aquaculture**. Aquaculture in Con Dao is very limited at present, with only a few fish rearing cages. There are plans to introduce aquaculture into the Con Dao Islands region. If unregulated, it could cause negative consequences coastal and marine biodiversity as it has done on many areas of the mainland.

**Tourism**. The Con Dao district government (known as the District People’s Committee) is responsible for development planning in the islands. The *Con Dao District Economic Development Master Plan 1993-2010* identifies tourism as the major driver of economic growth, based on the cultural and natural heritage of the islands. The plan envisages tourism growth on the basis of home-stay and low-rise, guest-house/small hotel development. (This policy is given strong support and encouragement by the Con Dao district chairman.) There are currently two hotels and two guest-houses on the island. In principle, the district government has endorsed tourism development based on respect for the environment. The national park’s existing *Eco-tourism Master Plan*, however, does not adequately take into account potential environmental impacts, does not address the needs of the local community, has no mechanism for tourist revenues to be used for biodiversity conservation, and is not integration with the *Con Dao* *District Economic Development Master Plan*.

At present, tourism in Con Dao is relatively modest in size with approximately 14,000 tourists in 2000. The primary tourism bottleneck is transportation to and from the mainland—there is helicopter service three times a week, and for 9 months of the year, boat service three times a week. Improvements in transportation are expected soon, primarily in the form of faster boats. This will increase tourism activity on Con Dao. Rapid and unregulated tourism development, as has happened elsewhere in Viet Nam, can cause loss of habitats, increase sediments in seawater, domestic waste being discharged into the coastal waters, and coral reefs damaged by anchorage and contact. Some marine species could also be harvested more intensively for souvenirs.

* **Scenario without GEF Alternative**. Without the GEF intervention, Con Dao’s globally significant biodiversity will continue to degrade. Inappropriate infrastructure and tourism development will lead to the decline of the island forests, and the resulting loss of habitat will push terrestrial endemic and globally threatened species closer to extinction. The marine turtles will lose nesting areas due to tourism and aquaculture development. The dugongs and seagrass beds will disappear due to inappropriate fishing practices such as bottom trawling. The coral reefs will be destroyed from illegal fishing practices, boats anchoring on the coral, and discharges from the fishing boats and the port. The fish stock will decline due to the loss of fish nursery areas and over exploitation due to poor enforcement of regulations. The opportunity for developing a replicable model for the sustainable management of terrestrial-marine protected areas in Viet Nam will be lost.

### Underlying Causes

Many of the underlying causes are institutional, and the analysis below benefited from an Institutional Assessment of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation in Viet Nam done by the ADB in 2000.

**Financial Constraints.** One of the biggest constraints to the proper operation and management of Con Dao National Park (as elsewhere in Viet Nam) is financial. The park’s annual budget is US$160,000. While the budget is higher than the average for a national park in Viet Nam, the costs of policing the marine area of the park are greater given that it has to be done using boats. This funding level has resulted in a lack of enforcement equipment, minimal office equipment, and little training.

* **Limited Enforcement of Laws and Regulations.** Viet Nam has a number of progressive environmental management laws on the books, but overall, enforcement remains weak. Con Dao suffers from what is in practice an open-access fishery. Some of the key constraints for enforcement in Con Dao National Park are:

A lack of enforcement equipment and facilities. Thus enforcement efforts are concentrated in coastal areas and areas with favourable conditions. More remote areas are not inspected or supervised. The result is a perception among fishers that no penalties will be incurred for ignoring regulation because enforcement is minimal.

The capacity of enforcement staff is limited, and there has been little investment in training to date. Enforcement staff often know the regulations but do not understand how to apply them in practice. Key areas for better enforcement capacity are: basic surveillance and intelligence gathering; arrest and seizure; prosecution requirements; understanding of maritime laws; and information dissemination to affected parties to improve understanding of regulations.

**Low Awareness of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas.** Community surveys done during project preparation indicated that local people associate protected areas with the notion of restrictions on fishing. The surveys also indicated a high community awareness of the major issues affecting the decline in marine resources such as over fishing and discharges from fishing boats, but those interviewed stated that their major concerns were relate to infrastructure, credit, and market access rather than biodiversity conservation. These results indicate that to be successful in the long term, biodiversity conservation in Con Dao National Park must include continued awareness raising and environmental education activities so people understand the purpose of the park and its role in helping support their livelihoods.

* **Limited Capacity**. With decentralization continuing in Viet Nam, the district government in Con Dao will have increasing responsibility for planning and management of coastal and marine resources. Yet most of the capability for conducting the basic tasks required for effective management is missing. Most provincial and almost all district administrative agencies in Viet Nam lack the capacity for planning, priority setting, project design, project monitoring and evaluation, and sustainable management. Local agencies in Con Dao, while keeping careful statistical records for higher-level agencies, often lack the analytical skills necessary to utilize these statistics to monitoring progress or identify problems.
* The little training that Con Dao National Park staff have received has focused largely on protection and enforcement. There has been minimal training in a wider variety of functions necessary for protected area management and biodiversity conservation, such as community development, public awareness and environmental education, and tourism.
* **Environmental Assessments.** The environmental assessment framework for Viet Nam specifies types, sizes and locations of investment projects that are subjected to an environmental impact assessment. The *Con Dao District Development Master Plan* was approved before the 1995 environmental assessment law,[[3]](#footnote-3) which means that little assessments of development alternatives or environmental impacts were done. The cumulative impacts of development activities in Con Dao are likely to be significant. There needs to be a basic capacity to screen planned development activities in the islands to determine alternatives, environmental impacts, and mitigation measures.

**Absence of National Legal Framework for Marine Protected Areas.** There is no provision in Viet Nam’s existing laws for marine protected areas. The Ministry of Fisheries has been given the mandate to *design* a system of marine protected areas, and the draft design calling for all marine protected areas to be under the Ministry of Fisheries was submitted in February 2002 to the Prime Minister’s office. In October 2002, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development’s Forest Protection Department proposed their own plan for a comprehensive protected areas system to include marine areas—under their administration. There are pros and cons to each proposal. The Ministry of Fisheries (MOFi) argues that in the longer term it is better to have marine protected areas under its supervision rather than the Forest Protection Department because MOFi has the responsibility for managing marine resources, and protected areas are a vital link in providing sustainable fishing in coastal areas. The Forest Protection Department (FPD) counters that the MOFi has no conservation experience and is focused on increasing fisheries exports rather than conservation. Moreover, the FPD has 40 years of experience managing all of Viet Nam’s existing protected areas (including those with marine areas) and more than 8,000 trained guards compared to the approximately 30 in MOFi working on fisheries’ protection. Adding to the ambiguity of who should be responsible for marine protected areas, a new Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MONRE) was created in August 2002. MONRE currently has the mandate for wetlands, pollution control, and environmental monitoring. Government plans call for MONRE to become the lead environmental ministry, and for forests, mining and protected areas to come under its supervision in the medium term. The ministries who would lose areas of responsibility are opposed to this change.

## Replication Plan

While the establishment of a marine protected area system has long been a national priority, the inter-ministerial disagreements mentioned above have resulted in the government choosing a go-slow approach that involves piloting different models of marine protected area administration. The GEF-funded Hon Mon “demonstration marine protected area” is under the Ministry of Fisheries’ provincial department. The Con Dao project will establish a second demonstration site but under the provincial department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development’s Forest Protection Department—the current authority for all existing protected areas. A third demonstration site has been approved in central Viet Nam (Cu Lao Cham Island) that will be under MONRE’s provincial department.

Danida is co-financing all three demonstration projects (Hon Mon, Con Dao, and Cu Lao Cham) as well as funding a national project to support the creation of a marine protected area system for Viet Nam. This national marine protected area project has been approved by government is expected to begin in late 2003. This project will be based in the Ministry of Planning and Investment—Viet Nam’s *uber*-ministry. Its goal is to look at the different models, sort out the comparative advantages of the competing ministries, and in the medium term, establish a national marine protected area system.

The Institute for Oceanography identified 15 sites for marine protected areas in Viet Nam. All the interested parties agree that these are the highest priority of marine protected areas. Six of these sites are within existing terrestrial protected areas (including Con Dao) under the national and provincial Forest Protection Department. One Solomonic compromise that is gaining government support is to place all new marine protected areas under the MOFi but leave the six existing protected areas with marine sections under the Forest Protection Department.

Regardless of who eventually has the authority over marine protected areas, the Con Dao project will help establish a replicable model for an integrated terrestrial and marine protected area that is managed in an environmentally, socially and financially sustainable way. This will be a direct benefit for the six other terrestrial-marine protected areas in Viet Nam, especially those with world-class biodiversity and tourism potential such as Xuan Thuy Nature Reserve (2.5 hours from Hanoi with a number of globally threatened shorebirds), Cat Ba National Park (in Viet Nam’s top tourist attraction, Ha Long Bay, and home to the world’s rarest primate, the Cat Ba Langur), and Bai Tu Long National Park (in Ha Long Bay and home to dugongs and several endangered primate species).

Thus, at a minimum, this project will create a replicable model for the six existing terrestrial-marine protected areas, and at a maximum, will provide the model for the management of all marine protected areas in Viet Nam.

## Lessons Learned

A 1999 UNDP-MPI *Study on Aid to the Environment Sector* found that the majority of donor-funded environment projects in Viet Nam achieve their project objectives. Overall, Viet Nam has a strong record of successfully implementing donor-funded projects and has become one of the largest recipients of concessional funding from the World Bank and Asia Development Bank because of its success. Yes, there have been major problems with several conservation projects in Viet Nam, but these problems were the exception rather than the rule. The environment sector has had a number of successful biodiversity projects including the Enabling Activities funded by GEF, previous WWF work on Con Dao, FFI work in Cuc Phong National Park, IUCN’s Non-Timber Forest Product project, BirdLife’s Xuan Thuy Nature Reserve work, and other WWF projects in Cat Tien National Park, Vu Quang Nature Reserve, and Phong Nha National Park. The lessons learned from ongoing and problem projects are detailed below along with how the lessons were incorporated into the Con Dao project design.

* **WWF Experience in Con Dao**
* WWF has had a number of activities in Con Dao from which it gained considerable experience working in the area and learned a number of lessons. These include:
* Conducting the first marine biodiversity surveys in Con Dao in 1993 by a team of WWF experts and national scientists from the Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography.
* Establishing in 1995 a sea turtle conservation project in Con Dao by supporting the national park to visit other projects in the region and providing training by regional experts. This project has evolved and expanded to become a major component of the park’s annual conservation activities.
* Undertaking rapid biodiversity surveys in 1998, with Danida support and technical assistance provided by Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, to assess the extent of damage caused by Typhoon Linda in November 1997. Danida subsequently supplied the park with three boats to be used for surveys, monitoring and patrols, and a small amount of diving equipment. Danida also provided funds for reconstruction of park ranger stations on some of the offshore islands.
* Training park staff in reef surveying and monitoring techniques from 1998 to 2001 with Danida financial support. Extensive technical support has been provided by the Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography. In particular, park staff received training in ‘Reefcheck’, an international standard for simplified coral reef biodiversity surveys and monitoring.
* Providing technical assistance in executing the ADB-funded project "Coastal and Marine Environmental Management in the South China Sea, Phase 2" (ADB-5712 REG) that included Con Dao.

**GEF-Funded Projects**. Three ongoing GEF-funded projects in Viet Nam were reviewed during project design for lessons learned: Hon Mon, PEMSEA, and PARC. The GEF-funded Hon Mun Demonstration Marine Protected Area Project is providing the model for benefit-sharing agreements with local residents living in the buffer zone that will be used in Con Dao. The Con Dao project will also benefit from Hon Mon’s experiments in mariculture alternative income generating activities for local fishers, such as sea cucumbers, rabbitfish and lobster. (The alternative income generating activities lessons learned, however, are more about pitfalls and problems to avoid than feasible models.) The GEF-funded PEMSEA integrated coastal management demonstration project site in Da Nang has successfully facilitated an agreement in June 2002 among stakeholders for the implementation of integrated coastal management in Da Nang city. The project’s lesson learned on determining key stakeholders and their interests have been incorporated into the Con Dao project design. The GEF-funded PARC project in Viet Nam has been under implementation for four years, and the recent mid-term evaluation highlighted several lessons learned that have been integrated into the Con Dao design. The first is the need for management objectives that highlight biodiversity conservation as a key purpose of the protected area. The current Con Dao National Park Management Plan has “protecting globally significant biodiversity” as a primary park management objective. This has been reflected in practice during the past five years with the Con Dao park authority’s work to conserve globally threatened marine turtles and coral reefs. The second lesson learned is that training should to focus on the park managers as well as the park guards in order to create a supportive climate for better enforcement and community relations. To address this, the project design incorporates specific training for managers (budget line 180). The third lesson learned is that monitoring and evaluation activities need to start early in the project life to be useful. The project design incorporates agreed indicators and will determine baseline biodiversity and socio-economic information during the first six months of the project to make the monitoring and evaluation system more useful and effective.

* **Other Donor-Funded Projects**. The Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project, financed by the government, a World Bank IDA credit, and Danida, has taken almost four years to begin activities. The focus of the project is on replanting mangroves and resettling 2,100 households in four coastal provinces (Ca Mau, Bac Lieu, Soc Trang and Tra Vinh). Problems with the project include taking almost three years to field the international technical assistance consultants, changes in zoning and land use in the project area, and failure to follow World Bank guidelines for resettlement. After almost four years, less than 3 percent of the project funds have been disbursed as of December 2002. The lessons learned include getting agreement from relevant provincial partners before the project starts (see attached provincial endorsement letters), and ensuring the project activities are compatible with the national and provincial development plans for the area. This is discussed in detail below.

**‘Wildcard’ Threats to Biodiversity and Lesson Learned.** In Viet Nam, as in many Southeast Asian countries, the primary threats to biodiversity have come not from local people but from external forces: road building, hydropower development, illegal logging, and redrawing the borders of protected areas to suit development plans. The primary lesson learned by the Coastal Wetlands and PARC projects is the need to do a detailed review of national-level development plans to look for any potential conflicting plans for the project area.

Viet Nam has recently completed a series of 10-year strategies for each sector and at the provincial and national levels. The project design team reviewed a number of strategy documents looking for potential external threats to biodiversity conservation. There were no threats or conflicts identified for: Electricity Viet Nam’s 42 planned hydropower projects in Viet Nam (none in Con Dao), the national Socio-Economic Development Strategy, 2001-2010 (no mention of Con Dao), the Ba Ria – Vung Tau provincial Socio-Economic Development Strategy, 2001-2010 (fully compatible), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development’s Forestry Strategy (fully compatible), the National Protected Area Management Strategy (fully compatible), and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper—known as the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy in Viet Nam (fully compatible because the project will support poverty reduction by improving local livelihoods via sustainable fishing, alternative income generating activities, and eco-tourism).

Several potential threats were identified in other documents. The national Tourism Master Plan calls for increasing tourism revenue sharply in the next five years by expanding tourism facilities and encouraging private-sector development. If there is wide-spread development of largely unplanned tourism in Con Dao as has happened elsewhere in Viet Nam, it would hurt project sustainability. To address this threat, the project includes a Con Dao Tourism Master Plan and tourism regulations activities (Outputs 310 and 320). Tourism development plans are ultimately approved by the province, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau’s provincial tourism plan recognizes the importance of planned and ecologically sensitive tourism development in Con Dao. The Ministry of Fisheries’ Fisheries Development Strategy 2001-2010, calls for a five-fold increase in aquaculture exports by 2005. A dramatic expansion of aquaculture in Con Dao would almost certainly come at the expense of the coastal areas of Con Dao. This potential threat is addressed by the detailed zoning plan for aquaculture under the Strategic Environmental Assessment (Output 210). This will provide district and provincial officials with viable and sustainable Con Dao aquaculture plans. The Ministry of Industry’s Petroleum Development Strategy calls for an increase in natural gas collection in the offshore oilfields. There is no mention of Con Dao in the document, but local Con Dao officials have mentioned that Ministry of Industry authorities were considering Con Dao as a potential terminal end for a natural gas pipeline. The local opinion is that this is unlikely because of distance to the oilfields (about 600 km), the frequent typhoons along the pipeline route, and the alternative of a direct pipeline to the mainland. Several of the original plans included in the 1995 Con Dao District Development Master Plan have now been put on hold, with development focusing on the fisheries and tourism rather than the energy sector.

**Need to Strengthen District Environment Unit**. The current level of technical capacity within the Con Dao district government for environmental management is a serious impediment to the long-term viability of Con Dao’s coastal and marine biodiversity. Given that development plans for Con Dao are ambitious and also potentially harmful to the natural environment, several donor-funded studies have recommended that Con Dao district strengthen its existing environmental planning capacity, which currently consists of one under-trained staff member within the district economics and planning department. The role of the environmental team within the economics department should be to advise and supervise development planning and implementation without having to rely on provincial personnel in the distant capital who are not always available or experienced in managing development impacts on biodiversity. The district environmental unit would be the first of its kind in Viet Nam, but is justified given the number of Con Dao-specific threats and remote location of the islands. The DEU need not be large, probably only two or three people, but its strengthening will be critical to enabling district planners to include environmental considerations in all planned development activities on the islands.

The DEU strengthening would not need an official government decision as it would exist under the current economics and planning department under the district People’s Committee with a line to the provincial department of MONRE. The DEU in Con Dao will not only help to ensure sustainability of the work well beyond the life of the project, but also serve as a model for other districts in Vietnam with responsibility for planning and management within and in close proximity to sensitive environments.

**Project Fit with GEF Strategic Priorities**. (1). *Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Areas* - the project in will provide one of three different models of replicable marine protected area management in Vietnam, therefore meeting the objective of supporting national-level PA systems. More specifically, the project will: provide a demonstration of an innovative financial mechanism by supporting the establishment of a conservation Trust Fund; systematically build capacity of individuals and institutions including the national park, local district, provincial, and national authorities through targeted training in legislation, policy and enabling activities for maximum sustainability; develop community stakeholder participation in marine resource zoning and monitoring; support development of comprehensive private-sector tourism incentive packages; with a general aim of clearly linking Con Dao National Park to the overall development of protected areas in Vietnam. (2). *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes and Sectors* - the project will serve as a demonstration for other national MPAs by facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity within production systems by providing comprehensive support to strengthening the capacity of the district environmental planning unit, and; by developing market incentive measures for developing sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation that can be replicated elsewhere nationally and internationally. The project will also support priority (4). - *Generation and Dissemination of Best Practices for Addressing Current and Emerging Biodiversity Issues* - through: the development of a communications strategy that will enable the improvement of analysis, synthesis, and dissemination of best practice among all stakeholders, and; support for building scientific and technical cooperation through knowledge networks such as SHARK (SHaring Reef Knowledge - a UNDP-GEF designed project), as part of the overall knowledge management aspect of the project.

## Expected Project Outcomes

To address the threats and underlying causes, the project focuses on:

* Increasing awareness of the National Park’s role, of regulations governing resource use in its core and buffer zones, and of its environmental values.
* Strengthening the capacity to enforce regulations.
* Biodiversity conservation management.
* Coordination of development planning.
* Promoting profitability and equitability in benefits accruing from cultural and nature-based tourism.
* These are in turn grouped into three Outcomes:

**Outcome 100 Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park** by improved protection, conservation, and management of globally significant biodiversity within Con Dao National Park

**Outcome 200 Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District** by implementing comprehensive environmental management of Con Dao District to guide economic development such that this development does not compromise or put at risk the globally significant coastal and marine biodiversity of the Con Dao Islands Region.

**Outcome 300 Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao Islands Region** **Biodiversity** by harmonizing and integrating tourism development in the Con Dao Islands Region with coastal and marine biodiversity conservation objectives in order to develop Con Dao as a model in Viet Nam.

* See Annex 3 of the project’s logical framework and Annex 4 for the detailed Project Implementation Plan.

## Activities and Financial Inputs

### Outcome 100 - Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park (US$655,800)

#### Output 110 Biological and Socio-economic Resources Surveyed and Assessed

* These surveys assess the biological resource issues and socio-economic issues critical for protected area management planning. Two types of assessments are envisioned:

**Biological and Ecosystem Assessments.** The assessment would develop a detailed environmental profile of the protected area,[[4]](#footnote-4) building on surveys undertaken by previous interventions. Park and district staff will receive specific training to address needed skills in survey, project design and data analysis as well as species identification. The park’s existing survey equipment would be augmented. Selected local residents would be trained in basic biological and ecosystem survey methods and would participate extensively in these surveys to ensure strong community participation as early as possible in the project. A baseline will be established in the first six months of the project from which progress and success can be monitored and evaluated. Fisheries resource assessments will also be conducted with participation of district and provincial fisheries offices.

**Socio-economic Assessments.** These assessments are required for establishing the buffer zone in practice. The buffer zone currently exists on paper but needs better defined based on conservation and resource use priorities, park zoning, community development options, and village livelihood programs. As above, local residents would be trained in basic socio-economic survey methods and would participate extensively in these surveys.

#### Output 120 Management Plan and Accompanying Regulations for Con Dao National Park Approved by Government

* Using the current Con Dao Investment Plan, the ABD-funded Marine Zoning Plan, and the Ba Ria-Vung Tau Strategy for the Management of Protected Areas, 2002 – 2010 as the starting place, this activity will develop the Con Dao National Park Management Plan and get it approved by district and provincial governments. This plan will guide the management of protected area resources, the uses of the area, and the development of facilities needed to support wise management and use. A key part of the Management Plan will be the establishment of joint protection agreements between the Park and local communities. These agreements will include, wherever possible, responsibility for community participation in and responsibility for maintenance of facilities such as demarcation buoys.

#### Output 130 Park Boundaries Established, Demarcated, and Accepted by All Stakeholders

* These activities would finalize the zones of the national park and its boundaries based on the Management Plan. The major output of this activity would be a set of detailed maps and accompanying documents for a zoning plan ready approval by the appropriate stakeholders. Establishment of fixed park boundaries that are respected by all will be linked to buffer zone establishment and development. Physical surveying and boundary marking will also be required in the demarcation process. In addition, mooring anchorages will be installed to allow for proper anchoring of boats throughout the marine zone of the National Park. The zoning plan will be developed through interaction with local communities and any affected parties in the boundary area to resolve conflicts over land ownership and tenure as well as resource use.

#### Output 140 Full National Park Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection and Enforcement Program Designed and Functioning

* This Output will adjust the number of guard units to reflect the size and protection requirements of Con Dao National Park, and provide the staff and their units with basic infrastructure, equipment, and training for their work. In addition, joint protection agreements made during the Management Plan process will be implemented. Preference for hiring guards and other staff will be given to local residents.

#### Output 150 Coastal Ecosystems within National Park Rehabilitated and Recovering to Natural State

* This element will address improvements in Con Dao National Park ecosystems that would be required to improve the biodiversity of the protected area. It is currently estimated that about 400 ha of terrestrial ecosystem and 20 ha of coral reef ecosystem will require either restoration, in which biodiversity will be regenerated on degraded, barren substrates; or rehabilitation, in which ecosystems are still intact but disturbed. Key guiding principles for this activity will be that native flora and fauna will be used; natural regeneration rather than artificial will be encouraged wherever possible; and residents from local communities will be given the opportunity to provide labour to the rehabilitation activities.

#### Output 160 Communications strategy, Conservation Awareness and Environmental Education Programs for Visitors to the National Park Designed and Functioning

* This Output will encompass conservation and park awareness, environmental education, park interpretation and extension directed towards visitors to the National Park. As this element will include many of the activities required to support tourism in the Park, a nature and park interpretation program will be an essential component. This Output will include: formal allocation of existing Park staff to the public awareness and environmental education function; training of public awareness and environmental education officers; park visitor and interpretive centre; supporting public facilities; and conservation education and environmental awareness materials and activities.

#### Output 170 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conditions and Biodiversity Use Within National Park Effectively Monitored

* This would enable the changes in the biodiversity conditions of Con Dao National Park and the socio-economic conditions of the people using the National Park to be documented. It would also provide an early warning system for any adverse and unexpected impacts on the National Park and provide inputs to improve Park management. A Con Dao National Park Monitoring Unit would be formed and the monitoring function would be allocated to existing Park staff and local community members. This Unit will work in partnership with the Provincial Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, which has legal responsibility for environmental monitoring in Viet Nam and the District Environmental Unit (linked with Output 220).

#### Output 180 Strengthened Management and Administration of Con Dao National Park

* All park management and administration personnel would receive training in protected area management, participate in cross-visits to well run marine and coastal reserves in the region, and receive training in community relations. Basic equipment for management and administrationwould be provided and this would cumulatively result in improved management of Con Dao National Park.

### Outcome 200 - Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District (US$395,250)

#### Output 210 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Con Dao District Development Master Plan Conducted

* The *Con Dao District Development Master Plan* will be reviewed for its environmental and social consequences using a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and a detailed and comprehensive environmental management plan for Con Dao District will be prepared. The SEA will use participatory processes wherever possible to ensure stakeholders are involved in the assessment. Key specific outputs will be: a detailed functional zoning plan for Con Dao District including zoning and aquaculture activities with training in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) concepts and planning; a Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan, containing detailed costing and institutional arrangements for implementation of both mitigation options and environmental monitoring; and a detailed plan for the formation and operation of a Con Dao District Environmental Unit. The long-term sustainable population of the Con Dao Islands will also be estimated.

#### Output 220 District Environmental Unit Strengthened

* Because of the lack of services provided by provincial government departments to offshore Con Dao, and because of the sensitive nature of the tropical island ecosystem, a dedicated District Environment Unit will be formed by the project, based on the existing capacity within the district economics and planning department. This has been suggested by the district government and would be under the authority of the District People’s Committee. The District Environmental Unit would be responsible for the overall environmental management of Con Dao District through the implementation of the approved Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan. The DEU will be able to make direct local environmental management decisions where appropriate and facilitate effective provincial-level decision making. The DEU will also have a formal role in the development planning process of the district and recognised links to the Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) at the provincial level.
* Experience from the GEF-funded PEMSEA demonstration site in Da Nang, other SE Asian regional PEMSEA initiatives, and the Netherlands-funded ICZM case studies will be used as a model for involving local governments in mechanisms for the integration of environmental considerations into the development planning process. Local, provincial and national government agencies will be given training in ICZM concepts and planning (together with Output 210).
* An important function of the DEU will be to prepare and disseminate annual Con Dao State of the Environment Reports. There are three administrative zones in the Con Dao Islands for which natural resource and environmental monitoring needs to be conducted: the Ben Dam Bay area and associated Ben Dam Fishing Port; the residential areas and airport that are not part of Con Dao National Park; and Con Dao National Park itself. Other activities under Output 220 will include: establishing indicators for monitoring biodiversity and the effectiveness of environmental management activities in Con Dao District; and implementation of data management procedures and monitoring networks for recording, summarizing and conveying information on performance, management and monitoring marine environments, pollution discharges and impacts, as well as managing for terrestrial ecosystem status in Con Dao District.

#### Output 230 Short-term Environmental Issues Resolved

* This would improve existing environmental issues in Con Dao District while setting the stage for implementing longer-term actions recommended in the Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan. The specific short-term environmental issues to be addressed will be outlined in the Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan but are expected to include:

Road and diking contractors cleaning up after their contracts;

Delaying of north shore road construction until a complete environmental impact assessment is completed;

Proper disposal of excavated materials and rehabilitation of cleared areas surrounding the two new reservoirs for the Ben Dam area, and delaying of constructing new reservoirs until a detailed environmental impact assessment is completed;

Implementation of the environmental aspects of a zoning plan; and

Ensure that all rubbish and construction debris is taken to one place, and clean up existing informal waste disposal sites.

#### Output 240 Successful Alternative Income Generation for Households Affected by Implementation of National Park Management Plan

* It is estimated that 50 households dependent upon local inshore fishing will require alternative income generation support as a result of implementing the Con Dao National Park Management Plan. (This was a frequent topic of discussion during the consultative meetings held during Project preparation in Con Dao District, Con Dao National Park, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province.) The affected communities will participate in identifying opportunities for alternative livelihood support during the preparation of the Con Dao National Park Management Plan. The opportunities will be closely linked to objectives such as reduction of extractive pressure on marine resources and elimination of destructive fishing techniques to promote lasting changes in behaviour and positive results for biodiversity conservation. Potentially feasible options to be further assessed include employment with the National Park for Management Plan implementation, marine aquaculture (identified by both Con Dao District and Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province during the consultative meetings as a potentially feasible sector), and tourism. The following criteria will be used to select the most promising opportunities: high likelihood of ecological and socio-economic sustainability; contribution to maintenance of the National Park; low risks and operational costs; proven technology; proven financial viability; and access to local markets for goods that are to be produced. Alternative Income Generation Projects such as marine aquaculture will require detailed technical design, feasibility analysis, and an implementation plan. The project plans to study the results of the GEF-funded Hon Mon aquaculture experiments carefully. Particular attention will be paid to implementation and requirements for extension and credit support, as well as development of a monitoring and evaluation system for performance of these projects. The Project will provide ongoing technical advice and assistance and monitor performance against agreed indicators. (Note that while the project includes alternative income generating activities to offset potential losses for fishers, this project is not an Integrated Conservation and Development Project.)

#### Output 250 Environmental Sanitation Infrastructure Designed and approved

* Increasing tourism, accelerating economic development, and greater use of Con Son Town by fishing crews, will contribute to increasing sewage disposal problems. This Output will prepare detailed investment proposals for controlling pollution from district sewage and storm water, as well as from boats in the Con Son town port and submit the investment proposals as a single comprehensive "Environmental Sanitation Project for Con Dao District". The expectation is that the province will fund this project in the medium term, potentially with donor support.

#### Output 260 Communications Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Advocacy for Biodiversity Protection Strengthened

* This will ensure that all stakeholders including local communities, district and provincial governments, state enterprises and the private sector are aware, supportive of, and involved in conservation and environmental management activities. Within the conservation awareness activities for Con Dao National Park, there will be an ongoing need for education and awareness activities. The results of the surveys and assessments will be useful in determining the specific type of materials that need to be produced as well as the types of education, awareness and interpretative materials and activities that are most appropriate.
* It will be important to coordinate and integrate where possible the conservation and environmental awareness activities to be managed by Con Dao District with those to be managed by Con Dao National Park for Park visitors. Conservation and environmental awareness activities to be overseen by Con Dao District will be targeted towards school children, adults in the local community, and state and private enterprises. Activities in the national park will be targeted towards visitors and park staff.

#### Output 270 Existing Fishing Regulations Enforced

* While the residents and local government of Con Dao strongly support the national goal of developing offshore fisheries, these stakeholders also believe that the negative impacts of offshore fisheries expansion on local natural resources and the local community need to be minimized and mitigated. There is at present little quantitative knowledge of offshore fisheries, except that fish catches per unit of effort are declining. This Output will strengthen capacity of the Con Dao Fisheries Protection Department to manage and control offshore fishing activities with the provision of: appropriate patrol boat and supplies; additional trained enforcement staff; better cooperation among the Fisheries Protection Department, National Park, and Ben Dam Port Authority by clarifying responsibilities and improving information sharing; support legislation reform/formulation; provide training in conflict resolution; and inform and educate offshore fishers about the functional zoning of Con Dao National Park and buffer zone and enforce regulations. Any new regulations or reformed regulations will be communicated to the central government as part of the ongoing reform of the Vietnamese fisheries sector laws. The project will aim to provide a model for fisheries reform in other parts of the country, mainly through effective zoning and enforcement, and establishment of practical new regulations. The project will also aim to engage the province in defining its role in managing (and defining the boundaries of) near-shore marine resources as a potential model for Viet Nam (an alternative to the current open-access policy). The project will also assess the potential for developing specifications for a classification system of near-shore marine resources in ICZM and expansion of the existing land-use classification system to include near-shore marine categories.

### Outcome 300 - Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao Islands Region Biodiversity (US$213,400)

#### Output 310 Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan Prepared and Approved

* This Output will focus on a Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan that is integrated with the Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan. The Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan will be developed based on an evaluation of alternative tourism development strategies for Con Dao and a determination of the environmental carrying capacity for tourism in Con Dao. Key activities will include: awareness raising of sustainable tourism implications; analysis of sustainable tourism carrying capacity on Con Dao; participatory; involvement of private-sector tourism companies and the provincial department of tourism in the preparation of a detailed implementation plan including investment project profiles. While it is acknowledged that tourism has not been successful in all areas as a means of supporting biodiversity conservation, it is envisaged for Con Dao that benefits from all tourism activities, including cultural and historical tourism will be used to support marine biodiversity conservation in Con Dao. The focus will be on the domestic market rather than on international visitors.
* Because there are so few, if any, examples in Viet Nam of tourism development that is appropriate and supportive of biodiversity protection, it will likely be necessary to augment the preparation of the Sustainable Tourism Master Plan with visits and study tours to such locations elsewhere in Southeast Asia. The GEF-funded Hon Mun project in Nha Trang is currently developing a sustainable-financing user fee scheme that may prove to be a model, especially in marine protected areas.

#### Output 320 Tourism Development Regulations for Con Dao Prepared and Approved

* The Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan will be used in conjunction with the Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan to develop a set of regulations for sustainable tourism development. These regulations will include environmental protection measures as well as fee and taxation requirements. To this end, development of the fee and taxation portion of these regulations will require close coordination with the Conservation Trust Fund portion of this Project (Output 350, below). Key activities will include: preparation of draft regulations; review of these draft regulations by all relevant stakeholders including private-sector investors; and preparation of the final set of regulations for approval. These regulations will require approval by Con Dao District and Ba Ria-Vung Tau People’s Committees.

#### Output 330 Independent Feasibility Review of District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan and Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan Prepared

* After the preparation of the Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan, the next step will be to conduct detailed feasibility reviews of both it and the Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan by an independent expert. Also included would be a formal appraisal of the profiles in the Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan by a respected international tourism association. The final Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan will support the provincial-level tourism development planning process.

#### Output 340 Investor Prospectus for Historical Tourism, and Ecotourism Projects in District and National Park Prepared

* This will prepare detailed investor prospectuses for tourism investment projects in the Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan (including guidelines and regulations, information on taxation and fee policies, and application information) and disseminating these investor prospectuses to potential investors. Again, all key stakeholders will participate, particularly potential private-sector investors and private-sector tourism specialists to ensure the prospectus is of investor quality.

#### Output 350 Con Dao Islands Region Conservation Trust Fund Developed and Implemented

* During project design activities, a consensus was reached among the project stakeholders to create a conservation trust fund to receive a portion of tourism revenues (and perhaps other revenues such as a conservation tax on development projects and fisheries charges) to fund biodiversity conservation activities in Con Dao National Park. The project will facilitate and support the creation of the trust fund with the approval of the appropriate government authorities and the private sector. Factors to be developed in detail and implemented would include: administration of the fund, including maintenance and revenue sharing; regulations on use of the fund; development of a suitable fee structure for different users and uses; and methods of informing visitors and tourists how their contribution is being used. Although the Trust Fund was a recommendation of the ADB demonstration project, it has not been implemented yet. Its establishment and implementation will be an output of Project Outcome 300. The PMU, Con Dao PC and Con Dao Community Consultative Group will define and design how the Trust Fund will be administered, including relevant composition of a Board and details of rules and procedures.
* **Summary of Major Threats, Underlying Causes, and Relevant Activities**

| **Threat** | **Underlying Cause** | **Relevant Activity** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Over fishing and destructive fishing near reefs | Inadequate enforcement due to insufficient finances and resources leading to perception that no penalties will be incurred even if regulations are ignored  Fish seen as an open access resource thus promoting short term profit making over sustainability | Increase enforcement inside and outside the national park through provision of training and infrastructure (Output 150 and Output 270).  Capacity building and awareness raising for enforcement agencies (Output 260) |
| Fishing boats visiting/docking at the island polluting reefs with discharge | No awareness of regulations or enforcement | Enforcement training (Output 150) and awareness raising for fishers (Output 260) |
| Industrial zone pollutes reefs through run-off, with a potential to greatly increase in the future | Government plans to develop the island but no environmental management systems to minimize environmental damage  Low environmental management capacity  Low awareness | Undertake an Strategic Environmental Assessment (Output 210)  Strengthen District Environment Unit (Output 220)  Wastewater treatment designed and approved (Output 250)  Awareness raising (Output 260) |
| Future increases in aquaculture could cause pollution of marine and reef ecosystems | No aquaculture development plan in place | Detailed zoning plan for aquaculture within the Strategic Environmental Assessment (Output 210) |
| Potential impacts from tourism e.g., land occupation, wastes and pollution and increased demand on fishing and pressure on reefs | Increased visitation but no plan in place or institutions to oversee compliance with regulations and ensure stakeholder participation and benefits | Tourism master plan (Output 310)  Tourism regulations (Output 320) |

## Sustainability Analysis

* **Financial**. Tourism on Con Dao will increase in the future. A long-term source of conservation revenue will be the conservation Trust Fund financed by a Con Dao tourist surcharge. In addition, the province is one of the wealthiest in Viet Nam with a strong mainland tourism sector, and the province is expected to support the increased expenses for activities such as patrolling, regulation and community relations after the project ends. The project will also look at other funding options such as a conservation tax on land development and construction projects, and use of fees collected from fisheries licences and registrations. The project will not aim to target the international tourist market, which is high risk and unpredictable, but rather the rapidly growing domestic market in Vietnam.
* **Environmental**. The threats and underlying causes in Con Dao are tractable, unlike in many areas of Viet Nam. Improving the planning, management and enforcement will lead to long-term sustainability of Con Dao biodiversity.
* **Social**. Provided the population level is kept within the carrying capacity of the National Park and islands, the social pressure is unlikely to cause changes in the biodiversity conservation objective of the national park.

**Institutional**. The sustainability of the District Environment Unit will require it to be integrated into the government structure. The current plan is that in the medium term, the unit would be added to the new Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment’s provincial offices. The project's monitoring and evaluation will continue after the project ends as a means for the government to track institutional, social and environmental sustainability. This will provide a mechanism for adaptive management within the marine protected area and build knowledge and understanding to inform future policy development.

## Risk Assessment

| * **Description** | * **Risk** | * **Mitigation Strategy** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * Ability to achieve sustainability of global biodiversity conservation at end of project | * Low | * This will not pose a significant risk, as the District, Park, and Province have already demonstrated commitment through previous capacity building and institutional strengthening activities in the past years and through a number of initiatives financed and implemented by WWF, ADB, and Danida. Additional capacity building is supported by *Outcome 100*. |
| Ineffective monitoring and evaluation leads to inability to assess project success | * Low | * Monitoring and evaluation activities will start early in the project life. The project design incorporates agreed indicators and will determine baseline biodiversity and socio-economic information during the first six months of the project to help make the monitoring and evaluation system more useful and effective. |
| No guarantee that tourist investor packages will be acceptable | * Low | * The design of the investor packages will be a fully participatory process involving the local community, PMU, Con Dao PC, and tourism companies. * The Province and District are fully committed to tourism development and are increasingly aware of the potential negative impacts of poor planning. The National Park is also well aware of the potential impacts and is in a strong position to influence district and provincial planning decisions. * Significant specialist time will be provided for all outputs under *Outcome 300* |
| Continued encroachment into coastal and marine high biodiversity areas | * Medium | * Ensure good coastal and functional zoning, coupled with immediate implementation of zoning plans * Strong emphasis on enforcement as a parallel and equally important task as livelihood improvement, alternative livelihoods, and community development.   *Outputs 130, 140, 210, 270* |
| Limited capacity of local institutions to implement project | * Medium | * Capacity building and awareness emphasized as major activities in the project. * Ensure capacity remains within institutions after implementation * The Economics and Planning Department of the district is the largest district department with 12 staff and responsibility for agriculture, forestry and fisheries planning. This department will be a key partner in project implementation   *Outputs 160, 220, 260* |
| Unfamiliarity with approaches of territorial/spatial planning and local participation | * Medium | * Capacity building and awareness emphasized as major activities at the beginning of implementation * Adaptive management approach to implementation, with rigorous monitoring used to redesign and reconfigure annual work plans according to lessons learned   *Outputs 110, 180, 210, 220, 310, 320, 350* |
| Disasters such as typhoons, coral bleaching events, and catastrophic oil spills damage coastal and marine biodiversity despite successful project implementation | * Medium | * These factors are determined to be unavoidable. However, a successful project should improve biodiversity conservation such that the effect of these factors will be effectively monitored and restoration well managed.   *Outcomes 100, 200* |
| Inability to finance recurrent costs, particularly at the local level | * Medium | * Keep new recurrent cost modest and restricted to basic services such as extension, training, awareness, and monitoring * Ensure successful implementation of Con Dao Conservation Trust Fund   *Outputs 180, 220, 310, 340, 350* |
| Biodiversity conservation considerations fail to be incorporated into development planning process | * Medium | * The Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) in province has the mandate to coordinate development planning. Therefore, to mitigate any risks, a DPI representative, as well as other key departments will be on the Project management team * The provincial People’s Committee has positively indicated their commitment to biodiversity conservation by developing a provincial protected area management strategy * Regular communication meetings will help to ensure information sharing   *Outputs 160, 220, 260* |
| Lack of coordination among local agencies during implementation | * High | * Develop locally appropriate mechanisms for coordination and integration in early activities, particularly resources assessments required for various components, and maintain frequent communication among all stakeholders   *Outputs 160, 220* |
| Reversion to old approaches to fisheries management | * High | * Policy dialogue at national and provincial level fisheries institutions, coupled with appropriate revision of overall policy, legal, and institutional framework is required * Engage fishing communities collaboratively in detailed design and implementation of key components within the Project   *Outputs 120, 130, 140, 180, 220, 260* |
| Overall Risk Level | * Medium |  |

* The risks will be re-assessed annually as part of the Project Implementation Reporting (PIR) requirements.

## Stakeholder Involvement and Social Assessment

### Stakeholder Involvement

* Information was obtained during Rapid Rural Appraisals conducted as part of a Danida-funded marine conservation project (February 1998), Rapid Rural Appraisals and workshops undertaken as part of the ADB 5712-REG Viet Nam Demonstration Project (March 1999), from a number of WWF projects in Con Dao (1994-2002), and during several stakeholder consultation workshops held as part of the development of this project document.
* Two specific workshops were held for the purpose of stakeholder consultations of this project design. More than 30 participants noted a range of issues that have been incorporated in the project where possible. Stakeholders consulted during the project design include:
* Ba Ria - Vung Tau People's Committee Vice Chairman and Senior Officer
* Vice Director of Department of Tourism and Trade
* Provincial and District Department of Planning and Investment
* Military Executed Committee of Ba Ria - Vung Tau
* Province Border Army
* Provincial Culture and Information Unit
* Provincial Radio and Television Station
* Head of Ba Ria - Vung Tau Press Agency
* Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
* Provincial Forestry Protection Department
* Provincial Department of Science and Technology
* Provincial and Con Dao District Economic Unit
* Con Dao District People’s Committee, Vice Chairman
* Con Dao District Fisheries Protection Unit
* Con Dao Radio and Television
* Con Dao Border Army Station B40
* Ben Dam Port Management Board
* Director of Con Dao National Park
* Vice Director of Con Dao National Park
* Head of Science Unit, Con Dao National Park
* Tourism and Environmental Education Department, Con Dao National Park

### Social Assessment

* There are no indigenous people living on the island or resettlement activities under the project.
* The most recent *official* population figures for Con Dao are 3,200 (1998) plus an indeterminate number of military personnel and casual labourers. The dominant ethnicity is Vietnamese at 96 percent, followed by Khmer (Cambodian) at 3 percent, and others at less than 1 percent. In Con Dao, the total district population is about one-third the size of the average district in Viet Nam. The poorest groups are comprised largely of farmers, fishers and some market traders/stall holders in the main town and those located on the outer District boundary adjoining the national park.
* The fisheries sector of Con Dao is the major contributor to the district's economy. In 1997, the total fish catch of the district was 2,594 tonnes, which fulfilled 104% of the projected catch for that year although the total was 30% less than 1996. Only 82 tonnes were caught by independent local fishers. According to local fishers, the fish catch has declined by 50 percent since 1993. Squid, groupers, lobsters and mackerel are common target species.
* Local fishers use simple fishing gear and fishing techniques, so the catch per unit effort is low. The duration of a fishing trip is one or two days but frequently shorter and within only a few kilometres of shore. Many local boats set gill nets in the coral reef and seagrass areas close to the main town area. If fishers have good fishing gear, they tend to go offshore. Seventy percent of the fishing boats in Con Dao are used for alighting catch for bigger boats; twenty percent of the fishing families also do trading and livestock raising; ten percent do services such as engine repair. Fishers have expressed a desire to have an integrated marine fishing plan for them—fishing according to seasons and doing other jobs such as services in the breeding season, for example.
* The functional zoning plans and stricter enforcement of illegal fishing by predominantly non-Con Dao fishers will be among the main benefits of the proposed project to local fishers. Other benefits to the community will include clearer resource access rights, fewer resource use conflicts, alternative income generation options, and access to future benefits from nature-based tourism.
* More detailed socio-economic information is provided in Annex 8.

# Incremental Cost Assessment

* Three possible alternatives for the Con Dao Islands can be envisioned.
* **Baseline.** Although the province is committed to biodiversity conservation, fiscal realities and competing interests limit its ability to adequately conserve and protect the globally significant coastal and marine biodiversity of the Con Dao Islands. The existing level of biodiversity conservation by province essentially continues to meet very basic biodiversity conservation objectives as well as national socio-economic development goals. Continuation of these baseline conditions would maintain the current situation of inadequate support to biodiversity protection in Con Dao and would put the globally significant coastal and marine biodiversity resources of the Con Dao Islands at ever-increasing risk.
* **Con Dao National Park Alternative.** This alternative would focuses on more traditional biodiversity conservation intervention and support, centred on Con Dao National Park and resource users directly dependent on the coastal and marine biodiversity within the protected area itself. Coastal and marine biodiversity would be better conserved and more sustainably used than in the baseline, but this protection would be incomplete because the likely increasing negative effects on coastal and marine biodiversity from economic development in Con Dao District would not be addressed. This would create unacceptable risks to the sustainability of this alternative.
* **Con Dao Islands Alternative.** The Con Dao Islands alternative is a more comprehensive intervention for biodiversity conservation. It recognizes the threat to biodiversity conservation from major economic development activities in Con Dao District as well as from insufficient financial, technical, and institutional support to Con Dao National Park, and it would remove these threats. This alternative would strengthen the economic/environment linkages between Con Dao District and Con Dao National Park and would create synergies between the tourism potential of Con Dao District and the biodiversity values of Con Dao National Park. A broader set of biodiversity resource users would participate under this alternative, including those directly dependent on the coastal and marine biodiversity of the region and those indirectly dependent, such as the emerging ecotourism sector. The risks to the sustainability of this alternative would be acceptable, and therefore this is the preferred alternative
* The table below shows how the project activities meet both national and global environmental objectives.
* **Summary of Domestic and Global Benefits of Project**

| **Costs and Benefits** | **Baseline (B)**  **maintenance of existing conditions** | **Alternative (A)**  **with proposed GEF Project** | **Increment (A-B)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Domestic Costs and Benefits** | * Insufficient training of staff of Con Dao National Park in protection and enforcement and serious under funding of biodiversity protection activities leads to continuing decline of coastal and marine biodiversity due to ongoing illegal natural resource harvesting, particularly from offshore and non-resident fishing fleets but also from residents. Illegal fishing methods are used, marine resource harvesting occurs out of season, and size limits are ignored. * Competition for fisheries and other marine resources between resident artisanal fishers and expanding offshore fishing fleet results in ever-decreasing catch per unit effort on the part of resident fishing community. * Ongoing development in Con Dao District, guided only by a general Master Plan and neither proactive promotion of development appropriate to and support of biodiversity conservation nor sufficient controls or regulation on environmental consequences of activities, creates ever-increasing alienation and pollution of important coastal and near shore marine ecosystems. * Little district government or Con Dao resident community participation in decision-making about development and resource protection issues in Con Dao contributes to lack of awareness of the importance of biodiversity protection. | * A cadre of staff in Con Dao National Park adequately trained in protection and enforcement leads to reversal in decline of coastal and marine biodiversity due to limitation of illegal natural resource harvesting. * Sufficient short-term investment in training, equipment and facilities, and civil works sets the stage for long-term coastal and marine biodiversity protection. * Implementation of arrangements for self-financing of biodiversity protection activities removes financial constraints to marine resource conservation. * Catch per unit effort of resident artisanal fishers increases due to better enforcement of existing regulations. * Sustainable tourism development that is appropriate to and supportive of biodiversity protection is promoted; this coupled with formal environmental controls on economic development benefits coastal and near shore marine ecosystems. * District government or Con Dao resident community, aware of the importance of marine resource conservation and having acquired the capacity for resource management allows biodiversity protection to be locally management in an effective manner. | * Replicable model developed for sustainable management of other terrestrial-marine protected areas in Viet Nam * Viet Nam implements a major and high priority component of a number of its national environmental and natural resource plans including the National Biodiversity Action Plan * Coastal and marine biodiversity of Con Dao benefits local residents * Improved economic opportunities for the inshore fishing households and communities through rehabilitation of near-shore capture fisheries * Employability of local residents increased due to extensive training and capacity building * increased local responsibility for and control over the management and protection of productive natural resources of Con Dao * improved capacity of local institutions for coastal and marine environmental planning and management * assigning priority to coastal and marine biodiversity conservation as a necessary requirement for economic development |
|  | * Insufficient district government or Con Dao resident community capacity for resource management limits ability to locally manage biodiversity protection effectively. |  | * Increased capacity in and strengthened linkages among key local institutions |
| **Global Costs and Benefits** | * Because the Con Dao Islands Region is a source of marine resource dispersion from and to the north and south, lack of protection of coastal and marine biodiversity contributes to ongoing losses in coastal and marine biodiversity and decreasing marine resources throughout the southern portion of the South China Sea. * Ongoing alienation and pollution of important coastal and near shore marine ecosystems caused by unregulated development of Con Dao District alters the functioning of coastal and marine ecosystems and ecosystem processes that provide marine resources to the southern part of the South China Sea. * Insufficient training of staff of Con Dao National Park, local governments, and local residents in biodiversity protection and serious under funding of biodiversity protection activities causes ongoing degradation of coastal and marine biodiversity that is acknowledged to be globally significant. * Lack of enforcement of existing regulations limits ability to achieve sustainability of biodiversity protection | * Improvement in the health and viability of coastal and marine biodiversity in the Con Dao Islands Region creates healthier and more viable coastal and marine biodiversity throughout the southern portion of the South China Sea. * Recovery of important coastal and near shore marine ecosystems because of increased regulation of economic development of Con Dao District repairs the functioning of coastal and marine ecosystems and ecosystem processes that provide marine resources to the southern part of the South China Sea. * Comprehensive training of Con Dao National Park staff, local governments, and local residents in biodiversity protection and sufficient long-term funding of biodiversity protection activities improves the health and viability of coastal and marine biodiversity that is acknowledged to be globally significant. * Improved enforcement of existing regulations increases the ability to achieve sustainability of biodiversity protection. | * A globally significant coastal and marine biodiversity resource is protected * Natural resource sector-dependent employment throughout the southern portion of the South China Sea would increase with increasing health of Con Dao's coastal and marine biodiversity resources. |

* **Incremental Costs.** A summary of the incremental cost *analysis* is provided below. A summary of the incremental cost *matrix* is provided in the next table. The detailed incremental cost matrix is provided in Annex 1. The overall strategy comprises the existing baseline plus the proposed project. Costs are as follows: **Baseline = $430,300; Alternative = $2,303,600; and Incremental = $1,873,300**.
* **Incremental Costs Analysis Summary**

| **Project response/ intervention** | **Baseline** | **Alternative** | **Increment** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Biodiversity monitoring, conservation management | * Only small areas sufficiently surveyed and demarcated by park staff. * Inadequate management plan | * Comprehensive surveys, monitoring training and boundary demarcation * Management plans, socio-economic surveys | GEF: Monitoring equipment, planning and Management training costs  WWF/Bilaterals:  monitoring, contribution to training costs |
| Awareness raising | * Low level of awareness among authorities, especially at levels above the District. * Very low levels of awareness among fishers * Publications about the national park result in some awareness among local residents and tourists | * District, provincial and national authorities are aware of the environmental values of Con Dao and endorse full valuation in planning decisions * All fishers are aware of and respect the existence of the park and regulations governing resource use * Local residents and tourists are aware of the environmental values of Con Dao, and this is a major attraction to tourists | GEF: Contribution to production of awareness-raising materials and to costs of awareness-raising activities  WWF/Government/UNDP/ Bilaterals: Cost-sharing on materials and activities |
| Enforcement | * Relatively high staffing levels, but low capacity among park staff * Little or no coordination and cooperation with law enforcement agencies | * National park staff fully equipped and trained to enforce regulations * Law enforcement agencies fully cooperating with national park staff | GEF: Training and equipment  Government/Bilaterals: Staffing costs, equipment and policy support |
| Development planning | * Little or no inter-sectoral coordination * Local planning decisions subject to modification due to decisions at provincial or national levels | * All relevant sectors share a common vision of economic development on Con Dao which recognizes and respects its environmental capital * District, provincial and national authorities share a common vision | GEF: Mobilization of best practices, establishment of coordination mechanism  Government: Policy support and appropriate development funding  Bilaterals: Technical assistance and cost-sharing on investment |
| Tourism development | * Little attention to environmental impacts of tourism * Environmental capital not captured in tourism development * Low numbers of visitors * Modest and unbalanced financial benefits to local stakeholders | * Environmentally-benign tourism facilities developed in coordination with transportation services * Economic returns maximized through application of best practices * Numbers of tourists increases to established carrying capacity * Benefits of tourism shared widely among local stakeholders | GEF: Mobilization of best practices, certification; design of benefit-sharing scheme  Government/Private sector/ Bilaterals/WWF: Up-grading of services and facilities, policy support |

* **Incremental Costs Matrix Summary**

| **Costs and Benefits** | **Baseline (B)** | **Alternative (A)** | **Increment (A-B)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 100 – Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park** | | | |
| * 110 Biological and Socio-economic Surveys | 0 | 15,550 | 15,550 |
| * 120 Management Plan for Con Dao NP | 0 | 44,600 | 44,600 |
| * 130 Park Boundary Establishment | 11,250 | 119,400 | 108,150 |
| * 140 Protection and Enforcement Program | * 246,000 | * 484,650 | * 238,650 |
| * 150 Ecosystem Rehabilitation | * 0 | * 14,700 | * 14,700 |
| * 160 Pubic Awareness and Env. Education | * 27,500 | * 136,150 | * 108,650 |
| * 170 National Park Monitoring | * 0 | * 59,850 | * 59,850 |
| * 180 Management and Administration | * 75,650 | * 141,300 | * 65,650 |
| * **Outcome 100 Totals** | * **360,400** | * **1,016,200** | * **655,800** |
|  | | | |
| * **Outcome 200 – Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District** | | | |
| * 210 SEA of Development Master Plan | 0 | * 90,600 | * 90,600 |
| * 220 District Env. Unit Strengthened | 0 | * 47,650 | * 47,650 |
| * 230 Short-term Env. Issues Resolved | 0 | * 23,100 | * 23,100 |
| * 240 Alternative Livelihood Support | * 0 | 99,550 | * 99,550 |
| * 250 Env. Sanitation Infrastructure Project | * 0 | * 21,750 | * 21,750 |
| * 260 Conservation Awareness and Advocacy | * 10,000 | * 75,800 | * 65,800 |
| * 270 Fishing Regulations Enforced | * 60,000 | * 106,800 | * 46,800 |
| * **Outcome 200 Totals** | * **70,000** | * **465,250** | * **395,250** |
|  | | | |
| * **Outcome 300 – Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao** | | | |
| * 310 Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan | * 0 | 71,400 | * 71,400 |
| * 320 Tourism Development Regulations | 0 | 18,200 | * 18,200 |
| * 330 Tourism Feasibility Studies | 0 | 65,250 | * 65,250 |
| * 340 Tourism Investor Prospectus | 0 | 22,000 | * 22,000 |
| * 340 Conservation Trust Fund | 0 | 36,550 | 36,550 |
| * **Outcome 300 Totals** | * **0** | * **213,400** | * **213,400** |
|  |  |  |  |
| * **Evaluation Costs** | * **0** | * **65,000** | * **65,000** |
| * **Mgmt, Admin, Contingency Total Costs** | * **0** | * **493,850** | * **493,850** |
| * **GEF Preparation** | * **0** | * **50,000** | * **50,000** |
|  |  |  |  |
| * **total project costs** | **430,400** | **2,303,600** | **1,873,300** |

# Project Budget

* **Estimated Breakdown of Costs by Budget Category (in USD)[[5]](#footnote-5)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Component** | **GEF** | **Co-Financing** | | | | | | **Total** | |
| **Danida** | **Govt** | **WWF** | **Con Dao Communities** | | **Conservation Trust Fund** |  | | |
| PDF | 24,500 |  | 10,000 | 12,500 | 2,500 | - | | 49,500 |
| **Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park** | 351,800 | 31,350 | 54,500 | 137,300 | 37,400 | 43,450 | | 655,800 |
| **Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District** | 9,000 | 255,150 | 100,850 | 21,650 | 8,600 | - | | 395,250 |
| **Development of Sustainable Tourism for Con Dao Islands** | 191,400 | - | 22,000 | - | - | - | | 213,400 |
| Evaluation | 65,000 | - | - | - | - | - | | 65,000 |
| Management and Admin | 311,850 | - | 66,650 | 37,500 | - | - | | 416,000 |
| Contingencies | 41,400 | 12,800 | 10,850 | 8,750 | 2,100 | 1,950 | | 77,850 |
| **Total** | **994,950** | **299,300** | **264,850** | **217,700** | **50,600** | **45,400** | | **1,872,800** |

* A full estimated breakdown of costs by output is provided in Annex 2.

# Project Implementation Plan

The three-year project will be implemented and executed by WWF Indochina. Implementation of activities will be in accordance with the work plan in Annex 4. The government will appoint a National Project Director who will be based in the provincial capital of Vung Tau. The National Project Director will provide coordination with counterparts in Ba Ria - Vung Tau province and will ensure that good relationships are maintained between the project staff and government agencies in the province. The Project Director will also ensure that project activities are in-line with national and provincial policies.

The project will be implemented by a project team consisting of a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), two Project Field Officers, and a Project Administration Officer. Additional input will be from EIA and Environmental management consultants, a GIS and mapping consultant, biodiversity specialists, fisheries management specialists, community development, community awareness, and ecotourism specialists.

Field activities will be coordinated from a main project office in Vung Tau—the Project Management Office. Decision-making regarding approaches for design and implementation of project activities will be made by the project team in conjunction with government partners. Community workshops will be held regularly to facilitate participatory decision-making on community-level activities. The CTA and WWF will be responsible for ensuring that the project decisions are made according to the principle of adaptive management and in close consultation with all the agreed stakeholders. As part of this, the CTA, with WWF support, will develop a project communications strategy that will ensure an effective knowledge management process.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be based in the Vung Tau office. The PMU will include the Chief Technical Advisor, the National Project Director, and supporting staff; and a Provincial Project Implementation Group residing within the People's Committee of Ba Ria - Vung Tau and comprised of senior and supporting staff assigned to the PMU by the Ba Ria - Vung Tau People’s Committee. The PMU will be responsible for supervision and conduct of all Project activities in the field. The aim of the PMU will be to advise and support Con Dao National Park, Con Dao District, and Ba Ria - Vung Tau province to strengthen biodiversity conservation in the Con Dao Islands Region.

A Provincial Steering Committee, chaired by the Vice-Chairman of Ba Ria - Vung Tau responsible for Con Dao will be comprised of representatives of the relevant provincial government agencies, a representative from the Con Dao Community Consultative Group, and the Executing Agency. This Committee will monitor the performance of the PMU and ensure coordination between the relevant Provincial government agencies.

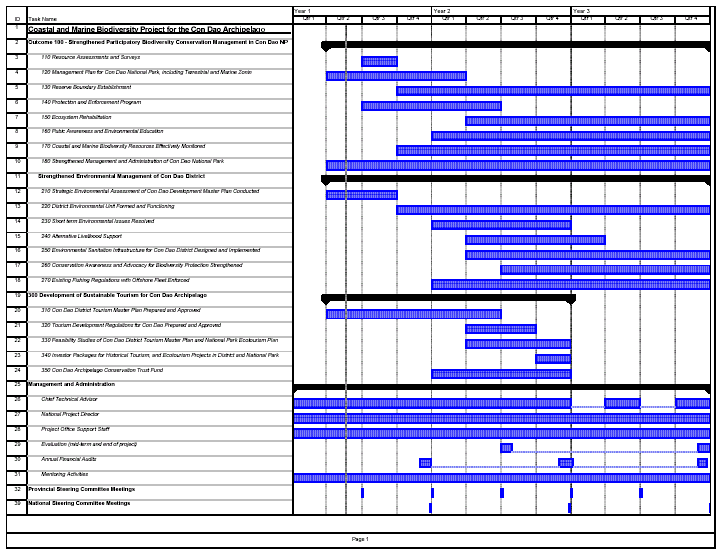
The Con Dao National Park Management Board, supported by international and domestic technical specialists, will be the Project Implementation Team for Outcome 100.

The Con Dao District People's Committee, supported by international and domestic technical specialists, will be the Project Implementation Team for Outcome 200.

The Con Dao District People's Committee and the Ba Ria - Vung Tau Department of Tourism, supported by international and domestic technical specialists, will be the Project Implementation Team for Outcome 300.

A Con Dao Community Consultative Group, comprised of: Con Dao Community Leaders; Farmer’s Union; Women’s Union; Youth Union; the inshore fishing community; the offshore fishing community; and the military, will be consulted by the Project Implementation Teams on major planning and management decisions and issues. It will provide a forum for discussions among the main stakeholder groups. This Group will report independently to the Provincial Steering Committee. Its Chair will be an Advisor to the PMU and will be a member of the Provincial Steering Committee.

* **Project Schedule**



# 

# Public Involvement Plan

* The key stakeholders in the project are government departments in Con Dao District and Ba Ria – Vung Tau Province, Con Dao National Park, and the Con Dao community. The main counterpart will be the Con Dao National Park Management Board, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. Project preparation, supported by results of a number of previous biodiversity conservation initiatives on Con Dao, has identified the following stakeholders and roles:
* **Stakeholders and Role in the Project**

| **Stakeholders** | **Led by** | **Role** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Provincial People’s Committee | Chairman | 1. Appoint National Project Director 2. Participate in provincial working group 3. Coordinate and approve Con Dao project activities 4. Endorsement of detailed working plans |
| WWF | Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) | 1. Coordinate project planning activities 2. Establish and implement a participatory project monitoring system; 3. Be responsible for drafting project documents (including ToRs, annual work plans and budgets) for submission to relevant authorities for approval prior to implementation 4. Assist in selecting and recruiting national and international experts for consultancy activities 5. Manage and use capital sources provided by the donor for the implementation of activities in accordance with the approved project plan 6. Implement the project in line with agreement reached and commitment made with the donor in accordance with Government, WWF and donor regulations for financial and monetary management and bidding procurement 7. Assist in identifying project partners and coordinate their inputs as necessary to ensure that the objectives of the project are effectively achieved; 8. Assist in establishing cooperative arrangements with other relevant projects 9. Provide guidance on internal and external communications 10. Monitor project implementation and arrange for a project evaluation 11. Prepare reports as required by government, WWF and the donor on the reception, implementation and financial situation of the project |
| District People’s Committee | Chairman | 1. Approve and coordinate activities in the district 2. Participate in provincial and district workshops |
| Department of Agriculture and Rural Development | Provincial People’s Committee | 1. Appoint part time counterparts officers to undertake training, implement models based on the project and monitor the project activities 2. Participate in cross provincial workshops 3. Participate in provincial working group 4. Participate in village level workshops |
| Con Dao National Park | Park Management Board | 1. Appoint part time counterparts officers to undertake training, implement models based on the project and monitor the project activities 2. Participate in technical and management training 3. Participate in provincial and district workshops |
| Fisheries Protection Department (District) | Director, FiPD | 1. Participate in technical and management training 2. Participate in district workshops |
| Mass Organisations | Mass Organisations’ Representatives | 1. Participate in district workshops and training |
| Communities | Group Leaders | 1. Participate in district level workshops 2. Participate in surveys and monitoring training 3. Participate in workshops on EE |
| Schools | School Head, Education Department | 1. Participate in workshops on EE |
| Tourist Operators | Government and Private-Sector Representatives | 1. Participate in provincial and district level workshops |
| Military | District Head | 1. Participate in provincial and district workshops |

* **Information Dissemination, Consultation and Participation**. The involvement of these stakeholders in the Project is built in through Project consultation, collaboration, consultation, information dissemination, as well as Project implementation arrangements. Members of the Con Dao community will be involved from the beginning of the Project through:
* Formation and operation of a **Con Dao Community Consultative Group**. This Group will be consulted by the Project management team on all major planning and management decisions and issues. It will provide a forum for discussions among the main stakeholder groups. This group will also report independently to a Provincial Project Steering Committee. The groups Chairperson will be an advisor to the project management team and will sit as a member of the Provincial Steering Committee.
* **Information sharing** by communities on the location and level of biodiversity resource use;
* **Consultation** with communities in the preparation and implementation of the various management and other plans; and collaboration with coastal communities in enforcement of coastal and marine resource regulations through joint protection agreements;
* **Information sharing** by local communities during the various socio-economic surveys and monitoring activities;
* **Participation** by local community representatives as members of local survey, monitoring, and protection teams;
* **Information dissemination** through environmental education and awareness raising programs targeted directly to the Con Dao community and through mass organizations such as the Women's Union and Youth Union;
* **Collaboration** with local communities to develop options for alternative income generation activities;
* **Employment opportunities** for members of the local community made available directly from Project activities (e.g., protection officers).
* **Social and Participation Issues**. The key social and participation issues for the project are:
* The small numbers of poor fishing households in Con Dao are key stakeholders in the project. Effective conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity may affect their present activities particularly during the marine zonation component of the project. The local fishing community must be included in this and all key project activities and encouraged to become stewards of their marine resources.
* The project will rely on the continued good working relationships between the various enforcement agencies in Con Dao.
* All stakeholders must be willing to work together to identify those aspects of the economic development plan that are likely to have long-term negative environmental impacts. They must also work together to ensure that tourism is developed sustainably and equitably.
* Information sharing will be key to the success of the project, requiring all stakeholders to be open to learning and sharing knowledge.

# Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

* Environmental and socio-economic monitoring will be carried out at the start of the Project as a part of the initial activities in Outcomes 100 and 200. Project performance will be monitored at several different levels consistent with the Performance Indicators defined in the Logical Framework Analysis (Annex 3):

The Project management team will provide regular reports to the Executing Agency, the GEF Implementing Agency, and the Provincial Steering Committee, which will meet twice per year and to the National Steering Committee which will meet once each year.

There will be two evaluation missions in the Project (mid-term and end of Project) to provide independent reports to the Executing Agency and the GEF Implementing Agency on progress with against the defined Performance Indicators. The GEF Implementing Agency will be responsible for oversight of the Executing Agency and ensuring consistency with the Project Document.

The Con Dao National Park Management Board, working with local communities, will oversee enforcement, monitoring and review of the Con Dao National Park Management Plan.

Annual monitoring activities and reports will provide a consistent temporal and spatial database by which to assess changes in the status of coastal and marine biodiversity in the Con Dao Islands Region.

There will be monitoring of the households receiving support under Output 240 Alternative Income Generation to ensure its success.

There will be a final national workshop to review and publicize the outcomes of the Project. A summary report from the workshop will provide an overview of lessons learned.

The success of the Conservation Trust Fund will be monitored.

There will be annual financial audits of the Project.

# Project Checklist

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project activity categories | | | |
| Biodiversity | Climate Change | International Waters | Ozone Depletion |
| Prot. area zoning/mgmt.: x | Efficient prod. & distrib.: | Water body: | Monitoring: |
| Buffer zone development: | Efficient consumption: | Integrated land and water: | Country program: |
| Inventory/monitoring: x | Solar: | Contaminant: | ODS phase out: |
| Ecotourism: x | Biomass: | Other: | Production: |
| Agro-biodiversity: | Wind: |  | Other: |
| Trust fund(s): x | Hydro: |  |  |
| Benefit-sharing: x | Geothermal: |  |  |
| Other: | Fuel cells: |  |  |
|  | Other: |  |  |
| Technical categories | | | |
| Institution building: x | | | |
| Investments: | | | |
| Policy advice: | | | |
| Targeted research: | | | |
| Technical/management advice: x | | | |
| Technology transfer: | | | |
| Awareness/information/training: x | | | |
| Other: | | | |



# Annexes

Annex 1: Incremental Cost Assessment

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**Description of Alternatives**

* Three possible alternatives for Con Dao Islands Region may be envisioned.
* **Baseline Alternative** Although the GoV is committed to biodiversity conservation, fiscal realities and competing interests limit its ability to adequately conserve and protect the globally significant coastal and marine biodiversity of the Con Dao Islands Region. The existing level of biodiversity conservation by GoV essentially continues to meet very basic biodiversity conservation objectives as well as national socio-economic development goals, within the fiscal, capacity, and other constraints. Continuation of these baseline conditions would maintain the current situation of inadequate support to biodiversity protection in Con Dao and would put the globally significant coastal and marine biodiversity resources of the Con Dao Islands Region at ever-increasing risk.
* **Con Dao National Park Alternative** This alternative would focuses on more traditional biodiversity conservation intervention and support, centred on Con Dao National Park and resource users directly dependent on the coastal and marine biodiversity within the protected area itself. Coastal and marine biodiversity be better conserved and more sustainably used than in the Existing Baseline, but this protection would essentially be incomplete because the likely increasing negative effects on coastal and marine biodiversity from economic development in Con Dao District would not be addressed. This would create unacceptable risks to the sustainability of this Alternative.
* **Con Dao Islands Region Alternative** This Alternative would be a more comprehensive intervention for biodiversity conservation in the Con Dao Islands Region. This Alternative would recognize the threat to biodiversity conservation both from major economic development activities in Con Dao District as well as from insufficient financial, technical, and institutional support to Con Dao National Park, and it would remove both these threats. This Alternative would strengthen the economic/environment linkages between Con Dao District and Con Dao National Park and would create an enabling environment for synergies between the ecotourism and historical tourism potential of Con Dao District and the biodiversity values within Con Dao National Park. A broader set of biodiversity resource users would participate under this alternative, including those directly dependent on the coastal and marine biodiversity of the Region and those indirectly dependent, such as the emerging ecotourism sector. The risks to the sustainability of this Alternative would be acceptable.

Preferred Alternative and Systems Boundary

* The Con Dao Islands Region Alternative, described above, is the preferred alternative because of the more complete protection it can afford to the coastal and marine biodiversity of the Archipelago and the removal of all the major risks to the sustainability of biodiversity protection efforts.
* Given that this is the preferred alternative, the geographical scope of the Project will include the islands of the Con Dao Islands Region plus the marine area bounded by the outermost extent of the Marine Buffer Zone approved by the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau in May 1998. This will allow all the most important biodiversity protection issues to be addressed and included in the Project. The Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau will need to be involved in aspects of capacity building, development of various plans, and approval of key regulations and other legal instruments.

Benefits, Costs, and the Incremental Cost Matrix

* The overall strategy comprises the existing baseline plus the Proposed Project. Overall costs are as follows: Overall Strategy - $2,303,600; Baseline Total: $430,400; Incremental Cost: $1,873,300.

**Table 1: Incremental Cost Matrix for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection Project for the Con Dao Islands Region**

| **Costs and Benefits** |  | **Baseline (B)[[6]](#footnote-6)** | **Alternative (A)[[7]](#footnote-7)** | **Increment (A-B)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **100 Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park** | | | | |
| * 110 Biological and Socio-economic Resources Surveyed and Assessed | * **Description** | No up to date biological or socio-economic resource surveys. Existing data in disparate form and sources. Surveys are done upon receipt of donor or NGO funding, and these have resulted in about 15,000 ha of reserve being sufficiently recently surveyed. There are no foreseeable national plans to survey the remaining 5,000 ha. No comprehensive socio-economic survey has ever been done for Con Dao residents. | Remaining 5,000 ha of reserve and Con Dao Islands Region communities surveyed; local residents trained in survey methods and conduct the survey | Increment: 15,550  GEF: 6,950; CTF: 0; GoV: 0; CD Communities: 800; WWF: 7,800; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | $0 | Biological Survey for remaining 5,000 ha: $12,050; Socio-economic Survey: $3,500; Total: $15,550 |
| * 120 Management Plan for Con Dao National Park, including Zoning, Approved by GoV | * **Description** | There is no Park Management Plan. A Park Investment Plan exists but it was prepared with very limited community participation and done prior to most of the recent biological and resource surveys. Park management remains unguided in the absence of a Management Plan | International standard Con Dao Park Management Plan which is a blueprint for efficient management of park, protection of biodiversity, clear delimitation of boundaries prepared with extensive community consultation and participation | Increment: $44,600  GEF: 40,850; CTF: 0; GoV: 0; CD Communities: 3,750; WWF: 0; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | $0 | Con Dao National Park Management Plan: $44,600 |
| * 130 Park Boundary Establishment | * **Description** | Only 12 km of marine boundary remains surveyed. Terrestrial boundary and rest of marine boundary has not been surveyed, and boundaries between potential subzones have not been surveyed. Knowledge of park boundaries and zones remains poor, encouraging ongoing incursion activities | clearly established National Park and Zone boundaries to facilitate enforcement developed by a participatory boundary finalization process, marine boundary surveying, coastal boundary surveying, placement of marine boundary, markers, placement of coastal boundary markers | Increment: $108,150  GEF: 87,850; CTF: 6,400; GoV: 6,400; CD Communities: 7,500; WWF: 0; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | minimal operation and maintenance support for existing boundary markers: $11,250 | Boundary Finalization: $5,400; Marine Boundary Surveying: $6,750; Placement of Boundary Markers and Mooring Anchorages: $73,050; Operation and Maintenance of Boundary Marker System: $34,200; Total: $119,400 |
| * 140 Protection and Enforcement Program | * **Description** | Surveillance and enforcement by 30 partially trained, under-equipped forest guards. Inadequate equipment and facilities; insufficient number of protection and enforcement staff; minimal training in marine protected area protection and enforcement. Protection and enforcement of biodiversity remains limited. | a total of 47 protection and enforcement staff with improved, comprehensive training; protection and enforcement equipment including a total of 13 patrol boats and a total of 10 complete patrolling and equipment packages, with operational and maintenance support for three years | * Increment: $238,650 * GEF: 133,300; CTF: 25,650; GoV: 25,750; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 54,000; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | Training in Protection and Enforcement: $0; Field Officers; $225,000; Patrol Boats: $0; Patrol Equipment: $0; Operation and Maintenance of Existing Patrol Boats and Protection Equipment: $12,000; Operation and Maintenance of Field Stations: $9,000   * Total: $246,000 | * Training in Protection and Enforcement: $54,000; Full Complement of Field Officers; $225,000; Patrol Boats and Equipment Packages: $107,650; Maintenance of Patrol Boats and Protection Equipment: $89,000; Operation of Field Stations: $9,000; Total: $484,650 |
| * 150 Ecosystem Rehabilitation | * **Description** | 400 ha of coastal ecosystem (mostly coastal forest) requires rehabilitation from historical illegal harvesting, but note has been rehabilitated to date due to a lack of funds. Terrestrial biodiversity remains somewhat degraded | High biodiversity exists throughout the terrestrial component of the National Park | Increment: $14,700  GEF: 0; CTF: 0; GoV: 0; CD Communities: 3,750; WWF: 0; Danida: 10,950 |
| * **Cost** | $0 | Strategy, Techniques, and Design for Rehabilitation Developed: $6,750; Coastal Ecosystems Restored and Rehabilitated: $7,950; Total: $14,700 |
| * 160 Comms. Strategy, Public Awareness and Environmental Education | * **Description** | Minimal ad hoc support from park staff, supplemented by support from donors and NGOs for basic signage and related infrastructure; no park staff formally assigned to public awareness and environmental education and little training in public awareness and environmental education given to any park staff | Biodiversity conservation public awareness and environmental education to support local residents and tourists | Increment:  $108,650  GEF: 53,450; CTF: 3,700; GoV: 14,700; CD Communities: 4,900; WWF: 31,900; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | Awareness and Education Officers: $19,500; minimal program for conservation awareness and environmental education - $8,000 - results in little education and awareness raising of visitors to Con Dao National Park and residents of Con Dao; biodiversity remains threatened  $27,500 | * Awareness and Education Officers: $21,500; staff training in Public Awareness and Environmental Education: $14,600; Visitor And Education Centre: $39,450; Supporting Public Facilities: $6,700; Public Education and Awareness Materials and Activities: $45,900; Ongoing Operation and Maintenance of Visitor and Education Centre and Supporting Public Facilities: $9,300; Total: $136,150 |
| * 170 National Park Monitoring | * **Description** | No comprehensive formal, regular environmental, biodiversity, or socio-economic monitoring conducted in Con Dao National Park; no Park staff formally trained in or assigned to monitoring function; no monitoring equipment or supporting analytical facilities; absence of monitoring information means future trends in biodiversity can not be assessed or understood | Comprehensive environmental monitoring of Con Dao National Park through addition of six staff fully trained in environmental, natural resource, and socio-economic monitoring; provision of a basic package of monitoring equipment; financial support to monitoring activities for three years. This information improves the ongoing management of these globally significant ecosystems and improves Park management and biodiversity conservation. | Increment: $59,850  GEF: 0; CTF: 1,050; GoV: 1,000; CD Communities: 14,900; WWF: 22,500; Danida: 20,400 |
| * **Cost** | $0 | Training in Monitoring: $32,500; Monitoring Equipment; $6,050; Design of Park Monitoring System: $6,300; Annual Monitoring Activities (for three years): $14,050; Operation and Maintenance of Monitoring Equipment: $950; Total: $59,850 |
| * 180 Management and Administration | * **Description** | Moderate support is already provided for Management and Administration activities but management staff are insufficiently trained in protected area management; additional staff are required to manage additional staff in other aspects of protected area management; and basic office equipment is lacking | Improved management and administration of Con Dao National Park serving biodiversity conservation objectives through: training in protected area management to management staff and to heads of divisions and sections within the protected area; provision of three additional management and administration personnel; office equipment; and financial support to management and administration activities for three years | Increment: $65,650  GEF: 29,400; CTF: 6,650; GoV: 6,700; CD Communities: 1,800; WWF: 21,100; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | * Training in Protected Area Management: $4,400; Existing Management and Administration Personnel: $62,100; Additional Equipment for Management and Administration: $0; Annual Management, Administration Activities: $3,150; Operation and Maintenance of Existing Office Equipment: $6,000 * Total: $75,650 | * Training in Protected Area Management: $25,500; Full Management and Administration Personnel: $62,100; Equipment for Management and Administration: $22,500; Annual Management, Administration Activities: $5,200; Operation and Maintenance of Office Equipment: $26,000; Total: $141,300 |
| * Summary of Costs |  | **Baseline Total: $360,400** | **Alternative Total: $1,016,200** | **Increment: $655,800**  **GEF: 351,800; CTF: 43,450; GoV: 54,500; CD Communities: 37,400; WWF: 135,800; Danida: 32,850** |
| **200 Strengthened Sustainable Management of Con Dao District** | | | | |
| * 210 Strategic Env. Assessment of Con Dao District Development Master Plan Conducted | * **Description** | Economic development in the Con Dao District economic development zone is governed by a 1993-2010 comprehensive Master Plan that outlines general directions for development, leaving detailed planning to provincial and district levels. The Plan was prepared without a formal assessment of its environmental impacts on Con Dao Islands Region. This means that there has been to date little analysis of development alternatives and incorporation of environmental considerations into development for Con Dao. | Strategic environmental assessment completed and comprehensive environmental management plan, including environmental monitoring for Con Dao District developed; functional zoning plan for Con Dao District, directing appropriate development, approved | Increment: $90,600  GEF: 0; CTF: 0; GoV: 0; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 6,750; Danida: 83,850 |
| * **Cost** | $0 | * Consultants: $56,000; Training: 20,000; Equipment and Facilities: 5,000;Travel, Other Disbursements: $9,600; Total: $90,600 |
| * 220 District Env. Unit Strengthened | * **Description** | No District staff with any formal or on-the-job training in environmental affairs; no institutional arrangements for dealing with environmental management issues on Con Dao and therefore large gaps in ability to effectively manage environmental conditions in Con Dao District | Functioning district level Environmental Management Unit responsible for implementing Con Dao Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Technical Unit, responsible for day to day environmental management activities of the District | Increment: $47,650  GEF: 0; CTF: 0; GoV: 26,000; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 21,650 |
| * **Cost** | $0 | * Consultants: $12,500; Training: $17,500; Equipment and Facilities: $10,000; Travel, Other Disbursements: $4,150; Operation and Maintenance Support: $3,500; Total: $47,650 |
| * 230 Short-term Env. Issues Resolved | * **Description** | The lack of local environmental institutions with sufficient capacity and mandate plus recent economic development activities has created a number of environmental problems for Con Dao District. These include: contractors not cleaning up after completion of their infrastructure contracts; alienation of important habitats such as *Melaleuca* and mangrove wetlands; mining of sand dunes; and vegetation removed from sand dunes. | Short-term environmental problems identified in the SEA are resolved and their resolution forms a basis for longer-term sustainability. |  |
| * **Cost** | $0 | * Consultants: $13,500; Travel, Other Disbursements: $2,600; Operation and Maintenance Support: $7,000; Total: $23,100 | Increment: $23,100  GEF: 0; CTF: 0; GoV: 12,400; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 10,700 |
| * 240 Alternative Livelihood Support | * **Description** | 50 households of inshore fishers continue to be adversely affected by application of biodiversity conservation regulations, resulting in ongoing degradation of socio-economic condition | 50 households are engaged in economic activities that both provide secure a socio-economic situation and promote lasting changes in behaviour and positive results for biodiversity conservation. Pressure on globally significant biodiversity resources from illegal resource use is decreased. | Increment: $99,550  GEF: 0; CTF: 0; GoV: 21,600; CD Communities: 8,600; WWF: 0; Danida: 69,350 |
| * **Cost** | * $0 | Consultation on Alternative Income Generation Options: $8,800; Feasibility Analysis and Detailed Design of Alternative Income Generation Projects; $15,750; Implementation of Alternative Income Generation Projects; $75,000; Total: $99,550 |
| * 250 Env. Sanitation Infrastructure Project for Con Dao District Designed and approved | * **Description** | Coastal and near shore marine ecosystems of Con Dao are being degraded because of the absence of environmental sanitation infrastructure in Con Son Town. In the absence of investment and with an expected large increase in local population, this degradation is likely to worsen.  Shortages of the limited supplies of freshwater are likely given the absence of a rational freshwater use plan based on the sustainability of the freshwater supply of Con Son Town. | A fully costed and appraised detailed investment "Environmental Sanitation Project for Con Dao District" for implementation, focusing on freshwater supply, and sewage and storm water treatment and disposal. | * Increment: $21,750 * GEF: 0; CTF: 0; GoV: 6,750; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 15,000 |
| * **Cost** | * $0 | * Consultants: $18,750; Other Disbursements: $3,000; * Total: $21,750 |
| * 260 Comms. Strategy Conservation Awareness and Advocacy for Biodiversity Protection Strengthened | * **Description** | Some limited environmental education and environmental awareness activities through previous NGO and donor projects. However, general understanding, particularly with respect to environmental sustainable management alternatives, remains low. | Increased local responsibility for and control over the management and protection of productive natural resources of Con Dao. Improved capacity of local institutions and residents for coastal and marine biodiversity protection | Increment: $65,800  GEF: 9,000; CTF: 0; GoV: 11,000; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 14,900; Danida: 30,900 |
| * **Cost** | $10,000 | * Consultants: $19,360; Training: $15,950; Equipment and Facilities: $14,860; Travel, Other Disbursements: $7,815; Operation and Maintenance Support: $17,815; Total: $75,800 |
| * 270 Existing Fishing Regulations for Offshore Fleet Enforced | * **Description** | A lack of enforcement capacity and equipment remains a major constraint to the effective implementation of even the basic existing legal regime for marine resource harvesting. Without proper enforcement, illegal marine resource harvesting activities are certain to continue and territorial and catch conflicts between resident marine resource harvesters and the offshore fishing fleet will become exacerbated. | Catch per unit effort of local resident fishers improves and overall coastal and marine biodiversity improves due to increased and improved locally-based enforcement of regulations directed towards the offshore fishing fleet | Increment: $46,800  GEF: 0; CTF: 0; GoV: 23,100; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 23,700 |
| * **Cost** | $60,000 | * Consultants: $31,500; Training: $3,250; Equipment and Facilities: $2,000; Travel, Other Disbursements: $5,050; Operation and Maintenance Support: $65,000; Total: $106,800 |
| * Summary of Costs |  | **Baseline Total: $70,000** | **Alternative Total: $465,250** | **Increment: $395,250**  **GEF: 9,000; CTF: 0; GoV: 100,850; Communities: 8,600; WWF: 21,650; Danida: 255,150** |
| **300 Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao Islands Region** | | | | |
| * 310 Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan Prepared and Approved | * **Description** | Con Dao District tourism development remains at the mercy of general national and provincial Tourism Plans, creating discontinuities between the tourism facilities themselves and the natural values that bring tourists to Con Dao. Sustainable tourism never really develops and an important funding source for biodiversity protection is lost. | Con Dao District tourism development is guided by a proactive, locally developed plan that explicitly considers the synergistic relationship between the local tourism economy and preservation of the coastal and marine biodiversity and other features that are attracting and will continue to attract tourists there. The basis is developed for self-financing of biodiversity protection activities. | * Increment: $71,400 * GEF: 71,400; CTF: 0; GoV: 0; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | * $0 | Awareness Raising of Sustainable Tourism Opportunities and Implications: $28,350; Analysis of Sustainable Tourism Carrying Capacity on Con Dao: $15,200; Participatory Development of Overall Sustainable Tourism Strategy: $10,950; Preparation of Detailed Implementation Plan: $16,900; Total: $71,400 |
| * 320 Tourism Development Regulations for Con Dao Prepared and Approved |  | The absence of tourism development regulations allows tourism projects to be constructed and operated without adequate regard to environmental protection or biodiversity protection cost recovery. The result is a tourism sector on Con Dao much like many other unsustainable coastal tourism destinations in Southeast Asia, damaging to the environment and negatively impacting on future tourism revenues. | Tourism development is guided according to rationale and comprehensive regulations that ensure the biodiversity and other features of Con Dao that make the Region an attractive tourist destination are not compromised. | Increment: $18,200  GEF: 18,200; CTF: 0; GoV: 0; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 0 |
|  | $0 | Draft Regulations Prepared: $9,000; Draft Regulations Reviewed: $2,000; Final Regulations Prepared, Submitted, and Approved: $7,200; Total: $18,200 |
| * 330 Feasibility Studies of Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan and Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan Prepared | * **Description** | Con Dao District and Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province remain passive stakeholders, at the mercy of the perhaps narrow interests of tourism investors in being able to define what types of tourism development are acceptable | The feasibility studies, appraised by an internationally recognized and appropriate tourism association, allow Con Dao District and the Province to define very specifically and in a proactive way how tourism is going to develop on Con Dao. | Increment: $65,250  GEF: 65,250; CTF: 0; GoV: 0; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | $0 | Feasibility Study Conducted: $54,000; Feasibility Study and Sustainable Tourism Projects Appraised: $11,250; Total: $65,250 |
| * 340 Investor Prospectus for Historical Tourism and Ecotourism Projects in Con Dao Islands Region Prepared | * **Description** | As above, Con Dao District and the Province remain passive stakeholders, at the mercy of the perhaps narrow interests of tourism investors in being able to define what types of tourism development are acceptable | The type of tourism investor desired by Con Dao District and the Province appreciate the detailed and comprehensive planning, regulations, feasibility studies, and investment prospectus available to them and these investors are attracted to Con Dao. The likelihood is increased that tourism on Con Dao can be sustainable and financially contribute to biodiversity protection. | Increment: $22,000  GEF: 0; CTF: 0; GoV: 22,000; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | $0 | Prepare Investor Prospectus: $12,000; Tourism Investor Workshop: $10,000; Total: $22,000 |
| * 350 Con Dao Conservation Trust Fund Developed and Operating | * **Description** | Biodiversity conservation activities remain under funded after completion of Project and gains made in the Project are lost | Biodiversity conservation activities remain funded after the completion of the Project and long term sustainability of gains made in biodiversity conservation in the Project is assured | Increment: $36,550  GEF: 36,550; CTF: 0; GoV: 0; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 0 |
| * **Cost** | $0 | Tourist Profiles: $5,050; Development of Trust Fund: $18,000; Trust Fund Implementation Support: $13,500; Total: $36,550 |
| * Summary of Costs |  | **Baseline Total: $0** | **Alternative Total: $213,400** | **Increment: $213,400**  **GEF: 191,400; CTF: 0; GoV: 22,000; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 0** |
| Evaluation & Audit | | | | |
| Evaluation (mid-term and final) and financial audits |  | Without the project these costs are not required | Effective Project Implementation requires regular evaluations of project progress against targets and indicators, as well as strict management of budgets | Increment: $65,000  GEF: 65,000; CTF: 0; GoV: 0; CD Communities: 0; WWF: 0; Danida: 0 |
|  | $0 | Evaluations (mid-term and end-of-Project): $50,000; Annual Financial Audits: $15,000 |  |
| Management, Administration, Contingencies | | | | |
| * Management, * Administration, * Contingencies, * GEF MSP * Preparation |  | Without the Project, these costs are not required | Effective Project Implementation requires strong Project Management, Management Support, and a fully-functional Project Management Unit | Increment: 543,850  GEF: 378,250; CTF: 1,950; GoV: 87,500; CD Communities: 4,600; WWF: 58,750; Danida: 12,800 |
|  | $0 | Chief Technical Advisor: $201,000; National Project Director: $27,000; Project Office Support Staff: $27,000; Project Office Equipment and Facilities: $50,000; Accounting and Admin support: $88,000; Human Resource support: $21,000; General management and donor liaison support: $2,000; Physical and Price Contingencies: $88,750; GEF MSP Brief Preparation Costs: $50,000; Total: $543,850 |
| * Summary of * Costs |  | **Baseline Total: $0** | **Alternative Total: $608,850** | **Increment: $608,8500**  **GEF: 463,700; CTF: 2,050; GoV: 112,400; CD Communities: 4,700; WWF: 89,400; Danida: 17,850** |
| * Total Project Costs |  | **Baseline Total: $430,400** | **Alternative Total: $2,303,600** | **Increment: $1,873,300** |



**Con Dao Conservation Trust Fund**

* The establishment and operation of a Con Dao Conservation Trust Fund is seen as a means to ensure sustainable protection of the globally significant biodiversity resources of the Con Dao Archipelago. A simple financial feasibility analysis of such a fund was conducted as part of the project preparation. The basic results of the analysis are presented in the table below:
* **Table 2: Feasibility Analysis of Trust Fund**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **Year** | * **No. Domestic** * **Tourists** | * **No. International** * **Tourists** | * **Annual Revenues** * **Accruing to** * **Conservation Fund (US$)** | * **Cumulative Revenues** * **Accruing to** * **Conservation** * **Fund (US $)** |
| * 1999 | * 12,000 | * 200 |  |  |
| * 2000 | * 14,400 | * 240 |  |  |
| * 2001 | * 17,280 | * 288 |  |  |
| * 2002 | * 20,736 | * 346 |  |  |
| * 2003 | * 24,883 | * 415 |  |  |
| * 2004 | * 29,860 | * 498 | * 15,428 | * 15,428 |
| * 2005 | * 35,832 | * 597 | * 37,026 | * 52,454 |
| * 2006 | * 42,998 | * 717 | * 44,431 | * 96,885 |

* Assumptions in this analysis are as follows:
* The number of domestic and international tourists increases at 20% per year, a rate consistent with recent increases in tourism to Con Dao and with Viet Nam's increasing tourist visits on a national level (this would be the focus, rather than the far riskier international tourist market);
* Domestic and international tourists each pay a US $1 and US $2 fee, respectively, to the fund[[8]](#footnote-8)
* The fund begins operating in 2004 at a 50% level and is fully operational by 2005
* A total of almost US $100,000 would be available over three years; this is about 100% more than has been designated in the Project financing as co-financing required from such a fund. Revenues from other sources, such as docking fees for boats entering the port, and land development taxes could be considered during design and implementation of the Fund. Although the Trust Fund was a recommendation of the ADB demonstration project, it has not been implemented yet. Its establishment and implementation will be an output of Project Outcome 300. The PMU, Con Dao District PC, and Con Dao Community Consultative Group will define and design how the Trust Fund will be administered, including relevant composition of a Board and details of rules and procedures.
* There is a legal framework for protected areas in Viet Nam to keep some tourism revenue. Decision 08/January 2001 specifies revenue-sharing arrangement for tourism whereby private-sector investment benefits local communities. This legal framework will help to ensure benefits will flow to appropriate beneficiaries. There is now an example of how sustainable financing in Viet Nam can work. In recent years, the PARC project, (UNDP and GEF) has successfully established a sustainable financing scheme in Ba Be National Park in northern Viet Nam whereby 50% of tourism revenue stays within the National Park and surrounding communities.
* The concept of the Con Dao Conservation Trust Fund is therefore assessed as being financial feasible.

Annex 2: Detailed Project Budget

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Budget by Cost Category

|  | **International Personnel** | **Domestic Personnel** | **Training** | **Equipment, Facilities** | **Civil Works** | **Community Participation** | **Disbursements** | **Operation Maintenance** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 100 - Strengthen Participatory Biodiversity Conservation management in Con Dao National park** | | | | | | | | | |
| *110 Biological and Socio-economic Resources Surveyed and Assessed* |  | *7,500* | *2,000* | *3,900* |  | *850* | *1,300* |  | *15,550* |
| Participatory Biological and Ecosystem Assessment |  | 5,250 | 1,500 | 3,700 |  | 650 | 950 |  | 12,050 |
| Participatory Socio-economic Assessment |  | 2,250 | 500 | 200 |  | 200 | 350 |  | 3,500 |
| *120 Management Plan for Con Dao National Park* | *18,700* | *12,250* | *1,300* |  |  | *3,750* | *8,600* |  | *44,600* |
| Organization and Team Consultations | 2,000 | 3,000 |  |  |  | 1,000 | 750 |  | 6,750 |
| Data Analysis Including Regional and Local Consultations |  | 1,500 | 500 |  |  | 1,000 | 400 |  | 3,400 |
| Initial Zoning | 2,000 | 2,500 | 500 |  |  |  | 650 |  | 5,650 |
| Boundary Review and Local Zoning | 1,000 | 750 |  |  |  | 1,000 | 350 |  | 3,100 |
| Preparation of Draft Zoning regulations | 1,700 | 500 | 300 |  |  | 750 | 400 |  | 3,650 |
| Preparation of Draft Management Plan | 8,000 | 3,000 |  |  |  |  | 1,400 |  | 12,400 |
| Review of Draft Management Plan |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |  | 2,000 |
| Preparation of Final Management Plan | 4,000 | 1,000 |  |  |  |  | 650 |  | 5,650 |
| Distribution of Final Plan |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |  | 2,000 |
| *130 Reserve Boundaries Established, Demarcated, and Accepted by All Stakeholders* |  | *10,000* |  |  | *67,200* | *7,200* | *4,550* | *19,200* | *108,150* |
| Boundary Finalization |  | 4,000 |  |  |  | 800 | 600 |  | 5,400 |
| Boundary Surveying, Distribution of Boundary Maps |  | 6,000 |  |  |  |  | 750 |  | 6,750 |
| Placement of Boundary Markers and Mooring Anchorages |  |  |  |  | 67,200 | 6,400 | 3,200 | 19,200 | 96,000 |
| *140 Full National Park Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection and Enforcement Program* |  | *12,000* | *36,000* | *89,833* | *8,167* |  | *15,650* | *77,000* | *238,650* |
| Provision of Park Protection and Enforcement Staff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Training of Protection Enforcement Personnel |  | 12,000 | 36,000 |  |  |  | 6,000 |  | 54,000 |
| Provision of Protection Equipment including Patrol Boats |  |  |  | 89,833 | 8,167 |  | 9,650 | 77,000 | 184,650 |
| *150 Ecosystems Within National Park Rehabilitated and Recovering to Natural State* |  | *6,000* |  | *3,750* |  | *3,750* | *1,200* |  | *14,700* |
| Strategy, Techniques, and Design for Rehabilitation Developed |  | 6,000 |  |  |  |  | 750 |  | 6,750 |
| Coastal Ecosystems Restored and Rehabilitated |  |  |  | 3,750 |  | 3,750 | 450 |  | 7,950 |
| *160 Communications Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Environmental Education Programs for Park Visitors* | *4,500* | *14,250* | *8,600* | *51,850* | *6,750* | *4,900* | *6,700* | *11,100* | *108,650* |
| Provision of Public Awareness/Environmental Education Officers |  | 2,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |
| Training of Public Awareness and Environmental Education Officers |  | 5,600 | 5,600 |  |  |  | 3,400 |  | 14,600 |
| Park Visitor Center | 4,500 | 1750 |  | 15,000 | 6,750 |  | 1,850 | 9,600 | 39,450 |
| Supporting Public Facilities |  |  |  | 5,000 |  |  | 200 | 1,500 | 6,700 |
| Conservation Education/Environmental Awareness Materials/ and Activities |  | 4,900 | 3000 | 31,850 |  | 4,900 | 1,250 |  | 45,900 |
| *170 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Resources Effectively Monitored* |  | *3,200* | *30,000* | *5,950* |  | *14,900* | *4,850* | *950* | *59,850* |
| Training in Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Monitoring |  |  | 30,000 |  |  |  | 2,500 |  | 32,500 |
| Monitoring Staff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Design of Park Monitoring System |  | 3,200 |  |  |  | 2,400 | 700 |  | 6,300 |
| Monitoring Equipment |  |  |  | 5,950 |  |  | 100 | 950 | 7,000 |
| Annual Monitoring Activities |  |  |  |  |  | 12,500 | 1,550 |  | 14,050 |
| *180 Strengthened Management and Administration of Con Dao National Park* |  |  | *18,750* | *20,000* |  | *1,800* | *5,100* | *20,000* | *65,650* |
| Provision of Additional Park Management and Admin Personnel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Training for Park management and Administration Personnel |  |  | 18,750 |  |  |  | 2,350 |  | 21,100 |
| Provision of Equipment for management and Administration |  |  |  | 20,000 |  |  | 2,500 | 20,000 | 42,500 |
| Annual Park management and Administration Activities |  |  |  |  |  | 1,800 | 250 |  | 2,050 |
| **Outcome 100 - Totals** | **23,200** | **65,200** | **96,650** | **175,283** | **82,117** | **37,150** | **47,950** | **128,250** | **655,800** |
| **Outcome 200 - Strengthened Environmental Management of Con Dao District** | | | | | | | | | |
| *210 SEA of Con Dao Development Master Plan Conducted* |  | *56,000* | *20,000* | *5,000* |  |  | *9,600* |  | *90,600* |
| Review of Con Dao Development Master Plan |  | 2,800 | 1,000 |  |  |  | 500 |  | 4,300 |
| Field Work and Surveys to Develop Baselines |  | 5,600 | 2,000 | 5,000 |  |  | 950 |  | 13,550 |
| Identification, Estimation of Environmental Impacts |  | 5,600 | 2,000 |  |  |  | 950 |  | 8,550 |
| Detailed District Functional Zoning Plan |  | 16,800 | 6,000 |  |  |  | 2,850 |  | 25,650 |
| Environmental Management Plan |  | 14,000 | 5,000 |  |  |  | 2,400 |  | 21,400 |
| Plan for District Environmental Unit |  | 2,800 | 1,000 |  |  |  | 500 |  | 4,300 |
| SEA Report |  | 8,400 | 3,000 |  |  |  | 1,450 |  | 12,850 |
| *220 District Environmental Unit Formed and Functioning* |  | *12,500* | *17,500* | *10,000* |  |  | *4,150* | *3,500* | *47,650* |
| Establish Permanent District Environmental Unit |  | 1,750 |  | 10,000 |  |  | 200 |  | 11,950 |
| Terms of Reference, Strategic Plan |  | 1,750 |  |  |  |  | 200 |  | 1,950 |
| Basic Training |  |  | 17,500 |  |  |  | 2,200 |  | 19,700 |
| Participate in Con Dao Archipelago Environmental Activities |  | 9,000 |  |  |  |  | 1,550 | 3,500 | 14,050 |
| *230 Short term Environmental Issues Resolved* |  | *13,500* |  |  |  |  | *2,600* | *7,000* | *23,100* |
| Environmental Management of Road construction |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |  | 650 | 2,000 | 5,650 |
| Appropriate Env Assessment of North Shore Road as Req’d |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |  | 400 |  | 3,400 |
| Environmental Management of Reservoir Infrastructure |  | 1,500 |  |  |  |  | 300 | 1,000 | 2,800 |
| Implementation of Environmental Aspects of Functional Zoning Plan |  | 6,000 |  |  |  |  | 1,000 | 2,000 | 9,000 |
| Short Term Solid Waste Management Activities |  |  |  |  |  |  | 250 | 2,000 | 2,250 |
| *240 Alternative Livelihood Support* | *10,200* | *14,400* | *15,000* | *26,250* | *15,000* | *12,200* | *6,500* |  | *99,550* |
| Consultation on Alternative Income Generation Options | 2,200 | 4,400 |  |  |  | 1,200 | 1,000 |  | 8,800 |
| Feasibility Analysis and Detailed Design of Alternative Income Generation Projects | 8,000 | 4,000 |  |  |  | 2,000 | 1,750 |  | 15,750 |
| Implementation of Alternative Income Generation Projects |  | 6,000 | 15,000 | 26,250 | 15,000 | 9,000 | 3,750 |  | 75,000 |
| *250 Environmental Sanitation Infrastructure Facilities Designed and Approved* | *9,375* | *9,375* |  |  |  |  | *3,000* |  | *21,750* |
| Complete Solid Waste Feasibility Study | 9,375 | 9,375 |  |  |  |  | 3,000 |  | 21,750 |
| *260 Communications Strategy, Conservation and Environmental Advocacy Improved* | *0* | *19,360* | *15,950* | *14,860* | *0* | *0* | *7,815* | *7,815* | *65,800* |
| Design Awareness Programs |  | 4,900 |  |  |  |  | 635 |  | 5,535 |
| Define Appropriate Delivery Strategies |  | 4,900 |  |  |  |  | 635 |  | 5,535 |
| Prepare Materials as Required |  | 4,900 | 12,950 | 9,860 |  |  | 1,365 |  | 29,075 |
| Implement Awareness and Advocacy Programs |  | 4,660 | 3000 | 5000 |  |  | 5,180 | 7,815 | 25,655 |
| *270 Existing Fishing Regulations with Offshore Fleet Enforced* | *18,500* | *13,000* | *3,250* | *2,000* |  |  | *5,050* | *5,000* | *46,800* |
| Expand Knowledge of Offshore Fishing Fleet and Community | 3,500 | 4,000 |  |  |  |  | 950 |  | 8,450 |
| Expand Knowledge of Social and Environment Issues | 5,000 | 6,000 |  |  |  |  | 1,400 |  | 12,400 |
| Strengthen Capacity of Con Dao Fisheries Management Unit | 10,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |  |  | 1,650 |  | 16,650 |
| Increase Cooperation Among Fisheries Management Unit, National Park and Community |  | 2,000 | 1,250 |  |  |  | 400 |  | 3,650 |
| Inform Stakeholders on Functional Zoning of Archipelago, Enforce Regulation |  |  |  |  |  |  | 650 | 5,000 | 5,650 |
| **Outcome 200 - Totals** | **38,075** | **138,135** | **71,700** | **58,110** | **15,000** | **12,200** | **38,715** | **23,315** | **395,250** |
| **Outcome 300 - Development of Sustainable Tourism for Con Dao Archipelago to Support Biodiversity conservation** | | | | | | | | | |
| *310 Con Dao Sustainable Tourism Master Plan Prepared and Approved* | *32,550* | *20,100* | *10,800* |  |  |  | *7,950* |  | *71,400* |
| Awareness Raising of Sustainable Tourism Opportunities and Implications | 10,800 | 3,600 | 10,800 |  |  |  | 3,150 |  | 28,350 |
| Analysis of Sustainable Tourism Carrying Capacity on Con Dao | 7,500 | 6,000 |  |  |  |  | 1,700 |  | 15,200 |
| Participatory Development of Overall Sustainable Tourism Strategy | 6,750 | 3,000 |  |  |  |  | 1,200 |  | 10,950 |
| Preparation of Detailed Implementation Plan | 7,500 | 7,500 |  |  |  |  | 1,900 |  | 16,900 |
| *320 Tourism Development Guidelines for Con Dao Prepared and Approved* |  | *14,400* |  |  |  |  | *3,800* |  | *18,200* |
| Draft regulation prepared |  | 8,000 |  |  |  |  | 1,000 |  | 9,000 |
| Draft regulation reviewed |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |  | 2,000 |
| Final Regulations Prepared, Submitted and Approved |  | 6,400 |  |  |  |  | 800 |  | 7,200 |
| *330 Feasibility Studies of Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan and Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan Prepared* | *53,250* | *6,000* |  |  |  |  | *6,000* |  | *65,250* |
| Feasibility Study Conducted | 42,000 | 6,000 |  |  |  |  | 6,000 |  | 54,000 |
| Feasibility Study and Sustainable Tourism Projects Appraised | 11,250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,250 |
| *340 Investor Packages for Tourism Projects in Con Dao Island Region Prepared* | *12,000* |  |  |  |  |  | *10,000* |  | *22,000* |
| Prepare Investor Packages | 12,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,000 |
| Tourism Investor Workshop |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,000 |  | 10,000 |
| *350 Con Dao Archipelago Conservation Trust Fund Developed and Implemented* | *19,500* | *4,500* | *10,500* |  |  |  | *2,050* |  | *36,550* |
| Tourist Profiles |  | 4,500 |  |  |  |  | 550 |  | 5,050 |
| Development of Trust Fund | 18,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,000 |
| Trust Fund Implementation Support | 1,500 |  | 10,500 |  |  |  | 1,500 |  | 13,500 |
| **Outcome 300 - Totals** | ***117,300*** | ***45,000*** | ***21,300*** | ***0*** | ***0*** | ***0*** | ***29,800*** | ***0*** | ***213,400*** |
| **Evaluation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evaluation (mid-term and final) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50,000 |  | 50,000 |
| Annual Financial Audits |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,000 |  | 15,000 |
| **Evaluation Totals** |  |  |  |  |  |  | ***65,000*** |  | ***65,000*** |
| **Management and Administration** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Technical Advisor | 201,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 201,000 |
| National Park Director |  | 27,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27,000 |
| Project Office Support Staff |  | 27,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27,000 |
| Office Equipment and Facilities |  |  |  | 50,000 |  |  |  |  | 50,000 |
| Accounting & Administration Support |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88,000 |  | 88,000 |
| Human Resource support |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,000 |  | 21,000 |
| General management and donor liaison support |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |  | 2,000 |
| **Management and Administration Totals** | ***201,000*** | ***54,000*** | ***0*** | ***50,000*** | ***0*** | ***0*** | ***111,000*** | ***0*** | ***416,000*** |
| **Evaluation Totals** |  |  |  |  |  |  | ***65,000*** |  | ***65,000*** |
| **Subtotal** | **379,575** | **302,335** | **189,650** | **283,393** | **97,117** | **49,350** | **292,465** | **151,565** | **1,745,450** |
| Physical Contingencies (2.5%) |  |  |  | 13,050 | 4,850 |  |  | 7,600 | 25,500 |
| Price Contingencies (2.5%) | 12,100 | 8,900 | 5,500 | 7,850 | 2,900 | 1,500 | 9,050 | 4,550 | 52,350 |
| GEF Preparation Costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **50,000** |
| **TOTAL INCREMENTAL COST** | **391,675** | **311,235** | **195,150** | **304,293** | **104,867** | **50,850** | **301,515** | **163,715** | **1,873,300** |

Cash Flow Requirements

|  | **Year 1** | | | | **Year 2** | | | | **Year 3** | | | | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** |  |
| **Outcome 100 - Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *110 Biological and Socio-economic Resources Surveyed and Assessed* |  |  | 15,550 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,550 |
| Participatory Biological and Ecosystem Assessment |  |  | 12,050 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,050 |
| Participatory Socio-economic Assessment |  |  | 3,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,500 |
| *120 Management Plan for Con Dao National Park* |  | 15,800 | 6,750 | 14,400 | 7,650 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44,600 |
| Organization and Team Consultations |  | 6,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,750 |
| Data Analysis Including Regional and Local Consultations |  | 3,400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,400 |
| Initial Zoning |  | 5,650 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,650 |
| Boundary Review and Local Zoning |  |  | 3,100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,100 |
| Preparation of Draft Zoning regulations |  |  | 3,650 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,650 |
| Preparation of Draft Management Plan |  |  |  | 12,400 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,400 |
| Review of Draft Management Plan |  |  |  | 2,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |
| Preparation of Final Management Plan |  |  |  |  | 5,650 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,650 |
| Distribution of Final Plan |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |
| *130 Reserve Boundaries Established, Demarcated, and Accepted by All Stakeholders* |  |  |  | 1,080 | 49,470 | 38,400 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 108,150 |
| Boundary Finalization |  |  |  | 1,080 | 4,320 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,400 |
| Boundary Surveying, Distribution of Boundary Maps |  |  |  |  | 6,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,750 |
| Placement of Boundary Markers and Mooring Anchorages |  |  |  |  | 38,400 | 38,400 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 96,000 |
| *140 Full National Park Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection and Enforcement Program* |  |  | 56,200 | 56,200 | 40,050 | 40,000 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 238,650 |
| Provision of Park Protection and Enforcement Staff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Training of Protection Enforcement Personnel |  |  | 16,200 | 16,200 | 10,800 | 10,800 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54,000 |
| Provision of Protection Equipment including Patrol Boats |  |  | 40,000 | 40,000 | 29,250 | 29,200 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 184,650 |
| *150 Ecosystems Within National Park Rehabilitated and Recovering to Natural State* |  |  |  |  |  | 318 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 8,022 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 14,700 |
| Strategy, Techniques, and Design for Rehabilitation Developed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,750 |  |  |  | 6,750 |
| Coastal Ecosystems Restored and Rehabilitated |  |  |  |  |  | 318 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 7,950 |
| *160 Comms. Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Environmental Education Programs for Park Visitors* |  |  |  |  | 25,993 | 22,803 | 17,854 | 7,800 | 8,800 | 8,800 | 8,800 | 7,800 | 108,650 |
| Provision of Public Awareness and Environmental Education Officers |  |  |  |  | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 2,000 |
| Training of Public Awareness and Environmental Education Officers |  |  |  |  | 14,600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14,600 |
| Park Visitor Center |  |  |  |  | 11,143 | 11,153 | 11,154 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 39,450 |
| Supporting Public Facilities |  |  |  |  |  | 5,200 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 6,700 |
| Conservation Education and Environmental Awareness Materials and Activities |  |  |  |  |  | 6,200 | 6,200 | 6,100 | 7,100 | 7,100 | 7,100 | 6,100 | 45,900 |
| *170 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Resources Effectively Monitored* |  |  | 45,180 | 1,630 | 1,630 | 1,630 | 1,630 | 1,630 | 1,630 | 1,630 | 1,630 | 1,630 | 59,850 |
| Training in Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Monitoring |  |  | 32,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32,500 |
| Monitoring Staff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Design of Park Monitoring System |  |  | 6,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,300 |
| Monitoring Equipment |  |  | 5,830 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 7,000 |
| Annual Monitoring Activities |  |  | 550 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 14,050 |
| *180 Strengthened Management and Administration of Con Dao NP* |  | *150* | *150* | *19,840* | *26,610* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *65,650* |
| Provision of Additional Park Management and Admin Personnel |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Training for Park Management and Administration Personnel |  | - | - | 8,440 | 12,660 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,100 |
| Provision of Equipment for Management and Administration |  | - | - | 11,250 | 13,750 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 42,500 |
| Annual Park Management and Administration Activities |  | 150 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 2,050 |
| **OUTCOME 100-TOTALS** |  | **15,950** | **123,830** | **93,150** | **151,403** | **105,851** | **34,356** | **24,302** | **32,052** | **25,302** | **25,302** | **24,302** | **655,800** |
| **Outcome 200-Strengthened Environmental Management of Con Dao District** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *210 SEA of Con Dao Development Master Plan Conducted* |  | *45,300* | *45,300* |  | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *90,600* |
| Review of Con Dao Development Master Plan |  | 2,150 | 2,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,300 |
| Field Work and Surveys to Develop Baselines |  | 6,775 | 6,775 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,550 |
| Identification, Estimation of Environmental Impacts |  | 4,275 | 4,275 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,550 |
| Detailed District Functional Zoning plan |  | 12,825 | 12,825 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25,650 |
| Environmental Management Plan |  | 10,700 | 10,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,400 |
| Plan for District Environmental Unit |  | 2,150 | 2,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,300 |
| SEA Report |  | 6,425 | 6,425 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,850 |
| *220 District Environmental Unit Formed and Functioning* |  | *-* | *-* | *4,340* | *21,166* | *11,606* | *1,756* | *1,756* | *1,756* | *1,756* | *1,756* | *1,756* | *47,650* |
| Establish Permanent District Environmental Unit |  | - | - | 2,390 | 9,560 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,950 |
| Term of Reference, Strategic Plan |  | - | - | 1,950 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,950 |
| Basic Training |  | - | - | - | 9,850 | 9,850 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19,700 |
| Participate in Con Dao Archipelago Environmental Activities |  | - | - | - | 1,756 | 1,756 | 1,756 | 1,756 | 1,756 | 1,756 | 1,756 | 1,756 | 14,050 |
| *230 Short term Environmental Issues Resolved* |  | *-* | *-* | *-* | *6,900* | *6,900* | *4,650* | *4,650* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *23,100* |
| Environmental Management of Road Construction |  | - | - | - | 2,825 | 2,825 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,650 |
| Appropriate Environmental Assessment of North Shore Road as P |  | - | - | - | - | - | 1,700 | 1,700 | - | - | - | - | 3,400 |
| Environmental Management of Reservoir Infrastructure |  | - | - | - | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | - | - | - | - | 2,800 |
| Implementation of Environmental Aspects of Functional Zoning P |  | - | - | - | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | 9,000 |
| Short term Solid Waste Management Activities |  | - | - | - | 1,125 | 1,125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,250 |
| *240 Alternative Livelihood Support* |  | *-* | *4,400* | *5,975* | *21,675* | *15,000* | *22,500* | *22,500* | *7,500* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *99,550* |
| Consultation on Alternative Income Generation Options |  | - | 4,400 | 4,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,800 |
| Feasibility Analysis and Detailed Design of Alternative Income Generation Projects |  | - | - | 1,575 | 14,175 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,750 |
| Implementation of Alternative Income Generation Projects |  | - | - | - | 7,500 | 15,000 | 22,500 | 22,500 | 7,500 | - | - | - | 75,000 |
| *250 Environmental Sanitation Infrastructure Facilities Designed, Constructed, Operating* |  | *-* | *-* | *13,050* | *8,700* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *21,750* |
| Complete Solid Waste Feasibility Study |  | - | - | 13,050 | 8,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,750 |
| *260 Comms. Strategy, Conservation and Environmental Advocacy Improved* |  | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *11,070* | *22,576* | *15,051* | *4,276* | *4,276* | *4,276* | *4,275* | *65,800* |
| Design Awareness Programs |  | - | - | - | - | 5,535 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,535 |
| Define Appropriate Delivery Strategies |  | - | - | - | - | 5,535 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,535 |
| Prepare Materials as Required |  | - | - | - | - |  | 18,300 | 10775 | - | - | - | - | 29,075 |
| Implement Awareness and Advocacy Programs |  | - | - | - | - | - | 4,276 | 4,276 | 4,276 | 4,276 | 4,276 | 4,275 | 25,655 |
| *270 Existing Fishing Regulations with Offshore Fleet Enforced* |  | *-* | *-* | *-* | *3,330* | *25,845* | *12,917* | *942* | *942* | *942* | *942* | *942* | *46,800* |
| Expand Knowledge of Offshore Fishing Fleet and Community |  | - | - | - | - | 8,450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,450 |
| Expand Knowledge of Social and Environmental Issues |  | - | - | - | - | 12,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,400 |
| Strengthen Capacity of Con Dao Fisheries Management Unit |  | - | - | - | 3,330 | 4,995 | 8,325 | - | - | - | - | - | 16,650 |
| Increase Cooperation among Fisheries Management Unit, Nation |  | - | - | - | - | - | 3,650 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,650 |
| Inform Stakeholders on Functional Zoning of Archipelago, Enforce |  | - | - | - | - | - | 942 | 942 | 942 | 942 | 942 | 942 | 5,650 |
| **OUTCOME 200-Totals** |  | **45,300** | **49,700** | **23,365** | **61,771** | **70,421** | **64,399** | **44,899** | **14,474** | **6,974** | **6,974** | **6,973** | **395,250** |
| **Outcome 300-Development of Sustainable Tourism for Con Dao Archipelago to Support Biodiversity Conservation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *310 Con Dao Sustainable Tourism Master Plan Prepared and Approved* |  | *28,350* | *-* | *-* | *26,150* | *16,900* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *71,400* |
| Awareness Raising of Sustainable Tourism Opportunities and Implications |  | 28,350 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28,350 |
| Analysis of Sustainable Tourism Carrying Capacity on Con Dao |  | - | - | - | 15,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,200 |
| Participatory Development of Overall Sustainable Tourism Strategy |  | - | - | - | 10,950 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,950 |
| Preparation of Detailed Implementation Plan |  | - | - | - | - | 16,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16,900 |
| *320 Tourism Development Guidelines for Con Dao Prepared and Approved* |  | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *11,000* | *7,200* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *18,200* |
| Draft Regulation Prepared |  | - | - | - | - | 9,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,000 |
| Draft Regulation Reviewed |  | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 |
| Final Regulations Prepared, Submitted, and Approved |  | - | - | - | - | - | 7,200 | - | - | - | - | - | 7,200 |
| *330 Feasibility Studies of Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan and Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan Prepared* |  | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *13,500* | *40,500* | *11,250* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *65,250* |
| Feasibility Study Conducted |  | - | - | - | - | 13,500 | 40,500 | - | - | - | - | - | 54,000 |
| Feasibility Study and Sustainable Tourism Projects Appraised |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,250 | - | - | - | - | 11,250 |
| *340 Investor Packages for Tourism Projects in Con Dao Island Region Prepared* |  | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *22,000* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *22,000* |
| Prepare Investor Packages |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,000 | - | - | - | - | 12,000 |
| Tourism Investor Workshop |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | 10,000 |
| *350 Con Dao Archipelago Conservation Trust Fund Developed and Implemented* |  | *-* | *-* | *-* | *5,050* | *9,000* | *9,000* | *6,750* | *6,750* | *-* | *-* | *-* | *36,550* |
| Tourist Profiles |  | - | - | - | 5,050 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,050 |
| Development of Trust Fund |  | - | - | - | - | 9,000 | 9,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 18,000 |
| Trust Fund Implementation Support |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,750 | 6,750 | - | - | - | 13,500 |
| **OUTCOME 300-TOTALS** |  | **28,350** | **-** | **-** | **31,200** | **50,400** | **56,700** | **40,000** | **6,750** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **213,400** |
| **Evaluation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evaluation (mid-term and final) | - | - | - | - | - | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 | 50,000 |
| Annual Financial Audits | - | - | - | 5000 | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | 5000 | 15000 |
| **Evaluation Totals** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **5000** | **0** | **20000** | **0** | **5,000** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **35000** | **65000** |
| **Management and Administration** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chief Technical Advisor | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 16,750 | 201,000 |
| National Project Director | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 27,000 |
| Project Office Support Staff | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 27,000 |
| Office Equipment and Facilities | 40,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50,000 |
| Accounting & Administration Support | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 7,333 | 88,000 |
| Human Resource support | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 21,000 |
| General management and donor liaison support | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 2,000 |
| **Management and Administration Totals** | **70,500** | **40,500** | **30,500** | **30,500** | **30,500** | **30,500** | **30,500** | **30,500** | **30,500** | **30,500** | **30,500** | **30,500** | **416,000** |
| **Evaluation Totals** |  |  |  | **5,000** |  | **20,000** |  | **5,000** |  |  |  | **35,000** | **65,000** |
| **Subtotal** | **70,500** | **130,100** | **204,030** | **152,015** | **274,874** | **277,172** | **185,955** | **144,701** | **83,776** | **62,776** | **62,776** | **96,775** | **1,745,450** |
| Physical Contingencies (2.5%) | 1150 | 2000 | 3100 | 2300 | 4000 | 4400 | 2450 | 2000 | 950 | 950 | 650 | 1550 | 25,500 |
| Price Contingencies (2.5%) | 2300 | 4000 | 6350 | 4750 | 8250 | 9000 | 5150 | 4150 | 1950 | 2000 | 1350 | 3100 | 52,350 |
| GEF Preparation Costs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50,000 |
| **TOTAL INCREMENTAL COSTS** | **73,950** | **136,100** | **213,480** | **159,065** | **287,124** | **290,572** | **193,555** | **150,851** | **86,676** | **65,726** | **64,776** | **101,425** | **1,873,300** |

Co-financing

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **GEF** | **Conservation trust fund** | **GoV and BRVT** | **Con Dao communities** | **WWF** | **DANIDA** | **Total** |
| **Outcome 100 - Strengthen Participatory Biodiversity Conservation management in Con Dao National park** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *110 Biological and Socio-economic Resources Surveyed and Assessed* | *6,950* |  |  | *800* | *7,800* |  | *15,550* |
| Participatory Biological and Ecosystem Assessment | 5,400 |  |  | 600 | 6,050 |  | 12,050 |
| Participatory Socio-economic Assessment | 1,550 |  |  | 200 | 1,750 |  | 3,500 |
| *120 Management Plan for Con Dao National Park* | *40,850* |  |  | *3,750* |  |  | *44,600* |
| Organization and Team Consultations | 5,750 |  |  | 1,000 |  |  | 6,750 |
| Data Analysis Including Regional and Local Consultations | 2,400 |  |  | 1,000 |  |  | 3,400 |
| Initial Zoning | 5,650 |  |  |  |  |  | 5,650 |
| Boundary Review and Local Zoning | 2,100 |  |  | 1,000 |  |  | 3,100 |
| Preparation of Draft Zoning regulations | 2,900 |  |  | 750 |  |  | 3,650 |
| Preparation of Draft Management Plan | 12,400 |  |  |  |  |  | 12,400 |
| Review of Draft Management Plan | 2,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |
| Preparation of Final Management Plan | 5,650 |  |  |  |  |  | 5,650 |
| Distribution of Final Plan | 2,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |
| *130 Reserve Boundaries Established, Demarcated, and Accepted by All Stakeholders* | *87,850* | *6,400* | *6,400* | *7,500* |  |  | *108,150* |
| Boundary Finalization | 4,600 |  |  | 800 |  |  | 5,400 |
| Boundary Surveying, Distribution of Boundary Maps | 6,750 |  |  |  |  |  | 6,750 |
| Placement of Boundary Markers and Mooring Anchorages | 76,500 | 6,400 | 6,400 | 6,700 |  |  | 96,000 |
| *140 Full National Park Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection and Enforcement Program* | *133,300* | *25,650* | *25,700* |  | *54,000* |  | *238,650* |
| Provision of Park Protection and Enforcement Staff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training of Protection Enforcement Personnel |  |  |  |  | 54,000 |  | 54,000 |
| Provision of Protection Equipment including Patrol Boats | 133,300 | 25,650 | 25,700 |  |  |  | 184,650 |
| *150 Ecosystems Within National Park Rehabilitated and Recovering to National State* |  |  |  | *3,750* |  | *10,950* | *14,700* |
| Strategy, Techniques, and Design for Rehabilitation Developed |  |  |  |  |  | 6,750 | 6,750 |
| Coastal Ecosystems Restored and Rehabilitated |  |  |  | 3,750 |  | 4,200 | 7,950 |
| *160 Comms. Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Environmental Education Programs for Park Visitors* | *53,450* | *3,700* | *14,700* | *4,900* | *31,900* |  | *108,650* |
| Provision of Public Awareness and Environmental Education Officers |  |  | 2,000 |  |  |  | 2,000 |
| Training of Public Awareness and Environmental Education Officers |  |  | 2,000 |  | 12,600 |  | 14,600 |
| Park Visitor Center | 29,050 | 3,200 | 7,200 |  |  |  | 39,450 |
| Supporting Public Facilities | 5,700 | 500 | 500 |  |  |  | 6,700 |
| Conservation Education and Environmental Awareness Materials and Activities | 18,700 |  | 3,000 | 4,900 | 19,300 |  | 45,900 |
| *170 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Resources Effectively Monitored* |  | *1,050* | *1,000* | *14,900* | *22,500* | *20,400* | *59,850* |
| Training in Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Monitoring |  |  |  |  | 22,500 | 10,000 | 32,500 |
| Monitoring Staff |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Design of Park Monitoring System |  |  |  | 2,400 |  | 3,900 | 6,300 |
| Monitoring Equipment |  | 1,050 | 1,000 |  |  | 4,950 | 7,000 |
| Annual Monitoring Activities |  |  |  | 12,500 |  | 1,550 | 14,050 |
| *180 Strengthened Management and Administration of Con Dao National Park* | *29,400* | *6,650* | *6,700* | *1,800* | *21,100* |  | *65,650* |
| Provision of Additional Park Management and Administration Personnel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training for Park management and Administration Personnel |  |  |  |  | 21,100 |  | 21,100 |
| Provision of Equipment for management and Administration | 29,150 | 6,650 | 6,700 |  |  |  | 42,500 |
| Annual Park management and Administration Activities | 250 |  |  | 1,800 |  |  | 2,050 |
| **Outcome 100 - Totals** | **351,800** | **43,450** | **54,500** | **37,400** | **137,300** | **31,350** | **655,800** |
| **Outcome 200 - Strengthened Environmental Management of Con Dao District** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *210 SEA of Con Dao Development Master Plan Conducted* |  |  |  |  | *6,750* | *83,850* | *90,600* |
| Review of Con Dao Development Master Plan |  |  |  |  |  | 4,300 | 4,300 |
| Field Work and Surveys to Develop Baselines |  |  |  |  | 6,750 | 6,800 | 13,550 |
| Identification, Estimation of Environmental Impacts |  |  |  |  |  | 8,550 | 8,550 |
| Detailed District Functional Zoning Plan |  |  |  |  |  | 25,650 | 25,650 |
| Environmental Management Plan |  |  |  |  |  | 21,400 | 21,400 |
| Plan for District Environmental Unit |  |  |  |  |  | 4,300 | 4,300 |
| SEA Report |  |  |  |  |  | 12,850 | 12,850 |
| *220 District Environmental Unit Formed and Functioning* |  |  | *26,000* |  |  | *21,650* | *47,650* |
| Establish Permanent District Environmental Unit |  |  | 11,950 |  |  |  | 11,950 |
| Terms of Reference, Strategic Plan |  |  |  |  |  | 1,950 | 1,950 |
| Basic Training |  |  |  |  |  | 19,700 | 19,700 |
| Participate in Con Dao Archipelago Environmental Activities |  |  | 14,050 |  |  |  | 14,050 |
| *230 Short term Environmental Issues Resolved* |  |  | *12,400* |  |  | *10,700* | *23,100* |
| Environmental Management of Road construction |  |  |  |  |  | 5,650 | 5,650 |
| Appropriate Environmental Assessment of North Shore Road as Required |  |  | 3,400 |  |  |  | 3,400 |
| Environmental Management of Reservoir Infrastructure |  |  |  |  |  | 2,800 | 2,800 |
| Implementation of Environmental Aspects of Functional Zoning Plan |  |  | 9,000 |  |  |  | 9,000 |
| Short Term Solid Waste Management Activities |  |  |  |  |  | 2,250 | 2,250 |
| *240 Alternative Livelihood Support* |  |  | *21,600* | *8,600* |  | *69,350* | *99,550* |
| Consultation on Alternative Income Generation Options |  |  |  | 1,200 |  | 7,600 | 8,800 |
| Feasibility Analysis and Detailed Design of Alternative Income Generation Projects |  |  |  | 2,000 |  | 13,750 | 15,750 |
| Implementation of Alternative Income Generation Projects |  |  | 21,600 | 5,400 |  | 48,000 | 75,000 |
| *250 Environmental Sanitation Infrastructure Facilities Designed and Approved* |  |  | *6,750* |  |  | *15,000* | *21,750* |
| Complete Solid Waste Feasibility Study |  |  | 6,750 |  |  | 15,000 | 21,750 |
| *260 Comms. Strategy, Conservation and Environmental Advocacy Improved* | *9,000* | *-* | *11,000* | *-* | *14,900* | *30,900* | 65,800 |
| Designed Awareness Programs |  |  |  |  | 835 | 4,700 | 5,535 |
| Define Appropriate Delivery Strategies |  |  |  |  | 835 | 4,700 | 5,535 |
| Prepare Materials as Required |  |  | 10,775 |  | 5,900 | 12,400 | 29,075 |
| Implement Awareness and Advocacy Programs | 9,000 |  | 225 |  | 7,330 | 9,100 | 25,655 |
| *270 Existing Fishing Regulations with Offshore Fleet Enforced* |  |  | *23,100* |  |  | *23,700* | *46,800* |
| Expand Knowledge of Offshore Fishing Fleet and Community |  |  |  |  |  | 8,450 | 8,450 |
| Expand Knowledge of Social and Environment Issues |  |  |  |  |  | 12,400 | 12,400 |
| Strengthen Capacity of Con Dao Fisheries Management Unit |  |  | 16,650 |  |  |  | 16,650 |
| Increase Cooperation Among Fisheries Management Unit, National Park and |  |  | 3,650 |  |  |  | 3,650 |
| Inform Stakeholders on Functional Zoning of Archipelago, Enforce Regulation |  |  | 2,800 |  |  | 2,850 | 5,650 |
| **Outcome 200 - Totals** | **9,000** | **-** | **100,850** | **8,600** | **21,650** | **255,150** | **395,250** |
| **Outcome 300 - Development of Sustainable Tourism for Con Dao Archipelago to Support Biodiversity conservation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *310 Con Dao Sustainable Tourism Master Plan Prepared and Approved* | *71,400* |  |  |  |  |  | *71,400* |
| Awareness Raising of Sustainable Tourism Opportunities and Implications | 28,350 |  |  |  |  |  | 28,350 |
| Analysis of Sustainable Tourism Carrying Capacity on Con Dao | 15,200 |  |  |  |  |  | 15,200 |
| Participatory Development of Overall Sustainable Tourism Strategy | 10,950 |  |  |  |  |  | 10,950 |
| Preparation of Detailed Implementation Plan | 16,900 |  |  |  |  |  | 16,900 |
| *320 Tourism Development Guidelines for Con Dao Prepared and Approved* | *18,200* |  |  |  |  |  | *18,200* |
| Draft regulation prepared | 9,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 9,000 |
| Draft regulation reviewed | 2,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,000 |
| Final Regulations Prepared, Submitted and Approved | 7,200 |  |  |  |  |  | 7,200 |
| *330 Feasibility Studies of Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan and Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan Prepared* | *65,250* |  |  |  |  |  | *65,250* |
| Feasibility Study Conducted | 54,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 54,000 |
| Feasibility Study and Sustainable Tourism Projects Appraised | 11,250 |  |  |  |  |  | 11,250 |
| *340 Investor Packages for Tourism Projects in Con Dao Island Region Prepared* |  |  | *22,000* |  |  |  | *22,000* |
| Prepare Investor Packages |  |  | 12,000 |  |  |  | 12,000 |
| Tourism Investor Workshop |  |  | 10,000 |  |  |  | 10,000 |
| *350 Con Dao Archipelago Conservation Trust Fund Developed and Implemented* | *36,550* |  |  |  |  |  | *36,550* |
| Tourist Profiles | 5,050 |  |  |  |  |  | 5,050 |
| Development of Trust Fund | 18,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 18,000 |
| Trust Fund Implementation Support | 13,500 |  |  |  |  |  | 13,500 |
| **Outcome 300 - Totals** | **191,400** | **-** | **22,000** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **213,400** |
| **Evaluation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evaluation (mid-term and final) | 50,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 50,000 |
| Annual Financial Audits | 15,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 15,000 |
| **Evaluation Totals** | **65,000** |  |  |  |  |  | **65,000** |
| **Management and Administration** |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Chief Technical Advisor | 201,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 201,000 |
| National Park Director |  |  | 27,000 |  |  |  | 27,000 |
| Project Office Support Staff |  |  | 27,000 |  |  |  | 27,000 |
| Office Equipment and Facilities | 50,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 50,000 |
| Accounting & Administration Support | 50,500 |  |  |  | 37,500 |  | 88,000 |
| Human Resource support | 9,250 |  | 11,750 |  |  |  | 21,000 |
| General management and donor liaison support | 1,100 |  | 900 |  |  |  | 2,000 |
| **Management and Administration Totals** | **311,850** | **-** | **66,650** | **-** | **37,500** | **-** | **416,000** |
| **Evaluation Totals** | **65,000** |  |  |  |  |  | **65,000** |
| **Subtotal** | **929,050** | **43,450** | **244,000** | **46,000** | **196,450** | **286,500** | **1,745,450** |
| Physical Contingencies (2.5%) | 13,550 | 650 | 3,550 | 650 | 2,850 | 4,250 | 25,500 |
| Price Contingencies (2.5%) | 27,850 | 1,300 | 7,300 | 1,450 | 5,900 | 8,550 | 52,350 |
| GEF Preparation Costs | 24,500 |  | 10,000 | 2,500 | 12,500 |  | 49,500 |
| **TOTAL INCREMENTAL COST** | **994,950** | **45,400** | **264,850** | **50,600** | **217,700** | **299,300** | **1,872,800** |

Annex 3: Logical Framework Analysis

* **Logical Framework Analysis: Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection Project for the Con Dao Islands Region**

| * **Summary** | * **Expected Benefits** | * **Performance Indicators** | * **Critical Assumptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **Global Goal of the Project** * **Conserve the global significant biodiversity and ecological processes of the Con Dao Islands Region** | * **Global Environmental Benefits** * protection of globally significant biodiversity * **Domestic Environmental Benefits** * improved livelihoods in Con Dao Islands Region and southern Viet Nam for those households and communities directly and indirectly dependent on productive marine resources | Working from baseline data, improvement in biodiversity in Con Dao National Park through measurements of:   * Grouper, Lobster, Wrasse, Butterfly fish, dugong and nesting sea turtles (1998-2001 average of 300 annually), using methods developed for Living Planet Index (WCMC) and ‘Reefcheck’ * Reef fish density: 2000 baseline = 2017/500m2 * Coral cover: 2000 baseline = 43% * Coral diversity: 2002 baseline = 280 hard coral species * Seagrass diversity: 1998 baseline = 9 species   Using baseline data collected during project inception, improvements in livelihood sustainability as indicated by:   * Decrease in poverty among fishers relative to others in the community as measured by wealth ranking at beginning, mid and end of project * Fisheries catch per unit effort in GEF project area * Proportion of catch obtained using non-destructive techniques   Note: additional baseline data will be collected during the first six months of the project.  Adoption of Con Dao model of sustainable marine protected area management by other marine-terrestrial protected areas in Viet Nam   * Sustainable financing mechanism in place | * Continued commitment on the part of the GoV to global biodiversity conservation * No major natural events such as typhoons to cause damage to coastal and marine ecosystems of Con Dao Islands Region and mask positive effects of the Project * Ability to monitor and evaluate ongoing improvements after three-year Project lifetime to detect longer-term changes in ecosystem health |
| * **Project Objectives** * **Improved Health and Viability of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity in Con Dao Islands Region** * **Improved Management of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection in Con Dao Islands Region** * **Assured Sustainability of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection in Con Dao Islands Region** | * **Project Outcomes** * **100 Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park** * **200 Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District**   **300 Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao Islands Region** | * **100** * Approved Con Dao National Park Management Plan and accompanying regulations * Participation in National Park activities by 50 fishing households * **200** * Environmental management plan for Con Dao District under implementation, resulting in no additional loss of biodiversity values as a result of implementing the district’s Master Plan * Increased government resources for enforcement of fishing regulations outside of national park * Alternative income generating activities for impacted fishers operational * District Environment Unit fully functioning with a formal role in district development planning * **300** * Increase in level of investment in sustainable tourism operations relative to other types of tourism * Model for sustainable financing of a marine protected area in Viet Nam developed |
| * **Inputs, Resources** * **100** Total: $655,800 of which Personnel: $101,350; Training: $96,500; Equipment and Facilities: $282,800; * Travel and Disbursements: $45,950; and O/M: $129,300 | * **Project Outputs** * **100 Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park** * 110 Biological and Socio-economic Resources Surveyed and Assessed * 120 Management Plan for Con Dao National Park, including Accompanying Regulations, Approved by District, Provincial and National Governments * 130 Park Boundaries Established, Demarcated, and Accepted by All Stakeholders * 140 Full National Park Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection and Enforcement Program Designed and Functioning * 150 Coastal Ecosystems Within National Park Rehabilitated and Recovering to Natural State * 160 Communications Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Environmental Education Programs for Visitors to the National Park Designed and Functioning * 170 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Resources Effectively Monitored * 180 Strengthened Management and Administration of Con Dao National Park | * **100 Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park** * 110 Resource Assessment report completed; level of training and participation of stakeholders * 120 Con Dao Management Plan prepared; level of involvement of all stakeholders; approval of Plan by three levels of government; approval of accompanying Park and Zoning regulations * 130 Coastal and Marine Boundaries demarcated; level of involvement of all stakeholders * 140 Protection and enforcement staff hired and trained; equipment purchased; field stations constructed, staffed, and operating; level of incursion into protected area zones and adherence to regulations; level of participation of stakeholder groups in protection and enforcement activities * 150 coastal ecosystems rehabilitated; improvement in biodiversity values in rehabilitate coastal ecosystems approaching that of intact coastal ecosystem * 160 ongoing high level of participation by stakeholder groups, ongoing assessments indicating increasing awareness of requirements and mechanisms for biodiversity protection; functioning visitor centre; increased appreciation of biodiversity values on part of tourists; degree of dissemination of key information such as biodiversity monitoring results * 170 production of regular comprehensive monitoring reports; high level of participation by stakeholders; extent to which monitoring reports are used in review and ongoing management of Con Dao National Park activities * 180 fully functioning, professional, and proactive Con Dao National Park Management Board; ongoing good condition of facilities and infrastructure of Con Dao National Park | * Ongoing encroachment into coastal wetlands, other important coastal ecosystems, and marine biodiversity resources, particularly with respect to near-shore fisheries resources, can be halted relatively quickly through appropriate intervention * Sufficient coordination and integration among local agencies during Project implementation * Sufficient capacity of participating institutions to implement Subproject * No reversion to centralized control in Project management and implementation * Acceptance with innovative approaches to territorial/spatial planning and to local participation * Investment in Project activities is appropriate and contributes to financial sustainability and ability to finance recurrent costs |
| * **200** Total: $395,250 of which Personnel: $198,480; Training: $71,550; Equipment and Facilities: $71,610; Travel and Disbursements: $30,115; and O/M: $23,315 * **300** Total: $213,400 of which Personnel: $162,300; Training: $21,300; and Travel and Disbursements: $29,800 * **Project Management, Administration and Evaluation** Total: $608,500 of which Personnel: $255,000; Equipment and Facilities: $50,000; Travel and Disbursements: $111,000; Project Contingencies: $77,850; Evaluation and Audits: $65,000; and Project Preparation: $50,000 | * **200 Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District** * 210 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Con Dao Development Master Plan Conducted * 220 District Environmental Unit Strengthened  1. Short term Environmental Issues Resolved  * 240 Successful Alternative Income Generation for Households Affected by Implementation of National Park Management Plan * 250 Environmental Sanitation Infrastructure Project for Con Dao District Designed and approved * 260 Communications Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Advocacy for Biodiversity Protection Strengthened * 270 Existing Fishing Regulations for Offshore Fleet Enforced * **300 Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao Islands Region** * 310 Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan Prepared and Approved * 320 Tourism Development Regulations for Con Dao Prepared and Approved * 330 Feasibility Studies of Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan and Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan Prepared * 340 Investor Prospectus for Historical * Tourism, and Ecotourism Projects in District and National Park Prepared * 350 Con Dao Islands Region * Conservation Trust Fund Developed * and Implemented | * **200 Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District** * 210 approval of SEA and accompanying legal documents, policy recommendations (functional zoning, jurisdiction etc.) by all appropriate government agencies; Environmental Management Plan for Con Dao District implemented. Policy recommendations accepted and applied resulting in reduced environmental impacts of the Con Dao District Master Plan (as assessed by independent evaluation) * 220 meetings conducted and minutes and reports of meetings disseminated; increasing coordination of activities among Con Dao District, Ben Dam Fishing Port, and Con Dao National Park; environmental work of Con Dao District increasingly taken on by District Environment Unit, regular communications with other national projects and promotion of Con Dao as a pilot site. DEU fully functioning with a formal role in the district’s development planning process, including the assessment and approval of development projects. * 230 roadsides to Co Ong and Ben Dam smoothed and revegetating; budget for north Con Son Road not requested; digging out Quang Trung Lakes suspended until EIA; swamps identified on District maps as protected and no destruction occurs; sand dunes not being mined in many locations and sand dunes revegetating; number of informal solid waste dumping sites decreases * 240 no households in the Con Dao Islands Region adversely affected by implementation of the Con Dao National Park * Management Plan or enforcement of fisheries regulations * 250 plan for environmental sanitation infrastructure completed; funding secured for major required investments; freshwater resources in Con Dao District remain clean and adequate for all needs and users; Con Dao Islands Region is free of dispersed and unsightly garbage; potential receiving environments for sewage and storm water pollution remain unimpacted by these pollution sources. * 260 ongoing high level of participation by stakeholder groups in environmental management of Con Dao District, ongoing assessments indicating increasing awareness of biodiversity and environmental protection; degree of dissemination of key information such as environmental monitoring results and lessons learned with other integrated coastal management projects and government departments * 270 improvement of catches by local fishers and fishing communities; gradual decreasing of fishing infractions caused by offshore fishing fleet and local fishers. Increase in government budgetary commitment for fisheries enforcement agencies by the mid-term evaluation, with gradual increase to absorb necessary costs at project end. * **300 Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao Islands Region** * 310 Approval of Master Plan by District and Province; monitoring indicates tourism investment and development adheres to Master Plan * 320 Approval of regulations; ongoing use of regulations in tourism development; ongoing compliance with regulations, positive approval by private-sector investors * 330 feasibility studies prepared; positive appraisal of feasibility studies * 340 funding secured from private-sector investors for major required sustainable tourism development projects * 350 biodiversity protection activities on Con Dao are largely financially self-sustaining | * Component of upcoming Danida marine protected areas technical assistance project develop the overall national institutional, policy, and legal framework for marine protected areas * Creative and financially sustainable methods are found for financing increased personnel costs. This could include employment contracts with part-time staff or joint protection and monitoring agreements with local communities. |

* Annex 4: Detailed Project Implementation Plan

Project Activities

* + 1. Outcome 100 Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park

Output 110 Biological and Socio-economic Resources Surveyed and Assessed

* These assessments and surveys are meant to cover the biophysical resource issues and/or socio-economic issues for which information is required during protected area management planning. Two types of assessments are envisioned:

**Biological and Ecosystem Assessments** - This assessment would be a prerequisite to detailed management planning for Con Dao National Park. The assessment would develop a detailed environmental profile of the protected area. Park staff will receive specific training to address lacking skills in survey and project design and data analysis as well as species identification. The park’s existing survey equipment would be augmented. New assessments would be conducted to supplement and complement previous survey work. Local residents in each of the nine communes in Con Dao would be trained in basic biological and ecosystem survey methods and would participate extensively in these surveys. Each commune would develop a basic environmental profile of the coastal and marine environment with locally generated maps covering habitats, other resources, threats and other features. Parameters to be assessed would include basic water quality parameters, inventories and baseline data on aquatic flora and fauna (coral, benthic organisms, fish, algae and marine mammals) and perhaps waterbirds, waders, marine birds, marine turtles, and terrestrial flora and fauna. This would ensure strong community participation as early as possible in the Project. The establishment of a baseline will be critical for monitoring and evaluation throughout the life of the project.

**Socio-economic Assessments** - These assessments would be required for buffer zone establishment (buffer zone currently exists on paper but needs redefining based on conservation and resource use priorities), park zoning (as mentioned above, the marine zoning plan needs to be redesigned based on biodiversity results and full participation of key stakeholders),and determining community development options or village livelihood programs. As above, local residents would be trained in basic socio-economic survey methods and participatory rural appraisal techniques, and would participate extensively in these surveys. The assessments would include:

Based on the results biological and ecosystem assessments, identifying communities that use the productive natural resources of Con Dao National Park and informing them of the plans for the Park

preparing detailed socio-economic profiles of these communities, with an emphasis on the level and type of resource use and the financial and economic value of that use

initial exploration of feasible zoning and boundary locations

Output 120 Management Plan and Accompanying Regulations for Con Dao National Park Approved by District, Provincial and National Governments

* The Con Dao National Park Management Plan will guide and control the management of protected area resources, the uses of the area, and the development of facilities needed to support that management and use. This would be guided by the results of previous donor and NGO activities (see Annex 7), particularly the Marine Zoning Plan prepared under ADB 5712-REG. A key part of the Management Plan will be the establishment of joint protection arrangements between the Park and local communities. These agreements will include, wherever possible, responsibility for community participation in and responsibility for maintenance of facilities such as demarcation buoys. Major activities required for management planning and zoning in Con Dao National Park include the following activities:

organization and team consultations in Con Dao

analysis and evaluation of data including regional and local consultations

zoning

boundary review and local zoning

preparation of draft zoning regulations, joint protection arrangements with local communities and other enforcement agencies such as FiPD whereby specific responsibilities for protection and enforcement are agreed, and alternative livelihoods for affected households

preparation of draft Con Dao National Park Management Plan

review of draft Con Dao National Park Management Plan

preparation of final Con Dao National Park Management Plan and submission for approval and endorsement

distribution of Con Dao National Park Management Plan.

Output 130 Park Boundaries Established, Demarcated, and Accepted by All Stakeholders

* These activities would finalize the zones of the national park and its boundaries based on its approved Management Plan. The major output of this activity would be a set of detailed maps and accompanying documents of the zoning plan ready for legislative or executive approval by the appropriate government authorities. Establishment of fixed park boundaries that are respected by all can usefully be linked to buffer zone establishment and development will be developed through interaction with local communities and any affected parties in the boundary area to resolve conflicts over land ownership and tenure, as well as resource use. Physical surveying and boundary marking will also be required in the demarcation process. Phases of this element would include the following activities:

**Boundary Finalization** – discussion of intentions for the boundaries with the public, preliminary boundary identification, public consultations and getting feedback from communities on the position of the tentative boundary; final boundary delineation, legislative or executive approval if required

**Boundary Surveying** - delineation of preliminary boundary, boundary survey “ground” truthing, possible initial boundary posting, preparation and dissemination of boundary coordinates and map

**Placement of Boundary Markers** **and Mooring Buoys** - Actual demarcation in the field, monumenting, marking with buoys, posting of interpretative signs. Marine demarcation of protected area zones will ideally use a system such as the Halas Mooring Buoy System. This would be a compromise between using materials and ‘homemade’ buoy systems that can be locally maintained but would not stand up as well to tropical storms and typhoons and expensive and more technically complicated buoys that may be more expensive and difficult to maintain. In addition, mooring anchorages will be installed to allow for proper anchoring of boats throughout the marine zone of the National Park.

Output 140 Full National Park Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection and Enforcement Program Designed and Functioning

* This element would adjust the number of protection units to reflect the size and protection requirements of Con Dao National Park, concomitantly adjust the number of protection staff allocated to each unit, and provide the staff and their units with basic infrastructure and equipment for their work. The National Park 1998 management plan calls for an increase in park personnel in technical and protection capacities. Protection and enforcement will include the following activities:

**Training of Protection and Enforcement Personnel** - Training in protection and enforcement for field staff as well as for community members implementing joint protection agreements would be given; key topic areas of this training would include: basic knowledge of ecosystems to be protected, basic surveillance and record keeping, diving and boat operation, use of basic equipment, laws and regulations, basic public awareness, and procedures for dealing with incursion and encroachment and conflict resolution

**Provision of Protection Equipment and Park Field Stations** - each patrol unit will require water or land transportation equipment depending on the type of park field station that will serve as basic living quarters and equipment storage, and would be used by other park staff when conducting activities such as monitoring. They will be constructed in a manner appropriate to the ambience of nature park and furnished with necessary facilities and equipped with a basic set of protection equipment.

Output 150 Coastal and Marine Ecosystems within National Park Rehabilitated and Recovering to Natural State

* This element will address improvements in Con Dao National Park ecosystems that would be required to improve the biodiversity of the protected area. It is currently estimated that about 400 ha of terrestrial ecosystem will require either restoration, in which biodiversity are to be regenerated on highly degraded, barren substrates; or rehabilitation, in which ecosystems are still intact but disturbed. Key guiding principles for this activity will be that native flora and fauna will be used and natural regeneration rather than artificial will be encouraged wherever possible,
* With respect to rehabilitation of marine biodiversity, Con Dao reefs were damaged very heavily by the typhoon and later by the 1998 bleaching event. Some of the reefs have started to recover nicely based on natural recruitment from local surviving coral colonies. But in other areas, notably Hon Cau and other exposed areas, the reefs are still lifeless as the prevailing currents carry coral larvae away from them, so little recruitment has occurred for five years. In general, reef rehabilitation is a costly process, often with poor results. In a country such as Viet Nam, careful consideration should be given to investing in such attempts and an initial risk management strategy should be put in place as part of the project output. In the case of Hon Cau, however, one low-cost technique may be appropriate. This would involve capturing coral larvae in plankton nets following natural spawning and then holding these larvae next to the bare substrate. This technique has resulted in 30 to 50% increases in recruitment above natural in other parts of the western Pacific. Sufficient larvae could be recruited to artificially recover the entire reef surrounding Hon Cau Island to an early successional stage within 3 years. In July 2002, a coral reef restoration expert from the Philippines assessed the potential for coral reef rehabilitation in Con Dao and concluded that the conditions are favourable and a one year feasibility project should be undertaken to test the methods.
* Residents from local communities will be trained to participate in the rehabilitation activities. Key activities will be:

development of the most appropriate strategies and techniques for rehabilitation of these ecosystems. A terrestrial biodiversity specialist will be required to provide technical guidance on the strategy and techniques; and

implementation of rehabilitation and restoration activities.

Output 160 Communications Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Environmental Education Programs for Visitors to the National Park Designed and Functioning

* This element will encompass conservation and park awareness, environmental education, park interpretation and extension directed towards visitors to the National Park. As this element will include most of the activities required to support tourism in Con Dao National Park, a nature and park interpretation program will be an essential component. This element will consist of the following activities:

**Provision of Public Awareness and Environmental Education Officers** - formal allocation of existing Park staff to the public awareness and environmental education function

**Training of Public Awareness and Environmental Education Officers** - Training will be aimed at technical personnel with some established skills and background gleaned from university or other employment. Key topic areas of this training will include: park history, establishment and management; general ecology of the region especially the Park itself; understanding different types of interpretative media; target audiences; training in software; materials and materials development; IEC methodologies; and monitoring, and evaluation interpretation. The emphasis will be on field and on the job training at Con Dao National Park, supplemented with minimal basic classroom training

**Visitor Centre** - A Con Dao National Park visitor and education centre will be constructed and operated, complete with equipment and furnishings. The architectural design of buildings will be appropriate to ambience of national park, and designed according to guidelines developed as part of the tourism strategy in Outcome 300.

**Public Facilities Needs Assessment** - Additional facilities might be required to enhance the awareness and appreciation of Con Dao National Park. The actual list of these facilities will be determined during the preparation of the Park management plan but may include a pier, jetty, park map signs, general signage, mooring buoys, gazebos, benches, water and fuel storage facilities. The project will assist the government prioritize its expenditures.

**Communications Strategy, Conservation Education, Environmental Awareness Materials and Activities** - There will be an ongoing need for materials to be used in various ways for education and awareness activities. The results of the surveys and assessments will be useful in determining the specific type of materials that need to be produced as well as the types of education, awareness and interpretative materials and activities that are most appropriate. These would include local conservation clubs; targeted presentation materials; press briefings and press kits; educational materials development; park newsletters; interpretive signs and posters; underwater nature trails; and information circulars.

Output 170 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conditions and Biodiversity Use Within National Park Effectively Monitored

* This would enable the positive changes in the conditions of Con Dao National Park and the socio-economic conditions of the people using the National Park to be documented. It would also provide an early warning system for any adverse and unexpected impacts on the National Park and provide inputs to improve Park management.
* Monitoring would take on several forms. The various inventories and surveys carried out in past years and as a part of the management planning process would be utilized as part of the baseline information to initiate monitoring.
* A Con Dao National Park Monitoring Unit would be formed and the monitoring function would be allocated to existing Park staff and local community members. This Unit will work in partnership with the Provincial Department of Environment and Natural Resources which has legal responsibility for environmental monitoring in Viet Nam and the District Environmental Unit (see Output 220, below). This means that the national parks’ technical department will take the lead in monitoring but with input from the Ben Dam port EMU and the DEU. The finances for this work will be available through the park’s annual budget; however the technical department currently lack the capacity to prioritize activities and design appropriate actions and projects, the funds for which they must still apply for by developing proposals. Basic monitoring procedures would consist of:

Establishing indicators for monitoring biodiversity and the effectiveness of park management. Key indicators of Plan success will be the extent to which natural habitat destruction and degradation is limited;

Establishing regular field surveys to monitor distribution and population trends of certain indicator species along regular survey routes or transects. This will provide data on distribution, abundance and population trends of key species, and general health of the marine and coastal environment;

Basic environmental quality monitoring;

Annual monitoring and evaluation of habitat rehabilitation (where appropriate);

Monitoring visitor and recreational use of the park to enable managers to develop tourist facilities and programs in pace with actual demand; and

Maintenance of a monitoring database and preparation of periodic and annual monitoring reports.

Basic packages of monitoring equipment would need to reside with the park, consisting of equipment for individual officers, and equipment for general use.

* Training in monitoring would also be given. Key topics of training in monitoring would include: general ecology of the coastal and marine environments of the South China Sea; protected areas establishment and management; principles of survey design; survey methodologies; basic statistics for ecologists; data analysis and presentation, practical application; use of dichotomous keys; (family-genus level) systematic identification of major animals and plants; and SCUBA as required.

Output 180 Management and Administration of Con Dao National Park Strengthened

* Elements of this program would include:

**Training for Management and Administration Personnel** – a set of training activities are envisioned:

Training in protected area management would be given to the protected area Directory and Deputy Directors plus the Chiefs of all management units (i.e., Protection, Public Awareness and Environmental Education, and Monitoring). These park staff would attend overseas training courses (where appropriate, otherwise undertaken by project experts) in protected areas management, targeted at capacity building in their respective areas of expertise

In-country training in protected areas management: formal and on the job training for park managers and section leaders focused on project design and contract management

cross-visits to well run marine and coastal nature park in the region to experience another management environment

Training in Community Relations. This training would be directed to technical and managerial personnel specializing in any aspect of community-protected area relations. This is considered one of the major areas requiring expertise, particularly for conflict resolution in boundary areas, and promoting community involvement in management, and ensuring respect for cultural and/or traditional practices. Key topics of this training would include: protected areas establishment and management; cultural history and heritage of Viet Nam; general marine and coastal ecology of Viet Nam; government policies on communities and their relations to protected areas; methodologies for community participation (e.g. PRA, IEC); land tenure and protected area boundary issues; methods and approaches to conflict resolution; buffer zones and their relationship to community development; defining traditional uses and traditional or cultural practices in protected areas; community livelihood and protected areas

**Equipment for Management and Administration**– Basic office equipment would be purchased for the management and administration of Con Dao National Park. Some equipment has already been provided through previous interventions; however additional equipment is needed especially for each division within the Park Management Board (Protection, Public Awareness, Monitoring, etc.).

**Annual Management and Administration Activities** - staff would conduct the basic activities of park management in accordance with the management plan. Financial support would be required for various items such as communications, honoraria, reporting, workshops, documentation/and reference materials, and meetings.

* + 1. Outcome 200 Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District

Output 210 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Con Dao District Development Master Plan Conducted

* The Con Dao District Development Master Plan will be subject to a comprehensive review for its environmental and social consequences using techniques of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and a detailed and comprehensive environmental management plan for Con Dao District will be prepared. The SEA will use participatory processes wherever possible to ensure all stakeholders are involved in the assessment. The analysis of key environmental issues conducted as part of the ADB demonstration project was only preliminary in nature and requires much more in-depth assessment. Activities to be conducted will include at a minimum:

Establishment of Baselines

Review of the Master Plan and level and degree of implementation to date, and also the district socio-economical development plan for the period from 2001-2005; data gathering on plan characteristics (designs, location, etc), alternatives, inshore and marine resources to be affected, including existing uses of these resources i.e. fisheries

Field work and surveys to develop environmental, social, economic, and institutional baseline for the impact assessment;

Impact Identification

Identification and estimation of the negative (and positive, if any) environmental impacts to be caused by the development projects;

Scoping and Screening

Scoping to identify important issues, draft terms of reference where necessary, determine the approach to be followed, and establishment of development alternatives for consideration;

Specification, evaluation and comparison of alternatives in order to clarify the trade-offs at stake, showing what would be gained or lost under each alternative.

Identification of alternative designs and locations and operational to prevent avoidable negative impacts

Evaluation of Environmental Management Alternatives

Policy appraisal and impact analysis to the extent necessary to examine environmental issues and cumulative effects, compare the alternatives, and identify any necessary mitigation or offset measures for residual concerns;

Development of detailed functional zoning plan for Con Dao District, including:

an integrated strategic development plan for the District that expresses coastal and marine natural resource and environmental management objectives ready for approval. This will be a non-statutory plan that will identify future coastal and marine use in broad terms;

a set of statutory plans. These would be a set of planning schemes ready for approval that would depict future development in detail, according to specific boundaries;

a set of legal instruments ready for approval that describe the uses and physical forms of development that will be permitted in the different zones shown in the statutory plan. The legal instruments would indicate which of these will require permits and would describe restrictions that relate to particular proposals. They will also specify uses and activities which would be prohibited; and

guidelines ready for approval that would advise on appropriate developments in particular marine uses.

Development of an environmental management plan for Con Dao, including detailed costing and institutional arrangements for implementation of both mitigation options and environmental monitoring;

Provision of a detailed plan for the formation and operation of a District Environmental Unit; and

Reporting on the results of the SEA, with supporting advice and recommendations, to decision-makers, and submission of the Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan to the Ba Ria-Vung Tau Provincial Government and GoV for approval.

Output 220 District Environmental Unit Strengthened[[9]](#footnote-9)

* Because of the lack of services provided by provincial government departments to offshore Con Dao, and because of the sensitive nature of the tropical island ecosystem, a dedicated District Environment Unit will be formed by the project, based on the existing capacity within the district economics and planning department. This has been suggested by the district government and would be under the authority of the District People’s Committee. The District Environmental Unit would be responsible for the overall environmental management of Con Dao District through the implementation of the approved Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan. The DEU will be able to make direct local environmental management decisions where appropriate and facilitate effective provincial-level decision making.
* Experience from the GEF-funded PEMSEA demonstration site in Da Nang, other SE Asian regional PEMSEA initiatives, and the Netherlands-funded ICZM case studies will be used as a model for involving local governments in mechanisms for the integration of environmental considerations into the development planning process. Local, provincial and national government agencies will be given training in ICZM concepts and planning (together with Output 210).
* An important function of the DEU will be to prepare and disseminate annual Con Dao State of the Environment Reports. There are three administrative zones in the Con Dao Islands for which natural resource and environmental monitoring needs to be conducted: the Ben Dam Bay area and associated Ben Dam Fishing Port; the residential areas and airport that are not part of Con Dao National Park; and Con Dao National Park itself.
* The specific activities to be conducted are:

Strengthen and support a permanent District Environmental Technical Unit with special responsibilities for environmental management and monitoring;

Develop Terms of Reference and Strategic Plan for the District Environmental Unit and for individual positions;

Provide basic training on environmental impact assessment, environmental management, and environmental monitoring for Con Dao District;

Support implementation of and become active partner in Ben Dam Port Authority Environmental Management Unit; and

Participate in developing long term and dependable sources of financial support for operating expenses for implementing the Environmental Management Plan.

Provide training for district and provincial personnel in environmental management planning using lessons learned from other projects in Viet Nam and the region (e.g. PEMSEA, and the Hon Mun pilot MPA project). Specific areas to be addressed include: assessment of coastal resources and their utilization, evaluation of environmental risks to public and ecosystem health, formulation and implementation of strategies, functional zoning schemes, action plans and institutional arrangements which ensure effective implementation and enforcement.

* An important function of the District Environmental Unit will be to prepare and disseminate annual Con Dao Region Sate of the Environment Report, which would done as part of the unit’s regular responsibilities and running costs to be funded by the province. There are three administrative zones in the Con Dao Islands Region for which natural resource and environmental monitoring needs to be conducted: the Ben Dam Bay area and associated Ben Dam Fishing Port; Con Dao District including receiving waters not part of Con Dao National Park; and Con Dao National Park itself. The EMU of Ben Dam Bay will have responsibility for monitoring the Ben Dam Bay area and associated Ben Dam Fishing Port and Output 170 above, will implement a monitoring system for Con Dao National Park. Both the EMU and Con Dao National Park will be partners with the District Environmental Unit in monitoring so that a complete picture may be obtained of the status of biodiversity and other important environmental resources in Con Dao Islands Region as a whole.
* The annual Con Dao Region Sate of the Environment Reports will be prepared as a direct implementation of the results of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for Con Dao District. Specific activities of this component under Output 220 will include: establishing indicators for monitoring biodiversity and the effectiveness of environmental management activities in Con Dao District; and implementation of data management procedures and monitoring networks for recording, summarizing and conveying information on performance, management and monitoring marine environments, pollution discharges and impacts, as well as managing for terrestrial ecosystem status in Con Dao District.

Output 230 Short-term Environmental Issues Resolved

* This would improve District environmental influence and controls on existing environmental issues in Con Dao District while setting the stage for implementing longer-term actions recommended in the Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan. The specific short-tem environmental issues to be addressed will be outlined in the Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan but are expected to include:

Road and diking contractors cleaning up after their contracts;

Delaying of north shore road construction through Con Dao National Park until a complete environmental impact assessment is completed;

Proper disposal of excavated materials and rehabilitation of cleared areas surrounding the newly created lakes, delaying of construction new lakes (e.g. Quang Trung lake N2, N3) until a detailed environmental impact assessment completed;

Immediate implementation of environmental aspects of Functional Zoning Plan, specifically:

Identify certain best examples of *Melaleuca* swamp and prohibit public or private alteration

Establish and enforce controls on places that sand can be mined;

Prohibit cutting or destroying vegetation on all major sand dunes; and

Require and enforce that all private and District rubbish and construction debris be taken to one place and clean up existing informal waste disposal sites.

Output 240 Successful Alternative Income Generation for Households Affected by Implementation of National Park Management Plan

* It is estimated that 50 households, mostly local inshore fishers, will require alternative income generation support as a result of implementing the Con Dao National Park Management Plan. This was emphasized at all consultative meetings held during Project preparation in Con Dao District, Con Dao National Park, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province. The specific activities to be conducted are:

**Consultation on Alternative Income Generation Options** The affected communities will participate in identifying opportunities for alternative livelihood support during the preparation of the Con Dao National Park Management Plan. The opportunities will be closely linked to objectives such as reduction of extractive pressure on marine resources and elimination of destructive fishing techniques to promote lasting changes in behaviour and positive results for biodiversity conservation. Potentially feasible options to be further assessed include employment with the National Park for Management Plan implementation, marine aquaculture (identified by both Con Dao District and Ba Ria Vung Tau Province during the consultative meetings as a potentially feasible sector)[[10]](#footnote-10), and tourism (see Annex 3 for further information). The following criteria will be used to select the most promising opportunities: high likelihood of ecological and socio-economic sustainability; significant contribution to maintenance of the National Park; low risks and operational costs; proven technology; proven financial viability; and access to local markets for goods that are to be produced.

**Feasibility Analysis and Detailed Design of Alternative Income Generation Projects** Not all households will be able to or wish to take advantage of alternative income employment opportunities presented by the National Park or an expanding tourism sector. Alternative Income Generation Projects such marine aquaculture will require detailed technical design, feasibility analysis, and an implementation plan. Discussions with scientists from the National Institute of Oceanography point to cultivating herbivorous species (to minimize input costs and negative environmental impacts) that were once present within the National Park in greater abundance that at present. These could include mother-of-pearl, abalone, and giant clam. Particular attention will be paid to implementation and requirements for extension and credit support, as well as development of a monitoring and evaluation system for performance of these projects.

**Implementation of Alternative Income Generation Projects** The projects will be implemented with the required investments being made and credit, extension, and other training delivered. The Project will provide ongoing technical advice and assistance to the projects, and monitor their performance against agreed indicators.

Output 250 Environmental Sanitation Infrastructure Facilities Designed and Approved

* An increasing resident population, accelerating economic development, increased use of Con Son Town by fishing crews whose boats are at Ben Dam Fishing Port, will contribute to increasing solid waste and sewage disposal problems, thereby continuing to negatively affect Con Dao's globally significant coastal and marine biodiversity. There is a need to:

both minimize the amount of solid waste generated and to properly dispose of solid waste with least possible adverse impacts to the environment of the Con Dao Islands Region;

minimize environmental pollution from fishing and other boats using the old fishing pier of Con Son Town; and

analyze sources and quantities of domestic and industrial sewage (including future sources in Ben Dam) and identify best options for the major economic and residential focal areas of Con Dao District (Ben Dam, Co Ong and Con Son Town).

* Key activities to be undertaken are:

Complete solid waste feasibility study and select the most feasible option;

set up specific regulations for Con Dao to minimize the amount of waste coming onto the islands

establish and implement a program dealing with on-site waste classification in order to reduce the amount of waste to be treated

Provide education and options regarding environmental sanitation for residents and fishers;

Complete wastewater feasibility study (including that from boats using the Con Son Town pier) and select the most feasible option; and

Prepare detailed investment proposals for the plans and submit the investment proposals as a single comprehensive "Environmental Sanitation Project for Con Dao District" for implementation.

* The detailed "Environmental Sanitation Project for Con Dao District" will be constructed and operated thereby reducing pollutant contamination into the globally significant coastal and marine ecosystems of Con Dao. This output would be defined more clearly during activities under Output 250.

Output 260 Communications Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Advocacy for Biodiversity Protection Strengthened

* This will ensure that all stakeholders including local communities, district and provincial governments, state enterprises and the private sector are aware, supportive of, and involved in conservation and environmental management activities. As with conservation awareness activities for Con Dao National Park, there will be an ongoing need for materials to be used in various ways for education and awareness activities. The results of the surveys and assessments will be useful in determining the specific type of materials that need to be produced as well as the types of education, awareness and interpretative materials and activities that are most appropriate. A communications strategy as part of the overall “knowledge management” aspect of the project will facilitate the communication of project activities to not only local stakeholders but also at the national and international level. It will also include those regional networks established to share information, for example the UNDP-GEF coral reef learning network – “SHAring Reef Knowledge (SHARK)”, has been designed to prevent unnecessary and costly replication of effort through sharing lessons learned.
* It will be important to coordinate and integrate where possible the conservation and environmental awareness activities to be managed by Con Dao District with those that are to be managed by Con Dao National Park for Park visitors. Conservation and environmental awareness activities to be overseen by the Con Dao District will be targeted towards school children, adults in the local community, and state and private enterprises.
* Key activities to be undertaken are:

prepare and implement a communications strategy

design awareness programs to meet specific objectives for each “target group” or audience and define specific messages;

define appropriate techniques to be used to deliver the chosen specific massages;

prepare materials as required; and

implement awareness programs.

Output 270 Existing Fishing Regulations with Local Fishers and Offshore Fleet Enforced

* While the residents and local government of Con Dao strongly support the national goals of offshore fisheries development these stakeholders also believe that the negative impacts of offshore fisheries expansion on local natural resources and the local community need to be minimized and mitigated. There is at present, however, very little quantitative knowledge of the effect of the offshore fisheries sector, except that fish catches are declining. In the absence of effective enforcement of existing regulations, the expected greatly increased presence of offshore fishing boats in Ben Dam Bay is certain to exacerbate any contribution to this observed decline that is caused by the offshore fishing fleet. There is therefore a need to:

Expand knowledge of the characteristics and size of the offshore fishing community by developing and implementing a technical program to study habits, gear and catch of the offshore fleet;

Expand knowledge of social and environmental issues related to increasing use of Con Dao and Ben Dam for offshore fishing boat services through conducting a sociological study to analyze issues and predict problems;

Strengthen capacity of the Con Dao Fisheries Management Unit to manage and control offshore fishing activities with the provision of appropriate patrol boat and budget, and additional trained enforcement staff;

Increase cooperation between Fisheries Management Unit, National Park and Ben Dam Port Authority. Authorities and responsibilities would be clarified and cooperation would be insisted upon if there were to be overlaps; and

Inform, and educate offshore fishers about the functional zoning of the Con Dao Islands Region (the Con Dao District and the CDNP) and enforce regulations.

* + 1. Outcome 300 Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao Islands Region Biodiversity
* Con Dao District, Con Dao National Park, and the province of Ba Ria Vung Tau believe that a sustainable tourism sector on Con Dao is both vital for providing financial support to biodiversity conservation and must be carefully guided to avoid the negative effects of unregulated and inappropriate tourism. While tourism has great potential to support biodiversity protection on Con Dao, the Con Dao tourism sector needs to be developed appropriately to achieve this potential. Sustainable tourism development on Con Dao needs to be strongly directed and explicitly defined so that investors will know what specific types of tourism projects will be acceptable on Con Dao Islands Region. Sustainable tourism needs to be defined on the basis of long term preservation of the features that are attracting and will continue to attract tourists there: the globally significant coastal and marine biodiversity of the Archipelago; the natural beauty of the landscapes in the Archipelago; and the enormous historical importance of the islands to the Vietnamese people and nation.
* Tourism development to date in Con Dao (and indeed in Viet Nam as a whole) has not really been guided in any proactive way. Investors have been guided by very general national and provincial Tourism Plans but have been generally free to propose, build, and operate any sort of tourism facilities that fits into these general plans. This have often created discontinuities between the tourism facilities themselves and the natural values that would bring tourists to those destinations. This is not acceptable on Con Dao from the perspective of biodiversity protection. Therefore, this part of the Project will support Con Dao District and the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau in explicitly defining and directing sustainable tourism for the Con Dao Islands Region.
* There is now an example of how sustainable financing in Viet Nam can work. In recent years, the PARC project, (UNDP and GEF) has successfully established a sustainable financing scheme in Ba Be National Park in northern Viet Nam whereby 50% of tourism revenue stays within the National Park and surrounding communities. Another model is currently being developed by the IUCN/World Bank/GEF and Danida Hon Mun pilot MPA project in Nha Trang in central Viet Nam. In this case, a user fee scheme is being developed by the provincial People's Committee and pilot MPA management authority. Visitors have been surveyed as to their willingness to pay a fee and the response has been very positive.

Output 310 Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan Prepared and Approved

* While an Ecotourism Master Plan has been developed and approved for Con Dao National Park, no similar Master Plan exists for tourism development in Con Dao District. What does exist consists of only general tourism plans at the national and provincial level. There is a need to prepare a Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan in collaboration with the province authorities that emphasizes and takes advantage of the natural resource, historical and cultural values of Con Dao District and integrates it with the ecotourism strategies for Con Dao National Park.
* The Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan would include:

an analysis of the social, economic and environmental impacts of a clear set of alternative tourism development strategies for Con Dao and determination of the carrying capacity for tourism development in Con Dao as it relates to overall effects on biodiversity protection and preservation of the natural beauty and landscapes of the Archipelago;

descriptions of overall goals and objectives for the selected alternative;

a set of associated principles and policies required to achieve the common tourism goals and objectives that are developed;

policy, institutional, and regulatory requirements for successful implementation of the Master Plan. This would include specification of types of activities that might be allowed, district and provincial level review and approval procedures, and appropriate taxation and fee policies;

proposals and schedules for specific targets and the means to achieve them;

cost estimates for full implementation of the Master Plan; and

a set of investment project profiles for implementation under the Master Plan.

* Key activities would include: awareness raising of sustainable tourism implications; analysis of sustainable tourism carrying capacity on Con Dao; participatory development of overall sustainable tourism strategy; preparation of detailed implementation plan including investment project profiles.
* Because there are so few, if any, examples in Viet Nam of tourism development that is appropriate and supportive of biodiversity protection, it will likely be necessary to conduct visits and study tours to such locations elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

Output 320 Tourism Development Regulations for Con Dao Prepared and Approved

* The policy, institutional and regulatory requirements developed under the Master Plan will be used in conjunction with the Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan to develop a set of regulations for sustainable tourism development. These regulations will include environmental protection measures as well as fee and taxation requirements. To this end, development of the fee and taxation portion of these regulations will require close coordination with the Conservation Trust Fund portion of this Project (Output 350, below). Key activities will include preparation of draft regulations, review of these draft regulations by all relevant stakeholders including private-sector investors), and preparation of the final set of regulations for approval. These regulations will require approval by Con Dao District and the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau.

Output 330 Feasibility Studies of District Tourism Master Plan and Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan Prepared

* After the completion of the Con Dao District Tourism Master Plan, the next step is to conduct detailed feasibility
* studies of both it and the Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan. This will include:

Architectural design and costing of ecotourism facilities within Con Dao National Park;

Preparation of a Heritage Restoration Plan for the prison complex and national cemetery, including architectural design as appropriate;

Architectural design and costing of a Con Dao District Visitor Interpretation and Environmental Education Centre;

Design and costing of additional ecotourism facilities, such as nature day trips, interpretive trails, and other historical attractions on the islands;

Environmental impact analysis of the proposed facilities, above;

Preparation of a community development and training plan to ensure full community participation in the investments contemplated in these Plans so that the community of Con Son Town benefits from implementation of the Plans;

Financial and economic feasibility analysis, including cash flow and investment analysis

Preparation of a full implementation and management plans.

* Also included would be a formal appraisal of the tourism projects prepared in these feasibility studies by a respected international tourism association.

Output 340 Investor Prospectuses for Historical Tourism, and Ecotourism Projects in District and National Park Prepared

* This would be the final step in supporting Con Dao and the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau in explicitly defining and directing sustainable tourism for the Con Dao Islands Region. It would consist of preparing detailed investor prospectus (including architectural designs, guidelines and regulations, information on prospective local partners’ taxation and fee policies, and application information) for the tourism projects identified in the Master Plans and disseminating these investor prospectuses to prospective investors for financing and implementation. Again, all key stakeholders will participate (particularly potential private-sector investors and private-sector tourism specialists to ensure the prospectus is of investor quality).

Output 350 Con Dao Islands Region Conservation Trust Fund Developed and Implemented

* The stakeholder community for Con Dao has accepted principle the concept of a joint conservation fund to receive tourism (and perhaps other) revenues from which ongoing biodiversity conservation activities of the Con Dao Islands Region would be funded. This concept would be developed in greater detail and implemented with the approval of the appropriate government authorities and the private sector. Factors to be designed and implemented in detail would include:

Administration of the fund, including maintenance and revenue sharing;

Regulations on use of the fund;

Development of a suitable fee structure for different users and uses; and

Methods of informing visitors and tourists how their contribution is being used.

* The gathering of tourist profiles, including identification of types of tourists using the National Park and the District, and estimation of their contribution to the local economy, as well as simple willingness to pay studies will need to be gathered to obtain necessary data for developing fee collection levels and revenue allocation.
* **Project Activity Targets**

| **Project Outcomes and Outputs** | **Activity Targets** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** |
|  | * + 1. Outcome 100 - Strengthened Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Management in Con Dao National Park | | |
| **Output 110 Biological and Socio-economic Resources Surveyed and Assessed** | * Personnel in local communities trained in basic assessment techniques * Assessments conducted, assessment reports prepared, translated, distributed to stakeholders |  |  |
| **Output 120 Management Plan and Accompanying Regulations for Con Dao National Park** | * Stakeholder consultations completed * Preliminary CDNP zoning map prepared * Draft zoning regulations prepared * Joint protection arrangements developed * Draft CDNP Management Plan prepared, translated, distributed for review | * Package of formal comments on draft CDNP Management Plan sent to all stakeholders and Project Office * Final CDNP Management Plan prepared, translated, and submitted for approval * Approval of CDNP Management Plan from local, provincial, national governments * Distribution of CDNP Management Plan to all stakeholders * Joint protection agreements signed and implemented |  |
| * **Output 130 Park Boundaries Established, Demarcated, and Accepted by All Stakeholders** | * Preliminary boundaries identified * Public and stakeholder consultations initiated | * Final boundaries agreed to by all stakeholders * Boundary surveying completed and boundary map prepared and disseminated * Boundary demarcated with monuments, signage, and buoys * Mooring anchorages installed, operating, and being used | * Boundary demarcations and mooring anchorages are maintained and repaired as required |
| * **Output 140 Full National Park Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Protection and Enforcement Program Designed and Functioning** | * 25% of protection/enforcement equipment and facilities purchased and in use * all protection staff, and 50% of community representatives participating in protection activities as part of joint protection agreements trained in protection and enforcement, including use of patrol equipment * increased frequency and area coverage of patrols * production of protection and enforcement reports | * additional 7 protection and enforcement staff hired * newly-hired staff, and remainder of community representatives participating in protection activities as part of joint protection agreements trained in protection and enforcement, including use of patrol equipment * remainder of protection/enforcement equipment and facilities purchased and in use * increased frequency and area coverage of patrols * production of protection and enforcement reports | * production of protection and enforcement reports |
| * **Output 150 Coastal and Marine Ecosystems within National Park Rehabilitated and Recovering to Natural State** | * baseline conditions of 400 ha requiring restoration and rehabilitation estimated as part of Output 110 Biological and Ecosystems Assessments * coral reef rehabilitation methods tested |  | * strategy and implementation plan for rehabilitation and restoration activities prepared and approved * 250 ha of coastal ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation activities commenced * monitoring of areas under rehabilitation commenced and status report prepared |
| * **Output 160 Communications Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Environmental Education Programs for Visitors to the National Park Designed and Functioning** | * training program for environmental education officers designed and prepared | * final 2 additional environmental education staff hired * training program for environmental education officers delivered * conservation awareness materials for Year 2 designed, prepared, and used * Park Visitor Centre designed, constructed, and operating * public facilities designed, constructed, and operating * Visitor Centre exhibits designed and developed | * conservation awareness materials for Year 3, reflecting new issues for awareness raising and environmental education designed, prepared, and used * public facilities and Visitor Centre maintained |
| * **Output 170 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conditions and Biodiversity Use Within National Park Effectively** **Monitored** | * National Park Monitoring Unit formed, comprising permanent National Park Staff and selected members of the local community * Monitoring system and procedures designed * Basic package of monitoring equipment purchased * training program for National Park Monitoring Unit designed and prepared * first Park Monitoring Report prepared | * Park monitoring conducted according to monitoring design * production and dissemination of Park Monitoring Report * use of Park Monitoring Report in Park, District, Ben Dam Port, and provincial planning activities | * Park monitoring conducted according to monitoring design * production and dissemination of Park Monitoring Report * use of Park Monitoring Report in Park, District, Ben Dam Port, and provincial planning activities |
| * **Output 180 Strengthened Management and Administration of Con Dao National Park** | * training program for all senior Park management staff designed and prepared * equipment for Park Office purchased | * training program for all senior Park management staff implemented * enhanced quality of all reporting by National Park | * enhanced quality of all reporting by National Park |
|  | * + 1. Outcome 200 - Strengthened Sustainable Environmental Management of Con Dao District | | |
| * **Output 210 Strategic Environmental Assessment of Con Dao Development Master Plan Conducted** | * Master Plan and level and degree of implementation reviewed, relevant data collected by end of 1st quarter * Field works and surveys completed, particular studies on lowland ecosystems conducted by the end of 2nd quarter * Environmental impacts associated with development projects identified * Development alternatives established and analyzed for consideration and comparison * Mitigation measures including detailed costing and institutional arrangements for implementation conducted * Functional zoning plan for Con Dao District conducted and distributed for review * Environmental Management Plan for Con Dao prepared and distributed for review * Detailed plan for the formation and operation of a District Environmental Unit prepared and distributed for review * SEA report completed and submitted for approval |  |  |
| * **Output 220 District Environmental Unit Strengthened** | * Institutional framework options and structure of District Environmental Unit * Functions and duties of District Environmental Unit defined in detail | * District Environmental Unit strengthened and its responsibilities for environmental management and monitoring assigned * Individual Unit positions reviewed/appointed with specific Terms of Reference * Unit staff and district relevant representatives trained on environmental impact assessment, environmental management, and environmental monitoring | * District Environmental Unit regularly functioning * Con Dao District environmental management and monitoring programs implemented under increasing direction of District Environmental Unit * All major environmental issues fully managed |
| * **Output 230 Short-term Environmental Issues Resolved** | * All debris and asphalt barrens properly removed, erosion facilities constructed, road shoulders smoothed * Excavated materials safely disposed, * Lake expansion plan considered and environmental impact assessment conducted * All illegal solid waste dumps identified | * Functional zoning plan prepared and reviewed * North shore road project carefully considered, final decision proclaimed, environmental impact assessment study for the project (if planned) conducted * All informal dumps cleared |  |
| * **Output 240 Successful Alternative Income Generation for Households** | * households requiring alternative income support identified * options for alternative income support identified and evaluated through participatory process * feasibility studies for each alternative income support prepared * baseline socio-economic conditions of affected households determined as part of Output 120 Con Dao National Park Management Plan | * detailed implementation plans for selected alternatives prepared * required support items (credit, extension, etc.) in place and functional * 25 affected households initiated alternative livelihood activities * monitoring of affected households and success of alternative livelihoods commenced and status report prepared | * remaining 25 affected households initiated alternative livelihood activities * continued monitoring of affected households and success of alternative livelihoods commenced and status report prepared |
| * **Output 250 Environmental Sanitation Infrastructure Facilities Designed, and Approved** | * Public sanitation options for residents and offshore fishers defined * Solid waste feasibility study conducted * Draft of specific regulations regarding to waste generation prepared and distributed for consideration * Sewage treatment feasibility study conducted and distributed for consideration * Feasibility study for Con Son Town port waste treatment system conducted and distributed for consideration | * Detailed investment proposals for Environmental Sanitation Project prepared, reviewed and approved * Detailed design of solid waste management system completed and approved * Detailed design of sewage treatment plant completed and approved * Detailed design of Con Son Town port waste treatment system completed and approved | * On-site waste classification option designed * classification experiments at 50 households and 10 hotels and offices * Option of a central waste water treatment plant for the Ben Dam area prepared and contributed for consideration |
| * **Output 260 Communications Strategy, Conservation Awareness and Advocacy for Biodiversity Protection Strengthened** | * Target groups” or audience and specific messages defined * Awareness programs for specific groups prepared * Appropriate awareness techniques defined * Participation of all stakeholders | * Technical equipment purchased, materials designed and prepared * Campaigns, open meetings organized | * Annual Campaigns and open meetings conducted |
| * **Output 270 Existing Fishing Regulations with Offshore Fleet Enforced** | * EIA of fisheries impact conducted * Study on habits, gear and catch of the offshore fleet conducted and contributed to offshore fishing community; * Social and environmental problems associated with offshore fishing boat services in Con Son and Ben Dam areas identified and assessed | * 2 patrol boats and budget provided for Con Dao Fisheries Management Unit * enforcement staff trained * Close cooperation action plan between Fisheries Management Unit, National Park and Ben Dam Port Authority prepared and operating * Functional zones boundaries of the Con Dao Archipelago clarified and widely informed | * Continued enforcement of and compliance with fishing regulations |
|  | * + 1. Outcome 300 - Development of Sustainable Financing for Con Dao Islands Region Biodversity | | |
| * **Output 310 Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan Prepared and Approved** | * regional study tour to successful ecotourism completed | * Con Dao District Sustainable Tourism Master Plan Prepared and Approved |  |
| * **Output 320 Tourism Development Regulations for Con Dao Prepared and Approved** |  | * draft tourism development regulations prepared * draft tourism regulations reviewed * final tourism development regulations prepared and approved |  |

Annex 5: Additional Information on the Project Proposer

Background

* Founded in 11 September 1961, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is one of the world's largest and most effective independent organizations dedicated to the conservation of nature. WWF's goal is to stop, and eventually reverse, the worsening degradation of the planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. WWF is working to achieve this goal through:

preserving genetic, species and ecosystem diversity

ensuring that the use of natural resources is sustainable both now and in the longer term, for the benefit of all life on Earth;

and promoting action to reduce pollution and wasteful consumption to a minimum

* WWF combines practical, solution-oriented projects with education, capacity-building, and policy work. WWF sets out first to demonstrate what could be done, and then to help others acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to carry out long-term conservation for themselves. Through its policy work, WWF helps create the laws and agreements needed to conserve the natural environment.
* In the marine environment the mandate of WWF is reflected by the following goals:

maintain the biodiversity and ecological processes of marine and coastal ecosystems

ensure that any use of marine resources is both sustainable and equitable

restore marine and coastal ecosystems where their functioning has been impaired

* In fisheries, the mandate of WWF is reflected in the following goals:

create economic incentives for sustainable fishing

reduce or eliminate destructive fishing practices and the by-catch in marine wildlife worldwide

establish effective recovery plans for key species of threatened marine fishes

* The WWF Indochina Programme has been focusing on the marine environment its principal mandate is undertake model projects in biodiversity conservation in marine, coastal, and small islands in Viet Nam. Its marine program is almost entirely concentrated in the Con Dao archipelago. Examples are:

Research and facilitate the management of the National Park including marine component.

Marine turtle conservation program.

Dugong research.

Coral reefs, research and monitoring

Seagrass beds, research and monitoring

Development of environment management plan for the island district.

Capacity building for National Park staff

Awareness raising and environment education for local people.

Ecotourism study and planning

Type of Organization

* WWF is the world’s largest independent conservation organization. WWF is a global network of 26 National Organizations, 22 Program Offices, and 5 Associates coordinated and serviced by the International Secretariat. WWF has 5.2 millions members and 4.7 million supporters and is active in over 90 countries around the world.
  + 1. WWF Presence Worldwide
* **National Organizations**: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.
* **Associates**: Argentina (Foundation Vida Silvestre), Ecuador (Foundation Natural), Nigeria (Nigerian Conservation Foundation), Turkey (DHKD), Venezuela (Judean).
* **Programme Offices**: Bhutan, Bolivia, Cameroon, Central Africa, Central America (San José, Costa Rica), China, Colombia, Danube-Carpathian (Vienna, Austria), Eastern Africa (Nairobi, Kenya), European Policy (Brussels, Belgium), Hungary, Indochina (Hanoi, Viet Nam), Macroeconomics for Sustainable Development (Washington, USA), Madagascar, Mediterranean (Roma, Italy), Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Russia, Southern Africa (Harare, Zimbabwe), South Pacific (Suva, Fiji), Tanzania, Thailand, Western Africa (Abidjan, Ivory Coast).
* WWF Indochina Programme is one of the Programme Offices.
  + 1. Membership
* Through its Global Conservation Programme, WWF has contributed significantly to the development of the world conservation movement and to sustainable development in a period of great pressure on the world's natural resources.
* In carrying out its work, WWF cooperates with many partners, including UN organizations and IUCN–The World Conservation Union, and development agencies such as the European Commission, USAID, or the World Bank, with which WWF has formed an alliance to address forest issues.
* WWF has always recognized the importance of working in partnership. Cooperation is crucial- whether it is with governments, other conservation or organizations, local communities or with the millions of people whose financial and moral support enable WWF carry out conservation work throughout the world.
* WWF was first involved in Viet Nam in the early 1980's and established a permanent office in Hanoi in 1991. WWF Viet Nam has supported for marine conservation in Viet Nam since 1992.

Recent Programs, Projects, and Activities in Viet Nam

* WWF Viet Nam has supported marine conservation in Viet Nam since 1992. The main purpose of WWF's support for marine conservation activities from 1992 to 1995 were to:

develop the capacity for marine conservation activities in Viet Nam through training and by building a solid information base through the WWF/ Institute of Oceanography surveys

channel outputs, especially survey findings, into the Viet Nam Biodiversity Action Plan and to complete the marine conservation actions priority projects as follow-up

* WWF conducted marine habitat surveys at eight marine areas listed from north to south are considered to be among the most important marine biodiversity areas in Viet Nam.
* Since 1995, WWF support for marine conservation has focused more on Con Dao National Park, especially marine turtle activities and reefs monitoring.
* WWF conducted a national workshop on coastal biodiversity priorities in Viet Nam which brought together a diverse group of academics, managers and staff of several key government departments responsible for managing coastal resources. The workshop clearly spelled out steps that will be required if sustainable development of the coastal zone is to become reality.
* Since November 1997, WWF supported the post-typhoon Linda resource monitoring activities in Con Dao, which has focused on annual coral reef and seagrass ecosystem surveys, and technical capacity building for park staff.

In 1999-2000, the WWF Indochina Programme provided technical assistance to GEC Global Environment Consultants Ltd. in executing the ADB funded project "Coastal and Marine Environmental Management in the South China Sea, Phase 2.”

WWF has implemented a series of projects in the areas of general marine biodiversity conservation, reefs monitoring, etc. at Con Dao National Park with financial support from several donors including: Danida, British Embassy, and USAID.

During 2000-2002, the WWF Indochina Programme has expanded its work in marine turtle conservation to Nui Chua Nature Reserve in Ninh Thuan province, and Phu Quoc Island in Kien Giang Province. This has also led to increased community participation in Ninh Thuan Province where WWF have encouraged and supported community-led marine resource zoning activities as part of activities planned to support the expansion of Nui Chua Nature Reserve to include an official marine component. During the same period, WWF has begun investigations into the status of the highly endangered dugong in Viet Nam, particularly around Con Dao and Phu Quoc Islands.

Key Publications

| **Title** | **Date** |
| --- | --- |
| * The fishery effects of marine reserves and fishery closures, Gell, F.R and C. M Roberts. WWF-US | * 2002 |
| * The Status of natural resources on the high-seas * Part 1: An environmental perspective; Part 2: Legal and political considerations, 93p, ISBN 2-88085-250-1, published by WWF International & IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK | * May 2001 |
| * Manual of Negotiation on the Agreement of Access to Fishing Zones by WWF-US, approx. 138p | * January 2001 |
| * Reserves marines intégralement protégées: Un Guide, Résumé by Endangered Seas Campaign, WWF-US by Callum M. Roberts and Julie P. Hawkings, 15p | * 2001 |
| * Totally Protected Marine Reserves by Endangered Seas Campaign, WWF-US * by Callum M. Roberts and Julie P. Hawkings, 143p | * October 2000 |
| * Underwriting Over fishing | * Sept 1999 |
| * Future Developments in Marine Protected Areas. Wells S & Hildesley W. In: Partnerships for Protection: new strategies for planning and management for protected areas. Joint with IUCN; published by Earthscan | * May 1999 |
| * Involving people in marine protected areas: experiences in Central America and Africa. Wells S & Gawler M. In: Partnerships for Protection: new strategies for planning and management for protected areas. Joint with IUCN; published by Earthscan | * May 1999 |
| * Focus on Oceans and Seas: recommendations to CSD7 | * Apr 1999 |
| * Marine Protected Areas – WWF’s Role in their Future Development | * Dec 1998 |
| * Shrimp Aquaculture | * Nov 1998 |
| * Marine Protected Areas (Summary of MPA priorities) | * Nov 1998 |
| * Creating a Sea Change – The WWF/IUCN Marine Policy | * Oct 1998 |
| * The Footprint of Distant Water Fleets on World Fisheries | * Sep 1998 |
| * Estimating Overcapacity in the Global Fishing Fleet | * Aug 1998 |
| * The Footprint of Distant Water Fleets on World Fisheries (Summary of distant water fishing issues) | * Aug 1998 |
| * Too Much Fishing Fleet, Too Few Fish | * Aug 1998 |
| * Threats and Conflicts. Wells, S. and Shepherd G. 1998. In: 20,000 Worlds Under the Sea. Special issue of UNESCO | * Jul-Aug 1998 |
| * Creating a Sea Change –A WWF/IUCN vision for our blue planet (Summary of policy) | * Jun 1998 |
| * Looking Ahead to Oceans and Seas (joint with IUCN) (prepared for CSD) | * Apr/May 1998 |
| * Marine Biodiversity Work in Pacific Island Countries (prepared for CBD CoP4) | * May 1998 |
| * Coastal and Marine Biological Diversity * (prepared for SBSTTA [CBD]) | * Sep 1997 |
| * Subsidies and Depletion of World Fisheries – Case Studies | * Jun 1997 |
| * Coastal and Marine Protected Areas: Nature’s Refuge from Large-Scale Constructions. Wells S & Roechert. In: Large-Scale Constructions in Coastal Environments: conflict resolution strategies. First International Symposium, April 1997, Germany. Published by Springer | * Apr 1997 |
| * UN Convention on the Law of the Sea – UN General Assembly Role on Oceans Issues | * Feb 1996 |
| * Marine Fisheries: A Global Framework (CSD – UNCED follow-up) | * Jan 1996 |
| * Oceans and All Kinds of Seas: Marine Protected Areas (UNCED follow-up) | * Jan 1996 |
| * Fishing Fleet Over capitalization (CSD – UNCED follow-up) | * Jan 1996 |
| * Fisheries and the Convention on Biological Diversity | * Oct 1995 |
| * Marine and Coastal Biodiversity | * Oct 1995 |
| * Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation | * Sep 1995 |
| * Issues and Criteria for Conserving Marine Biological Diversity (Paper to the SBSTTA of the Biodiversity Convention) | * Sep 1995 |
| * UNEP Draft Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land‑Based Activities: WWF proposals to Strengthen the Draft Programme of Action | * Aug 1995 |
| * The North Sea...not yet History | * Jun 1995 |
| * An Estimate of Human Impacts on the North Sea Fish Fauna | * May 1995 |
| * Issues and Criteria for Conserving Marine Biological Diversity | * May 1995 |
| * Marine Pollution Prevention: Control of Discharges from Offshore Installations | * Apr 1995 |
| * UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks | * Mar 1995 |
| * 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land‑Based Activities | * Mar 1995 |
| * Plankton Dynamics of the North Sea Environment | * Jun 1994 |
| * Highly Migratory and Straddling Fish Stocks (UNCED (follow-up) | * Feb 1994 |
| * Coastal Zones (UNCED follow-up) | * Feb 1994 |
| * Fighting the North Sea's Pollution from Diffuse Sources | * Dec 1993 |
| * Oceans and Coastal Regions (UNCED follow-up) | * May 1993 |
| * An Assessment of Human Hazards to Seabirds in the North Sea | * Feb 1993 |
| * Coral Reefs – Valuable but Vulnerable | * Sep 1992 |
| * Oceans and Coastal Regions (UNCED follow-up) | * Sep 1992 |
| * Oceans and Coastal Regions (UNCED follow-up) | * Feb 1992 |
| * The Ecological State of the North Sea (Assessment for the occasion of the 2nd International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea) | * Apr 1987 |
| * The Role of Major Groups in Sustainable Oceans and Seas – a series of case studies prepared as a background paper for CSD7, April 1999. Joint with UN Dept of Economic and Social Affairs/Equilibrium Consultants | * 1999 |
| * WWF and Coral Reef Conservation (Report to Coordinating and Planning Committee, International Coral Reef Initiative, Paris) (on ICRI website) | * 1999 |
| * Large-scale ecosystem management with special reference to the marine and coastal environment. Joint with IUCN and UNEP | * 1999 |
| * Offshore mining and oil and gas exploration and exploitation | * in prep |
| * Wild-caught shrimp | * in prep |
| * The Footprint of Distant Water Fleets on World Fisheries | * 2000 |
| * Marine Reserves: Protecting the Future of our Oceans | * 2000 |
| * Creating a Sea Change for Fisheries | * 2000 |
| * Creating Incentives for Healthy Fisheries | * 2000 |
| * Les moyens de lutte contre la surexploitation des ressources vivantes et les méthodes de pêche destructrices. Wells S. ‘Entretiens de Segur’, Ministry of Environment, Government of France | * 1999 |
| * Wanted Alive! Whales in the Wild, 32p | * June 2001 |
| * Wanted Alive! Marine Turtles in the Wild | * Apr 2000 |
| * Borderline – A Report on Wildlife Trade in Viet Nam | * Nov 1998 |
| * Borderline – A Report on Wildlife Trade in Viet Nam | * Nov 1998 |
| * Wanted Alive! Marine Fishes in the Wild | * Jun 1996 |
| * Fin Whales in the North Atlantic: Review of a Comprehensive Assessment | * May 1991 |

Annex 6: Institutional, Policy and Legal Strengthening

* Recommended activities for strengthening the institutional, policy, and legal framework for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are presented at the end of this Annex in matrix format for ease of presentation and comprehension. The information contained is strategic in nature, providing a rationale, direction and guidance to institutions in Viet Nam and to the international community for investments and technical assistance.
  + 1. Ba Ria Vung Tau: An Appropriate Level of Implementation
* Because of the multi-sectoral nature of the proposed Project and because of the need for area-based planning including coastal and marine functional zoning, it is recommended that the province of Ba Ria Vung Tau be the national partner for Project implementation. There will undoubtedly be a need for national level review and advice to ensure that the Project remains faithful to national development goals and achieves its targets. Implementing the Project with Ba Ria-Vung Tau as the partner, however, would bring a number of advantages:
* Area-based planning and coastal and marine functional zoning, making the development trade offs at the provincial level, would be a necessary pre-requisite to follow-on Project activities;
* Final implementation would be most appropriate to the requirements of the province;
* Con Dao would be closer to the overall process, and there is increased likelihood that truly local requirements, comparative advantages, and solutions could be considered; and
* The planning area would be large enough to allow for externalities (i.e., upstream pollution, joint management responsibility for fishing zones, protected areas, etc. to not affect Project decisions that are made.
* Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province has recently confirmed their commitment to biodiversity conservation in the province and has endorsed a plan to protected area management between 2003 and 2010 (facilitated by national project ‘Strengthening Protected Area Management’ – SPAM, implemented by WWF, funded by Danida). Ba Ria-Vung Tau is one of the wealthiest provinces in Viet Nam; indeed it is one of the few that transfer funds to the central government rather than receiving funds. The province has already had notable success in reducing poverty and in providing key services such as health, education and law enforcement.

| **Issue, Responsible Agencies** | * **Immediate Activities** | * **Longer Term Activities** | * **Capacity Building Required** | * **Status, Guiding Principles, and Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * **Declining Coastal and Marine Resources** * MOFi, MARD, MOSTE | * Shift in the basic policy regime towards **sustainable** coastal and marine resource **management** * Adopt fisheries rehabilitation and fisheries conservation as the overarching guiding principles for capture fisheries management | | * Strengthen capacity within target national agencies and their major planning and management institutions for training in key topic areas: basic fisheries management; coastal zone management; biodiversity conservation * Develop and implement curriculum in national universities and technical schools in similar topic areas as above * Augment existing staff in key national agencies, particularly FPD and FiPD with personnel with formal training in coastal and marine biodiversity conservation | * key donor activities are: NORAD revision of National Fisheries Law; newly programmed Bank technical assistance for Policy Support to Coastal Institutions * newly programmed Bank technical assistance for Policy Support to Coastal Institutions can provide a focus to policy dialogue and a test of the likely success of future coastal and marine sector investment projects |
|
| * ongoing policy dialogue between Bank and GoV in support of required shift in policy regime * moratorium on increase in aquaculture area until National Wetlands Policy is prepared and National Aquaculture Plan 1999 to 2010 can be enhanced to identify specific locations and areas in which sustainable coastal aquaculture and mariculture can be practiced * conduct strategic EIA of major national fisheries programs, particularly the Aquaculture and Offshore Fisheries Programs | * revised National Fisheries Law to reflect basic policy shift towards coastal and marine resource management * preparation of National Wetlands Policy * reaching agreements with neighbouring countries on sustainable fisheries harvest in zone of continental shelf |  |  |
| * implement institutional, policy, legal activities identified below in Wetlands Policy and Protected Areas, and Enforcement of Existing Laws and Regulations | |  |  |
| **Formal Boundary Demarcation of and Administrative Jurisdiction for Marine Areas**  CFBI, Committee for Governmental Organization | * Policy decision as to whether the provinces are to have jurisdictional or management authority over near shore marine areas * If coastal provinces are to have jurisdictional or management authority seaward of inland waters, establishment of the nature of that authority, preferably by an enactment of the National Assembly * If coastal provinces are to have jurisdictional or management authority seaward of inland waters, establishment of the extent of that authority - maritime boundaries between the offshore areas of the provinces must be established. These boundaries can be arbitrarily drawn. | |  | * none at this time * technical assistance that will be applying ICZM to selected coastal provinces should be taken as case studies from which guidance on appropriate outermost extent of provincial territorial planning could be more fully implemented throughout coastal Viet Nam |
| * enhancement of Decree 30-CP of 1980 to formally define near shore marine boundaries of coastal provinces * requires a policy on the outermost extent of provincial jurisdiction of near shore marine area (see above) * required surveying and map work for boundary demarcation | * require provincial master plans to be done for the near shore marine area as well as the terrestrial area |  |  |
| * **Basic Planning Processes and Marine Functional Zoning** * MPI, national planning institutes, priority coastal provinces | * ensure key technical assistance activities include near shore marine area into their integrated coastal zone management activities * Require that donors and international development banks providing substantial technical assistance to coastal provinces be required to assist the beneficiary provinces in preparing a coastal and marine functional zoning plan suitable for submission to the GoV * ensure participation of MPI and national planning institutes in key technical assistance activities to carefully monitor the progress of spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management activities with a view to applying lessons learned to the Viet Nam planning situation | * modify existing legislation to allow, and therefore require, coastal provinces to prepare spatial development plans using integrated coastal zone management * Coastal and marine functional zoning plans prepared, submitted, and approved for all coastal provinces receiving technical assistance from donors and/or investments international development banks in the coastal and marine sector (ports, fisheries, protected areas, etc.) * Development of overall set of planning guidelines for key coastal sectors, such as tourism and ecotourism to be followed when preparing area-based coastal and marine master plans | * training in concepts and methodology of spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management directed to national planning institutes within line agencies and MPI, and key provincial departments: DPI, DARD, DOFi, DOSTE * Develop and implement curriculum in national universities and technical schools in topic areas described above | * technical assistance that will be applying ICZM to selected coastal provinces should be taken as case studies from which territorial planning could be more fully implemented throughout coastal Viet Nam * key donor initiatives are: Netherlands-funded Integrated Coastal Zone Management case studies in Nam Dinh, Thua-Thien Hue, and Ba Ria Vung Tau; and UNDP/GEF/IMO case study in Da Nang |
| * **Incorporating Environmental and Social Considerations into Plans and Policies** * MOSTE | * enhance existing legal regime, particularly that as represented by Decree 175-CP, to specify particular types of programs, plans and policies requiring environmental and social assessment, and guidelines for their application | * expand categories of policies, plans, and programs that require this type of environmental and social assessment | * conduct in-country training on strategic and policy environmental assessment to National Environment Agency and list of organizations certified to conduct environmental impact assessment | * CIDA-funded VCEP II project, with a focus on environmental assessment, environmental monitoring, and urban and industrial pollution, could provide such training activities |
| * **Clarification of Institutional Responsibilities** * MOFi, MARD | * Clarify jurisdiction of MOSTE and MOFi with respect to marine resources and MOSTE and MARD with respect to coastal wetlands * Make necessary amendments to legislation reflecting clarified jurisdiction |  |  | * key donor activities are: NORAD revision of National Fisheries Law; newly programmed Bank technical assistance for Policy Support to Coastal Institutions |
| **Data and Information**  MoSTE, MOFi, MARD, GDLA | * Develop a fishery information collection and analysis system that can support the recommended policy shift towards fisheries management * Specification of classification system for near shore marine use to be used in integrated coastal zone management and marine functional zoning * Inclusion of near shore marine use categories into overall territorial administration (i.e., expansion of land use classification system currently maintained by GDLA) * detailed fisheries resource assessments in areas zoned for fisheries and aquaculture in priority provinces | | * Extensive training in collection and analysis of fisheries management information required within MOFi and coastal DoFi * Strengthen the capacity of key administrative agencies in priority coastal provinces to: (i) describe and record current conditions; (ii) describe the background and features of special environmental problems and to make an inventory of solutions and their pros and cons; (iii) recognize the kinds and importance of professional expertise that are associated with the evaluation and solution of environmental problems in the coastal zone; (iv) the importance of integration of disciplines and cooperation of ministries in the solution of environmental problems; (v) recognize the complexity and wide range of possible causes of environmental problems; and (vi) recognize the kinds and importance of time series and other data that are required for the efficient design of certain kinds of coastal infrastructure projects, rational management of certain renewable natural resources and functional zoning | * Coastal and marine environmental management database prepared under ADB 5712-REG is a starting point for the national information system * Provincial level activities should: (i) be conducted entirely in Vietnamese, conducted if possible by environmental experts with Vietnamese language familiarity; (ii) be conducted by persons with strong records of sustained success in working effectively with local counterparts in situations comparable to coastal Viet Nam; and (iii) trainers should have broad experience in making environmental measurements, identifying, prioritizing and solving environmental problems, recognizing and responding to social sensitivities and issues and in training counterparts |
| * Develop a consistent data collection methodology for coastal and marine environmental information * Conduct a national coastal and marine biodiversity assessment to provide complete picture of coastal and marine biodiversity in Viet Nam to assist in protected area planning and resource management * Formulation of National Coastal and Marine Environmental Information Centre and a number of pilot provincial centres to provide ongoing information on coastal and marine environmental conditions in the country | * expansion of the national coastal and marine environmental monitoring system to include biological and ecosystem measures of health, and increased spatial coverage of monitoring, and use of data and information for national planning and management |
| **Coastal Wetlands Policy**  MoSTE, MOFi, MARD | * moratorium on increase in aquaculture area until National Wetlands Policy is prepared and National Aquaculture Plan 1999 to 2010 can be enhanced to identify specific locations and areas in which sustainable coastal aquaculture and mariculture can be practiced * clarification of jurisdictional responsibility for wetlands | * preparation and implementation of National Wetlands Policy and formulation of required legal instruments to implement policy |  | * experience to be gained from World Bank Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project will be useful for future initiatives in wetlands protection outside of the formal national system of protected areas |
| **Protected Areas**  MoSTE, MOFi, MARD, Protected Area Management Boards | * development of national protected area policy * formal extension of national protected area system to include marine areas * decision on overall institutional responsibility for protected areas * preparation, submission, and approval of legal instruments for protected areas[[11]](#footnote-11) | * continuation of ongoing decentralization of management responsibility for protected areas to local communities and governments * implementation of policies that acknowledge and formalize the linkage between biodiversity protection through effective protected area management and local and regional economic development. These should allow for appropriate arrangements for protected area planning and management to be designed locally under overall national guidelines. | * Capacity building required for marine protected area planning and management for national institutions and protected area management boards * Training program for protected area staff: management planning and zoning; protection and enforcement; community development and protected areas; public awareness and environmental education; monitoring; and protected area management; and ecotourism and protected areas | * the imminent formal extension of the protected area system into the marine area of the country be used as an opportunity to form a single and strengthened legal framework for the entire protected area system in the country * key ongoing donor projects are: WWF – Support to Protected Area Management; and World Bank/GEF – Pilot Marine Protected Area Project for Viet Nam |
| * Reorganization of institutions and setting up of the institution responsible for marine protected area component of overall national system according to requirements of legal framework * Developing detailed and specific missions and job descriptions for all departments, offices, and staff positions, including equipment and facilities for new staff and offices * Setting up management boards and consultative groups at local level in all coastal provinces that have coastal and marine protected areas (16 in total), complete with detailed and specific missions and job descriptions for these boards and groups, and including equipment and facilities for staff and offices * Set up protected area funds and arrangements for use of these funds. Implement these funds, monitor their use, and set up protected area funds in remaining coastal provinces after learning from experiences in initial set of priority provinces in which these funds were set up. * Setting up all the necessary administrative and reporting relationships according to legal requirements | |  |  |
| * **Enforcement of Existing Laws and Regulations** * MOFi, MARD, MoSTE, provincial and local governments | * strengthen the overall legal, institutional, and regulatory framework for resource management to appropriately delegate enforcement responsibilities, design and implement necessary guidelines for effective implementation of those responsibilities, and monitoring schemes that would enable national agencies to retain overall control of the resource sectors * clarify roles and responsibilities among enforcement agencies * Ensure that the strengthened legal and regulatory framework enables and requires the participation of local communities and governments in the setting and implementation of resource management regimes including: exploitation levels; resource protection zones; harvesting restrictions; and harvest monitoring | * Ensure local governments enact and implement regulations and obtain community support for responsible resource management by: organizing communities into self-regulating and monitoring associations; training of communities and local government officials in existing laws and requirements; establishment of locally-based, law enforcement teams comprising a broad representation of constituencies | * conduct enforcement training in natural resource management among enforcement agencies, focusing on: basic knowledge of resources and ecosystems to be protected; basic surveillance and record keeping; use of basic equipment; laws and regulations; basic public awareness; procedures for dealing with illegal activities | * little that is ongoing at this time. There have been some initiatives in training enforcement staff in protected areas, but little in enforcement of other coastal and marine resources |
| * **Government, Local Participation, and Management Responsibility** * MPI, MoLISA, MOFi, MARD, coastal provincial governments | * seek donor support for and implement an advisory technical assistance project on methods for implementing reforms in local participatory management of coastal and marine natural resources * ensure community participation in other institutional, policy, and legal initiatives described above (i.e., Enforcement of Existing Laws and Regulations, Protected Areas) | * based on results of advisory technical assistance, enhance key legal instruments to mandate the use of participatory approaches and to describe how participation is to be carried out * ensure that this revised legislation accounts for the special needs of women and minority groups | * training to all levels of government in participatory approaches to resource management | * numerous projects completed and ongoing from which appropriate approaches and methods could be learned * advisory technical assistance project would likely include a desk study to analyze experience with participatory approaches in coastal and marine resource management * ongoing initiatives involving major reforms of legal instruments should be encouraged to include requirements for participatory approaches in revised legislation |
| * **Marine Compliance with CITES** * MOFi | * preparation and promulgation of legal instruments to extend CITES compliance into marine sector |  | * training to responsible agency staff on legal framework and implementation of compliance | * TRAFFIC is conducting some work on trade in marine rare and endangered species |

Annex 7: Letters of Endorsement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ba Ria-Vung Tau province**  **CON DAO NATIONAL PARK** | **SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**  **Independence – Freedom – Happiness**  **--------------o0o--------------** |
| No: 83A/CV.VQG | *Con Dao, 8th November 2002* |
| **Re:** Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Island Region |  |

To: **Provincial People’s Committee of Ba Ria-Vung Tau**

Under the agreement of the Provincial People’s Committee of Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Con Dao National Park has cooperated with WWF Indochina in the development of the project for “Coastal and Marine biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use in the Con Dao Islands Region”. After a series of workshops and amendments, the project document is completed and ready to submit to GEF/UNDP in New York for approval.

Under the regulations of approval of the GEF office in Viet Nam and based on the recommendation of WWF Indochina (official letter dated 7th November 2002), Con Dao National Park requests that the Provincial People’s Committee of Ba Ria-Vung Tau issue an official paper to GEF Viet Nam to confirm that WWF Indochina should be the agency responsible for administration, management and coordination of the budget of the project.

WWF Indochina is a NGO that has had long and effective cooperation with Con Dao National Park as well as other agencies in the province.

We request the Provincial People’s Committee of Ba Ria-Vung Tau to consider and respond swiftly to the mentioned issue.

Director of

Con Dao national park

Le Xuan Ai (signed)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PROVINCIAL PEOPLE’S COMMITTEE OF BA RIA VUNG TAU** | **SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**  **Independence – Freedom – Happiness**  **--------------o0o--------------** |
| No: 405/UB.VP | *11st November 2002* |
| **Re:** Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Island Region |  |

To: **GEF Viet Nam**

Ba Ria-Vung Tau province highly appreciates the cooperation and the efficient assistance of WWF Indochina Programme in the conservation of biodiversity of Vung Tau province in recent years as well as its preparation efforts for the project: “Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Island Region”.

To have the project proposal approved soon and implemented at Con Dao, Provincial People’s Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau agree with the recommendation of Con Dao National Park (Official document from the Park, No 83A/CV.VQG, submitted on 8th November 2002,) that WWF Indochina Programme is responsible for executing, managing and coordinating the budget of the Project “Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Island Region” and Ba Ria Vung Tau and Con Dao National Park is in charge of implementation.

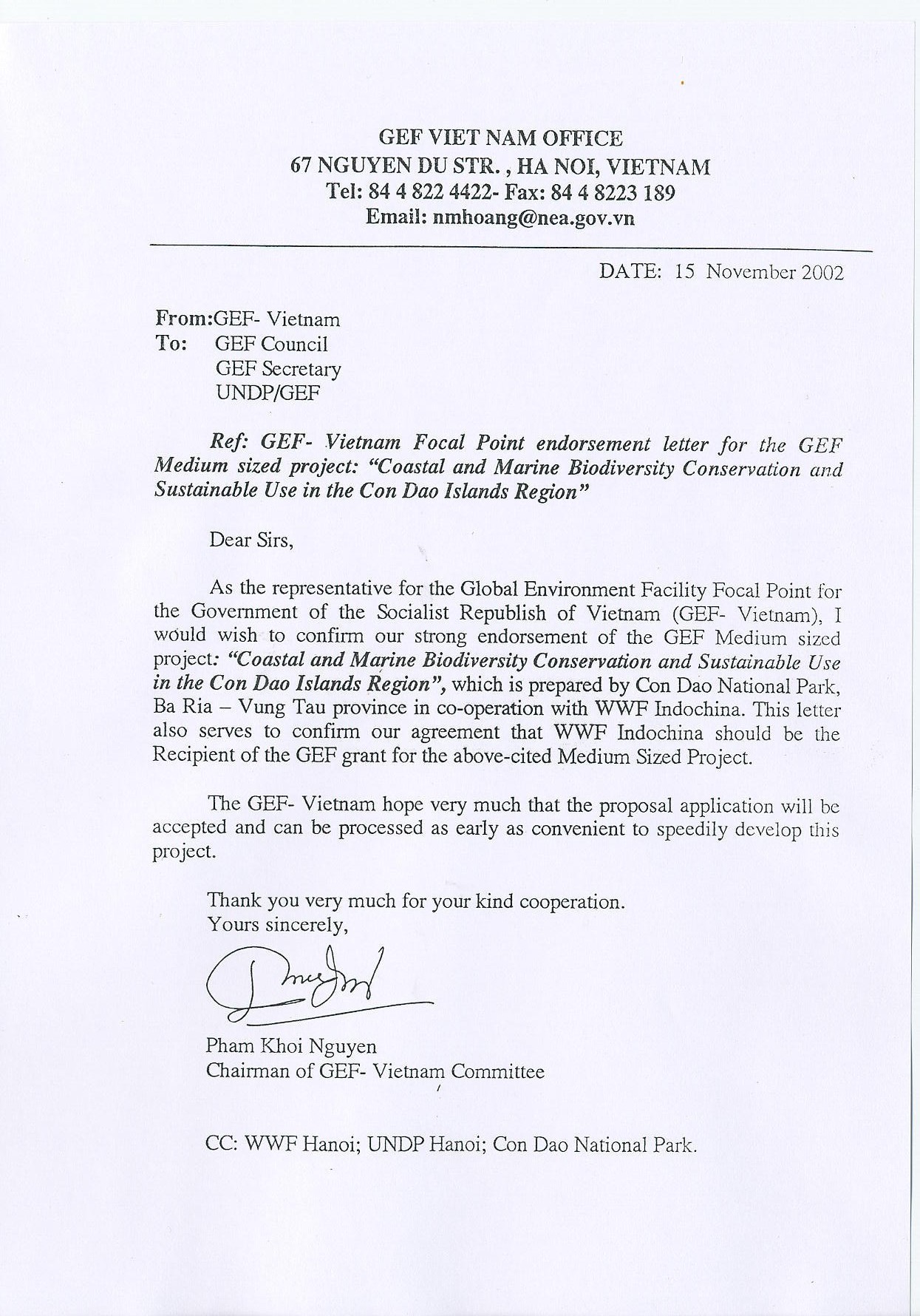
We would like GEF Viet Nam to consider and approve the project as soon as possible.

On behalf of

Ba Ria-Vung Tau Provincial People’s Committee

For Chairman by Deputy Chairman

Tran Minh Sanh (signed)



Annex 8: Socio-economic Assessment of Con Dao Islands Region

* Note: This Annex was compiled from information obtained during Rapid Rural Appraisals (Arras) conducted as part of a Danida-funded marine conservation project (February 1998), RRA and workshops undertaken as part of the ADB 5712-REG Viet Nam Demonstration Project (March 1999), and from observations made during a number of recent WWF projects in Con Dao.

Population

* + 1. Overview
* Con Dao District is the smallest district in Viet Nam when the land area is considered, but one of the largest when the marine areas are taken into account. The most recent *official* population figures given are 3,200 (1998) plus an indeterminate number of military personnel and casual labourers.
* Statistics collected in 2001 as part of the national Strengthening Protected Area Management (SPAM) census programme gave a total of 694 households with 2615 people (these are not official figures). In the last 2 years many temporary houses have been constructed, and it is believed that these households have not been included in the recent survey. Recent estimates place the total number, including temporary residents, labourers and military personnel at over 5,000, perhaps as high as 6,000.
* Statistics released in 1995 gave a total number of households of 467 with 2,037 people. Of these, 52 households with 437 people were considered to be temporary. Out of 467 households, 448 were Kinh (ethnic Vietnamese), 16 Khmer (ethnic Cambodian), one Chinese, and two others.
* During the March 1999 RRA, the team conducted research concerning the hamlets located close to Con Son Town to determine whether these were original inhabitants of Con Dao, since the local folklore contains references to groups of people living here during the late 1700s. It was discovered that the original inhabitants of the hamlets were all relocated after the French occupation of the island, beginning in the early 1800s.
  + 1. Labour Force
* A large proportion of residents are employed in an official government capacity (60%), followed by land-based agriculture (20%) and business and services (17%). A small minority of residents are engaged in fishing activities (3%)[[12]](#footnote-12).
* The fact that the majority of the population is engaged in activities other than fishing and agriculture is considered important in the context of the proposed GEF project. The proportion of the current population that has lived in Con Dao for more than ten years is believed to be small, but it is this minority that is directly dependent on the local natural resources. This point also has significance for future project activities aimed at developing support in the local community, as many residents are not tied to the land in any traditional respect nor do they appear to be aware of the environmental significance of the islands.
  + 1. Population Distribution
* In most districts in Viet Nam, the population is distributed within a number of communes. In Con Dao however, as the total district population is small (and is roughly equal to the national average commune size) the population is divided into a total of 9 small groups. The smallest group is ‘Group 1’ at Co Ong (at the north-eastern end of the island near the airport) with 25 households and 118 people, consisting of mostly small-scale farmers. The largest groups are ‘Group 7’ with 115 households and 474 people, and ‘Group 8’ with 129 households and 400 people, both located in the main town area.
* Groups 1 – 3 are considered to be the poorest groups in Con Dao, comprised largely of farmers, fishers and some market traders/stall holders. Groups 2 and 3 are located on the outer District boundary adjoining the National Park (terrestrial) boundary.

Local Attitudes Towards Conservation and the National Park

* The vast majority of residents are aware of Con Dao’s status as a National Park, but only a very small minority are believed to understand why Con Dao has been designated as such. As most protected areas in Viet Nam protect terrestrial ecosystems, the level of awareness of the issues and values of protected terrestrial environments is generally quite good.
* Marine conservation is still a very new activity in Viet Nam and has not been high on the priority planning lists for protected areas. The lack of attention to marine areas other than high profile examples such as Cat Ba in Halong Bay in North Viet Nam is evident in public media such as television, radio and newspapers, and this is reflected in the level of awareness of marine conservation issues in the local community in Con Dao.
* National park staff have informed local fishers of the rules and regulations concerning activities in the marine protected area, but they still only have a basic understanding of how a marine protected area should function. Fishers suffer virtually no fishing restrictions other than the banning of certain destructive fishing techniques.
* The national park’s environmental education activities within the local community, and including the military have tended to repeat the same information time and again, rather than expanding and building on concepts and ideas discussed previously. The fishing community generally have the best understanding of ecological processes, and have seen the damaging effects of destructive fishing techniques to productive marine ecosystems.
* 13 citizens groups cooperate with Park staff concerning the prevention of forest fires. Each group is responsible to protect a portion of the forested area. The Park provides these Citizens Groups with equipment and training. The District PC has also formed a Committee for Forest Fire Protection. One member of staff in the Park Forest Protection Unit is Vice Chair of this committee.

Stakeholders

* [As described in Section 6.1]

Marine Resource Utilization

* The fisheries sector of Con Dao district is the major contributor to the district's economy. In 1997, the total fish catch of the district was 2,594 tonnes, which fulfilled 104% of the projected catch for that year although the total was 30% less than 1996.
* Of the total catch in 1997, 2,512 tonnes were caught by the Fishery Import Export Company (COIMEX) and 82 tonnes by independent local fisher.

***Fishery Import Export Company (COIMEX)***

* The Fishery Import Export Company (COIMEX) is a joint venture company between a private sector partner and Con Dao District People’s Committee, with its main branch based in Vung Tau. The branch in Con Dao produces ice and fish sauce. The company has a number of fishing vessels and crews that are managed from the mainland in Ba Ria – Vung Tau province. Some local Con Dao fishermen are hired by the company to fish on these vessels. The catch is offloaded in Vung Tau. The vessels are well equipped to remain offshore on the fishing ground for extended periods, returning to Con Dao occasionally to get supplies. The joint venture company has 15 fishing boats that harvest between approximately 90 tons/trip and 100-120tons/trip. One trip is approximately 20 – 25 days, depending on the catch and the season. If the catch is good, they return earlier. Sometimes they fish offshore of Con Dao, sometimes their fishing trips take them to Kien Giang province including Phu Quoc Island, and Indonesia. All the fishing boats are equipped with GPS, fish finders and two-way radios. When the Ben Dam fishing port is operating, the COIMEX vessels will get their supplies from Ben Dam. A primary processing plant (for heading and gutting, freezing round) will be located here, with the frozen product transported to Vung Tau.
  + 1. Local Fisheries Issues
* Comments from a number of women from fishing households - In general, rough seas affect the fishing catch between November and February due to strong south-easterly winds and the catch is very low during this time of year. Local fishers use simple fishing gear and fishing techniques are also simple, so the catch per unit effort is very low. The duration of a fishing trip is from 1 to 2 days per trip. Local women from fishing families commented that cyanide is not used for fishing. It is assumed that by this they mean that fish for local consumption is not caught with cyanide. If fishers have good fishing gear, they will go offshore for fishing. They can not compete with fishers from other provinces because their fishing boats are small. Other jobs: 70% of the fishing boats are used for lighting for bigger boats; 20% of the fishing families also do trading and livestock raising; 10% do services such as machine repair. Fishers expressed a desire to have an integrated marine fishing plan for them, for example: fishing according to seasons and doing other jobs such as services in the breeding season. Agencies that are important to them are: Con Dao National Park; the Marine Resource Protection Team; Taxation Agency; and the bank that has so many complicated procedures for loans. The productivity of shrimp, squid, and grouper has considerably declined after Typhoon Linda. Fishing boats also destroy the corals at night when they do fishing.
* Mr. Bui Sy Thanh, the Deputy Head of the Marine Resources Protection Team, made the following comments (RRA Survey, 1998):

Since 1993-1994 up to 1997 the fish catch has declined by 50%. Almost all fishing boats harvest in Con Dao's waters according to the season. They catch squids, groupers, lobsters and mackerel.

The Marine Resources Protection Team is the enforcement agency in charge of giving fishing licenses, introducing guidelines, regulations and laws of the government on fisheries resources management.

Destructive fishing methods are banned, but a lot of people persist in violating these guidelines. In 1995, fishing boats from Hong Kong came and introduced the use of cyanide to catch live fish (particularly grouper). The use of cyanide has declined since Hong Kong-based fishing boats moved out of the area.

The fish catch is declining annually due to the increasing number of fishing boats and the use of destructive fishing methods. The team used to face problems with explosives and mines used in the area. This has been closely controlled since the team was set up in 1993.

The policy of the government is to limit the number of foreign fishing boats but because the team does not have enough vessels to adequately police offshore fishing fleets [they are unable to].

To protect the breeding ground, destructive fishing methods such as small-eyed fishing nets that causes mass killing of young fish should be banned. Thai fishers introduced this method.

Pollution is more of a problem from larger fishing vessels than local boats, with oil being washed up on the Con Dao shore.

It is of great necessity to balance the number of fishing boats and reduce the exploitation rate in the area. Kien Giang province on the mainland has initiated a good example of controlling the number of near shore harvesting boats.

* Additional comments made by local fishers (RRA Survey, 1998) are provided below
* *Mr. Do Van Phuc (56 years old) – a veteran fisher:*

"From 1972 to 1985, there were lots of fish. Three people in one day could catch 1 tonne of big fish using only rods and hooks. Since 1985, it has been is very difficult to catch big fish. Three people can now catch only 20-30 kg/day and on rare occasions up to 200-300 kg/day using hooks. There are no big fish now because the fish cannot grow due to harvesting pressure. Between 1985 and 1993 Con Dao did not have the Marine Resources Protection Team so destructive fishing methods were very popular. In the past, a lot of migrant fish came to live in big coral reefs according to the season. Explosive and mines have destroyed those reefs to satisfy fisher's demands. The decline of the fish is due to loss of reef habitat.”

Mr. Nguyen Van Huong (65) came to Con Dao in 1957 to work as a soldier and became a fisher in 1960:

His family now has a fishing boat of 12 horsepower. He sometimes goes fishing with his sons, but he is semi-retired. They do seasonal harvesting activities.

After typhoon Linda, the Fisheries Department offered him a loan of 100 million VND to construct an offshore fishing vessel but he was afraid that the catch would not pay back the interest rate, so he did not accept the loan.

His four sons work on the boat. At the present time (March 1999) it is the season for tuna. They have a better income in this season. Tuna of 1.5-4 kg is more expensive than tuna of 7-10 kg because of export demand.

Con Dao is the place for seasonal migratory fish stocks. These fish stocks generally only stay within Con Dao waters for a month before heading offshore.

Other fishing boats from other provinces come here following the migratory tuna stocks.

Con Dao local consumption is only about 300-400 k/day. When they get a good catch they often sell to big fishing boats of other provinces, because in Con Dao there are no factories to buy a lot of fish. So thinking about offshore fishing is not easy because they do not know where they can sell their fish.

In 1960s, the quantity of fish was far more than now. It is now only 1% of the past. It was so much easier to fish in the past.

Three years ago Hong Kong fishing boats came to buy live fish such as groupers. They docked in the port in front of Con Son Island. They sold cyanide to Con Dao fishers to catch groupers alive. Fishers dived down, shot the fish with the chemical and the fish became unconscious. They caught them and sold them to Hong Kong people.

His family lost one fishing boat to typhoon Linda. 1998 was a bad fishing year. After the typhoon in 1997, many coral reefs were destroyed, reefs were broken and parts of corals were turned upside down. There was no food for fish, so there were no fish. It was very difficult to fish with nets because striking sunken fishing boats and broken corals damaged them. They had to change many of their harvesting activities due to the changes of the ocean floor after the typhoon.

Fishing accounts for only 15% of his family's income. His wife and daughters also do small business at the market and plant cotton trees, harvesting the cotton for sale.

The Fisheries Department grants their fishing license and they have to pay tax to the Taxation Department.

* Mr. Ho Hoang Son (52 years old) – another experienced fisher:

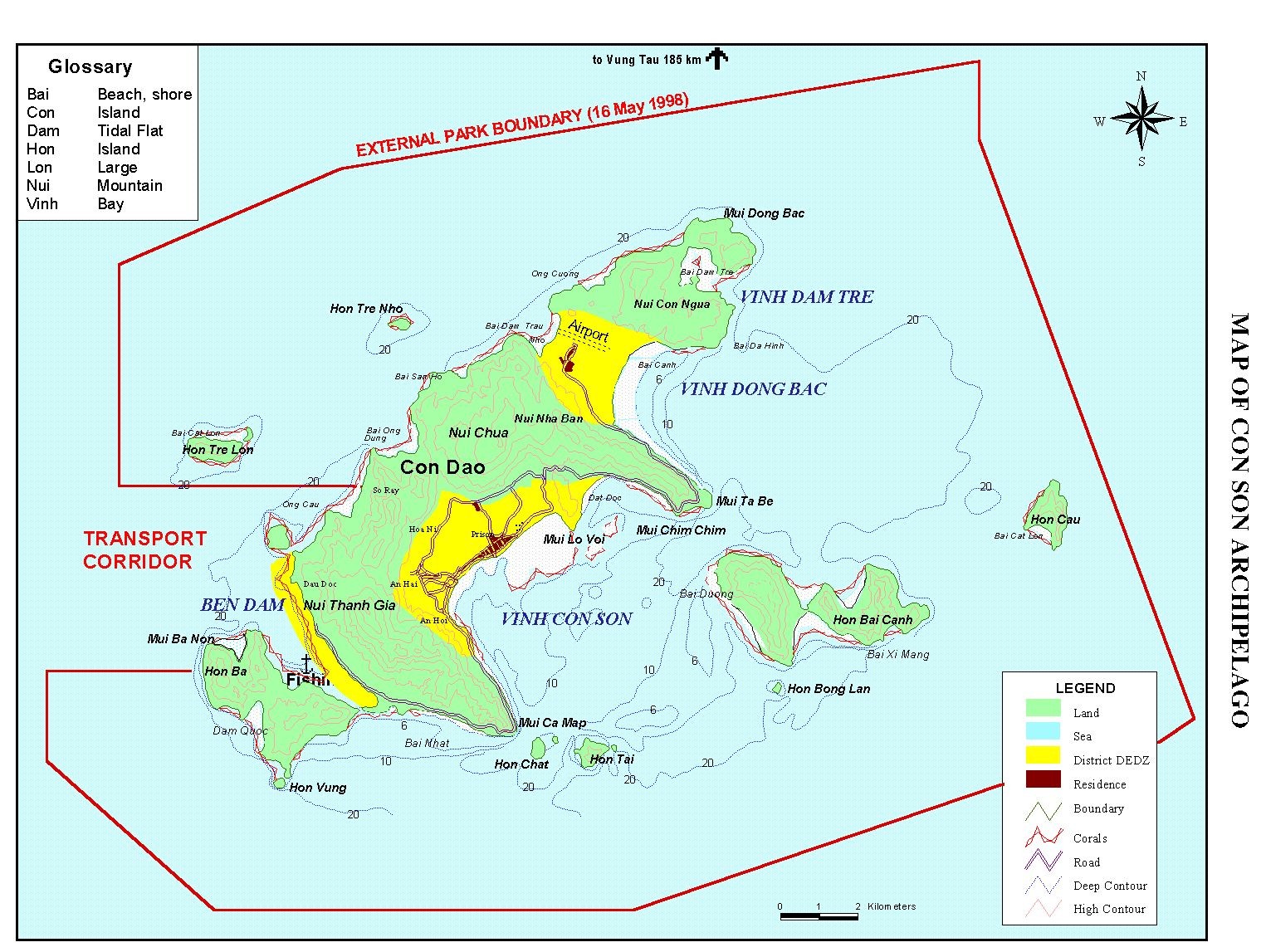
"Live groupers are now increasingly in demand. Groupers have been harvested in greater numbers in recent years since the Hong Kong fishing boats came. One kilogram of live groupers sells for 130,000 VND ($10) in Con Dao and 300,000 VND/kg in Ho Chi Minh City. The grouper lives in coral reefs. After the typhoon, 100% of the coral reef in Con Dao was badly damaged. Broken coral was washed up on the shore and became piles in Ben Dam and Con Son Bays and some other areas. This caused the population of groupers to decline sharply due to habitat loss. Oil pollution in the sea is also very serious. A lot of big ships dump oil into the sea without care for the environment."

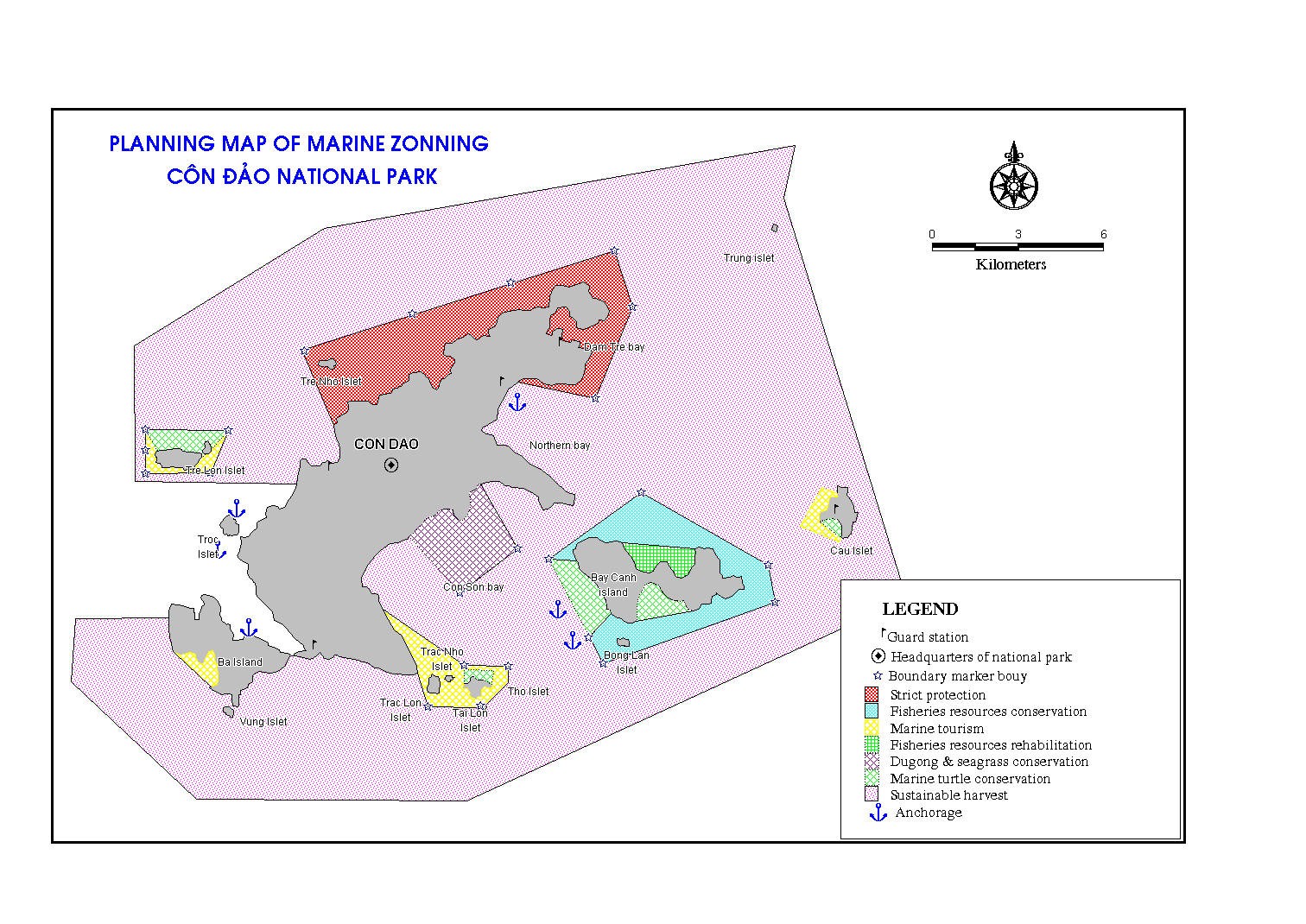
Additional Socio-economic Activities and Infrastructure

* + 1. Aquaculture
* It is understood that the District Fisheries and Agriculture Departments have been given the responsibility for developing local aquaculture activities. Currently, there are small-scale activities for rearing lobster and grouper fish in Con Son Bay and in Ben Dam Bay. It was suggested that the recently created An Hai Lake (recently cleared Mangrove swamp) would be used for aquaculture, however future plans are unclear.
* One Japanese pearl oyster farming company has been given a long licence to operate an oyster farm within the boundaries of the national park.
* There is certainly potential for expanding current lobster and grouper farming operations, however, with regards to rearing grouper fish, there is a strong suspicion that current success is partly due to local fishers and perhaps other fishers selling fish that has been caught with cyanide. A Viet Nam-Hong Kong joint venture vessel continues to visit Con Dao on a regular basis and can be seen docking at the grouper holding pen in Con Son Bay. The forestry department of the national park has recently begun stationing a member of staff on one of the floating pens in order to monitor the source of received fish.
  + 1. Infrastructure
* The district is undertaking massive construction projects to improve roads, put in drainage systems, construct pumping stations and increase freshwater reservoirs. A breakwater along the shore fronting the main community of Con Son was completed in 1999. Con Dao’s long time status as a prison centre up until 1975 protected it over the years from environmental degradation.
  + 1. Transport
* Helicopter access to the island is limited to three flights per week from Vung Tau. The cost of a return ticket is 1 million VND for Vietnamese and US$150 (2.25 million) for foreigners. The district has made plans to refurbish and possibly extend the existing runway (currently 1,200m) to accommodate larger fixed-wing aircraft.
* Currently there are three passenger ships that ply the route from the mainland; Con Dao 4, 5 and 9. Con Dao 4 and 5 are actually riverboats and as such are restricted to relatively favourable sea conditions. Con Dao 9, a larger capacity and more comfortable seagoing vessel, began operating in April 2000 though is also largely restricted against tackling rough seas. There are no fixed schedules, subject to weather conditions and bookings/demand. Con Dao 10, an even larger ship, began operating in 2002.
* All main roads are asphalted and in reasonable condition, linking the main town area, to Co Ong airport in the north-east of the island and Ben Dam Bay in the south-west.
  + 1. Electricity and Water
* Most households have access to electricity and freshwater. Until March 2001, power was provided from 5am until 12am. Currently, 24 hour power is provided on a trial basis, and is to be reviewed in December 2001. Electricity is generated by a single diesel generator located in the central town area.
  + 1. Industry
* Other than fishing, the other main activities include; the production of ice for re-supplying fishing vessels and for local consumption - there are currently 6 ice production factories in Con Dao, fish sauce production and handicraft production such as walking canes, shell carving and mother-of-pearl picture portraits. There was a small crocodile farm in the town but it is not thought to be a serious business investment.
  + 1. Tourism
* Con Dao has 2 hotels and 2 guesthouses. Saigontourist’s Con Dao resort is the largest and most expensive with room prices up to US$40 per night. State-run Phi Yen hotel also has a reasonably large capacity but offers more budget accommodation and is located close to the Con Son Bay port. ATC is a private company that runs a small French villa-style guesthouse and two traditional style Vietnamese stilt houses. The National Park guesthouse is located at its headquarters.
* Tourism in Con Dao is restricted by the poor transport access (see below). This is considered to be the main factor in visitor numbers remaining low despite the high potential for tourism development. The recently launched ‘Con Dao 9’ ship has brought a few extra Vietnamese tourists from Ho Chi Minh City in the last year, but on the whole tourist numbers probably do not exceed 5,000 on an annual basis. The vast majority of visitors come to Con Dao on organised tours to visit the historical sights such as the war cemeteries and the prison complexes. Visitors include past prisoners under both the French and Saigon regimes. Foreign visitors to the islands number about 500, and of these many are on official business.
  + 1. Health and Education
* Con Dao has a 50-bed hospital in Con Son town that provides for all medical conditions except the most serious emergencies. The hospital is equipped with X-ray, ultra-scan, and blood-testing facilities. The hospital has a small Red Cross unit who co-ordinate regular visits from mainland doctors to carry out free health checks. There is also a dental surgery next to the hospital.
* A large proportion of pregnant women choose to give birth in Con Dao rather than the mainland. Though no figures are available, a significant number of births in Con Dao are done by caesarean section. It is thought that the infant mortality rate in Con Dao is relatively low compared to the rest of Viet Nam (no statistics available).
* Con Dao authorities claim an adult literacy rate of almost 100%. There are 3 schools – each with three levels: primary (Classes 1-5); secondary (Classes 6-9); and high (Classes 10-12) – for local children. The school-leaving age is 18 and it is believed that approximately 30% of Con Dao school leavers go on to higher/tertiary level education.
* There are approximately 290 students enrolled at the Con Dao schools, with 23 teachers. A small school at Co Ong with one or two teachers caters for Group 9 children. They are all in one class.
* The school has cooperated with the National Park on some environmental awareness raising activities for school children, and some teachers recently participated in environmental education training workshops in Cuc Phuong National Park and in Con Dao. Those interviewed think it is important to introduce the natural resources of Con Dao and their protection needs to school children. They have already become involved in forest fire protection activities with the park, but they do not yet have an environmental awareness program. School children will be a good target for such a program, and can function as a means through which to raise the awareness of adults in the community about environmental protection. The school has already introduced some sections on the local natural resources into their Citizens’ Education Curriculum. This curriculum teaches the students about the marine and forest resources of Con Dao, as well as introducing topics about local geology. The school curriculum also introduces the historical significance of Con Dao in their History curriculum. They feel that environmental awareness raising activities with the school children would be beneficial.
  + 1. Local Television and Radio
* Con Dao has a television and radio centre that receives national television broadcasts from the mainland.
* The radio has a 30-minute slot during which they broadcast Con Dao news everyday at 6:30 am via street side loudspeakers. The evening programmes are national programmes taken from the national system. When they broadcast the local news, all other programmes of the national system are disrupted.
* A post office connects to the national and international telephone network. Two new post offices have recently been completed; one at Ben Dam and the other at Co Ong though neither are operational yet. There is also a new post office tower in the town centre. 1998 statistics give an average of 8.7 telephones per 100 civilians, but this figure is believed to have increased significantly. Several households have email and Internet access but there is no public access as yet. Several individuals have mobile phone access (local and national).

Annex 9: Maps of the Con Dao Islands Region

* Map 1: Map of the Con Dao Islands Region
* Map 2: Preliminary marine zoning for Con Dao National Park





Annex 10: Terms of Reference for Key Positions

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International Chief Technical Adviser

* **Position**: Chief Technical Adviser (CTA)
* **Duration**: 30 months
* **Timing**: Appointment by Project Commencement.
* **Location**: Vung Tau and Con Dao, Viet Nam, with travel to Ha Noi
* **Counterparts**: National Project Director (NPD)
* **Background**

In Con Dao, Viet Nam has an area of national, regional, and global importance for coastal and marine biodiversity. In recognition of its high biological values and diverse environments, Con Dao has been included in the World Bank list of "Areas of regional priority" published in *A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas - Volume III -1995*. At a national level, Con Dao is specifically identified as a very high priority site for protection Viet Nam's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). These resources are important to the socio-economic well-being of residents of the Con Dao Islands Region who rely on this biodiversity for numerous basic needs such as clean water, coastal and marine fisheries, forests, for their livelihood as well as protection from various natural hazards such as typhoons. The marine waters of the Region are a key regional breeding and nursery area for marine organisms and therefore assist in sustaining the region's fisheries, thereby bringing benefits for local and commercial fishers throughout southern Viet Nam.

Con Dao is an important component of Viet Nam's commitments to biodiversity protection in the coastal and marine areas and Viet Nam. The most important part of this commitment is in the formation of Con Dao National Park, identified in numerous national studies and plans as the highest priority coastal and marine protected area in the country. Yet, despite this national support, the globally important coastal and marine biodiversity resources of the Con Dao Islands Region are becoming increasingly at risk:

The current institutional, policy, and legal framework for protected areas in Viet Nam is incomplete (particularly with respect to marine protected areas) and sometimes conflicting;

Financial, technical, and institutional support to Con Dao National Park is at insufficient levels for effective biodiversity protection. This is exacerbated by weak enforcement of existing regulations pertaining to protection of and access to resources (e.g., fisheries). In addition, reliance on the state for enforcement of existing regulations is only partially successful because of the low levels of staffing, equipment, facilities, and capacity of the Con Dao National Park Management Board;

The participation of local residents and communities in biodiversity protection activities, while better than in much of coastal Viet Nam, is still relatively weak, Previous donor and NGO-funded projects in Con Dao have, for various reasons, utilized a rather narrow definition of biodiversity conservation and have not thoroughly considered the socio-economic component of biodiversity protection;

Related to this is the fact that financing of biodiversity protection activities on Con Dao has to date come either from the public sector, at inadequate levels, or from short term donor and NGO projects. There is no real sustainability to biodiversity conservation in Con Dao; and

Large (relative to the Con Dao Islands Region) scale economic developments are slated for Con Dao. These were developed using traditional sectoral planning approaches, lack functional zoning, and were prepared without formal consideration of environmental and social impacts. These developments already started with road construction, a major fisheries port, and water supply engineering projects, have great potential for adversely affecting coastal and marine biodiversity of the Archipelago.

* As a result, the globally important coastal and marine ecosystems of Con Dao are inadequately protected, and GEF intervention and support is required to achieve sustainable protection of these biodiversity resources. In recognition of this, a major Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region” has been developed to address these issues
* A long term Chief Technical Advisor will be appointed to provide project management, administrative, and technical support to the Project. The project duration is four years; the CTA will be in place full-time for the first three years and for one-half time in the final year. The CTA will be housed in the Project Management Unit (PMU) established by the Executing Agency based in the Office of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau. The CTA will be contracted to represent the Executing Agency in supervising and coordinating all activities for which the Executing Agency is responsible under the terms of the contract for this Project. The CTA is charged with ensuring that the Executing Agency meets its contractual obligations to the GEF, UNDP, and other co-financing agencies. This includes responsibility for technical, financial and administrative aspects of the Project. The CTA will work closely with the NPD in performing these functions.
* In consultation with NPD and MPA Director, the CTA will be responsible for the supervision of Project-funded personnel. The CTA will ensure the Project is implemented as a partnership with the People's Committee of the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau, the Con Dao National Park Management Board, the People's Committee of Con Dao District, and the local communities at Con Dao. The CTA will work to maintain strong community ownership and control of the Project, and to ensure that Project activities are closely coordinated with the programs of other Government agencies. The CTA will actively provide technical support to all technical activities in the Project.
* **Duties and Responsibilities**
* The responsibilities of the CTA will be in the fields of project operations and management and technical input. Specifically these will include:

**Project Operations and Management (65%)**

assist the PMU in the design, planning, management, implementation, monitoring and supervision of all project components

prepare a Project Inception Report for presentation at the Project Inception Workshop

draft and finalize all overall project and annual work plans

draft and finalize all Annual Project Reports

finalize preparation of all Terms of Reference for International and National Consultants and sub-contracts

supervise the work of all International and National Consultants and ensure agreed outputs are met on time

Assist the UNDP and the PMU in organizing all annual review meetings of the National and Provincial Steering Committees

establish and maintain project financial and administrative systems;

prepare financial and progress reports to the Executing Agency and UNDP;

select, recruit, and supervise project personnel and specialist consultants;

prepare and monitor the performance of sub-contracts between the Executing Agency and Project sub-contractors;

assist the PMU in procuring required equipment and supplies.

**Technical Responsibilities (35%)**

The CTA is required to provide technical backstopping support to all major technical Project activities and will be responsible for significant technical inputs to Project development, actual Project outcomes, reviews and site monitoring and visits

participate in relevant workshops and conferences relating to the project and to make presentations and reviews of results and outputs where necessary.

To provide technical input to and contribute directly to specialist training activities through involvement in training workshops and other activities.

promoting strong community ownership and control of the Project at all times (towards a transition to complete local management responsibility by the conclusion of the project); and

ensuring coordination with the activities of other national and provincial government programs.

* **Qualifications and Requirements**
* The successful candidate will have strong technical skills and a successful track record in management of large, comprehensive coastal and marine resource management projects implemented at the local level. The following qualifications and requirements are mandatory:

at least 15 years experience working in a field related to coastal and marine resource conservation;

substantive technical experience in either coastal and marine protected area planning and management or natural resource and environmental assessment and management

proven solid experience in project management, including multi-disciplinary team management, financial management and procurement;

appreciation of Vietnamese development context, coastal and marine resource management issues, and institutional context, as evidenced by a track record of project work in Viet Nam;

demonstrated ability to work effectively with local communities on resource management issues;

exceptional communication, negotiation and liaison skills;

a university degree (or equivalent qualifications) in environmental management, fisheries management, marine ecology or a related discipline; and

fluency in written and spoken English.

Experience in the use of computer-based project management applications (e.g., Microsoft Project) and financial packages (e.g., Mind-Your-Own-Business).

* A working knowledge of the Vietnamese language would be an asset.

National Project Director

* **Position**: National Project Director (NPD)
* **Duration**: 36 months
* **Timing**: Appointment by Project Commencement
* **Location**: Vung Tau, Viet Nam, with travel to Con Dao and Ha Noi
* **Counterparts**:Chief Technical Adviser (CTA)
* **Background**
* In Con Dao, Viet Nam has an area of national, regional, and global importance for coastal and marine biodiversity. In recognition of its high biological values and diverse environments, Con Dao has been included in the World Bank list of "Areas of regional priority" published in A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas - Volume III -1995. At a national level, Con Dao is specifically identified as a very high priority site for protection Viet Nam's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). These resources are important to the socio-economic well-being of residents of the Con Dao Islands Region who rely on this biodiversity for numerous basic needs such as clean water, coastal and marine fisheries, forests, for their livelihood as well as protection from various natural hazards such as typhoons. The marine waters of the Region are a key regional breeding and nursery area for marine organisms and therefore assist in sustaining the region's fisheries, thereby bringing benefits for local and commercial fishers throughout southern Viet Nam.
* Con Dao is an important component of Viet Nam's commitments to biodiversity protection in the coastal and marine areas and Viet Nam. The most important part of this commitment is in the formation of Con Dao National Park, identified in numerous national studies and plans as the highest priority coastal and marine protected area in the country. Yet, despite this national support, the globally important coastal and marine biodiversity resources of the Con Dao Islands Region are becoming increasingly at risk:

The current institutional, policy, and legal framework for protected areas in Viet Nam is incomplete (particularly with respect to marine protected areas) and sometimes conflicting;

Financial, technical, and institutional support to Con Dao National Park is at insufficient levels for effective biodiversity protection. This is exacerbated by weak enforcement of existing regulations pertaining to protection of and access to resources (e.g., fisheries). In addition, reliance on the state for enforcement of existing regulations is only partially successful because of the low levels of staffing, equipment, facilities, and capacity of the Con Dao National Park Management Board;

The participation of local residents and communities in biodiversity protection activities, while better than in much of coastal Viet Nam, is still relatively weak, Previous donor and NGO-funded projects in Con Dao have, for various reasons, utilized a rather narrow definition of biodiversity conservation and have not thoroughly considered the socio-economic component of biodiversity protection;

Related to this is the fact that financing of biodiversity protection activities on Con Dao has to date come either from the public sector, at inadequate levels, or from short term donor and NGO projects. There is no real sustainability to biodiversity conservation in Con Dao; and

Large (relative to the Con Dao Islands Region) scale economic developments are slated for Con Dao. These were developed using traditional sectoral planning approaches, lack functional zoning, and were prepared without formal consideration of environmental and social impacts. These developments already started with road construction, a major fisheries port, and water supply engineering projects, have great potential for adversely affecting coastal and marine biodiversity of the Archipelago.

As a result, the globally important coastal and marine ecosystems of Con Dao are inadequately protected, and GEF intervention and support is required to achieve sustainable protection of these biodiversity resources. In recognition of this, a major Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region” has been developed to address these issues

A long term National Project Director (NPD) will be appointed to act as national management counterpart for the Project. The NPD will be in place full-time for the entire four-year period. The CTA will be housed in the Project Management Unit (PMU) established by the Executing Agency based in the Office of the People's Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau. The National Project Director will work with the CT A to maintain strong local ownership and control of the Project, and to ensure that Project activities are closely coordinated with the programs of other national Government agencies. The NPD will be responsible for oversight and coordination of the activities of the People's Committee of the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau, the Con Dao National Park Management Board, the People's Committee of Con Dao District, and the local communities at Con Dao to the Project as outlined in the Final Project Document.

**Duties and Responsibilities**

Represent the GoV in coordinating the involvement the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau, the Con Dao National Park Management Board, the People's Committee of Con Dao District, and the local communities at Con Dao in the Project and overseeing implementation of those Project activities for which these agencies are responsible.

Ensure close coordination between the Project and the activities of other Vietnamese national Government agencies. The NPD will seek to actively engage and involve these agencies in the Project as appropriate

Work with the CTA to plan for and facilitate a transition towards Provincial authorities and local communities assuming full responsibility for all Project activities by the conclusion of the Project.

Ensure that the Provincial authorities and local communities at Con Dao are fully engaged in the Project

Assist the CTA to ensure compliance with the Project Document, Terms of Reference and reporting requirements of the contract for this Project.

* **Essential Qualifications and Requirements**

Demonstrated experience and ability to work effectively with local communities on resource management issues (i.e., community-based management and organization)

Qualifications in marine environmental management, fisheries management, marine ecology or a related discipline

High-level oral and written communication, negotiation and liaison skills

Demonstrated experience in project management, including the ability to work to strict deadlines and with limited supervision

Fluency in written and spoken English.

Experience in the use of computer-based project management applications (e.g., Microsoft Project) and financial packages (e.g., Mind-Your-Own-Business).

International Training Specialist

* **Position**: International Training Specialist
* **Duration**: 1.5 months
* **Timing**: 1st Quarter, Year 1
* **Location**: Vung Tau, Viet Nam, with travel to Con Dao and Ha Noi
* **Counterparts**:National Project Director (NPD)
* As part of the Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF Project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region”, extensive international and national training resources will be required at many levels. The following major areas for training have been provisionally identified:

Community-based wetland coastal and biodiversity assessment, monitoring, and evaluation

protected area management

protected area protection and enforcement

public awareness and environmental education for protected area visitors and for local communities and government

environmental assessment, planning, management, and monitoring

training (extension, etc.) for alternative income generation activities

basic fisheries management and enforcement of fisheries regulations

basic awareness raising related to sustainable ecotourism development, project evaluation, and implementation, as well as co-financing opportunities for sustainable coastal and marine biodiversity conservation activities

* Many of these areas of training will take place in close collaboration with other components of the Project and there therefore needs to be close linkages and cross linkages among training activities. A provisional training budget of US $280,000 has been allocated and there is a requirement to conduct a comprehensive training needs analysis and develop a training plan for the Project. The CTA, NPD, and various technical specialists will then use this training plan for detailed design and delivery of training throughout the Project.
* **Duties and Responsibilities:**

Undertake a comprehensive training needs analysis in all Project stakeholder organizations;

Design an overall comprehensive training plan including a description and detailed outline of courses and other training modalities, recommended institutions for delivery of training; training schedule; list of personnel to be trained; and preparation of a training evaluation plan;

* **Qualifications and Requirements:**

MSc or above in coastal and marine resource management, coastal and marine biodiversity conservation, or related discipline

A strong track record or training program design and/or management with a demonstrated work experience of 5-10 years in the field. This work experience must include delivery of training programs in a number of the areas of training listed above

Good knowledge of international and regional training opportunities, centres, institutes, and other venues

Relevant experience in Viet Nam desirable.

Protected Area Planning and Management Specialists

* **Position**: International Protected Area Planning and Management Specialist
* **Duration**: International: 3 person-months, National: 5.5 person-months
* **Timing**: Beginning 2nd quarter after Project Inception, inputs over period of up to one year
* **Location**: Con Dao, Viet Nam
* **Counterparts**:National Protected Area Planning and Management Specialist
* **Background**
* A Management Plan for Con Dao National Park will be prepared as part of the Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF Project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region". Protected Area Planning and Management Specialists are required to assist Con Dao National Park in the preparation and initial implementation of a comprehensive Management Plan for the Park. The Management Plan will guide and control the management of protected area resources, the uses of the area, and the development of facilities needed to support that management and use. A key part of the Management Plan will be the establishment of joint protection arrangements between the Park and local communities. These agreements will include, wherever possible, responsibility for community participation in and responsibility for maintenance of facilities such as demarcation buoys
* **Duties and Responsibilities**
* Major activities required for management planning and zoning in Con Dao National Park include the following activities:

organization and team consultations

analysis and evaluation of data including regional and local consultations

initial zoning

boundary review and local zoning

preparation of draft zoning regulations, joint protection arrangements with local communities, and preliminary identification of alternative livelihoods for affected households

preparation of draft and final Con Dao National Park Management Plan

provide field training as required in protected area management

final definition of protected area zoning boundaries and assistance in boundary demarcation

review of relevant portions of Project Training Plan and revised as required to suit the specific needs of Management Plan implementation

* **Qualifications and Requirements**

M.Sc in conservation biology, natural resource management, or related discipline

A minimum of 10 years in preparation of protected area management plans with documented capacity and experience in preparing plans for coastal and marine protected areas

Proven ability to work with local communities and local stakeholders in plan preparation

High-level oral and written communication skills

Fluency in written and spoken English.

Ecotourism Specialists

* **Position**: Ecotourism Specialists
* **Duration**: International: 13 person-months, National: 17 person-months
* **Timing**: Year 2 of Project with short-term assignments in Years 1 and 3
* **Location**: Con Dao and Vung Tau, Viet Nam
* **Background**
* In Con Dao, Viet Nam has an area of national, regional, and global importance for coastal and marine biodiversity. In recognition of its high biological values and diverse environments, Con Dao has been included in the World Bank list of "Areas of regional priority" published in *A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas - Volume III -1995*. At a national level, Con Dao is specifically identified as a very high priority site for protection Viet Nam's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). Con Dao is an important component of Viet Nam's commitments to biodiversity protection in the coastal and marine areas and Viet Nam. The most important part of this commitment is in the formation of Con Dao National Park, identified in numerous national studies and plans as the highest priority coastal and marine protected area in the country.
* The concept of using ecotourism for economic development and at the same time to ensure biodiversity protection has attracted attention in Con Dao District. This has most recently taken the form an Ecotourism Master Plan prepared for Con Dao National Park, and approved by the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau and MARD. Elements of cost sharing of tourism revenues for the purposes of biodiversity protection are discussed in this Master Plan. There are similar opportunities in Con Dao District with respect to the natural resources of the District, but also with respect to important historical resources. While not directly related to the biodiversity of the Con Dao Islands Region, the historical resources of the District form a component of sustainable tourism on Con Dao that has great potential for attracting tourists to the Region and to support ongoing biodiversity conservation initiatives. Promotion of sustainable and appropriate tourism activities in the entire Con Dao Islands Region will assure sustainable financing of biodiversity conservation activities.
* The development of ecotourism on Con Dao and linking it to sustainable coastal and marine biodiversity conservation is a key component of the Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF Project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region”.
* International and national Ecotourism Specialists will be engaged to direct and implement the Ecotourism component of this Project. They will be responsible for all tourism-related aspects of the Project and will report to the Chief Technical Advisor of the Project.
* **Duties and Responsibilities**
* The Ecotourism Specialists will be responsible for:

Preparation of an Ecotourism Master Plan for Con Dao District. This Master Plan will cover:

Current status of tourism in both the District and the National Park, including degree of implementation of the Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plan

visitor demographics and preferences

transportation and access

accommodations and tourist facilities

management challenges

goals and objectives

activities, infrastructure, and guidelines

strategy for maintenance and revenue sharing

Ecotourism project portfolio

indicative investment and recurring costs

employment opportunities for people in local communities and training requirements

environmental considerations

Preparation of the Master Plan will be preceded by awareness raising on ecotourism opportunities and challenges for Con Dao

Development of tourism development regulations for Con Dao District;

Preparation of feasibility studies for both the Con Dao District and Con Dao National Park Ecotourism Master Plans. This will cover:

Architectural design and costing of ecotourism facilities within Con Dao National Park (Hon Cau and Hon Bay Canh)

Preparation of a Heritage Restoration Plan for the prison complex and national cemetery, including architectural design as appropriate

Architectural design and costing of a Con Dao District Visitor Interpretation and Environmental Education Centre

Design and costing of additional ecotourism facilities, such as nature day trips, interpretive trails, and other historical attractions

Development of a set of regulations governing the sustainable operation of these ecotourism facilities

Environmental and gender impact analysis of the proposed facilities

Preparation of a community development and training plan to ensure full community participation in the Project and that the community benefits from Project implementation.

Financial and economic feasibility analysis of the Project, including cash flow and investment analysis.

Preparation of a full Project implementation and management plan.

preparing detailed investor prospectus (including architectural designs, guidelines and regulations, information on prospective local partners taxation and fee policies, and application information) for the tourism projects identified in the Master Plans and assisting in disseminating these investor prospectus to prospective investors for financing and implementation.

Development of a Conservation Trust Fund based on revenues from tourism to ensure sustainability of biodiversity conservation activities. This will include:

Administration of the fund, including maintenance and revenue sharing;

Regulations on use of the fund;

Development of a suitable fee structure for different users and uses; and

Methods of informing visitors and tourists how their contribution is being used.

Design of Con Dao National Park Visitors Centre

* **Qualifications and Requirements**

M.Sc in tourism with a minimum of 10 years experience in ecotourism planning and management in Southeast Asia (International Specialist)

Experience with ecotourism planning, design, and management related to protected areas and historic sites

Provision of examples of previous work will be required

Proven ability to work with local communities and local stakeholders in plan preparation

High-level oral and written communication skills

Fluency in written and spoken English.

National Public and Community Awareness and Environmental Education Specialist

* **Position**: National Public and Community Awareness and Environmental Education Specialists
* **Duration**: 4.5 person-months
* **Timing**: 1st to 3rd quarters, Year 2
* **Location**: Con Dao, Viet Nam
* **Background**
* The Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF Project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region” requires the services of a National Public and Community Awareness and Environmental Education Specialist. This Specialist will be directly responsible for developing environmental awareness and education activities with respect to biodiversity conservation and environmental management in Con Dao National Park and Con Dao District. These activities will aim to increase appreciation for the importance of local coastal and marine resources, awareness of threats to coastal and marine biodiversity and especially their relationships to long-term use values - among local communities, the wider public and tourists. Target groups include Con Dao National Park staff, Con Dao District staff, Con Dao community school children and their teachers, the Con Dao adult population, tourists and visitors to Con Dao, community associations, the Project Consultative group, and tourism operators and relevant service providers. Training of trainers will be an extensively used methodology in this assignment.
* **Duties and Responsibilities**

using the outputs of the Training Specialist and the Con Dao National Park Management Plan, design and deliver a training course for public awareness and environmental education officers employed by the National Park

using the outputs of the Training Specialist and the results of the Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan, design and deliver a training course to community trainers on public awareness and environmental education

Assist the Project to maintain effective communications and good relations with the local stakeholders.

Assist community discussions and consultations on the development of MPA Management Plans, options for alternative income generation (AIG) activities and other subjects related to the Project.

* Advise the staff of Con Dao National Park and the Con Dao District Environmental Unit in the biodiversity conservation and environmental awareness and extension roles they can fulfil
* Provide input into Con Dao National Park facilities design
* Design exhibits in the Con Dao National Park Visitor Centre
* **Requirements and Qualifications**
* Substantive experience with community-based management, community organization and environmental awareness activities in Viet Nam is essential
* Technical qualifications or equivalent experience in a field related to environmental management
* Proven familiarity and experience with Vietnamese culture
* Proven ability to negotiate, liaise and communicate effectively with traditional leaders and other local stakeholders
* High-Ievel oral and written communication skills

fluency in written and spoken English.

Rural Community Development Specialists

* **Position**: Rural Community Development
* **Duration**: International: 1 person-month, National: 4 person-months
* **Timing**: 2nd and 3rd quarters of Year 1 of Project
* **Location**: Con Dao, Viet Nam
* **Background**
* The Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF Project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region” requires the services of Rural Community Development Specialists to work with households and communities adversely affected by the Con Dao National Park Management Plan to develop and implement alternative livelihoods. The opportunities will be closely linked to objectives such as reduction of extractive pressure on marine resources and elimination of destructive fishing techniques to promote lasting changes in behaviour and positive results for biodiversity conservation. Potentially feasible options to be further assessed include employment with the National Park for Management Plan implementation, marine aquaculture, and tourism. The following criteria will be used to select the most promising opportunities: high likelihood of ecological and socio-economic sustainability; significant contribution to maintenance of the National Park; low risks and operational costs; proven technology; proven financial viability; and access to local markets for goods that are to be produced.
* **Duties and Responsibilities**

work with affected households and communities to participate in identifying opportunities for alternative livelihood support during the preparation of the Con Dao National Park Management Plan.

For Alternative Income Generation Projects such marine aquaculture, work with affected households and communities to prepare detailed technical designs, conducted feasibility and environmental analysis, and prepare a preliminary implementation plan.

Identify requirements for extension and credit support

Work with Con Dao District, Con Dao National Park, and the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau to prepare a detailed Implementation Plan for the Alternative Income Generation Project

develop a monitoring and evaluation system for performance of the alternative livelihood projects.

* **Requirements and Qualifications**

M.Sc in community development with education and/or training in resource economics, financial analysis, and fish culture

Minimum of 10 years experience in rural community development, including demonstrated experience in developing successful alternative livelihood projects for households and communities

Ability to use participatory methods such as PRA and RRA

Proven ability to negotiate, liaise and communicate effectively with traditional leaders and other local stakeholders

High-level oral and written communication skills

Fluency in written and spoken English.

National Biodiversity Specialists

* **Position**: National Biodiversity Assessment Specialists
* **Duration**: Terrestrial: 3 person-month, Marine: 2.5 person-months
* **Timing**: 3rd quarter of Year 1 of Project with short-term assignment for Terrestrial Specialist in 1st quarter of Year 3
* **Location**: Con Dao, Viet Nam
* **Background**
* The Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF Project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region” requires the services of two National Biodiversity Specialists, one Terrestrial Specialist and a Marine Specialist.
* **Duties and Responsibilities**

collate and synthesize all existing information on coastal and marine biodiversity of the Con Dao Islands region. Review scoping of Con Dao National Park Management Plan and the Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan. Identify gaps in information and development a field survey to gather remaining information

Conduct the field surveys. Analyze results and synthesize with existing information

Work with the teams preparing the Con Dao National Park Management Plan and the Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan to incorporate the biodiversity survey into these two plans

participate and assist in the design of the natural resource and environmental monitoring systems for Con Dao National Park and Con Dao District

for the Coastal Specialist, work with Con Dao National Park staff to design the revegetation program for the degraded terrestrial areas lying within Park boundaries

* **Requirements and Qualifications**

M.Sc in coastal and marine biodiversity, with a minimum of 10 years experience

Proven experience in designing and carrying out field surveys and using the results of field surveys for management decision-making

High-Ievel oral and written communication skills

fluency in written and spoken English.

National EIA and Environmental Management Specialists

* **Position**: National EIA and Environmental Management Specialists
* **Duration**: 21 person-months
* **Timing**: assignment beginning 2nd quarter of Year 1 of Project
* **Location**: Con Dao and Vung Tau, Viet Nam
* **Background**
* In Con Dao, Viet Nam has an area of national, regional, and global importance for coastal and marine biodiversity. In recognition of its high biological values and diverse environments, Con Dao has been included in the World Bank list of "Areas of regional priority" published in *A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas - Volume III -1995*. At a national level, Con Dao is specifically identified as a very high priority site for protection Viet Nam's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). Con Dao is an important component of Viet Nam's commitments to biodiversity protection in the coastal and marine areas and Viet Nam. The most important part of this commitment is in the formation of Con Dao National Park, identified in numerous national studies and plans as the highest priority coastal and marine protected area in the country.
* Economic development in the Con Dao Islands Region has picked up in the past three years and has caused biodiversity degradation. This development, consisting of a fisheries port in Ben Dam Bay and some associated infrastructure, construction and operation of reservoirs for freshwater supply for the Ben Dam Industrial Zone, have permanently alienated significant areas of biodiversity, including coral reef and coastal wetlands. An increasing number of fishing boats using the port at Ben Dam Bay and the old port in Con Son Town are increasing pollution loading to near shore marine areas of seagrass and coral reef. Improvement of the road network and miscellaneous other construction projects such as the Con Son Town Seawall have led to increase erosion and sedimentation which has adversely affected near shore marine ecosystems of Con Dao National Park, particularly the extensive seagrass beds in Con Son Bay that are used by the rare and endangered dugong. Future threats include unsuitable tourism development, aquaculture, increasing industrial development, and population growth.
* The Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF Project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region” requires the services of a team of National EIA and Environmental Management Specialists to prepare and assist in the implementation of a detailed Environmental Management Plan. This Environmental Management Plan is intended to remove the significant threats to the globally significant biodiversity of the Con Dao Islands Region from economic development in Con Dao District. This team will work with the People's Committee of the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau, the People's Committee of Con Dao District, the local communities at Con Dao, and the Con Dao National Park Management Board in the development and implementation of the Environmental Management Plan.
* **Duties and Responsibilities**

**Strategic Environmental Assessment of Con Dao District Development Master Plan**

Establish Baselines: Review the Master Plan and level and degree of implementation to date, and also the district socio-economical development plan for the period from 2001-2005; gather data on plan characteristics (designs, location, etc), alternatives, inshore and marine resources to be affected, including existing uses of these resources. Conduct field work and surveys to develop environmental, social, economic, and institutional baseline for the impact assessment;

Impact Identification: Identify and estimate the negative (and positive, if any) environmental impacts to be caused by the development projects;

Scoping and Screening: Identify important issues, specify, evaluate and compare alternatives in order to clarify the trade offs at stake, showing what would be gained or lost under each alternative. Identify alternative designs and locations and operational to prevent avoidable negative impacts

Evaluation of Environmental Management Alternatives: Conduct impact analysis to the extent necessary to examine environmental issues and cumulative effects, compare the alternatives, and identify any necessary mitigation or offset measures for residual concerns;

Develop detailed functional zoning plan for Con Dao District

Develop environmental management plan for Con Dao, including detailed costing and institutional arrangements for implementation of both mitigation options and environmental monitoring;

Provide a detailed plan for the formation and operation of a District Environmental Unit

Report on the results of the SEA, with supporting advice and recommendations, to decision-makers

**District Environmental Unit**

Establish and support a permanent District Environmental Unit with special responsibilities for environmental management and monitoring

Develop Terms of Reference and a strategic plan for the District Environmental Unit and for individual positions in the organization;

Provide basic training on environmental impact assessment, environmental management, and environmental monitoring for Con Dao District;

Support implementation of the Ben Dam Port Authority Environmental Resource Management Unit

Participate in developing long term and dependable sources of financial support for operating expenses for implementing the Environmental Management Plan.

**Short Term Environmental Issues**

Provide technical support to the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau and Con Dao District in resolving a number of short term environmental issues in Con Dao District identified in the Con Dao District Environmental Management Plan

**Con Dao District Environmental Monitoring System**

Work with the Province of Ba Ria Vung Tau and the Con Dao District Environment Unit to design and implement a natural resource and environmental monitoring system for Con Dao District. This will include: establishing indicators for monitoring biodiversity and environmental quality, and the effectiveness of Project and other interventions; preparing training workshops using domestic and international specialists to provide the appropriate technical input and training to support the monitoring system; and establishing and maintaining a monitoring database and preparation of monitoring reports.

* **Requirements and Qualifications**[[13]](#footnote-13)

Team members must each have an M.Sc in environmental management, EIA, or environmental planning, with a minimum of 10 years practical experience in EIA and Environmental Management planning and implementation

experience in strategic environmental assessment is mandatory

a proven track record in environmental management planning, and environmental monitoring projects in Viet Nam

experience in setting up and mentoring functioning environmental institutions

High-level oral and written communication skills

Fluency in written and spoken English.

Sanitation Engineers

* **Position**: Sanitation Engineers
* **Duration**: International: 6 person-months, National: 12 person-months
* **Timing**: assignment beginning 1st quarter of Year 2 of Project
* **Location**: Con Dao, Viet Nam
* **Background**
* In Con Dao, Viet Nam has an area of national, regional, and global importance for coastal and marine biodiversity. In recognition of its high biological values and diverse environments, Con Dao has been included in the World Bank list of "Areas of regional priority" published in *A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas - Volume III -1995*. At a national level, Con Dao is specifically identified as a very high priority site for protection Viet Nam's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). Con Dao is an important component of Viet Nam's commitments to biodiversity protection in the coastal and marine areas and Viet Nam. The most important part of this commitment is in the formation of Con Dao National Park, identified in numerous national studies and plans as the highest priority coastal and marine protected area in the country.
* Economic development in the Con Dao Islands Region has picked up in the past three years and has caused biodiversity degradation. This development, consisting of a fisheries port in Ben Dam Bay and some associated infrastructure, construction and operation of reservoirs for freshwater supply for the Ben Dam Industrial Zone, have permanently alienated significant areas of biodiversity, including coral reef and coastal wetlands. An increasing number of fishing boats using the port at Ben Dam Bay and the old port in Con Son Town are increasing pollution loading to near shore marine areas of seagrass and coral reef. Improvement of the road network and miscellaneous other construction projects such as the Con Son Town Seawall have led to increase erosion and sedimentation which has adversely affected near shore marine ecosystems of Con Dao National Park, particularly the extensive seagrass beds in Con Son Bay that are used by the rare and endangered dugong. Future threats include unsuitable tourism development, aquaculture, increasing industrial development, and population growth.
* The Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF Project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region” requires a team of Sanitation Engineers to design and construct a solid waste management system, a sewage collection system, and a central wastewater treatment plant in Con Son Town. This will include Con Son Town port pollution control facilities. These facilities are intended to remove significant threats to the globally significant biodiversity of the Con Dao Islands Region from economic development in Con Dao District.
* **Duties and Responsibilities**

Complete a solid waste management system feasibility study and select the most feasible option;

Set up specific regulations for Con Dao to minimize the amount of waste coming onto the islands

Establish and implement a program dealing with on-site waste classification in order to reduce the amount of waste to be treated

Provide education and options regarding environmental sanitation for residents and fishers;

Complete a wastewater collection and treatment feasibility study (including that from boats using the Con Son Town pier) and select the most feasible option; and

Prepare detailed investment proposals for the plans and submit the investment proposals as a single comprehensive "Environmental Sanitation Project for Con Dao District" for implementation.

* **Requirements and Qualifications**[[14]](#footnote-14)

A proven track record of designing and constructing cost-effective small- and medium-sized environmental sanitation infrastructure in Viet Nam.

High-Ievel oral and written communication skills

fluency in written and spoken English.

Fisheries Management Specialists

* **Position**: Fisheries Management Specialists
* **Duration**: International: 2 person-months, National: 6 person-months
* **Timing**: assignment beginning 1st quarter of Year 2 of Project
* **Location**: Con Dao and Vung Tau, Viet Nam
* **Background**
* In Con Dao, Viet Nam has an area of national, regional, and global importance for coastal and marine biodiversity. In recognition of its high biological values and diverse environments, Con Dao has been included in the World Bank list of "Areas of regional priority" published in *A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas - Volume III -1995*. At a national level, Con Dao is specifically identified as a very high priority site for protection Viet Nam's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). Con Dao is an important component of Viet Nam's commitments to biodiversity protection in the coastal and marine areas and Viet Nam. The most important part of this commitment is in the formation of Con Dao National Park, identified in numerous national studies and plans as the highest priority coastal and marine protected area in the country.
* Over fishing and destructive fishing are extremely most serious threats to these biodiversity resources in Con Dao. Most local fishers report significantly lower catches in recent years and/or more effort required to catch species that were easily caught before. Con Dao is an important fishing ground and fishing has become one of the key economic activities in Ba Ria-Vung Tau province. It is the fishing ground for not only local fishers but also outsiders (from other provinces and even from neighbouring countries). In recent years, fishery harvesting has been carried out more intensively, with larger vessels and increasing total catching power. The marine area surrounding Con Dao suffers from the pressure of fishing. The use of anaesthetic agents (cyanide) to exploit live grouper around the island has appeared during recent years. Capture production is sharply going down and much more effort is required to catch species that were easily caught 10 years before. Non-resident fishing boats also fish, using most or all of the gear types, even within near shore waters where regulations already prohibit these activities. Some gear types, such as trawling, if used on or near coral reefs, are extremely destructive. At the same time, there are about 50 households relying on near shore fishing within the marine zone of Con Dao National Park. They are relatively poor households who are experiencing declining catches as a result of the heavy exploitation by the offshore fishing fleet. Finally, the concentration of many fishing boats in the near shore area, even within the park boundaries and especially during periods of rough weather, causes anchor damage, habitat disturbance, and pollution.
* The Government of Viet Nam and UNDP-GEF Project, “Project for Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Islands Region” requires the services of two Fisheries Management Specialists to assist provincial and district governments, as well as local communities enforce existing fisheries regulations.
* **Duties and Responsibilities**

Expand knowledge of the characteristics and size of the offshore fishing community by developing and implementing a technical program to study habits, gear and catch of the offshore fleet;

Expand knowledge of social and environmental issues related to increasing use of Con Dao and Ben Dam for offshore fishing boat services through conducting a sociological study to analyze issues and predict problems;

Strengthen capacity of the Con Dao Fisheries Management Unit to manage and control offshore fishing activities with the provision of appropriate patrol boat and budget, and additional trained enforcement staff;

Increase cooperation between Fisheries Management Unit, National Park and Ben Dam Port Authority. Authorities and responsibilities would be clarified and cooperation would be insisted upon if there were to be overlaps; and

Inform, and educate offshore fishers about the functional zoning of the Con Dao Islands Region (the Con Dao District and the CDNP) and enforce regulations.

* **Requirements and Qualifications**

An M.Sc in fisheries management with a minimum of 10 years work experience in fisheries management

Proven experience in fisheries enforcement would be an asset

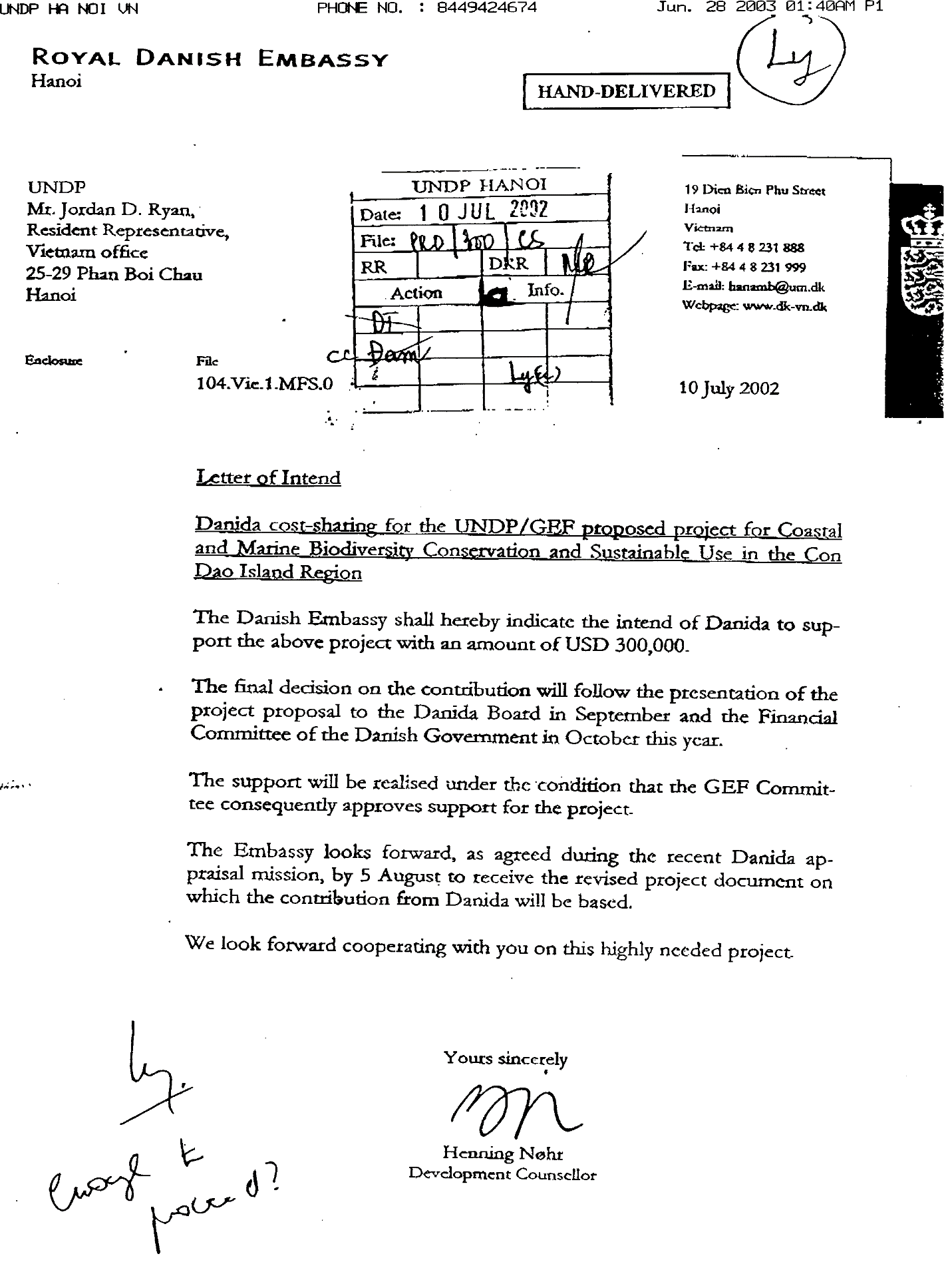
High-Ievel oral and written communication skills

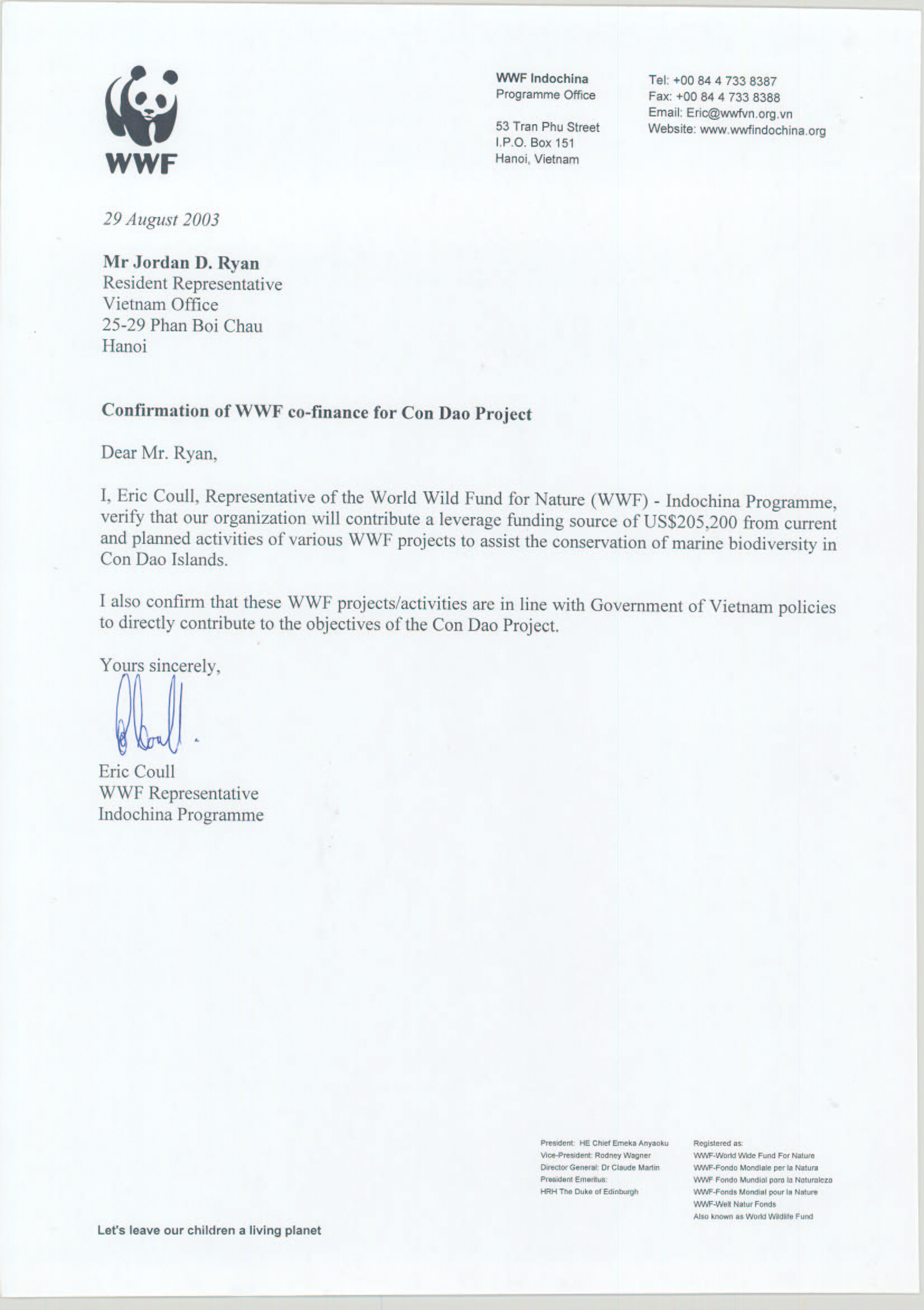
Fluency in written and spoken English.

Project Office Support Staff

* To increase efficiency of the PMU and to assure the timely delivery of services, it is essential to recruit qualified national support personnel. Detailed Terms of References for these positions will be prepared by the NPD and CTA after project signature:
* **Position**: Accountant
* **Duration**: Full-time, 36 person-months
* **Location**: Vung Tau and Con Dao, Viet Nam, with travel to Ha Noi
* *Background:* The manager of project finances, receipt and disbursement of funds to provinces, payments to international and national consultants, staff salaries and benefits, financial reporting to and requests for release of funds from Executing Agency.
* *Qualifications:* BA in Financial management/accounting. At least ten years experience in this field and preferably with experience of implementing donor-assisted projects. Familiarity with UNDP-GEF rules an advantage. English language proficiency required.
* **Position**: Administrative Assistant
* **Duration**: Full-time, 36 person-months
* **Location**: Vung Tau and Con Dao, Viet Nam
* *Background:* Provide assistance to CTA and responsible for local procurements, contracting National Consultants, and arranging mission travels.
* *Qualifications:* BA or ICSA in business administration. English language proficiency required.
* **Position**: Secretary
* **Duration**: Full-time, 36 person-months
* **Location**: Vung Tau, Viet Nam
* *Background:* Responsible for general secretarial work including making appointments, filing documents, and writing reports and minutes.
* *Qualifications:* Professional Secretary Certificate or equivalent. Experience/training in PC use and major Windows-based software. English language proficiency required.

Annex 11: Letters of committment





English Translation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Provincial People's Committee | **Socialist Republic of Vietnam** |
| of Ba Ria Vung Tau | **Independence – Freedom – Happiness** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No.: 4480 UB/VP | *Vung Tau, 11th September 2003* |

*Re: Commitment of Co-finance for Project Coastal and*

*Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Island Region*

To: Mr Jordan D. Ryan,

Resident Representative of UNDP

Vietnam office

25-29 Phan Boi Chau

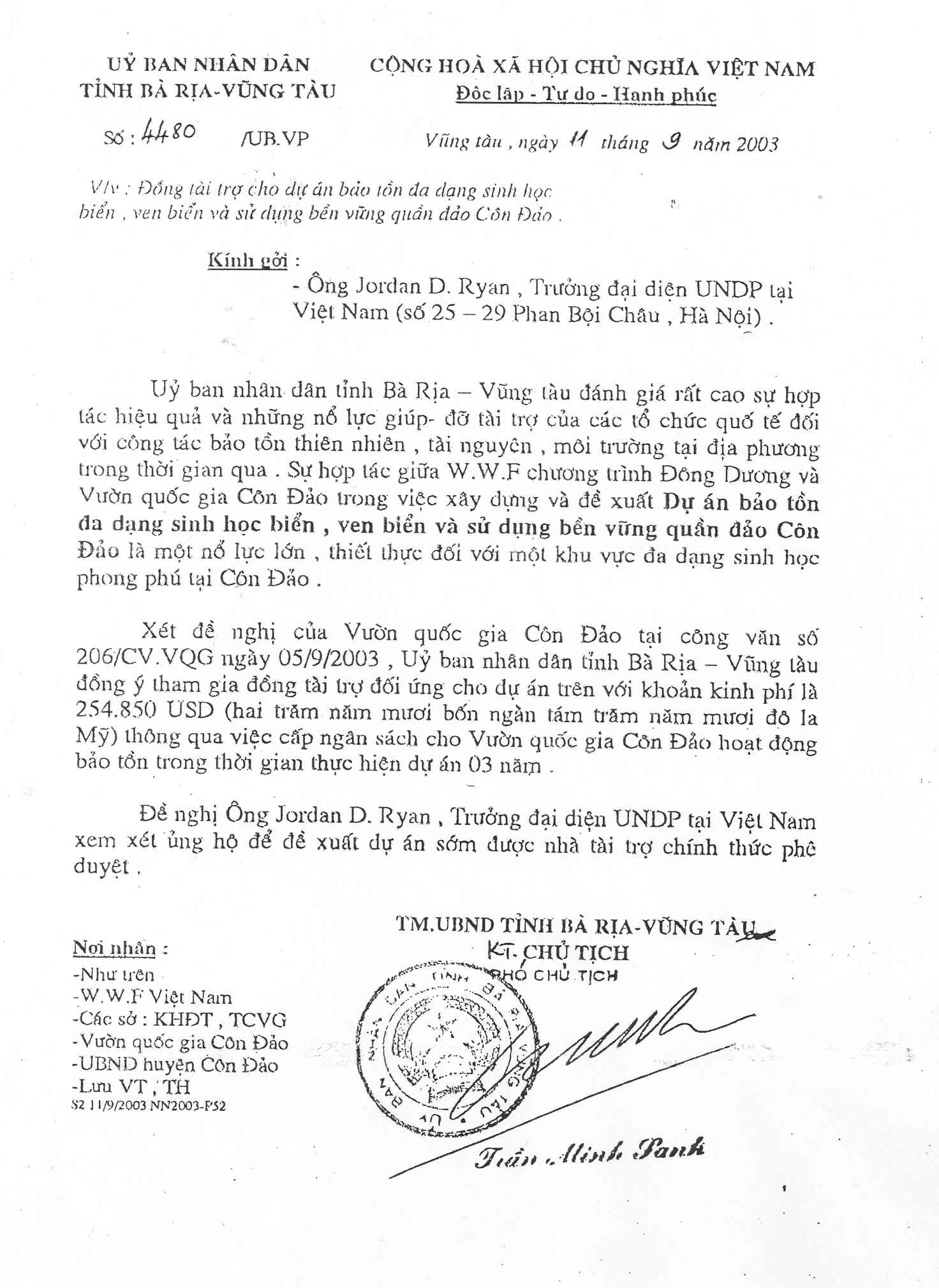
Ha Noi

The Provincial People’s Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau highly appreciates internationally effective cooperation and financial support for natural resources and environmental conservation in the province over the past years. The collaboration between WWF-Indochina Programme and Con Dao National Park in developing the project proposal ***Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Con Dao Island Region*** has been a great effort, and essential for the Con Dao island region, an area of abundant in biodiversity diversity.

Based on the proposal of Con Dao National Park with the letter No. 206/CV.VQG dated 05 September 2003, Provincial People’s Committee of Ba Ria Vung Tau agrees to provide counterpart co-finance for the above mentioned project with the total amount of USD 254,850 (Two hundred fifty four thousand and eight hundred and fifty US Dollars) through provincial budget allocated yearly for Con Dao National Park, which will be used over the project period of three years.

Mr Jordan D. Ryan, Resident Representative of UNDP is kindly requested to support this project proposal so that it will soon be officially approved by donor.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **ON BEHALF OF PROVINCIAL PPC OF BA RIA VUNG TAU** |
| *Recipients:*   * Above * WWF Vietnam * Provincial Dept: KHDT, TCVG * Con Dao National Park * District Con Dao PPC * File at TV; TH   S211/9/2003NN2003-PS2 | FOR CHAIRMAN  Vice - Chairman  (signed and sealed)  Tran Minh Sanh |



1. Both the leatherback and loggerhead turtles are found in the area but no nesting sites have yet been recorded. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. A small user fee of approximately US$3.25 (VND50,000) per vessel is levied. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Decree 175/CP and associated legal instruments. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Both physical resources, such as water supply and quality, and biological resources would be assessed. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. These are incremental costs only [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. This contains an estimated of the total cost of all activities, projects, and state funding that will be undertaken regardless of whether the GEF intervention goes ahead. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. This includes both baseline costs and costs of what is required to achieve global biodiversity conservation. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. A survey completed by IUCN as part of project preparation for the Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Project revealed a high willingness on the part of tourists to pay at these levels. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. This and all succeeding Outputs of Outcome 200 - Strengthened Sustainable Management of Con Dao District would be defined more clearly during activities under Output 210 - Strategic Environmental Assessment for Con Dao District Conducted. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Specific opportunities identified during the Consultative Meetings include the following:

    **Larval rearing of marine aquarium fish**: There is a high demand for aquarium fish with an overseas market price of US$2-20 depending on species. Many reef fish are currently harvested in Viet Nam using fish poisons which not only increase mortality of the target species following capture, but also harm the surrounding organisms. In contrast to the food fish market where larger fish command the highest prices, the most desirable aquarium fish are targeted at a young age and small size. Many aquarium fish are continuous spawners throughout the year. Thus their larvae are also available on the reef at almost any time. A technique that has worked well in a variety of locations in the W Pacific is to train fishers to capture "excess" fish larvae using a light trap and 1 m diameter, fine-mesh nets and grow them out to marketable size using natural feeding in floating cages in the sea. As 95% of the larvae would be eaten by predators anyway, a removal and grow out of a tiny percentage of the available larvae will have no impact on the ecosystem, but can have a huge beneficial impact on the economic status of fishers. The juvenile fish can be sold to market with an almost 100% profit other than the labor and initial investment in traps.

    **Giant clam rings**: Giant clams (Tridacna spp) are extremely common in Con Dao, however, the most desirable species for food have been nearly extirpated. Giant clam rings can be constructed using the remaining brood stock and protecting them. By concentrating the spawn in one small area, these rings have been shown to increase the rate of recruitment of giant clams dramatically. In Tonga, they turned around the extinction process.

    **Giant clam aquaculture**: Giant clams are in symbiosis with algae and thus need little feeding. Their aquaculture has been worked out for 25 years. There is now an increasing demand for aquacultured giant clams both for food (sashimi) and for the ornamental fish trade. A small tank facility could be set up at the Con Dao waterfront to aquaculture clams. The clams can be sold for food or to the international market after one year. Technology transfer would be from the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. This would include: Categories of protected areas; Procedures for establishing components of the system; Establishment of additional protected areas; Dis-establishment of protected areas including alterations of boundaries; Management plan preparation, approval, and adoption; Protected area zones: definitions and regulations on access and use; Management plan and management manual; Protected Area Management Boards; Consultative and Advisory Groups to Protected Area Management Boards; Administration of the Protected Area system; Role of local communities in protected area planning and management and specific mechanisms for their participation; Protected Area Funds; Prohibited acts and penalties [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Con Dao National Park Development Project, 1998-2002 by the Forest Inventory and Planning Sub-Institute II (FiPi) and Con Dao National Park. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. It will likely be appropriate to engage a suitable environmental management consulting company to fulfill these Terms of Reference. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. It will likely be appropriate to engage a suitable sanitation engineering company to fulfill these Terms of Reference. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)