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OVERVIEW ON THE VIETNAM ACTION PLAN ON BIODIVERSITY UP TO 2010 AND ORIENTATION TOWARD 2020 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CBD AND CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

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The main content

- Background
- Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 2007
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Background

- 1994 Vietnam ratified this Convention and became a member of the CBD
- 1995 the first National BAP was adopted by the Prime Minister
- 2005 The report on state of environment, concentrating on biodiversity was built
- 2007 The Prime Minister promulgated Decision No 79/2007/QD-TTg dated 31 May 2007, approving the National BAP up to 2010 and orientation toward 2020

1. Brief development of BAP 2007

- Evaluation state of biodiversity;
- Establishment of Steering Committee (Re. of different relevant Ministries)
- Development of the first draft
- National Workshops
- Finalization of the draft and submission to Government

2. Objectives

Specific targets from now to 2010

- Conservation and development of terrestrial biodiversity;
- Biodiversity conservation and development in wetland and marine areas;
- Agricultural biodiversity conservation and development;
- Sustainable use of biological natural resources;
- Strengthen state management capacity on biodiversity and bio-safety.

2. Objectives

Orientation towards 2020

- To conserve, develop and sustainable use of biodiversity of genetic resources, species and ecosystem of VN; to efficiently manage bio-safety;
- To make practical contributions to regional and global efforts in biodiversity conservation and development; to fully implement international commitments on biodiversity and biosafety;
- To complete the organizational system, mechanisms, policies and legal documents on biodiversity and bio-safety management in VN;
- To complete the PAs system of (terrestrial, wetland and marine); to restore 50% of natural, typical and sensitive ecosystems destroyed.

3. Major tasks

- Conservation and development of terrestrial biodiversity:
- Biodiversity conservation and development in wetlands and coastal areas:
- Agricultural biodiversity conservation and development:
- Sustainable use of biological resources;
- Improvement of state management capacity for biodiversity and GMOs control.

4. Major solutions

- Organizational consolidation and capacity building for biodiversity and biosafety state authorities; improvement of the mechanism systems, policies and legal documents on biodiversity and biosafety;
- Application of scientific and technological solutions to conservation, and sustainable development and use of biological resources;
- Intensification of dissemination, education and public awareness raising;
- Increase and diversification of investment capital sources for biodiversity and biosafety;
- Enhancement of international cooperation in biodiversity and biosafety

5. Organization of Implementation

MONRE

- National Focal Point for the CBD implementation and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; coordinate with relevant ministries, branches and localities;
- In charge of implementation of the National BAP
- Establishment of an inter-ministerial Steering Committee.

- 5. Organization of implementation
- The MARD; MOST; MOET; MOCIT; Foreign Affairs; etc.
- **The MPI; MOF** shall balance, allocate and guide the use of capital to efficiently and timely implement the National BAP.
- Provincial/municipal People's Committees shall properly implement the National BAP's contents related to their localities.

Thank you very much!