VIETNAM ENVIRONMENT ADMINISTRATION

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AGENCY

VIETNAM SPATIAL MASTER PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION (TO 2020, VISION 2030)

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1. The necessary of Spatial master plan for biodiversity conservation

- ***Status of biodiversity in Vietnam:*** 20,000 plant species; 10,500 terrestrial animal species; about 2,000 species of invertebrate fauna and fresh fish; 11,000 marine species and 7,500 microorganisms
- Vietnam has also gained a lot of achievements for biodiversity conservation and management

1. The necessary of Spatial master plan for biodiversity conservation

- Biodiversity is declined due to natural forest areas is reduced; habitat of wildlife animal is lost or narrowed; the number of valuable and rare species which are endanger extinct that reduced, terrestrial fresh water ecosystems are degraded; marine and coastal ecosystems are serious degraded

2. Advantages and Challenges

Advantages

- Policy and legal document on biodiversity conservation and management are mentioned on development of master plan for biodiversity conservation, such as Biodiversity Law, National Biodiversity Strategy, Decree No 65/2010/ND-CP…
- Awareness of communities on biodiversity has been significantly increasing and mobilizes their participant in management of biodiversity.
- Vietnamese Economic is growth and is not in the list of poor countries in the world.
- Vietnam also received the support of many international organizations as fund for project on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management and other related projects.

Challenges

- Overlap between ministries on biodiversity management
- Resources for master plan development are limited by knowledge, experiences and financial resource
- Biodiversity Database is limited as information on ecosystems, protected areas…

3. Viewpoint and Objectives

Viewpoint

- Must conserve and restore biodiversity effectively in Vietnam
- Must suitable with Strategy on Economic Social Development of country, National Strategy on Environment Protection, National Strategy on Biodiversity and other developed strategies of sectors and aspects, land planing and developing planning of sectors and Programe on national targets for response on climate change.
- Must develop follow: ecosystem approach method, expanding areas of PA system, combining in-situ with ex-situ conservation and other conserving forms in order to ensure effective conservation of biodiversity; ensure unify and suitable with condition of each region in the whole country.
- Suitable with resources to implement on master plan.

Objectives

General objectives:

- Conservation and sustainable development of important natural ecosystems, valuable and rare species and genetic resources; maintain and develop the ecosystem services which adapt with climate change in order to promote development of economic and society of Vietnam

Specific objectives to 2020:

- Identify criteria for zoning ecological region in whole country; conservation of important natural ecosystems, vulnerability and sensitive ecosystems; recover the degraded natural ecosystems. To raise quality and increase areas of natural ecosystems which has been protected in whole country.
- Unify the system of forest PA, marine PA, inland water PA, wetland PA and suggest the system of new PA in Vietnam. Raise total of PA areas to 3 millions hectare (about 9% terrestrial areas total and 0,24% natural marine areas of Vietnam.
- Establish the system of biodiversity conservation facility and developed plan.
- Establish corridors in order to connect habitat and strengthen capacity for adaptation with climate change of ecosystems and species.
- Mobilize all of resources and solution for implementation of master plan.

Objectives to 2030: Recovery 25% areas of international and national important natural ecosystems and 40% degraded coral and seagrass ecosystems are restored. Forest cover of whole country will be gained 51%.

4. Contents of Spatial master plan

From now to 2020:

- Establishing and operating 191 PAs with total areas is about 3,070,000 hectare which distributed in 8 geographical regions and 6 marine regions, among them: 150 PAs have established with total areas 2,290,000 ha and 41 new PAs are suggest to establishment with 780,000 ha.
- Establishing and operating 25 biodiversity conservation facility with total areas 1.200 hectare.
- Establishing and operating 4 biodiversity corridors with total areas 120,000 ha.



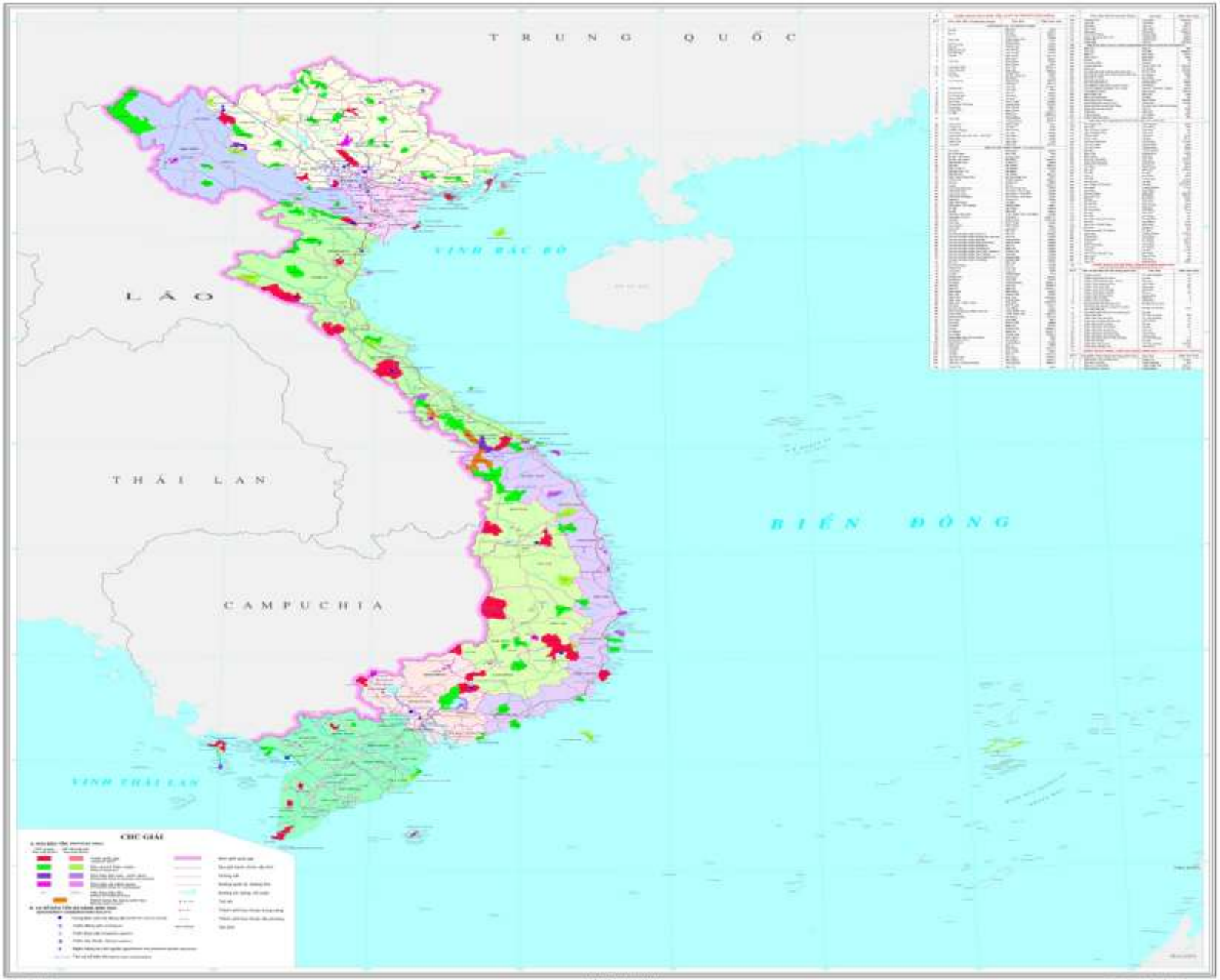






BẢN ĐỒ QUY HOẠCH TỔNG THỂ BẢO TỒN ĐA DẠNG SINH HỌC CẢ NƯỚC ĐẾN NĂM 2020

MAP OF VIETNAM SPATIAL MASER PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATIO TO 2020



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4. Contents of Spatial master plan

From 2020 to 2030

- Suggest to establish additional 23 PAs with total areas 95,000 ha; total of PAs increase 214 PAs with total areas 3,165,000 ha which distributed in 8 geographical regions and 6 marine regions.
- Establish more 13 biodiversity conservation facility and total of these facility is gained 38 facility.
- Establish additional 17 biodiversity corridors which distributed in 08 geographical regions in whole country with total areas 445,000 hectare.

5. Implemented Solution

- Mechanics and policy for implementation on activities of master plan
- Development of human resources
- Science and Technology
- International Cooperation
- Finances

Thank you!