



Implementing Solutions on the Ground:

Wildlife Consumption in Vietnam: Reforming policies and practices to strengthen biodiversity conservation in support of the Aichi targets





**Vietnam is one among countries
with rich biodiversity**



Wildlife is under threats



Over-exploitation:

Population = 90 million people

Growing population is putting all natural resources, including wildlife, under enormous pressure



Habitat Destruction:

Includes logging, forest conversion for agriculture and cash crops, mining, development, etc.

FPD seizes tens of thousands of m³ of illegally cut rare and precious timber every year.



Consumption:

Occurs as bushmeat, wine, traditional medicine, pets, decorations, ornaments, etc.

Demand from consumers who are willing to pay very high prices for luxury wildlife products is driving the illegal wildlife trade.



Illegal wildlife trade:

From 2000 to March 2014, the FPD recorded 28,430 cases of illegal wildlife trade, confiscating more than 200,000 individual animals.

It is estimated that only 5-10% of all illegal wildlife trade is intercepted.

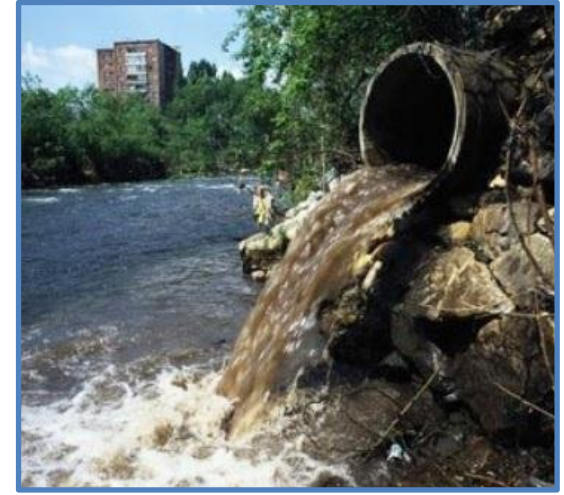


Climate Change:

Habitats & food supplies are altering; floods, droughts and storms becoming more frequent.

If sea levels rise 75cm-1m, then 27% of Vietnam's 'Critical Natural Habitats' & 33% protected areas will be seriously affected.

[According to Institute of Hydrometeorology and Environment]



Pollution:

Untreated wastewater is frequently discharged into rivers and lakes, affecting fish, birds and aquatic species.

The intensification of agriculture and increasingly uncontrolled use of agrochemicals contributes to the decline of bird and insect populations.

“Wildlife Consumption in Vietnam: Reforming policies and practices to strengthen biodiversity conservation”

[WLC Project]

Supporting Aichi targets:



By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably



By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained

WLC Project Objective



**To strengthen biodiversity conservation
through the significant reduction of illegal
wildlife consumption in Vietnam**

Integrated Project Components



Strengthening policy and legal frameworks for wildlife protection; increasing support for species conservation through sound laws and policies

Monitoring and enforcement of consumption controls, and improving enforcement of wildlife protection regulations on the ground

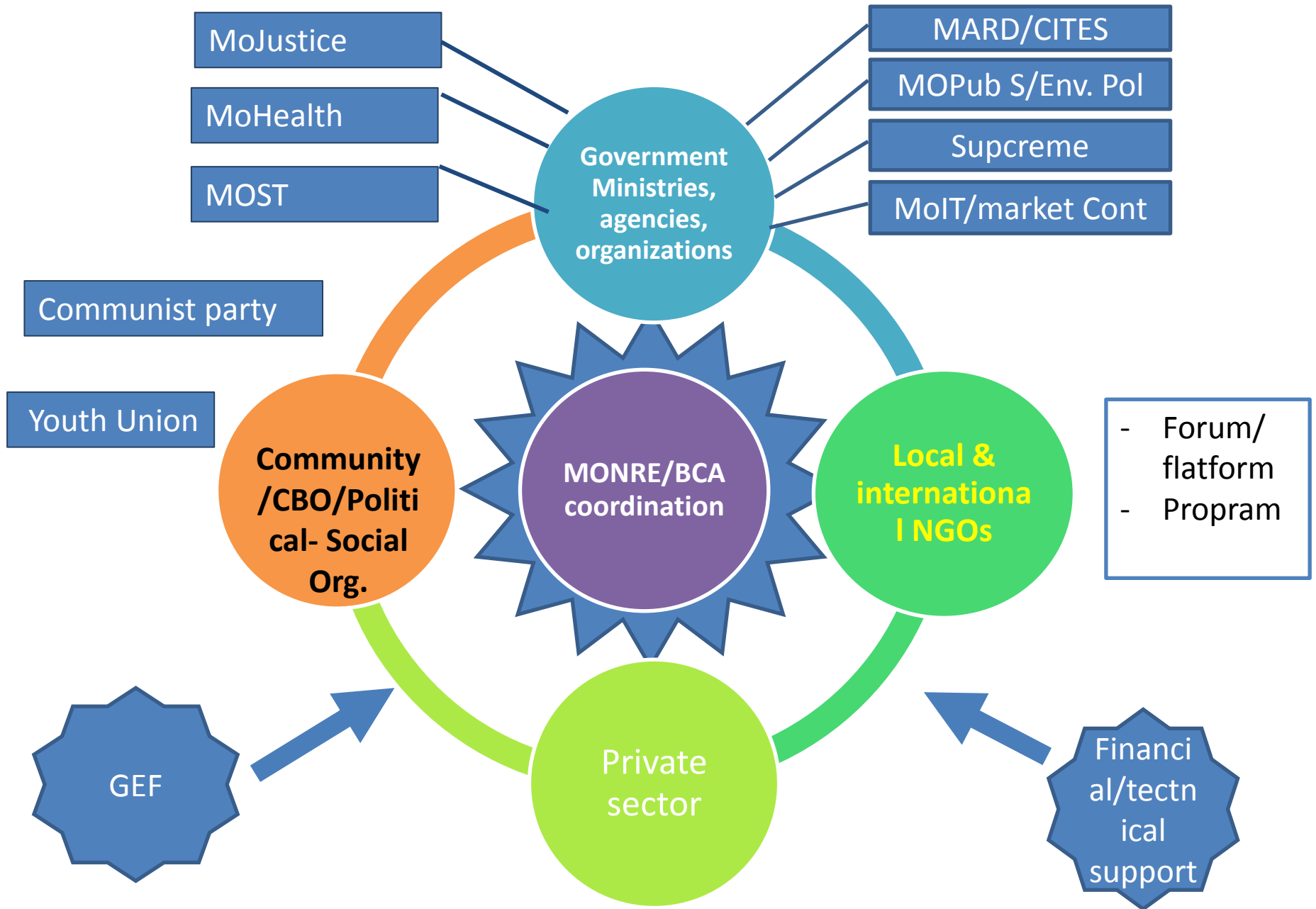
Raising awareness to combat illegal wildlife consumption and encourage consumer behaviour change

Project Overview

- Timeframe: October 2012 – May 2015
- Funded by GEF via World Bank
- Implemented by Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA), under VEA and MONRE
- Scale: National level, focused on Hanoi as demonstration site
- Approach:
Developed the Wildlife Partnership - a platform for networking, collaboration, interagency cooperation, synergizing efforts



Wildlife Partnership:



How the Wildlife Partnership Forum works



Building partnerships
to implement
initiatives:

e.g. Partnership with
Central Youth Union
to implement youth
campaigns



Interagency
cooperation for
enhanced
collaboration:

e.g. Working with
CCPE to issue
Guideline 98;
Working with MOH



Platform for
networking:

e.g. Collaborating
with NGOs to share
news, updates, plans,
carry out awareness
activities, etc.

Future Aims

- Expand the Wildlife Partnership Forum
- Expand partnership members, especially government partners and private sector
- Increased networking and collaboration
- Link with regional and global efforts
- Expand and scale up the most effective and successful initiatives





Thank you for your attention

