



**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
VIET NAM**

Current Status of National Biodiversity Action Plan



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Overview of the development of BAPs

- Vietnam become a Party to CBD since Nov 17th, 1994.
- In 1995, National Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) was issued by Vietnamese Government
 - developed based on the assessment results of status of biodiversity and socio-economic development
 - provided the guidances to biodiversity conservation at local and national levels
- In 2007, the BAP up to 2010 and orientations towards 2020 (NAP 2007) is approved
 - have adjustments in accordance with current status of biodiversity and ecio-economic development.



National Action Plan on Biodiversity, 1995

Objectives:

Long-term objective is to protect the rich and unique biodiversity resources within the sustainable development framework of Vietnam.

The immediate objectives are to:

- Protect the country's endemic ecosystems, the vulnerable ecosystems
- Recover those biodiversity components which are subject to be over-exploited or destroyed
- Promote and indentify the utilization values of all biodiveristy components, sustainable use of natural resources



National Action Plan on Biodiversity, 1995

Main contents of the Action Plan:

- ☐ Policies and legal issues: Supplement legal documents to enhance the law enforcement on biodiversity conservation
- ☐ Establishment and management of protected areas
- ☐ Awareness raising: Provide information on biodiversity protection through multi media, short training courses to communities to raise their awareness of sustainable use of the natural resource values
- ☐ Capacity building and staff training: Train officers who are involved in the biodiversity management at all levels
- ☐ Scientific research: Give priority to scientific and technological researches on biodiversity protection and sustainable uses
- ☐ International cooperation: Strengthen cooperation in the scientific research, exchange of information and to work together for protection and development of their biodiversity values



National Action Plan on Biodiversity, 1995

The relevance of NAP 1995 activities and CBD articles:

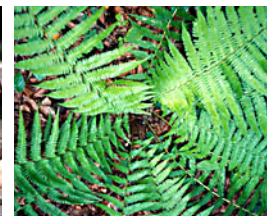
Priority activities of NAP 1995	CBD articles
Establishment and management of protected areas	Articles 6: Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources
Awareness building	Articles 13: Training and awareness building to communities
Capacity building and training	Articles 12: Research and Training
Scientific research	Articles 12: Research and Training Articles 16: Technology Assessment and Transfer Articles 18: Scientific and technical cooperation
International cooperation	Articles 5: Cooperation Articles 17: Information exchange



National Action Plan on Biodiversity, 2007

Specific targets for 2010:

- Conservation of terrestrial biodiversity
- Biodiversity conservation in wetlands and marine areas
- Agricultural biodiversity conservation and development
- Sustainable use of biological natural resources
- Strengthen state management capacity on biodiversity and biosafety





National Action Plan on Biodiversity, 2007

The relevance of NAP 2007 objectives and CBD targets:

Objectives of NAP 2007	CBD 2010 targets
1. Conservation of terrestrial biodiversity	
1.1. To improve, complete and development the system of special-use forest	Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected
1.2. To restore 50% of the area of degraded watershed forests	Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected
1.3. To effectively protect precious, rare and endangered animals and plants	Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.
1.4. To have three natural reserves accredited as world natural heritages	Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved



National Action Plan on Biodiversity, 2007

The relevance of NAP 2007 objectives and CBD 2010 targets:

Objectives of NAP 2007	CBD 2010 targets
2. Biodiversity conservation and development in wetlands and marine areas	
2.1. To increase the total area of wetlands and marine reserves of national and international importance to over 1.2 million hectares	Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected
2.2. To restore 200,000 hectares of mangrove forests	Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected
2.3. To designate five wetlands to be in the list of wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites)	Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved



National Action Plan on Biodiversity, 2007

The relevance of NAP 2007 objectives and CBD 2010 targets:

Objectives of NAP 2007	CBD targets
3. Agricultural biodiversity conservation and development	
To announce and complete a conservation system to efficiently conserve precious, rare and indigenous livestock breeds, plant varieties	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.
4. Sustainable use of biological natural resources	
4.1. To build and develop models of sustainable use of biological natural resources	Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.
4.2. To monitor, evaluate and prevent invasive alien species	Target 6. 2. Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.
4.3. To check and verify 100% of the breeds, species and genetic sources of imported organisms	Target 6.1. Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.



National Action Plan on Biodiversity, 2007

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Implementation- some major results...

- The network of protected areas is initially strengthened in accordance to the Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Vietnam to 2010 approved by the Government in 2003.
- Planting and afforestation of protection forests through Five Million Hectare Forestation Programme is carried out effectively (Establishing and restoring 2 M ha of protection forests and 3 M ha of production forests to increase forest cover to 43 percent)
- Many activities were implemented to protect watershed forests (in the watershed of Đa, Ca, Huong, A Vuong and Dong Nai rivers); to establish breeding forests, preserve valuable livestock, poultry, fruit-plant and local medicinal plant breeding farms
- Biodiversity corridors are under development



Implementation- some major results...

- The system of botanical and zoological gardens has been strengthened and expanded: *has established 11 botanical gardens. Typical examples are Trang Bom Garden (Dong Nai) with 118 plant species, Cau Hai Garden (Vinh Phu) with 110 species and Cam Quy Garden (Ha Tay) with 61 species. Eak Lac Garden in Dak Lak is currently possesses 100 plant species and the Botanical Garden of Hanoi is breeding up to nearly 200 species.*



Implementation- some major results...

- ❑ Great attention is paid to the study of restoration and conservation of valuable local livestock and crop plant species. 34 species and sub-species of domestic animals (pigs, chickens, ducks etc.) are kept under intact conservation
- ❑ Biodiversity impacts are incorporated in EIA report
- ❑ Monitoring/surveillance is under programme of work of government
- ❑ Biodiversity conservation is incorporated in curriculum of primary and high school, universities
- ❑ Short courses, broadcast programme on biodiversity are conducted
- ❑ Wise use of wetlands, forestry...though conservation models basing on community: agro-forestry models, develop non-timber products...



Implementation- some major results...

- **Overall investment in biodiversity conservation is increasing...**

Over the last decade (1996-2005), total investment in biodiversity conservation has been estimated at US\$259 million, of which the state budget contributed US\$81.6 million (or 31.5% of the total) and international donors contributed US\$177 million (or 68.5% of the total).



Implementation- some major results...

- Internation cooperation on biodiversity: Vietnam has taken part in international conventions and organizations as Convention on Biodiversity, ASOEN, ASEAN Center for Biodiversity,... Vietnam has been recieved important supports on technique and finance in the field of biodiversity consevation through bilateral and multilateral cooperation.



Implementation- some major results...

- The investigations and inventories of biodiversity at key national parks and nature reserves were efficiently conducted. Many new species of animals and plants such as Sao La (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*) and Giant muntjac (*Megamuntiacus vuquangensis*) were discovered
- Red Books of Vietnam were updated in 2007 and used as important data in drafting legal documents on the management and protection of threatened wildlife



Some major obstacles in the implementation...

- Awareness on the important of biodiversity at different levels
- Resources for biodiversity conservation: finance, human resources, equipment, ...
- Balance between conservation and development
- Cooperation among stakeholders



Thank you!