



TỔNG CỤC LÂM NGHIỆP

VIETNAM ADMINISTRATION OF FORESTRY

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN VIET NAM

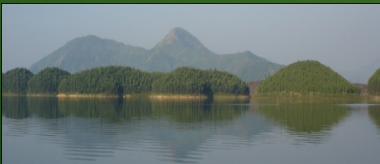
NGUYEN VU LINH

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATURE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT,

VIET NAM FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION

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ABOUT VIET NAM

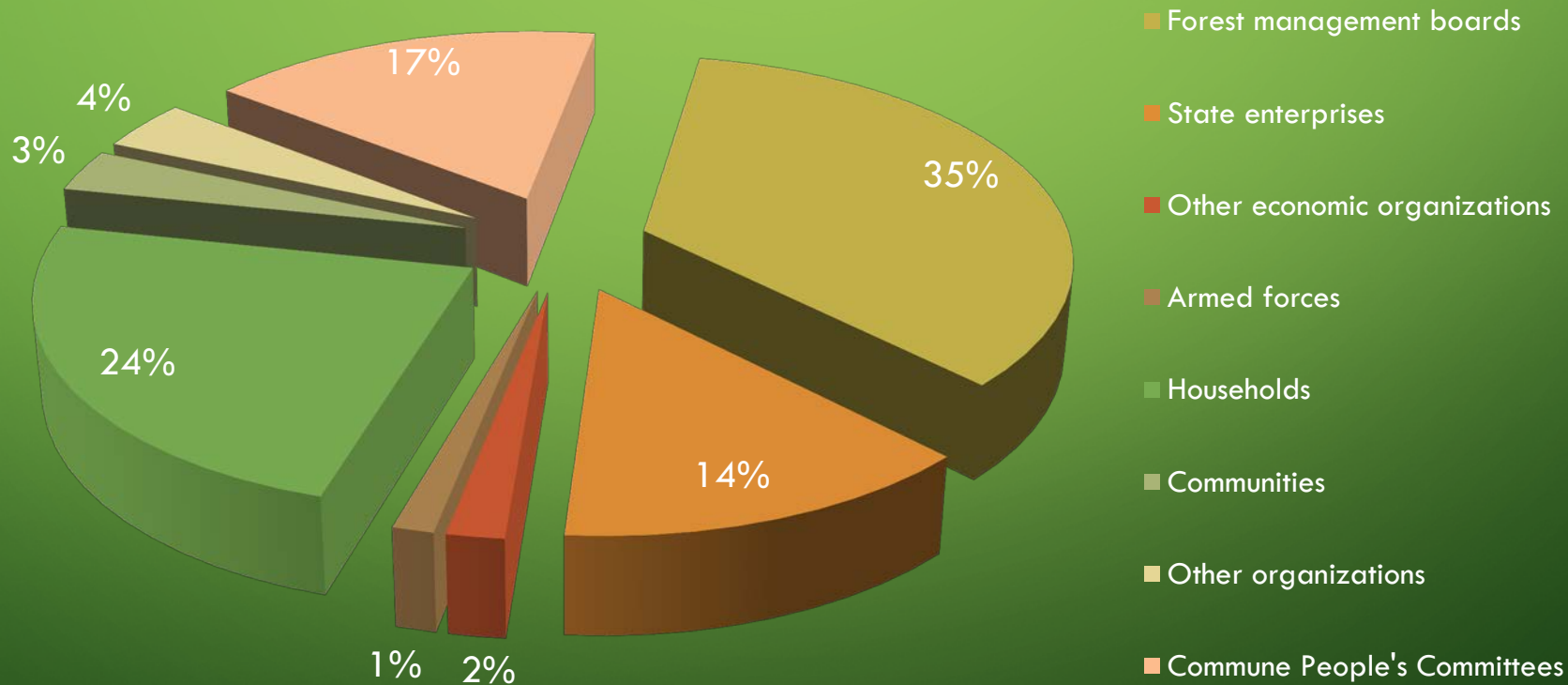
- Located in Southeast Asia.
- Land area: 33,019 km²
- 2/3 of the mainland covered by hills and mountains.
- 2,360 rivers and streams and a coastline of 3,444 km.
- Population: 90.7 million (2014)
- GDP per capita: US\$ 2,052 (2014)

(Statistical yearbook of Vietnam, 2015)

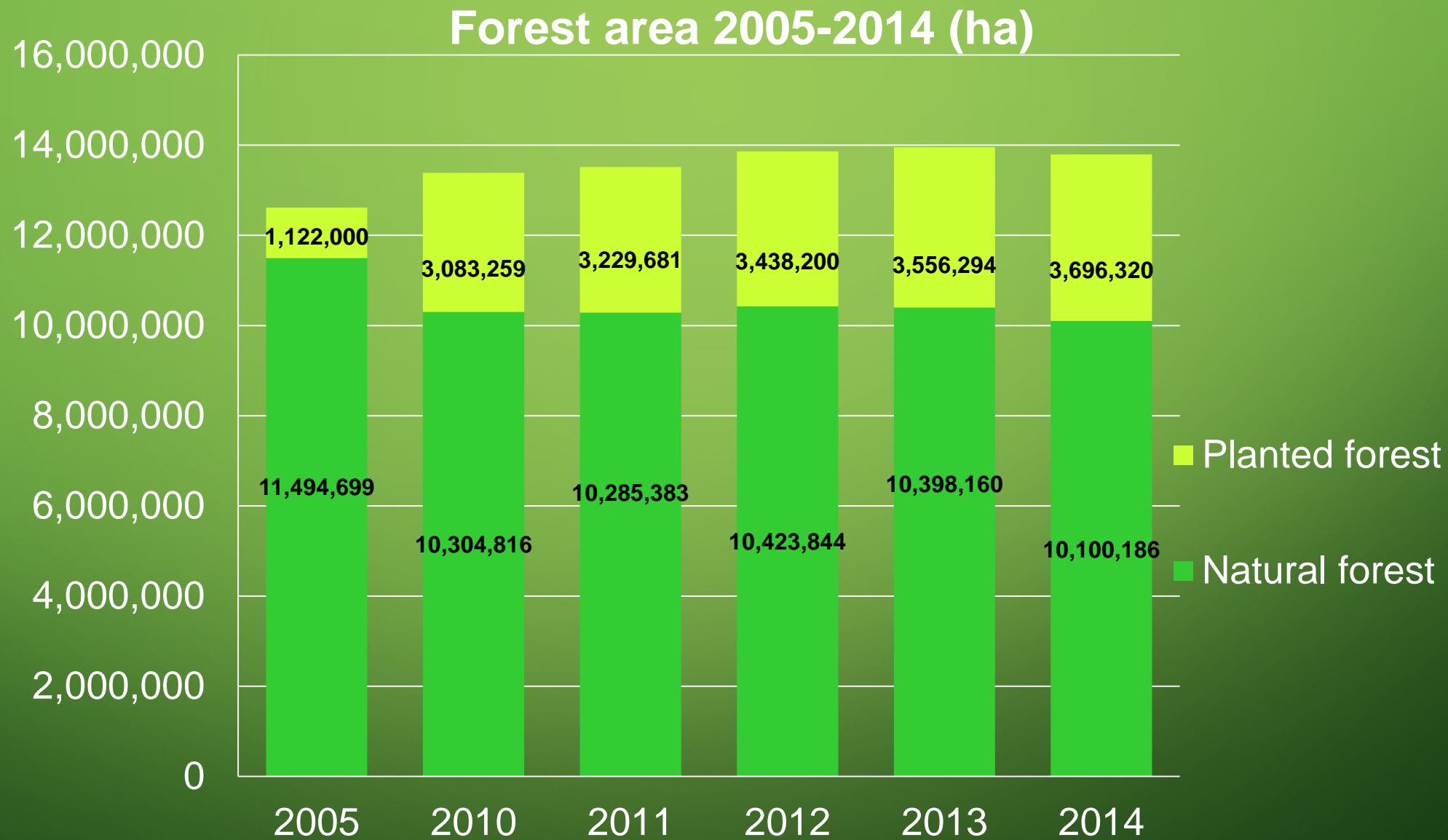


FORESTS IN VIETNAM

In 2014: 13.8 mil. ha, 40.43 % forest cover.
To 2020: 16.2 mil. ha, 44% forest cover.

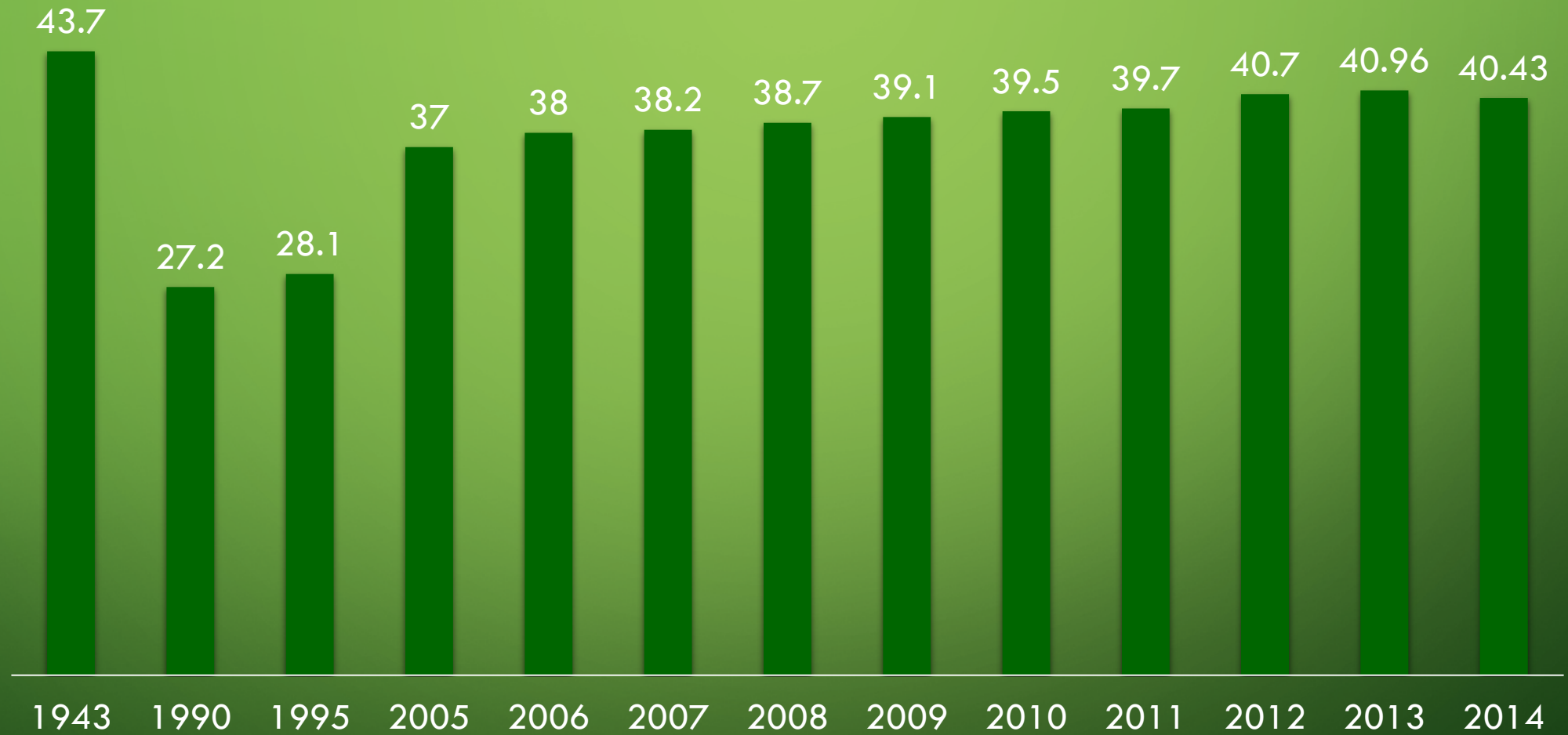


(Source: MARD, 2015)



Source: MARD 2015

Forest cover (%)



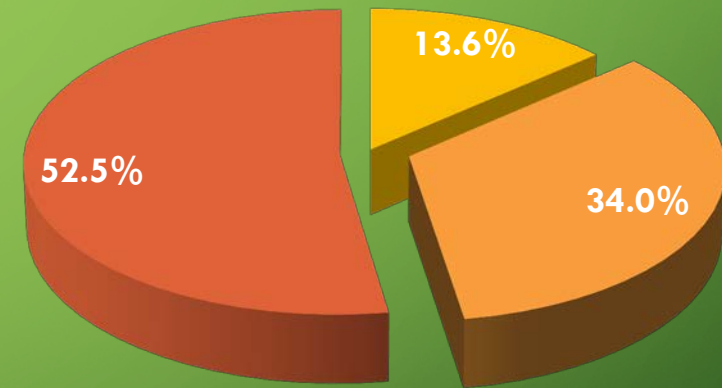
Source: MARD 2015

FORESTS IN VIETNAM

Forest land divided into 3 categories:

- Special Use Forest: 2.2 mil. ha;
- Protection Forest: 5.5 mil. ha;
- Production Forest: 8.5 mil. ha.

(Source: MARD, 2014)



■ SUFs ■ Protection Forest ■ Production Forest

→ The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and its provincial departments are responsible for all Special Use Forests.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

VIET NAM ADMINISTRATION OF FORESTRY

General Director

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Functioning Departments

PLANNING & FINANCE

SCIENCE - TECH. &
INT'L COOPERATION

FOREST DEVELOPMENT

FOREST PRODUCTION
MANAGEMENT

NATURE CONSERVATION

LEGISLATION, INSPECTION

CITES ADMINISTRATION
AGENCY IN VIETNAM

Funds

FOREST
PROTECTION
&
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

Forest Protection Department

FPD REGION I

FPD REGION II

FPD REGION III

FPD REGION IV

National Parks

TAM DAO

BA VI

CUC PHUONG

BACH MA

CAT TIEN

YOKDON

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

District Division of Agriculture and Rural
Development

Commune Forest Officer

FOREST PROTECTION SUB-DEPARTMENT

District Forest Protection Station

Commune Forest Ranger

Central
level

Provincial level

District level

Commune level

BIODIVERSITY IN VIETNAM



DIVERSITY OF ECOSYSTEMS

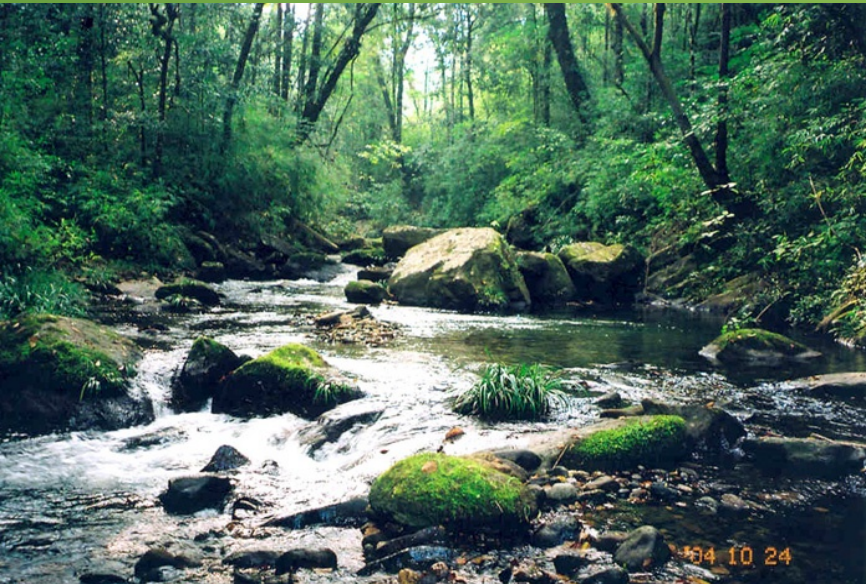


Marine





Forests







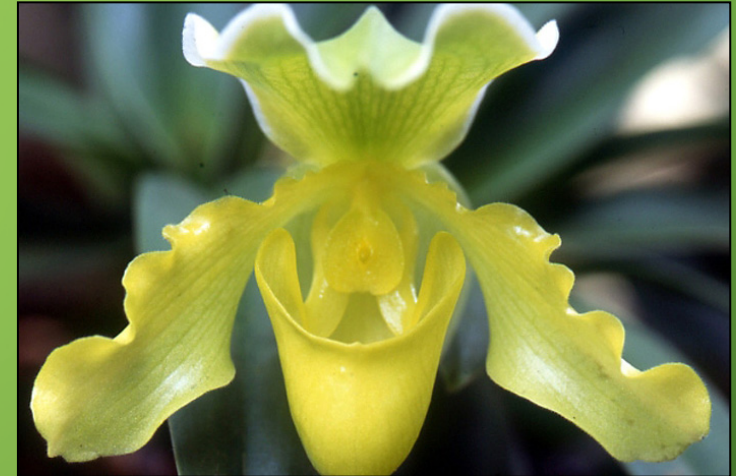
Wetland



DIVERSITY OF SPECIES

- Vietnam is one of the world's ten most biologically diverse countries: 10% of the world's species while covering less than 1% of the world land area (WB, 2002).

No	Species group	Identified number
1	Flora	13,766
2	Insects	7,750
3	Fishes	2,738
4	Reptiles	296
5	Amphibians	162
6	Birds	840
7	Mammals	310



Source: Institute of Ecology and Natural Resources, 2005

Seven newly discovered and rediscovered mammals from 1990 to 1998

- Sao la (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*), 1992
- Giant muntiac (*Megamuntiacus vuquangensis*), 1993
- Annamite muntiac (*Caninmuntiacus truongsongensis*), 1996
- Pu Hoat muntiac (*Muntiacus puhoatensis*), 1997
- Tay Nguyen civet (*Viverra taynguyenensis*), 1997
- Grey Shank'd Douc (*Pygathrix cinerea*), 1997
- Annamite tripped rabbit (*Nesolagus timmisi*), 1998

222 flora species have been discovered newly to the scientific from 1993 to 2003

Source: VNFOREST 2014



DIVERSITY OF GENES

- High diversity on domestic animals: 106 varieties.

No	Varieties	Total	Domestic	Exotic
1	Pigs	20	14	6
2	Cows	21	5	16
3	Goats	5	2	3
4	Buffalos	3	2	1
5	Sheeps	1	0	1
6	Rabits	4	2	2
7	Horses	3	2	1
8	Chickens	27	16	11
9	Ducks	10	5	5
10	Siem ducks	7	3	4
11	Geoses	5	2	3

Source: MARD, 2005



There are 802 popular crop species belonging to 79 families

No	Crop species	Number
1	Main food trees	41
2	Sub-main food trees	95
3	Fruit trees	105
4	Vegetables	55
5	Herbs	46
6	Freshing plants	14
7	Fiber plants	16
8	Castle food plants	14
9	Oil plants	45
10	Aromatic plants	20
11	Soil improvement plants	28
12	Medicinal plants	181
13	Ornamental trees	62
14	Street tree	7
15	Industrial trees	24
16	Wood tree	49
	Total	802



Source: MARD, 2005

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN VIETNAM



LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN VIETNAM

FOREST PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT LAW (1991, 2004)

This Law provides for the management, protection, development and use of forests, and forest owners' rights and obligations.

LAW ON BIODIVERSITY (2008)

This Law provides for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development; and organizations, households and individuals' rights and obligations.

FISHERY LAW (2003)

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION LAW (2005, 2014)

In-situ conservation: Special Use Forests system in Vietnam

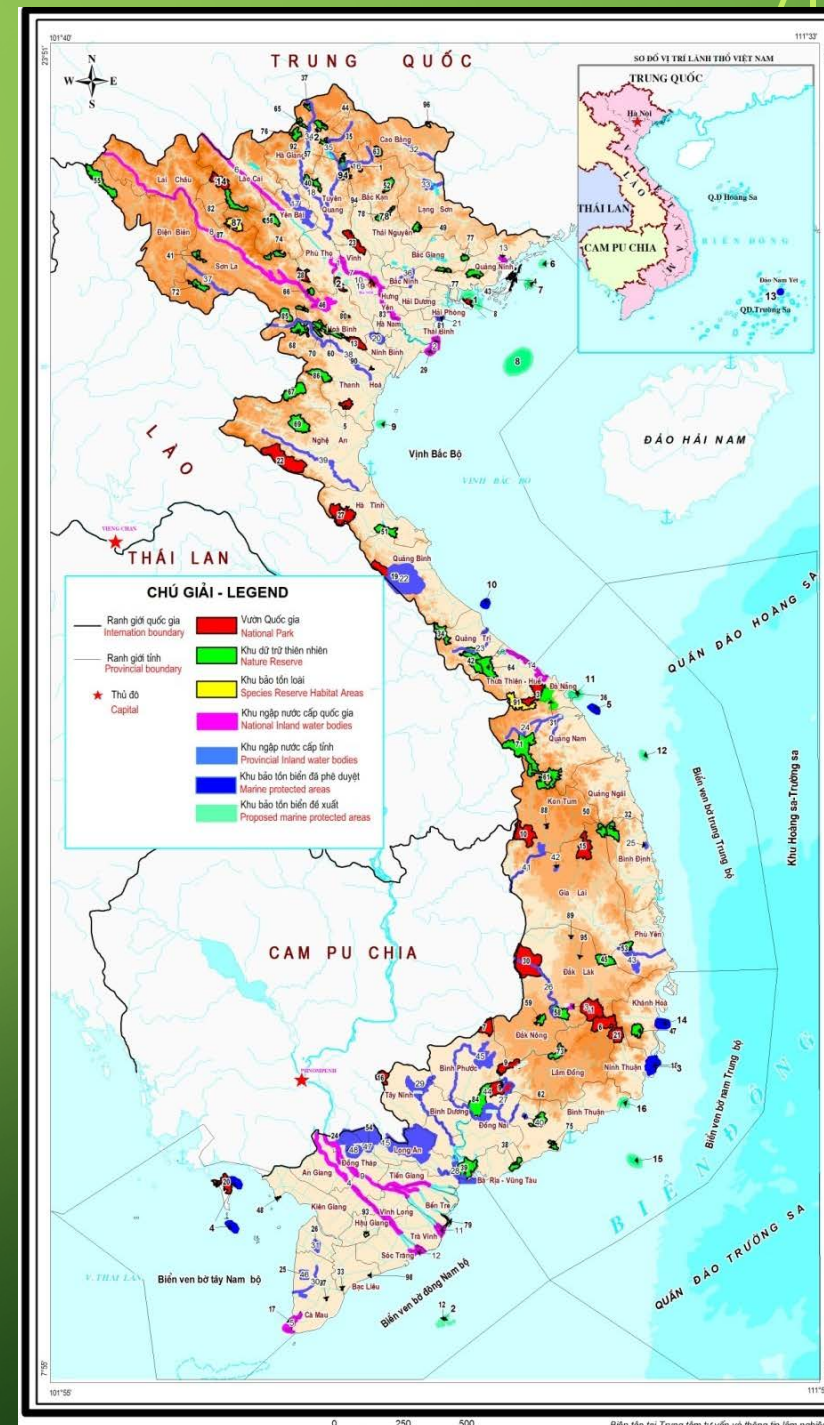
Special Use Forest category	Equivalent IUCN category *	Number (2013)	Governance
National park (NP)	II	30	MARD
+ Central NP	-	06	VNFOREST-MARD
+ Provincial NP	-	24	Provincial People Committees (PPCs)
Nature conservation area (CA)	I	69	PPC or its departments
+ Nature Reserve	IB		PPC or its departments
+ Species/Habitat CA	IV		PPC or its departments
Landscape protection area	III	45	MCST/PPC or its departments
Scientific practice and research forest	IA	20	MARD or agencies of MARD
Total:		164	

Source: VNFOREST 2014; * IUCN (1994): Guidelines for Protected Areas Management Categories

Planning of the Vietnam Special Use Forests system until 2020

Category of PAs	Planning time (2013)		Planning until 2020	
	Amount	Area (ha)	Amount	Area (ha)
I. National Park	30	1,077,236.13	34	1,083,226.28
II. Conservation area (CA)	69	1,099,736.11	58	1,217,781.89
IIa. Nature reserve	58	1,060,958.87	44	1,112,988.92
IIb. Species/habitat CA	11	38,777.24	14	104,792.97
III. Landscape protection area	45	78,129.39	61	92,713.13
IV. Scientific practice and research forest	20	10,652.25	9	10,838.15
Total	164	2,265,753.88	176	2,404,439.85

(Source: VNFOREST 2014)

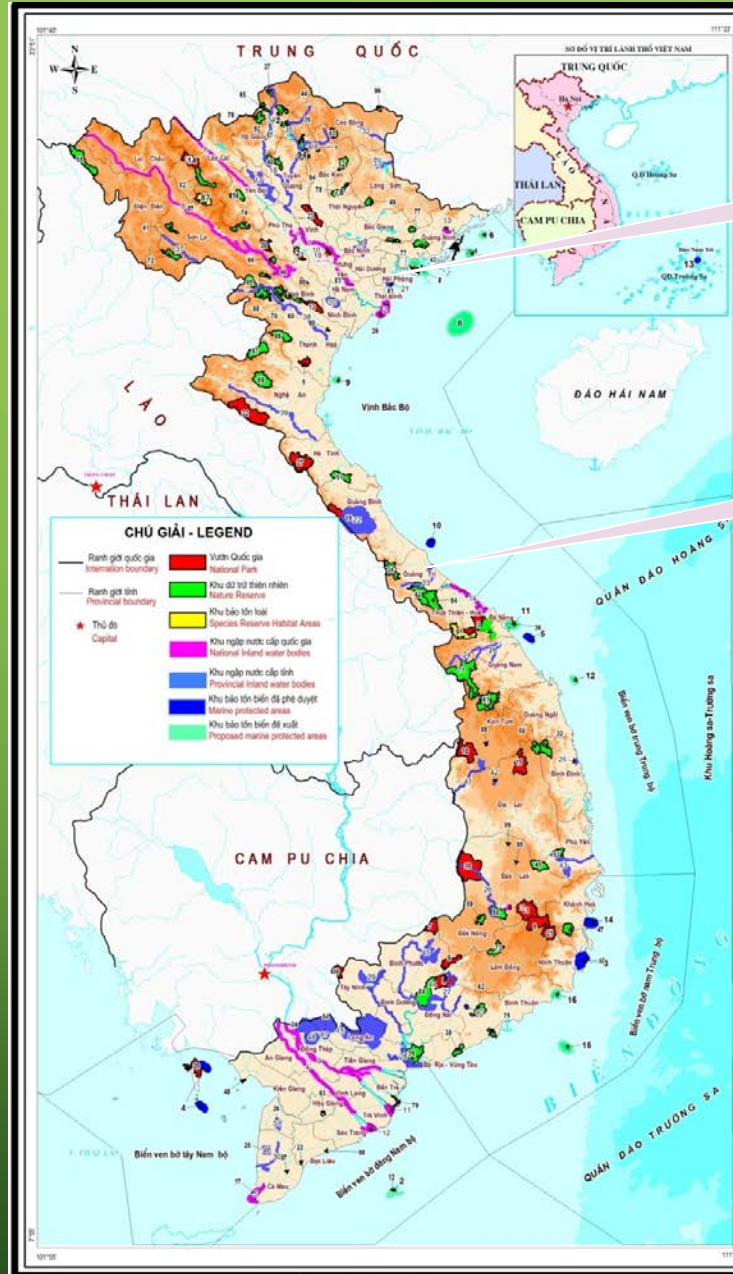


Other types of protected areas in Vietnam

Category	Number (2013)	Planning until 2020	Note
Wetland protected area (RAMSAR)	5	45	Prime Minister's Decision 1479 (13 October 2010);
Marine protected area (MPA)	5	16	Prime Minister's Decision 742 (26 May 2010)
Man and biosphere reserve (UNESCO)	8	10*	Can Gio, Cat Tien, Cat Ba, Red River, Dat Mui, Cu Lao Cham, Tay Nghe An, Kien Giang.
World natural heritage site (UNESCO)	2	-	Ha Long bay, Phong Nha – Ke Bang
ASEAN heritage parks	5	10*	Ba Be, Hoang Lien, Kon Ka Kinh, Chu Mom Ray, U Minh Thuong

Source: VNFOREST 2014; *: Government-1250 2013

UNESCO NATURAL HERITAGE SITES



Natural Heritage Hạ Long:
17/12/1994 và 29/4/2000

Natural Heritage Phong Nha - Kẻ Bàng: 02/7/2003



BIOSHERE RESERVE SITES



CAT BA National Park
UNESCO recognized in
2004 with 1.969 islands



BIOSHHERE RESERVE SITES

DONG NAI

UNESCO recognized in 2002



RAMSAR SITES

Xuan Thuy National Park



Cat Tien National Park



RAMSAR SITES

BA BE NATIONAL PARK



TRAM CHIM NATIONAL PARK



ASEAN HERITAGE PARKS



- Ba Be NP
- Hoang Lien NP
- Chu Mom Ray NP
- Kon Ka Kinh NP
- U Minh Thuong NP



Pressures on protected areas (PAs)

1. Over exploitation of natural resources in PAs (poaching, logging, NTFPs)
2. Forest land conversion for agriculture (coffee, rubber, acacia), building hydropower plants, roads; mining or other development demands.
3. Pollution of river basin and costal zones; Invasive species expansion.
4. Climate change: Vietnam is one of the most impacted countries.
5. High population density: demand for food and economic development.
6. Poverty and low awareness of local people living nearby PAs.



Major shortcomings

1. Legal and institutional framework is developed, but still have some gaps and overlaps.
2. Weak in law enforcement and awareness raising.
3. Lack of incentives for staff who work on PA management.
4. Management capacity and investment resources for the conservation are limited.
5. Lack of information on the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
6. The local communities live in and around PAs have not really involved and benefited from PAs.



Issues to be addressed

- Planning and establishment of an integrated PA system including: Special Use Forests system, Marine PAs system, and wetland/inland water PAs system.
- Improving the legal framework for management of the integrated PAs system, e.g. Issuance of legal provisions on categorization, finance, competency, inspection, monitoring, etc. of PAs.
- Establishment of a National PA Authority to manage the whole integrated PA system.
- Establishment and renovation of financing mechanisms for PAs. Expanding application of PES to PA system.

Issues to be addressed

- Strengthening capacity for PA personnel with emphasis on development of skills and competence of law enforcement and conservation monitoring.
- Getting local communities involved more in PA management under a sustainable mechanism of benefit and responsibility sharing, etc.
- Strengthening international cooperation in PA management.





THANK YOU VERY MUCH 'FOR YOUR ATTENTION!