

The Impact of Financial Resources, Knowledge, Conflicts, and Involvement Issues in Coastal Development: Empirical Investigation of Vietnam

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Abstract

Coastal development is becoming the global requirement for international integration and attained the attention of regulators and upcoming pieces of literature. Thus, the current research investigates the impact of various issues such as sustainable financial resources, stakeholder and community involvement, minimize conflicts of interest and knowledge of coastal zone management on the coastal development in Vietnam. This research also examines the mediating role of coastal development among the links of sustainable financial resources, stakeholder and community involvement, minimize conflicts of interest, knowledge of coastal zone management, and international integration in Vietnam. This study has adopted the quantitative approach of data collection and used the questionnaires for this goal and also analyzed it by using smart-PLS. The results indicated that sustainable financial resources, stakeholder and community involvement, minimize conflicts of interest, and knowledge of coastal zone management has a positive association with coastal development in Vietnam. The findings also revealed that coastal development positively mediates among the nexus of sustainable financial resources, stakeholder and community involvement, minimize conflicts of interest, knowledge of coastal zone management, and international integration in Vietnam. This study has guided the policymakers regarding developing the policies related to coastal development that enhance international integration.

Keywords

Coastal Development; Sustainable Financial Resources; Stakeholder and Community Involvement; Knowledge Of Coastal Zone Management; International Integration; Vietnam

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Introduction

As the population is being increased fast and economies are emerging, international integration has become the need of the hour. It has great significance in modern economies. Due to its increasing importance, many researchers and practitioners have dealt with it in their investigation, like (Agur, Chan, Goswami, & Sharma, 2019), who defines international integration as international integration is an arrangement among different nations which usually includes the elimination or reduction of trade barriers and coordination of different economic policies. International integration is a process by which the countries remove the impediments to free trade and the free movement of people beyond the national borders. It reduces the tensions which may cause international conflicts. The fundamental advantage of international integration is the reduction of costs for both consumers and producers and the increase in trade among the countries. International integration among different nations also enables them to cooperate with one other at the time of need. For example, at the time of natural disasters, international integration helps them to take aid in the form of financial and social support, which enables them to stand erect once again (Gries, Grundmann, Palnau, & Redlin, 2018).

International integration can be promoted by taking effective measures on the part of the government and private authorities, organizations, and individuals. International integration can be promoted through enhancing the coastal development on the part of private and government entities. The development of coastal areas, environment, natural resources, and safe waterway transportation promotes international integration. Coastal development is the human-induced change in the landscape in the sight of the coastline. It includes building structures constructed on or nearby the coast, usually for the protection, commerce, communication, and recreation (Welsch & Kühling, 2017). The protection and preservation of the coast promote the economy, improves environmental quality, and creates social integration in a country. Considering the importance of coastal development, the governments of many countries are paying heed to the issues affecting coastal development. The coastal development act is passed, which clarifies all the principles related to coastal development. Coastal development authority is established, which monitors the coastal issues, ensures the protection, promotion, and sustainable development of different coastal areas (Dinan, 2017). Similarly, several coastal development organizations and enterprises have been established whose basic objective is to overcome the financial, environmental, knowledge, conflicts, and involvement issues that affect economic development. The initiatives by the coastal zone management or coastal development organizations are aimed at developing integration among coastal stakeholders or communities, sustainability development in the financial resources, the right awareness about the role, functioning, policies, and practices of coastal zone management, and the minimization of conflicts of interest in different management units, economic sectors, and coastal areas. These all initiatives negative environmental impacts on the costs and promote the development of all coastal areas (Firth et al., 2020). The development of coastal areas could increase international integration as shown in Figure 1.

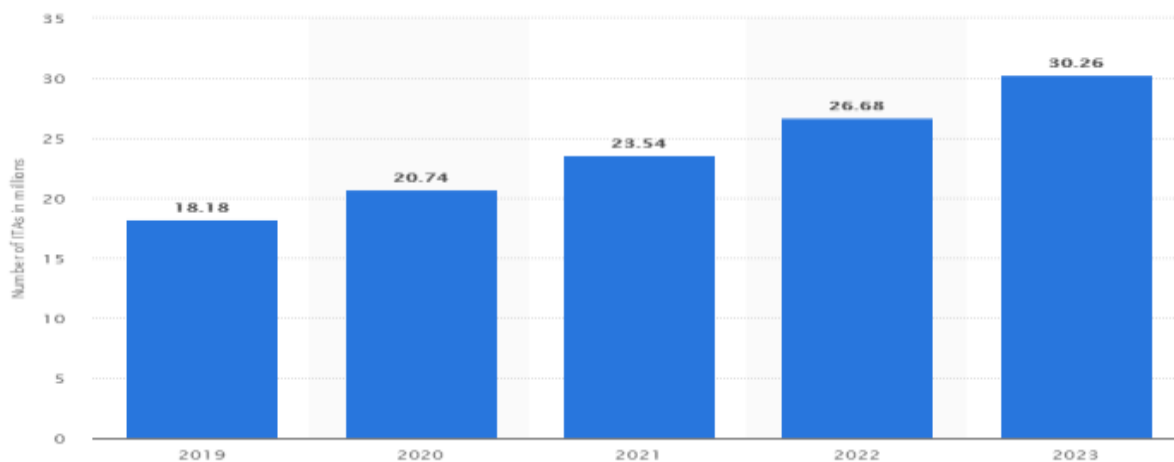


Figure 1: Increasing Level of International Integration in Vietnam

The focus of our study is on the coastal development and international integration in Vietnam on account of the stakeholders and community involvement, sustainable financial resources, the knowledge of coastal zone management, and minimizing conflicts of interest. As the population in the country increase and economic pressure is also emerging, sustainable development of different coastal areas in any country has become a significant need of the hour. Vietnam's coast spreads over 3 thousand kilometers (Veettil, Ward, Quang, Trang, & Giang, 2019). It consists of several ecosystems such as islands, bays, estuaries, mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs, etc. Both natural and human resources are abundant and in diverse forms on the coast of Vietnam. These resources allow the development in many significant economic sectors like agriculture, salt production, minerals, industry, tourism services, fishery, forestry, and the most important, water transport. The coastal areas in Vietnam have natural conservation and valuable parks. These coastal areas have high population density, which affects the natural environment, water quality, and the health of natural creatures (Nguyen & Parnell, 2019). Human activities in the development of different economic sectors, salt production, industries, fishery, etc., have put many negative impacts on the coastal atmosphere, natural resources on the coast, water quality, and sea creatures. Environmental incidents and natural disasters have been recently increased due to the adverse impacts of climate change. In Vietnam, the coastal development act has been passed, and coastal development authority has been established. The integrated coastal zone management has become an immediate requirement in Vietnam. The coastal development authority, coastal development organizations, and integrated coastal zone management has overcome several changes and difficulties by taking certain measures (Nguyen, Luom, & Parnell, 2017). The current study analyzes the impacts of sustainability in the financial resources, pieces of knowledge of coastal zone management, the involvement of coastal stakeholders and community, minimizing interest conflicts on the coastal development and international integration in the light of past literature. Next, the study applies a proper methodology to analyze the validity of the quantity data. Then it finds out results and approves these results in the light of proper discussion and implication.

Literature Review

The integration and collaboration among different government and private organizations, authorities, and individuals have become the need of the hour. This integration opens many employment opportunities, promotes social and cultural values, and expands the scope of the economy. This integration enables the transfer of knowledge, information, and cooperation, which is helpful for both concerned countries in the different economic, cultural and social sectors. This integration among different is possible through water transport ways and the development in different coastal areas and cost-related sectors like tourism, forestry, fishery, and parks on the coast. The role of coastal development in enhancing the transportation, integration, and cooperation among different government and private authorities, enterprises, communities, and individuals at the international level has been addressed by many renowned researchers and scholars alike Huynh and Stringer (2018), who has talked about the role of tourism and forestry in creating and developing integration among different commercial and social entities. Many factors like an information system, integration between coastal stakeholders and communities, knowledge of coastal zone management, the implementation of coastal management practices, and minimization of interest conflicts among sectors having different nature, and different management units, affect the development of coast related areas. The influences of such factors on coastal development have a dominant place in the past literature (Nawaz, Hussain, et al., 2021). Our study takes the help of past studies to presents its propositions regarding the contribution of stakeholder and community involvement, sustainable financial resources, knowledge of coastal zone management, and minimizing conflicts of interests into the achievement of higher coastal development.

According to the recent investigation of Bostick, Holzer, and Sarkani (2017) into coastal development, the Coastal Stakeholders who are any government or non-government institution, organization, or group of persons who have some interest in different sectors related to the coast or different coastal areas, affect the coastal environment, natural resources there, and the lives of the people living and working there. Similarly, the communities which denote the people living on the tin strip of land or the water surface in the sea, like on the islands, affect the quality of the

environment, natural resources, and marine species. The sufficient involvement of coastal stakeholders and the communities in different coastal projects, programs, and mechanisms to protect and preserve the coast improves the coastal condition and its quality (Evans et al., 2017). The communities living near the coast can help minimize the pollution spreading on the coasts. If the people living there have proper awareness of which of their activities can spread pollution and cause damage to their health and the quality of the natural resources, which they use in daily life, they must try to mend their activities accordingly. The cooperation from the coastal communities makes it easy for the coastal development authority, organization, and management to keep the coast safe and develop it with high. For example, the coasts where the communities do not throw rubbish openly into or nearby water, it helps to keep the marine environment and marine creature safe (Sun et al., 2020). Similarly, the commercial units situated near the coasts should take certain measures like the use of pollution-free resources and technology in their operations to keep the coastal environment safe (B. B. Lin et al., 2017). The stakeholders like organizations or people who have a sort of interest in different coastal areas directly or indirectly helpful for the coastal development authority and management to meet their goal of coastal development. The organization or peopling indulged fishery take certain measures to keep the seawater pollution-free so that they can catch more fish and earn more. The tourism enterprises develop different hotels, resorts, and parks and try to provide a pleasant environment to attract more tourists and earn money (Jurjonas & Seekamp, 2018). Thus,

H₁: Stakeholders and community involvement has a positive influence on the coastal development in a country.

The availability of sustainable financial resources is essential for the assurance of long-term existence and effective working of coastal zone management or coastal development programs. In all the countries, coastal development is impossible without the availability of sustainable financial resources. The coastal zone management and coastal development organizations sustainable financial resources to analyze the coastal development problems, anticipate the coastal situation, plan coastal development programs and implement them. If they do not have stable financial sources, their project will stop in progress if it runs out of funds (Wu, Wang, & Mao, 2018). First of all, the state budget should declare the potential financial sources for the coastal zone management or coastal development organizations to maintain the coastal system and make sure that their developing activities will run fluently without any interruption. The environment fee, environmental or resources tax proves to be significant and regular financial support source for the coastal zone management and coastal development organization (government), to effectively carry their coastal development practices even in the future based on the present norms. Funds are raised from the implementation of different coastal development projects regarding the protection of the environment and natural resources in the scope of managed area appointed by the present coastal regulations. It is the additional financial source that helps keep coastal development programs sustainable (Schumacher, Schernewski, Bielecka, Loizides, & Loizidou, 2018). Sustainability can be developed in the financial sources for the coastal zone management with funds from national and international authorities (Nawaz, Seshadri, et al., 2021). It may be in the form of voluntary fund contributions from enterprises, groups of people, or individuals. Whatever is the source of sustainable funds, whether government or social, these funds help in determining the usage mechanism of funds into coastal development projects and anticipation of the success. Sustainable financial sources are useful in the maintenance of information systems, monitoring and evaluation of the environment, consultancy and legal sanction for planned adjustment, and implementation of projects on environmental protection and natural resources. For example, to overcome pollution spreading in the seawater, coast or the areas nearby coast, the formation of proper wastes disposal system like proper dustbins, to build a security system to prevent natural disasters at the coast, and to raise the coastal value by building different parks, ports, sea transport system, and resorts, etc. sustainable financial resources are needed (Da Costa Cristiano, Portz, Anfuso, Rockett, & Barboza, 2018). Hence.

H₂: Sustainable financial resources have a positive influence on coastal development.

Many perceptions about the coastal zone management in a country are not clear in theoretical

form or practice as they must be. In a managerial body, the right awareness of the importance, demand, and ways of coastal zone management must be created at the grand level, and it must be grasped by the management personnel even before raising the community. One's thinking must not be limited to the point that the coastal zone management is the duty of researchers, or it's just the task of coastal authority. Coastal zone management is not confined to the project. Project is the initial point of operation and evaluation, so if the coastal zone management practices are sustainable, it's shifted to the management organizations for regular maintenance (Nayak, 2017). If the awareness and proper understanding of the coastal zone management practices are limited and its concepts are vague, it leads to improper actions and becomes a hurdle in the way of coastal development. For instance, the stakeholders are most often taken as just government representatives and not as representatives of economic sectors. It makes the scope of coastal management limited, and thus, it affects the overall coastal development (Birch & Reyes, 2018). In a particular country, some theoretical matters may not be clear, as the relevance between the organization structure and the institutions. To get awareness about the common theories of coastal zone management and the experience from foreign countries without selection results in better implementation of coastal zone management practices within the country and improves coastal development. For instance, the cycle of coastal zone management of PEMSEA consists of six steps, and if any step of the cycle like the preparation is not currently practiced within the country, it can be understood and adopted, which accelerates the planning and development of coastal areas. Similarly, if any measure or project is found to be unnecessary, it can be eliminated. Thus, the time and money saved can be invested into other necessary coastal development activities. Research investigation by Valentini, Saponieri, and Damiani (2017) has proved that the countries where the coastal management personnel, organizations, and communities have the right awareness and understanding of the coastal zone management practices, have better coastal management, and better quality environment, natural resources, and better visiting coastal areas. On the basis of the above discussion, we can propose;

H₃: Knowledge of coastal zone management has a positive influence on coastal development.

There are several conflicts of interest in the context of coastal areas and their management. These conflicts become a hurdle in the way of management of coastal areas and their development. These conflicts may be found between different coastal areas, institutions, government or private management organizations, policies, strategies, economic sectors which are linked with the coastal environment, and natural resources there. If these conflicts are not properly handled, it makes it difficult for coastal development organizations and coastal zone management to carry coastal development projects (Tan, Yang, Château, Lee, & Chang, 2018). As the well-known scholar Batista, Suárez, and Saltarén (2017) has stated, for the development of coastal areas, it is an essential function of coastal zone management and the relevant organizations to minimize the conflicts of interest. The countries where this sensitive issue of conflicts is ignored, though both state-owned and private organizations are taking certain measures to bring high development in the coastal areas, have limited coastal as compared to other countries. It's impossible to develop multi-purpose management, multi-discipline administrative policies, and multi-benefit managerial strategies in case we have interest conflict and no solution to them. The literary investigation of Dvarskas (2017), has thrown light on the conflict of interest which the coastal zone management has to face. It suggests by minimizing the interest conflicts; coastal development organizations can manage the coastal areas in a better way. The conflict is found in two or more sectors like tourism, fishing, and navigation regarding the usage of coastal areas and natural resources there. The purpose of tourism enterprises is to make such changes on the island, bays, or thin land, which could attract more tourists, but such changes may create a hurdle in the development of ways of fishing or navigation. This creates a dispute among these sectors and affects the coastal environment and resources badly. The coastal zone management or coastal development organizations must form such policies as to minimize these conflicts, and they can give equal opportunity to all the sectors to participate in the coastal development. Similarly, there may be found a conflict between aquaculture and fishing. Aquaculture focuses on the health of sea creatures and does not want to compromise on any fish, while fishing is the usage of sea creatures to meet food requirements. But the proper settlement and conversation between the enterprises concerning aquaculture and fishing results in a better solution that does not affect their interests and the coastal development (Warnken & Mosadeghi, 2018). So,

H4: The act of minimizing the interest conflict has a positive influence on coastal development.

The coordination and cooperation from the coastal stakeholders and the community on areas near sea coasts or the islands or water bring improvement in the coastal development. Different economic organizations like tourism, forestry, or parks develop the different coastal areas according to the nature of their goals. For instance, the tourism enterprises build different resorts, hotels, and parks. Not only this, they try to give a better pollution-free and pleasant environment to the tourists on the sea beach or islands (Izenman, 2013). They try to provide tourists with better infrastructure facilities on the coast. The better residential facilities, pleasant environment, and amusement on the coast motivate the foreigners to visit the coasts, and this results in international integration (Manasseh, Sannasiraj, McInnes, Sundar, & Jalihal, 2017). Sustainable financial resources are essential to the coastal development organization or coastal zone management to formulate coastal development strategies and implement them. Sufficient financial resources make it possible to plant new trees on the beach, build new seaports, transport ways on the surface of the water, and launch several programs to maintain coastal protection. This creates a tendency in the organizations or individuals to create integration at the international level. The goal of coastal zone management is to manage the different coastal areas and issues in such a way as to accelerate coastal development. Having proper awareness and knowledge of the role and functioning of coastal zone management results in high coastal development, which facilitates transportation among different countries (Abreu, Domit, & Zappes, 2017). Moreover, with the removal of interest conflicts between the different sectors, different coastal areas, and different management units, coastal development can be assured with leads to superior international integration.

H5: Coastal development is a significant mediator between the stakeholder and communities' involvement and international integration.

H6: Coastal development is a significant mediator between sustainable financial sources and international integration.

H7: Coastal development is a significant mediator between knowledge of coastal zone management and international integration.

H8: Coastal development is a significant mediator between minimization of interest conflicts and international integration.

Materials and Methods

This study investigates the impact of sustainable financial resources, stakeholder and community involvement, minimize conflicts of interest and knowledge of coastal zone management on the coastal development and also examines the mediating role of coastal development among the links of sustainable financial resources, stakeholder and community involvement, minimize conflicts of interest, knowledge of coastal zone management and international integration in Vietnam. This study has adopted the quantitative approach of data collection and used the questionnaires for this goal. This study has selected the coastal development authorities in Vietnam as the respondents of the study that were selected based on purposive sampling. The researchers have forwarded the surveys to them by personal visit and distributed about 1392 questionnaires. After one month, only 757 surveys were received, which has around 54.38 percent response rate. This study also adopted the smart-PLS to analyze the discriminant and convergent validity and also examine the nexus among the constructs. This study has hypotheses testing goals and a complex framework that forces the researcher to use the smart-PLS because it provides the best estimation in these situations (Hair Jr, Babin, & Krey, 2017). This study has taken four predictors, such as sustainable financial resources (SFR) with six items, stakeholder and community involvement (SCI) with three items, minimize conflicts of interest (MCI) with five items, and knowledge of coastal zone management (KCZM) with five items. In addition, coastal development (CD) has been used as mediating variable with four items, and international integration (II) has been taken as a predictive variable with four items. These variables are mentioned in Figure 2.

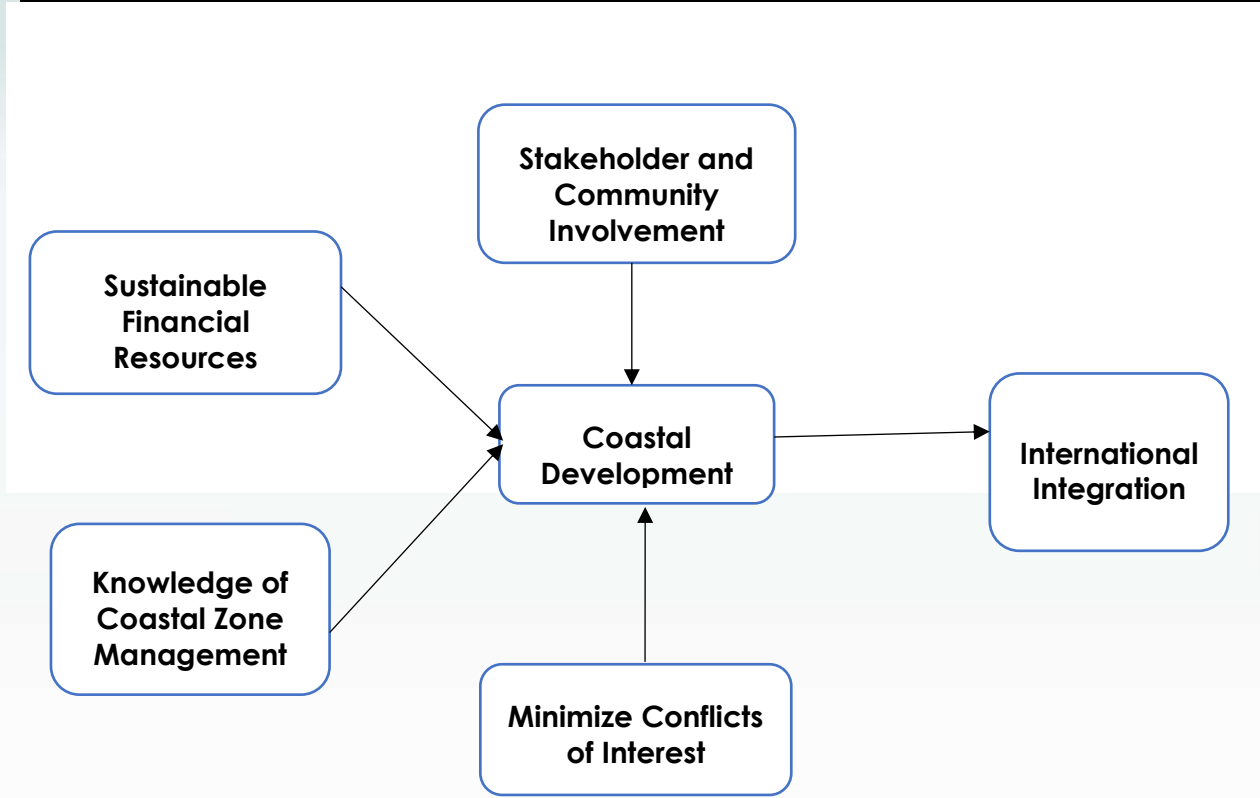


Figure 2: Theoretical Model

Results and Discussions

This study has investigated the convergent validity that shows the correlation among the items. The figures have shown that CR and Alpha values are higher than 0.70, and loadings and AVE values are also higher than 0.50. These values indicated that valid convergent validity means a high correlation between items. These values have been highlighted in Table 1.

Table 1:
Convergent Validity

Constructs	Items	Loadings	Alpha	CR	AVE
Coastal Development	CD1	0.792	0.773	0.803	0.511
	CD2	0.512			
	CD3	0.744			
	CD4	0.776			
International Integration	II1	0.826	0.849	0.898	0.688
	II2	0.858			
	II3	0.842			
	II4	0.791			
Knowledge of Coastal Zone Management	KCZM1	0.791	0.840	0.893	0.676
	KCZM2	0.826			
	KCZM4	0.846			
	KCZM5	0.826			
Minimize Conflicts of Interest	MCI1	0.884	0.887	0.917	0.690
	MCI2	0.801			
	MCI3	0.892			

	MCI4	0.861			
	MCI5	0.701			
Stakeholder and Community Involvement	SCI1	0.865	0.775	0.820	0.604
	SCI2	0.756			
	SCI3	0.702			
Sustainable Financial Resources	SFR1	0.838	0.869	0.900	0.602
	SFR2	0.713			
	SFR3	0.724			
	SFR4	0.789			
	SFR5	0.772			
	SFR6	0.809			

This study has also investigated the discriminant validity that shows the correlation among the variables. Firstly, cross-loadings and the Fornell Larcker criterion have been used to test the discriminant validity. The figures have shown that the values that exposed the links with constructs themselves are not lower than those that exposed the links with other constructs. These values indicated that valid discriminant validity means a low correlation between variables. These values have been highlighted in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2:
Fornell Larcker

	CD	II	KCZM	MCI	SCI	SFR
CD	0.715					
II	0.550	0.830				
KCZM	0.555	0.620	0.822			
MCI	0.542	0.576	0.729	0.831		
SCI	0.486	0.547	0.575	0.487	0.777	
SFR	0.547	0.703	0.621	0.603	0.470	0.776

Table 3:
Cross-loadings

	CD	II	KCZM	MCI	SCI	SFR
CD1	0.792	0.417	0.418	0.391	0.391	0.402
CD2	0.512	0.274	0.308	0.246	0.263	0.283
CD3	0.744	0.486	0.482	0.486	0.365	0.478
CD4	0.776	0.354	0.347	0.379	0.352	0.364
II1	0.423	0.826	0.551	0.515	0.554	0.550
II2	0.484	0.858	0.493	0.447	0.410	0.626
II3	0.470	0.842	0.499	0.454	0.393	0.604
II4	0.445	0.791	0.519	0.501	0.471	0.549
KCZM1	0.451	0.521	0.791	0.567	0.333	0.502
KCZM2	0.440	0.551	0.826	0.582	0.367	0.550
KCZM4	0.477	0.485	0.846	0.643	0.562	0.487
KCZM5	0.455	0.485	0.826	0.602	0.621	0.508
MCI1	0.481	0.439	0.602	0.884	0.418	0.426
MCI2	0.415	0.562	0.591	0.801	0.341	0.579
MCI3	0.492	0.478	0.670	0.892	0.481	0.505

MCI4	0.502	0.471	0.674	0.861	0.447	0.467
MCI5	0.333	0.471	0.465	0.701	0.312	0.585
SCI1	0.471	0.501	0.566	0.458	0.865	0.441
SCI2	0.319	0.366	0.332	0.281	0.756	0.270
SCI3	0.314	0.390	0.405	0.377	0.702	0.366
SFR1	0.547	0.669	0.506	0.478	0.394	0.838
SFR2	0.413	0.627	0.575	0.581	0.408	0.713
SFR3	0.442	0.561	0.368	0.409	0.395	0.724
SFR4	0.354	0.450	0.493	0.461	0.331	0.789
SFR5	0.348	0.417	0.483	0.440	0.340	0.772
SFR6	0.374	0.471	0.472	0.431	0.294	0.809

Secondly, Heterotrait Monotrait (HTMT) ratio method has been used to test the discriminant validity. The figures have shown that the HTMT ratios are not higher than 0.85. These values indicated that valid discriminant validity means a low correlation between variables. These values have been highlighted in Table 4.

Table 4:
Heterotrait Monotrait Ratio

	CD	II	KCZM	MCI	SCI	SFR
CD						
II	0.711					
KCZM	0.727	0.737				
MCI	0.677	0.675	0.838			
SCI	0.697	0.716	0.737	0.611		
SFR	0.684	0.796	0.728	0.701	0.593	

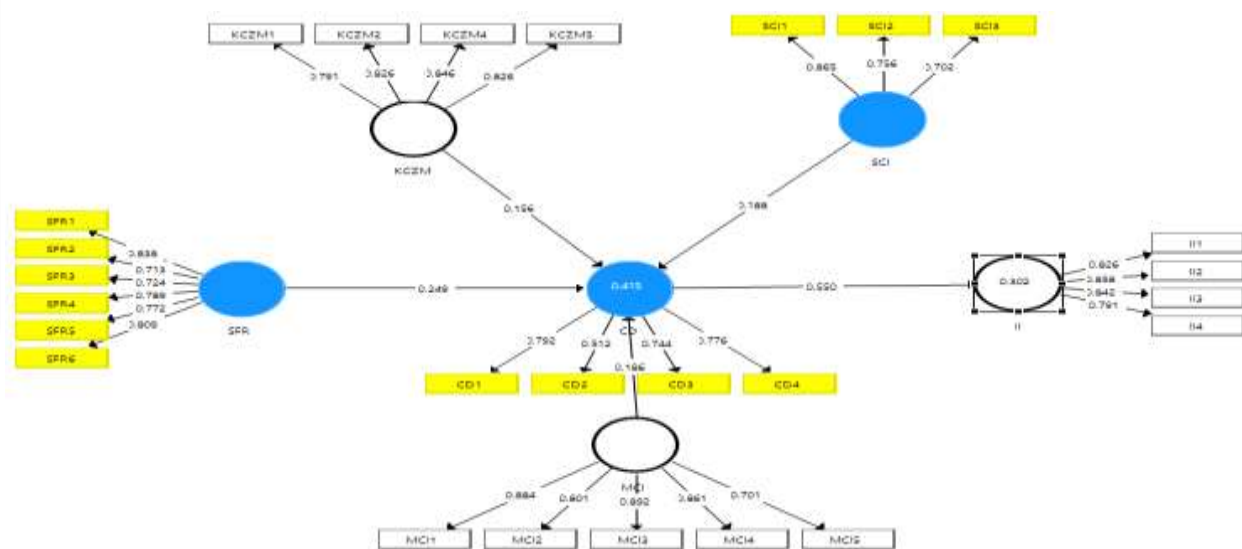


Figure 3: Measurement Model Assessment

Finally, the path analysis has been used to test the relationships among the variables. The results indicated that sustainable financial resources, stakeholder and community involvement, minimize conflicts of interest, and knowledge of coastal zone management has a positive association with coastal development in Vietnam and accept H₁, H₂, H₃, and H₄. Moreover, the findings also revealed that coastal development positively mediates among the nexus of sustainable financial resources, stakeholder and community involvement, minimize conflicts of interest, knowledge of coastal zone management and international integration in Vietnam, and accept H₅, H₆, H₇, and H₈. These links are shown in Table 5.

Table 5:
Path Analysis

Relationships	Beta	S.D.	T Statistics	P Values	L.L.	U.L.
CD -> II	0.550	0.027	20.288	0.000	0.495	0.600
KCZM -> CD	0.156	0.048	3.288	0.001	0.078	0.242
MCI -> CD	0.186	0.041	4.517	0.000	0.097	0.256
SCI -> CD	0.188	0.041	4.621	0.000	0.112	0.274
SFR -> CD	0.249	0.038	6.477	0.000	0.174	0.331
KCZM -> CD -> II	0.086	0.027	3.175	0.002	0.042	0.133
MCI -> CD -> II	0.102	0.024	4.343	0.000	0.054	0.151
SCI -> CD -> II	0.103	0.024	4.278	0.000	0.061	0.158
SFR -> CD -> II	0.137	0.023	5.893	0.000	0.086	0.183

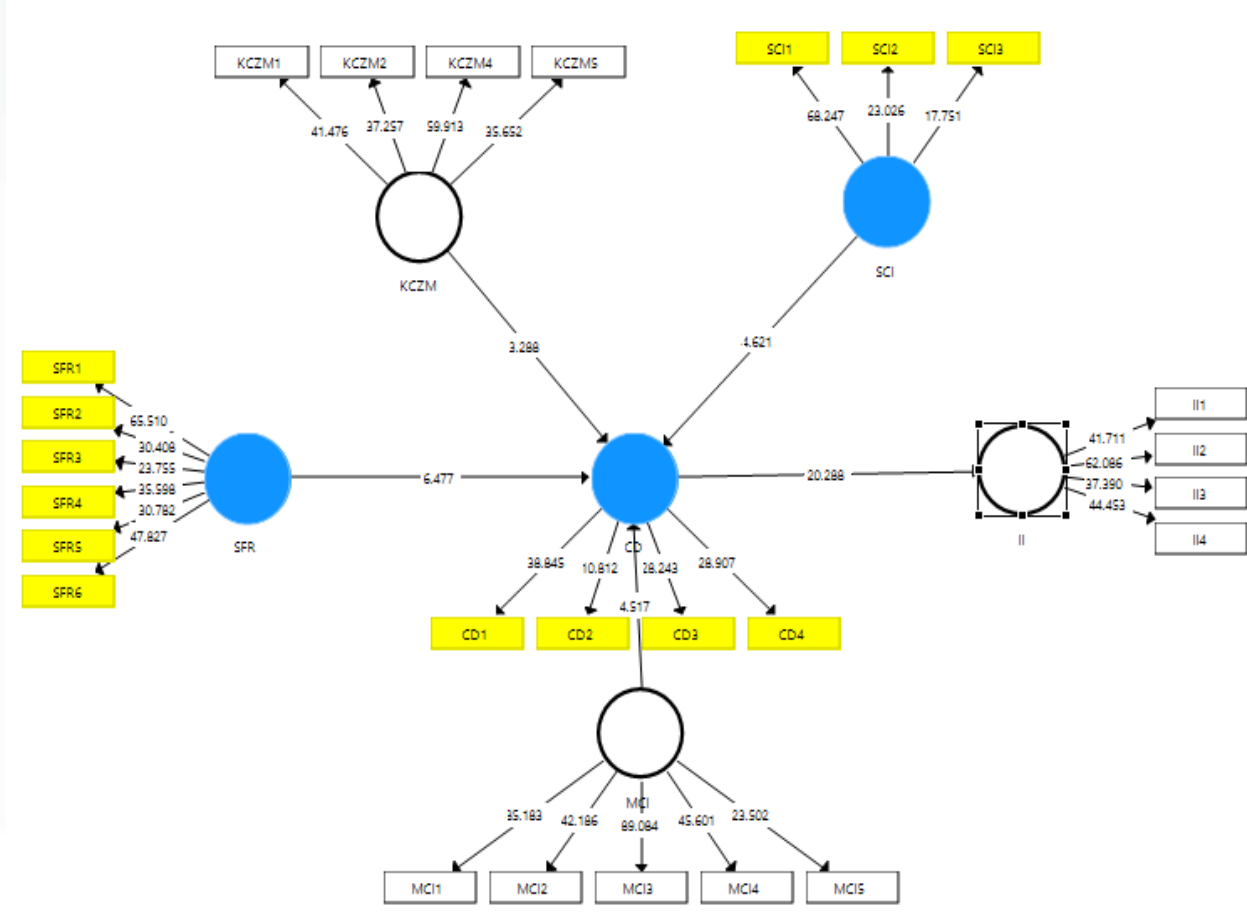


Figure 4: Structural Model Assessment

The study results have revealed that the stakeholders and community involvement have a positive relationship with coastal development. The study suggests that the knowledge, awareness, and positive efforts of coastal zone stakeholders and the community near the coast, including the public visiting the coastal areas, removes the coastal problems and threats and thus, leads to coastal development. These results are in line with the past study of Tham (2018), which shows that coastal protection, preservation, and consistent construction work on different coastal areas is possible under the involvement of coastal zone stakeholders and community. These results are also in line with the past study of Heck, Petersen, Potts, Haddad, and Paytan (2018). This study analyzes the coastal development in developing countries. It suggests that the cooperation from the coastal zone stakeholders and community with the coastal zone authority into the implementation of coastal zone management practices accelerate the coastal development.



The study results have also indicated that the sustainable financial resources with the coastal development authority have a positive relationship with the coastal development. The higher sustainable financial resources enable the coastal development authority and coastal zone management to successfully carry different coastal developing projects. These results are supported by the past study of Wenger et al. (2018), which shows that to meet the expenses occurring in undertaking different coastal developmental projects and removing the adverse impacts of human activities from the natural resources, the environment at the coast, and several other coastal areas, the coastal development authority and coastal zone management needs highly sustainable financial resources. The study results have also indicated that the knowledge of coastal zone management has a positive association with the coastal development of the country.

This study states that the correct knowledge about the role and functioning of coastal zone management, the formulation and implementation of its practice help the different institutions, organizations, and the group of persons involved in the coastal management drive higher coastal development. These results are in line with the past literary work out of Uehara and Mineo (2017), which indicates that awareness in the coastal stakeholders about the coastal zone management practices helps increase coastal development like protection of environmental health, sustainable development of forests, nursery, sand greenery on the coast, and the construction of different resorts, hotels, parks, and bridges. The study results have also shown that the conflicts found in the interest of different entities and different areas or units of coastal zone management have a considerable influence on coastal development. These results are in line with the past study of de Andrés, Barragán, and Scherer (2018), which indicates that the interest conflict between the individuals and community, use conflict between different economic sectors, and the conflict between the units of coastal zone management influence the rate of coastal development. The study results have also indicated that coastal development plays a significant mediating role between the stakeholders and community and international integration. These results are in line with the past study of Van Assche, Hornidge, Schlüter, and Vaidianu (2020), which shows that the cooperation from the coastal development stakeholders and the community at the coast results in higher coastal development, increasing the integration between the different government and local organizations and individuals across the world. The results have also shown that coastal development is a considerable mediator between sustainable financial resources and international integration. These results are supported by the previous literary investigation of N. Lin and Shullman (2017), which suggests that the availability of sustainable financial resources is an essential ingredient of coastal zone management, which drives higher coastal development such as a better coastal environment, good quality natural resources at the coast, clear water, the construction of good quality resorts, hotels, bridges, and marine development. This creates and promotes international integration as it inspires and enables several governments and private organizations, and individuals to visit the particular coast or a particular country through its coast. The study results have also indicated that coastal development is an appropriate mediator between the knowledge of coastal zone management and the integration between the organizations, communities, and individuals at the international level. These results are in line with the past study of Powell, Tyrrell, Milliken, Tirpak, and Staudinger (2019), which states that the objective of coastal zone management is to manage the coastal matters in such a way as to accelerate coastal development, which is fulfilled only by having proper knowledge of coastal zone management practices and functioning. The increase in coastal development leads to the creation and development of international integration. Moreover, the study results have indicated that coastal development plays a mediating role between the minimization of conflict in interest and integration among different organizations and individuals at an international. The study results are in line with the past study of Berke, Malecha, Yu, Lee, and Masterson (2019), which represents that the initiative of coastal development authority to minimize the interest conflict between different parties regarding coastal management improves the coastal development, which further accelerates the development of international integration.

Our study carries theoretical as well as empirical implications. This article has a lot of theoretical importance because of its great contribution to the literature on coastal management. The study throws light on the influences of four managerial factors like stakeholder and community involvement, sustainable financial resources, knowledge of coastal zone management, and minimizing conflicts of interests on coastal development. The study also makes many contributions to the existing literature because it initiates to addresses coastal development as a mediator between the stakeholder and community involvement, the sustainable financial resources,

knowledge of coastal zone management, and minimizing conflicts of interests and the integration between government or private authorities, and organizations at international level. This study has empirical significance as well, along with the theoretical contribution. It proves to be a guideline to the economists and coastal development authority on how to achieve their goal of higher coastal development and international integration. This study has guided the policymakers regarding developing the policies related to coastal development that enhance international integration. This study guides how to accelerate the coastal development with the favorable involvement of coastal stakeholders and community, development of high sustainability into the financial resources of coastal management, right and adequate knowledge of coastal zone management, and minimization of conflicts of interest. And the higher coastal development leads to superior international integration.

Conclusion and Limitations

The present study examines international integration and coastal development in a developing economy like Vietnam. This study checks the contribution of four managerial ingredients such as stakeholder and community involvement, sustainable financial resources, knowledge of coastal zone management, and minimizing conflicts of interests into coastal development. The study implies that the involvement of coastal stakeholders and communities in the coastal programs leads to the achievement of high coastal development. The cooperation from coastal stakeholders like organizations, authorities, communities, and individuals enables the coastal zone management to carry different projects to improve the quality of natural resources, environment, and physical features of coastal areas. The study suggests that coastal management and coastal development organizations need better financial resources to meet the expenses occurring while implementing coastal development policies. The sustainable financial resources help the maintenance of information systems, monitoring and evaluation of the environment, consultancy and legal sanction for planned adjustments, and implementation of environmental projects. The study states that the knowledge of coastal zone management helps accelerate coastal development. The knowledge of the importance of demand and the ways of coastal zone management practices must be attained at a high level, and it must be understood by the management personnel at all the development stages. The study also suggests that there is found conflicts of interest among different coastal areas, cultural and sectors based on the coastal environment, and different units of coastal zone management. When the coastal zone management successfully overcomes these conflicts, it becomes easier for it to develop the coastal environment and natural resources. The study also investigates that in case the coastal development authority, coastal development organizations, and management are successful in attaining higher coastal development, international integration grows high.

The current study is exposed to some limitations which must be addressed by the scholars in the future while replicating or extending the propositions of the current study. First of all, the study has introduced a limited number of determinants of coastal development such as stakeholder and community involvement, sustainable financial resources, knowledge of coastal zone management, and minimizing conflicts of interests. Many other significant cultural, economic, and geographical elements which greatly affect coastal development have been ignored by the current study. Thus, the scope of the study is limited, which must be expanded by the authors in the future with the exploration of these ignored elements too. Moreover, this study throws light on the coastal development on account of different factors in Vietnam, which has different geographical features, different coastal areas, different economic conditions, and cultural features. The study conducted in Vietnam is not appropriately suitable in other developing or developed countries. For more generalizability, the authors in the future must analyze the coastal development on account of the abovementioned factors in more than one country. In addition, the current study has collected data to support the propositions from a single source. Thus, the study lacks comprehensiveness and reliability, which can be increased by the scholars in the future by using multiple sources for the collection of supportive quantitative data.

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