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Diversification methods of marine environmental protection in Vietnam

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Abstract

The Vietnam Sea covers an area of over 1 million square kilometers, nearly 3,000 islands and marine resources. There are more than 20 types of ecosystems, with high biological productivity and large resources, which are home to about 11,000 species. That's over 2,000 species of fish, especially those that display coral reef ecosystems, seagrass beds and mangroves. The biological resources and marine, coastal and island ecosystems in Vietnam have been seriously degraded due to environmental pollution, destructive fishing, urbanization and lack of use. Tidal flats, aquaculture, climate change, sea level rise, ocean acidification, marine transportation. Consequently, many approaches need to be taken to protect marine resources and environment for sustainable economic development.

Keywords: diversification, marine environment, protection, climate change.

Introduction

In order to exploit and rationally use natural resources and protect the marine environment and sustainable development of the country, scientists have proposed many solutions. Accordingly, the improvement of maritime law should be linked to the new marine environmental management system, to ensure uniformity throughout, promote the exchange of information and data, achieve high efficiency. In the planning of sustainable development of the sea. One of the most effective ways to protect the marine ecological environment is to build marine protected areas in line with the national master plan for biodiversity conservation, with an additional 41 marine protected areas by 2020. But setting up sustainable development of protected areas is a daunting task. Therefore, the protection of the marine environment, the protection of biodiversity is an urgent issue that needs attention. To address the problem of marine pollution originating from the sea and from land, serious pollution and environmental degradation must be prevented at severely contaminated sites, areas, and degraded areas. River basins, coastal industrial zones and clusters; At the same time, attention should be paid to the prevention and control of pollution in tourism, navigation, drilling, exploration, exploitation and transportation of oil and gas, mineral exploitation, fishing, aquaculture, Disposal of dredged sludge and dredging of navigable waterways and marine structures in coastal provinces and cities. Scientists from the Institute of Marine Resources and Environment say that community-based marine resource management has been applied in some sea areas such as Ninh Binh, Nam Dinh, Kien Giang A cost-effective, cost-effective way to maintain and manage aquatic resources, protect biodiversity and meet other conservation goals, as well as the needs of people's livelihoods. Through this model, coastal communities are empowered with specific control over the management of coastal resources. In addition to the construction of technical infrastructure, such as coastal protection walls, dykes, embankments, embankments, flood control canals to prevent and reduce damage caused by natural calamities, Disasters should be addressed, with emphasis on biological and non-structural measures such as enhancing the protection of biodiversity and coastal natural ecosystems in order to create a solid buffer zone, to mitigate damage and increase Resilience to climate change for coastal people. In order for the community to better understand and pay more attention to the sea, publicity and awareness raising on policies and laws relating to the sustainable exploitation and use of natural resources and the protection of the marine environment must be paid attention. promote. On the other hand, it is necessary to promote international cooperation on the sea, bilateral and multilateral international cooperation on the sea, especially in key areas related to marine

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science and technology, marine investigation, Disaster preparedness and training of human resources for marine-related fields, working together towards the rational exploitation of natural resources and the protection of the marine environment in the region and in the world. In addition, the protection of the marine environment has been paid great attention by the Party and the State, with a number of coordinated solutions, with the participation of all levels, branches, localities and the entire population. Mainly as: Promote dissemination and awareness raising for all levels, sectors, localities, economic sectors and the entire population on the sustainable management and use of marine resources; To attach importance to preventive and preventive work in combination with efficient treatment of pollution and improvement of the marine and coastal environment. Strengthen the implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection, especially for acts of damaging the marine environment. To continue well performing the integrated management of the sea and islands so as to ensure multi-sectoral, multi-purpose and multi-benefit development between the State, the private sector, the concerned parties and the local communities. Phoenix; Limit conflicts of interests between parties in the process of exploitation and use of marine resources and environment. Emphasis should be placed on strict control of the marine environment, particularly the use of relevant legal instruments in the control, assessment of environmental standards and impacts; Monitoring, warning identify the environmental "hot spots" or pollution to take timely measures.



Fig. 1: Marine pollution in Quang Nam, Vietnam

Solutions

Proper use and saving of resources: Among the benefits that the sea brings, marine environmental factors, ecosystems and biodiversity play a particularly important role, always intertwining the prior interests. Eyes and long term in the right sense of it. This is a renewable resource that is the foundation for a sustainable development of the country's ecosystem-based economy. Therefore, it can be said that the "longevity of the sea" will depend on the rational and economical use of marine resources.



Fig. 2: Vietnamese youth with marine environment protection

To minimize the degradation and pollution of the marine and coastal environment: To attach importance to the prevention and prevention of marine pollution in combination with pollution treatment, environmental improvement and nature preservation; To enhance the preservation of biodiversity, attaching importance to the rational use of natural resources and incorporating the promotion of internal resources and enhancing international cooperation in environmental protection and sustainable development. Strengthening the implementation of the Law on Environmental Protection (2004), which regulates environmental degradation, is strictly prohibited in Articles 14-16, 20-29.

Integrated and integrated management of the sea and islands: Through the application and implementation of solutions and solutions for cross-sectoral, inter-agency, inter-regional, community and stakeholder issues. Stakeholder and marine spatial management based on an ecosystem-based approach. The general objective of integrated and integrated management of the sea and islands is to: Ensure multi-sectoral development, multi-use (maximization) and multi-benefit (win-win) Water, private, stakeholders and local communities, as well as minimizing conflicts of interest between sectors in the exploitation and use of marine-coastal and island resource-environmental systems.



Fig. 3: Oil spill recovery in Vietnam

Strengthening control of the marine and coastal environment: This method includes legal instruments related to the control, enforcement and control system (interdisciplinary control), primarily as: Criteria Environment, environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, environmental warning observation, identification of environmental hotspots or

pollution, permits and controls for coastal and land use Sea water and islands.

Monitoring and warning of the environment: Periodically and repeatedly monitoring the situation and trend of sea environment quality, timely warning for handling and measures to improve the environmental quality. In addition to the national marine environment monitoring system, the Government is currently investing in building an integrated radar monitoring system (stations along the island).

Economic tools and policies: Develop and apply economic tools in marine environmental management, such as: pollution fees, discharge fees, maritime use fees, product fees, Taxation, licensing and withdrawal of licenses for the exploitation and use of seas, islands, marine environment funds and other grants.

In fact, the sanctions of Vietnam are much different and overlapping. Many violations of the law on marine environmental protection have not been mentioned. Violation levels have attempted to detail but are not sufficient, the level of sanctions is low and there is a lack of regulation on the use of economic-legal instruments as effective measures to control and prevent Marine pollution. Therefore, it is necessary to continue improving the legal documents relating to marine environmental protection.

Stakeholder consultations and advocacy: In essence, marine-coastal resources are a shared resource, so using it increases the conflict of interest between beneficiary communities. This resource system. An important solution, therefore, is to enlist as much involvement of stakeholder consultations as possible, and involve the involvement of local communities in coastal and marine environmental management activities. This problem is solitary in each area, not large.

Promote the process of building "Vietnam Sea Brand": Develop guidelines for identifying and granting green certificates for coastal areas, islands, as well as "Marine eco-labels for products and services... the sea economy "..., to regularly carry out propaganda activities to raise awareness of all levels, sectors, economic sectors, social organizations and local people on the management and use of Sustainable resources, environmental protection of the sea, coastal and island environment, the annual Sea and Islands Weekly (01 - 7/6) and World Ocean Day (8/6); To build and convey the message of the sea consciousness of the nation of Vietnam through the immortal words of Uncle Ho (1959): "My sea is our people!"

The Vietnam Sea is located at the location of many important sea routes of the region as well as the world. From Vietnam's coastal ports through the Malacca Strait to the Indian Ocean, Middle East, Europe and Africa; Through the Strait of Bashi, it is possible to enter the Pacific Ocean to the ports of Japan, Russia, South America and North America; Across the straits between the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore to Australia and New Zealand... This is a favorable condition for shipping industry to develop our country, promoting economic and cultural exchanges between our country and other countries. In the region and in the world. Along the coast there are over 100 sites that can be used to build a port, some of which have the capacity to build large port facilities, including international transshipment. The potential of our country's marine resources, though not considered to be one of the richest in the world, is significant and significant to the development of the country. The sea of Vietnam has a rich potential of

resources, especially oil, gas and other strategic materials, to ensure national energy security, the continental shelf of Vietnam contains many oil and gas sedimentary basins And there are many prospects to exploit this mineral resource. Our country has natural conditions and natural resources that are conducive to the development of many types of tourism. Along our S-shaped seashore, there are many large and small beaches, beautiful landscapes, including beaches of international standard for the development of marine tourism, with many marine tourism centers. It is located on the Southeast Asian international tourist route, such as Vung Tau, Nha Trang, Da Nang, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh..., with all the conditions and ability to become The focus of marine tourism.

In 2017, the theme of World Environment Day was "Living in harmony with nature", the topic of "Sea and Islands Week" is "For our future", theme of youth volunteer campaign " Youth work together to build new countryside and urban civilization. "

Organize and promote dissemination activities, advocacy and education of Party members, members, members, officers, employees and communities to raise awareness of strategic location as well as importance of the sea, Islands, response to climate change and sea level rise, economical and efficient use, resource sustainability and environmental protection; Well observe the Law on Environmental Protection and especially continue to grasp directives and resolutions on actively responding to climate change, strengthening natural resources management and environmental protection.

Organize concrete and practical activities in response to the "Month of Action for the Environment" in response to World Environment Day (5/6), World Ocean Day (8/6), Day of Biodiversity (22/5), Sea Week - Vietnam Island, Youth Volunteer Campaign of the summer of 2017 as: Organizing contests, seminars, seminars, exhibitions; Cultural exchanges, recycling festivals, green living days, clearing laneways, hygiene in residential areas, agencies, units, schools, production and business establishments; Open sewers; Care and protection of trees; Repairing, constructing clean water supply facilities, toilets, breeding facilities; To build a water, air and solid waste treatment system in each enterprise, residential area and household; Organize activities "Saturday volunteer", "Green Day" jointly build new countryside, civilized urban construction. To launch a series of environmental sanitation on Saturday and Sunday, especially marine environmental sanitation activities, planting mangrove forests, repair dykes and embankments to cope with climate change.

Place banners, posters, slogans on the theme World Environment Day, World Ocean Day, Biodiversity Day and the Sea and Sea Week in Vietnam in 2017, the main streets, At the headquarters of the workplace, where people pass to remind everyone to take action to protect the environment, protect the sea, ocean, sovereignty islands, respond to climate change.

To commend and timely reward organizations and individuals that have recorded many achievements in environmental protection and environmental protection of the sea and islands.

Proposal

Within the country, Vietnam has been internationally recognized as a World Heritage Site - Halong Bay; 6 of the world biosphere reserves (Can Gio mangrove forest - 2000,

Cat Ba archipelago - 2004, Red river delta 2004, coastal and marine island of Kien Giang - 2006, Cu Lao Cham 2009, Cape Ca Mau - 2009); 3 beautiful bays (Ha Long, Lang Co, Nha Trang); Has established seven national parks (Cat Ba, Con Dao, Bai Tu Long, Phu Quoc, Xuan Thuy, Nui Chua, Ca Mau); 4 nature reserves (Tien Hai, Hon Mun, Cu Lao Cham, Trao Trao); 16 national marine protected areas (Tran island, Co To, Cat Ba, Bach Long Vi, Hon Me, Con Co, Son Tra and Hai Van, Cu Lao Cham, Ly Son, Hon Mun, Hon Cau, Phu Quy, Nui Chua, Con Dao, Nam Yen, Phu Quoc). In particular, new forms of community-based marine environmental protection in the MPA (Ran Trao, Khanh Hoa), by the Center for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD) - an organization Non-governmental organizations, together with local communities, have been established since 2001 very effectively. To date, coral reefs have recovered to 60% compared to before.

Currently, the management and law on protection of marine resources and environment in Vietnam is still inadequate and incomplete. Vietnam has signed international legal documents on marine environmental protection such as UNCLOS Law 82; Convention on Biological Diversity; Heritage Convention; The Ramsar Convention; MARPOL, SOLAS, COLREG, etc. but not the Law on Protection of Marine Environment and Natural Resources, but only the Government Decree on integrated management of marine environmental resources. Marine activities and protection of marine resources are mainly regulated by specialized laws, such as the Law on Environmental Protection, the Law on Biodiversity, the Law on Fisheries, the Law on Tourism, the Maritime Law, and the Law. Law on Minerals, Decision on the approval of the Vietnam Marine Protected Areas System until 2020 and other environmental protection programs.

In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment manages the RAMSAR, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development manages marine protected areas and national parks and other areas. Weak locally managed. The resources and funding of marine protected areas are often limited, policies are not synchronous and smooth.

Some suggestions

Based on the status of exploitation, conservation and urgent requirements for the protection and development of marine environmental resources in Vietnam, a number of approaches to protection of marine environmental resources in the coming time. propose. At the macro level, the State should soon build a comprehensive policy and legal framework for the protection of marine environmental resources. A unified national organization for the management and planning of protected areas - protection of marine environmental resources should be established.

In addition, it is necessary to promote the expansion of the area of protected areas of Vietnam to at least 2%, not only 0.2% today, in which additional and diversified updates. Introduce new approaches such as building "Marine Park", "Marine Legacy", "Marine Landscape", "Sensitive Sea", "Special Seas", "Dolphin Reserve" "Coastal protection zone", "Coral reefs", "mangroves", "seagrass areas", "community-based sea areas".

In the field of international cooperation, it is necessary to actively cooperate with other countries, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and

foundations in the construction of marine protected areas across borders with neighboring countries. Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia... For sovereignty waters, it is possible to propose the establishment of special sensitive waters (PSSA) with countries Neighborhoods and disputed areas may be subject to the Peace Park Marine (MPP).

For the above purpose, the immediate requirement is that the State should build the National Maritime Museum in Hanoi and the system of marine and island museums to protect all natural history and natural resources. Natural and environmental ecology of the sea and islands of Vietnam, serving the dissemination of knowledge and scientific research, exchange of artifacts and international cooperation on museum work, Marine environment.

In addition, the State also needs to build banks to preserve precious, rare and precious marine species. Not all countries have marine and marine environmental resources. We need to be aware of, appreciate the role and importance of this resource. Diversifying and applying a variety of methods to protect marine resources and environment is a practical and effective way to contribute to the exploitation, utilization and conservation of precious natural marine resources for development. Economic - social sustainability of the country.

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