



Research Article

PHU YEN MARINE TOURISM SPACE IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL COAST REGION

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ABSTRACT

Phu Yen is one of eight provinces of the South Central Coast region, with much potential for tourism development, especially the advantages of marine tourism. It can be said that local marine tourism is a “late birth” compared to other localities in the region, but the development of Phu Yen marine tourism over the past time has shown a clear orientation in association with spatial planning of coastal areas. The article analyzes the potentials and current status of Phu Yen marine tourism in association with coastal space, thereby clarifying existing problems in the development of local marine tourism space. The paper also offers some solutions to develop Phu Yen marine tourism space. With that goal, the study examined Phu Yen marine tourism resource sites combined with an analysis of the current status of the spatial development of tourism in the local coastal areas. The results have shown many experiences in developing marine tourism associated with coastal space, which requires clear orientation and specific planning.

Keywords: Phu Yen marine tourism; space; the South Central Coast region

1. Introduction

Phu Yen is one of eight provinces of the South Central Coast region, which is considered a potential for tourism development, especially the advantages of marine tourism. The province has favorable traffic conditions, located near the center of the South Central Coast - Central Highlands, with National Highway 1A and North-South railway running through, National Highway 25 connecting the Central Highlands, National Highway 29 connecting Vung Ro international seaport with Dak Rue border gate (Dak Lak), modern Tuy Hoa airport (Phu Yen's Department of Transport, 2012).

Phu Yen owns a coastline of 189km with many winding places, adjacent mountains and sea creating beaches, lagoons, bays, capes, cliffs, and peninsulas with amazing wild natural beauty, especially Da Dia reef is considered a “unique” scenic spot in Vietnam. The interweaving and interference of many cultures of about 30 ethnic groups living together

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have created rich folklore nuances with unique folk songs and dances such as ethnic musical instruments, Ho Ba Trao, Bai Choi, Truong Ca (Phu Yen Provincial People's Committee, 2012)

The locality has a history of development for more than 410 years (since 1611) with over 20 national relics - landscapes, of which 02 are unique national relics, and there are over 50 local relics - landscapes (Phu Yen's Department of Culture, Sports, and Tourism, 2020). Although there are many advantages to the development of marine tourism, the current development of Phu Yen marine tourism has not been commensurate with its inherent potential. One of many reasons is that the system of marine tourism products has not been developed in association with local advantages.

Besides some "dark spots," the development of Phu Yen marine tourism still exudes a "bright spot." Phu Yen marine tourism space is well planned, and the beach there is open for the community with many functional public works and not "torn" like many other beaches of the South Central Coast region. Furthermore, this is an important "highlight" that has made the picture of Phu Yen marine tourism extremely harmonious.

Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the potential and current status of Phu Yen marine tourism in association with coastal space. Such a study will clarify existing problems in local marine tourism space and offer some solutions to develop Phu Yen marine tourism space for high socio-economic efficiency. At the same time, there are measures to protect the marine ecological and cultural environment and conserve marine tourism resources.

2. Research purposes and methods

The article analyzes the potential and current status of Phu Yen marine tourism associated with coastal space, thereby offering some solutions to develop local marine tourism space in clear orientation and specific planning.

Some research methods that the article has used include document analysis, descriptive method, comparative method, and field survey method.

- Documents included in this study are:
 - + ITDR about Tourism development planning of the South Central Coast region in the period of 2020 and vision to 2030
 - + Phu Yen Provincial People's Committee about Transport development master of Phu Yen province in the period of 2020 and vision to 2030,
 - + Building and developing the tourism products of Phu Yen province in the coastal area and surrounding areas,
 - + Developing general and management strategy for coastal areas of Phu Yen province in the period of 2020 and vision to 2025,
 - + Tourism development planning of Phu Yen province in the period of 2020 and vision to 2025.

The analysis of the documents allows for clarifying the development of Phu Yen marine tourism space with some South Central Coastal provinces.

- Descriptive method: the article described some outstanding features in the

development of marine tourism in some South Central Coastal provinces. Based on these features, it can be seen that the development is different and uneven in some provinces the region.

- Comparative method: the article compared the development of marine tourism in some South Central Coastal provinces. Some similarities and differences, especially in marine spatial planning were reported

- Field survey method: the article examined Phu Yen marine tourism resource sites combined with an analysis of the current status of the spatial development of tourism in the local coastal area in a close relationship with other localities of the South Central Coast region; consists of the coastal areas from Tuy Hoa beach to Long Thuy beach.

3. Results and discussion

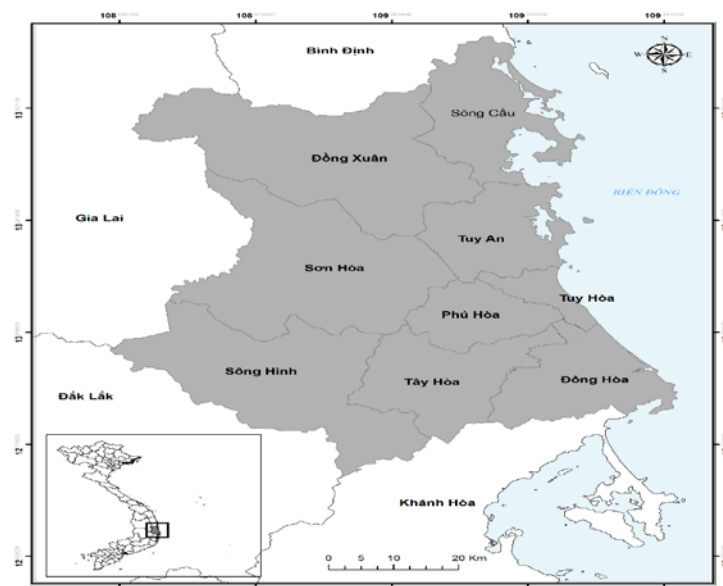
3.1. The tourism resources of Phu Yen province

3.1.1. Position resources

- Natural position: The coastal area of Phu Yen is full of position resources such as estuaries, lagoons, bays, and islands have great value in terms of ecological and environmental functions, is the fishing area, aquaculture, and tourism. Compared with the North Central region, the South Central Coast in general and Phu Yen, in particular, have different characteristics, which are mountains that stretch close to the coast and spread to the sea, creating many protruding capes. Between them are concave banks with long sandy beaches creating many beautiful beaches. Regarding geology, most coastal mountains and islands are made of magma rock, both intrusive and erupting, creating many landscapes, and precious geomorphological and geological heritages, such as Da Dia reef, Xuan Dai bay

- Economic position: Phu Yen has National Highway 1A and North-South railway running through, National Highway 25 connecting Gia Lai, and Highway 29 connecting Dak Lak, Vung Ro seaport, and Tuy Hoa airport in the south. The North-South and East-West transport routes, seaports, and airports have great impacts on the socio-economic development process, creating favorable conditions for cooperation, economic, cultural, and tourism exchange between Phu Yen with locals in the region, nation, and international. In addition, the province has built coastal roads: Tuy Hoa - Vung Ro, Phuoc Tan - Bai Nga, Tuy Hoa - An Hai, and Song Cau - Quy Nhon. It can be said that Phu Yen's geographical location and traffic are pretty favorable for socio-economic development and tourism.

- Political position: The islands, bays, estuaries, and continental shelves in Phu Yen coastal area have the value of delimiting national boundaries and sovereignty at sea. Dai Lanh Cape of Phu Yen is the easternmost point on the mainland of Vietnam, and it is also an important eastern defense area of the province, the South Central Coast region, and the Central Highlands.



Picture 1. The location of Phu Yen province

(Source: Phu Yen Provincial People's Committee, 2012)

3.1.2. Natural tourism resources

- Terrain: Diverse topographical structure with a coastal plain; lagoon, bay, beach; cliffs, coastal islands convenient for marine tourism activities, such as rest, entertainment, picnics, camping, swimming, scuba diving, and enjoying marine specialties.

- Climate: The climatic characteristics of the Phu Yen coastal area are relatively favorable for the development of marine tourism with sunny weather conditions, clear blue skies, and abundant solar radiation to create a favorable environment for activities of sunbathing, convalescence, sightseeing, medical treatment and wintering for tourists, especially international tourists from temperate countries with long, cold winters.

- Water and hydrology: Phu Yen has about 50 large and small rivers with a system of streams and a large area of water surface in lagoons, bays, and estuaries, creating a unique coastal ecological zone. From April to August, from Dai Lanh cape to Ca Na cape, there is an area of "upwelling water," where large floating fish are concentrated. Offshore, there are closed circulation currents, creating "water borders" where the concentration of specialty tuna and other ocean fishes (Phu Yen's Department of Resources and Environment, 2012).

- Marine flora: The coastal area has 21,000 hectares of wetlands, 300 hectares of coral reefs, 504 hectares of seagrass beds, and 210 hectares of mangroves, home to valuable aquatic species (Phu Yen's Department of Science and Technology, 2012).

3.1.3. Cultural tourism resources

- Physical cultural tourism resources: According to statistics, there are currently 73 relics – landscapes, of which 22 national relics - landscapes and 51 local relics - landscapes spread over 9 administrative units. Particularly four coastal districts and towns have accounted for 46/73 relics – landscapes: Tuy An district: 20; Tuy Hoa city: 11; Dong Hoa town: 10; Song Sau town: 5 (Phu Yen's Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism, 2018).

- Intangible cultural tourism resources: Festivals in Phu Yen are quite rich and associated with cultural activities, productive labor of the sea, and long – standing folk traditional craft villages such as fish sauce, salt making, shipbuilding, knitting nets, farming, catching and processing aquatic products. In addition, coastal culinary culture is one of the cultural tourism resources stimulating marine tourism development because all visitors need to enjoy local specialties when traveling.



Picture 2. The tourism resources of Phu Yen province
(Source: Phu Yen Provincial People’s Committee, 2012)

3.2. The current status of Phu Yen marine tourism

3.2.1. Marine tourism in some of the South Central Coast provinces

- Da Nang city:

Da Nang is considered a bright spot in the development of marine tourism space in the South Central Coast region. A unique feature in developing marine tourism in Da Nang is the endless combination of marine tourism resources with sea transport infrastructure. Over the past time, Da Nang has constantly focused its resources on investing in developing and exploiting marine tourism and has obtained some outstanding results in terms of a number of visitors and revenue. To achieve these, a part of the city has had the right and worthy solutions to develop marine tourism space, shown in some of the following points:

Flexible application of government policies; make the most of and prioritize resources for marine tourism development. Create a favorable investment environment to attract businesses to the area to invest and develop marine tourism. To simplify, make public and transparent administrative procedures at Public Administration Centers at all levels; create

favorable and economic conditions for people and businesses to transact and carry out investment procedures.

Doing spatial development planning for marine tourism: based on science, to absorb similar spatial development models of marine tourism in the world and apply them in accordance with local conditions; focus on management and planning implementation.

Increasing investment in human resource development in the tourism industry on the basis of taking the University of Danang as the core, coordinating with vocational schools in the area to train a team of professional tourism human resources, response to development needs of the key economic sector of the City. Direct tourism workers such as guides, receptionists, and hotel and restaurant service staff have improved their professional skills, and foreign languages. Training courses are offered on communication culture, knowledge of the city, the art of serving tourists to the community, and direct tourism workforce. As a result, the quality of human resources for marine tourism is constantly improving, creating sympathy for tourists.

Researching business strategies, aiming directly at the target market; focusing on implementing appropriate programs and prices for each audience; focusing on the target market with high paying capacity.

Promoting promotion and development of the tourist market: develop plans and strategies to promote marine tourism, take advantage of opportunities, and invest in infrastructure to host major events of the country and the world, such as opening festival activities such as, International Fireworks competitions, and International Marathon

- Khanh Hoa province:

With significant advantages in marine tourism, more than 300km of coastline and nearly 200 islands and many beautiful bays such as Van Phong, Nha Trang, and Cam Ranh; many beautiful beaches, white sand, and clear blue sea; there is Cam Ranh seaport and international airport. Khanh Hoa has made good use of those advantages to develop and turn marine tourism into a key economic sector of city with a system of unique marine tourism products such as high-class sea-island resort tourism, sea sports, exploring landscapes, visiting bays and islands. Khanh Hoa becomes a general marine tourism center with the nucleus mainly being the event center (Marine Festival) of national and international stature. To achieve that significant results, Khanh Hoa has synchronously deployed the following development solutions:

Planning marine tourism development in the direction of urban tourism and develop master plans for the development of tourist areas and national functional areas in association with the economic development strategy of the whole province.

Coordinating regional linkages, as a pole of the tourist center, in combination with localities in the North and South of the South Central Coast - Central Highlands to create new tourist routes. Search promotion, market expansion, applying modern information

technology to promote tourism; coordinating with mass media agencies and external information forces, and setting up tourism promotion offices in key markets.

Improve the quality of human resources: invest in recruiting and attracting good experts and highly skilled workers. Associate with schools to train, re-train, and improve professional quality for available managers and employees.

Diversify and improve the quality of marine tourism products: focus on developing types and products of marine tourism as the main direction. Besides developing ecotourism in coastal islands and cultural tourism associated with festivals, promote the development of MICE and cruise tourism.

- Binh Thuan province:

Binh Thuan is the last province of the South Central Coast region, adjacent to the Southeast, with a particularly favorable geographical position with 192km of coastline, over 18 km² of Phu Quy island, and an immense exclusive economic zone. The above conditions have created a great advantage for the province to develop marine tourism. After the solar eclipse on October 24th, 1995, the local marine tourism potential was discovered and exploited. Many marine tourism projects have been invested along the coast of Phan Thiet city, Ham Thuan Nam, La Gi town, Tuy Phong, and Ham Tan districts. With a system of high-class hotels and resorts distributed mostly in coastal areas, the diversified, rich, and attractive development of marine tourism products associated with marine culture and sports activities contributes to enhancing the image of Binh Thuan marine tourism in the tourism domestic and foreign market, promoting other economic sectors to develop together.

However, the development of Binh Thuan marine tourism in the past time has many shortcomings, not commensurate with the potentials of the local marine tourism. It is easy to see that Binh Thuan marine tourism space has not developed synchronously, lacks a master plan, and still has spontaneity; most of them are concentrated in the Mui Ne area, and the central and surrounding areas are developed in a fragmented manner.

3.2.2. Phu Yen marine tourism

It can be said that tourism in general and marine tourism in particular of Phu Yen province is “late birth” compared to other localities in the South Central Coast region. Regarding growth and development of marine tourism, Phu Yen goes slower than other provinces and cities. This is a huge obstacle to the overall tourism development of the region. However, thanks to “going behind,” the province has learned many lessons from the development process of “going ahead” of some localities in the region, such as Da Nang, Khanh Hoa, and Binh Thuan.

Phu Yen now focuses on developing marine tourism in association with the spatial planning of coastal areas. In particular, carefully study the regulations and contents on planning and spatial development of coastal areas with the determination of functional subdivisions, arrangement, and spatial organization of industries on the coastal mainland, islands, archipelago, sea, and airspace

within the territory of the province (Article 23, Law on Planning, 2017).

Accordingly, conducting marine spatial planning through the process of analyzing and orienting human activities to achieve environmental, social and economic goals, ensuring sustainability. At the same time, closely adhere to regulations on marine planning associated with coastal space; identify the most suitable areas for the type and level of activities to develop the marine economy with a long-term vision and environmental sustainability.

Based on the tourism development planning in the South Central Coast region to 2020, with a vision to 2030, Phu Yen has set out a direction to develop the marine economy based on “green growth” by continuing to build sea areas and coastal areas with high economic growth rates, are multi-sectoral and multi-functional economic areas; striving to 2025, perfecting the foundation and important technical infrastructure of several key marine economic sectors. By 2030, Phu Yen will become a strongly developed province in marine economy and marine tourism in the South Central Coast region. However, orientation to implementation to solve the existing problems of Phu Yen tourism should be based on the actual capacity of the province.

While researching and implementing marine tourism development associated with coastal spatial planning, Phu Yen has had certain advantages and disadvantages and has also drawn much experience from natural marine tourism development.

- Favorable:

Phu Yen has an important natural, economic, and political position with great natural and cultural tourism resources. All are favorable conditions for developing marine tourism in Phu Yen province.

The coastal area of the province has many water bodies with a typical coastal ecosystem. Rich marine resources, many species have high economic value, and have large fishing grounds favorable for fishing. With a coastline of 189km, from Xuan Hai to Vung Ro, there are many beautiful beaches (Bai Tien, Bai Tram, Bai Xep, Bai Mon) alternating with many beautiful lagoons, pools, and bays (O Loan lagoon, Xuan Dai bay, Vung Ro bay), many historical relics and cultural festivals of coastal residents. In addition to the sea, there are many islands: Hon Yen, Hon Nua, Hon Kho, Cu Lao Mai Nha, and Hon Chua, which are favorable conditions for the development of marine-island ecotourism. Infrastructure in districts and towns with marine tourism resources has been invested more than in other areas of the province. Phu Yen province has the South economic zone, a system of industrial areas and spots. Besides, Tuy Hoa city is the political, economic, cultural, and social centre of Song Cau and Dong Hoa town. All create a solid foundation for continued growth, an attractive investment environment, and a sustainable premise for marine tourism development.



*Picture 3. Da Dia reef – Symbol of Phu Yen marine tourism
(Photographer: Duong Thanh Xuan)*

- Difficulty:

Although the infrastructure of the coastal area and surrounding areas has been significantly invested, compared to the requirements of marine tourism development, it is still lacking, so it has not yet brought into play its inherent geographical advantages: the transportation system has not been fully developed, there are many boats but no anchorage, safe shelter from storms, affecting marine tourism activities. The economic development speed has increased, but compared to other regions with similar conditions of Khanh Hoa and Binh Dinh. The potential has not been effectively exploited, and competitiveness is still low.

Linking marine tourism exploitation with other types of tourism has not been done well. Besides, the planning and development of marine tourism have not been given due attention; the participation of the local community is still spontaneous; security and defense issues and the impact of climate change has unpredictable effects on the development of marine tourism. Phu Yen is one of the localities that often suffers from natural disasters, especially storms, and floods. Located adjacent to the sea, it is most affected by storms, tropical depressions, storm surges, and wastes upstream, so the water source is likely to be polluted with high salinity. Some places have lousy quality, causing affect the bathing activities of tourists. Marine resources are also gradually being depleted due to massive fishing activities, which significantly affect the marine ecosystem in the present and the future.



*Picture 4. Dai Lanh cape – The easternmost point on the mainland of Vietnam
(Photographer: Duong Thanh Xuan)*

- Experiences:

To attach importance to spatial planning in coastal areas associated with residential areas, building coastal urban areas with open space, on which there are some highlights with separate subdivisions for urban residents and tourists.

Harmoniously combine the advantages of nature, sea-island landscapes, especially beaches with outstanding and unique traditional indigenous cultural values with the active participation of the local community to create a typical marine tourism product for Phu Yen province.

Diversify types and specific and thematic tourism products; develop models of high-class marine tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism, and educational tourism, and the highlight is MICE tourism (a type of tourism combining conferences, seminars, exhibitions, and events) with investing in the tourism infrastructure and technical facilities.

Improve the quality of marine tourism services with professionalism to attract tourists. Any citizen can become a tourism ambassador with a warm smile when welcoming visitors, in accordance with the criteria: Phu Yen - an attractive and friendly destination.

Enhance the quality of human resources for marine tourism; associate the development of marine tourism with spatial planning of the coastal area, focusing on the protection of environment and marine biological resources; creating a stable political environment, ensuring security and safety for tourists; continue to build the brand name of Phu Yen marine tourism destination by the impression of quality, destination image and create distinct values for each sea area.

In the process of applying attention to the specificity of each region, set out appropriate development guidelines and policies for the highest socio-economic efficiency, a harmonious combination between exploitation and conservation of marine tourism resources and high-class tourism services in order to achieve a balance and sustainability in the development of marine tourism space.



Picture 5. Nghinh Phong tower – New symbol of Phu Yen marine tourism
(Photographer: Duong Thanh Xuan)

3.3. *Some solutions to develop Phu Yen marine tourism space*

3.3.1. *Orientations*

The development of tourism in general and marine tourism in particular of Phu Yen province always has the direction and orientation from the Provincial Party Committee (passing resolutions and political reports in the congresses of the Provincial Party Committee) and People's Committee of Phu Yen province (adopting economic development master plans, plans, and policies). The locality has set out a policy to develop tourism into an important economic sector of the province, step by step building a tourism brand: Phu Yen - an attractive and friendly destination. On January 19th, 2012, the Provincial People's Committee issued Decision No. 128/QD-UBND approving "Phu Yen tourism development planning to 2020 with a vision to 2030." The master plan emphasizes the important role of marine tourism in the socio-economic development of Phu Yen province.

Identifying marine tourism as the province's strength, focusing resources on developing marine tourism to bring about the highest socio-economic efficiency commensurate with existing potentials. The prioritized budget focuses on developing infrastructure at several tourist attractions that attract tourists. At the same time, create a specific mechanism and procedures for investors with substantial capital potential, experience, and tourist source market to create highly competitive marine tourism products. Adopt policies to support the construction of facilities to display and sell souvenirs, specialties, means of tourist transport, and tourist piers. Encouraging tourism businesses to invest in developing specific marine tourism products. Adopt policies to protect the marine natural-culture environment at tourist attractions. Implement a mechanism to solve social security problems for people in these tourist sites.

Planning of marine tourism exploitation spaces: Tuy Hoa city center and some adjacent areas in Dong Hoa town, Tuy An district; Song Cau town; and its vicinity. Invest in developing marine tourist zones, routes, and attractions of national significance: Da Dia reef, Xuan Dai bay, Tu Nham Beach, and localities: Cu Mong lagoon, O Loan lagoon, Long Thuy beach, Tuy Hoa beach, Dai Lanh cape - Mon beach, Vung Ro - Da Bia. Forming the intra-regional and inter-provincial marine tourism routes: Tuy Hoa - Quy Nhon, Tuy Hoa - Nha Trang, Tuy Hoa - Da Nang - Hue, Tuy Hoa - Ninh Thuan - Binh Thuan, Hanoi - Tuy Hoa - City. Ho Chi Minh City.

3.3.2. *Findings*

- *General findings*

Marine tourism development must be carried out in a harmonious relationship with other economic sectors. This allows to bring out the best investment in the social infrastructure of the whole territory. In the development process, it is necessary to have regional and inter-provincial linkages and cooperation in order to maximize the strengths of each locality.

Combine the exploitation of advantages of coastal natural tourism resources with valuable exploitation of marine cultural tourism resources as well as focus on their

conservation. The harmonious combination of marine tourism resources helps to diversify marine tourism products, creating an attractiveness for these tourism activities. At the same time, develop specific marine tourism products to create a competitive advantage with other coastal localities.

Pay attention to the environmental carrying capacity and capacity of the coastal space. The natural and socio-cultural environment of the marine area is often very sensitive to the impacts of economic activities. The “supply” capacity for tourism development in this area is limited but not endless. Therefore, when the balance of “supply” and “demand” in tourism is disrupted, it will create conflicts, leading to the degradation of marine tourism resources, ultimately not ensuring sustainable tourism development.

Ensuring security and defense work. For countries bordering the sea, the sea in general and island systems, in particular, are always considered “armor” to protect the country, a “bridge” to reach out to the ocean. Therefore, all plans to develop marine tourism need to have careful calculations and orientations so as not to affect defense activities in peacetime conditions but also contribute to support security and defense activities when occurring invasion war of hostile forces.

- *Specifically findings*

Developing marine tourism space should pay attention to advantages from the sea, that is, landscape, vision, wind direction, sand beach, water surface that need to be shared for the entire marine urban area. Prioritize community spaces and restrict private ownership or possession of public space for the community.

In the planning of marine tourism, it is necessary to release views of the sea. Connecting urban areas with the sea through spatial axes facing the sea. It was dotted with a few architectural symbols representing Phu Yen marine tourism to create a particular highlight and not lose the overall master plan.

The coastal architecture needs to rely on nature and not damage the inherent values, and the landscape values need to be preserved as much as possible. Some famous landmarks of Phu Yen province today, such as the Nghinh Phong tower, are considered to be built very carefully, not overwhelming, and only for the overall decoration, limiting the high-rise architecture.

Lobby space – buffer space is limited from the water edge to the urban road and development space. This space is a transitional space belonging to the public – people are free to move around, prioritizing activities associated with walking, isolated green trees, landscape trees, and small architecture.

The development space prioritizes the functions of developing marine tourism services such as bathing and scuba diving, windsurfing, paragliding, flying boats, and enjoying specialties of the sea. However, the construction density must be controlled strictly to ensure ventilation, giving priority to natural elements and landscape values for resorts, landscapes

4. Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the typical marine tourism potentials with unique position resources and

featured tourism resources, Phu Yen has many advantages in developing marine tourism. The reality of Phu Yen marine tourism development over the past years shows that the current status of local marine tourism development has had many positive changes and is associated with spatial planning of the coastal area. However, in general, it has not yet responded to current requirements for marine tourism development. Marine tourism products are still lackluster, lacking highlights, and there are few additional tourism services. With current requirements of marine tourism development, marine tourism products need to be more locally specific and must be a harmonious combination between specific marine tourism resources and special marine tourism services to respond the requirements of visitors and ensure competitiveness.

The development of marine tourism in association with spatial planning of coastal areas should pay attention to measures to protect the ecological – cultural environment and conserve marine tourism resources for the development of local marine tourism with specific marine ecotourism - culture tourism products based on unique marine natural-culture tourism resources. At the same time, focusing on developing marine tourism services in combination with protecting marine natural-culture environment and effectively conserving marine tourism resources, ensuring sustainable, oriented, and planned marine tourism space clearly and precisely.

❖ **Conflict of Interest:** Authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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**KHÔNG GIAN DU LỊCH BIỂN PHÚ YÊN
TRONG VÙNG DUYÊN HẢI NAM TRUNG BỘ**

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TÓM TẮT

Phú Yên là một trong 8 tỉnh của vùng Duyên hải Nam Trung Bộ, có nhiều tiềm năng phát triển du lịch, đặc biệt các lợi thế về du lịch biển. Có thể nói, du lịch biển địa phương “sinh sau đẻ muộn” so với các địa phương khác trong vùng, song sự phát triển du lịch biển Phú Yên thời gian qua đã cho thấy định hướng rõ ràng trong phát triển du lịch biển gắn với quy hoạch không gian vùng ven biển. Bài viết phân tích các tiềm năng và thực trạng du lịch biển Phú Yên trong sự gắn kết với không gian vùng ven biển, qua đó làm rõ những vấn đề còn tồn tại trong quá trình phát triển không gian du lịch biển ở địa phương, từ đó đưa ra một số giải pháp phát triển không gian du lịch biển Phú Yên. Với mục tiêu đó, nghiên cứu khảo sát những điểm tài nguyên du lịch biển trên địa bàn tỉnh Phú Yên kết hợp phân tích thực trạng phát triển không gian du lịch vùng ven biển địa phương. Kết quả đã cho thấy nhiều bài học kinh nghiệm trong phát triển du lịch biển gắn với không gian vùng ven biển cần có sự định hướng rõ ràng và quy hoạch cụ thể.

Từ khóa: du lịch biển Phú Yên; không gian; vùng Duyên hải Nam Trung Bộ