



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 12th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Uruguay, 2015**

Please submit the completed National Report in Microsoft Word format (.doc, 97-2003), as an electronic file (not a printed copy) and preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat (dufour@ramsar.org) by **1 September 2014**.

The structure of the COP12 National Report Format

The COP12 National Report Format (NRF) is in four sections:

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

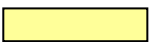
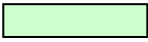
Section 2 is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP12 National Report Format

IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS GUIDANCE SECTION BEFORE STARTING TO COMPLETE THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

1. All Sections of the COP12 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
2. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **1 September 2014**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP12.
3. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
4. Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.
5. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word. You are only able to submit replies and information in the yellow or green boxes, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the structure and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties.
6. To select a yellow or green field you wish to complete, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
7. To move down through the sequence of fields, you can also use the 'Tab' key on the computer keyboard.

8. For a 'free-text' field, you can type in whatever information you wish. Note that there is only limited facility within the Microsoft 'form' format to make editorial changes in the 'free-text' box once text has been entered. Therefore, if you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate document, make all the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the box.
9. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic entry of data into the Secretariat's database. For that reason, please **do not use double quote marks " "** in the 'free-text' fields. Please **only use single quote marks ' '**. For the same reason, please **only use simple text in the 'free-text' fields: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
10. For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'Yes', 'No', 'Partly', 'In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
11. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).
12. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.
13. An NRF is not usually completed by one person alone: for many indicators it is best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP11 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided.
14. After each session, **remember to save the file** in Microsoft Word, .doc, 97-2003 format. A recommended filename structure is: COP12NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP12NRFSpain13July2014.doc
15. After the NRF has been completed, please **send it in this format to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, preferably by e-mail (dufour@ramsar.org).**
16. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP12 National Report.**
17. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

NATIONAL REPORT TO RAMSAR COP12

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at www.ramsar.org/contacts_en.

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: VIETNAM

DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

Name of Administrative Authority:	Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA), Ministry of Natural resources and Environment (MONRE)
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Dr. Bui Cach Tuyen, Vice- Minister of MONRE/Director of VEA
Mailing address:	VEA, MONRE, 10 Ton That Thuyet, Cau Giay, Ha Noi
Telephone/Fax:	84-4-9423899/84-4-8223189
Email:	bctuyen@vea.gov.vn; buicachtuyen@gmail.com.

DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS

Name and title:	PhD. Pham Anh Cuong.
Mailing address:	10 Ton That Thuyet, Cau Giay, Ha Noi
Telephone/Fax:	84-4-37956854/3114;/84-4-9412028
Email:	pacuong@yahoo.com, kimtinhtkt@gmail.com

DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL (STRP)

Name and title:	PhD. Pham Anh Cuong
Name of organisation:	Biodiversity Conservation Agency
Mailing address:	10 Ton That Thuyet, Cau Giay, Ha Noi
Telephone/Fax:	84-4-37956854/3114;/84-4-9412028
Email:	pacuong@yahoo.com.

DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

Name and title:	Dr. Tran Ngoc Cuong
Name of organisation:	Biodiversity Conservation Agency
Mailing address:	10 Ton That Thuyet, Cau Giay, Ha Noi
Telephone/Fax:	84-4-37956854/3111;/84-4-9412028
Email:	tranngoccuong1962@gmail.com

DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

Name and title:	Dr. Hoang Van Thang
Name of organisation:	Centre for Resourece and Environment Studies
Mailing address:	19 Le Thanh Tong, Hanoi, Vietnam
Telephone/Fax:	84-4-83262932
Email:	tvhoang@fpt.vn

**SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION
PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES**

REMINDER: Please do not use double quote marks “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP11 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

1) The system of policies and legal documents on management of wetlands is strengthened in Vietnam

The Government of Vietnam is very interested in the management of wetlands and issued Decree No. 109/2003/ND-CP on wetlands conservation and sustainable development. Since then, many documents related directly and indirectly on management and wise use of wetlands have been issued. Especially, in the 2011-2014 period, Vietnam has gradually consolidated the system of policy, legal documents on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in order to meet the strategic objectives of the Ramsar Convention period 2012 - 2015 via the issuance:

- Decision No. 1216/2012/QĐ-TTg September 5, 2012 of the Prime Minister approval of National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2020 and vision to 2030. Environmental Protection Strategy identified that nature conservation and biodiversity is one of the basic tasks of environmental protection with the contents and solutions with aims to restore, regenerate the natural ecosystems that have been degraded, especially mangroves; Exploitation, effective and sustainable use of natural resources; nature and biodiversity conservation, including wetlands.

- Water Resources Law No. 17/2012/QH13 was the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam XIII, the 3rd meeting passed on 21 June 2012, has defined the protection of wetlands through wetland management, protection and reasonable use and planning of water resources in nationally.

- Law on Land amended in 2013 (the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued in 2013), which regulated for the rational use of wetland resources in Articles 56, 57 is: for rent and the transfer of land use for the purpose of the use for agricultural production, forestry, aquaculture and salt.

- Decision No. 1250/QĐ-TTg July 31, 2013 of the Prime Minister approval of the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, vision to 2030. This Strategy reflected to mainstream on wetlands management and climate change in the Strategy in 2012-2015 period of the Ramsar Convention, such as: study on the role of biodiversity in mitigation and adaptation to climate change in vulnerable areas as river basins and coastal areas (especially in the Red river Delta and the Mekong delta) and implement on solutions to improve the resilience of biodiversity to climate change (paragraph 5 of Article 1 of Decision No. 1250/QĐ-TTg)

- Decision No. 45/QĐ-TTg dated 8 Jan 2014 of the Prime Minister approval the master plan on biodiversity conservation in whole country to 2020 and orientation to 2030. This is legal document that mentioned to identification, conservation and sustainable development of wetlands in Vietnam (meet with the target of the Ramsar Convention on expansion of wetland protected areas). In particular, this Decision regulated that: i) review, converting PA of SUF to wetland protected areas as their nature characteristics and identify the value wetland areas in order to establish the protected areas wetland; ii) protection and sustainable development of about 60,000 hectares of natural mangrove forests, coral reefs, sea grass in the South Central region and the South East, the coastal lagoon of North Central, South Central and Southeast.

- Decision No. 166/QĐ-TTg January 21, 2014 of the Prime Minister approval of the Action Plan on National Environmental Protection Strategy to 2020 and vision to 2030: mentioned to manage and develop the wetland ecosystem sustainability in Vietnam, including wetland ecosystems.

- Decision No. 218/QĐ-TTg February 7, 2014 of the Prime Minister approval of Management Strategy on System of special-use forests, marine and inland water protected areas of Vietnam to 2020 and vision to 2030: mentioned to integrate planning on marine and inland water protected areas into their conservation and wise use.

These documents identified that conservation and wise use of wetlands is important for Vietnam's development.

2) Organizational consolidation on wetland management from central to local

In order to mobilize the participation of communities and stakeholders in conservation, wise use of wetland, the organizational system of wetland management from the central to local levels have been gradually strengthened through additional internal specific provisions on the management of wetlands and biodiversity in the functions and duties of the environmental management agency, establishment of network for management and conservation of biodiversity and wetlands in whole country.

3) Conservation and wise use of wetland are implemented effectively and many wetlands areas are restored.

Wetlands sustainable management was interested in and implemented by many projects of conservation and wise use of wetland areas in the country, such as:

- Develop pilot of payment for environmental services of coastal wetlands contribute to hunger eradication and poverty reduction for community in Mui Ca Mau National Park (Mui Ca Mau Ramsar site).

- Model of eco-tourism and development of benefit sharing mechanism for community is formed at Xuan Thuy National Park (Xuan Thuy Ramsar site).

- Restoration of mangroves for tourism development in Vinh Thai (Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province).

- Conservation of cultural values for wise use and conservation of coastal wetlands in Tien Hai, Thai Binh province.

- Quang Nam and Ben Tre has developed a number of experimental models, has built a number of sea dikes coupled with new plantings, restored the hundreds of hectares of mangroves forest; multipurpose building to serve the people in the disaster prone areas and fresh water supply schemes in areas where high levels of salinity.

- The model of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources such as wetlands management and restoration of mangrove forests, coral reefs and seagrass beds, as well as protect and improve the environment of the river basin, the lake (the inland wetlands) in the country.

4) Increase the area and number of wetlands areas of international importance

In the 2011-2014 period, Vietnam has successfully nominated and recognized officially added three (03) Ramsar sites: Tram Chim National Park (02/02/2012); Mui Ca Mau National Park (12/13/2012) and Con Dao National Park (06/18/2013) and increase the total number of Ramsar in Vietnam is 6 Ramsar sites.

To expand the network of Ramsar in Vietnam and in the world in order to contribute to achieving the objective of the Ramsar Convention (there will be 2500 Ramsar sites in 2010), Vietnam has nominated two Ramsar sites (U Minh Thuong National Park and Lang Sen Wetland Protected Area) in May, 2014. When U Minh Thuong National Park and Lang Sen Protected Area are recognized Ramsar site, Vietnam will have 8 Ramsar sites.

5) Enhancement of international cooperation in the conservation and wise use of wetland

Vietnam has received the support of several international organizations on wetland conservation and sustainable use as follows:

- RRC has supported to implement on project: "Conservation of cultural values serve the wise use and conservation of coastal wetlands Tien Hai, Thai Binh province, Vietnam.

- Currently supports Vietnam RRC project: Develop the management plan and wise use Xuan Thuy Ramsar site.

- RRC has supported the Con Dao National Park to implement on project "Raising awareness about the Ramsar Convention and strengthen on management of wetlands and coastal wetlands in Con Dao National Park".

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

1) System of organizations for monitoring and wetland management at the local level (provinces, districts) are limited: units focus on the environmental protection (including protection of wetlands) tasks that assigned to manage the wetland area and limited the number of staffs for conservation and sustainable development of wetlands. Human resources (personnel with expertise in wetland), equipment and finance for wetland conservation and management are not meet the needs of conservation and sustainable development of wetlands.

2) The objective of conservation and use of wetland resources for socio-economic development is different between locality and ministries. This is also the root reason that causes to challenge for wetland management and its intergarated into strategy, planning and development of the local, and it is difficult to mobilize the resources and community participation in conservation and sustainable use of wetland.

3) The status of wetlands and their values are inventoried, but has not been evaluated regularly and update of their ecological characteristics is limited.

4) Investment Programs for conservation and sustainable development of important wetlands are limited.

5) Network of wetland protected areas and mechanisms of information sharing for conservation and sustainable development has not established fully.

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

1) Continue to improve mechanisms and policies for conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, especially national and international valuable wetlands.

2) Strengthening the management on wetland and biodiversity from the central to local levels. Enhanced resources (human and finance) for wetland management agencies at the central and local level.

3) Strengthen advocacy, awareness and enforcement of conservation and wise use of wetland in order to socialize the management, conservation and sustainable development of wetlands in Vietnam.

4) Inventory of using status of wetland biodiversity and promote to implement on conservation planning and sustainable development of wetlands in Vietnam

5) Promote the conservation model of cultural and biodiversity values and wise use of wetlands, promote to restorate the degraded wetlands.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

- Support or facilitate stakeholders for greater access to financial resources for management and wise use of wetlands.
- To support the publication and deliver the handbooks for wise use of wetland agencies, units and personnel who do management and conservation of wetlands.
- To Complete the system of wetland database in the world in order to help many countries and the Ramsar sites can access and learn the technical implementing guideline on conservation and wise use of wetlands.
- Improvement the fund for conservation and sustainable development of the Ramsar sites, supporting the implementation of other activities such as providing educational services and eco-tourism.
- Support and organize the training courses and propaganda on the role of wetlands with local communities.
- Research and donor organizations to mobilize international conference on the Ramsar sites to increase the exchange, experience sharing and cooperation on conservation, sustainable development of wetland areas in the world.
- Promoting the Ramsar networks in worldwide to exchange and share experiences in conservation and sustainable management of the Ramsar sites.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

To achieve the strategic objectives of the Ramsar Convention, Vietnam recommend that international organizations as partners of the Ramsar Convention as follows:

- Enhanced support for parties that greater access to financial resources for management and wise use of wetlands.
- Financial support to organize seminars and promoting regional wetland models on wetland restoration, conservation and sustainable development.
- Support for capacity building to manage, monitor biodiversity and ecological characteristics of Ramsar sites.
- Assist in the training of human resources and guidance of community participation and improve efficiency in wetland management and implementation of the Organization conventions (IOPs).

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

To achieve the above objectives, the need to: Develop mechanisms for coordination and information sharing between the national coordinating agency in the implementation of research activities, investment and international cooperation for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

To implement the Ramsar better links with policy / strategy on water and other strategic countries, Vietnam needs:

- to integrate the conservation activities and wise use of wetland into strategies and policies for sustainable development in energy, extractive industries, poverty alleviation, food security, biodiversity school.
- to integrate the biodiversity strategy into the program's development plans related to industries.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

- Awareness of wetland communities have been enhanced
- The implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Vietnam has many achievement by the guidance and support of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam Environment Administration, Biodiversity Conservation Agency and other relevant organizations.

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment: General Department of Land, Sea and Islands General Department of Vietnam, Department of Water Resources Management.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Science and Technology
- Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
- Institute of Science and Technology of Vietnam
- National University Hanoi
- IUCN
- WWF.

SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS AND FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

REMINDER: Guidance for completing this section

1. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the 'drop-down' list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green 'free-text' boxes below the indicator questions.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database National Reports. For that reason, **please do not use double quote marks “ ” in the free text boxes. Use single quotes ‘ ’. Text in the ‘free text’ boxes should be simple text only: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
5. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP11, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP11 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment. *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.*

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

A - Yes

1.1.1 Additional information:

The national wetland inventory through inventory nationwide land (land inventory or water) to be deployed once every 5 years. On the basis of the land inventory, will establish land use map, including the current use of land and water surface.

The purpose of statistics, land inventory is to assess the current use of the land; as a basis to set up, adjust and monitor the implementation of the planning, land use planning, including wetlands.

1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A - Yes
<p>1.1.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Data or information wetlands inventory is shown in the annual statistical yearbook or land inventory reports nationwide. The documents are freely accessible on the website or through the unit management functions of state land across the nation or national archive center.</p>	

<p>1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please comment on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>a) O - No change b) P - Status improved</p>
<p>1.1.3 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <p>a) According to a baseline survey on the status of Ramsar in Vietnam in 2013 showed that, in recent years the ecological character of the Ramsar site no major changes. Ramsar sites are more interested and active in conservation and sustainable development of wetlands in accordance with the obligations and international commitments since becoming a Ramsar site.</p> <p>b) Currently, Vietnam has implemented many conservation models and wise use of wetland restoration and protection areas delineated wetland areas have contributed value to the region to protect and maintain wetland ecological character of wetland areas across the country.</p>	

STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. *Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.*

<p>1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	A - Yes
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1.3.1 Additional information:

Vietnam has issued many documents and policies on wetlands management as follows:

- Law No. 45/2013/QH13 November 29, 2013 on the regulations of the Land Law;
- Water Resources Law No. 17/2012/QH13 was the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam XIII, the 3rd meeting passed on 21.06.2012;
- Decision on 08 May 01 45/QD-TTg 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the master plan biodiversity conservation of the country till 2020 and orientations towards 2030
- Decision No. 1250/QD-TTg July 31, 2013 of the Prime Minister approving the National Strategy on Biodiversity in 2020, with a vision to 2030;
- Decision No. 166/QD-TTg January 21, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the implementation plan of the National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2020 and national orientation in 2030;
- Decision No. 1216/2012/QD-TTg September 5, 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the strategy of the national environmental protection until 2020 and vision to 2030.
- Decision No. 218/QD-TTg February 7, 2014 by the Prime Minister on the approval suyet management strategies SUF system, marine protected areas, conservation areas inland waters of Vietnam to 2020 and orientation to 2030.

1.3.2 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a) Poverty eradication strategies | a) A - Yes |
| b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans | b) A - Yes |
| c) Coastal and marine resource management plans | c) A - Yes |
| d) National forest programmes | d) A - Yes |
| e) National strategies for sustainable development | e) A - Yes |
| f) National policies or measures on agriculture | f) A - Yes |
| g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD | g) A - Yes |

{1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

1.3.2 Additional information:

Wetland issues have been integrated into national strategies and planning processes, particularly in the 2011-2014 period has added a number of strategies for poverty reduction, water resources management, marine resources , national forest, agriculture as follows:

- Poverty Reduction Strategy 2012-2015 period;
 - Water Resources Law 2012 and Decree No. 201/2013/ND-CP dated 11/27/2013 of the Government detailing a number of articles of the Law on Water Resources.
 - 18/2012/QH13 Act of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Vietnam and the Law of the Sea guidelines implementation.
 - Decision No. 1216/QĐ - TTg September 5, 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the Strategic National Environmental Protection in 2020, with a vision to 2030
 - Decision No. 166/QĐ-TTg January 21, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the implementation plan of the National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2020 and national orientation in 2030.
 - Decision No. 1250/QĐ-TTg July 31, 2013 of the Prime Minister approving the National Strategy on Biodiversity in 2020, with a vision to 2030.
 - Decision No. 218/QĐ-TTg February 7, 2014 by the Prime Minister on the approval suyet management strategies SUF system, marine protected areas, conservation areas inland waters of Vietnam to 2020 and orientation to 2030.

1.3.3 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

A - Yes

1.3.3 Additional information:

- In the period 2012 to 2014 Environmental Protection Law amended by the National Assembly on 06.23.2014, including the content of the strategic environmental assessment.
- The implementation of the master plan of biodiversity, including conservation planning, sustainable development of wetland areas have applied SEA. Or hydropower development projects such as Dong Nai 6, 6A had to stop after the EIA findings affecting Ramsar sites
- Many hydropower projects, infrastructure building has discovery SEA and if the project affects functions of wetland values are considered the extent to eliminate the impact of the project.

1.3.4 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) that may affect wetlands,? {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

A - Yes

1.3.4 Additional information:

The project involves development of wetlands always been a report assessing the environmental impact. If the results of the project EIA showed damage to wetland and no recovery solutions will not be halted implementation.

1.3.5 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.6}

A - Yes

1.3.5 Additional information:

Vietnam has made amendments to existing laws and issued many relevant documents contributed Ramsar reflects the commitment as:

- Issued Revised Land Law 2013
- Decision on 45/QD-TTg January 8, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the master plan biodiversity conservation of the country till 2020 and orientations towards 2030
- Decision No. 1250/QD-TTg July 31, 2013 of the Prime Minister approving the National Strategy on Biodiversity in 2020, with a vision to 2030;
- Decision No. 166/QD-TTg January 21, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the implementation plan of the National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2020 and national orientation in 2030;
- Law on Water Resources was some 17/2012/QH13 SRV XIII Congress, 3rd Session, passed on 21.06.2012 and the relevant guidance documents;
- Decision No. 1216/2012/QD-TTg September 5, 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the strategy of the national environmental protection until 2020 and vision to 2030.
- Decision No. 218/QD-TTg February 7, 2014 by the Prime Minister on the approval suyet management strategies SUF system, marine protected areas, conservation areas inland waters of Vietnam to 2020 and orientation to 2030.

STRATEGY 1.4: Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. *Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

1.4.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

A - Yes

1.4.1 Additional information:

The Xuan Thuy Ramsar site, Bau Sau, Ba, Ca Mau has evaluated the benefits / services ecosystem. Tram Chim Ramsar site and Con Dao has also assess the value of natural resources for effective management.

1.4.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

A - Yes

1.4.2 Additional information:

Most projects are wetland wise use objectives include creating sustainable livelihoods for communities living in and around wetland areas. Some typical projects as follows:

- The project to build models of environmental service payment coastal wetlands contribute to poverty reduction in the community Mui Ca Mau National Park;
- Project co-management of mangroves in Xuan Thuy National Park;
- Model ecotourism community is formed at Xuan Thuy National Park.
- The project for the development of sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities.

1.4.3 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

1.4.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):

When the construction documents for the Ramsar site offering information on economic values - social, cultural wetland has been clearly shown. When areas become Ramsar wetland, economic issues - social, cultural, have been included in the planning and management of Ramsar sites. In addition, the Ramsar sites are national parks should have a management plan of each locality. Many localities have applied cultural elements and beliefs to manage wetland areas and have high efficiency.

The role and value of the wetland area has been recognized and has implications for all aspects of the existence and development of each country. This is shown in cross-sector collaboration to closely manage wetland resource areas. The Committee river basin management, with the participation of local governments and related departments in the Steering Committee has made clear recognition in the interdisciplinary management of wetlands.

STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of the role of the Convention. *Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.*

1.5.1 Since COP11, have you brought the 'Changwon Declaration' (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:

- a. head of state
 - b. parliament
 - c. private sector
 - d. civil society
- {1.5.2}

- a. A - Yes
- b. A - Yes
- c. A - Yes
- d. A - Yes

1.5.1 Additional information:

After the end of COP 11, the delegation attended the meeting Vietnam COP 11 has been reported to result meeting government leaders and community information, relevant parties on the website of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and VEA website. Government interest and direction to promote conservation and sustainable development of wetland areas through the issuance of policies, refer to the text in themes Changwon X.3 statement. In addition to the documents described above, Section 4, there are some text follows:

- Decision No. 403/QD-TTg March 20, 2014, approving the national action plan on green growth phase from 2014 to 2020 consisting of 4 main themes are elaborated into 12 groups and 66 active duty for action.

- Resolution 35/ND-CP March 18, 2013 of the Government on a number of pressing issues in the field of environmental protection in Article 4 stipulated that drastically, gradually overcoming pollution environment in major cities and river basins.

STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. *Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.*

1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

- a. agriculture-wetland interactions
- b. climate change
- c. valuation of ecosystem services

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

- a. A - Yes
- b. A - Yes
- c. A - Yes

1.6.1 Additional information:

The wetland issues related to the issuance of policies are studied, evaluated very carefully in order to effectively integrate and ensure the implementation of wetland management. A number of case studies:

- Integrating Project Implementation approach based on ecosystem to adapt to climate change on the planning of biodiversity conservation in Vietnam.
- Implementation of the project 'Sustainable Rural Development and climate change adaptation in the Mekong River Delta province of Ben Tre.'
- Implement common registration Ministry communications solutions to educational action towards raising awareness and changing behavior of the community in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation community to more than 1,200 households copper in three provinces of Nam Dinh, Thai Binh, Hai Phong.
- 'The program supports communities to adapt and mitigate climate change risks' in An Giang province funded by the Australian Government.

1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including research on potential threats to the wetlands? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

A - Yes

1.6.2 Additional information:

The wetland management plan is built on the basis of assessment of the status, pressures (ie, the ability to damage wetland) and offer solutions to conservation and sustainable development as draft wetland conservation plan and development of Ramsar sites; Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable development of wetlands. The deployment project on conservation and wise use of wetland are based on the characteristics of each wetland areas and specific environmental conditions to ensure the effectiveness of wetland management. On the basis of the current state of research, trends of wetland to build plans, policies and strategies appropriate to effectively manage wetland areas. Specifically the study to consider modifying Decree 109/2003/ND-CP on conservation and sustainable development of wetland; building guidelines identify wetland ecosystems.

STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. *Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.*

<p>1.7.1 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii</p>	A - Yes
<p>1.7.1 Additional information: The water management, protection of water resources and wetland areas are interlinked. Specifically, the establishment of interdisciplinary units, inter-provincial coordination for the management of wetland and water resources such as river basin committee .. The committee Dong Nai river basin.</p>	
<p>1.7.2 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.3}</p>	A - Yes
<p>1.7.2 Additional information: The management of water resources and environmental protection, biodiversity and wetland areas are located in the river basin management plans and river basin are strictly enforced.</p>	
<p>1.7.3 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii</p>	A - Yes
<p>1.7.3 Additional information: Vietnam has made or written instructions as well as enforcement activities to strengthen the role of wetland mitigation / adaptation to climate change, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision No. 182/QD-TTg January 23, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the National Action Plan enhance management efficiency, protection using integrated water resources to 2014 period 2020 - To integrate approach based on ecosystem to adapt to climate change in planning conservation of biological diversity in Vietnam. - Decision No. 158/QD-CP December 2, 2008 of the Government on the approval of the national target program to respond to climate change. - Decree 25/2013/ND-CP March 29, 2013 of the Government on environmental protection charges for waste water. - Strategic conservation of biodiversity and the overall planning for biodiversity conservation in the country. - The scheme on conservation and sustainable development of mangroves to environmental protection and disaster prevention. 	
<p>1.7.4 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v</p>	A - Yes
<p>1.7.4 Additional information: Strengthening irrigation systems connected to the wetland area to maintain system water for farming in the plains and rural areas. The implementation of the overall management of water resources have been requested and expressed in the Law on Water Resources and the relevant guidance documents.</p>	

STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration. *Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.*

1.8.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified?
{1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.1 Additional information:

Vietnam has been conducting research and identify priority areas of wetland restoration as:

- Plan for the conservation and sustainable development of mangroves;
- The coastal areas, especially where mangroves or signs of deterioration are to be restored.
- To promote recovery, planting mangroves on the tidal estuary.

1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.2 Additional information:

Vietnam has implemented many programs, wetland restoration projects, typically as:

- Mangrove reforestation project, conservation project wetland ecosystem-based coastal communities;
- Decision No. 182/QD-TTg January 23, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the National Action Plan enhance management efficiency, protection using integrated water resources to 2014 period in 2020.
- Implement the restoration of wetland ecosystems by Decision dated 08 May 01 45/QD-TTg 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the master plan biodiversity conservation of the country to 2020 and orientation to 2030.

STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species. *Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.*

1.9.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

A - Yes

1.9.1 Additional information:

comprehensive inventory of species, invasive or species at risk impacting HST DNN has been stipulated in the Law on Biodiversity, 2008. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Ministries and local building and issued a joint circular is prescribed list of invasive alien species in 2013.

1.9.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established for wetlands?
{1.9.2} KRa 1.9.iii

A - Yes

1.9.2 Additional information:

Vietnam has issued documents, policy management and control of invasive alien species, in particular:

- Decision No. 1896/QD-TTg December 17, 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the scheme on prevention and control of invasive alien species in Vietnam in 2020.
- Joint Circular prescribes the list of invasive alien species.

STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector. *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

A - Yes

1.10.1 Additional information:

The activities on the wetland areas must ensure wise use and maintain the ecological character of the wetland.

1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise use and management of:

- a. Ramsar Sites
 - b. Wetlands in general
- {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

- a. A - Yes
- b. A - Yes

1.10.2 Additional information:

A. The private sector uses wetland are required to ensure the management and wise use of wetland.

B. The private sector participation and active use of wise management of wetlands in Xuan Thuy Ramsar Site and a Ramsar site of Ca Mau, Ba Ramsar sites, Ramsar sites Tram Chim.

STRATEGY 1.11: Incentive measures. *Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention.*

1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i	A - Yes
<p>1.11.1 Additional information: The protection or wise use of wetland are encouraged, particularly for communities in and around protected areas. Some specific activities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project to build models of environmental service payment coastal wetlands contribute to poverty reduction in the community Mui Ca Mau National Park, U Minh Thuong National Park and Ben Tre Province. - Decision No. 1250/QD-TTg July 31, 2013 approving the national strategy of biodiversity by 2020 and orientations towards 2030 - Circle of planning areas valuable wetland biodiversity, environment and establish protected areas for wetland conservation and wise use of them. 	
1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i	A - Yes
<p>1.11.2 Additional information: Strictly prohibited discharge or construction on wetland areas important or valuable Ramsar sites. Stop the construction of hydroelectric projects affect wetland.</p>	

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Note: An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP12 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on each of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

REMINDER: In 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”; use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation. *Apply the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance' (Handbook 14, 3rd edition).*

2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the *Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List?* {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

A - Yes

2.1.1 Additional information:

Vietnam has promulgated policies and strategies relating to the establishment of the Ramsar wetland or protected areas, namely:

- Decision No 45/QD-TTg January 8, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the master plan biodiversity conservation of the country till 2020 and orientation to 2030;

- Decision No. 1250/QD-TTg July 31, 2013 of the Prime Minister approving the National Strategy on Biodiversity in 2020, with a vision to 2030.

- Decision No. 1216/2012/QD-TTg September 5, 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the strategy of the national environmental protection until 2020 and vision to 2030.

2.1.2 How many Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2015-2018)? {2.1.4} KRA 2.1.iii

4 sites

2.1.2 Additional information (If possible, please indicate the name(s) of the Site(s) and anticipated year of designation):

After Wetland Reserve and U Minh Thuong Lang Sen recognized Ramsar site in 2014, Vietnam will continue to establish a nomination of wetlands of International importance, such as reserve land Van Long wetland, wetland sanctuary U Minh Ha, nature reserve Tien Hai, Thai Thuy wetland area.

Vietnam is pushing the freezing behavior and establish wetland conservation area, the wetland ecosystem of international importance and guidelines for management, conservation and sustainable development of wetland, on the basis of that proposal, add the Ramsar nomination.

STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information. *Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service . . . is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.*

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

A - Yes

2.2.1 Additional information:

Ramsar sites are websites with basic information on biodiversity, ecosystem services and management apparatus.

STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning - new Ramsar Sites. *While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.*

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? {2.3.1} KRA 2.3.i

A - Yes

2.3.1 Additional information:

Ramsar sites are recognized from the park, the reserve should have a management plan, on that basis, as adjusted is a Ramsar site will complete a management plan to maintain Ramsar wetland characteristics.

STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. *Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.*

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

6 sites

2.4.2 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

6 sites

2.4.3 For how many Ramsar Sites is a management plan currently being prepared? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

6 sites

2.4.1 – 2.4.3 Additional information:

All 6 Ramsar site of Vietnam have management plans.
All 6 Ramsar site of Vietnam have management plans and has been done.
However, the management plan under wetland ecological character is gradually implemented

2.4.4 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

0 sites

2.4.4 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):

Under the provisions of the Ramsar site under the province will be managed by the province and Ramsar Management Board direct management.

2.4.5 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared? {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v

6 sites

2.4.5 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):

All 6 Ramsar site of Vietnam are adequate description of the ecological character. The Ramsar of Vietnam have implemented many conservation and sustainable development to maintain wetland ecological character of the wetland.

STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness. *Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance'.*

2.5.1 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i

A - Yes

2.5.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information):

Xuan Thuy Ramsar site, Bau Sau, Mui Ca Mau, Ba Be, Tram Chim had management evaluate the effectiveness of Ramsar sites.

STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status. *Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

2.6.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

B - No

2.6.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):

The information is timely reports for management agencies on environmental regulations.

2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

A - Yes

2.6.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):

Currently there is no case of any change in the ecological character should not be prescribed reports. 2014 Vietnam will update the latest information on the biodiversity of the Ramsar site as the rear udder and Xuan Thuy Ramsar Convention Secretariat.

2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

B - No

2.6.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):

No Ramsar Site of Vietnam is the negative impact must Montreux Record

STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands. *Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.*

2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? {2.7.1} KRA 2.7.i

A - Yes

2.7.1 Additional information:

Vietnam has many wetlands of international importance in Vietnam but not built for submission to the Secretariat recognized as Ramsar sites. However dipped wetlands have been protected and maintain the ecological character as these are protected areas of Vietnam.

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. *Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).*

3.1.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

B - No

3.1.1 Additional information:
Vietnam has no Ramsar Committee.

3.1.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

A - Yes

3.1.2 Additional information:
The focal point is the Ramsar in Vietnam Environment Administration, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment should be more co-operation on environmental issues with global agencies through environmental field.

STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

3.2.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

A - Yes

3.2.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):
Vietnam has participated in the implementation of conservation initiatives and sustainable development of peatlands.

3.2.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

A - Yes

3.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):
Vietnam continues to send staff to participate in training courses on the management of Ramsar wetland by the Centre for East Asia and other international organizations to support.

STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance. *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

<p>3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>3.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP11): Vietnam has received the support of several international organizations wetland conservation as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RRC has supported Vietnam project: "Conservation of cultural values serve the wise use and conservation of coastal wetlands Tien Hai, Thai Binh. - Currently supports Vietnam RRC project: Construction management plan and use wisely Xuan Thuy Ramsar wetland. - RRC has supported the Con Dao National Park project "Raising awareness about the Ramsar Convention and capacity management of wetlands and coastal wetlands Con Dao National Park". 	
<p>3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>3.3.2 Additional information: Many projects, environmental programs have been implemented through the watershed protection, environmental monitoring water quality of the river basin.</p>	
<p>3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>3.3.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP11): Vietnam has received support for the project on wetland conservation and management such as conservation projects important wetland areas and associated habitats; conservation projects, wetland and cultural values of different projects related to restoration, conservation and sustainable development of wetland.</p>	

STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise. *Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

A - Yes

3.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

East Asia Ramsar Center.

3.4.2 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A - Yes

3.4.2 Additional information:

6 Ramsar site of Vietnam have web site, and the information on this site is posted publicly on the web site.

3.4.3 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii

A - Yes

3.4.3 Additional information:

Complete nomination, the images are sent Ramsar Ramsar Convention Secretariat in the nomination process recognized Ramsar site.

STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. *Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

3.5.1 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

A - Yes

3.5.1 Additional information:

Wetlands are areas Mekong Wetlands transnational information sharing has been a part. The wetland basin in Vietnam have been sharing information.

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

A - Yes

3.5.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

The management of the wetlands to be effective in coastal areas and river basins in Vietnam has been shared, but effective management is limited.

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species?
{3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

A - Yes

3.5.3 Additional information:
East Asia Ramsar Center.

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. *Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.*

4.1.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

- a) At the national level
- b) Sub-national level
- c) Catchment/basin level
- d) Local/site level

- a) A - Yes
- b) A - Yes
- c) A - Yes
- d) A - Yes

(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)

4.1.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):

- There were workshops, media training and information sharing wetland involvement of ministries and related organizations.
- National workshop on "Wetlands and Climate Change" - 2011.
- Published two books on Wetlands (Volume I and Volume II) (Le Dien Duc and Hoang Van Thang)
 - Implementation of activities to raise awareness on the conservation and sustainable use of water coconut forest in Cam Thanh - Hoi An - Quang Nam (2013-2014) with the support of the MEF.

4.1.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

- a) at Ramsar Sites
- b) at other wetlands

- a) 0 centres
- b) xxx centres

4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

Xuan Thuy Ramsar site has 1 center, and Bau Sau, Ba Be has 2 centers, Tram Chim has 1 center, Mui Ca Mau has 1 center, Con Dao has 1 center, Bai Tu Long National Park has 1 center, wetland Reserve Van long has 1 center.

<p>4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> <p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>a) A - Yes</p> <p>b) A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>Ramsar site has the participation of local stakeholders in the management.</p>	
<p>4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made?</p> <p>{4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.4 Additional information:</p> <p>Vietnam has developed research capacity building needs for wetland management.</p>	
<p>4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP11? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>Number of opportunities:</p> <p>a) 3</p> <p>b) 3</p>
<p>4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p> <p>Training opportunities, primarily from East Asia Ramsar Center.</p>	
<p>4.1.6 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee or equivalent body? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.6 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP11; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>There committees Mekong, Cau River, Nhue-Day and Dong Nai River.</p>	
<p>4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and:</p> <p>a) Ramsar Site managers</p> <p>b) other MEA national focal points</p> <p>c) other ministries, departments and agencies</p> <p>{4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<p>a) A - Yes</p> <p>b) A - Yes</p> <p>c) B - No</p>
<p>4.1.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please describe what mechanisms are in place):</p>	

Administrative offices of the Ramsar Convention is always updating and sharing information / notifications to the Ramsar.

4.1.8 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP11? {4.1.8}

A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information:

Every year the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in collaboration with the international organizations and the local organizing activities, and respond to celebrate World Wetlands Day 2/2. Natural Resources and Environment Ministry has compiled the documentation held on wetland of Ramsar Convention Secretariat and send dispatch instructions to the concerned ministries, branches and localities, and then summarizing the activities commemorating wetland.

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP11 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):

Raising public awareness about the benefits and ecosystem services have been integrated into campaigns, programs and projects for the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity. *Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanism for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.*

4.2.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2012, 2013 and 2014? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A - Yes

b) If 'No' in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:

Vietnam has been paid in full accordance with the provisions of annuities and shall discuss with the Secretariat of the annual outlay close to allocate budget contributions as required. Annuities paid in 2012, 2013. Currently in the process of completing the closing of annuities in 2014.

Suggest Secretariat informed promptly of funding annuities year later in April of last year to ensure the allocation of funds and planned financial contributions in accordance with regulations.

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

A - Yes

4.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):

Get the financial support of international organizations or other countries for the conservation and sustainable development of wetland in Vietnam.

STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness. *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.*

4.3.1 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

A - Yes

4.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):

COP report prepared periodically and requirements of the Secretariat.

Vietnam actively informed of changes and updates to the Secretariat to ensure timely communication between the focal point and the convention runs smoothly and efficiently.

STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others. *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs*) and others.*

* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, and WWF International.

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.iii

A - Yes

4.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance received):

National focal agency has cooperated closely with the IOP (IUCN, Birdlife ...) in the development of technical guidance and organizing activities for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, including community awareness.

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.4.2} KRA 4.4.iii

A - Yes

4.4.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance provided):

Center for East Asian Ramsar, IUCN, UNDP...