



VIETNAM NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY TO 2020, VISION TO 2030: **strengthening system of Protected Areas**

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1. Overview

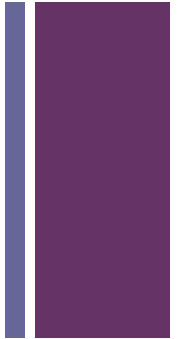




Vietnam is recognized as one of the countries with high biodiversity
Different types of ecosystems



Diversity of species and genetic resources



From 2006 to 2011, over 100 species new to science have been discovered and described for the first time in Vietnam. Most of them were discovered in Protected areas.

+ 1. Overview

- Biodiversity conservation has been given high attention by Government

- Member of CBD, Ramsar Convention, CITES, ACB, GTI...

- **LEGAL framework:** in the last two decades, the Government has issued a relatively complete legal framework related to biodiversity conservation

- *Laws on forestry, fishery, environment...*
- *Biodiversity Law, 2008*
- *03 national Biodiversity Action Plan enacted (1995, 2007, 2013)*

Biodiversity is well recognised in National strategies on Sustainable, Green Growth, environment.

- **INSTITUTIONal arrangement:** some designated agencies responsible for biodiversity management established and run:

- *MARD-MONRE*
- *Vietnam Environment Administration established in 2008;*
- *PAs established since 60 years ago*





Some Highted

- Applying **payment for forest ecosystem service**: help to improve livelihood and protection of SUF.
- Trial mechanism for **sharing benefit** from protected areas
- piloting **monitoring biodiversity** and development of national database system on biodiversity
- **REDD + high biodiversity** piloted
- **Community participatory** approach has been implemented



+ Pressures on PAs

- **Over exploitation** of natural resources in PAs (hunting, logging...)
- **Land conversion** for planting industrial trees (for example rubber trees), hydropower projects, expansion of roads, agriculture, mining...
- **Pollution** of river basin and costal zones
- **Invasive species**: exp. *Mimosa pigra*...
- **Climate change**: Vietnam is one among effected by climate change. It is predicted that climate change will have impact on BD, but not yet evaluated.

Major Drivers/underline courses:

- **Population** is increasing rapidly. 2013: 90 million. Density is triple to five times higher than average country.
- **Indigenous people** living on natural resources. Where has PA, there are poor people

...





Major shortcomings

- Legal and institutional framework is fully developed, but still have some gaps and overlaps
- Management capacity and investment resources for the conservation are limited: human and financial resources, infrastructure...
- lack of information on the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services; database on biodiversity of PAs has not been set up.
- The indigenous people and the local communities live in and around PAs has not really benefited from the value of conserving these PAs.
- Lack of incentives for frontier staffs who work on PA management
- Weak in enforcement and awareness





**2. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY TO 2020,
VISION TO 2030**

GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM APPROVED ON 31 JULY 2013

+ VISION TO 2030

By 2030, 25% of degraded ecosystems of international significance will be restored, and biodiversity will be conserved and used sustainably, bringing major benefits to the people and contributing significantly to the socio-economic development of the country.





Strategic objectives

Improvement
condition of natural
ecosystems, including
PAs

Improvement of
endangered species
populations prioritized
for protection

Inventory and
conservation of
Genetic resources
promoted



+ Ecosystems and Pas: TARGETs

- Improve the quality and increase the area of protected natural ecosystems, ensuring that:
 - the area of nature conservation on land reaches *9% of the territory (~ 3,0 mil ha)*;
 - the area of marine protected areas is 0.24% of the sea area (*16 marine PAs, 250 mil ha*);
 - forest cover reaches 45% by 2020;
 - primary forest remains at 0.57 million hectares with plans for effective protection;
 - critical ecosystems: areas of mangrove forests, sea grass, and coral reefs is maintained at current levels;
 - 15% of degraded critical ecosystems is restored;
 - Increase the number of internationally recognized nature reserves in Vietnam to 10 Ramsar wetlands, 10 biosphere reserves, and 10 ASEAN heritage parks;



+ PAs– MAIN TASKS

1. Strengthening existing protected area networks

- Improve legal and institutional framework for protected areas, highlighting the involvement of and benefits to the communities living in the buffer zones
- Strengthening the capacity through training and technical assistance, infrastructure improvement as well as providing incentives for staffs working in PAs
- Establishing and enabling the reporting system , information sharing and databases on biodiversity and PAs



+ PAs– MAIN TASKS: Strengthening existing area networks

- Promote sustainable financing for PAs, including increase of revenue from tourism, payment for ecosystem services, REDD+ high biodiversity etc...
- Valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services of PAs and transmitting into the national Accounting system
- Raising the awareness and participation of community in biodiversity conservation and PAs management, focusing on co-management, access and benefit sharing for indigenous people; improving life standard for communities living around the areas' buffer zone.



+ PAs– MAIN TASKS



2. Expanding of PA system:

- Promote **establishment marine and wetland protected areas**;
- Establish **biodiversity corridors** connecting natural habitats of endangered, rare, and precious species prioritized for protection;
- Identify **critical ecosystems** and prepare plans for expanding the system of protected areas;
- Developing and promoting **application of ecosystem approach** for conservation in the context of climate change (win-win solution)
- Promote **regional and international cooperation**, mobilizing both domestic and foreign investment in the biodiversity conservation and PAs management.

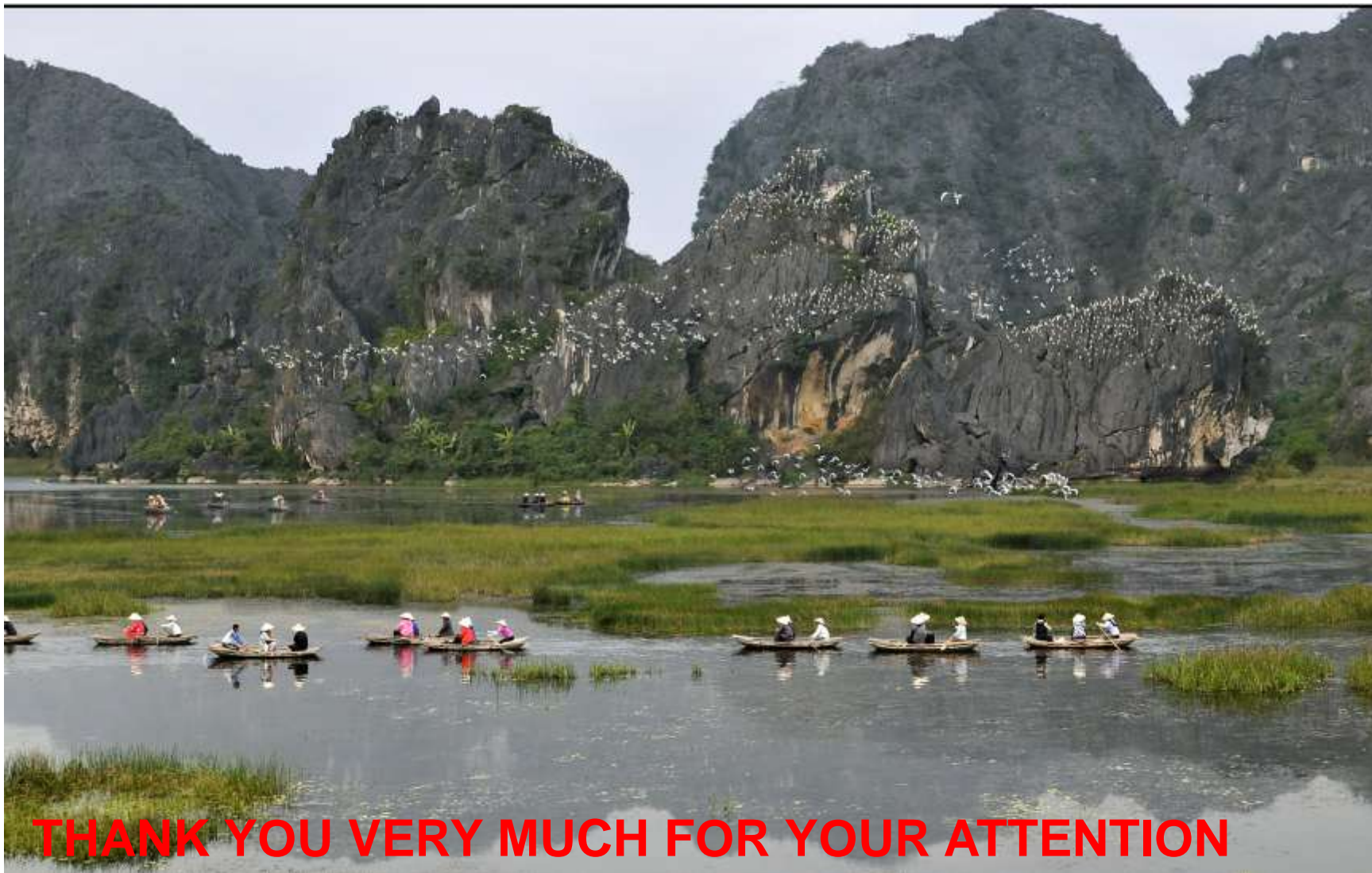




3. Conclusion

1. Vietnam has made a significant to establish and strengthen Protected area network
2. Protected Area is an important component of the National Strategy for biodiversity until 2020, vision to 2030
3. Targets for protected areas in line with Aichi targets. Expend and improve conservation of PAs is direction for upcoming decades.
4. Some priority approaches and measures identified in NBSAP: reform and strengthen institutional arrangement, sustainable financing, benefit sharing, encourage participation of community in PAs management...
5. International cooperation for conservation is very important for implementation of NBSAP, including PA management.





THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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