

TABLE 16: BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
STRATEGY 1: Policy and Programmes (Section 2)			
Policy Tools	P1 Institutional Review Study	P2 Strengthening Environmental Law Enforcement P3 Biodiversity Conservation Policy Research	P5 Development of Provincial Biodiversity Plans
Participation and Expanded Players		P4 Training NGOs in Biodiversity Conservation	
Traditional Approaches	P6 Traditional Natural Resource Use Study P7 Protection of Traditional Medicine Resources		
Marine Issues	P8 Enforcement of Fisheries Regulations		P9 Marine Pollution Monitoring and Control
Regional Biodiversity		P10 Forest Product Border Control	P11 Regional Biodiversity Issues

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
STRATEGY 2:	Management and Conservation Field Programmes (Section 3)		
Conservation and Management	<p>M1 Management of Vu Quang Nature Reserve</p> <p>M2 Management of Cat Tien National Park</p> <p>M3 Management of Bach Ma National Park</p> <p>M4 Management of Ba Be/Nahang Biodiversity Areas</p> <p>M5 Management of Thuong Da Nhim Nature Reserve</p> <p>M6 Management of Chu Yang Sinh Nature Reserve</p> <p>M7 Protection of Important Wetland Sites</p>	<p>M8 Conservation of Hoang Lien Son Mountains</p> <p>M9 Conservation of Ho Ke Go Forests</p> <p>M10 Conservation of Red River Delta Wetlands</p> <p>M11 Management of Cau Hai - Tam Giang Lagoons</p> <p>M12 Management of Mom Ray National Park</p>	<p>M13 Management of Cat Ba National Park</p> <p>M14 Protection of Dalat Forests</p> <p>M15 Conservation of Tram Chim Wetlands Nature Reserve</p>
Protected Area Establishment	<p>M16 Establishment of Pu Mat Nature Reserve</p> <p>M17 Conservation of Biodiversity in Annamese Lowlands and Dalat Plateau</p> <p>M18 Establishment of Coral Reef Protected Areas</p>	<p>M19 Establishment of Coastal Marine Protected Areas</p>	<p>M20 Establishment of Muong Nhe Nature Reserve</p>
Buffer Zones and Community Projects	<p>M21 Integrated Coastal Zone Management</p> <p>M22 Yok Don Integrated Conservation</p>	<p>M23 Buffer Zone Management</p>	
Rehabilitation	<p>M24 Rehabilitation of Degraded Mangroves in Ca Mau</p>	<p>M25 Midlands Restoration Research</p>	

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
Human Approaches	M26 Capacity Building for Biodiversity Conservation M27 Cuc Phong Training Development M28 Promoting Non-Damaging Fishing Methods M29 Wetlands Conservation Strategy M30 Models for Management of Uncontrolled Migration - Dac Lac		M31 Investigation of Status of Offshore Fishery Resources M32 Scientific Training on Marine Environment Abroad M33 Ecotourism and Protection of Ba Ra Forests
STRATEGY 3: Complementary Actions (Section 4)			
Ex-situ and Scientific Methods	C1 Establishment of National Gene Bank of Useful Plants	C2 Culture of Rare and Depleted Marine Species C3 Zoological Garden Management Strategy	C4 Upgrading Botanic Gardens C5 Wildlife Farming Pilot Projects
Traditional Approaches	C6 Village Biodiversity Development	C7 Research on Suitable Methods for Reforestation and Regeneration C8 Conservation of Agricultural Biodiversity	
Databases and Habitat Monitoring	C9 Natural Habitat Monitoring Programme	C10 Establishment of National Biodiversity Database	C11 Marine Biodiversity Database C12 Biodiversity of Ke Bang Karst
Public Awareness	C13 Public Awareness about Marine Conservation	C14 Biodiversity Public Awareness Campaign C15 Development of Biodiversity Awareness Centre	

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P1

TITLE:	Institutional Review Study
AIMS:	Review institutional arrangements regarding the conservation of biodiversity and identify anomalies, overlaps or need for new authorities. Make recommendations about the needed changes or creation of new institutions.
PHASING:	Phase I
PROJECT DURATION:	1 year
JUSTIFICATION:	<p>There are a number of authorities at national level which play a role in the conservation of biodiversity. However, the responsibilities of these agencies has not been clearly defined. In particular, the following issues need to be clarified or resolved.</p> <p>Responsibilities of SPC and MOSTE/NEA regarding the integration of environmental conservation and socio-economic development. Responsibilities of MOF for protected areas, other than forests.</p> <p>Authority responsible for Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Wetlands Conservation and Management. Responsibility for Biodiversity Conservation.</p> <p>There is also need to review the situation at Provincial level, and to determine the role and responsibilities for the Peoples Committees and the various Departments, and to review arrangements for intra-provincial coordination.</p> <p>Finally, there is a need to look at a potential future role for Mass Movements and other Non-Government Organisations.</p>
SCOPE:	<p>The study will review current responsibilities, identify overlaps, gaps and inconsistencies at central level. A workshop will be convened in Hanoi to discuss these issues in a broader forum. Recommendations will be made to improve the situation.</p> <p>The study will then investigate the situation in six selected Provinces and give recommendations.</p>
LOCATION:	Hanoi
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	State Planning Committee
BUDGET:	Large

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P2

- TITLE:** Strengthening Environmental Law Enforcement
- AIMS:** Provide focused training and support to law enforcement agencies, so that they can play a role in conservation. The project will specifically target customs officers, the police force and the judiciary, but it will also aim at strengthening the traditional environmental enforcement personnel, such as forestry, and fisheries staff.
- PHASING:** Phase II
- PROJECT DURATION:** 5 years
- JUSTIFICATION:** Law enforcement is relatively weak in Vietnam and existing regulations are often ignored. This is partly a result from lack of training of the law enforcement officers, and it is also due to a lack of understanding by the public. The project therefore comprises training, awareness and information.
- SCOPE:** The project will comprise the following specific aspects:
1. Regulations will be streamlined and simplified where possible. Simple materials will be produced to explain these regulations to the public.
 2. Law enforcement officers will be trained in environmental management, trade in endangered species, public relations, legislation, and other relevant topics.
 3. Penalties and fines will be reviewed and adjusted to reflect the actual cost of biological resources.
 4. The law enforcement institutions will be strengthened in general discipline and job performance criteria.
 5. The project will closely collaborate with project C13 and other awareness programmes in Vietnam, to ensure that the public is aware of the laws and regulations.
- LOCATION:** Country-wide, but emphasis in Hanoi
- RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:** State Planning Committee, MOSTE, Police, Customs Department, Ministries of Forestry and Fisheries, Provincial Peoples Committees
- BUDGET:** Medium

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P3

TITLE:	Biodiversity Conservation Policy Research
AIMS:	To study specific aspects of biodiversity conservation which need to be understood before further policies are developed.
PHASING:	Phase II
PROJECT DURATION:	3 years
JUSTIFICATION:	Biodiversity conservation will require the support and collaboration of local people and of decision makers. Their involvement will depend for a great deal on what benefits they perceive to result from biodiversity conservation. The project will therefore look at socio-economic aspects of biodiversity conservation, in order to give recommendations about policy development
SCOPE:	<p>The project will study the following aspects in particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Property rights and access to biological resources by local people, and incentives for them to collaborate in biodiversity conservation.2. Economic values of biological resources for local people, and the possible benefits which they can get from increased management and protection.3. Macro-economic studies about the value of biodiversity and cost-benefit analyses of conservation initiatives.
LOCATION:	Hanoi and selected rural areas.
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	SPC, MOSTE
BUDGET:	Medium

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P4

TITLE: Training NGOs in Biodiversity Conservation

AIMS: To provide resources and training for local NGOs to enable them to function more effectively and to play a more effective role in the conservation of biodiversity.

PHASING: Phase II

PROJECT DURATION: 5 years

JUSTIFICATION: There are currently no "real" Non-Government Organisations in Vietnam, but there are already many mass organisations. They are becoming a powerful force which can influence the thinking and actions of the local people, and which may become active in management and conservation. With the ongoing process of development of market economy and opening up of the public system, NGOs will become an important institutional force in the next few years. They therefore need to be given assistance in their own development process.

SCOPE: The project will comprise resources to provide training, technical assistance and general management guidance to NGOs. The project will not provide financial assistance for the purchase of equipment, although some funding should be available for extreme cases.

In the first phase, the project should target no more than 10 organisations. This number may be extended in the next phase.

LOCATION: Country-wide.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: This project needs to be implemented by a Non-Government Organisation

BUDGET: Medium

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P5

TITLE:	Development of Provincial Biodiversity Plans
AIMS:	To develop province level Biodiversity plans including detailed land-use plans in order to safeguard local biodiversity interests.
PHASING:	Phase III
PROJECT DURATION:	5 years
JUSTIFICATION:	While a national BAP may have more to do with matters of global and national significance, there is a need to address various aspects of biodiversity uses and conservation at community level. Therefore, each province will manage its resources at a micro level.
SCOPE:	<p>Each province will map existing land-use patterns including natural habitats. They will survey all remaining areas of wildlife habitats and threatened resources which need further protection.</p> <p>Local biodiversity interest sites should be protected using provincial resources. When surveys and studies indicate overlooked items of national or global significance, they can be forwarded to central agencies as part of the review and revision process of the National Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>
LOCATION:	All provinces
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Provincial Peoples Committees and Provincial science and technology Committees
BUDGET:	Large

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P6

TITLE: Traditional Natural Resource Use Study

AIMS: Gather information through surveys and studies about the traditional practices of ethnic minority groups and relate to environmental issues and conservation.

PHASING: Phase I

PROJECT DURATION: Four years

JUSTIFICATION: Ethnic minority communities are highly interactive to Vietnam's biodiversity. The success of the biodiversity programme will depend on the well-being of the ethnic minorities. Therefore, the information gathered on the socio-economic and cultural systems of ethnic minorities is vital to formulate mechanisms for achieving sustainable use of natural resources in buffer zones of reserves and resettlement programmes.

SCOPE: Collect information about the traditional lifestyles including hunting practices, use of forest and forest resources and ethnobotany of all minority groups and sub-groups in Vietnam. Identify which groups and practices have beneficial impacts or sustainable harvesting patterns and encourage and build upon such traditions. Knowing what economic factors favour the survival of species on exploited lands is equally important.

Use the information in ways that will assist ethnic minority people to adopt new conditions without destroying the forest resources on which they depend, raise their living standards and preserve as far as possible their own socio-cultural identity.

LOCATION: Many provinces.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Committee for Mountainous Areas and Ethnic Minorities, Various universities

BUDGET: Medium

CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES: 10 and 11

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P7

TITLE:	Protection of Traditional Medicine Resources
AIMS:	To contribute to our knowledge on the traditional use of medicinal plants and their conservation through sustainable use.
PHASING:	Phase I
PROJECT DURATION:	10 years
JUSTIFICATION:	Over 1,000 species of wild plants in Vietnam have traditional utilities. These species may contain vast potential for medical research as well as an immediate use as medicine. Rapidly changing socio-cultural values and over reliance on allopathic-based (expensive and sometimes dangerous) medicines may result in a loss of knowledge and the use of traditional cures. However, wide appreciation of traditional medicine amply justifies safeguarding Vietnam's natural forests and biodiversity in them.
SCOPE:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nationwide survey study of ethnobotanical practices especially medicinal plants combined with an assessment of the status of wild resources.2. Promote continued use of traditional medicines backed up by scientific medical tests.3. Determine the existing market forces that govern the harvest of wild plants, and the linkages between economic viability and species richness.4. Establish three regional farms to protect and develop medicinal plants (ideally tied in with the development of the botanical garden project).5. Publication and extension of knowledge about effective traditional cures to distribute to rural populations and new forest dwellers.6. Analysis of active components and artificial synthesis of valuable compounds in threatened species.
LOCATION:	All provinces
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Ministry of Health, MOSTE, Local hospitals.
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	8, 9 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P8

TITLE: Enforcement of Fisheries Regulations

AIMS: To strengthen the capacity for regulation enforcement.

PHASING: Phase I

PROJECT DURATION: 3 years

JUSTIFICATION: Control on fisheries has been shown to be extremely weak despite the elaborate fisheries regulations set aside on fishing methods, seasons, size and quantity. Capacity for regulation enforcement (patrol vessels and manpower) must be strengthened at all levels, especially at major fishing grounds and villages. This project, if coupled with projects P2 and C13, will prove to be most effective for the protection of marine biodiversity and sustainable fisheries.

SCOPE: Immediately strengthen the enforcement of existing regulations, especially those dealing with destructive harvesting techniques. The project will involve the purchase of patrol boats and recruitment and training of guard force. Funding will be set aside to cover continuous costs on fuel and staff wages. Provinces/areas most threatened by over-exploitation and destructive fishing methods will be chosen as pilot locations.

LEAD AGENCY: Ministry of Fisheries

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Fisheries Resource Protection Department Military Department

PRIORITY LOCATIONS: Quang Ninh - Haiphong, Khanh Hoa - Binh Thuan, Kien Giang - Minh Hai

BUDGET: Medium

CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES: 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P9

TITLE: Marine Pollution Monitoring & Control

AIMS: To strengthen the capacity for marine pollution monitoring and control.

PHASING: Phase III

PROJECT DURATION: 3 years

JUSTIFICATION: The lack of equipment and expertise has been identified as a major constraint against pollution monitoring and control, especially for marine pollution. Questionnaires also indicated that while profit-making polluters should contribute to environmental funds in the form of fines or tax, others need financial and technical assistance to help clean up and change to non or less polluting ways of operation.

SCOPE: This project will involve the identification of a responsible authority to specialise on marine pollution, capital investment on pollution monitoring equipment and technical staff training. The project will also initiate systems whereby polluters pay wherever possible.

LEAD AGENCY: MOSTE

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:
Provincial Authorities
COSTE
Fisheries Departments
HIO, SIEBR
Oil companies

PRIORITY SITES:

Actual monitoring and control will begin in areas where pollution is likely to affect biodiversity hotspots or important fisheries or nursery grounds close by:
- Quang Ninh
- Haiphong
- Vung Tau
- Con Dao

BUDGET: Medium

CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES: 14

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P10

TITLE: Forest Product Border Control

AIMS: The conservation of natural forest on Cambodian border.

PHASING: Phase II

PROJECT DURATION: 10 years

JUSTIFICATION: Song Be has lost most of its natural forest cover and is dependent on sources outside the province to meet its timber requirements. During the dry season Vietnamese logging contractors now routinely operate in the adjoining Cambodian province, with the agreement of the Cambodian authorities.

It is important that all illegal cross-border timber trade is stopped and that the Cambodian authorities are provided with adequate support and co-operation by their Vietnamese counterparts.

SCOPE: This project will require the financing, establishment and strengthening of border posts and the training of personnel.

LOCATION: Song Be

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Song Be Forest Protection Department, Provincial Forest Protection Department, Border Patrol Police, Civil Police, Army.

BUDGET: Medium

CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES: 5, 6, 17 and 18

PROJECT CONCEPT No. P11

- TITLE:** Regional Biodiversity Issues
- AIMS:** Promote transfrontier co-operation in area of biodiversity conservation at technical level.
- PHASING:** Phase III
- PROJECT DURATION:** 3 years
- JUSTIFICATION:** Vietnam has long land borders with China, Laos and Cambodia. Many biodiversity issues are concentrated in border areas. Several issues must be tackled on a bilateral basis.
- SCOPE:**
1. Establish a forum for discussion of transfrontier issues with China, Laos and Cambodia.
 2. Establish transfrontier co-operation in the following areas:
 - Frontier nature reserves
 - Spread of fire
 - Co-operation in trade control
 - Joint operations against poachers
 - Information exchanges
 - Technical exchanges
 - Migrating species
 3. Develop frontier land-use plans.
- LOCATION:** Hanoi
- RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:** MOSTE
- BUDGET:** Medium (half secured through UNDP Regional Project)
- CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:** 8, 16, 17 and 18

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M1

TITLE: Development of Vu Quang Nature Reserve

AIMS: Protect and extend the Vu Quang Nature Reserve and develop buffer zones.

PHASING: Phase I

PROJECT DURATION: three years

JUSTIFICATION: The reporting of a large mammal "the Vu Quang Ox" unknown to science plus several other new species and forms in the pristine forests of this reserve have highlighted the overlooked biodiversity value of this region. As the reserve is too small and threatened, its region-wide biodiversity is not safeguarded.

SCOPE:

1. Extend boundaries of the present reserve;
2. Construct reserve facilities;
3. Train management staff;
4. Develop extensive buffer zones for local farmers;
5. Develop limited ecotourism;
6. Continue studies of the area's unique flora and fauna;
7. Mount awareness campaign among local farmers to stop hunting endangered mammals - Vu Quang ox, elephant and tiger.

LOCATION: Vu Quang Reserve, Ha tinh Province

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Ministry of Forestry, Ha Tinh Peoples Committee

BUDGET: Medium (initially)

CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES: 8, 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M2

TITLE:	Management of Cat Tien National Park
AIMS:	To prepare and implement conservation and development prescriptions as a basis for the long-term viability of Cat Tien National Park and to ensure the conservation of representative ecosystems.
PHASING:	Phase I
PROJECT DURATION:	five years
JUSTIFICATION:	<p>Cat Tien National Park lies within a global "biodiversity hotspot" and is critical for maintaining global biodiversity. It supports populations of three species of bird endemic to Vietnam and supports the world's only known population of Javan Rhinoceros (<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus annamensis</i>).</p> <p>The Park is threatened by agricultural encroachment and misuses of renewable resources.</p>
SCOPE:	<p>The project will prepare and implement conservation and development prescriptions as a basis for the long-term viability of Cat Tien National Park with the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To improve infrastructure and staff capacity of an enlarged Cat Tien National Park (by inclusion of Cat Loc rhinoceros Reserve).2. To increase the level of awareness and acceptance of the national park amongst communities within and around Cat Tien.3. To design and establish buffer zones in collaboration with relevant authorities and local communities.4. To design and implement a field programme to monitor the Javan Rhinoceros population in Cat Loc.
LOCATION:	Dong Nai and Lam Dong
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Ministry of Forestry, Dong Nai and Lam Dong Forest Protection Departments, Cat Tien People's Committee.
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	7, 8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M3

TITLE:	Development of Bach Ma National Park
AIMS:	Enlarge the existing park, implement the management plan and develop secured buffer zone.
PHASING:	Phase I
PROJECT DURATION:	five years
JUSTIFICATION:	Bach Ma is an important biodiversity region in between the northern and southern fauna/flora regions of Vietnam. The park has a valuable montane botanical garden and high tourism potential. It was formerly a famous French colonial hill resort.
SCOPE:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Extend the park to 80,000 ha and establish forested corridors to Bana in South and to larger forest block to west.2. Revise and implement an existing management plan including development of ecotourism for the reserve.3. Develop ecotourism facilities (improve road to summit, repair French villas, open tourist lodge).4. Curtail logging and mining operations on the edge of the reserve.5. Train reserve staff.6. Develop a community based buffer zone project around the park, including an awareness campaign.
LOCATION:	Bach Ma National Park, Hue
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Bach Ma National Park Management Committee, Ministry of Forestry, Peoples Committee
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M4

TITLE:	Management of Ba Be and Nahang Biodiversity Areas
AIMS:	Safeguard protection of a unique biodiversity site through integrated conservation programme.
PHASING:	Phase I
PROJECT DURATION:	five years
JUSTIFICATION:	<p>Ba Be is an important biodiversity site because of great scenic beauty as well as being the most important freshwater lake in northern Vietnam, with home to several endangered species of fish. It is also the best protected example of a limestone forest in northeast Vietnam with many rare plants, primates and other taxa. Nahang, lying 30 kilometres from Ba Be, is one of the last remaining sanctuaries of the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey. It also has significant flora and fauna.</p> <p>Between the two areas lies significant patches of forest and regrowth. Both the protected areas and the space between are threatened. However if the whole landscape could be managed, it would be possible to protect the biodiversity and develop local communities.</p>
SCOPE:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enlarge the existing parks to at least 30,000 ha and preserve the forest corridors, including to Pia Booc forests.2. Prepare management plans with detailed ecotourism programmes.3. Develop buffer zone around and between the parks for local ethnic communities.4. Develop traditional agricultural preserve in buffer zones.5. Train the staff at both protected areas.6. Initiate awareness programmes for local communities.7. Preserve the integrity of the water system
LOCATION:	Ba Be National Park and Nahang Nature Reserve
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Park Management Committee, Ministry of Forestry, Peoples Committees
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M5

TITLE:	Management of Thuong Da Nhim Nature Reserve
AIMS:	To prepare and implement conservation and development prescriptions as a basis for the long-term viability of Thuong Da Nhim Nature Reserve to ensure the conservation of representative ecosystems.
PHASING:	Phase I
PROJECT DURATION:	5 years
JUSTIFICATION:	<p>Thuong Da Nhim is the largest undisturbed forest area of the Dalat highlands. Recent survey has determined that Thuong Da Nhim Nature Reserve lies within a global "biodiversity hotspot". The forested watershed of the Thuong Da Nhim and adjacent forests are the only areas that support four species of bird and at least two species of tree.</p> <p>The forests of Thuong Da Nhim are threatened by illegal logging and encroaching cultivation from the expanding human communities located in and around it.</p>
SCOPE:	<p>The project will prepare and implement conservation and development prescriptions as a basis for the long-term viability of the forests of Thuong Da Nhim with the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To establish a protected area of infrastructure for Thuong Da Nhim Nature Reserve.2. To increase the capacity and efficiency of staff to carry out forest protection.3. To increase the level of awareness and acceptance of the nature reserve amongst communities within and around Thuong Da Nhim.4. To design and establish buffer zones in collaboration with relevant authorities and local communities.
LOCATION:	Lam Dong and Ninh Thuan
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Ministry of Forestry, Lam Dong and Ninh Thuan Forest Protection Department.
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	6, 7, 8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M6

TITLE:	Management of Chu Yang Sinh Nature Reserve
AIMS:	To prepare and implement conservation and development prescriptions as a basis for the long-term viability of Chu Yang Sinh Nature Reserve to ensure the conservation of local biodiversity.
PHASING:	Phase I
PROJECT DURATION:	five years
JUSTIFICATION:	<p>Chu Yang Sinh is the highest peak in the Dalat highlands. The reserve lies within a global "biodiversity hotspot" and that the area is critical for maintaining global biodiversity. Chu Yang Sinh and adjacent forests are the only areas which support four species of bird and at least two species of tree.</p> <p>The forests of Chu Yang Sinh are threatened by illegal logging and inappropriate agricultural practices from the expanding human communities located in and around it.</p>
SCOPE:	<p>The project will prepare and implement conservation management and development plan as a basis for the long-term viability of the forests of Chu Yang Sinh with the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To establish a protected area infrastructure for Chu Yang Sinh Nature Reserve.2. To increase the capacity and efficiency of staff to undertake forest protection.3. To increase the level of awareness and acceptance of the nature reserve amongst communities within and around Chu Yang Sinh.4. To design and establish buffer zones in collaboration with relevant authorities and local communities.
LOCATION:	Dac Lac and Lam Dong
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Ministry of Forestry, Dac Lac and Lam Dong Forest Protection Departments.
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M7

- TITLE:** Protection of Important Wetland Sites
- AIMS:** Protect important wetland sites not yet gazetted as nature reserves. Many will have to be multiple use reserves.
- PHASING:** Phase I
- PROJECT DURATION:** four years
- JUSTIFICATION:** Many of the country's most important wetland sites are outside nature reserves and needed for various uses by local communities - transport, fishing etc. Protection of these sites requires the establishment of multiple use reserves with clearly defined objectives and utility regulations.
- SCOPE:**
1. Set up wetland planning team
 2. Prepare management plans for the following sites:
 - West Lake, Hanoi
 - Cai Bau mangroves, Quang Ninh
 - Dan Can Hai Lagoon, Hue
 - Bien Lake, Cia Lai
 - Ba River Estuary, Phu Yen
 - Lak Lake, Dac Lac
 - Nam Ka Lakes and swamps, Dac Lac
 - Tram Chim, Dong Thap
 3. Request local governments to accept responsibility for protection of sites and implementations of management plans.
- LOCATION:** Team based in Hanoi but covering the entire country
- RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:** MOSTE to set up appropriate team
- BUDGET:** Medium
- CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:** 8, 10 and 11

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M8

TITLE:	Integrated Conservation of Hoang Lien Son
AIMS:	Protect high biodiversity values of Hoang Lien Son Mountains by reserve establishment, ecotourism and buffer zone development.
PHASING:	Phase II
PROJECT DURATION:	five years
JUSTIFICATION:	<p>Hoang Lien Son contains Vietnam's highest mountain and some unique vegetation types. The area is one of Vietnam's most important centres of plant diversity. Additionally, this area is also rich in birdlife.</p> <p>As shifting cultivation is of a large scale threat including rampant hunting, urgent action is needed to safeguard the area's biodiversity.</p>
SCOPE:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By adding two reserves at northern and southern ends of the mountain chain, Fan Si Pan Reserve will be significantly enlarged and develop a management plan for the forest region.2. Develop ecotourism in Sapa District to help justify expenditure of reserve development.3. Develop buffer zone projects around the three protected forest blocks to provide agricultural and forestry products to local ethnic minority villages to reduce impacts on the reserves.4. Train staff to manage reserves.5. Conduct education and awareness campaigns among local people to promote appreciation of protecting forest cover.
LOCATION:	Sapa District, Lao Cai Province; and Lai Chau and Son La Province.
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Ministry of Forestry, Peoples Committees of Lao Cai and Lai Chau
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M9

TITLE:	Integrated conservation and management of Ho Ke Go or nearby Nature Reserve
AIMS:	To prepare and implement conservation and development as a basis for the long-term viability of the proposed Ho Ke Go Nature Reserve.
PHASING:	Phase II
PROJECT DURATION:	six years
JUSTIFICATION:	<p>Recent research has determined that Ho Ke Go Nature Reserve and adjacent forests lie within a global "biodiversity hotspot" and that therefore the conservation of this area is critical for maintaining global biodiversity.</p> <p>The forest of Ho Ke Go is threatened by agricultural encroachment, logging and other non-sustainable resource misuses from the expanding human communities located within and around it. Unchecked these activities threaten its long-term viability.</p>
SCOPE:	<p>The project will prepare and implement conservation and development prescriptions as a basis for the long-term viability of the forests with the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To establish a protected area infrastructure for Ho Ke Go Nature Reserve.2. To increase the capacity and efficiency of staff to undertake forest protection activities.3. To increase the level of awareness and acceptance of the nature reserve among nearby communities.4. To design and establish buffer zones in collaboration with relevant authorities and local communities.
LOCATION:	Ha Tinh
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Ministry of Forestry, Ha Tinh Forest Protection Department.
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M10

TITLE:	Conservation the Red River Delta Wetlands
AIMS:	To prepare and implement conservation and development prescriptions for the long-term viability of important bird and mangrove habitats in the Red River Delta.
PHASING:	Phase II
PROJECT DURATION:	five years
JUSTIFICATION:	<p>The mangroves and inter-tidal habitats of the Red River Delta form important habitats for migratory birds, some species of which are listed as globally threatened. These areas are threatened by a combination of drainage and reclamation, agricultural encroachment, hunting and disturbance. Unchecked these activities will lead to their total destruction. The area has been listed as the RAMSAR Site.</p>
SCOPE:	<p>The aim of this project is to prepare and implement conservation and development prescriptions as a basis for the long-term viability of these areas with the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To establish protected area infrastructures for the extended (by adding Cua Day mudflats) reserve.2. To increase the capacity and efficiency of staff to undertake habitat protection activities at existing sites.3. To increase the level of awareness and acceptance of the reserves and conservation ethic among local communities.4. To design and establish buffer zones in collaboration with relevant authorities and local communities.
LOCATION:	Nam Ha, Ninh Binh and Thai Binh
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Nam Ha, Ninh Binh and Thai Binh Provincial Peoples Committees, MOSTE, District Peoples Committees, Ministry of Water Resources.
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	7, 8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M11

- TITLE:** Integrated Management for Cau Hai - Tam Giang Lagoons
- AIMS:** To development and implement an integrated management plan for biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilisation of the fisheries resources of Cau Hai - Tam Giang lagoons in Thua Thien Hue Province.
- PHASING:** Phase II
- PROJECT DURATION:** four years
- JUSTIFICATION:** Lagoon ecosystems are unique and diverse due to their complex hydrological and biological characteristics. Due to the growing pressure of human population, fisheries over exploitation and water pollution in lagoons have become serious threats to biodiversity, sustainable resources and human health. The promising solution is an integrated management plan.
- SCOPE:** The project begins with the collation of data on the biodiversity, hydrology, water quality and socio-economy (fisheries, floating houses, etc.) of the lagoons and swamps in the area. Surveys will be carried out to fill gaps in existing literature. Based on these information, a management plan will be developed, covering:
- Design fisheries laws and regulations.
 - Assessment and planning on the development of mariculture along the banks of the lagoons.
 - Pollution control, involving limitation on the number of resident floating houses in the lagoons.
 - Small trial projects on ecotourism to assess potential benefits to the biodiversity and natural resources of the lagoon as local people gain alternative income and exploitative pressures on lagoon resources should be reduced.
- LOCATION:** Cau Hai - Tam Giang lagoons of Hue
- LEAD AGENCY:** Department of Biology of Hue University
- RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:** Sea Product Service of Hue, Hue Agricultural College II, Hue Teachers' College, Tourist companies
- BUDGET:** Medium
- CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:** 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M12

TITLE: Management of Mom Ray National Park

AIMS: To development and implement an integrated management plan for biodiversity conservation and

PHASING: Phase II

PROJECT DURATION:

JUSTIFICATION:

SCOPE:

LOCATION:

LEAD AGENCY:

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:

BUDGET: Medium

**CONVENTION ON
BIODIVERSITY
ARTICLES:**

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M13

TITLE: Management of Cat Ba National Park

AIMS: Preserve the unique biodiversity values of Cat Ba Island and marine areas through integrated conservation

PHASING: Phase III

PROJECT DURATION: five years

JUSTIFICATION: Cat Ba has a unique marine landscape of limestone pinnacles with beach vegetation, northern coral and mangroves and limestone forests with rare plants interesting fauna including one species of monkey, *Trachypithecus poliocephalus*, found nowhere else in the world. The island has high tourist potential. The park is currently threatened by wood cutting, hunting and marine siltation.

SCOPE:

1. Revise park management plan to include ecotourism development plan and buffer zone development plan.
2. Implement development plan.
3. Develop ecotourism.
4. Regulate marine tourism and fishing methods.
5. Develop buffer zones in populated parts of the islands with community participation.
6. Train reserve staff.
7. Develop education programme for visitors and villagers.

LOCATION: Cat Ba Island

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Park Management Committee, Haiphong Peoples Committee; Ministry of Forestry

BUDGET: Medium

CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES: 8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M14

- TITLE:** Protection of Dalat Plateau Forests
- AIMS:** To conserve sub-montane evergreen forest
- PHASING:** Phase III
- PROJECT DURATION:** 20 years
- JUSTIFICATION:** Much of the Dalat Plateau was once covered with lower-montane evergreen forest. But after many years of clearance the lower-montane evergreen forest is becoming highly fragmented and is now largely confined to slopes at higher elevations with a westerly or southerly aspect. Evergreen forests have been replaced by fire-climax forest dominated by *Pinus khesiya* and *P.merkusii*. These pine forests are exceptional species poor in contrast to the lower-montane evergreen forests which are of global importance for their biodiversity value and a major centre of endemism.
- SCOPE:** The project is designed to conserve the maximum extent of sub-montane evergreen forest. This will require a revision of forest policy and development plans on the Dalat Plateau which should in future have the following objectives:
1. No logging, clearance or burning of sub-montane evergreen forest under any circumstances and no logging of *Pinus* forest should occur in selected areas between tracts of sub-montane evergreen forest to promote ecological succession and counter further fragmentation of the sub-montane evergreen forest.
 2. The establishment of fully representative, viable protected areas.
 3. The elaboration of a regional development plan.
- LOCATION:** Lam Dong
- RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:** Lam Dong Provincial Peoples Committee, Forest Protection Department, Provincial Committee for Science and Technology.
- BUDGET:** Medium
- CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:** 6, 7, 8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M15

TITLE: Conservation of Tram Chim Wetlands Nature Reserve

AIMS: Protect unique acid reedland vegetation and populations of rare birds including Eastern Sarus Crane.

PHASING: Phase III

PROJECT DURATION: five years

JUSTIFICATION: This reserve has been established under provincial authority and has received help from several overseas agencies. The site is important as the wintering ground for the Eastern Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*) and other rare birds such as floricans.

The area is threatened by encroachment, land drainage and reforestation that changes the habitat and water table.

SCOPE: The project will apply an integrated approach including research, habitat management, awareness and education extension and buffer zone development.

LOCATION: Tram Chim Reserve, Dong Thap

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Local Government and People's Committees

BUDGET: Medium

CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES: 8 and 10

PROJECT CONCEPT No. M16

TITLE:	Establishment of Pu Mat Nature Reserve
AIMS:	Establish a new nature reserve of 110,000 ha in original forests along the Laos border
PHASING:	Phase I
PROJECT DURATION:	five years
JUSTIFICATION:	Since the discovery of the new bovid in neighbouring Ha Tinh Province, the species has been discovered also in this larger forest block of Nghe An. The area is the largest continuing block of primary forest in north Vietnam and extends into Laos.
SCOPE:	The project will: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establish boundaries and zoning.2. Develop basic infrastructure.3. Develop buffer zones.4. Maintain a corridor to link with Vu Quang.
LOCATION:	Nghe An Province
RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	Ministry of Forestry, Nghe An Peoples Committee
BUDGET:	Medium
CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY ARTICLES:	8 and 10