

Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Third national report

CONTENTS

A. REPORTING PARTY	2
Information on the preparation of the report.....	3
B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES.....	4
Priority Setting.....	5
Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation.....	6
2010 Target.....	10
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC).....	46
Ecosystem Approach	67
C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION.....	68
Article 5 – Cooperation.....	69
Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use.....	71
Biodiversity and Climate Change.....	74
Article 7 - Identification and monitoring.....	76
Decisions on Taxonomy	79
Article 8 - In-situ conservation [Excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)].....	82
Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))	84
Article 8(h) - Alien species.....	89
Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions	94
GURTS	94
Status and Trends	94
Akwé: Kon Guidelines.....	94
Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities	95
Support to implementation.....	96
Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation.....	97
Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity.....	99
Biodiversity and Tourism.....	103
Article 11 - Incentive measures	105
Article 12 - Research and training.....	106
Article 13 - Public education and awareness.....	109
Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts.....	114
Article 15 - Access to genetic resources	120
Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology.....	125
Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation	126
Article 17 - Exchange of information.....	128
Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation	129
Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	132
Article 20 – Financial resources	133
D. THEMATIC AREAS	139
Inland water ecosystems.....	141
Marine and coastal biological diversity	144
General.....	144
Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management	145
Marine and Coastal Living Resources	146
Mariculture	148
Alien Species and Genotypes	149
Agricultural biological diversity	150
Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity.....	151
Forest Biological Diversity.....	155
General.....	156
Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity	157
Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands.....	166
Mountain Biodiversity.....	169
E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION.....	174
F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT	177

A. REPORTING PARTY

Contracting Party	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
Full name of the institution	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Viet Nam Environment Protection Agency
Name and title of contact officer	Tran Hong Ha General Director
Mailing address	67 Nguyen Du, Ha Noi, Viet Nam
Telephone	84 4 9424557
Fax	84 4 8223189
E-mail	tha@nea.gov.vn ; hnhan@nea.gov.vn ; lbinh@nea.gov.vn
CONTACT OFFICER FOR NATIONAL REPORT (IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)	
Full name of the institution	Viet Nam Environment Protection Agency
Name and title of contact officer	Le Thanh Binh Head of Nature Conservation Division
Mailing address	67 Nguyen Du, Ha Noi
Telephone	84 4 9424557
Fax	84 4 8224187
E-mail	lbinh@nea.gov.vn
SUBMISSION	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	Tran Hong Ha
Date of submission	

Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

The report is compiled by Viet Nam Environment Protection Agency, with the participation of scientists, relevant ministries/sectors and NGOs. The major agencies involving in the preparation include:

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;
- Ministry of Fishery;
- Ministry of Science and Technology;
- Ministry of Education and Training;
- Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources;
- Forest Inventory and Planning Institute;
- Centre for Resources and Environment Study;
- Hanoi National University;
- Research Institute of Marine Products;
- Nha trang Institute of Oceanography;
- Institute for Marine Environment and Resources Research;
- Institute for Agricultural Genetic;
- National Institute of Animal Husbandry;
- Institute for Forestry Science ;
- Institute of Biotechnology.

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Vietnam has high biodiversity at all levels: ecosystem, species and genetic resources.

Vietnam has 15 terrestrial eco-regions and eco-sub-regions and 3 marine eco-regions. According to the "200 Global Eco-regions", Vietnam has five priority eco-regions. This reflects the importance of biodiversity of Vietnam. The five priority eco-regions include: 1. Annamite (known as Truong Son) mountain region, 2. Mekong wetlands and dry forests; 3. Mekong river; 4. North Indochina sub-tropical moist forest; 5. Mangroves in Mekong and Hong river deltas.

Ecosystems in Vietnam range from mountain to lowland, river basins, lakes, coastal lagoons, ocean and islands. Forests in Vietnam ranges from closed evergreen forest to deciduous forest, needle forest, limestone forests, mangroves, bamboo forests etc...Wetland in Vietnam covers all over the country but mainly in Mekong and Hong river delta. Coral reef, which scatters from north to south, is more abundant in the south especially in Nha Trang, Con Dao, and Phu Quoc.

All these diversified ecosystems are habitats of many species. In estimated, Vietnam has got 12,000 vascular plant species, and up to 15,000 species. In which, there are 5,000 species used for medicine, food and essential oil. Vietnamese fauna consists of 9,500 species of terrestrial *arthropoda*, 547 species of fresh water fish, 2,000 species of marine fish, 158 species of frog, 260 species of reptile, 830 species of avian and 300 species of mammal. In which there are 100 species and sub-species of avian and 78 species of mammal are endemic. Vietnam has found 300 species of hard coral, of which 62 species are able to make reef. Coral reef is habitat of about 2,500 species of mollusc, 1,500 species of *crustacea*, 700 species of *polychaete* and other species.

Besides natural diversity, agriculture is abundant with 802 domesticated plant species, belonging to 79 families, of which there are 120 fruit plants.

However, biodiversity in Vietnam is facing with threads of farming land expansion, over exploitation, forest fire, infrastructure construction, wildlife illegal trade, environment pollution and alien invasive species. But root of these matters is population boom, emigration, poverty, and economic policy.

Vietnamese Government has made many efforts in conservation and sustainable use of natural resources which are expressed in Vietnam's Agenda 21, National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 and vision toward 2020; Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995, the Draft Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan to 2010 and vision toward 2015; Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010 and many other documents. All of these documents propose "sustainable use of natural resources, ensure eco-balance, natural conservation; establish, organize and manage effectively protected areas, contribute to protect biodiversity, landscapes which are typical to Vietnam"

After 10 years of being as a CBD's member and successfully implementing Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan, Vietnam has achieved several positive results in conserving and developing biodiversity. A protected areas system and *ex-situ* conservation are established and expanded, forest coverage is increasing. Budget for biodiversity conservation, especially from foreign fund, is increasing significantly. Contribution of natural resources for economy is increasing, biodiversity management capacity is enhanced.

Priority Setting

Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.			
Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	x		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	x		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring		x	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	x		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species		x	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		x	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	x		
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity		x	
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		x	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		x	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	x		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts		x	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		x	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		x	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		x	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		x	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		x	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		x	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism		x	
t) Agricultural biodiversity	x		

u) Forest biodiversity	x		
v) Inland water biodiversity	x		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity		x	
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		x	
y) Mountain biodiversity	x		

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6, 7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																		
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
a) Lack of political will and support	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3

weakness																			
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	N / A	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	N / A	3	3	3	N / A	3	N / A	3	3	N / A	N / A	N / A	3	2	3	2	N / A	N / A	
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	N / A	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	N / A	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
n) Lack of economic	N /	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	

incentive measures	A																	
o)Lack of benefit-sharing	N / A	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	1
p)Lack of synergies at national and international levels	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
q)Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
s)Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
u) Poverty	N / A	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	N / A	1	N / A	1	N / A
v)Population pressure	N / A	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	N / A	1	N / A	1	N / A
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	N / A	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	N / A
x)Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3
y)Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-	N / A	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	N / A

based approaches to management																		
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	N / A	1	1	1	2	N / A	N / A	1	N / A	N / A	N / A	1	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam's National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2010 & Orientations toward 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area of nature conservation sites is seen to expand by 1.5 times from current level, especially as of sea conservation sites and submerged lands. • The Comprehensive Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote quality of forest protection, forest planting, greening waste land and bared hills; increase forest coverage ratio from 33% to 38% in 2005 and to 43% in 2010. 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
b) Agricultural		x	
c) Inland water	x		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan on the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Wetlands in the period of 2004-2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To zone off for protecting wetlands of international or national importance. To increase the area of wetland reserves with special attention paid to the conservation of wetlands of international and national importance, to restore important wetlands which have been deteriorated.
d) Marine and coastal	x		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam's National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2010 & Orientations toward 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding the area of mangrove forest to reach 80% of the level seen in 1990. • Vietnam Agenda 21: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and effectively manage coastal and marine protected areas.
e) Dry and subhumid land	x		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viet Nam's National Action Programme to Combat Desertification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greening 40% of bare land 93 million ha), take most

			of unused land for agro-forestry activities and other purpose - Achieving 43% of forest cover in 2010.
f)	Forest	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam's National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2010 & Orientations toward 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase forest coverage to 43% of the country area, rehabilitating 50% of downgrading upstream forests and improving forest quality. Stepping up planting of forest trees by people. • National Strategy for Socio-economic Development 2001-2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote quality of forest protection, forest planting, greening waste land and bared hills; increase forest coverage ratio from 33% to 38% in 2005 and to 43% in 2010.
g)	Mountain	x	See item e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a)	No		
b)	Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c)	Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To plant five million new hectares of forest together with protecting the existing forest area in order to increase the forest cover to 43 % thus helping to ensure environmental security, reduce natural disasters, increase the capacity of water generation and preserve the source of genes and biological diversity. 			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several efforts have been made in establishing and managing effectively protected area system. Up to January 2005, there are 126 protected areas covering 2.541.675 ha, with 28 National Parks. • Since 2001, Ministry of Fishery (MOF) has developed the Regulations for Vietnam Marine Protected Areas Management, and called for investing in marine PAs establishment. By now, MOF has made proposals for 15 coastal and marine protected areas, covering about 226.400 hectares, of which marine part of Cat Ba, Con Dao and Hon Mun protected areas covers 28.400 hectares. • There's increasing concern about wetland protected areas. Two Ramsar sites have already certified in Vietnam: Xuan Thuy and Bau Sau; and a list of 68 wetlands of national and international importance has been proposed. 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Specific indicators in relation to this target are shown in section I, II and III of this box.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>The cooperation between sectors/levels in implementing targets is not effective.</p> <p>There's shortage in finance resources, investment for biodiversity conservation is still diffused and unfocused.</p> <p>Community's awareness on biodiversity value is still weak. So, there are uncontrolled exploitation and unsustainable use of natural resources all over the country.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			x
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>The Government's Action Plan to realize the Politiburo's Resolution 41/NQ-TW proposes:</p> <p>- Promote environment protection in marine, coastal and island; forest conservation and protection, especially virgin forests, special-use forests, protection forest and mangroves. Strictly protect natural reserves and national parks.</p> <p>Viet Nam Biodiversity Action Plan (1995): Protect the country's endemic ecosystems, the vulnerable ecosystems which are now facing the danger of reduction or destruction caused by human economic activities.</p> <p>Vietnam's National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2010 & Orientations toward 2020: Conserving and developing nature conservation sites and national parks</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water	x		<p>Article 12 of Decree No 109/2003/ND-CP requires: Zoning wetlands for protection</p> <p>1. All wetlands of international and national importance are zoned for protection in forms of Ramsar sites, nature reserves, species and habitat reserves (hereafter called wetlands conservation areas).</p> <p>2. Other wetlands of provincial/ or municipal importance are zoned for protection in forms of wetlands conservation areas.</p> <p>National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 and Orientations toward 2020: The destruction of mangrove forests and sensitive eco-systems for expansion of agriculture and aquaculture must be strictly prohibited; the control of forest fires and the rehabilitation of eco-systems and mangrove forests should be simultaneously carried out.</p>
c) Marine and coastal	x		Zoning for marine protected area system including 15 sites has been planned and submitted to Prime Minister.
d) Dry and sub-humid land	x		<p>Draft of Vietnam National Action Programme to combat desertification: Regions of importance to environment and nature protection are sustainably developed.</p>
e) Forest	x		As shown in section I of this box
f) Mountain	x		As item e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and			

strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		
Please provide details below.		
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan (1995):</p> <p>Develop the planning and creation of a number of important wetland areas in Ca Mau, or close to the Red River delta, the bird colonies and the Tam Giang Lagoon, etc. These areas are located outside the specialized forests but close to human residence where the people have great demands to exploit these areas for such many different purposes as aquaculture, coastal forests and waterway transportation, etc. It is therefore necessary to pay special attention right from the outset to the biodiversity protection of these wetlands and to the prevention of contamination sources, especially from the water and to the control of the water over-drainage.</p> <p>Build a number of protected areas for sea and inland water bodies. As the sea areas with high biodiversity are usually the ones that can provide high economic values, priority should be given to the protection of those sea areas that have highest biodiversity values.</p>		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special-used forest system: in Viet Nam, there are 126 special-used forests planned and gazetted covering 2.541.675 hectares in area (according to decisions issued by Prime Minister, relevant Ministries and Provincial People's Committees). The special-used forest system is classified as follows: 		
Category	Number	Area
I. National Park	28	957.330 ha
II. Nature Conservation Areas	59	1.369.058 ha
IIa. Nature Reserve	48	1.283.209 ha
II b. Species/Habitat Areas	11	85.849 ha
III. Land/seacape Areas	39	215.287 ha
Total	126	2.541.675 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine protected area (MPA) system: currently the system of MPAs in Vietnam is being planned adding two existing pilot MPAs (Hon Mun and Cu Lao Cham). <p>Beside protected areas, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 biosphere reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can Gio mangrove; - Cat Tien; - Cat Ba; - Red river delta. 2 World Heritage Sites: Ha Long Bay (Quang Ninh) and Phong Nha – Ke Bang (Quang Binh); 4 ASEAN Heritage Parks: Ba Be (Bac Can), Hoang Lien (Lao Cai), Chu Mom Ray (Kon Tum) and Kon Ka Kinh (Gia Lai). At the moment, in Vietnam there're 2 Ramsar sites, there're 68 wetland reserves submitted to Prime Minister, as well as some wetlands of international and national importance to designate as Ramsar sites. 		

V)	Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
•	Vietnam's national environment protection strategy by 2010 & orientation by 2020
-	Raising the rate of forest coverage to 43% of the total natural area, rehabilitating 50% of downgrading upstream forests and improving forest quality.
VI)	Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
	In Viet Nam, the protection of important ecosystems only focuses on establishing and managing protected area system. However, these tasks are inadequate:
-	The planning is not comprehensive and synchronic.
-	The management is not strong enough.
-	Investment is diffused and unfocused.
-	Scientific research lacks of strategy and long-term programme.
VII)	Please provide any other relevant information.

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity		
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a)	No		
b)	Yes, the same as the global target		
c)	Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x
Please provide details below.			
The Government' action plant to implementing Resolution No 41/NQ-TW propose the task:			
- Strictly comply with regulations on protection of rear and precious plants and animals which are in danger of extinction.			
Marine turtle conservation action plan 2010 in Vietnam proposes strategic and specific objectives:			
- Reduce direct and indirect impacts on Viet Nam's marine turtles and hence promote their recovery in the wild.			
- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality,			
- Manage marine turtle nesting areas,			
- Protect, conserve and rehabilitate marine turtle habitats.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	

c)	Marine and coastal	x		As shown in the Marine turtle conservation action plan to 2010 in Vietnam
d)	Dry and subhumid land		x	
e)	Forest	x		The Revised Law on Forest Protection and Development requires: - The endangered, precious and rare forest plant and animal species; and their gene sources must be managed and protected under special regimes
f)	Mountain	x		As shown in the item e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?				
a)	No			
b)	Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c)	Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.				
As shown in the Vietnam Action Plan for marine turtle conservation toward 2010 .				
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.				
Recently, there has been many projects for species conservation all over the country such as:				
- Carry out projects for biodiversity conservation of important water region such as turtle conservation at Ho Guom, fish conservation at Ke Go lake....				
- Establish preservation areas for plants such as				
- There're also programs for conservation of mammals such as Saola <i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i> (1992), Giant Munjack <i>Megamuntiacus vuquangensis</i> (1993) Truongson munjack <i>Caninmuntiacus truongsonensis</i> (1996)				
Viet Nam has already established 11 botanical gardens and 3 rescue centers in North, Central and South.				
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.				
Management objectives for each Category of PA				
Management objective	Categories			
	I. National park	II. Nature reserve	III. Habitat/ Species Conservation Area	IV. Protected Landscape/ Seascape
To maintain, in nature state, representative examples of ecosystems	1	1	2	2

Maintain ecological diversity and regulation of the environment	1	1	2	2
Conservation of genetic resources, especially genetic resources of threatened plant and animal species	1	1	1	3
Provide opportunities for education, research and environmental monitoring	1	1	1	2
Conserve conditions of catchment	1	1	2	2
Control erosion, sedimentation and protect areas downstream	1	1	2	2
Produce protein and animal products from wildlife; permit controlled hunting and fishing	0	0	3	3
Provide recreation and tourism services	2	1	3	1
Produce timber, forage, or marine products on the basis of sustained yields	0	0	3	1
Protect cultural historical and archaeological heritage sites and objects	1	1	3	1
Protect scenic beauty and open space	1	2	2	1
Flexible management; multiple uses permitted	0	0	2	2
Stimulate rational, sustainable use of buffer zones and rural	3	2	2	2

development				
1. Primary objectives for management of the area and resources 2. Secondary objectives 3. Potentially applicable objectives 4. Not applicable				
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. There's lack of finance and human resources and lack of manager with enough capacity of ecosystem management.				
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.				

Box VI.

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan (1995) proposes: - Protect those biodiversity components which are now subject to be over-exploited or ignored.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal	x		Marine turtle conservation action plan to 2010 in Vietnam (as shown in box V)
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest	x		National action plan to strengthen control of trade in wild fauna and flora to 2010 proposes: To enhance the effectiveness and the efficiency of wildlife trade controls by relevant enforcement agencies to prevent the illegal wildlife trade, striving toward sustainable governance and use of wildlife resources, and contributing to implementation of the National Strategy for Environment Protection toward 2010.

f) Mountain	x	As shown in the item e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x
Please provide details below.		
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise the rare and precious animals which are facing the danger of natural extinction and to release them back to their habitats when conditions arise - Research and organize to cultivate rare and precious marine and forest animals which are of economic value and over-exploit <p>Resolution No 41/NQ-TW on Environment Protection in the period of increasing industrialisation and modernisation proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect wildlife species which are facing the danger of extinction. <p>Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Viet Nam to 2010 proposes priority action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve ex-situ conservation activities for endangered wild flora and fauna species by developing botanical gardens, and by improving and developing wildlife rescue centres. <p>The aquatic resource protection and development program till 2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Controlling the exploitation of endangered precious rare aquatic species of high scientific and economic value. - Stepping up the in-situ conservation through the establishment of a system of marine conservation areas and inland conservation work. - Restoring the biotopes and habitats of aquatic animal species, especially breeding fields, where young aquatic animals gather or precious and rare aquatic species of high scientific and economic value live. Regenerating and recovering the ecosystems of coral reefs, sea grass - covers, swamps, lagoons and river mouths while releasing artificial reefs, creating biotopes and habitats for aquatic animal in a number of areas where conditions permit or in high - priority areas. <p>National action plan to strengthen control of trade in wild fauna and flora to 2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To enhance the effectiveness and the efficiency of wildlife trade controls by relevant enforcement agencies to prevent the illegal wildlife trade, striving toward sustainable governance and use of wildlife resources, and contributing to implementation of the National Strategy for Environment Protection toward 2010. 		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
<p>The number of globally threatened species in Vietnam is increasing in both quantity (from 226 to 259 species) and level of endangeredness. In 1996, 25 species were listed in category EN (Endangered) but the number increased to 46 species in the list in 2004 (Table 3.3). New species listed are Banteng (<i>Bos javanicus</i>), Dhole (<i>Cuon alpinus</i>), Grey-shanked Douc Langur (<i>Pygathrix nemaeus</i>), and Black-shanked Douc Langur (<i>Pygathrix nigripes</i>). Populations of these species are globally threatened and reducing in Vietnam.</p> <p>Other species not listed as globally threatened but are in high risk in Vietnam. For example, the Woolly-necked Stork (<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>) is not in the Red List of IUCN (2004) but ranked in category VU (Vulnerable) due to loss of habitats and pollution of food sources (MONRE, 2004).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(State of environment-biodiversity)</p>		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		

Till now, Viet Nam has not set up any indicator in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Pressure of market on rare and precious wildlife is increasing.
- Legislation system is in comprehensive and inadequate such as lack of law on biodiversity
- Facility in executive agency is insufficient.
- Policies and solutions on economic incentives are not adequate:
 - There is no incentive for wildlife captive breeding
 - Provision of breeding sources, foodstuff, veterinary services, farming extension, fishery extension, facilities, farming and planting techniques are in the rudimental stage. There is no market or managed market for non-timber products.
- Though social awareness on biodiversity and natural resources conservation is enhanced, awareness on control of wildlife trade is insufficient.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Government Programme for implementation of resolution No. 41/NQ-TW:			
- Protect and halt the loss of indigenous genetic resources.			
Law on Environment Protection (1993) requires that:			
- Article 12: Organisations and individuals have responsibility of protecting all varieties and species of wild plants and animals, and maintaining biodiversity and protecting forests, seas and all ecosystems. The exploitation of biological resources must be observed their prescribed seasonal characteristics and areas, using proper methods and permitted tools and means in order to ensure their restoration in terms of density, varieties and species, thus preventing ecological imbalance. The exploitation of forests must comply strictly with plans and specific stipulations of the Law on Forest Protection and Development. The State shall adopt plans to involve organisations and individuals in afforestation and greening of barren lands and bared hills and mountains to quickly expand the forest cover and protect catchment regions of watercourses.			
Regulation on Management and Conservation of Plant, Animal and Organism Genetic Resources proposes:			
- Give priority to conserve and store precious genetic resources which are particular to Vietnam and facing the danger of being loss.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural	x		1995 Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan proposes: Enhance measures to protect agricultural biodiversity, bring into full play the various forms of "farming conservation"; encourage farmers to participate in the common protection efforts; special attention should be given to the conservation of popular traditional varieties which have long been adapted to the local geography and climate.
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 proposes the following tasks: Build gene banks of flora, micro-organisms and domesticated animals. Supply genetic materials for hybridizing and selecting varieties to serve economic purposes as well as to "ensure" the genetic sources in nature. To enhance capacity of zoos that can serve as places for sight-seeing, training and raising the general awareness on the environment. These places are also useful for scientific research, conservation of endangered wildlife, and when conditions permit, these species should be released back to the protected areas.</p> <p>Vietnam Biodiversity Awareness Program in the period 2001-2010 proposes: To protect precious indigenous gene resources.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>So far, national plant gene banks are storing 13,300 varieties of 115 species includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed gene bank is storing: 12,500 varieties of 83 bearing plant species. - Field gene bank is storing: 1,720 varieties of 32 species of asexual plant. - In vitro gene bank is storing: 102 varieties of taro. <p>19 network agencies of Plant gene Conservation System is storing over 5,000 varieties of 50 domesticated plant species, 200 seed specimens of rubber.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Till now, Vietnam has not set up any indicator in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>There are many challenges on state management of access and benefit sharing of genetic resources such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no clearly definition identifying nature of this issue such as: genetic resources (tangible factor); related knowledge (intangible factor). - It's difficult to identify property right to relating genetic resources and knowledge in specific 			

case, at local, national or international levels. So, contradiction on right, if exist, is quite complicated.

- There are contradictions between developed and developing countries on institution, legal status and sharing benefit arising from utilisation of genetic resources.
- Legal system has not addressed access and benefit sharing of genetic resources.
- Awareness on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources of managers and local communities is limited.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VIII .

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Vietnam's National Environment Protection Strategy to 2010 & Orientations toward 2020 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Properly mine, cost-effectively using soil resource and natural minerals. - Soundly tap, safeguard, and develop water resources. <p>The Comprehensive Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage and rationally use of energy and natural resources, limit amount of raw material and waste in production. <p>Law on Environment Protection 1993 requires that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 11: The State encourages, and shall create favourable conditions for all organisations and individuals in the rational use and exploitation of components of the environment, the application of advanced technology and clean technology, the exhaustive use of wastes, the economical use of raw materials and the utilization of renewable energy and biological products in scientific research, production and consumption. - Article 14: The exploitation of agricultural land, forest land, and land for aquaculture must comply with land use plans, land improvement plans and ensure ecological balance. The use of chemicals, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and other biological products must comply with stipulations bylaw. 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		<p>Vietnam's Agenda 21 proposes:</p> <p>Facilitate ecological agricultural-forestry development, agro-forestry farms, and enhance services for agricultural expansion.</p>

b)	Inland water	x	<p>Action Plan on the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Wetlands in the period of 2004-2010 proposes:</p> <p>To experiment and widely apply models of wise use and sustainable development of wetland in specific wetlands to different ecological systems.</p>
c)	Marine and coastal	x	<p>The Program on Development of Aquatic Varieties to 2010 proposes:</p> <p>Strengthening research capacity; striving to step by step master seed production technologies in order to form a group of diversified aquatic species of economic and export value in service of aquaculture development in ecological freshwater, saltwater and brackish-water areas.</p> <p>Completing and step by step modernizing the system of commercial production of aquatic varieties in order to proactively supply sufficient good seeds in time for various seasons and diversify farmed aquatic species, in service of aquaculture development and economic restructure in an efficient and sustainable manner.</p>
d)	Dry and subhumid land	x	<p>Draft National Programme on Combat Desertification proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target 3: step by step toward sustainable use and management of natural resources
e)	Forest	x	<p>Vietnam's Agenda 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage sustainable use of non-timber forest products. <p>The Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supplying wood as raw material for the production of paper, and artificial timber, meeting the need in wood, firewood and other special forest products for domestic consumption and the production of export goods, along with developing the forest product processing industry and turning forestry into an important economic branch to contribute to socio-economic development in the mountain regions.
f)	Mountain	x	As in section e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a)	No		
b)	Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c)	Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Viet Nam to 2010 proposes priority actions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing demonstration projects for non-timber forest products, medicinal plants and implement them widely. Creating models of both dispersed and concentrated plantations for firewood. <p>The Aquatic Resource Protection and Development Programme till 2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restructuring the exploitation of natural aquatic resources according to their potentials. Strictly controlling destructive exploitation methods while not developing, then gradually reducing 			

unselective exploitation and exploitation of young aquatic animals; restoring and developing branches and trades in substitute for the exploitation of natural aquatic resources in inshore sea areas, thus creating conditions to stabilize the fishermen's life, alleviating the exploitation pressure on the aquatic resources in the inshore sea areas.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Aquaculture:

According to statistics of the fishery sector, at the present, 940,000 hectares of water surface are being used for aquaculture. It is estimated that aquaculture production in 2002 was 0.95 million ton, accounted for 41% of fishery production, a small ratio in comparison with other countries. In the plan to 2010, this ratio will increase up to 60% of fishery production.

Wildlife captive breeding

At present, captive breeding and cultivation of wild animals and plants are mainly autonomous activities. Throughout the country, about 50 species of animals and several tens of species of plants are being bred and cultivated in 316 farms and 1,658 households mainly for commercial purposes. There are four major breeding models: (i) nature reserves, national parks, tourism sites; (ii) large farms managed by companies; (iii) subsidiary farms of companies; and (iv) small-scaled farms managed by households. Provision of breeds, foodstuff, enclosures, and breeding techniques is still very rudimentary due to lack of knowledge and funding.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Vietnam has not set up any indicator in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The implementation of this target is facing some challenges such as:

- In Vietnam, roughly 70% of the total population currently living depends directly on biodiversity by unattainable exploitation and use of natural resources
- Poor public awareness on sustainable use of biodiversity.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x
Please provide details below.		
Vietnam Biodiversity Awareness Program in the period 2001-2010 proposes:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing a new ethic for the relationship between humans and the environment with the goal of improving the quality of people's lives and ensuring sustainable development. A new set of moral values to be developed should reflect the responsibility for all forms of life including humans and for the utilization of natural resources without eroding genetic resources and compromising species, ecosystems, and biodiversity resources that future generations may need. 		
Vietnam's National Environment Protection Strategy to 2010 & Orientation toward 2020 proposes:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Properly exploiting and using natural resources, ensuring ecological balance, nature 		

conservation and maintaining biodiversity.

Resolution No 41/NQ-TW on Environment Protection in the period of Strengthening Industrialisation and Modernisation proposes:

- Reasonably using natural resources, protecting biodiversity.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water	x		Vietnam's National Environment Protection Strategy to 2010 & Orientation toward 2020 proposes: - Eliminating terminated exploitation especially in aquatic exploitation
c) Marine and coastal	x		As shown in section b)
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest	x		National Action Plan on Strengthening the Control of Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora to 2010 requires that: Striving toward sustainable governance and use of wildlife resources, and contributing to the implementation of the National Strategy for Environment Protection to 2010.
f) Mountain	x		As shown in section e)

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	x

Please provide details below.

Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 proposes a priority action to:

- Limit the collection of firewood and ensure that non-timber forest products are used in a sustainable way;

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

In Vietnam, 70% of the total population currently live on biodiversity by unattainable exploitation and use of natural resources:

- **Conversion of land-use purpose:** due to conversion of land-use purposes in order to develop industrial, agriculture and aquaculture..., forest areas and natural ecosystem is narrow. In the first half of 2005, it's estimated that there is 1,194 I.19 being loss due to conversion of land-use purposes.

- **Hunting and overexploitation:** Hunting is a serious threat to endemic and endangered species. Over-fishing is happening in many places throughout the country, especially in coastal areas. In addition, destructive fishing methods and techniques such as dynamite, poison, electric fishing, small-meshed fishing nets, super lights, dredges, and trawl-nets have degraded fishery sources and destroyed habitats of aquatic species living in terrestrial waters, coastal areas, and offshore.

- **Logging:** Although the government has decided to close access to forests, forest destruction is still happening in many areas and becoming a major threat. In June 2005 alone, there were 275 violation

cases of illegal logging and 1,523 cases of illegal trade and transportation of forest products discovered.

- **Wildlife trade:** Wildlife being exploited, traded, and consumed includes rare timber species, medicinal plants, orchids (*Orchidaceae*), cycads (*Cycas*), mammals (55 species recorded in the trade), birds, reptiles and amphibians (40 species of reptiles and amphibians recorded in the trade). Exploitation, trade, and consumption of most of these wildlife species violates the regulations of the Decree 48/2002/ND-CP dated April 22, 2002 of the government.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Though making many efforts on management of natural resources, Vietnam is facing many challenges in doing this task:

- Institutional aspect: forest protection force having main responsibility in forest management in Vietnam is too weak to tackle over-exploitation of natural resources, particularly logging.
- Public awareness on sustainable use of natural resources is limited.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box X.

Target 4.3	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 and Vision toward 2020 proposes: The illegal trade in rare and precious wildlife animals at high risk of extinction must be highly strictly controlled;</p> <p>National Action Plan on Strengthening the Control of Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora to 2010 proposes: Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of wildlife trade controls by relevant enforcement agencies for preventing illegal wildlife trade, striving toward sustainable governance and use of wildlife resources, and contributing to the implementation of the National Strategy for Environment Protection to 2010. Raising awareness of policy-maker, consumers, traders, producers and communities on the protection of wildlife species. Expanding and more effectively implementing cooperation on controls of wildlife transport and trade with neighbouring countries, international organizations and CITES Parties globally.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water	x		National Action Plan on Strengthening the Control of Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora to 2010 proposes:

			<p>Overall objective: To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of wildlife trade controls by relevant enforcement agencies to prevent the illegal wildlife trade, striving toward sustainable governance and use of wildlife resources, and contributing to the implementation of the National Strategy for Environment Protection to 2010.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Captive breeding and artificial propagation as a tool for conservation and poverty reduction. Encourage research into and implementation of captive breeding and artificial wild species, including endangered species, for the purposes of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.</p> <p>Cooperation on controls of wildlife trade and transportation, with neighbour countries, international organizations and CITES Parties globally, is expanded and implemented more effectively</p>
c) Marine and coastal		x	As shown in section b)
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	As shown in section b)
e) Forest		x	As shown in section b)
f) Mountain		x	As shown in section b)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 proposes:</p> <p>Control the trade of species facing the danger of extinction.</p> <p>Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010 proposes priority action:</p> <p>Prevent illegal hunting, capture, possession and trading of marine organisms, wildlife and plant species.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Being a party to CITES since 1994, the Government of Vietnam has enforced the control of wildlife import and export by adopting a license and export certificate system in accordance with CITES regulations. The statistics provided by the Viet Nam CITES Management Authority show that legal exports of wild animals increased from 2000 to 2002, with remarkable increases in the number of individuals in some species, while export of plant species has decreased. In addition, these legal exports and imports, there are illegal imports, exports, and re-exports in direct conflict with the regulations of Viet Nam and CITES.</p> <p>In domestic markets, the trade in wildlife is controlled by the following legislation: Decree No. 48/2002/ND-CP dated 22 April 2002 amending and supplementing the list of precious and rare species issued by Decree No. 18/HDBT dated 17 January 1992; Decree No. 18/HDBT dated 17 January 1992 by Council of Ministers (now the Government) defining the list of endangered species and their protection; Decree No. 195/HDBT date 02 June 1990 on the implementation of the Ordinance for Protection and Development of Fishery Resources. Directive No. 359/TTg dated 29 May 1996 of the Prime Minister on urgent measures to be taken to protect and develop wildlife</p>			

species. (National Action plan to strengthen control of trade in wild fauna and flora to 2010)
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
In the past few years, the control of trade in wild fauna and flora has effectively reduced the illegal harvesting and hunting of wildlife for trade. However, the free-market economy has resulted in feverish periods of trade in wild species nationwide, with negative impacts on biodiversity. (National Action Plan on Strengthening the Control of Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora to 2010) Capacity of agency with main responsibility for control on wildlife trade is limited.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XI .

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Vietnam Agenda 21 proposes:			
- Combating land erosion; rationally and effectively using land resources			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest	x		Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme (as shown in box III)
f) Mountain	x		As shown in section e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

a)	No	
b)	Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c)	Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	x
Please provide details below.		
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protecting biodiversity components which are now subjects of being over-exploited or ignored. <p>The Aquatic Resource Protection and Development Programme to 2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoring the biotopes and habitats of aquatic animal species, especially breeding fields, where young aquatic animals gather or precious and rare aquatic species of high scientific and economic value live. Regenerating and recovering the ecosystems of coral reefs, sea grass - covers, swamps, lagoons and river mouths while releasing artificial reefs, creating biotopes and habitats for aquatic animal in a number of areas where conditions permitted or in high - priority areas. 		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
<p>The loss rate of biotopes in Vietnam is reduced. Some efforts, in term of policy, responding to this have been made including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme - The Aquatic Resource Protection and Development Programme - The Forest Closure and State Forestry Enterprise Transform Policy in Sensitive Regions 		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.		
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversion of land-use purpose: converting natural land for industrial, agricultural and aquacultural development has led forest areas and natural eco systems becoming narrow. - Logging: thought the government has decided to close access to forests, but forest destruction is still happening in many areas and becoming a major threat to virgin forests, riverhead forests.... In June 2005 alone, there were 275 violation cases of illegal logging and 1,523 cases of illegal trade and transportation of forest products discovered. - Due to conversion of land-use purposes, reclaim for planting rice, aquaculture , expansion of residential area, traffic development...., wetlands is narrow 		
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.		

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Resolution No. 41 on Environment Protection in the period of strengthening Industrialisation and Modernisation proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventing invasion of exotic species and genetically modified organisms which have adverse impacts on human health and the environment. <p>Ordinance on the Plant Protection and Quarantine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 1 requires that "... The ordinance covers the prevention and elimination of organisms harmful to plant resources, the plant quarantine..." - Article 27 requires that "It is strictly forbidden to bring into Vietnam or spread from one region to another in the country alien harmful organisms" <p>Ordinance on Animal Health, 1993:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 1 requires that "... the ordinance covers the prevention and elimination of epidemic disease in animal, quarantine of animals and their products" <p>Decree No. 58/2002/ND-CP promulgating the regulation on plant protection, the regulation on plant quarantine and the regulation on management of plant protection drugs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding to plant quarantine, the Article 16 states that "It is strictly forbidden to introduce into Vietnam plant quarantine objects, strange harmful organisms still alive at any growth stage; where they need to be introduced into the country for research, the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development is required." 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	x
Please provide details below.	
This target is expressed in the Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Viet Nam to 2010: Control the introduction and spread of exotic flora and fauna species.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Institute for Plant Protection (under the management of MARD) carried out the project "Examine the impact on ecosystem of and the resolution for prevention and eradication of Golden apple snail <i>Pomacea canaliculata</i> ". At the same time the Institute also studied measures for eradicating mimosa plant (<i>Mimosa</i> spp.) at Tram Chim, Dong Thap.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
At the present Vietnam has yet no agency responsible for assessment, monitor on the introduction of alien invasive species, especially the species that are newly introduced but has potentials of causing adverse impacts on the environment and agriculture. There is no coordinating mechanism between major relating agencies, no data-base on alien invasive species, lack of scientific base for decision-making.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
Vietnam Environment Protection Agency of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, organized a workshop on management and prevention of alien invasive species in October 2003, and published a proceeding of this workshop.	

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	

e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Vietnam has implemented many measures in order to prevent the introduction and impacts of alien invasive species. Vietnam also has got some achievements on prevention and eradication of some invasive species such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden apple snail (<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>) - Hai Ly rat (<i>Myocastor coypus</i>), and - Being in the process of preventing the spread of mimosa plant (<i>Mimosa</i> spp.) 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>At the present Vietnam has yet no agency responsible for assessment, monitor on the introduction of alien invasive species, especially the species that are newly introduced but have potential adverse impacts on environment and agriculture.</p> <p>There is also no coordinating mechanism between major relating agencies, no data-base on alien invasive species, lack of scientific base for decision-making.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
<p>The state agencies such as Vietnam Environment Protection Agency, and other relating Ministries, Agencies, institutes and some universities have concerned with and implemented measures for control and prevention of alien invasive species. The IUCN in Vietnam translated and published "100 world alien invasive species".</p> <p>Vietnam Environment Protection Agency held "The national workshop on Management and Prevention of Alien Invasive Species". The workshop focused on hot issues in management and prevention of Alien Invasive Species and also gave some following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the legislation system on alien species, develop, compile or promulgate new legal documents such as Decree, Ordinance... - Organize researches, establish data base, implement propaganda programmes on alien invasive species. 			

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Vietnam' Agenda 21 proposes:			
- Alleviating climate changes and restrict the detrimental impacts of climate changes, prevent and combat natural disasters.			
Resolution No. 41 on environment protection in the period increasing industrialisation and modernisation proposes:			
- Setting priority for rehabilitation areas and ecosystems of serious pollution and degradation.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest	x		Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme proposes: - Planting five million new hectares of forest together with protecting the existing forest area in order to increase the forest cover to 43 % thus helping to ensure environmental security, reduce natural disasters, increase the capacity of water generation and preserve the source of genes and biological diversity.
f) Mountain	x		As shown in section e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
As shown in the sector II of this box			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

Vietnam is a Party of United Nation Convention on Climate Change (UNCCC) and Kyoto Protocol. Vietnam has implemented some projects to enhance resilience of the ecosystem to adapt to climate change such as:

- Project 327/CP on greening waste land and bared hills.
- The project of planting five million new hectares of forest.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Researches and investment on maintaining and enhancing resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change are limited.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 proposes priority action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent and control pollution; <p>Resolution No. 41/NQ-TW on Environment Protection in the period of Strengthening Industrialisation and Modernisation proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventing and limiting the increase in pollution, degradation and environment problems caused by human activities and natural impacts. 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water	x		<p>The Aquatic Resource Protection and Development Programme to 2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating the impacts of the use fertilizers, pesticides, aquatic veterinary medicines and water - treating substances... on the life of aquatic animals in the natural environment. Formulating criteria on the safe use of pesticides, water - treating substances, fertilizers and industrial chemical... for the natural environment of water basins.
c) Marine and coastal	x		As shown in section b)

d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest	x		The Regulation on Management of Special-use Forests, Protection Forests and Natural Production forests requires that: - Article 13. In strictly-protected sub-zones the following activities are strictly prohibited: Causing environmental pollution
f) Mountain	x		As shown in section c)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>The Aquatic Resources Protection and Development to 2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating the impacts of the use fertilizers, pesticides, aquatic veterinary medicines and water - treating substances... on the life of aquatic animals in the natural environment. Formulating criteria on the safe use of pesticides, water - treating substances, fertilizers and industrial chemical... for the natural environment of water basins. <p>Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 proposes priority action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventing and controlling pollution. 			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Environment pollution is pressing matter which has impact on biodiversity in Vietnam.</p> <p>In big cities and many towns, emission of waste water with great amount of organic matters into lakes causes "water blooming" and destroys ecosystem in these lakes.</p> <p>Overuse of chemicals in agriculture cause pollution in land and water resource.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Pollution always accompanies the social – economic development. The biggest challenge for Vietnam to achieve this target is the lack of capacity, equipment, financial resources in resolving polluting factors.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XVI .

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme proposes:</p> <p>To use efficaciously the area of barren land, bare hills and mountains and create many more jobs for the labourers, contributing to the eradication of famine and alleviation of poverty, and settlement and sedentary farming; increase the income of the rural population in mountainous regions; ensure political and social stability, national defence and security, especially in the border regions.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water	x		The Aquatic Resources Protection and Development Programme to 2010 proposes: Restoring aquatic resources in inshore sea areas, rives, reservoirs and submerged regions for sustainable aquatic resource development.
c) Marine and coastal	x		As shown in section b)
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest	x		Vietnam's Agenda 21 proposes: Setting out appropriate measures to ensure food security in mountainous areas, implement settlement and sedentary farming, protect and develop forests, combat land erosion.
f) Mountain	x		As shown in section e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 proposes:</p> <p>Closely linking conservation and development activities, and fully mobilising the roles and functions of the protected area system to actively support the implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction in the course of national industrialisation and modernisation.</p>			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

In aquaculture: According to statistics of the fishery sector, at the present, 940,000 hectares of water surface are being used for aquaculture. It is estimated that aquacultural production in 2002 was 0.95 million ton, accounted for 41% of fishery production, a small ratio in comparison with other countries. In the plan to 2010, this ratio will increase up to 60% of fishery production.

In forestry: after 7 years of implementation, the 5 Million Hectare Forestation Programme has achieved some positive results: forest coverage increasing from 33.2% in 1999 to 37.1% in 2004. The programme also contributes to increase income for farmers in remote areas.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

There is lack of capacity and finance resources to implement actions.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 proposes:</p> <p>Promote and identify the utilisation values of all biodiversity components on the basis of sustainable development of natural resources in order to serve the country's economic targets.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal	x		<p>The Aquatic Resources Protection and Development Programme to 2010 proposes:</p> <p>Restoring aquatic resources in inshore sea areas, rives, reservoirs and submerged regions for sustainable aquatic resource development.</p>
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest	x		<p>Vietnam's Agenda 21 proposes:</p> <p>Setting out appropriate measures to ensure food security in mountainous areas, implement settlement and</p>

			sedentary farming, protect and develop forests, combat land erosion.
f) Mountain	x		As shown in section e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 (as shown in the item I of this box)			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>In Vietnam, 70% of the total population currently living depends on biodiversity by unattainable exploitation and use of natural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conversion of land-use purpose: converting land for industrial, agricultural and aquacultural development has led forest areas and ecosystems becoming narrow. In the first half of 2005, it's estimated that there is 1,194 ha being loss due to conversion of land-use purposes. - Hunting and overexploitation: Hunting is a serious threat to endemic and endangered species. Over-fishing is happening in many places throughout the country, especially in coastal areas. In addition, destructive fishing methods and techniques such as dynamite, poison, electric fishing, small-meshed fishing nets, super lights, dredges, and trawl-nets have degraded fishery sources and destroyed habitats of aquatic species living in terrestrial waters, coastal areas, and offshore. - Logging: Although the government has decided to close access to forests, forest destruction is still happening in many areas and becoming a major threat. In June 2005 alone, there were 275 violation cases of illegal logging and 1,523 cases of illegal trade and transportation of forest products discovered. - Wildlife trade: Wildlife being exploited, traded, and consumed includes rare timber species, medicinal plants, orchids (<i>Orchidaceae</i>), cycads (<i>Cycas</i>), mammals (55 species recorded in the trade), birds, reptiles and amphibians (40 species of reptiles and amphibians recorded in the trade). Exploitation, trade, and consumption of most of these wildlife species violates the regulations of the Decree 48/2002/ND-CP dated April 22, 2002 of the government. 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
There is lack of model of sustainable use.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water	x		The Aquatic Resources Protection and Development Programme to 2010 proposes: Building up models for organizing the management of inshore sea areas suitable to the customs and traditions of local fishermen. At the same time, promoting and highlighting the role of the fishermen's community in the management and protection of aquatic resources as well as their habitats.
c) Marine and coastal	x		As shown in section b)
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
The Aquatic Resources Protection and Development Programme to 2010 proposes: Building up models for organizing the management of inshore sea areas suitable to the customs and traditions of local fishermen. At the same time, promoting and highlighting the role of the fishermen's community in the management and protection of aquatic resources as well as their habitats.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
In Vietnam, there is growing concern in protection of traditional knowledge and sustainable use of			

biodiversity. The Government encourages in commercializing traditional remedies. Over 50% of medicine needs come from traditional remedies and available medicine plant at local. Many domestic animal and plant varieties which are being used in agriculture are improved from traditional varieties.

In order to strongly encourage the protection of traditional knowledge and sustainable use of biodiversity, Vietnam initially studies models for fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of traditional knowledge and build up national policies to promote the implementation of Article 8.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Till now, there is not any legal document as well as incentive for the effective protection of traditional knowledge.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

In Vietnam, genetic resources (plant, domestic animal and medicine plant) are studied, collected, exploited and commercialized by international and national organizations. In the past few years, science and technology have played an important role in increasing yield, and quality of farming plants, domestic animals and also promoted the transformation of agricultural production. In some cases, there is also benefit sharing between owners, exploiters and users of genetic resources.

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>Vietnam has organized some national workshops on raising awareness for scientists and managers at central and local levels on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources, especially benefit sharing in local community.</p> <p>The Project UNCTAD/UNDP VIE 98/036 on trade and use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge was carried out in Vietnam.</p>	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
<p>There is not any legal document on intellectual property as well as traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.</p> <p>The draft Law "Intellectual Property" is being submitted to the Prime Minister.</p>	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).	

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Vietnam's legal framework on access and benefit sharing of botanically genetic resources was drafted in August 2001. (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment).</p> <p>Legal workshop on access and benefit sharing of botanically genetic resources was organized in August 2001, in Ha Noi. (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment).</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Vietnam has not established any indicator in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>There are many challenges on state management of access and benefit sharing of genetic resources such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no clearly definition identifying nature of this issue such as: genetic resources (tangible factor); related knowledge (intangible factor). - It's difficult to identify property right to relating genetic resources and knowledge in specific case, at local, national or international levels. So, contradiction on right, if exist, is quite complicated. - There are contradictions between developed and developing countries on institution, legal status and sharing benefit arising from utilisation of genetic resources. - Legal system has not addressed access and benefit sharing of genetic resources. - Awareness on access and benefit sharing of genetic resources of managers and local communities is limited. 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXI .

Target 10.2		Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

IV)	Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V)	Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI)	Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII)	Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a)	No		x
b)	Yes, the same as the global target		
c)	Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a)	Agricultural	x	
b)	Inland water	x	
c)	Marine and coastal	x	
d)	Dry and subhumid land	x	
e)	Forest	x	

f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The programme on building Vietnam's flora has been carried out. - The programme on conservation of Vietnam farm and medicine plants. - There are also many monographs on plant and animal taxonomies (Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology) - The project CNLWR\VI\00\G41\1G <i>In-situ</i> conservation of native landraces and their wild relatives. 	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Actions and targets are proposes in Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 and Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Some species areas have been established to protect Dipterocapus such as Cupressaceae, <i>Fokienna hodginsis</i> ...	
Medicine garden preserves 320 medicine plant species.	
There are 11 botanic garden preserving 350 species of plant.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate flora - Carry out in-situ conservation such as establishing nature reserves: Banh Chau, Phuoc Buu, Bio-dup, Pu Huong. - Carry out ex-situ conservation (establishing botanic garden: Cau Hai) 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Vietnam has described about 2.300 species of plants and animals to establish the Vietnam' Fauna and Flora Records. In which, there are 70 species of Sargassum, 120 species of Chlorophyta, 250 species of Lauraceae, 55 species of Polygonaceae, 362 species of Asteraceae, 180 species of Liliaceae, 100 species of Dendrobium.	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Investment for investigation is limited.
VII) Any other relevant information
Varieties have been primarily conserved in research institutions. There are 6.500 varieties of 34 species if seed-bearing plant preserved in freeze-storage, and 76 varieties of mono-genous species such as potato, sweet potato, pineapple and strawberry, are kept in in-vitro storage. (<i>Vietnam Biodiversity Awareness Programme 2001-2010</i>).

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Actions and targets are proposes in Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 and Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Vietnam has described about 2.300 species of plant and animal to establish the Vietnam' Fauna and Flora Records. In which, there are 70 species of Sargassum, 120 species of Chlorophyta, 250 species of Lauraceae, 55 species of Polygonaceae, 362 species of Asteraceae, 180 species of Liliaceae, 100 species of Dendrobium.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floral investigation - Carrying out in-situ conservation such as establishing recent nature reserves: Banh Chau Phuoc Buu, Bio-Dup, Pu Huong. etc. - Carry out ex-situ conservation (establishing botanic garden: Cau Hai) 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Investment for investigation is limited.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Vietnam's National Environment Protection Strategy to 2010 & Orientations toward 2020 proposes:</p> <p>Combination of situ and ex situ conservation measures should be strongly promoted.</p> <p>Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 proposes:</p> <p>Improving ex-situ conservation activities for endangered wild flora and fauna species by developing botanical gardens, and by improving and developing wildlife rescue centres.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
As shown in item I of this box.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>In - situ conservation:</p> <p><u>Establish protected areas:</u></p> <p>Establishing nature reserves is a type of <i>in-situ</i> conservation. The formulation of special-use forests in Vietnam has experienced in different stages. A recent milestone in planning and management of protected area is that the Prime Minister has approved the Management Strategy for Protected Area System in Vietnam until 2010 on 17th September 2003. According to this strategy, 126 protected areas, mainly terrestrial ones, have been established in Vietnam comprising more than 2.5 million hectare or covering 7.6% of the country area. Of which, there are 27 national parks with total area of 957,330 hectare (presently, May 2005, 28 national parks). However, this system should continue to be strengthened. A review shows that around 20 nature reserves established are currently without management board and seriously degraded, thus not qualified for conservation.</p> <p>A national strategy on marine and coastal environmental management for Vietnam has been developed under the implementation of an ADB and Swiss Development Cooperation Agency funded project (ADB 5712-REG project, phase 2). This strategy proposes to establish 26 marine and coastal protected areas with a total area of 495,000 hectare (232,700 hectare of terrestrial area and 262,300 hectare of water-based area), including 6 new ones. Among these, 20 areas are considered as priorities for biological research.</p> <p><u>Developing the system of protection forests</u></p> <p>Biodiversity protection in watershed protection forests is a way of <i>in-situ</i> conservation. At the present, Vietnam has about 6 million hectare of watershed protection forests that have been planned and managed in accordance to the Prime Minister's Decision No. 08/2001/QD-TTg on Regulations on management of protection forests, special-use forests and natural production forests. Exploitation and hunting activities are limited in protection forests, while activities of protection, regeneration, and additional plantation with native species through programmes such as No.661 and investment projects are encouraged.</p> <p><u>Establishing natural nursery forests</u></p> <p>Protecting primary forests and transforming them into natural nursery forests is also considered as a way of <i>in-situ</i> conservation, especially in preserving genetic resources. In 1993, the former Minister of Forestry promulgated a technical procedure on establishing natural nursery forests. However, this work has been officially started since 1997 with initial researches and proposals of Central Forestry Breeding Company and Vietnam Institute of Forestry Sciences. A DANIDA funded</p>	

project carried out by Central Forestry Breeding Company has proposed to develop a network of natural nursery forests nationwide. These forests are normally established within nature reserves and protection forests.

Endeavour in conserving ecosystem

Several projects on eco-regional conservation have been introduced in Vietnam such as overall planning for Mekong river delta and for Red river delta (1990-1993), Central Truong Son Eco-regional Conservation Programme (2004-2010).

Ex-situ conservation:

Ex-situ conservation is an important and effective method for biodiversity protection and development. It is defined by a removal and preservation of species and/or their biological materials in new environment which is not their own habitats. This method includes preservation of genera and/or species, tissue culture, plant and animal collection in order to maintain their rare and precious genetic resources for scientific research and education purposes.

Up to date, MARD has established 11 botanical gardens of medicinal, industrial and breeding plants. Until 1994 research institutions relating to agricultural plant resources have collected and preserved 19,910 breeding specimens of 57 agricultural plant species including cereal, food, fruit tree, industrial tree, cattle-fed tree, and soil-improved plants (Nguyen Dang Khoi, 1995)

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

There are many legal documents in relation to this target coming into effect such as:

- Law on Forest Protection and Development (amended)
- The Regulation on management of special-use forests, protection forests and production forests which are natural forests;
- The Regulation on management of animal, plant and microorganism genetic resources;
- Decree No. 13/2001/ND-CP on Protection of new plant varieties;
- Ordinance on Plant Protection and Quarantine;
- Decree No. 11/2002/ND-CP on Management Export, Import and Transit of Wild Animals and Plants;
- Decree No. 48/2002.ND-CP of 22 April 2002 issued by Government on amending and supplementing the list of precious and rare wild plants and animals, issued together with Decree No, 18/HDBT of January 17, 1992 of the Council of Ministers prescribing the list of precious and rare forest plants and animals and the regime of management and protection thereof.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Though not established any indicator in order to evaluate the implementation of GSPC, Vietnam has got achievement in conservation and sustainable use of plant resources. This result is stated in item III of this box.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

About the challenges in management of special-use forest, the Management Strategy for a Protected Area System clearly refined:

- The assignment of responsibilities and the decentralization of management of Special-used forests have not been clarified resulting in weak and inefficient management and duplication of responsibilities;
- There has been no suitable organization to support the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to manage special-used forests better.
- Most of the boundary of special-used forests has not been clearly demarcated on maps and in the field. The reliability of baseline survey data on special-used forests resources has been poor.
- The organisation and management capacity of special-used forest management boards is weak.
- Investment in special-used forests comes mainly from the State budget and funds of international projects. Moreover, the investment has not been allocated for important special-used forests or priority activities.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy for Environment Protection to 2010 and Vision toward 2020 proposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area of nature conservation sites is seen to expand by 1,5 times from current level, especially as of sea conservation sites and submerged lands. - Expanding the area of mangrove forest to reach 80% of the level seen in 1990. • The Comprehensive Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote quality of forest protection, forest planting, greening waste land and bared hills; increase forest coverage ratio from 33% to 38% in 2005 and to 43% in 2010. • Vietnam's Agenda 21 proposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and effectively manage coastal and marine protected areas. 	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for Socio-economic Development 2001-2010 proposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect and develop forest resources, to increase the forest coverage ratio to 43%. • The Draft of National Action Plan to Combat Desertification proposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greening 40% of waste land and bared hills (3 million hectares), converse most of unused land for agriculture and forest planting and other purposes. - Increase forest cover ratio to 43% in 2010. • The Action plan on the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Wetlands in the period of 2004-2010 proposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To zone off for protecting wetlands of international or national importance. To increase the area of wetland reserves with special attention paid to the conservation of wetlands of international and national importance, to restore important wetlands which have been deteriorated. 	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	

- Viet Nam has made much effort in establishing and managing effectively protected area system. Up to January 2005, there are 126 protected areas covering 2.541.675 ha, with 28 National Parks.
- Since 2001, Ministry of Fishery (MOF) has compiled the Regulations for Vietnam Marine Protected Areas Management and called for investing in marine protected areas establishment. Till now, MOF has made proposals for 15 coastal and marine protected areas, covering about 226.400 hectares. Only marine part of Cat Ba, Con Dao and Hon Mun protected areas covers 28.400 hectares.
- There's increasing concern about wetland protected areas. Recently, Viet Nam has got two Ramsar sites: Xuan Thuy and Bau Sau; and has designed wetlands of national and international importance into List of Ramsar sites.
- The total area of mangrove forests throughout Vietnam remains about 155,290 hectares, 100,000 hectares less than in 1990. Area of these mangrove forests is quickly reducing (MARD, 2004).

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Conservation of important ecosystem has been prescribed in following legal documents:

- Law on Environmental Protection;
- Law on Forest Protection and Development (amended);
- Law on Water Resources;
- Decree No. 109/2003/ND-CP on Conservation and Sustainable Development of wetlands;
- The regulation on management of special-used forests, protection forests and production forests which are natural forests.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

By conserving forest and greening waste land and bared hills, Viet Nam has got many achievements in ecosystem conservation.

Since early of 1990s, the government has paid considerable efforts on forest protection. Initial achievement is reflected in the stable increase of forest cover in recent years. According to official figures of the MARD, from 1995 to 2004, the forested area has been raised from 9.3 million hectares to 12.3 million hectares.

Data on forest area in the period 1999-2004

Year	Forest area (ha)	Natural forest (ha)	Planting forest (ha)	Coverage (%)
1999	10.915.592	9.444.198	1.471.394	33,2
2002	11.784.587	9.865.019	1.919.568	35,8
2003	12.094.517	10.004.709	2.089.809	36,1
2004	12.306.859	10.088.288	2.218.571	36,7

(Source: Forest Protection Department)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

The cooperation between sectors/levels in implementing targets is not effective.

There's shortage in finance resources, investment for biodiversity conservation is still diffused and unfocused.

Community's awareness on biodiversity value is still weak. So, there are uncontrolled exploitation and unsustainable use of natural resources all over the country.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.		
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?		
a) Yes		
b) No		x
Please specify		
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) Yes		x
b) No		
Please specify		
<p>Vietnam has not established any specific target as in GSPC. However, in many strategies, programmes and plans emphasize on managing protected area system as the most important areas for plant diversity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995, - National Strategy for Environment Protection to 2010 and Vision toward 2020, - The Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Development of Wetlands, - Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010 		
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)		
The status of the most important areas for plant diversity is stated in item III of Box XXVI		
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)		
<p>The conservation of the most important areas for plant diversity is stipulated in following legal documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on Environment Protection; - Law on Forestry Protection and Development (amended); - Law on Water Resources; - Decree No. 109/2003/ND-CP on Conservation and Sustainable Development of wetlands; - The Regulation on management of special-used forests, protection forests and production forests which are natural forests. 		
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special-used forest system: in Viet Nam, there are 126 special-used forests planned and gazetted covering 2.541.675 hectares in area (according to decisions issued by Prime Minister, relevant Ministries and Provincial People's Committees). The special-used forests are classified as follows: 		
Category	Number	Area
IV. National Park	28	957.330 ha
V. Nature Conservation Areas	59	1.369.058 ha
IIa. Nature Reserve	48	1.283.209 ha
II b. Species/Habitat Areas	11	85.849 ha

VI. Land/seascape Areas	39	215.287 ha
Total	126	2.541.675 ha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine protected area (MPA) system: the MPA system in Viet Nam is zoning with two pilot areas: Hon Mun and Cu Lao. <p>Beside protected areas, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 biosphere reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can Gio mangrove; Cat Tien; Cat Ba; Red river delta. 2 World Heritage Sites: Ha Long Bay (Quang Ninh) and Phong Nha – Ke Bang (Quang Binh); 4 ASEAN Heritage Parks: Ba Be (Bac Can), Hoang Lien (Lao Cai), Chu Mom Ray (Kon Tum) and Kon Ka Kinh (Gia Lai). At the moment, in Vietnam there're 2 Ramsar sites, there're 68 wetland reserves submitted to Prime Minister, as well as some wetlands of international and national importance to designate as Ramsar sites. 		
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target		
<p>In Viet Nam, the protection of important ecosystems only focuses on establishing and managing protected area system. However, these tasks are inadequate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning is not comprehensive and synchronic. The management is not strong enough. Investment is diffused and unfocused. Scientific research lacks of strategy and long-term programme. 		
VII) Any other relevant information		

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	

Please specify
<p>Viet Nam has integrated this target in management of agriculture and aquatic production to reduce pollution in land and water as shown in Management Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and vision toward 2020.</p>
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
<p>Conversion of land-use purposes for expanding farming land is putting pressure on biodiversity resources. Land conversion has totally changed the species composition and the internal relationships among species in the ecosystems. In the first half of the year 2000, it's estimated that conversion of land-use purpose resulted in the loss of 1 194, 19 hectares of forests.</p> <p>Conversion of crop structure is being carried out in many places throughout Vietnam in order to improve productivity in agriculture. This process is causing changes in ecosystem especially when being applied without scientific and practical base.</p> <p>Overuse of plant protection chemicals in agriculture is another threat to biodiversity, especially use without complying with strict technical instructions.</p>
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
<p>Law on land requires that:</p> <p>Article 21: rule on land-use planning should ensure sustainable use of natural resources and environment protection.</p> <p>Law on Environment Protection requires that:</p> <p>Article 14. The exploitation of agricultural land, forest land, and land for aquaculture must comply with land use plans, land improvement plans and ensure ecological balance. The use of chemicals, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and other biological products must comply with stipulations bylaw.</p>
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
<p>The implementation of the target is inadequate in some aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land-use planning is inadequate - Conversion of crop and domesticated animal structure is not based on scientific and practice base. - Over-use of plant protection chemicals due to limited awareness of farmers
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
<p>Viet Nam has not got any specific target on in-situ conservation of plant. However, the in situ conservation, which is employed all over the country, is address in many strategies, programmes and action plans such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995; - National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and vision toward 2020; - Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010; - The Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Development of Wetlands in the period 2004-2010. 	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
As shown in item I of this box	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Till now, Vietnam has a system of 126 protected areas in which there are 28 National Parks, 59 Nature Reserves and 39 landscapes.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>There are some legal documents which integrated the in situ conservation of plants such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on Forestry Protection and Development (amended in 2004); - The regulation on Management of special use forests, protection forests, production forests which are natural forests; - The Regulation on Management of animal, plant and micro-organism genetic resources. 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
As shown in box III)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
<p>The implementation of this target focuses on establishment and management of protected area system in Vietnam. However, the implementation is facing some challenges such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The planning is not comprehensive and synchronic. - The management is not strong enough. - Investment is diffused and unfocused. - Scientific research lacks of strategy and long-term programme. 	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Vietnam has not got any specific target as in Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. However it's also integrated in many documents as shown in item II of this box.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010 proposes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve ex situ conservation activities for endangered wild flora by developing botanical gardens. 	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Up to date , Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has established 11 botanical gardens, including medicinal, industrial plant and sapling gardens.... Till 1994, to conserve plant resources, research institutions for agricultural plant resources have collected and reserved 19,910 breeding specimens of 57 agricultural plant species including cereal, food, fruit tree, industrial tree, cattle -fed tree, and soil-improved plants (Nguyen Dang Khoi, 1995).	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
There some legal documents for conservation of plant such as:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ordinance on Plant Varieties; - Ordinance on Plant Protection and Quarantine. 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Progress is shown in item III of this box	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
The In-situ conservation has been implemented in some leading research institutions and in some national parks as the result of limitation in human and finance resources.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
There is no specific target on conservation of crop diversify as well as associated indigenous and local knowledge in Vietnam. However, this issue is growing concerned.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Nowadays, the National Crop Genetic Bank is preserving 12,300 strains of 115 crop species. These are Vietnam's treasures as many of these strains are no longer used by farmers or exist in the wild. Crop conservation is an important activity which preserves native genetic sources with valuable properties endemic to Vietnam.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Till now, Vietnam has employed in-situ and ex-situ conservation of plants by established botanical garden and gene bank.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
As shown in item III of this box.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
There is limitation in finance resources for ex situ conservation.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No (but has initially interested in this issue)	x
Please specify	
Vietnam Environment Protection Agency held "The national workshop on Management and Prevention of Alien Invasive Species". (October, 2003)	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Till now, Vietnam has implemented many measures in order to prevent introduction as well as impact of alien invasive species. Vietnam also has got some achievements on prevention and eradication of some invasive species such as:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden apple snail (<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>) - Hai Ly rat (<i>Myocastor coypus</i>) - And being in the process of preventing the spread of <i>mimosa</i> plant (<i>Mimosa</i> spp.) 	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Though alien invasive species is relatively new issue to Vietnam, the Government has promulgated many regulations on prevention of exotic species.	
Ordinance on Plant Protection and Quarantine, 2001:	
Article 1 requires that "... The Ordinance covers the prevention and elimination of organisms harmful to plant resources, the plant quarantine..."	
Article 27 requires that "It is strictly forbidden to bring into Vietnam or spread from one region to another in the country: Alien harmful organisms"	
Decree No. 58/2002/ND-CP promulgating the regulation on plant protection, the regulation on plant quarantine and the regulation on management of plant protection drugs:	
In regarding to plant quarantine, the Article 16 states that "It is strictly forbidden to introduce into Vietnam plant quarantine objects, strange harmful organisms still alive at any growth stage; where they need to be introduced into the country for research, the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development is required."	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Thought having not proposed specific targets for management and prevention of alien invasive species, Vietnam also has made some progresses finding and tackling the invasion of some species such as:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden apple snail (<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>) - Hai Ly rat (<i>Myocastor coypus</i>) 	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

Vietnam has yet not had agency responsible for assessment, monitor on the introduction of alien invasive species, especially the species that are newly introduced but has potential adverse impacts on environment and agriculture.

There is also no coordinating mechanism between major relating agencies, no data-base on alien invasive species, lack of scientific base for decision-making.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>National Action Plan for Strengthening the Control of Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora to 2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of wildlife trade controls by relevant enforcement agencies to prevent the illegal wildlife trade, striving toward sustainable governance and use of wildlife resources, and contributing to the implementation of the National Strategy for Environment Protection to 2010. - Raising awareness of policy-maker, consumers, traders, producers and communities on the protection of wildlife species. - Cooperating on controls of wildlife transportation and trade, with neighbouring countries, international organizations and CITES Parties globally, is expanded and implemented more effectively. 	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 proposes: Control the trade of species facing the danger of extinction.</p> <p>Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010 Prevent illegal hunting, capture, possession and trading of marine organisms, wildlife and plant species.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>127 of 897 known orchid species of Vietnam were recorded in the trade. In reality, this number may be much higher. On average, thousands of orchids have been exported for commercial purpose, including rare and endangered species in genus <i>Paphiopedilum</i>. In 2001, the price of a <i>Paphiopedilum hangianum</i> in Hanoi was about 10,000 VND. Two years later, due to intensive trade, this species was almost extinct in the wild (Averyanov <i>et al</i>, 2003).</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

In legal aspect, Vietnam has promulgated some documents such as:

- Decree No. 11/2002/ND-CP on Management Export, Import and Transit of Wild Animals and Plants;
- Ordinance on Plant Protection and Quarantine;
- Decree No. 48/2002.ND-CP of 22 April 2002 issued by Government on amending and supplementing the list of precious and rare wild plants and animals, issued together with Decree No, 18/HDBT of January 17, 1992 of the Council of Ministers prescribing the list of precious and rare forest plants and animals and the regime of management and protection thereof;
- Decree No. 139/2004/ND-CP of June 25, 2004 on sanctioning of administrative violations in forest management and protection and forest-product management;

In institutional aspect, Protection Forest Department (under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) is the major agency responsible for management of trade, import and export of wildlife in Vietnam.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

In the past few years, the control of trade in wild fauna and flora has effectively reduced the illegal harvesting and hunting of wildlife for trade. However, the free-market economy has resulted in feverish periods of trade in wild species nationwide, with negative impacts on biodiversity. (*National Action plan to strengthen control of trade in wild fauna and flora to 2010*)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Capacity of agency with main responsibility for control on wildlife trade is limited.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

x

Please specify

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

x

Please specify

The Comprehensive Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction proposes:

Managing and rationally using energy and natural resources, limiting amount of raw materials and wastes in production.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
This target is required in the Law on Environment Protection : Article 11. The State encourages, and shall create favourable conditions for all organisations and individuals in the rational use and exploitation of components of the environment, the application of advanced technology and clean technology, the exhaustive use of wastes, the economical use of raw materials and the utilization of renewable energy and biological products in scientific research, production and consumption.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Biodiversity conservation to ensure sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care is integrated in some strategies, programmes, and action plans such as:	
Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 proposes:	
- Promote and identify the utilisation values of all biodiversity components on the basis of sustainable development of natural resources in order to serve the country's economic targets.	
Vietnam Agenda 21 proposes:	
- Set out appropriate measures to ensure food security in mountainous areas, implement settlement and sedentary farming, protect and develop forests, combat land erosion.	

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>In Vietnam, 70% of the total population currently living depend on biodiversity by unattainable exploitation and use of natural resources. However, they are still unsustainable. This is due to inadequate planning on conversion of land-use purposes.</p> <p>The conservation of land-use purposes for the industrial development, agriculture and aquatic plant purpose... has resulted in the loss of natural ecosystem and forest area. In the first of half of year 2005, it's estimated that there is loss of 1,194.19 ha forest area.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>The Government has promulgated the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree No 14/CP on Management of Plant Varieties; - Ordinance on Plant Varieties; - Decree No. 13/2001/ND-CP on Protection of New Plant Varieties. 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
<p>There is no specific document on property right, innovation and knowledge of indigenous and local communities that support conservation and sustainable of genetic resources.</p>	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII .

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Awareness Programme 2001-2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve general knowledge of biodiversity, its significance and its current status; - Improve understanding of what sustainable use of biodiversity actual means; - Tackle the need for participation in biodiversity conservation and change attitudes towards taking appropriate action to address biodiversity conservation related issues. 	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	

Most of strategies, programmes and action plans have also integrated raising awareness on biodiversity.

Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 proposes:

- Improve general awareness of the importance and value of natural resources and biodiversity and clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of communities and promote people's involvement in protected areas protection.

National Action Plan on Strengthening the Control of Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora to 2010 proposes:

- Raising awareness of policy-makers, consumers, traders, producers and communities on the protection of wildlife species enhanced.

The Action Plan on Protection and Sustainable Development of Wetlands in the period of 2004-2010 proposes:

- Working out and implement programmes on raising the awareness of wetland.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

Since 1990, biodiversity conservation has received attention in Vietnam. Various legal instruments and several action programmes relating to biodiversity conservation have been developed and realised. Conservation education and awareness initiatives have been widely conducted with a number of positive results.

Biodiversity conservation and research have been strongly promoted in central and local institutions and agencies, particularly in relevant ones.

Biodiversity conservation and education and awareness raising in Vietnam have also received attention, technically and financially from many international organisations.

(The Action Plan on Protection and Sustainable Development of wetlands in the period 2004-2010)

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Most of legal document relating to conservation and sustainable of biodiversity, particularly plant diversity, has integrated communication and public-awareness. These include:

- Law on Environment Protection (1994), article 37, provision 8 requires that "Training personnel in environmental science and management; educating, propogandising, disseminating knowledge and legislation in environmental protection";
- Decree No. 11/2002/ND-CP on Management Export, Import and Transit of Wild Animals and Plants;
- Decree No. 109/2003/ND-CP on Protection and Sustainable Development of Wetlands.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Communities have participated actively in biodiversity conservation and as the result of this their awareness on biodiversity importance is improved significantly.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

- While a wide range of agencies and organisations has been involved in biodiversity education and awareness, initiatives were carried out in a mismatched and discontinuous manner, and mostly dependent on external factors (availability of funds, resources, and support from leadership of different sectors);
- There was no national focal agency responsible for implementation arrangement of biodiversity education leading to low effectiveness and waste in funding;
- There was lack of centralised leadership and co-ordination between the State functional agencies resulting in relevant educational and awareness materials of less legitimacy and poorly controlled scientific quality;
- The campaigns have not reached rural communities in remote regions where raising biodiversity awareness is also needed;
- Established education methodologies and forms have not been diverse and appropriate to different target audiences, especially ethnic minority communities;

VII) Any other relevant information
Vietnam Network for Environmental Education and Training (VIETNEC) aims at raising awareness for all levels in society. VIETNEC consists of sections relating to conservation such as: raising awareness on protected areas, on biodiversity, on population and health; human culture and landscape....

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 refines training on biodiversity as one of priority activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train on biodiversity conservation for forest managers, and protected area managers, scientists and other relating people. 	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>Every year, Vietnam's universities and colleges produced about 200 biologist bachelors and about 200 biotechnologist bachelors. Teacher training colleges have about 400 secondary school biology teachers graduated every year. In addition, forestry, fishery and agriculture universities have annual graduates of about 5,000 – 8,000 engineers. It means that the number of graduated students, who will involve in research and management positions, is quite high. However, the number of graduated students with biodiversity-focused qualification is still small (takes up 10% of biologist bachelors, 5% of biotechnologist bachelors, and 5% of agriculture, aquiculture and forestry engineers).</p> <p>It is estimated that there are about 50 master and 10 doctorate students applied to zoological, botanical, ecological, and biodiversity fields in Vietnam's training institutions every year. The number of biodiversity-related candidates studying abroad is very few.</p> <p>To provide career skills for forest rangers and fishery controllers, MARD and Ministry of Fishery have organized various short training courses (about 3 months). The number of trained staff every year is sufficient for immediate tasks. Internationally funded projects are also actively contributing to capacity building of human resource.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(State of Environment Report, 2005 – Biodiversity)</i></p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on Environment Protection (1994), article 37, provision 8 requires that "Training personnel in environmental science and management; educating, propagandising, disseminating knowledge and legislation in environmental protection"; - VIETNEC was established in 2002 and is one member of Network for Environmental Education and Training at Tertiary Level of the Asian Pacific (NETLAP).
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
As shown in item III of this box
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential of training institutions in Vietnam is sufficient for requirements of capacity building for biodiversity research and management with the standards in developing countries. - These institutions are facing some difficulties and challenges, including insufficient budget, the need of young lecturers and trainers, collaboration and specialization in professional training, and lack of equipment and facilities. - Within the number of biology students, only a few of them choose biodiversity as their concentration subject. - International involvement in funding for training and education is limited, while international scholarship for this subject is in dribs and drabs. - Long-term strategy and plan for capacity building on biodiversity have not yet developed
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

V)	Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI)	Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII)	Any other relevant information

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Vietnam has achieved some positive result in implementing targets of Global Strategy for Plant Conservation:

- Thank to the Programme on planting five million new hectares of forest, forest area has increased significantly. Up to 2005, forest coverage makes up 36,7% of natural land area.
- Vietnam established a protected area system of 126 protected areas in which there are 28 national park, 59 natural reserves, 39 landscape sites.
- Legal system on plant conservation is developed and completed with promulgation of series of legal documents such as: the regulation on management of animal, plant and microorganism genetic resources (1997); Ordinance on plant varieties (2004); Ordinance on Plant Protection and Quarantine (2004); Decree on Protection of new Plant Varieties (2001).....

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3.? ¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	x
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4.? Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	x
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	x

6.? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

borders.

The effective management of protected areas across national border has been discussed. At present, major relating activities are sharing experience and information, discussing on implementing in Indochina biodiversity forum such as: Workshop for sharing information on protected area management in Vietnam and Laos; workshop on eco -region conservation in Vietnam, Lao and Cambodia (WWF Vietnam).

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

Though there's no programme, there're many activities for exchange information which integrate some feature of ecosystem approach in protected area management.

There are also some case studies on ecosystem approach such as: Case study on applying ecosystem approach in management of Cuc Phuong National Park was carried out by CRES in 2002; Management in Ba Be National Park and Na Hang natural reserve (2003-2004); Economic evaluation of Can Gio Mangrove; The role of Melaleuca wetland in Mekong river delta in Vietnam; Eco-region conservation in Vietnam, Lao and Cambodia; PARC project - protected area management based on ecosystem approach.

In case studies, all principles and guidelines of ecosystem approach is applied, experimented and illustrated.

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

Ecosystem approach in natural resources management is seen as the most important measure to implement sustainable development in Vietnam and is affirmed in Vietnam Agenda 21.

Training workshop on introduction and apply of ecosystem approach in biodiversity management in Vietnam was held by VEPA in November, 2004 for wide range of managers all over the country. The workshop concluded experiences from projects, which applied ecosystem approach in biodiversity sustainable management, and proposed measures to propagate ecosystem approach by training in university and by carrying scientific researches.

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Vietnam is the member of many international conventions relating to biodiversity conservation such as CITES convention and Ramsar Convention.</p> <p>Being a country in the South East Asia, Vietnam has actively participated in regional cooperation activities. The Government of Vietnam agreed to promote cooperation programmes between Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia through the initiation of eco-regional conservation projects carried out by WWF Indochina Programme in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.</p> <p>Vietnam has participated Asian regional preparatory meetings of COP6, COP7, MOP1 and MOP2. Within the meetings of COP6, COP7, UNCCP1 and UNCCP2 Vietnam has actively participated in their Asian regional and ASOEN meetings. In addition, Vietnam also attended in regional meetings related to strengthening activities towards objectives and programmes of conventions such as promotion of ecosystem approaches (Malaysia, 2001); genetic resource access and benefit sharing (Singapore, 1999).</p> <p>Since 1996, Vietnam has become a member of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment (ASOEN), and it has integrated and actively participated in all environmental forums within ASEAN. Particularly, at the 4th unofficial meeting of ASEAN's Ministers of the Environment in Hanoi in November 1998, Vietnam has initiated the ASEAN's Environmental Forum in order to share experience in environmental management and research among membership countries. This proposal was supported by Ministers. Besides, the Minister Conference also agreed to submit a draft on the Environment and Sustainable Development of Hanoi Action Plan for implementing ASEAN Perspectives 2020.</p> <p>Being as a member of the ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Vietnam has collaborated with regional countries for biodiversity conservation through implementing small-sized projects. Based on this programme, Vietnam created many chances for experience exchanging and sharing with neighbour countries on biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Vietnam has many bilateral cooperation agreements on the environment signed with EU, Australia, South Korean, Thailand and USA, in which nature conservation and biodiversity preservation are parts of their operational frameworks. Many environmental researches and training programmes were carried out within those agreements.</p> <p>Vietnam also actively participated in international working groups on biodiversity such as the CBD Scientific and Technological Consultancy Committee, Needs Assessment Programme on Capacity Building for implementing international conventions, Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation Programme, and Vietnam – Laos – Cambodia Biodiversity Forum.</p>	

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.	
Vietnam are members of the ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC) and the Asia-Pacific's Environmental Education and Training Network (NETLAP).	

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.	
Some activities has been done such as development and ratification of Vietnam's Sustainable Development Strategy; integrating the contents of environmental protection and biodiversity conservation into the National Socio-economic Development Strategy 2001-2010. However, these programmes and policies are not consistent with MEAs in a systematic way and have not been specified in specific management activities.	

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:	
a)	outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b)	contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c)	contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d)	progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e)	contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f)	constraints encountered in implementation.
The ratification of international agreements has reflected open-door policy of Vietnam. Vietnam is of membership of 28 multilateral environmental conventions, of which some conventions is directly related to biodiversity conservation. So far, Vietnam has ratified four international conventions, one protocol, and one agreement on nature conservation and biodiversity preservation. These international agreements have placed an internationally important legal framework for cooperation between Vietnam and other countries, and at the same time determined the commitment of the Government of Vietnam to international integration in the field of environmental protection.	

In order to realise those conventions, Vietnam has made many efforts in completing its participating member obligations. It made certain achievements in legally nationalising international rules to be national ones. In a short time, Vietnam has developed a system of policies and legislations in relation to biodiversity as well as implemented its action plans towards nature conservation and biodiversity preservation. The Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan (1995) has laid down concrete orientations for biodiversity conservation for last 10 years. The Government has also promulgated a National Action Plan on Desertification, National Action Plan for Wetland Conservation and Sustainable Development 2004-2010, Action Plan on Prevention of Wildlife Trade, and Management Strategy for Protected Areas System of Vietnam towards 2010.

The participation into international agreements has much strengthened biodiversity conservation in Vietnam; however its effectiveness is not much. Several contents of those international conventions have not been conducted yet or have less effectively conducted.

A main concern emerged that is poor capacity of Vietnam on negotiation of biodiversity-relation environmental agreements. Some multilateral agreements contains internationally legal ties that much influence national socio-economic issues, especially CITES convention and Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.	
<p>Vietnam has approved many programmes, action plans, and strategies at national and sectoral levels which have more or less responded three objectives of CBD. They are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity Action Plan for Vietnam 1995; - National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020; - Vietnam's Agenda 21 Programme ; - Management Strategy for Protected Areas System of Vietnam to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020; - Vietnam's Action Plan for Sea Turtle Conservation to 2010; - Action Plan for Wetland Conservation and Sustainable Development 2004-2010; - National Programme for Aquaculture Resources Protection and Sustainable Development to 2010; - National Action Plan on Strengthening Wildlife Trade Control to 2010. 	

13.2 Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)	
a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
<p>The Vietnam's Management Strategy for Protected Areas System to 2010 has only figured out specific targets for training, personnel development, and awareness and skills raising for conservation as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 2005, at least a provincial leader is nominated to be in charge of biodiversity conservation; management boards of protected areas are supplemented with professional knowledge and skills on protected area management and biodiversity conservation. - Up to 2005, around 50% of involving scientific and technical staff are trained and/or supplemented with knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation; and this rate will rise up to 100% in 2010. - Up to 2005, 50% of forest rangers are trained in skills of biodiversity conservation; and 100% in 2010 - Up to 2006, all protected areas will complete their basic inventories and release their faunal and floral directories supporting to their conservation activities. Up to 2007, they will complete their vegetation maps; and up to 2010 all village heads are trained in conservation. 	

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
<p>The 1995 Biodiversity Action Plan for Vietnam has identified the following specific priority actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening policies and legislations; - Establishing and effectively managing protected areas; - Raising awareness on biodiversity for all people in society; - Improving facilities, potentials and staff training; - Strengthening scientific researches; - Integrating socio-economic issues into conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity; - Developing international cooperation in biodiversity conservation. 	

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
<p>Concepts of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development have been almost integrated into involving strategies, plans and programmes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020 - Management Strategy for Protected Areas System of Vietnam to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020 - Action Plan for Wetland Conservation and Sustainable Development 2004-2010 - National Action Plan on Strengthening Wildlife Trade Control to 2010 <p>However, the issues of benefit sharing have not been adequately and specifically addressed yet.</p>	

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
I) If YES , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	The Vietnam's Action Plan for Sea Turtle Conservation to 2010 developed for conservation of sea turtle species in Vietnam
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	The Ramsar nature reserve of Xuan Thuy in Nam Dinh province established to maintain habitats of migratory bird species; and recently Bau Sau wetland complex is approved as the second Ramsar site of Vietnam
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Some protected areas established for preserving migratory species and their habitats
	Some programmes on species conservation developed (e.g. sea turtles) Some species monitoring programmes being carried out (e.g. for spoon-billed stork)
(e) Transboundary movement	The National Action Plan on Strengthening Wildlife Trade Control to 2010 has been approved by the Government to maximise the prevention of national and transboundary wildlife trade.

II) If NO , please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	x
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>The draft of National Report on the Implementation of Climate Change Conventional Framework has summarised related projects in Vietnam as follows:</p> <p>(1) The project "Study of global environmental issues in South East Asian" (1994), funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB), aimed at identifying: (i) impacts caused by climate changes towards Vietnam's socio-economics; (ii) options on responses to climate changes in Vietnam; and (iii) policies for adaptation and mitigation in Vietnam.</p> <p>(2) The project "Socio-economic conditions-based analysis on impacts of climate changes in Vietnam" (1996), funded by United Kingdom, aimed at identifying socio-economic damages caused by climate changes in coastal areas of Red river delta.</p> <p>(3) The project "Climate Training" (1994), funded by UNDP/UNITAR/GEF, aimed at: (i) providing training on knowledge and skills on global climate changes; and (ii) developing national implementation programme on UNFCCC.</p> <p>(4) The project "Damage assessment caused by climate changes in coastal areas" (1996), funded by the Dutch government, aimed at identifying impacts of climate changes and reactive options in coastal areas.</p> <p>(5) The project "Research on a strategy for mitigating emission of green house gases with minimum costs for Asia" (ALGAS, 1995-1996), funded by ADB, aimed at: (i) national inventories on green house gases in 1993 and emission estimation up to 2020; (ii) identifying options for mitigating green house gases; (iii) visioning climate change scenarios up to 2020 and 2050; (iv) defining an action plan for mitigating emission of green house gases; and (v) prioritising projects relating to climate changes.</p> <p>(6) The project "Economic issues in relation to mitigating emission of green house gases" (1996), funded by UNEP/GEF, aimed at identifying: (i) theoretical and realistic scenarios of emission volumes of green house gases; and (ii) pricing options in relation to mitigating emission of green house gases.</p>	

(7) The project “Vietnam – 1st national report on UNFCCC” (1999-2000), funded by UNEP/GEF, aimed at: (i) national inventories on green house gases in 1994; (ii) identifying options for mitigating green house gases up to 2020; (iii) anticipating impacts of climate changes and reactions; (iv) identifying monitoring system on weather and climate changes; (v) educating, training and raising public awareness; and (vi) identifying orientations for mitigating green house gases.

(8) The project “Research on a national strategy for cleaner development mechanisms (CDM) in Vietnam” (2000 – 2002), funded by WB, AusAID, aimed at: (i) reviewing CDM researches; (ii) identifying potentials for mitigating emission of green house gases; (iii) identifying marketing opportunities for mitigating emission of green house gases; (iv) defining prerequisites and options for CDM; and (v) prioritising projects on emission mitigation of green house gases and evaluation methods.

(9) The project “Strengthening implementation of CDM in Vietnam” (2005) aimed at: (i) raising public awareness and education capacity for CDM; (ii) building capacity for policy makers in CDM implementation; and (iii) building capacity for authorities and involving stakeholders in CDM.

(10) CDM project proposals: until March 2005, 25 CDM concept proposals have been developed

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

Activities of nature conservation and biodiversity preservation in Vietnam have significantly contributed to implementation of those conventions:

- The 6 year programme 327 has established 1,500,000 hectares of protection forests and special-use forests, and 1,600,000 hectares of natural forests are managed under contracts signed with 7,5 million poor people. Of which, around 640,000 hectares of protection forests are planted; 700,000 hectares of natural forests are protected with regeneration methods. Agro-forestry development established 6,500 hectares of coffee, 7,500 hectares of green tea, 20,000 hectares of rubber, 26,000 hectares of fruit trees, and 31,000 household gardens (NAP, 2000)

- Resulted from that programme, an increase of 1.3 million hectares of forests was made in comparison to 1996. Natural forests are better protected and soil erosion is partly improved. Forest coverage has increased from 27,8% in 1990s to 36,7% in 2004 (FIPI, 2004).

- Significant contributions to poverty alleviation, environmental protection and flooding and drought prevention are nationally proved.

- Improvement of irrigation / watering systems for hundred thousands hectares of dry plain areas was proved.

Box XLII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Vietnam has made many achievements in the field of nature conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity. Forest coverage has considerably increased, designated by a rate of 36.7% by 2005. Special-use forests are mainly nominated for nature preservation, national standard samples of forest ecosystems, conservation of forest based genetic resources; scientific research, protection of historical, cultural monuments and landscapes; services of leisure and tourism in combination with environmental protection. They are classified as follows:

- National Park
- Nature Conservation Areas, including Nature Reserve and Species/Habitat Conservation Areas
- Landscape and Seascape Areas

Until 2005, the Vietnam's special-use forest system comprises 126 protected areas, with a total area of over 2.5 million hectares, accounting for more than 7,6% of country area (*further refer to Box IV*). Beside this special-use forest system, some other conservation types are also officially admitted:

- 4 biosphere reserves, including Can Gio mangrove forests (Ho Chi Minh City), Cat Tien National Park (Dong Nai, Lam Dong, Binh Phuoc), Cat Ba Archipelago (Hai Phong), and Red river delta's coastal wetlands (Nam Dinh and Thai Binh);
- 2 world natural heritages: Ha Long Bay (Quang Ninh), and Phong Nha – Ke Bang (Quang Binh);
- 4 ASEAN's natural heritages: Ba Be National Park (Bac Kan), Hoang Lien National Park (Lao Cai), Chu Mom Ray National Park (Kon Tum), and Kon Ka Kinh Nature Reserve (Gia Lai); and
- 2 Ramsar sites: Xuan Thuy wetland reserve (Nam Dinh) and Bau Sau wetland complex (Dong Nai)

Major constraints encountered in implementation include low investment, lack of fundamental inventories/surveys, limits in community awareness on biodiversity conservation.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19.2 On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	X
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

Biodiversity inventories in Vietnam have mainly addressed fauna and flora, but many other organism groups are not much paid attention. Lack of systematic researches. Vietnam's Red books under the IUCN 1994 guidance are on the process of completion.

20.2 On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	15% (8 terrestrial ecological regions and 7 ecological wetlands)
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	Propose to monitor 417 faunal species and 450 floral species.
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
There has been some monitoring programmes at species level given to sea turtles, Sao la <i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i> , Asian elephant <i>Elephas maximus</i> , Indochinese tiger <i>Panthera tigris</i> , and primates	

21.2 On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.	
<p>c) Monitoring and overseeing climate changes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning the network of meteorological stations - Monitoring meteorological changes and researching climate changes - Consolidating and analysing data and information to support for researches on climate changes - Timely forecasting and warning natural disasters, and contributing to respond to negative impacts/consequences of climate changes <p>1. Controlling wildlife trade and quarantining plants and animals</p>	

22.2 On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	

d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.	
<p>1. Parts of inventories/monitoring information/database are stored at Vietnam's Statistic General Department and ministries</p> <p>2. Parts of information/database are stored at research institutes, libraries, organisations, and individuals. Those information and data can be looked up at institutes and libraries. Lack of a comprehensive system/mechanism for coordinating, collecting and managing information.</p> <p>3. The Information and Documentation Centre of Ministry of Science and Technology (INFORTERA) is responsible for collection and storage of monitoring and research database. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is responsible for managing database drawn from environmental monitoring. The Information Centre of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for managing monitoring database related to agricultural and forest biodiversity.</p>	

23.2 Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	X
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
<p>The forestry index/indicators of Vietnam can be looked up at: http://www.vietnamforestry.org.vn/imForest/baocao9.aspx</p> <p>Criteria for species monitoring developed by IUCN 1994 have been adopted for Vietnam's Red Books, including Red Book for Flora, Red Book for Fauna, and Red Directory.</p>	

Box XLIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <p>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</p> <p>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</p> <p>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</p> <p>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</p> <p>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</p> <p>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</p>
<p>The Information and Documentation Centre of Ministry of Science and Technology (INFORTERA) is responsible for collection and storage of monitoring and research database. Ministry of Natural</p>

Resources and Environment is responsible for managing database drawn from environmental monitoring. The Information Centre of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for managing monitoring database related to agricultural and forest biodiversity.

At the present there is not a comprehensive biodiversity monitoring system for national application yet.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24.? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but a plan is under development	X
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	

25.? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
The Institute for Ecological and Biological Resources of Vietnam's National Institute for Science and Technology; University for Natural Sciences of Hanoi National University; Centre for Resources and Environmental Studies; Ho Chi Minh City National University; Institute of Forestry Sciences; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute; and Nha Trang Oceanographic Institute are those responsible for development of taxonomy systems.	

26.? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
They are available but unsystematic. Capacity of taxonomy is not adequate to real requirements. Lack of taxonomy specialists. Training services are weak in trainers, infrastructure, and resources.	

27.2 Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	X
c) Yes, for some institutions	
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.*² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	

29.* Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
A national workshop on biodiversity training needs assessment has been organised by National Environmental Agency (currently Vietnam Environmental Protection Agency)	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

30.* Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
Some such collaboration activities has been done between research institutes.	
Based on the operation of ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation (ARCBC), a small number of young Vietnamese scientists of National Forestry University and Hanoi National University have been trained on taxonomy, regional expertise exchange between Vietnam and other ASEAN countries was taken place.	

31.* Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	

32.* Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	
The national focal point (agency) has raised a training workshop on global taxonomy for staffs of involving ministries and institutions; organised a national workshop and chaired for re-development of Vietnam's Red Books under the IUCN guidance.	

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation
[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ? On Article 8(i), has your country endeavoured to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 has proposed overall and comprehensive responses for managing the system of protected areas of the country. • Plan for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Wetlands 2004-2010 has proposed objectives in a comprehensive vision as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zoning for protection of wetlands of international and national importance. Extending the areas of wetlands, in which particular attentions paid to wetlands of international and national importance. 	

34. ? On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	
<p>Vietnam has promulgated many legislations for protecting threatened species and populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Protection Law - Forest Protection and Development Law - Government Decree No.11/2002/ND-CP dated on 22 January 2002 in regard to management of export, import and transit of wildlife species - Status on management of special-use forests, protection forests, and natural production forests - Ordinance on floral protection and quarantine - Decree No. 48/2002/ND-CP dated on 22 April 2002 issued by Government for amending and supplementing the directory of precious and rare faunal and floral species nominated by Decree No. 18/HDBT dated on 17 January 1992 by Council of Ministers. 	

35. ? On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.	

Box XLIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation
<p>Establishing nature reserves is a type of <i>in-situ</i> conservation. The formulation of special-use forests in Vietnam has experienced in different stages. A recent milestone in planning and management of protected area is that the Prime Minister has approved the Management Strategy for Protected Area System in Vietnam until 2010 on 17th September 2003. According to this strategy, 126 protected areas, mainly terrestrial ones, have been established in Vietnam comprising more than 2.5 million hectare or covering 7.6% of the country area. Of which, there are 27 national parks with total area of 957,330</p>

hectare (presently, May 2005, 28 national parks). However, this system should continue to be strengthened. A review shows that around 20 nature reserves established are currently without management board and seriously degraded, thus not qualified for conservation.

In 2001, a list of 68 wetlands of national and international importance was proposed by NEA (now VEPA, under MONRE). This laid a foundation for wetland conservation of Vietnam. Up to date Vietnam has two Ramsar sites admitted including Xuan Thuy National Park in Nam Dinh province, and Bau Sau complex of Cat Tien National Park in Dong Nai province. This remarked a great effort of Vietnam in establishing wetland reserves while realising its commitment on member obligations of Ramsar Convention.

Ministry of Fishery has recently proposed 15 marine protected areas covering an area of 28.400 hectare. A national strategy on marine and coastal environmental management for Vietnam has been developed under the implementation of an ADB and Swiss Development Cooperation Agency funded project (ADB 5712-REG project, phase 2). This strategy proposes to establish 26 marine and coastal protected areas with a total area of 495,000 hectare (232,700 hectare of terrestrial area and 262,300 hectare of water-based area), including 6 new ones. Among these, 20 areas are considered as priorities for biological research.

Institutions and organisational structures for managing the system of protected areas have been formulated and noticeably contributed to biodiversity conservation. Beside, many shortcomings, as figured out in the Management Strategy for Protected Areas System in Vietnam until 2010, need to be addressed:

- Responsibility assignment and decentralisation in management of special-use forests are not transparent so that makes management becoming undisciplined, overlapped and ineffective;
- There is no powerful organisation to assist MARD in managing effectively protected areas system;
- Boundaries of almost special-use forests have not been clearly demarcated on maps and grounds. Investigated databases on natural resources of special-use forests are less reliable;
- Capacity of management boards of special-use forests is weak; and
- Investment sources for special-use forests mainly come from state budget and internationally funded projects, and are not properly allocated for priority special-use forests and/or activities.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
The National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020 has set a priority that by 2010 extending the total area of protected areas to an increase of 1.5 times in comparison to 2005, especially marine and wetland protected areas.	
The Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 has set specific objectives and actions; however these objectives are not quantitatively indicative.	

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
<p>Some protected areas were expanded and upgraded. Some are being developed to make linkages between fragmented protected areas. By 2005, 126 protected areas of more than 2.5 million hectares, accounting for 7.6% of country area have been established, of which 28 national parks with 957.000 hectares. Majority of threatened species are habited in those protected areas.</p> <p>The National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020 has set a priority that by 2010 extending the total area of protected areas to an increase of 1.5 times in comparison to 2005, especially marine and wetland protected areas.</p>	

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
<p>Vietnam is attempting to integrate marine and internal fresh-water ecosystems into existing system of protected areas. Lists of marine protected areas and wetlands are being developed for submission and approval. A demonstration of marine protected area has been piloted through the project "Developing pilot marine protected area in Hon Mun" which was approved by Primer Minister in December 2000, and implemented by Hai Phong Oceanographic Institute and IUCN.</p> <p>The project ADB 5712-REG (phase 2) developed a "National Strategy for Marine and Coastal Environmental Management in Vietnam", in which proposed 26 marine and coastal protected areas comprising a total area of 495,000 hectares (232,700 hectares of terrestrial area, and 262,300 hectares of water area). Of which, 6 areas are proposed to designate for biodiversity preservation, and other 20 prioritised for scientific researches. In addition, Con Dao National Park is firstly demarcated a core zone for marine biodiversity conservation.</p>	

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
Some pilot project testing the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes are being implemented within the project ADB 5712-REG (phase 2)	

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	x
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
<p>Currently, EIA guidelines are specifically regulated in the Environmental Protection Law. Article 18 of the law regulates that investors of foreign investment and/or joint-venture projects, and of socio-economic projects must prepare and submit EIA reports to relevant state management authorities on the environment for their appraisal. To realise this article, the Government has promulgated Decree No.175 – CP on 18 October 1994 in regard to guidance on implementation of the Environmental Protection Law, in which it regulates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those subjects that have to do EIA (article 9) 2. Concrete contents and requirements of an EIA (articles 10 and 12) 3. EIA document file for appraisal, appraisal authorities, appraisal time (articles 13, 14, 16) 	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
<p>The 2005 National Report on Environmental Status has summarised constraints in establishment and management of protected areas as follows:</p> <p><i>(1) Incomprehensive planning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although some special-use forests (SUFs) were established to conserve large mammal species, their areas are too small. - Lack of transitional corridors between protected areas so that mammal populations can exchange and reduce the risk of inbreeding. - Unclear boundary and size of buffer zones, lack of clear regulations in development funding in planning and management of buffer zones. - Classification of SUFs is not yet reasonably defined. - Insufficient system of marine and wetland protected areas; lack of transnational protected areas. <p><i>(2) Weaknesses in management:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There's not yet a capable governmental agency to coordinate and manage the protected area system. - Lack of under-law regulations, instructions, and policies for coordination and management of SUFs. - About 50% of 126 SUFs have not yet had official management boards. Many forests are under management of district FPDs. - Coordination mechanism among responsible agencies and their authority are ineffective. - Organizational structure, responsibilities, and authority of FPD rangers still have many limitations. - Managers of SUFs come from other expertise and lack of proper trainings. They are often provided with short training Programmes. - Awareness of government agencies is inadequate, which is a cause of land disputes or lack of participation in management of SUFs in some areas. - Development activities in SUFs mostly focus on infrastructure construction, less concentration on meaningful conservation Programmes. - Programmes on buffer zone development are slowly implemented, living standards of local communities have not been much improved. 	

42.Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
<p>There is not yet a completed assessment programme nationwide. Capacity needs assessment and building activities have been done / doing in some certain protected areas. Some training programmes on biodiversity and protected areas have been done such as VIE91/631/A/161B project; Creating Protected Areas for Resource Conservation Using Landscape Ecology project (PARC project); conservationist and biodiversity action plan training for managers of Forest Protection Department and protected area managers where basic knowledge on biodiversity, root causes of biodiversity loss and depletion, wildlife identification, techniques of biodiversity monitoring and evaluation, and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity were provided.</p>	

43.Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
<p>Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020 has proposed concrete actions to ensure financial sustainability for protected areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reform the mechanisms of fund distribution from the State budget: develop specific regulations on budget supports from central to provincial levels for investment and management of protected areas; study and set up Nature Conservation Fund comprising different financial resources to support protected areas' operation; develop permanent expenditure norms for management of protected areas with appropriate criteria and use this as bases for allocating regular budgets. - Review and develop regulations for strengthening financial resources and mobilising funds from the public (e.g. fees, taxes, lottery) to invest in protected areas; develop mechanisms to attract international funds for protected areas (e.g. foreign investment incentives, new partnership regulations for more effective ODA performance to attract private donors and international organisations); develop mechanisms so that individuals and organisations using protected areas for permitted purposes that can financially contribute in order to improve investment resources for protected areas. 	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
Some national parks such as Cat Tien, Yok Don, Na Hang and Ba Be already started testing those.	

Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.	

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	
Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some assessment and prevention measures have been adopted Golden apple snail (<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>), Mimosa (<i>Mimosa pigma</i>); effects and risks of invasive alien species to ecosystems, protected areas, and agricultural, forestry and aquacultural production have been investigated and assessed. Vietnam has had certain efforts in management of invasive alien species. The national environmental protection agency (VEPA) has worked with other ministries and involving institutions to launch studies of invasive alien species, including activities of investigation, assessment of situation and impacts of imported plants and animals to native species; and production of "Directory of the World 100 invasive alien species"; information dissemination and brochure delivery. Thought being unsystematic and inconsistent, but since 1990s legal framework in relation to management of alien species has been improved with the release of legal documents such as Environmental Protection Law (1994), Ordinance on Veterinary (1993), Government Decree No.58/2002/ND-CP on the issues of regulations for plant protection and food quarantine. 	

47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	
<p>Vietnam has promulgated some legal documents on regulating export and import of those species of potentials to threatening ecosystems and habitats of other species, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution No. 41/NQ-TW on environmental protection in the period of promoting industrialisation and modernisation, in which, as it stated, a task given to prevent invasion of alien species and GMOs which cause negative impacts to human and the environment. Ordinance on plant protection and quarantine, 2001, in which its article 1 regulates: "this ordinance includes prevention and elimination of organisms which damage floral resources, plant quarantine,..."; article 27 regulates "strict prohibition of introduction of alien species and their dissemination to Vietnam" Ordinance on Veterinary, 1993, in which its article 1 regulates "this ordinance includes prevention and protection measures to animal diseases; quarantine of animals and their products,..." Government Decree No.58/2002/ND-CP includes regulations on protection, quarantine of plants, and management of medicines for plant protection, in which its article 16 regulates "strict prohibition of any introduction of quarantined plants and alive alien species to Vietnam except scientific purposes with permission given by Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development"; article 13 regulates "strict prohibition of import of those animals and their products and others which listed in import-ban,..." 	

--

48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	X
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	
Just started using and temporarily determine that ecosystem approach and bio-geographical approaches proved their effectiveness in management and prevention of invasive alien species.	

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	X
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	
Vietnam has confirmed needs for comprehensive treatment to alien species, however those needs and priorities are not fully identified. In the National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020, a specific objective addressed that “Ensuring 100% varieties, species, and genetic resources imported to Vietnam are in must of controlling”.	

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but review under way	X
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
The issue of cooperation for prevention and control of alien species has stated in the Government Decree No. 58/2002/ND-CP. However, no mechanism is defined yet for close cooperation and responsibility allocation among involving parties (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, General Department of Customs)	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
Some legal documents promulgated in order to reduce risks of invasive alien species	

Box XLVI.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Vietnam has no professional agencies in charge of inventory and assessment on the invasion of alien species, especially those are keeping a small stock but containing serious potentials in direct risk-creation to agriculture and the environment.</p> <p>Major involving agencies have not yet established cooperation mechanism and responsibility allocation between parties, information system on invasive alien species, and have lacked convincing scientific bases for decision-making.</p>

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTS.	

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	X
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	
Several studies was carried out with rice varieties, bulb-rooted plants, medicinal plants, special fruit-trees such as oranges, grape-fruit.	

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)		
a)	No	X
b)	No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c)	Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d)	Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.		

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)		
a)	No	
b)	No, but some programmes being developed	
c)	Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d)	Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.		
Only some small, but not programmatic, studies was done:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project "Indigenous people and Indigenous knowledge in forest resource management in Vietnam's Northern Mountains" executed by CRES and Netherlands's FMD - Vietnam Institute of Forestry Sciences, Vietnam's Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the University of Agriculture in Ho Chi Minh city, Hue Forestry University, particularly Institute of Social Sciences and Humans have several studies related to guiding indigenous communities participating in decision-making process for the use of indigenous knowledge for nature conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity resources. 		

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)		
a)	No	
b)	No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	X
c)	Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.		
Only some researches proposed suggestions for fostering community participation in biodiversity conservation such as social forestry projects, NTFP projects.		

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	
No mechanisms/methods specified for promoting community participation in conservation, except principle No.6 of the Vietnam's Agenda 21, and measures 1 and 7 of the National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 (women and community participation).	

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?	
a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	
Beside national strategies, programmes, plans, Vietnam also has several regional and provincial strategies, programmes and action plans for conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity such as Central Annamitte Biodiversity Conservation Programme, Highlands Biodiversity Action Plan. Parts of financial and technical supports of the State were given to these programmes/plans	

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

--

Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation

67. On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

- Document No.582/NSY dated on 5 November 1987 on provisional regulations for duties and rights of agencies involving to storage and utilisation of genetic resources and varieties of plants, animals and micro-organisms;
- Decision No.2117/QD-BKHCMNT issued by Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment on 30 February 1997 on regulations for management and conservation of genetic resources of plants, animals and micro-organisms;
- Currently, 11 botanic gardens, 2 national zoos, 4 wildlife rescue centres, and many variety banks are under work in Vietnam. However, their financial capacity, facilities, staff are insufficient, without long-term and systematic operation.

68. On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

Some pilots are annually done, e.g. Fishery sector introduced some threatened species to natural habitats; Endangered Primate Rescue Centre of Cuc Phuong National Park is testing reintroduction

some rare primates to relevant forests; Siamese crocodile reintroduction was carried out in Cat Tien National Park.

69.2 On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

These measures are included in the following documents:

- Forest Protection and Development Law (amendment, 2004)
- National Action Plan for Strengthening Controls of wild animals and plants to 2010
- Government Decree No.11/2002/ND-CP dated on 22 January 2002 on management of export, import and transit of wild animals and plants
- Government Decree No.17/2002/ND-CP dated on 8 February 2002 on amendment and supplement for Decree No.77/CP dated on 29 November 1996 issued by the Government on fining to administrative violations in forest management and protection and management of forestry products.

Box XLVIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Botanical gardens, zoological gardens, forest gardens, wildlife rescue centres, genetic/varieties banks are known methods for *ex-situ* conservation in Vietnam:

Botanical gardens

Up to date, MARD has established 11 botanical gardens of medicinal, industrial and breeding plants. Until 1994 research institutions relating to agricultural plant resources collected and preserved 19,910 breeding specimens of 57 agricultural plant species including cereal, food, fruit tree, industrial tree, cattle-fed tree, and soil-improved plants.

Zoological gardens

Two biggest zoos in Vietnam are in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon Zoo, aged over 100 years) and Hanoi (Hanoi Zoo, aged nearly 30 years). These zoos are keeping and breeding many rare, precious, endangered and endemic animal species of Vietnam and other countries. Besides preserving genetic resources of wild animals, these zoos are also responsible for public education and communication on nature care and conservation.

Wildlife rescue centres and stations

Currently, the biggest one is the Endangered Primate Rescue Centre in Cuc Phuong National Park. The other include rescue centers in Soc Son (Hanoi), Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City.

Genetic banks

Currently, there are five places of cold storages for this purpose in Vietnam, including Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Southern Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Can Tho University, Institute of Cereal Plants and Food, and Institute of Maize Studies.

Thought those *ex-situ* conservation bases established in Vietnam but their material infrastructure and capacity are not meet real demands. Therefore, the rate of reintroduction of rescued wildlife individuals to natural habitats is low. Cold storages for genetic banks are small. Very few institutions are applied high-tech facilities for genetic banking.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70.2 On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

The issues of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources have been integrated into the following:

- Comprehensive Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction
- Orientations for Sustainable Development in Vietnam (or known as Vietnam's Agenda 21)
- National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020
- Aquatic Resources Protection and Development Programme
- Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010
- Five Million Hectares Forestation Programme

Many other sectoral policies are also addressed the integration.

71.2 On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Vietnam has promulgated many legal documents, strategies, programmes, and plans with concrete actions for sustainable use of biological resources. Environmental Protection Law regulates that "the exploitation of biological resources must correctly follow seasons, locations, methods with regulated means and facilities, ensure their recovery on density of varieties, species without ecological unbalance".

Some measures such as regulation and control on exploitation of forestry products and limits of destructive exploitation are in the following documents:

- Forest Protection and Development Law (amendment)
- Decree No.11/2002/ND-CP on management of import, export and transit of wild animals and plants
- Decree No.48/2002/ND-CP on amendment and supplement for the directory of rare and precious wild animals and plants, attached with Decree 18/HDBT dated on 17 January 1992 by Council of Ministers
- Regulations on management and conservation of genetic resources of plants, animals, and micro-organisms.
- Ordinance on plant varieties (2004)
- Ordinance on domestic animal varieties (2004)
- Ordinance on plant protection and quarantine

72.2 On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Those measures have been addressed in several national and sectoral policies and more or less realised. For example, one priority action of the Vietnam Agenda 21 stated that “strengthening the state management system that to be capable in providing guidance in sustainable use and protection of forest resources in combination with active community participation. Strongly implement medicinal plantation projects.” These contents are also included in the Forest Protection and Development Law and Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010. Some studies in community-based medicinal plant use and conservation were successfully piloted.

73.2 On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

The Government and international organisations have provided supports to communities in recovering degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced, particularly forest plantation such as programmes 327, 661. Of which forestry land allocation to organisations, households, and individuals for long-term use are encouraged for forest plantation and regeneration. Some typical projects such as Mountainous Rural Development projects in Cao Bang – Bac Kan, and Son La – Lai Chau (2000-2005) have carried out community-based forest resources management and

development in combination with forestry land allocation to communities and individuals. Particularly, Quang Nam province has been carrying out a big project on land allocation for community-based forest management which funded by provincial budget and technical support from Ford Foundation and WWF/MOSAIC project. In addition, many GEF/UNDP funded small-sized projects for the similar purposes are piloted in Hoang Lien National Park and Pac Bo historical, cultural and environmental forests.

74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	X

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- Those indicators are shown in Box III
- The Strategy for Forestry Development 2001-2010 developed by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development indicated that:
 - Raising forest coverage from 33% (2001) to 43% (2010)
 - Forest structure: protection forest: 6 million hectares; special-use forest: 2 million hectares; and production forest: 8 million hectares
 - Forest regeneration: 0.8 million hectares
 - New plantation: 1.8 million hectares
 - Scattered plantation: 300 million plants / year

75. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

The goal of the Comprehensive Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction 2001-2010 issued by the Government focuses in maintaining economic growth along with social progress and justice, environmental protection, job creation, reduction of poverty and social problems. This strategy attempted linking environmental issues with poverty reduction but did not prove how biodiversity conservation can contribute to poverty reduction, particularly forest-based income generation, quality of forest and biodiversity. Therefore, it is necessary to have further studies on the linkages between income generation and different forms of forest use, forest dependence, and forest quality. Programme 327, Five Million Hectare Forestation programme, social forestry programmes, forest support programmes all have integrated poverty reduction into forest initiatives.

76.2 Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>As stated in several legal documents, the Government of Vietnam encourages private sector's involvement in implementing initiatives on sustainable use of biodiversity. The Environmental Protection Law regulates:</p> <p>Article 11: the State encourages and facilitates organisations and individuals in proper use and exploitation of environmental components, application of advanced and clean technologies, utilisation of wastes, material savings, use of recycled energy and biological products in research, production and consumption.</p> <p>Article 12: Exploitation of biological resources must correctly follow seasons, locations, methods with regulated means and facilities; ensure the recovery of density of varieties, species without any ecological unbalance.</p> <p>Forest exploitation must obey plans and regulations of Forest Protection and Development Law. The State facilitates organisations and individuals in greening barren lands and bare hills to expand the area of forests and protect watersheds.</p>	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	X
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
<p>Sustainable use of biodiversity become focused in several programmes, strategies, action plans as well as many legal documents, however, those have just applied some principles among 14 one of Addis Ababa Guidelines.</p>	

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	X

d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
As mentioned in question 77, Vietnam has adopted some principles of the Addis Ababa Guidelines where their implementation was covered with technological and financial supports.	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 and its Orientations towards 2020 regulates "strengthening management of ecotourism and skills for monitoring environmental impacts resulted from ecotourism activities". So far there have been some pilot researches on assessment, control and measurement of impacts caused by tourism to biodiversity mainly in national parks.	
Tourism Law, recently approved by the National Parliament and will be effected on 01 January 2006, addresses "tourism development must ensure principles of sustainable development, tourism resources; tourism environment must be protected and embellished" that a focal to sustainable development of tourism in Vietnam.	

80. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
Only some pilot researches and integration in some tourism training services.	

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	X
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	
Tourism Law, recently approved by the National Parliament and will be effected on 01 January 2006, addresses "tourism development must ensure principles of sustainable development, tourism resources; tourism environment must be protected and embellished" that a focal to sustainable development of tourism in Vietnam.	

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Several programmes and projects in Vietnam have successfully integrated socio-economic issues into conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five Million Hectares Forest Plantation - Social Forestry Programme - Programme 327 on Regreening Barren land and Bare hills - Programme 135 on Poverty Reduction for Remote Poor Communes 	

84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	x
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

Some policies that caused negative impacts to biodiversity which have been recognised such as infrastructure construction and development (roads, sea-ports)

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 12 - Research and training

88.2 On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Education and training on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity have been seen as a critical priority in many related programmes, strategies and action plans:

- **Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010 and its**

Orientations towards 2020 has proposed priority actions as follows:

Action 5: Training to develop human resources and build awareness and skills in conservation

- Develop programmes and integrate researches in biodiversity, utilisation of natural resources and socio-economic issues of protected areas into management plans
- Organise training courses on biodiversity inventory and monitoring in protected areas, skills for database development and management, skills for animal / plant specimen collection and storage, skills for ecosystem management with advanced technologies and facilities
- Organise training courses in GIS, reporting, management application software for provincial conservation managers.
- Develop and implement education and training programmes for conservationists in various subjects such as organisation, human management, conservation / PA planning
- Train scientists and researchers in database programme and internet-based information searching, website development and upload, staff recruitment for PAs
- Develop in and out country study-tours for PA staff to learn experience and exchange information
- Encourage implementation of intensive researches in PAs, including those to support Government's policy-making
- Evaluate those areas that could be used for forest plantation and/or regeneration in PAs and identify native plants for particular areas.
- Enhance skills in development of buffer zone development and sustainable use of natural resources projects.
- Many training programmes in universities and institutes and for different levels
- Many training courses for capacity building in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity organised by many projects

89.2 On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Results of biodiversity research have accumulated to a certain level. Biodiversity in national parks and nature reserves, the Central Highland, North Central, Northwest, and several provinces has been fully inventoried. Information about species composition of main groups are gradually disseminated through the Vietnam's Fauna and Flora Data book Project. At present, significant efforts are focusing on research of rare and endangered wildlife species. Inventories of traditional crop plants, domesticated animals, and medicinal plants have also been carried out. There have been research projects on biodiversity of mangrove forests and wetlands in the Red River and Mekong Deltas. Marine species such as sea-grass, corals, seaweeds, and toxic algae, once were not of research interests, are now being recorded. Various projects carried out by international organization such as WWF, Birdlife International, and FFI have contributed to research on large mammals, primates, and birds. These researches have contributed to develop effective measures for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.

90.2 On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Vietnam has gradually adopted some advanced technologies in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity such as remote sensing, cell and genetic technologies, community-based approach, ecosystem approaches, wetland wise use.	

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:	
a)	outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b)	contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c)	contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d)	progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e)	contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f)	constraints encountered in implementation.
During the 10 recent years, biodiversity surveys in many parts of Vietnam have revealed records of new species, including new discoveries for science. Many unknown groups of species have been re-researched such as amphipods (<i>Amphipoda</i>), bats (<i>Chiroptera</i>), ants (<i>Hymenoptera</i> , <i>Formicidae</i>), terrestrial snails, etc.	
Recent surveys on endangered species also found a population of the Hairy-nosed Otter (<i>Lutra sumatrana</i>) in U Minh Thuong National Park (Kien Giang province), which was believed to be extinct before. Within 10 years (1993 – 2002), 13 genera, 222 species, and 30 under-species taxa were discovered and described. Of these, two families, 19 genera, and over 70 species are new records for Vietnam's flora. In orchid family (<i>Orchidaceae</i>), there were three new genera, 62 new species, and 34 species as new records for Vietnam. Division Conifers (<i>Pinopsida</i>) also provided one new genus and three new species to science; two new genera and 12 new species for Vietnam's fauna records (<i>Jacinto Regalado J. et al, 2003</i>). The most recent discovery was the new aloe wood species <i>Aquilaria rugosa</i> belonging to the family <i>Thymeleaceae</i> by Professor Le Cong Kiet. It is estimated that the total amount of vascular plants in Vietnam may range from 15,000 to 20,000 species.	
In a short period from 1992 to 1999, six new mammal species were discovered in Vietnam.	

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
<p>Directive 36/CT-TW (1998) dated June 25, 1998 of the Political Bureau of Vietnam Communist Party's Central Committee clearly stated: "Environmental protection is responsibility of the whole party, citizen, and the army" and requested the Government to have to "facilitate and encourage citizen to regularly update information on environmental issues as a fundamental measure for environmental protection". Environmental protection herein is understood in a wider perspective, which includes biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Resolution 41/NQ-TW, dated November 15, 2004 of the Political Bureau on environmental protection in the stage of industrialization and modernization of the country and the Action Programme of the Government for implementation of Resolution 41/NQ-TW (promulgated with Decision 34/2005/QD-TTG dated February 22, 2005 by the Prime Minister) affirm that campaigns, education, awareness raising on environmental protection are priority mandates and solutions.</p> <p>Item 8 of article 37 of the Environmental Protection Law regulates one of state management responsibilities on environmental protection, which is "training staff on environmental science and management; educating, raising awareness, and disseminating knowledge and laws on environmental protection".</p> <p>BAP approved by Decision 845/TTg dated December 22, 1995 by the Prime Minister affirms that awareness raising is a priority of the plan. Raising awareness must be carried out for the general public as well as managers and decision makers with aims to increase knowledge and motivate participation in biodiversity conservation in Vietnam.</p> <p>National Environmental Protection Strategy to the year 2010 and orientation strategy to the year 2020 identify nature conservation and biodiversity protection as main contents of the strategy. In order to implement these contents as well as other parts of the strategy, different solutions have been identified with special focus on "campaigns, education, and awareness raising on environmental protection issues".</p> <p>The biodiversity communication programme in the buffer zone of Cuc Phuong National Park, so-called Village Programme, started in late 1998. Its target audience are adult residents of communities bordering the park. Village programmes were organized in local communities in cooperation with leaders of local government or leaders of local mass organizations (Youth Union, Women Union). Since 1998, the Village Programme had attracted participation of 2,200 local people.</p>	

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
<p>Some biodiversity training centres had established in Cuc Phuong, Bach Ma and Cat Tien National Parks with participation of different organisations involving in conservation education such as CRES, WWF. Several guidebooks / manuals on biodiversity education were developed and produced by VEPA and CRES.</p> <p>The project VIE/98/018 – Environmental Education in Schools in Vietnam, two phases, funded by DANIDA, has been implemented by Ministry of Education and Training since 1998. Different approaches in conservation education have been piloted in Vietnam, including education about/in/for biodiversity. Various methods are adopted to integrate biodiversity contents into subjects, training programmes and courses.</p> <p>Social organisations such as Youth Union, Women Union and Farmer Association also carried out many projects in environmental awareness which made positive contributions to raising public awareness on biodiversity conservation.</p>	

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.	
<p>Mass media are being widely used. Many TV channels, broadcasting stations, newspapers have set their own regular programmes / columns about the environment and biodiversity.</p>	


94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.	
Many environmental education/communication/awareness programmes have been launched in local communities, particularly in and around protected areas and where are of high concerns of biodiversity conservation.	

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
The network of environmental education, training and communication has been set up and actively worked with different groups like biodiversity, national parks, conservation education.	

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
Vietnam has officially participated in the environmental education network (NETLAP) since 1992, and had several collaborative activities in the field of biodiversity conservation.	

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
Vietnam Environmental Protection Agency organised a training workshops on awareness on genetic resources access and benefit sharing, invasive alien organisms, and released a publication on “100 invasive alien organisms”	

99.  Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several initiatives for encouraging collaboration in biodiversity conservation have been addressed in the Vietnam Agenda 21, Comprehensive Strategy on Growth and Poverty Reduction • Some actions taken place by WWF and IUCN through training, workshops for planners and decision-makers to limit overlaps in making conservation interventions. 	

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

Box LI.

Box LII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Awareness on values of biodiversity in local communities has been gradually improved. Local communities tend to have more responsible attitudes toward natural resources and the environment. Local communities and civil organizations are getting involved more positively and effectively. Mass organizations have significant participation include Farmer Union, Women Union, Union of the Elderly, Youth Union, and schools.

Investment for communication and awareness raising on conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity is inadequate. Although many organizations and agencies have communication and awareness raising activities, these efforts are not comprehensive or effective.

Limited financial and human resources for communication and awareness raising activities. At present, we have not had professional expertise in biodiversity communication and awareness raising. Most of people involve in this work as a part-time task. There are no financial resources or equipment for carrying out communication and awareness raising activities. Consequently, human resource for these activities also lacks of adequate knowledge and skills related to biodiversity.

Public access to information on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is limited in scale and needs. The information flow is still one-way from responsible agencies to the public through mass media in education and awareness raising efforts. The public has not been given opportunities to request needed information or express their own ideas and opinions.

Communication and awareness methods and forms are still poor and lack of creativity. Designed programmes have little innovation and are not fully relevant to different target groups in the society, especially to ethnic communities in rural and remote areas.

Integration of contents related to conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity into school curricula is still limited. Biodiversity conservation has not been officially and systematically integrated into the formal curricula from kindergarten, primary, secondary schools to university levels. Extra-curriculum activities to raise awareness on conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity have not been of focus in schools.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ? On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.	
<p>Currently, EIA guidelines are specifically regulated in the Environmental Protection Law. Article 18 of the law regulates that investors of foreign investment and/or joint-venture projects, and of socio-economic projects must prepare and submit EIA reports to relevant state management authorities on the environment for their appraisal. To realise this article, the Government has promulgated Decree No.175 – CP on 18 October 1994 in regard to guidance on implementation of the Environmental Protection Law, in which it regulates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those subjects that have to do EIA (article 9) 2. Concrete contents and requirements of an EIA (articles 10 and 12) 3. EIA document file for appraisal, appraisal authorities, appraisal time (articles 13, 14, 16) <p>The article 39 of the Government Decree No.12-CP dated on 18 December 1997 provides detailed guidelines on implementation of Vietnam’s Foreign Investment Law, in which regulates that Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment is responsible for setting a list of projects that have to do EIA depending on their operational characters, technological levels, and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Minister of Science, Technology and Environment had issued the Circular No.1420-Mtg dated on 26 November 1994 regarding to EIA guidelines for being-operated firms; Decision No.1806 – QD/Mtg dated on 31 December 1994 on regulations for organisation and operation of EIA Appraisal and Environmental License Permit Committee; Document No.714 dated on 3 April 1995 on promulgation of EIA Appraisal Certificate; and Circular No.715-Mtg on guidelines for set-up and appraisal of EIA reports for foreign direct investment projects; Circular No.1100/TT-Mtg dated on 20 August 1997 on guidelines for set-up and appraisal of EIA reports for investment projects; Circular No. 490/1998/TT-BKHCMNT dated on 29 April 1998 on guidelines for set-up and appraisal of EIA reports for investment projects.</p> <p>Minister of Natural Resources and Environment issued Decision No.04/2003/QD-BTNMT dated on 21 August 2003 on regulations for organisation and operation of EIA Report Appraisal Council.</p>	

102. ? On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.	
Preventing and curing environmental degradation, pollution and break-downs that have been addressed in 1993 Environmental Protection Law, and specified by the articles 30 and 31 of Degree No.175-CP dated on 18 October 1994.	
Article 30.	
1. Minister of Science, Technology and Environment informs Primer Minister especially-serious environmental problems, and recommends urgent reactions for PM to make decisions	
2. In case of especially-serious environmental problems which could cause great damages and seriousness to:	
a. life and properties of many people	
b. economic, social, security and defence assets	
c. large areas of many provinces and cities	
d. internationally-affected areas	
3. Minister of Defence and Minister of Interior organise a task force in charge of remedying environmental problems. Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Ministry of Interior, and Ministry of Defence and other involving ministries prepare options for task force and submit PM for approval.	
Article 31.	
Reimbursing expenditures of remedies on environmental problems given to in-charge organisations and individuals must respect principles of agreement among stakeholders.	
- Ministry of Finance regulates reimbursement mechanism in details.	
The Government issued Decree No.121/2004/ND-CP dated on 12 May 2004 regarding to regulations on administrative fines in the field of environmental protection.	

103. ? On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.	
Since 1982 Vietnam has participated in the following international agreements:	

- 1982: Convention on World Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection
- 1989: Ramsar Convention
- 1991: Convention on Boat Caused Pollution Prevention
- 1994: Convention on Biological Diversity
- 1994: CITES Convention
- 1994: Montreal Protocol
- 1994: Vienna Convention on Ozone Layer Protection
- 1994: UN Convention on Sea Law
- 1994: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 2004: Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	X
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

Measures for preventing environmental breakdowns are important contents noticed by articles 24 and 35 of the 1993 Environmental Protection Law. These articles clearly state that when environmental breakdowns occur in a location then the Chairman of People Committee of that location has responsibility and power for emergent mobilisation of human and material resources and facilities to cure the problem. Collaboration is needed where the breakdowns occur in several locations. In case of exceeding local curing capacity, then Minister of Science, Technology and Environment collaborates with heads of involving agencies to make decisions for response and report to PM. In case of especially serious breakdowns, PM makes decisions on applying emergent responses.

To timely respond to environmental breakdowns, since 1993 the Government of Vietnam has issued several legal documents addressing immediate responses to specific case, for example Decision No.129/2001/QĐ-TTg issued by PM on 29 August 2001 ratifying a national plan for response to oil-spill breakdowns 2001-2010. The Government Decree No.71/2002/ND-CP dated on 23 July 2003 on specific regulations to implement some articles of Ordinance on Emergent Situation in case of serious disasters and diseases. On 9 March 1995 the Government promulgated Decree No. 22/CP on forest fire prevention and treatment.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)	
a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	X
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	
Further comments on application of the guidelines.	
<p>Guidelines for integrating biodiversity-related issues were overall mentioned in the 1993 Environmental Protection Law and the Decree 175-CP on guidelines for implementation of 1994 Environmental Protection Law. Specifically, article 29 of the law specifies behaviours that are prohibited, including destructive forest cutting; uncontrolled mining; discharging dust, smoke, poisonous air and smelly odour to the air; releasing radiation and radioactive exceeding permitted limits to the environment; discharging oil, fat, poisonous chemicals, over-limited radioactive, waste matters, dead bodies of animals, plants, bacteria and pathogen micro-organisms and diseases to water resources; burying and discharging into land/soil poisonous chemicals exceeding permitted limits; exploiting and trading rare and precious wild fauna and floral species which in the list regulated by the Government; importing technologies, equipments and facilities that cause mass-destruction in harvesting animal and plant resources.</p> <p>Decree 175-CP regulates articles 9, 12, 13, 14 and 16 relating to EIA.</p>	

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	X
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	
<p>Regulations on legal responsibilities are specified in Chapter VIII – Environmental Crimes, of the 1999 Criminal Law. This chapter clearly figures out those crimes including: causing air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, importing technologies, machines, equipments, wastes and substances that are not meet environmental standards; disseminating diseases to animals and plants; deteriorating aquacultural resources, destructing forests, violating regulations on wildlife protection, violating special rules given to protected areas. The levels of fine for those crimes are set up from cash-fine, authority rejection, job prohibition in 1-5 years.</p> <p>Article 50 of the 1993 Environmental Protection Law clearly regulates those of destructive behaviours that cause damages to the environment; do not obey the mobility of respective Government authorities, that they may get administrative fine or sentence of criminal responsibility. Article 51 regulates those who take advantage of their positions, powers to violate legislative regulations in environmental protection, shield environmental violators, take inadequate responsibilities that cause environmental breakdowns, pollutions, and that so depending on characters and levels of violations and their consequences, they may get administrative fine and/or sentence of criminal responsibility. Article 52 regulates organisations and individuals violating regulations in environmental protection, that causing damages to the State, organisation, individuals, so they would be treated in accordance to articles 50, 51 and additionally compensate damages, repair consequences as regulated by laws.</p>	

Compensation issues are addressed in several legal documents such as 1991 Forest Protection and Development Law, in which Chapter VIII regulates for those destruct forests, fire forests, deteriorate forest resources, illegal hunting of forest animals; illegal purchase, trade and transport of forestry products or violation of forest related laws. Depending on violation levels they may get administrative fine and/or sentence of criminal responsibility as laws regulate.

In addition, some documents by laws relating to administrative fines in environmental protection as follow:

- Decree No.121/2004/ND-CP issued by the Government on 12 May 2004 regulates administrative fines in the field of environmental protection.
- Decree No.26/2003/ND-CP issued by the Government on 19 March 2003 regulates fines to administrative violations in the field of plant protection and quarantine.
- Decree No.77/CP issued by the Government on 29 November 1996 regulates on fines to administrative violations in the field of forest management and protection and management of forestry products.
- Decree No.85/CP issued by the Government on 22 November 1993 regulates fines to administrative violations in the field of aquacultural resources management and protection.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
Measures to prevent damage to biodiversity are addressed in the 1993 Environmental Protection Law, 1995 Biodiversity Action Plan, 2003 Law on Fisheries, 2004 Forest Protection and Development Law (amendment), 1993 Ordinance on Plant Protection and Quarantine, 1989 Ordinance on Aquacultural Resources Protection and Development.	
Main measures addressed in these documents are fining options from administrative fine to criminal sentence to violators, going along with mechanisms of incentives and awards given to organisations and individuals who are of active responses to against damage to biodiversity.	

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	X
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

In 2004 Vietnam participated in the 3rd Regional Biodiversity Forum with Laos and Cambodia. In addition, a UNEP/GEF funded project for trans-regional biodiversity conservation and management, 2000-2006 has been initiated in which Chu Mom Ray National Park (Kon Tum) is part of the project region.

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Results and impacts of implemented actions

Biodiversity conservation has been integrated into laws, programmes and projects, in which requirements relating to EIA-doing, cares and compensations for damage to and consequences for biodiversity resources were made. The Government has initiated national mechanisms for immediate responses to actions and/or events which seriously threaten biodiversity.

Vietnam joined in the 1994 CBD and since then has made several collaboration with parties, development of multilateral and bilateral agreements in order to set up a relevant legislative corridor for biodiversity conservation and prevention of negative actions.

Contributions to achieving objectives of strategic plan of the Convention

- International cooperation in strengthening polices for biodiversity conservation
- Building capacities in terms of finance, personnel resources, sciences, techniques and technologies to prevent damage to biodiversity
- Integration of biodiversity into socio-economic development plans
- Propaganda, education, and community awareness on biodiversity conservation

Contributions to the process towards 2010 objectives

- Avoiding degradation of biodiversity values at national, regional and global levels

Implementation progress of national biodiversity strategy and action plan

Conservation of biodiversity and prevention of damage to biodiversity are addressed in 1995 BAP. Many achievements have been gained, and they are continued to integrate in the draft of Vietnam's BAP 2010 and its Orientations towards 2015.

Contributions to achieving MDGs

MDGs are defined in the Vietnam Agenda 21, in which biodiversity conservation is specified by protection and recovery of biological resources, ecosystems, poverty reduction, gender equality, and social justice.

Implementation constraints

- Absence of a united state management body for biodiversity conservation
- Lack of biodiversity law, in which clearly define authorities and responsibilities of management institutions, executing agencies, local authorities and communities for biodiversity management

and conservation.

- Lack of comprehensive sustainable biodiversity development plans at national, regional and provincial levels.

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. ? Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Vietnam has promulgated some important legal documents related to the matter:

- Decree No.07/CP in 1996 about domestic animal management
- Decree No.14/CP in 1996 about domestic plant management
- Decree No.11/2002/ND-CP in January 2002 about management of import, export and transit of wild animals and plants
- Decision No.2117/1997/QD-BKHCMNT about regulations for management and conservation of genetic resources of animals, plants and micro-organisms
- Ordinance of plant varieties (2004)
- Ordinance of domestic animal varieties (2004)
- Decision 212/2005/QD-TTg about management regulations for biological safety towards GMOs and their products.

111. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

Regulations on management and conservation of genetic resources of animals, plants, and micro-organisms address:

- Information and genetic resource exchange needs to maintain regularly between participating conservation institutions; storage and provision of such information on genetic resources for scientific institutions and production firms in case of need. Foreign exchange of genetic resources is needed with approval given by the Government.

112. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the type of measures taken.	

113. ? In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.	
A series of training workshops on genetic resource access and benefit sharing were organised by VEPA in 2004 and 2005.	

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	
Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.	
The Vietnam's law on intellectual property rights is being developed.	

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?	
a) Yes (please provide details below)	X
b) No	
Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.	
Vietnam has been assisted by some organisations such as IDRC and GTZ on the activities mentioned above through projects like UNCTAD/UNDP – VIE/98/036 on commercialising and using genetic resources and indigenous knowledge in Vietnam, and/or Developing legislations on access to benefit sharing from floral genetic resources.	
In 2004 and 2005, VEPA collaborated with Vietnam-based IUCN and GTZ for organising several awareness workshops on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing.	

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

After ratifying CBD, in the late 1995 Prime Minister of Vietnam approved and published a National Biodiversity Action Plan, in which it clearly stated that “key issue is it [Biodiversity conservation] has to generate stable benefits for the country. The plan has to make foundations for those who live nearby natural habitats accept and support as they are beneficiaries. Therefore, priorities should be given to projects relating to assisting people in buffer zones, applying suitable advanced technologies, upgrading infrastructure, and improving public benefits in order to improve their income without illegal invasion to protected areas.” In this scenario, the issues of access to genetic resources and benefit sharing are being studied step by step by involving organisations and individuals.

To gradually realise that, with supports given by international organisations, Vietnam has launched several workshops for sharing experience and raising awareness on the issues, and by now they are not yet a new topic in Vietnam. The most recent national workshop in June 2004 on “Access to and benefit sharing from genetic resources” was held by VEPA and followed up by two training courses for provincial and sectoral staffs in the North and South.

In term of legislation, Vietnam is building capacity on the issue through foreign-funded projects.

Contributions to achieving objectives of strategic plans of CBD

- International cooperation for capacity-building on genetic resource access and benefit sharing
- Improvement of financial capacity, personnel, sciences and technologies of genetic resource access and benefit sharing
- Integrating genetic resource access and benefit sharing into the biodiversity action plan
- Propaganda, education, community awareness on genetic resource access and benefit sharing

Contributions to the process towards objectives 2020

- Focusing on generating benefits from access to genetic resources

Implementation progress of national biodiversity strategy and action plan

- The issue of genetic resource access and benefit sharing has been added in the 1995 BAP. By now it has been widely aware by public. In the proposed 2010/2015 BAP the issue set its focus on benefit generation from genetic resource access.

Contributions to achieving MDGs

- Values gained from sustainable exploitation of natural resources contribute much in achieving objectives of poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention as well as education improvement and gender equality. Therefore, genetic resource access and benefit sharing are critical for creation and long-term maintenance of those values.

Implementation constraints

- Properties of genetic sources (tangible factor) and their related knowledge (intangible factor) have not been clearly defined and identified.
- It's difficult to specify sovereignty and ownership of genetic resources and their related knowledge in certain cases in local, regional, national, or transnational perspectives. Therefore, conflicts of interests, if exist, are very complicated to resolve.
- Conflicts between developed and developing countries in institutions, laws, and interests in exploitation and use of genetic resources.
- Insufficient system of laws and regulations on aspects related to access to genetic resources and benefit sharing.
- Awareness on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing of local communities and government leaders at all level is still inadequate.

In order to better promote issues related to access to genetic resources and benefit sharing during this intricate time, Vietnam needs to give priority to following practical and urgent responses:

- Finalize institutional framework and laws on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing with consideration on clear assignment for responsible agencies, related processes and procedures, and benefits received from sharing.
- Enhance communication and awareness raising on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. This is very important for solving related problems and issues.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ? On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.	

118. ? On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. ? On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

--

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a)	No	X
b)	No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c)	Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d)	Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

--

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a)	No	X
b)	No, but some measures being considered	
c)	Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d)	Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

--

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a)	No	X
b)	No, but a few measures being considered	
c)	Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d)	Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a)	No	
b)	No, but potential measures are under review	X
c)	Yes, some measures are in place	
d)	Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ? On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<p>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</p> <p>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</p> <p>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</p> <p>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</p> <p>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</p> <p>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</p>	

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ? On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.	
The 7 th principle of the Vietnam Agenda 21 states that “develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation, implement international and regional commitments, selectively introduce scientific and technological advances, and strengthen international cooperation for sustainable development”	

129. ? On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	X

130. ? On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X
Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.	
Many R&D joint-research programmes are chaired by Ministry of Science and Technology; other ministries such as Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Fisheries, Vietnam National Institute for Science and Technology are jointly implemented.	

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	X

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical	

cooperation.

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. ? On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. ? On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.	
a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	These allocations are annually estimated about USD 2 million for implementation of BAP of Vietnam
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	An annual average of about USD4 million for Vietnam's BAP implementation came from UNDP, EC, DANIDA, IDRC, WB, CIDA, ACCI
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	An annual average of about USD2.5 million came from Denmark, Netherlands, Finland, Japan, Spain, Germany, etc
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	An annual average of USD0.5 million came from IUCN, WWF, ARCBC, FFI, Birdlife International, CARE, SIDA
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	Available but not yet compiled
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	No statistic

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vietnam makes an investment of around USD 2.5 billion for Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme in ten years. - Basic Scientific Research Programme of the State with VND3.5 billion for 51 biodiversity related researches - 50 projects proposed by Vietnam's 1995 BAP have been implemented up to USD1.2 billion - Marine Basic Research and Technological Application Programme with a budget of USD1 million in 5 years - ARCBC's projects in 3 years, 2001-2003, made a sum of USD0.5 million - PARC project in Na Hang, Ba Be, and Yok Don National Parks with USD4 million 	

137. ? On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.	
Beside contents given in Box LXI, many other programmes have provided financial support such as Off-shore fishing for in-shore resource protection, gardening of rare and endangered medicinal herbs in minority communities.	

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ? On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	
Vietnam has not established a monitoring system for financial support for biodiversity yet, but each investment project has its own mechanism for financial monitoring.	

141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	X
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	
Review of main financial resources which are used for biodiversity conservation is done by General Department of Statistics. However, the assessment of financial effectiveness has not yet fully carried out.	

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
Those initiatives are placed in the following, but not limited to, strategies, policies and legislations made by the Government: Comprehensive Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction; Vietnam Agenda 21; Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010; National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010 and Orientations towards 2020; National Action Plan on Strengthening Controls of wild animals and plants to 2010; the Government Decree 109 on Conservation and Sustainable Development of Wetlands in Vietnam	

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	
<p>The integration was made in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aquacultural Resources Protection and Development Programme to 2010 - Forestry Development Programme to 2010 	

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.	
A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	

k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.			
Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)	X	X	X
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X	X	X
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)	X	X	X
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)		X	X
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	X	X	X
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		X
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)	X	X	X

j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)	X	X	X
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X	X	X
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative	X		X
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

Box LXII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

--

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge

1 = Low Challenge

2 = Medium Challenge

0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and sub humid lands	Mountain
a) Lack of political will and support	1	0	2	2	2	1
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	2	2
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	3	3	3	3	3
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	3	3	3	3	3
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	2	2
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	3	3	3	3	3	3
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	2	2	2	2	2
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	3	2	3	2
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	2	2

j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	1	1	2	3	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	2	2
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	2	2	3	2
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	3	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	3	3	3	2
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	3	3	3	3
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	1	2	2	2	2
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2
r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	3	3	3	3
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	1	2	2	3	2
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	2	2	3	2
u) Poverty	2	2	3	3	3	2
v) Population pressure	2	2	2	2	2	2
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	1	2	2	2	3	2
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	3	3	3	2
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	3	3	3	3	3
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	3	3	3	3

aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	1	1	2	2	2	2
bb) Others (please specify)	3	3	1	3	3	3

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans			x	
b) Wetland policies and strategies			x	
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development			x	
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		x		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
<p>National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and vision toward 2020 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River water quality shall be improved for cultivating arable land and farming some fish. - The area of nature conservation sites is seen to expand by 1.5 times from current level, especially as of sea conservation sites and submerged lands. <p>The Action plan on protection and sustainable development of wetlands in the period 2004-2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To zone off for protecting wetlands of international or national importance. To increase the area of wetland reserves with special attention paid to the conservation of wetlands of international and national importance, to restore important wetlands which have been deteriorated. - To experiment and widely apply models of wise use and sustainable development of wetland in specific wetlands to different ecological systems. - To build and perfect a database on wetland nationwide. - To socialize activities of conservation and sustainable development of wetlands. <p>The VNICZM Project funded by Dutch Government has implemented successfully the model of integrated coastal zone management in some province such as: Nam Dinh, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Ba Ria – Vung Tau.</p>				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	x
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
<p>The Action plan on protection and sustainable development of wetlands in the period 2004-2010 proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To zone off for protecting wetlands of international or national importance. To increase the area of wetland reserves with special attention paid to the conservation of wetlands of international and national importance, to restore important wetlands which have been deteriorated. - To experiment and widely apply models of wise use and sustainable development of wetland in specific wetlands to different ecological systems. - To build and perfect a database on wetland nationwide. - To socialize activities of conservation and sustainable development of wetlands. 	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	x
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	
<p>VEPA is focal point of Biodiversity Convention also of Ramsar Convention. So, it's advantageous for Vietnam to promote synergies between programmes of these two conventions.</p> <p>Many activities for conservation and sustainable development of wetlands play an important role in conserving biodiversity in inland water.</p>	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?			x
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?			x
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?			x
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?			x
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?			x
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	x
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	

Box LXIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <p>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</p> <p>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</p> <p>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</p> <p>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</p> <p>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</p> <p>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</p>

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	x
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	x
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	x
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	x
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	x
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	x
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	x
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	x
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 16 of July 2004, the Prime Minister the signed Decision No. 131/2004/QD-TTg on promulgating the aquatic resources protection and development programme to 2010. The programme includes some objectives such as: protect, conserve aquatic diversity, particularly rare and precious species both economically and scientifically; maintain the diversity and particularity of aqua-ecosystem in Vietnam for present and future generations; restore the aquatic resources in marine, rivers, lagoons and wetlands for sustainable development; raise awareness on importance and value of natural resources and biodiversity as well as clearly refine role and responsibility of fishermen in conserving aquatic resources; enhance the sate management capacity in aquatic resources protection and development for relevant agencies in all levels. - On 23 of June 2004, the Prime Minister signed the Decision No. 112/2004/QD-TTg approving the programme on development of aquatic seeds till 2010. The aim of the programme is to raise the research capacity, strive to step by step master seed production technologies in order to form a group of diversified aquatic species of economic and export value in service of aquaculture development in ecological freshwater, saltwater and brackish-water areas. To complete and step by step modernize the system of commercial production of aquatic seeds in order to proactively supply sufficient good seeds in time for various seasons and diversified farmed aquatic species, in service of aquaculture development and economic restructuring in an efficient and sustainable manner. - Document No. 111/CP-KG dated 02/02/2000 of Prime Minister on planning and managing marine protected areas assigns Ministry of Fishery prime responsibility and coordinate with Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment and relevant agencies in completing The 	

Project make planning for and drafting regulation on management of marine protected areas. At present, Ministry of Fishery is completing this project. This will help for the establishment of marine protected area system, contribute in maintaining and conserving aquatic resources, biodiversity as well as protect cultural, history values and livelihood.

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	x
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VNICZM project (funded by Dutch Government) has been carried out with some positive results. Its measures and tools has been applied successfully in Nam Dinh, Da Nang, Thua Thien Hue, Ba Ria – Vung Tau. - There is also pilot project on coastal management under the regional cooperation programme (PEMSEA) in Da Nang and Quang Nam. 	

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	x
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VNICZM project (funded by Dutch Government) has been carried out with some positive results. Its measures and tools has been applied successfully in Nam Dinh, Da Nang, Thua Thien Hue, Ba Ria – Vung Tau. 	

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	x
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	x
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The scientific programme No. KC-09 consists of projects on monitoring and evaluating marine and coastal ecosystems as well as on defining their threats. - The project on drafting National Strategy on management of marine and coastal environment in Vietnam (ADB 5712-REG) proposes establishment of marine protected area system in Vietnam which includes 26 marine and coastal protected areas with 495 000 hectares in area (including 232,700 hectares in land and 262, 300 hectares in water). 	

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.				
Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs			x	
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders			x	
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments		x		
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services			x	
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns			x	
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists		x		

g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching		x		
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality		x		
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats			x	
j) Others (please specify below)				
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are some activities including: project on building coral reserves; research on raising some coral-reef fishes, mollusc species; research on aquatic resources protection with public participation, project on drafting National Strategy for management of marine and coastal environment. These projects have initially achieved some positive results such as: improvement of management method, public participation in management. - At local level, PEMSEA programme and VNICZM project integrated socio-economic development consideration into sustainable use and management of coastal resources. 				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	x
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	x
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	x
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document No. 111/CP-KG dated 02/02/2000 of Prime Minister on planning and managing marine protected areas assigns Ministry of Fishery prime responsibility and coordinate with Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment and relevant agencies in completing The 	

Project make planning for and drafting regulation on management of marine protected areas. At present, Ministry of Fishery is completing this project. This will help for the establishment of marine protected area system, contribute in maintaining and conserving aquatic resources, biodiversity as well as protect cultural, history values and livelihood.

- The project No. 5712-REG proposes 26 marine and coastal protected areas with 495,000 hectares in area, in which there are 8 protected areas with technical and scientific base.
- The project on building pilot marine protected areas: Hon Mun (Khanh Hoa) and Cu Lao Cham (Quang Nam) was ratified and carried out. Con Dao marine protected area is zoned off for functional zone and eco-tourist zone.
- The regulation on management of marine protected areas consisting of 27 articles and 4 chapters was drafted.

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	x
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	x
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	x
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	x
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	x
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	x
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	x
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on Fishery dated 26 November 2003 consists of articles on aquatic resources management and protection as stated in section e, g, l, j, k of this box. - On 23 of June 2004, the Prime Minister signed the Decision No. 112/2004/QĐ-TTg approving the programme on development of aquatic seeds till 2010. The aim of the programme is to raise the research capacity, strive to step by step master seed production technologies in order to form a 	

group of diversified aquatic species of economic and export value in service of aquaculture development in ecological freshwater, saltwater and brackish-water areas. To complete and step by step modernize the system of commercial production of aquatic seeds in order to proactively supply sufficient good seeds in time for various seasons and diversified farmed aquatic species, in service of aquaculture development and economic restructuring in an efficient and sustainable manner.

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	x
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	
Though Vietnam is a party to MARPOL Convention, measures to ensure control potential invasions from ballast water, hull fouling are not implemented efficiently because of weak capacity of marine ports in Vietnam.	

Box LXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <p>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</p> <p>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</p> <p>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</p> <p>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</p> <p>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</p> <p>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</p>

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
<p>Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 proposes: "Enhance measures to protect agricultural biodiversity, bring into full play the various forms of "on-farm conservation"; encourage farmers to participate in the common protection efforts; special attention should be given to the conservation of popular traditional varieties which have long been adapted to the local geography and climate."</p> <p>Agro-biodiversity conservation serves for Biodiversity Action Plan 1995 in which long-term target is to protect the rich and unique biodiversity resources within the sustainable development framework of Vietnam and immediate target is to protect the country's endemic ecosystems, those biodiversity components which are now subject to be over-exploited or ignored; at the same time Promote and identify the utilisation values of all biodiversity components on the basis of sustainable development of natural resources in order to serve the country's economic targets.</p> <p>The project VIE 01/G35 "In situ conservation of native landraces and their wild relatives in Vietnam"</p> <p>This project aims to conserve the agrobiodiversity of six globally important crop species (rice, taro, litchi-longan, rice bean, citrus, and tea) including native landraces and wild relatives in seven provinces: Hai Duong, Hung Yen, Ha Tay, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang.</p> <p>The project also aims at establishing Gene Management Zone basing on the public participation.</p>	

162. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	x
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
<p>In the project VIE/01/G35 funded by GEF/UNDP, actors include local community, agencies, universities, NGOs, international organizations such as: IPGRI, and international and national experts has undertaken assessments on conservation of 6 crop species.</p> <p>Change in agrobiodiversity is monitored annually by GIS and database is stored at Department of Agriculture and Rural Development or Department of Science and Technology in these 7 provinces. Besides, monitor and evaluation process is also undertaken in commune levels based on biodiversity notebook made by communities.</p>	
164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	x
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	
<p>The interaction between agricultural activities and conservation/sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention is assessed through implementation of models for sustainable agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The V-A-C model (gardening-pooling-raising livestock) - The model agricultural and forestry integration in highland - Increase use of organic fertilizer, reduce use of chemicals in agriculture - Build up eco-villages <p>All these models are implemented effectively and used as national and international lessons.</p>	
165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	x
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

Knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers is assessed through training courses on specific subjects applying PRA.

Many farmers have higher income because of employing these models.

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

a) No	x
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on observations.

The status of degradation of agricultural biodiversity has been seen in the loss of traditional crops such as: upland rice, pig, chicken...

In order to reduce the degradation of biodiversity in agriculture, it need to implement some following measures:

- Support for "hot" site on agricultural biodiversity;
- Encourage ecosystem-based agricultural practices;
- Propaganda, launch marketing for productions of traditional crops and animals;
- Maintain traditional breeds and practices;
- Develop database, complete monitoring system and mechanism.

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management

167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.

Management practices, technologies and policies include:

- Agriculture-forestry combination
- Greening waste land and bared hill programme
- Protect traditional culture
- Rehabilitate natural landscapes
- Biodiversity monitor programme (environment, species indicators, data, management, ..)
- Conservation and development of rare and precious traditional genetic resources (plants and animals)
- Education and communication.

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)

x

Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.

Capacity building activities has been carried out in Hai Duong, Hung Yen, Ha Tay, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang:

- Build and consolidate community organisations for conservation (Woman Association, Farmer Association)
- Organize training programmes for farmer, share traditional knowledge and experience related to agricultural biodiversity conservation.
- Monitor and inventory plants with participation of farmers, scientist and community representatives.
- In order to introduce local products, organize fairs for breed selection for some famous traditional varieties such Lang Son taro, Hung Yen big longan and Thanh Ha...
- Use of traditional knowledge should be combined with use of improvement technique.
- The knowledge which is used must be simple, easy to understand.

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No

x

b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified

c) No, but mechanisms are under development

d) Yes, mechanisms are in place

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No

b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified

x

c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development

d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

The status of degradation of agricultural biodiversity has been seen in the loss of traditional crops such as: upland rice, pig, chicken...

In order to reduce the degradation of biodiversity in agriculture, it need to implement some following measures:

- Support for "hot" site on agricultural biodiversity;
- Encourage ecosystem-based agricultural practices;

- Propaganda, launch marketing for productions of traditional crops and animals;
 - Maintain traditional breeds and practices;
- Develop database, complete monitoring system and mechanism.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Strategy No.1: policy tools include researches on institutions, enhance the enforcement of Law on Environment Protection, provincial biodiversity action plans, researches on traditional use of natural resources...;

Strategy No.2: conserving and managing natural reserves and national parks, building special-use forests, buffer zones, building capacity for biodiversity conservation.

Strategy No.3: building plant gene banks, developing biodiversity at commune level, conserving domestic animal diversity, monitoring natural landscape, carrying out education and communication programmes...;

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	x
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

Vietnam is one of "center of origin" of domesticated plants and animals, and is one of 10 highest biodiversity centres in the world.

Ex situ conservation is applying to conserve plants in Plant Genetic Resources Centre in Vietnam Forestry Science Insitue.

On-farm and in situ conservation is employing to conserve the agrobiodiversity of six globally important crop species (rice, taro, litchi-longan, rice bean, citrus, and tea) including native landraces and wild relatives in 7 provinces in the north.

Should carry out conservation programme for valuable plants and animals which are endemic in Vietnam.

Beside species with economic value, pay attention on species with cultural or environment value and encourage conservation of these species.

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Activities support for conservation and sustainable use of pollinators such as: integrated pest management, reduce toxic chemicals in environment (land, water, animals and human), research and encourage safe agriculture.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

After ratified Biodiversity Convention and promulgated Vietnam Biodiversity Action Plan, Vietnam has held many conferences/workshop on strategies, programmes and priority projects as addressed in Programme element 4, including amending Law on Environment Protection, building regulation on biosafety, access and benefit sharing.

In national economic development strategies and plans, environment protection and pollution treatment is paid more attention, especially in process of plan and urbanization, overcome obstacles in industrial parks nearby natural habitats.

Action plan for conservation of 6 important crop species to 2010 is drafted and integrated in agriculture development plan in participating provinces.

The main constrain in implementation is insufficiency in community awareness on agricultural diversity and lack of policy/legal tools.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	X
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
Contents of marine conservation, wetland conservation, agricultural biodiversity conservation and forest biodiversity have been organically integrated in national strategies and sectoral action plans.	

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision No.245/1998/QD-TTg issued by Prime Minister on 21 December 1998 in regard to implementation of state management responsibility given to local authorities (province, district, commune) - Responsibility allocation for PA management: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for establishment and management of forest PAs, particularly nominated national parks; Ministry of Fisheries for establishment and management of marine PAs; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for management of wetland conservation areas; Provincial People's Committees for local PAs

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree 02-CP issued by the Government on 15 January 1994 regarding to forestry land allocation to organisations, households and individuals - Decision 178/2001/QD-TTg issued by Prime Minister on 12 November 2001 regarding rights to benefits and obligations of households and individuals engaging in rental and contract of forests and forestry land. - Rights of local communities to forest and forestry land holding and management are regulated in 2004 Forest Protection and Development Law (amendment)

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

- 1500 forest rangers and PA staffs were trained in biodiversity, biodiversity management, forest management, natural resource and landscape management
- Many short-training courses and workshops for capacity building in biodiversity management provided for managers, businessmen, scientists, customers, etc
- Biodiversity database and management capacity of biodiversity information are done by VEPA
- Training for staff of ministries, sectors, scientific institutions on biodiversity information approaches
- Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme, establishment and extension of PA system, research programmes have been financed by the State
- State budget allocated for biodiversity conservation, mainly to PAs, is settled at the Decision 192/2003/QD-TTg issued by Prime Minister. This includes the requirement to establishment of Vietnam Conservation Fund.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

Department of International Cooperation of ministries is the agency responsible for overseeing and supporting international projects which directly involve its ministry nationwide.

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Such measures include Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme, conservation of biodiversity components, establishment of PA system (126 PAs by now), eco-region conservation programme, overall planning for Cuu Long and Red river deltas.		
Capture breeding of threatened wildlife is being done in Cuc Phuong National Park with Delacouri Langur <i>Trachypithecus delacouri</i> , in Reu Island with Golden monkey <i>Macaca mulatta</i> , pine species <i>Calocodrus macrolepiz Kurz</i> , <i>Ducampopinus kremfili Achev</i> , <i>Taxus chinensis</i> .		
Vietnam established a National Steering Committee for Forest Fire.		

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

		<p>The national environmental protection strategy to 2010 and orientations towards 2020 and Vietnam's Agenda 21 have identified the following priority actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regenerate 50% of mining areas and 40% destructed forest ecosystems - Increase forest cover to 43% by 2010 nationwide; regenerate 50% degraded watershed forest and improve forest quality; strengthen scattered plantation with 90% streets with trees - Regenerate mangrove forest to the rate similarly in 1990 (80%) <p>A system of PAs with 126 areas covering 2.5 million hectares or 7.5% the country area</p> <p>A system of marine PAs soon approved by the Government with 15 areas</p> <p>State programmes on forest plantation, forest genetic preservation, medicinal plants in place</p> <p>Many biodiversity inventory programmes in place</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New forest plantation is a challenge to poor developing countries, so that natural regeneration and zonation for care are favourable as they are cheap and relevant to tropical conditions. This is the key for 5MHFP being implemented in Vietnam - Wildlife capture breeding (python, king cobra, crocodile, deer) is to limit wildlife hunting
<p>Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replace fuelwood with coal and biogas - Sustainable use of NTFPs - Interventions / measures for sustainable use of biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision on closure of natural forest – reducing annual logging from 2 million m³ to 0.3 million m³ - Promotion of forest plantation and scattered plantation - Replace fuelwood with coal and biogas - Development of procedure/mechanism for sustainable forest/ NTFPs exploitation - Prolong exploitation cycle - Promotion of wildlife capture breeding - Promotion of forestry land allocation <p>Lesson learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen wood and NTFPs plantation - Forest and forestry land allocation
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	Y X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken Forest and forestry land allocation is a positive policy in order to strengthen access and benefit sharing of genetic resources. This policy is place in the 2004 Forest Protection and Development Law.
b) No	N	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	Y X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vietnam is members of Ramsar Convention and CITES Convention - Vietnam has promulgated several policies and legislations relating to forest protection and sustainable utilisation: Forest Protection and Development Law (1991, 2004), Fishery Law (2003), Land Law (2003), BAP (1995), Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010. - Many documents by law on the issues were promulgated
b) No	N	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Vietnam has set up its periodical (5 year) forest monitoring since 1980, and by doing so it helps to identify socio-economic causes of biodiversity loss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population growth - Inappropriate planning and use of forests and forest land - Free / uncontrolled immigration - Poverty of upland communities - Uncontrolled wildlife trade <p>Priority actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper regional and provincial planning - Family planning - Control of free immigration - Strengthening poverty reduction for mountainous communities - Control and limit illegal wildlife trade
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity Awareness Programme to 2010 promulgated - Active participation of mass media - Environmental education integrated into school curriculum - Red Books of Vietnam published - All PAs have their own conservation awareness programmes - Many environmental protection associations established in central and provincial levels

b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
The area of plantation and forest cover increased from 32.2% in 1999 to 35.8% by 2004		
Environmental education and awareness (EEA) should be linked with poverty reduction and living improvement through improvement of plant-animal structures, income generation.		
EEA is a good way for mountainous areas		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p style="background-color: #cccccc;">Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defined in Forest Protection and Development Law, National Strategy for Environmental Protection to 2010/2020, and Vietnam Agenda 21 that require forest ecosystems and biodiversity status have to be regularly monitored and recorded. General inventories of forests were done in 2002 and updated in 2003 by Forest Inventory and Planning Institute and Forest Protection Department - Several researches and inventories about forest ecosystems published by Thai Van Trung (Forest Vegetation, 1970); Tran Ngu Phuong (Forest in Northern Vietnam, 1967), FIPI documents on forest inventories - A national natural forest monitoring programme since 1980 maintained every five years. This job is now in charge of Forest Protection Department. - 100 forest sample plots nationwide, sized 1x1km set up
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forests inventoried and mapped - Methods for forest/biodiversity overseeing and monitoring improved - Findings should be published in mass media 		

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the

assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying priorities for biodiversity conservation based on geographical approaches; analysis of genetic resources, species; quantifying biodiversity by reviewing taxonomy; ecosystem approaches, etc - Forest Protection Department completed Biodiversity Monitoring Guidelines that to be used by PAs under management of MARD - Remote sensing and GIS technologies have been applied
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should improve accurateness of biodiversity overseeing and monitoring activities - Should train PA staff in conducting methods of biodiversity overseeing and monitoring - Lack of updated satellite images and equipment / facilities for biodiversity overseeing and monitoring 		

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Those measures done through formal training programmes and biodiversity awareness programme to 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity Awareness Programme to 2010 promulgated - Active participation of mass media - Environmental education integrated into school curriculum <p>Priority actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate mountainous settlers about biodiversity values and government policies and legislations related to wildlife management - Enforce laws in forestry products management - Assist customers and forest rangers in identification of endangered species
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

- Environmental and biodiversity education should be more strengthened in schools with supports in facilities, visual materials and needed equipment.

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Vietnam Environmental Protection Agency of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and Forest Protection Department of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are responsible for development and management of biodiversity database.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

- Facilities and equipment supported for storage and maintenance of database
- Provision of satellite images and updated documents

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

- National BAP approved in 1995
- Forestry Development Strategy 2001 -2010
- Management Strategy for a Protected Areas System in Vietnam to 2010
- Regulations for management of special-use forests, protection forests, and natural production forests approved in 2001
- Boundary demarcation and functional identification for three types of forests
- Established and expanded the system of PAs with 126 areas covering 2.5 million hectare or 7.6%
- Five million hectare forestation programme up to 2010
- The 5 year forest resources overseeing and monitoring programme

- Public awareness and education programme on forest and biodiversity conservation is available

b + c) Above outcomes made positive contributions to CBD implementation in the country and in achieving its objective 2010

d) BAP 1995 has been well-implemented, and a new BAP proposal is being finalised. Some regional and provincial BAPs for Highlands and Northwest, Tay Ninh, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh were developed during 2001 -2005

f) Implementation constraints

- The content of BAP has not disseminated to remote areas
- Most of regions and provinces have not developed their own BAPs
- Lack of full participation of all stakeholders
- Low awareness on biodiversity among public and authorities
- Low provision of finance / budget

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.	
The Government provides (technical) supports through researches and projects which are chaired by Ministry of Science and Technology, and the Government provides financial support to PAs as it is regulated by Decision 192/2003/QD-TTg issued by Prime Minister.	

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
The draft of National Action Programme (NAP) for implementation of UNCCD has identified the Central coastal area as the most priority, including Binh Thuan and Ninh Thuan in the south of the central – the driest provinces of the country. Various actions of NAP are taken place in these areas such as inventory and assessment of desertification and drought in Vietnam; improvement of legal framework for UNCCD implementation; technological development and application of traditional/indigenous experience for preventing soil degradation, sand-flying; protection of forest and re-greening; improvement of water resources; prevention of drought; mitigation of impacts of natural disasters; and poverty reduction.	

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
The Prime Minister has issued the decision No.68/2003/ QD-TTg on establishment of a National Coordination Body (NCB) for UNCCD implementation, and MARĐ as a national focal point is head of the body with representative participation of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as a focal point of CBD, Ramsar Convention and UNFCCC– head assistant of the body, and other ministries. In addition, a Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG) assisting NCB was established in accordance the decision No.1153/QĐ-BNN of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, including experts of biodiversity conservation and meteorology.	

Programme Part A: Assessment	
190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	X
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions	
191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	

--

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
The project "Self-assessment on implementation of CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD" is being carried out to identify capacity to realise these international agreements. Focal point agencies are strengthened with information exchange facilities, training workshop attendance, field visits, support to implementation overseeing and monitoring.	

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f) constraints encountered in implementation.
Some pros of Vietnam's 1995 BAP implementation are:
- Vietnam gained many achievements in biodiversity conservation and highly appreciated by international organisations, became a leading country in South East Asia in nature conservation
- 1995 BAP has been implemented in different levels: central, provincial, and district and in various institutions
- Gained generous supports from many countries, international organisations, scientist community, and internationally technical experts. Capacity of Vietnam staff in biodiversity research and management is much improved.
- Many initiatives of integrating biodiversity into socio-economic programmes and plans done
- The system of legislations and policies in conservation improved, though gaps are still available
Several existing challenges / cons are:
- Lack of a comprehensive legal document for CBD implementation in Vietnam
- Weak decentralisation in carrying works of biodiversity conservation; poor monitoring and law enforcement
- Scientific research in conservation is unsystematic; lack of biodiversity staff, low investment for conservation facilities, poor capacity to access and effectively use of GEF funding.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PA system established mainly locates in mountains - Several poverty reduction for mountainous communes - Many subsidise programmes / mechanisms carried out to improve living standards of mountainous settlers - Many demonstrations and training on upland cultivation developed - The programmes on mountainous resettlement and cultivation conducted - Awareness raising widely done in different ways for protection of forests, water resources, prevention of soil erosion and degradation
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	
<p>The issues of mountainous biodiversity conservation are closely linked to the fact of improvement of living standards of local communities</p> <p>More scientific investment and new varieties for agro-forestry production is needed</p> <p>Strengthening awareness, law enforcement to mitigate illegal wildlife hunting</p> <p>Benefit sharing from biodiversity conservation needs to be clarified by a transparent mechanism</p>	

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry land allocation programme for different economic sectors in accordance to Decision 02/CP issued by the Government on 15 January 1994 - Several programmes on re-greening barren land and bare hills such as programme 327, 5 million hectare forestation programme - Programmes on transform of plantation structure to make higher productivity - Many biodiversity conservation and forest recovery projects

	<p>done in mountainous areas with investment given by the Government of Vietnam and many foreign countries such as Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, UK, Finland, Sweden, etc and international organisations such as WB, ADB, WWF, IUCN, UNDP, FFI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Forest Sector Support Programme and Partnership (FSSP&P) established with participation of Vietnam Government and other 23 international partners with specific programmes such as Sustainable Forest Management, native vegetation and wildlife conservation and development - Vietnam Conservation Fund established focusing on PAs and forest ecosystem conservation
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing demonstrations / pilots is needed in initial stages for mountainous people visit, observe, believe and select, then expand selected demonstrations - Natural regeneration and zonation for caring are best approaches for protecting tropical forests in Vietnam - Mixed-plantation recommended rather than pure-forest plantation - Ex-situ conservation only applied in case of need 	

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many guidelines on plantation and sustainable exploitation of many mountain-based plants developed - Many breeding wood forests established - Various plants used for plantation such as medicinal herbs, bamboos, rattans - Many wild animal species domesticated such as deer, monkeys, pythons, crocodiles, turtles, - A National standard for sustainable forest management and forest certification drafted and tested
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NTFPs preservation and development needed - Develop more demonstrations - Establish forests for conservation of genetic resources and botanical gardens in mountainous provinces 	

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	A policy framework on benefit rights is being revised in accordance to the decision No.178/2001/QD-TTg issued by Prime Minister regarding to rights and obligations of households and individuals who engaged with forests and forestry land allocation
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	
Proper mechanisms in benefit sharing are effective ways to encourage active participation of local communities towards sustainable forest management.	

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Protection and Development Law was promulgated in 2004 (amendment), replaced for the old version issued in 1991. Several regulations and policies on utilisation and management of forest resources and mines in mountainous areas were made. Forest Protection Department is well organised with a network of ten thousands forest rangers distributing from central to provincial, district, and communal levels - An amendment of the environmental protection law developed and being submitted to National Assembly - The draft of national standard for sustainable forest management and forest certification developed and being tested nationwide - A decision no.40/2005/QD-BNNPTNT issued regulating exploitation of wood and forestry products - Management strategy for a protected area system in Vietnam to 2010 completed and being implemented - A regulation on exploitation of plantation forests and A reduced impact logging guidelines being developed with support from FAO
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details)	

below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
Law enforcement is being challenged by the fact of (deep) poverty and heavy dependence on forest resources in almost mountainous areas. In many places, agricultural production could only ensure food in 6 months a year; the rest depends on exploitation of forest products. Therefore, appropriate mechanisms and policies on income generation, particularly in term of economic development support, linking to forest preservation through community participation are highly recommended.	

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?		
a)	No	
b)	No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c)	Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity		
Some they include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in (International) Mekong River Committee - Central Annamite Biodiversity Conservation Programme - Participation in the Asian Forest Partnership 		

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing		
199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?		
a)	No	
b)	No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c)	Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d)	Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity		
The programme on Vietnam Fauna and Vietnam Flora being finalised		
Biodiversity inventory and assessment well-implemented in "hot spot" national parks and nature reserves and other regions such as Highlands, Central North, Northern west, and some provinces		

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?		
a)	No	

b)	No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c)	Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d)	Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity		
Vietnam is implementing a self-assessment project on national capacity for implementation of CBD, UNCCF and UNCCD which is funded by GEF and will work our recommendations on building capacity for realising those conventions.		

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?		
a)	No	
b)	No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c)	Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d)	Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems		
A scientific-technological research programme in PAs approved, particularly focusing on genetic resources conservation		
Public communication through mass media on use and prevention of invasive alien species, prevention of wildlife trade/hunting promoted.		

Box LXXIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
a)	outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
b)	contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
c)	contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
d)	progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
e)	contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
f)	constraints encountered in implementation.
12,000 vascular plant species identified, of which 7,000 high-graded plant species, 800 moss species, 600 mushroom species. Over 2300 plant species are used for food, medicine, wood, oil and materials. Floral endemism is very high with at least 40% endemic species. Hoang Lien Son mountains, Highlands, and North Annamite are seen as centres of endemic species.	
By 2005, 275 mammal species, 828 bird species, 180 reptile species and 80 amphibian species recorded. High faunal endemism with 78 mammal sub-species and species, over 100 bird sub-species and species, 7 primate species, 11 bird species of narrow endemism. In 1990s, 4 new mammal species to world science discovered including Saola <i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i> (1992), Giant Munjack <i>Megamuntiacus vuquangensis</i> (1993) Truongson munjack <i>Caninmuntiacus truongsongensis</i> (1996) and Pu Hoat munjack <i>Muntiacus puhoatensis</i> (1997)	

However, many constraints to implement BAP are existing such as:

- Uncontrolled invasion of forests / forestry land for expansion of cultivation land. Unsustainable use of land resources is common
- Unsustainable patterns of forest exploitation is not yet limited effectively
- Poor planning and lack of scientific bases in infrastructure construction
- Limitation in controlling imported species
- Shifting cultivation is still serious
- High population growth engaged with poverty and shifting cultivation
- Negative impacts to biodiversity caused by economic development activities
- Weak law enforcement and low awareness of mountainous settlers towards conservation
- Low capacity of forest rangers; poor facilities and incentives; inapplicable legislations
- Lack of legislations and policies relating to state management and institutional mechanisms toward biodiversity conservation; and that led to poor collaboration among sectors in utilisation and preservation of PAs
- Lack of mechanisms and institutions to ensure effective cooperation among focal points to implement biodiversity related conventions at national and international levels

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	
<p>Vietnam has participated Asian regional preparatory meetings of COP6, COP7, MOP1 and MOP2. Within the meetings of COP6, COP7, UNCCP1 and UNCCP2 Vietnam has actively participated in their Asian regional and ASOEN meetings. In addition, Vietnam also attended in regional meetings related to strengthening activities towards objectives and programmes of conventions such as promotion of ecosystem approaches (Malaysia, 2001); genetic resource access and benefit sharing (Singapore, 1999).</p>	

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	
<p>Being a country in the South East Asia, Vietnam has actively participated in regional cooperation activities. The Government of Vietnam agreed to promote cooperation programmes between Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia through the initiation of eco-regional conservation projects carried out by WWF Indochina Programme in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.</p> <p>Since 1996, Vietnam has become a member of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment (ASOEN), and it has integrated and actively participated in all environmental forums within ASEAN. Particularly, at the 4th unofficial meeting of ASEAN's Ministers of the Environment in Hanoi in November 1998, Vietnam has initiated the ASEAN's Environmental Forum in order to share</p>	

experience in environmental management and research among membership countries. This proposal was supported by Ministers. Besides, the Minister Conference also agreed to submit a draft on the Environment and Sustainable Development of Hanoi Action Plan for implementing ASEAN Perspectives 2020.

Being as a member of the ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Vietnam has collaborated with regional countries for biodiversity conservation through implementing small-sized projects. Based on this programme, Vietnam created many chances for experience exchanging and sharing with neighbour countries on biodiversity conservation.

Vietnam has many bilateral cooperation agreements on the environment signed with EU, Australia, South Korean, Thailand and USA, in which nature conservation and biodiversity preservation are parts of their operational frameworks. Many environmental researches and training programmes were carried out within those agreements.

Vietnam also actively participated in international working groups on biodiversity such as the CBD Scientific and Technological Consultancy Committee, Needs Assessment Programme on Capacity Building for implementing international conventions, Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation Programme, and Vietnam – Laos – Cambodia Biodiversity Forum.

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

Vietnam has joined some IUCN regional biodiversity activities such as development of reports related to the assessment of CBD implementation in Asia

Box LXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Actions to implement CBD led to positive results in many aspects as follows:

- a. Policy and legislation: Many strategies, programmes, plans and legislation documents that have been developed / promulgated in which orientations, interventions and priorities for conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity are identified; they have also been fundamental for making decisions of investment for biodiversity.
- b. Institutional improvement: capacity of focal point agency as well as involving ministries and sectors is strengthened. Many training and workshops for raising awareness and capacity building are organised.
- c. Finance: in ten years, 1996-2005, the total investment for biodiversity conservation in Vietnam is accounted for USD259 million, in which the state budget is USD81.6 million covering 31.5%, and the remain, USD117 million or 68.5% is from international (donor) sources. Investment for biodiversity has remarkably increased, especially in term of ODA. The statistics show that ODA invested for biodiversity raised from 30% to 56% in comparison to the total environmental ODA. In addition, investment from the state also clearly increased during the period 1996-2004. These proved increasingly high attention given by the Government of Vietnam to the country's biodiversity conservation.
- d. Science and Technology: Vietnam has adopted several advanced methods and technologies for conservation such as ecosystem approaches for conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity; environmental monitoring system, advanced biological technologies for genetic resource conservation, etc.
- e. Awareness: Awareness on values of biodiversity in local communities has been gradually improved. Local communities tend to have more responsible attitudes toward natural resources and the environment. Local communities and civil organizations are getting involved more positively and effectively. Mass organizations have significant participation include Farmer Union, Women Union, Union of the Elderly, Youth Union, and schools.

b) Actions to contribute in achieving objectives of strategic plans of CBD:

- f. Objective 1: a national action plan to realise Cartagena Protocol has been developed; many contents of biodiversity have been integrated in development plans and strategies of Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, General Department of Tourism.
- g. Objective 2: Mobilising all resources to realise priority actions of Vietnam's 1995 BAP
- h. Objective 3: periodical assessments for BAP already done in 1998, 2001 and 2005; and a new proposal for BAP 2010/2015 has been waiting for approval
- i. Objective 4: a biodiversity awareness strategy 2002-2010 has been approved.

c) Implementation of 1995 BAP: quantity and area of protected areas increased; a system of 15 marine protected areas is waiting for approval

d) CBD implementation has made remarkable contributions to implement some MDGs, particularly 7th and 8th goals (ensuring environmental sustainability; and development of global cooperation). Implementation of CBD and BAP has led to an increase in the area of protected areas, forest coverage;

regeneration of important ecosystems, development of many community-based biodiversity conservation demonstrations; marine protected area pilot, etc

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

Structure of this report is too long and complicated. Questions require reference from Decision of COP, Strategy Plan..., this make inconvenient in responding. Many questions are not easy to understand.

Many questions are overlapped.

It highly recommends that the next format of report will be shorter and clearer.

- - - - -