Comprehensive Management Plan for the Ha Long Bay World Heritage Site

Final

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File Reference

Introduction

Ha Long Bay (means “Bay of the Descending Dragon) – has been certified twice by the UNESCO as one of the World Heritage Sites for its outstanding natural scenic beauty and geological values. Ha Long Bay is Quang Ninh’s pride as well as responsibility to conserve this invaluable national property.

Over the last years, the Quang Ninh local government, authorities and its people have been working tirelessly in an effort to effectively manage and protect the heritage. Significant achievements have been attained: the heritage is relatively well maintained and preserved, social-economic development activities in the area have developed steadily and under control; and Ha Long Bay has now become one of Vietnam’s most popular tourist attraction destinations. However, there are still a number of significant challenges ahead: there are potential threats to effective and sustainable social-economic development and environmental management around the Heritage area; weak inter-sector coordination and conflicts of interests between different sectors and sub-sectors. The Quang Ninh local government; local authorities and its people determine to continuously working together to effectively preserve; manage and protect Ha Long Bay, one of the world’s unique heritages.

The Action Plan for Preservation of the Ha Long Bay Heritage (2010-2015) was developed on the basis of the existing situation and the recommendations from UNESCO Annually General Meeting (28th; 29th; 30th; 31st and 33rd) and the generous financial and technical support from the UNESCO (Hanoi Office); the IUCN; and support from various Provincial departments; sectors; sub-sectors; local government; local authorities and local community. Based on the situation analysis; a list of the most burning issues have been identified and prioritized to be dealt with urgently and respective solutions have been proposed. The implementation of this action plan will be regularly monitored and evaluated to reflect on the expected outcomes and impacts. Adjustments/adaptations will also be made to ensure the implementation process is relevant and suitable to the actual situation and context. Within the limited framework, it is not expected that this action plan will be able to resolve all obstacles and challenges identified above in a short period of time; rather this action plan will serve as the first step to set out a comprehensive plan for effective and sustainable management, preservation and protection of the Ha Long Bay Heritage and this will become the best practice on effective heritage management. On behalf of the Quang Ninh local government and its people, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the UNESCO and its technical experts from the UNESCO Hanoi Office; IUCN; the Australia Queensland University; international and national organizations that have supported us to develop this action plan. We look forward and appreciate your continued support for the successful implementation of this action plan

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Abbreviations

BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CPC	The City People's Committee (Urban) / The Commune People's Committee (Rural)
DARD	(Provincial) Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DCST	Department of Culture, Sport and Tourism
DOET	Department of Education and Training
DOSTE	Department of Science, Technology and Environment
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Geographic Positioning system
HLB	Ha Long Bay
HLB MU	Ha Long Bay Management Unit
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (especially Waterfowl Habitat)
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TSS	Total suspended Solids
UNESCO	The United Nation for Education, Science and Culture

Translation Note: throughout this document the locality names are not translated into English. The key terms in Vietnamese used to describe locality names are: dao = large island; hon = small island or rocky tower; hang = tunnel or passage cave; dong = chamber cave.

1 OVERVIEW OF HA LONG BAY

1.1 The Natural Conditions and Geographical Location

Geographical Location

Ha Long Bay is in Quang Ninh Province on the North-East of Vietnam, 165km from Hanoi (the Capital City). Ha Long Bay's surface area is about 1,553km2 with 1.969 islands and 90% of which is limestone. The North and North West of Halong Bay borders Yen Hung District; across Ha Long city and Cam Pha town to the Island district of Van Don; the South and South East borders the Western part of the Northern island; the South West borders Cat Ba Island (Hai Phong province)

The protected areas (listed by UNESCO as the World Heritage) 434km2 with 775 islands; 411 islands were named and located in three points: Dao Dau Go (on the West), Dao Dau Be (On the North) and Dao Cong Tay (on the East). The protected areas is surrounded by a buffer zone of 5-7 km width

Geological conditions:

Ha Long Bay was formed by clusters of limestone monolithic islands; hills and mountains. Ha Long Bay is connected to the ocean through deep channels. Bay bottom is covered with fine-grained sediment; coastal areas characterized by tidal flat, rocky hills and early Mesozoic age. Caustic sediments cover much of the sea floor; most are probably of marine origin, though remnants of sub-aerial sediments from original karst plains may survive in the buried sequences The tidal flats are large and often covered by mangrove and characterised by the tidal channel systems. In addition to the tidal flats and rocky hills, there are sandy beaches along the coastal areas.

Halong Bay is not very deep, the average depth range from 5-7m, some areas can be as deep as 10-15m and the deepest area is between 25-30m and deeper toward the sea. The seabed is relatively flat, sloping tends to go slightly towards the North-South and from West to East.

Climate

Ha Long Bay is characterised by tropical climate with two main seasons and two transition seasons: The main seasons are: Winter (from November to March; temperature ranging from 15oC - 20oC); summer starts from May and ends in September; with temperature ranging from 26oC-27oC. Two transition seasons are spring and autumn that are characterised as cool and mild with average temperature from 18oC-19oC. The annual average rainfall in Ha Long Bay area is 2.000mm - 2.200mm. The salinity of seawater changes by seasons: During the rainy season, the salinity is around 21‰ - 22‰ while during the dry season, it is 32‰ - 33‰.

The tide waves range from 3.5-4.5 meters, low tide can be observed during March, April, August and September while high tide can be experienced in January; June, July and December.

1.2 Values of the Ha Long Bay Heritage

Ha Long Bay was declared to be the National Landscape Monument in 1962 by the former Ministry of Culture and Information (now Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism).

UNESCO has twice declared Ha Long Bay as the World Natural Heritage. The first time in 1994 when Ha Long Bay was recognised for its outstanding, universal aesthetic value and the second time in 2000 for its outstanding geologic and geomorphologic structures. On August 12, 2009, Ha Long Bay was classified by the Vietnamese Government as one of the National Special Heritage.

The Scenery Values of Ha Long Bay

Ha Long Bay is considered a wonder of the world with breathtaking and unique scenery. Ha Long Bay is characterised by thousands of islands of different shapes and sizes emerging from the beautiful blue and clear seawater. The islands of Ha Long Bay depict a lively and vivid world through the sculpturing power of water. The names of many islands were derived from their unusual shapes, for examples: Hon Ga Choi (the fighting cocks islet); Hon Dai Bang (the Eagle islet); Hon La Vong (the Fisherman Islet)

The beauty of Ha Long Bay is not only characterised by the combination of the ranges of special islands; the blue sky and blue clear water; the hidden beauty is also experienced inside the caves - each cave has its own charm and myth. The Thien Cung cave sparkles as if it was carved by crystal; Dau Go Cave is known as “the Cave of Marvels” with marvellous architecture; Hang Sung Sot (The Surprising Cave) gives visitors the impression of a fairytale . The beauty of Ha Long Bay can be perceived differently by different visitors depending on their mood or at different moment of the day.

The Geological and Geomorphology Values:

The Geological Values: The Ha Long Bay and coastal areas include numerous terrigenous rocks and carbonate that date from as far back as the BC and AD. The rock and island systems today serve as a geological museum that recorded the significant geological evolution that had occurred hundreds of millions of years. Many sedimentary rocks contain traces of ancient marine fossils of various types, including the extinct species. This is a treasure to find out about the development and evolution of life on earth.

The Quaternary Geological values: The oldest rocks are Ordovician. During the Phanerozoic, terrigenous, volcanogenic and cherty- carbonate sediments were laid down containing abundant graptolites, brachiopods, fishes, corals, foraminiferas, radiolarias, bivalves and flora in ten separate layers, from Devonian to Carboniferous when extensive coal seams were laid down. The limestone karst of the bay developed since the Miocene. In the Quaternary the rocks underwent five marine and continental intercalations. The present Ha Long Bay appeared after the maximum transgression in the Middle Holocene (about 11 years from now) that was also a milestone of the Vietnamese ancient Culture such as the Soi Nhụ, Culture, Cai Beo Culture and Ha Long Culture.

Ha Long Bay is distinguished by the hundreds of small limestone islands that rise steeply or vertically from its shallow waters. These waters were formed from 2 million to 11,000 years ago. Within Ha Long Bay, the main accessible caves are the older passages that survive from the time when the karst was evolving through its various stages of fengcong and fenglin. There are three types of caves in the limestone islands - remnants of old phreatic caves (such as Hang Sung Sot, Tam Cung, Lau Dai, Thien Cung, Dau Go, Thien Long), old karstic foot caves (such as: Trinh Nu, Bo Nau, Tien Ong and Hang Trong, and marine notch caves (such as Ho Ba Ham, Hang Luon.

The strong pure limestones of Ha Long Bay have been eroded into a mature landscape of fengcong and fenglin karst. This evolved by normal subaerial erosion of the

limestone, but was then invaded and slightly modified by the sea at a late stage. The hundreds of rocky islands that form the most beautiful and famous landscapes in the bay are individual towers in a classic fenglin landscape where the intervening plains have been submerged by the sea. Many towers have vertical walls on all or most sides; these continue to evolve by rock falls and large slab failure. Many of the towers have very old cave remnants preserved within them, and many have foot caves that are relics of their undercutting at various levels.

A distinctive feature of Ha Long Bay is the abundance of lakes, which lie inside the limestone islands. Dau Be Island, at the mouth of the bay, has six enclosed lakes, including those of Ho Ba Ham. The Ha Long Karst system has been recognised universally and formed the basis for geomorphologic science.

The Cultural and Historical Values

According to scientists, Ha Long Bay proves to be one of the cradles of the Ancient Vietnamese with three successive ancient cultures (from the year of 18,000 to 3,000 BC): Soi Nhu culture, Cai Beo Culture and Ha Long Culture. Ha Long Bay today still carries with it the historical landmark of the Gulf of Tonkin inhabitants throughout different phases of establishing, protecting and building their fatherland. There are various fishing villages around Ha Long Bay such as Cua Van, Ba Hang, Cong Tau and Vong Vieng whose residents still maintain their rich and unique traditional cultural characteristics and values expressed through the use of proverbs, wisdoms to reflect their thoughts, emotion, desires or experiences that were inherited from generation to generation.

Biodiversity Values

Ha Long Bay is famous for its high biodiversity with the typical ecosystems of the tropical islands such as: green tropical forest, tidal mangrove forest, tidal sand, seaweed, sea plants, coral, caves and the coral reef around the islands.

According to statistics collected and analysed by scientists, to date, Ha Long Bay boasts to have over 500 species of vegetation; 22 mammal species living on the islands; 76 types of birds; 28 species of mangroves; 315 species of fish; 545 species of boneless sea animal living in deep sea; 150 different types of corals; and 139 different types of seaweed and various types of sea grass.

The unique and biodiverse conditions has bestowed Ha Long Bay with various endangered species and plantation, fruits, herbs, traditional herbal medicines - some of these can only be planted and found in or around Ha Long areas

1.3 Potential and Prospects

In addition to the universally recognised values as listed by UNESCO, Ha Long Bay has advantageous geographical locations and natural conditions that have huge potential for social economic development.

Potential for Tourism

Thanks to its inherent advantages of being an unique and marvellous landscape with clusters of limestone islands, extensive caves, sandy beaches, the outstanding geological and geomorphologic values, the age-old cultural traditions and many historical legends and landmarks, Ha Long Bay is an ideal destination to develop the tourism industry. There is a wide range of tourism options such as: sailing and tours; ecological tourisms; historical; festival and cultural tourism or researches. Currently, Ha Long Bay is one of the most popular destinations to most foreign tourists visiting Vietnam.

Potential for Fishing and Fisheries

Thanks to the favourable climate and hydrology conditions, Ha Long Bay is famous for a wide range of sea animals and sea foods with high nutritional values such as Nhu fish, grouper, squid, shrimp, crab, abalone; pearls and various other species of shell fishes. This is the reason why fishing is a long time tradition of the Ha long inhabitants.

The shallow sea level, calm wave and the water rich in nutrition are advantages of Ha Long, many large tidal areas have been used for fish farming and fisheries. In addition to fishing, the inhabitants of Ha Long Bay are also involved in extensive fisheries with focus on high economic values fishes and shellfishes that do not just meet the demands of local markets, but also export to overseas markets. This has contributed significantly to the local economic development.

Potential for Transportation and Port Development

Ha Long Bay is an enclosed sea. Little waves, safe anchorage for ships, the natural channel systems and little river sediments are advantageous conditions for marine transportation and port development and bridging the domestic and international trading and markets

2 LEGAL BASIS AND THE RELEVANCE OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE HA LONG BAY WORLD HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

2.1 The Legal Basis

2.1.1 International Documents

- The International Convention on the Protection of World Natural and Cultural Heritage (1972);
- The International Convention on Biodiversity (1992);
- The RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971;
- The Convention on Anti-pollution caused by ships (MARPOL, 1973) (Amendment and Revision in 1990 and 1992);

2.1.2 Central Government Documents

- The Law on Water Resources - 1998;
- Law on Cultural Heritage (2001), Revision and Amendment in 2008;
- Law on Fisheries - 2003;
- Law on Local Marine - 2004;
- Law on Forestry Protection and Development - 2004;
- Law on Tourism - 2005;
- Law on Housing for Residents - 2005;
- Law on Environmental Protection - 2005;
- Decree Number 92/2002/ND-CP dated 11/11/2002 by the Government with detailed guidelines on the implementation of some articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage
- Decree Number 09/2005-CP dated 27/01/2005 by the Government with stipulations on administrative sanction on violation of local marine law;
- Decree Number 128/2005/ND-CP dated 11/10/2005 by the Government with stipulations on administrative sanction on violation of the Law on Fisheries;
- Decree Number 150/2005/ND-CP dated 12/12/2005 by the Government with stipulations on administrative sanction on violation of the regulations on social safety and security;

- Decree No. 80/2006/NĐ-CP dated 9/8/2006 by the Government with detailed guidelines and regulations on the implementation of some of the articles of the Law on Environmental protection;

- Decree Number 81/2006/ND-CP dated 9/8/2006 by the Government with stipulations on administrative sanction on violation of the Law on Environmental Protection;

- Decree No. 107/2007/NĐ-CP dated 25/06/2007 by the Government with detailed guidelines and regulations on the implementation of some of the articles of the Law on Residence;

- Decree No. 149/2007/ND-CP dated 09/10/2007 by the Government with stipulations on administrative sanction on violation of the Law on Tourism

- Decree No. 06/2008/NĐ-CP dated 16/01/2008 by the Government with stipulations on administrative sanction on violation of the regulations on Commercial activities and transactions;

- Decision No.313 - VH/VP dated 28/04/1962 by the Ministry of Culture and Information on Declaration of Ha Long Bay as the National Heritage;

- Decision No.08/2001/QĐ-TTg dated 11/01/2001 by the Prime Minister on regulations for management of special forest, protection forest, production forest and natural forest;

- Decision No.142/2002/QĐ-TTG dated 21/10/2002 by the Prime Minister on approval of the planning for preservation and enhancement of the Ha Long Bay values up to 2020;

- Decision No.02/2003/QĐ-Bo TNMT dated 29/07/2003 by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on Regulations for Forestry Protection in the Tourism Sector;

- Decision No.153/2004/QĐ-TTg dated 17/8/2004 by the Prime Minister on the Vietnam Strategic Development (Vietnam National Agenda No. 21)

- Decision No.38/2005/QĐ-BNN dated 06/07/2005 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on technical and economic standards on forestation ; reforestation and forest protection;

- Decision No.328/2005/QĐ-TTg dated 12/12/2005 by the Prime Minister on approval of the National Plan for Environment Pollution Control Plan up to 2010;

- Decision No.81/2006/QĐ-TTg dated 14/4/2006 by the Prime Minister on approval of the National Strategy for Water Resources up to 2020;

- Decision No.62/2006/QĐ-BVHTT dated 23/6/2006 by the Minister of the Ministry of Culture and Information on Stipulations to be qualified and rewarded with the “Cultural family”, “Cultural village”, “Cultural Residential group”;

- Decision No.186/2006/QĐ-TTg dated 14/8/2006 by the Prime Minister on Regulations on Forestry Management;

- Decision No.269/QĐ-TTg dated 24/8/2006 by the Prime Minister on Approval of the Revised and Amendment of the Quang Ninh Master Plan for Social Economic Development up to 2010 and Development Orientation up to 2020;

- Decision No.100/2007/QĐ-TTg by the Prime Minister dated 06/7/2007 on a forestation of 5 more million hectares along the coastal areas as protected forestation. This must be the priority for all coastal areas that have suitable conditions for forestation;

- Decision No.1272/QĐ- TTg dated 12/8/2009 by the Prime Minister Declaring Ha Long Bay as the Nation's Special Heritage;

- Circular No. 2891/TT-KCM dated 19/12/1996 by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on Regulations and Guidance on Ha Long Environmental Protection;

- Circular No. 06/2007/QĐ-Bộ CA dated 01/07/2007 By the Ministry of Interior with Guideline on the implementation of some of the articles of the Law on Residence and Decree No. 107/2007/NĐ-CP;

- Directive No. 85/2007/CT-BNN dated 11/10/2007 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on Strengthening Forestation and erosion prevention plantation in coastal areas;

2.1.3 Local Government Documents

- Decision No.2796 QĐ/UB dated 09/12/1995 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on the Establishment of the Ha Long Bay Management Unit;

- Decision No.4025/2004/QĐ-UBND dated 08/11/2004 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee and Decision No.253/QĐ-UBND dated 17/3/2009 of the Ha Long City People's Committee on Guidelines and Regulations to be rewarded as the Cultural Family; Cultural Village and Cultural Residential groups

- Decision No.4117/2005/QĐ-UBND dated 03/11/2005 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Regulations on Management of Tourist Boats and Ships within Ha Long Bay;

- Decision No. 410/2006/QĐ-UBND dated 26/01/2006 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Regulations on Management of long-stay ships or boats for tourist purposes within Ha Long Bay;

- Decision No.2556/QĐ-UBND dated 31/8/2006 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Approval of the Project on Planning for Development and Protection of Mangrove in Quang Ninh Province for the period from 2006 - 2015;

- Decision No.3225/QĐ-UBND dated 19/10/2006 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Approval of the Strengthening the Fisheries development and Protection Programme by 2010 and orientation up to 2020;

- Decision No.498/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 07/02/2007 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Regulations on Management of Ha Long Bay;

- Decision No. 679/QĐ-UBND dated 07/3/2008 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Approval of the Master Planning for Fishing Villages in Ha Long Bay, these villages are: Ba Hang, Hoa Cuong, Cua Van, Ba Ham, Cong Tau, Vong Vieng, Cong Dam;

- Decision No.819/QĐ-UBND dated 21/3/2008 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Approval of the Proposal on Location, Management and Movement of Boat Houses in Ha Long Bay

- Decision No.1026/QĐ-UBND dated 08/4/2008 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Approval of the Project on Strengthening the Capacity of The Ha Long Bay Management Unit

- Decision No.2585/QĐ-UBND dated 26/8/2009 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Mandates, Responsibilities, Power and Organisational Structure of the Ha Long Bay Management Unit;

- Decision No.4253/QĐ-UBND dated 25/12/2009 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Master Planning for Comprehensive Environmental Protection and Some of Quang Ninh's Strategic Areas by 2020

- Quang Ninh Province Master Plan for Tourism Development for the period from 2005 - 2010;

- Ha Long City Master Planning for Tourism Development for the period from 2006 – 2015 and orientation up to 2020;

- Decision No.3076/2009/QĐ-UBND dated 8/10/2009 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on Regulations on Environmental Protection

- Plan No. 1137/KH-UB dated 20/05/2005 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on the Implementation of the Resolution No. 41-NQ/TW by the Ministry of Politics on Environmental Protection in the course of modernisation and industrialisation of Quang Ninh Province up to 2010 and orientation up to 2015;

- Plan No. 61/KH-UBND dated 03/7/2008 and Plan No. 72/KH-UBND dated 06/8/2008 by the Ha Long City People's Committee on Coordination on the Implementation of the Proposal on Management and Movement of the Boat Houses in Ha Long Bay;

- Official Letter No. 288/UBND-NLN2 by 23/01/2008 by the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee on the Implementation of the Master Planning and Plan for Utilisation and Protection of the Marine Resources; Marine and Coastal Environmental Protection

2.2 The Relevance of the Action Plan for Management of the Ha Long Bay World Natural Heritage

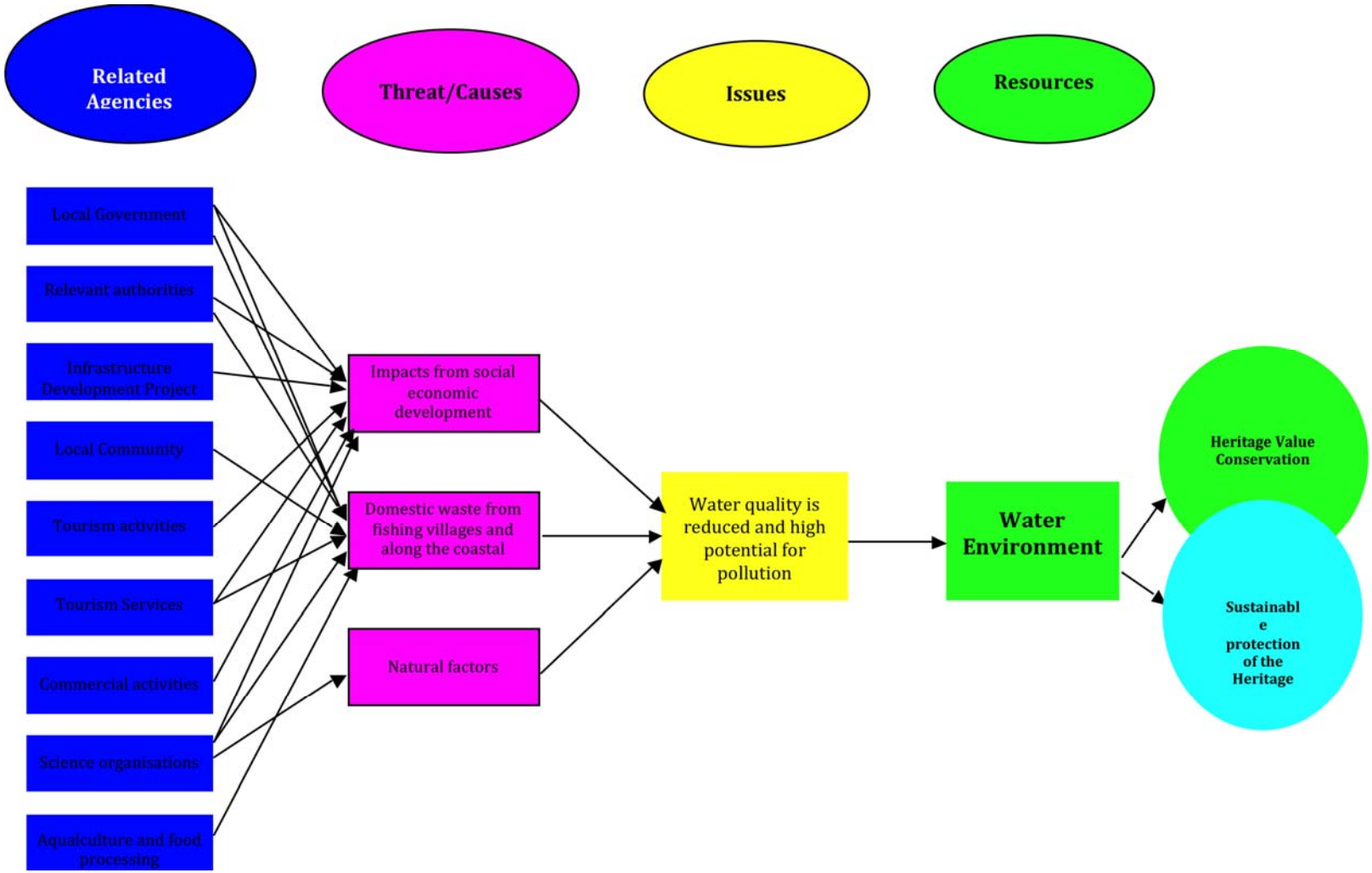
Soon after Ha Long Bay was listed by UNESCO as one of the World's Natural Heritage, Quang Ninh province has been fully aware of its important roles and responsibility in managing and preserving this World Natural Heritage. In order to manage and preserve the Heritage effectively, there was the urgent need for the establishment of a specialised institution who is directly responsible for the management and coordination of the fast growing social economic development activities in Ha Long Bay and island areas. On 09/12/1995, the Quang Ninh People's Committee issued Decision No.2796 - QĐ/UB on the Establishment of the Ha Long Bay Management Unit. This is a State management organisation representing the Quang Ninh People's Committee. The Ha Long Bay management unit is tasked to lead and coordinate with other sectors and sub-sectors at different levels to manage, preserve and promote the value of the heritage. The Ha Long Bay Management Unit is also responsible to put forward measures to mitigate and prevent any potential damages to the heritage caused by the social economic development activities. The Ha Long Bay Management Unit is administratively under the management of the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Tourism and the Vietnam National UNESCO. In addition, the Management Unit also has close link and coordination with the UNESCO Hanoi Office, IUCN office in Vietnam and other national and international natural preservation and protection organisation in an aim to make sure the Ha Long Bay Heritage is effectively and sustainably managed and preserved. The Quang Ninh Province People's Committee has provided full guidance and support and also mobilised its internal resources to make sure the Ha Long Bay Management Unit operate to its full potential. Remarkable achievements have been recorded, however, for better results, the following issues need to be more effectively tackled:

Policy and Mechanism: In spite of the fact that the Central Government and the Quang Ninh Provincial Government have issued numerous legal documents (and the subsequent revisions and amendment of the same) on management and preservation of the Natural Heritage (such as: Regulations on Management of Ha Long Bay; Decree on Ha Long Bay Environmental Protection; the Provincial Resolution No.9 on Management, Preservation and Promotion of the Ha Long Bay Heritage; the Master Plan for Ha Long Bay Development up to 2020). While there is no doubt that these documents formed an important legal basis for effective management of the heritage, they are inadequate and there are still gaps and a lack of coordination between different legal documents. Most documents are directive and general in orientation. There needs to be some amendment and adjustment with specific guidelines for specific areas such as: aquaculture, solid waste and waste water disposal, marine invasion, environmental protection and tourism services management.

Promotion and Public Advocacy on the Value of the Heritage: Various IEC documents have been produced and distributed and IEC campaigns have been carried out at different levels. There is innovation and improvement in both quality and quantity of promotion campaigns; public advocacy and awareness raising activities with the involvement of the mass media, school education programmes; and community organisations. These activities and campaigns have contributed significantly to improving public awareness on protection and preservation of the heritage. However, to be more effective, these IEC and public awareness raising campaigns and activities need more depth and intensity. There is the need to have specific programmes and approaches for different target groups. It is inadequate to stop at just raising awareness because more effort is needed to encourage the wider public and community to actively participate in protection and preservation of the heritage.

Scientific Researches and Studies: A number of scientific research and studies have been undertaken to acquire a full understanding and appreciation of the Heritage's values. Some of the research and proposals have been implemented (e.g. : the Proposal on Understanding the Geological and Geomorphologic values of Ha Long Bay Heritage ; Prefeasibility Study on the Ha Long Ecological Museum; the Research

Potential threats to the Water Environment



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