



**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Wuhan, China, 2021**

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online national reporting system at <https://reports.ramsar.org>, or the Word form must be sent by email to nationalreports@ramsar.org, by 21 January 2021 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the online reporting system on national targets (optional Section 4 of the National Report Format or on the Word form), the deadline is 24 January 2020.

Ramsar COP14 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention.
2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that used for COP13, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 through Resolution XII.2.
4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's national targets and actions for the implementation of each of the Targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 in accordance with Resolution XII.2.
5. As was the case for previous NRFs, the COP14 NRF includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
6. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are:
 - i) to provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) to provide tools for countries for their national planning;
 - iii) to capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) to identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) to provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
 - vi) to provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vii) to provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.

9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online national reporting system.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
 - i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming;
 - ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level; and
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance);
 - iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP;
 - iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
 - v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

12. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) is in five 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 90 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, 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 has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

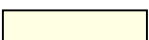
The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the *National Targets* for implementation by 2021 and the *planned national activities* that are designed to deliver these targets.

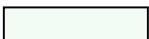
Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 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 COP14 National Report Format

Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st 2021. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.
15. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020.
16. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.

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.

17. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP13, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP13 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
18. For follow up and 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.
19. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format. Those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).
20. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'A - Yes', 'B - No', 'C - Partially', 'D - In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

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).

21. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		[Example text] To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2021
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		[Example text] To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about wetlands, including digital information, when possible
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		[Example text] A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table (always in *italics*). The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2021 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP14 National Reports Database as “No answer”.

22. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant 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 COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.
23. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP14NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP14NRFSpain13January 2021.doc
24. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: <https://reports.ramsar.org> or send it by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by January 21st 2021. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).
25. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report.**

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

National Report to Ramsar COP14

Section 1: Institutional information

Name of Contracting Party: VIET NAM

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority: Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA)

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title: Dr Nguyen Van Tai, General Director

Mailing address: Vietnam Environment Administration,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment,
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Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title: Dr Duong Thanh An, Director of the Agency for Nature and Biodiversity Conservation

Mailing address: Agency for Nature and Biodiversity Conservation (BCA)
Vietnam Environment Administration,
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No. 10 Ton That Thuyet, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

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Email: dtan@vea.gov.vn; tcuong@vea.gov.vn,
tranngoccuong1962@gmail.com;
kimtinh@vea.gov.vn, kimtinhvea@gmail.com

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title: Dr Nguyen Xuan Dung

Name of organisation: Agency for Nature and Biodiversity Conservation (BCA)

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Telephone/Fax: 84-4-37956868 ext 3113

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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
Head of the Division of Ecology and Nature Landscape

Name of organisation: Agency for Nature and Biodiversity Conservation (BCA)

Mailing address:	No. 10 Ton That Thuyet, Ha Noi, Viet Nam
Telephone/Fax:	84-4-37956868 ext 3111
Email:	tcuong@vea.gov.vn, 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:	Institute for Natural Resources and Environment, Hanoi National University
Mailing address:	No. 19 Le Thanh Tong, Ha Noi
Telephone/Fax:	84-4-38262932
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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting):

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

1) Legal framework on wetland conservation and management has been completed

The legal documents on wetland classification, wetland management and activities related to the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands have been increasingly improved. Specifically, since 2017, Viet Nam has developed and issued a number of legal documents, including:

- “Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands” replacing “Decree No. 109/2003/ND-CP dated 23/9/2003 of the Government on the conservation and sustainable development of wetlands” which incorporates the requirements of the Ramsar Convention and comprehensively prescribes specific policies on wetland management, Wetland Protected Areas, Ramsar sites, important wetlands, activities to encourage, invest resources and others in the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Vietnam.
- Law No. 35/2018/QH14 dated 20/11/2018 of the National Assembly amending and supplementing some articles of 37 laws related to planning.
- Document No. 32/VBHN-VPQH dated 10/12/2018 of the National Assembly Office on consolidating the Biodiversity Law.
- Directive No. 15/CT-TTg 17/6/2019 of the Prime Minister on land resource inventory, land use status mapping in 2019, including the wetland inventory.
- Circular No. 27/2018/TT-BTNMT dated 14/12/2018 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment regulating land statistics, inventory and land use status mapping, including a form for wetland inventory.
- Decision No. 1932/QĐ-TTg dated 30/12/2019 of the Prime Minister approving the project “Land inventory, land use mapping in 2019”, including wetland inventory.
- Guidelines on the Ramsar site accreditation nomination process and procedures.
- Circular No. 07/2020/TT-BTNMT dated 31/8/2020 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment elaborating Point c Clause 1 Article 31 of the Government’s Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.
- Other documents under submission process for approval, including: The National Action Plan on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the period of 2021-2030, Decision on establishment of the Network of Ramsar Sites in Viet Nam; Decision on the list of national important wetlands;
- Provincial authorities have issued many documents related to activities in wetlands.
- In addition, other legal documents related to wetlands have been issued such as:
 - + The revised Environmental Protection Law approved by the National Assembly on 17/11/2020. The substances on important wetlands and wetland ecosystem services for the purpose of tourism business, aquaculture are included in the Law. In addition, it is required to conduct environmental impact assessment for the development and investment projects that are related to important wetlands.

+ Decree No. 48/2020/ND-CP dated 15/4/2020 of the Government to revise and supplement some articles of the Decree No. 38/2016/ND-CP dated 15/5/2016 elaborating some articles of the Hydrometeorology Law;

+ Circular No. 33/2018/TT-BNNPTNT dated 16/11/2018 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development regulates the forest investigation, inventory and monitoring. This Circular regulates the division of inundated forests; specifies the name, status, status code, classification criteria and wetland forests code. This is a new content that has not been regulated in the previous legal documents.

2. Strengthened communication and public awareness raising in the management and protection of wetlands

- The theme of World Wetlands Day, International Day for Biological Diversity, World Environment Day has been propagated and widely disseminated nationwide by the National Focal Point (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment) by printing and public of posters, documents and correspondence that guide ministries and provinces to organize celebrating activities each year. In particular, in 2019, Vietnam successfully organized key environmental events such as: International Day for Biological Diversity in 2019 and the Awards ceremony of Vietnam's 9th Ramsar Site for the Van Long Wetland Protected Area. This event has widely attracted the participation of the local community and ministries across the country.

- The awareness of the community in the conservation and management of wetlands were increased through the wise-use of wetland resources and protection of economic, cultural and social values and environment of many wetlands, which is showcased in community engagement models in the conservation of wetland ecosystems in Quang Ninh, Bac Ninh, Kien Giang, Thua Thien Hue and many other provinces.

- EIAs for development projects that potentially pose impact on wetlands were prepared with participation of communities and other stakeholders. Certain major projects were revoked due to potential negative impacts on critical wetland resources.

- The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) has organized training courses to enhance wetland management capacity at national and local levels; developed training materials on wetland management; translated, printed Ramsar handbooks and distributed to national and local environmental management agencies. In 2020, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment hold 04 training conferences, strengthening capacity on management of wetlands, and issuing new legal documents including the Government Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands; Circular No. 07/2020/TT-BTNMT dated 31/8/2020 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment elaborating Point c Clause 1 Article 31 of the Government's Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

- The launching ceremony of the Thai Thuy Wetland Protected Area, Thai Binh Province and Tam Giang - Cau Hai Wetland Protected Area, Thua Thien Hue Province in 2020 has been widely propagated through the mass media. This was voted as one of the top 10 events in natural resources-environment sector in 2020.

3. The management, conservation and wise-use of wetland is promoted nationwide

- An inventory and assessment of Vietnam's wetlands was carried out and 74 nationally important wetland sites were proposed for protection and conservation at national level. The content of coastal wetland inventory has been included in the land inventory at national level.

- In 2019-2020, Vietnam has established two new Wetland Protected Areas according to the

Law on Biodiversity (Thai Thuy Wetland Protected Area, Thai Binh province (dated 06/9/2019) and Tam Giang - Cau Hai Wetland Protected Area, Thua Thien Hue province (dated 20/02/2020)).

- Many activities to protect the environment of rivers and coastal areas have been actively participated by the communities. Many important wetlands are protected and managed by community, wetlands conservation areas have been established in different provinces to enhance the protection of the values of the rural areas, mangrove and other important wetland areas. Up to now, there are 23 provinces and municipal cities have the biodiversity conservation plans in place with clearly identified important wetlands planned to become the protected areas.

- Many activities on the conservation and wise-use of wetlands have been carried out nationwide through programmes and projects such as the mangrove restoration in coastal areas; supporting sustainable livelihoods for local people who depend on wetland resources in Ramsar areas (Tram Chim and Lang Sen) to minimize pressure on wetland reserves.

- Models for community-based management, conservation and wise-use of wetlands are being implemented such as environment-friendly aquaculture, ecological shrimp farming in the northern coastal area, community-based management of coral reefs in Ninh Thuan, etc...

4. To expand the area and establish a network of international importance wetlands

- In 2017, one new (01) Ramsar site has been recognized: Van Long Ramsar site, contribute to increase the total 9 Ramsar sites of Vietnam. The draft National Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in the period 2021-2030 also sets out the goal by 2025 to establish five more wetland conservation areas and nominate 03 more Ramsar sites nationwide.

- A Network of Vietnam's Ramsar Sites is currently under discussion for establishment in the coming time. The purpose of this network is to promote the conservation and wise-use of wetlands following our commitments under the Ramsar Convention. Currently, the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA) has developed the website of Vietnam Ramsar sites Network (<https://vran.vn/>). The Vietnam Environment Administration is also submitting to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for consideration and signing a Decision to establish a Network of Ramsar sites in Vietnam.

- Some provinces had expressed their desires of designating Ramsar Sites for their wetlands and they are initiating projects for wetland protected area establishment projects using Ramsar criteria to define conservation objectives such as Dong Rui, Tien Yen (Quang Ninh province), Can Gio (Ho Chi Minh city), and Dong Nai Cultural Nature Reserve (Dong Nai province) and many others.

5. International cooperation in conservation and wise-use of wetlands has strengthened over the past years

Vietnam has mobilized the active support of many international organizations, bilateral and multilateral international partners for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands over the years. Specifically, some typical activities are detailed below:

- The project of conservation of critical wetlands and protected areas and linked landscapes was funded by GEF (through UNDP). This project has targets to enhance the effectiveness of wetlands management through the consolidation of the wetland management document, established and operated two wetland protected areas: Thai Thuy Wetland Protected Area, Thai Binh province and Tam Giang - Cau Hai Wetland Protected Area, Thua Thien Hue province, and supporting activities to reduce the threats to these Wetland Protected Areas.

- The project of Vietnam Forest and Delta (VFD) funded by USAID helps Vietnam to

respond to climate change for sustainable development and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, including mangrove ecosystems.

- Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (RRC-EA) has supported Vietnam in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention such as supporting communication activities to raise awareness on wetlands on 02/2/2019. This small project was supported Bau Sau Ramsar site to implement a small grant project to increase community participation in the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Bau Sau; supporting the translation and printing of the National Wetland Policies - 4th edition; Rapid Assessment of Wetland Ecosystem Services: A Practitioner's Guide.

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

1) The impact of climate change to wetlands, cause the change of wetland ecological characteristics, affecting biodiversity and people's livelihoods.

2) Harmonizing (balance) the relationship between conservation and economic development in wetlands under the pressures of socio-economic development, especially in wetlands in coastal areas and on land.

3) Limited financial potential to invest in nature conservation and sustainable development in Ramsar sites and wetland protected areas and important wetlands

4) Limited human resources (quantity, quality) to manage and conserve nature in Ramsar areas and wetland protected areas and important wetlands

5) Control the impacts of development activities that are effected to wetlands

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

1) Completing mechanisms and policies (such as benefit sharing, public-private partnership, integrating management and conservation of wetlands into national, regional, local plans, financial mechanisms, resources for wetland management, etc.) for conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

2) Strengthening communications, public awareness raising, training staffs working on wetland management at national and local levels to meet the needs of conservation and management of wetlands.

3) Expanding Ramsar sites and strengthening the Ramsar Site Network and National Wetland Working Group to enhance the effective management of Ramsar sites and ensure the maintenance of ecological characteristics of the International Importance Wetlands.

4) Promoting conservation activities and wise-use of wetlands through the zoning, establishment of wetland protected areas, ensuring benefit sharing mechanism among stakeholders in the wetland areas.

5) Strengthening cooperation with Ramsar Convention member states to share experiences, exchange of information and learn successful models in wetland management, implementation of the Ramsar Convention, and mobilizing international resources to support the wetlands conservation and wise use in Viet Nam in the context of global climate change.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

- Support Vietnam to mobilize financial resources to develop and implement a wetland management program to mitigate the climate change impacts and restoration of wetland ecosystems.
- Promptly share the updated wetland management publications/handbooks for the national focal point to disseminate to the officials that are responsible for wetland management. Continue to support Vietnam in issuing publications/handbooks on wetlands management to strengthen advocacy on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands nationwide.
- Support the implementation and promotion of regional and provincial cooperation initiatives among countries to implement wetland conservation goals, prioritize regions and provinces that are vulnerable to climate change impacts, including Vietnam Mekong River Delta.
- Link the website of the focal agency in Vietnam with the website of the Ramsar Convention Secretariat to access information for efficient management of wetlands.
- Establish a network of Ramsar sites around the world and organize a Ramsar Conference in the world to connect, share and learn experiences in conservation and sustainable management of Ramsar sites. Strengthen visiting, sharing, and learning experiences in wetland management.

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)

In order to achieve the strategic objectives of the Ramsar Convention, Vietnam proposes the support of international organizations that are partners of the Ramsar Convention as follows:

- Enhance support for the implementation of models for conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in response to climate change; Restore degraded wetland ecosystems.
- Support the monitoring of biodiversity in wetland areas, the ecological characteristics of Ramsar sites and wise-use of wetlands.
- Support the implementation of the strategic plans of the Ramsar Convention in Viet Nam to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on the conservation and wise-use of wetlands at the national and local levels.
- Provide the publications and documents of the Convention for reference on the management of wetlands and the implementation of the Convention in Vietnam.
- Develop a project to implement the wetland ecosystem service sharing mechanism in important wetland areas in order to enhance the efficiency of sub-zone management and contribute to the local economic development.

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' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

The implementation of the Ramsar Convention will be better when the implementation of the multilateral environment agreements are linked with the objectives of the Ramsar Convention. At the same time, there is a mechanism for coordination and implementation of activities between the Ramsar Convention and other Conventions to ensure the harmonization and attainment of the objectives of each convention.

The implementation of the Ramsar Convention promotes the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and minimizes water degradation, causing water loss in wetlands to contribute to combating global climate change; making an important contribution to the achievement of climate change goals.

In particular, the implementation of some Aichi objectives of the CBD Convention or implementation of the World Heritage Convention has contributed to the achievement of the Ramsar Convention's goals in the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

G. How is the Ramsar Convention 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) and how this could be improved?

The implementation of the Ramsar Convention is associated with the implementation of policies on sustainable development and biodiversity. In order to implement the Ramsar Convention that links better to water policy / strategy and other national strategies, Vietnam continues to promote:

- Integrating the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands into the Environmental Protection Strategy; the National Biodiversity Strategy; the Sustainable Development Strategy; the National Biodiversity Conservation Master Plan; the National Target Program to respond to climate change; development strategies and plans of the agriculture, fisheries, tourism sectors and provincial master planning.
- Issuing the National Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands for the period 2021-2030.
- Continuing to expand the network of Ramsar sites and effectively operate the network of Ramsar sites in Vietnam.
- Developing a strategy to share and control appropriate freshwater resources in the upstream and downstream regions of the Red River and Mekong River, and manage the hydropower system.
- Strengthen the implementation of the Strategy for sustainable development of Vietnam's marine economy to 2030, with a vision towards 2045; Commitment to contribute to Viet Nam NDC updates in the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change.

H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research

Currently, there is no specific assessment about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research in Vietnam.

Vietnam has signed many international conventions on gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment, including the The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); adopted the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in which gender equality and empowerment of women are a specific development goal.

The legal system of gender equality continues to be paid attention and improved, including many specific policies to facilitate and enhance women's participation in the fields of politics - economics – literature - socialization. According to the World Economic Forum, in 2016, Vietnam ranked 65/144 countries in the gender gap index (up 18 places compared to 2015), belonging to the group of countries with the average index. Women's awareness of roles and positions in the family and society has improved, especially female cadres, civil servants, public employees, business women, female intellectuals, and leaders.

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

Ramsar Secretariat help to mobilize the responsibility of countries to co-management the wetlands that are cross the border.

J. 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 Administration, General Department of Geology and Minerals, Meteorological and Hydrological Administration, Department of Climate Change, Department of Water Resources Management.
- The Ministries: Ministry of Industry & Trade; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Transport.
- The Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology
- Provincial People's Committees
- Ramsar site management Boards

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1. Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, and aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.
[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

a)	National Policy or strategy for wetland management:	A
b)	Poverty eradication strategies:	D
c)	Water resource management and water efficiency plans:	A
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans:	C
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan:	A
f)	National forest programmes:	C
g)	National policies or measures on agriculture:	C
h)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD:	A
i)	National policies on energy and mining:	C
j)	National policies on tourism:	C
k)	National policies on urban development:	C
l)	National policies on infrastructure:	C
m)	National policies on industry:	C
n)	National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i:	C
o)	National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management:	C
p)	National policies on wastewater management and water quality:	C

1.1 Additional information:

Vietnam has no officially national wetland strategy, but the Biodiversity Law, the National Biodiversity Strategy, and the National Strategy for Environmental Protection directly address the wetlands management. There are some legal documents that are mentioned directly to wetland management, such as Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and Circular No. 07/2020/TT-BTNMT dated 31/8/2020 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment elaborating Point c Clause 1 Article 31 of the Government's Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands are legal documents directly governing the conservation and use of wetlands nationwide. At the same time, Vietnam is finalizing to submit for approval of the National Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands for the period 2021-2030 to promote wetland conservation activities. Development investment activities on wetlands are required to conduct environmental impact assessment in accordance with the law on environmental protection; prohibited implementation of investment projects that damage wetland ecosystem functions and services and altering important ecological characteristics of wetlands.

Additional information m): National policies on industry: Decision No. 2612/QĐ-TTg dated 30/12/2013 approving the Strategy for using clean technology for the period up to 2020, with a vision to 2030; Decision No. 76/QĐ-TTg dated 11/01/2016 approving the National Action Plan on sustainable production and consumption up to 2020, with a vision to 2030.

Target 2. *Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

<p>2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>2.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The Law on Water Resources and the revised Law on Environment Protection clearly stipulates the management of water resources, allocation of water resources, assurance of water quality and protection of the water environment to contribute to maintaining the function of the wetlands. Some wetlands are under deteriorating environmental quality, due to the impact of capture fisheries and waste from production activities of industries and agriculture. Regimes for environmental protection and restoration of surface water quality are under consideration.</p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment issued Circular No 76/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 29/12/2017 on assessment of the capacity of rivers and lakes in receiving wastewater.</p>	
<p>2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>2.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Hydropower or hydropower projects have reported impacts on the post-dam flow. WWF has conducted an assessment on environmental flows affecting the Ca Mau area; The MRC is developing a Technical Guideline for Minimum Flows Preservation in the dry season for the Mekong mainstream. Vietnam issued Circular No. 64/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 22/12/2017 regulating the determination of minimum flows in rivers, streams and downstream of reservoirs and dams.</p> <p>The Prime Minister has issued Decisions on the process of operating inter-reservoirs in 11 river basins: The Red River, Ba River, Vu Gia-Thu Bon River, Se San River, Sre Pok River, Huong River, Ma River, Ca River, Kon-Ha Thanh River, Tra Khuc River, Dong Nai River.</p>	
<p>2.3 What, if any, initiatives have been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown</p>
<p>2.3 Additional information:</p> <p>The Prime Minister issued Decision No. 1748/QĐ-TTg dated 04/12/2019 approving the task of Planning water resources for the period 2021 - 2030, with a vision to 2050. Decision No.</p>	

1757/QD-BTNMT dated 11/8/2020 on promulgating the List of inter-provincial water sources and the List of inter-national water sources (surface water sources).

The Environmental Protection Law has specified a section on the protection of surface water environment.

2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned

2.4 Additional information:

The “Mekong WET: Building Resilience of Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Region” project coordinated by IUCN, with funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and the German Government.

Xuan Thuy Ramsar site is building and implementing the project "Research on sustainable water use in the area of Xuan Thuy National Park, Nam Dinh province".

Up to now, there are many projects that focus on water allocation and management. The management board of Ramsar Tram Chim, Lang Sen, U Minh Thuong has implemented measures to regulate water and maintain wetland ecosystems.

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system ?
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

%

Statistics not available

2.5 Additional information:

Currently, there is no specific statistics on the percentage of households linked to sewage system.

There are 49 centralized urban wastewater treatment plants under operation with a total design capacity of 1,181,380 m³/day and night; The drainage system nationwide reaches 60%, but the total amount of wastewater collected and treated in urban areas is very low, only about 13%, of which the rate of grade IV or higher urban centers has water treatment systems only about 21.35%.

In rural areas, in fact, most of the residential areas do not have centralized domestic wastewater collection and treatment systems. According to statistics, the whole country has 3,210 communes and 19.5 thousand villages with domestic wastewater drainage, accounting for only 35.8% of the total number of communes and 24.4% of the total number of villages. However, most of the households take merely preliminary treatment measures (septic tanks) and the domestic wastewater is hardly collected and treated. Untreated domestic wastewater, discharged directly into the environment is the main cause of pollution of surface water sources in urban areas, residential areas and neighboring areas.

(Source: Report No. 233/BC-CP dated 18/5/2020 of the Government reporting on environmental protection in 2019).

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

X= Unknown

E=# percent;
F= Less than # percent;
G= More Than # percent;
X= Unknown;
Y= Not Relevant

2.6 Additional information: Currently, the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country has not yet had fully statistic.

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	E = 88,9%.
	E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.7 Additional information:

The percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine is 88.9%.

(Source: Results of the 2019 Population and Housing Census).

2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	A
	A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.8 Additional information:

Many provinces and cities in Vietnam have used wetlands and ponds as technology to treat wastewater, such as planting some plants capable of cleaning metal in lakes/ponds where wastewater is flowing in. Or industrial zones, factories build ponds and lakes to treat wastewater before discharging it to the outside environment.

2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	F = Less than 89%
	E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.9 Additional information:

By the end of 2019, Vietnam has 372 industrial zones (both inside and outside the economic (EZ) coastal zone), of which 280 industrial zones have been under operation (an increase of 29 industrial parks compared to 2018) and 92 industrial zones are in the stage of basic construction; 698 industrial complexes (ICs) are in operation (an increase of 9 industrial complexes compared to 2018). There are 250/280 (89%) operating industrial parks with a centralized wastewater treatment system (up 1% compared to 2018, meeting the socio-economic development targets set by the National Assembly), in which 32/63 provinces have this rate reaching 100%.

The rate of 89% only includes industrial zones while manufacturing plants have lower rates of wastewater treatment systems.

(Source: Report No. 233/BC-CP dated 18/5/2020 of the Government reporting on environmental protection in 2019).

2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment	C
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plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.10 Additional information: Currently, wastewater treatment plants are built with operating functions, treating wastewater according to standards. However, some wastewater treatment plants are operating well, some are not. The amount of wastewater is quite large, so the wastewater treatment system has not met the current treatment requirements.	
2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	C A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.11 Additional information: Decentralized wastewater treatment technologies operate by function.	
2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	# No statistics
2.12 Additional information: Some plants have wastewater treatment systems that recycle wastewater through circulating wastewater systems.	
2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	T R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information. The wastewater reuse system is mainly in industrial activities.	
2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?	B A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown;
2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example Currently, wastewater treatment processes establish reservoirs or use wetlands as a natural	

filter. However, it has not been widely promoted while conserving wetland ecosystems.

Target 3. *Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.* {1.10}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

<p>3.1 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</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>3.1 Additional information:</p> <p>In fact, the businesses and communities have been encouraged to apply Ramsar's ingenious wetland principles through harmonization of conservation and development goals, ensuring increased system services and the ecology of the wetland.</p> <p>Viet Nam also has regulations that encourage private sectors to participate in conservation activities and sustainable use of wetlands. Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands regulation:</p> <p>Article 5. Encouraged wetland activities</p> <p>The State encourages domestic and foreign organizations and individuals to invest and participate in the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the environment, preserve biodiversity and protect natural ecosystems and migratory birds in the wetlands. 2. Restore the important wetlands and the natural wetland ecosystems that have degraded or have been overexploited; maintain and prevent the change of wetland ecological attributes. 3. Monitor activities on the important wetlands; promptly discover and inform regulatory authorities about violations against important wetland preservation and sustainable use laws. 4. Implement the environmentally sustainable livelihood framework, the frameworks of preservation and sustainable use of wetlands and ecotourism as per law. <p>Article 29. Personnel development and mobilizing community involvement in wetland preservation and sustainable use</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mobilize the community involvement in the wetland preservation and sustainable use: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The organizations, households and individuals shall have the rights to access the natural resources and information relating the important wetlands as per law; to be educated, raised awareness, skills and involvement in the wetland preservation and sustainable use; b) Encourage the management, joint management measures of the important wetlands together with the involvement of the community, authorities at all levels and parties related to preservation and sustainable use of the important wetlands; develop the models in which the community sustainably manage the important wetlands; c) Emphasize the responsibilities and ensure equal share of community benefits in the preservation and sustainable use of the important wetlands; d) Protect and promote the traditional and local values, knowledge in preservation and sustainable use of the important wetlands; đ) Encourage publicizing and making the wetland preservation and sustainable use known to people from all social strata via media as per law, particularly focus on the new forms of media with high efficiency. 	

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii:	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
a) Ramsar Sites	a) A
b) Wetlands in general	b) C

3.2 Additional information:

Ramsar sites are basically targeted to implement solutions for wise-use of wetlands. However, wetlands in general have not been able to carry out the effective wise-use and management activities.

3.3 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 A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned
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3.3 Additional information:

Many private or community sectors have implemented a number of activities to conserve and wisely use wetlands through wetland environmental protection regulations.

Encouraging conservation and sustainable use of wetlands is specified in Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

3.4 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 A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
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3.4 Additional information:

Ramsar sites have intensified the propaganda and strict management of wetland ecosystems. Management objectives, conservation and wise-use of wetlands are developed and implemented.

Projects that affect wetlands or activities that negatively affect wetlands are considered, assessed for environmental impacts and eliminated if they cause important wetland degradation.

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*

{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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4.1 Additional information:

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment issued Circular No. 35/2018/TT-BTNMT dated 28/12/2018 regulates the criteria for identifying and issuing a list of invasive alien species including 19 species and 61 invasive species.

<p>4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii</p>	<p>A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Article 15, Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands regulation:</p> <p>2. The wetland sanctuary management means the performance of tasks and functions specified in the Law on Biodiversity and the following particular tasks:</p> <p>d) Implementing control, quarantine and eradicate programs with respect to foreign infesting intruders in the important wetlands and the protection program for the endangered, rare, precious species in the wetlands;</p> <p>Besides, Vietnam has regulated to manage and control invasive alien species, especially consider to protected areas and national parks, including wetlands.</p> <p>According to the Law on Biodiversity:</p> <p>Article 50. Survey and listing of invasive alien species</p> <p>1. Invasive alien species include known invasive alien species and potential invasive alien species.</p> <p>2. Provincial-level People's Committees shall organize surveys for drawing up lists of invasive alien species in their localities and report them to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, other ministries and ministerial-level agencies and provincial-level People's Committees in, conducting surveys and identifying invasive alien species, examining and promulgating a list of invasive alien species.</p> <p>Article 51. Control of import of invasive alien species and invasion of alien species</p> <p>1. Customs offices shall assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with competent authorities at border gates in, inspecting, detecting and handling violations in importing species on the list of invasive alien species.</p> <p>2. Provincial-level People's Committees shall coordinate with competent agencies in organizing the inspection and assessment of the potential invasion of alien species before devising measures to prevent and control invasive alien species.</p> <p>Article 52. Control of the rearing or planting of potential invasive alien species</p> <p>1. The rearing or planting of potential invasive alien species may be conducted only when tests of these alien species show that they are not harmful to biodiversity and it is permitted by provincial-level People's Committees.</p> <p>2. The rearing or planting and development of alien species in conservation areas may be conducted only when tests of these alien species show that they are not harmful to biodiversity of the biodiversity areas and it is permitted by provincial-level People's Committees.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment shall assume the prime responsibility</p>	

for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, other concerned ministries and ministerial-level agencies in, issuing regulations on tests of alien species and the grant of permits for rearing or planting and development of alien species.

Article 53. Control of the spread and development invasive alien species

1. The State invests and encourages organizations and individuals to invest in implementing programs to isolate and eradicate invasive alien species.
2. Provincial-level People's Committees shall organize surveys to identify areas of distribution of species on the lists of invasive alien species in their localities, and work out.

4.3 Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?	A A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
<p>4.3. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions)</p> <p>Some invasive species have been successfully controlled such as: golden apple snail, water hyacinth.</p>	

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?	A A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
<p>4.4 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management)</p> <p>Mimosa has not been successfully controlled in Tram Chim National Park because of the weather and climatic conditions, this species develops in the rainy season, while the dry season has successfully eradicated.</p>	

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>4.5 Additional information:</p> <p>The invasive alien species control programs on wetlands are part of the national alien species control program through the alien species control directive and Decision No. 896/QD-TTg dated 17/12/2012 approved the Project to prevent and control invasive alien organisms in Vietnam until 2020.</p>	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5. *The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6, 11, 12]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>5.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The National Strategy for Biodiversity up to 2020 vision to 2030 mentions the priorities for increasing the number of Ramsar sites and managing Ramsar sites. By 2020, the number of protected areas in Vietnam that are under international recognition is targeted to be 10 Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Currently, the National Focus Point of Ramsar Convention (VEA) is developing and submitting to the Prime Minister's Decision on the National Action Plan for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in the period 2021-2030 with the following objectives: (i) By 2025, to establish 5 more wetland conservation areas and successfully nominate three more Ramsar sites; (ii) By 2030, 10 additional wetland protected areas will be established and five more Ramsar sites have been successfully nominated nationwide.</p>	
5.2 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 A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
<p>5.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Vietnam has developed the Ramsar Site Network Website (http://vran.vn), which provides information on wetlands and Ramsar sites, guidelines for Ramsar nomination, and technical documentation of the Ramsar Convention Secretariat and other relevant documents. The Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA) is also developing and submitting to the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment for promulgation a decision on establishing the Network of Ramsar Sites. The Ramsar Convention focal point has conducted a lot of researches identifying wetlands that are important and have the potential to become Ramsar sites. Vietnam Environment Administration has issued the Guidelines on Ramsar Site Nomination Process and sent it to PPCs of provinces/cities in order to referent and implement on developing the document and nominating the new Ramsar site.</p>	
5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	E = 9 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how	E = 9

many of these is the plan being implemented ? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	E = 0 E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.3 – 5.5 Additional information: All Ramsar sites have management plans, including objectives and activities related to the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.	

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.6 Additional information: Ramsar sites have not yet been fully evaluated for management effectiveness.	

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	E = 0 sites E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;
5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): The Ramsar sites do not have a cross-sectoral management committee but a Ramsar Site Management Board, which is the Protected Areas Management Board. The currently Ramsar sites in Vietnam belong to the national protected area system.	

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

7.1 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	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned
7.1 Additional information (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Some sites’, please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established): Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on conservation and	

sustainable use of wetlands regulation:

Article 11. Wetland database

2. On a 03 years basis, the provincial People's Committees shall have the responsibility to send reports on the wetlands under their management to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Article 22. Provisions on preservation and sustainable use of important wetlands situated in reserve forests and marine sanctuaries

The reserve forests and marine sanctuaries full or partially situated on the wetlands specified in the list of important wetlands shall have the responsibilities to:

4. On a 03-year basis or irregularly, report on the management of wetlands situated in the reserve forests and marine sanctuaries to the regulatory agencies specialized in biodiversity.

Article 23. Ramsar region management

1. The management contents with respect to activities taking place in the Ramsar regions:

b) Develop and implement the wetland preservation and sustainable use program; the Ramsar region management plan; monitor and assess the shift in the ecological attributes of the Ramsar regions on a 06-year basis;

c) Report and provide information on the Ramsar regions at the request of the national agencies in charge of the Ramsar Convention and promptly report on the shift in the ecological attributes of the Ramsar regions.

<p>7.2 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</p>	<p>O</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change</p>
<p>7.2 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):</p> <p>There has been no negative impact on the Ramsar site, so there has been no report to the Ramsar Secretariat.</p>	
<p>7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):</p>	

Goal 3. Wisely using all wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8. National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

<p>8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
<p>8.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Vietnam's Wetlands have been inventoried in 2016 with a total of areas about 12 million hectares with 26 types of wetlands under Ramsar guidelines. Currently, Viet Nam is implementing the national wetlands inventory under the national land inventory program.</p>	
<p>8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>8.2 Additional information:</p> <p>The wetland inventory list is updated in 2016.</p>	
<p>8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>8.3 Additional information:</p> <p>Information on wetland inventory is maintained but it was not regularly updated.</p>	
<p>8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>8.4 Additional information:</p> <p>Wetland inventory results have been announced in the reports. The National Administrative Authority (VEA) will finalize the inventory report for official publication.</p>	

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3} a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally Please describe 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). * ‘Condition’ corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention	N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved
	a) O b) N, P

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):

b) Some wetlands disappeared for industrial, urban, infrastructure development (N). But many important wetlands are demarcated for protection and conservation such as: Thai Thuy Wetland Nature Reserve, Thai Binh province (established on 06/9/2019); Tam Giang - Cau Hai wetland nature reserve, Thua Thien Hue province (established on 20/02/2020). Areas are under the plan for setting up the protected areas include Dong Rui, Tien Yen (Quang Ninh province).

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.	E = about 120.000 Km ²
	E= # Km ² ; G=More than # Km ² ; X= Unknown

8.6

According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows:

Area by type of wetland	Total area by category of wetland
Marine/Coastal	21,887.66
Inland	9,680.6
Human-made	87,912.11
Total	119,482.69
Date of the inventory: 2016	
Reference or link: (The conservation of critical wetlands and protected areas and linked landscapes project, Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Agency, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, implemented in 2016)	

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at:

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

Currently, the wetland inventory has been integrated into the national land inventory in the Circular No. 27/2018/TT-BTNMT và Circular No. 07/2020/TT-BTNMT dated 31/8/2020 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment elaborating Point c Clause 1 Article 31 of the Government's Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. There is no technical guidance on the inventory of wetland types, especially the identification of coastal wetlands.

Funding to develop, update or complete the National Wetland Inventory is still limited.

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands 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)

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=In Preparation;
D=Planned

9.1 Additional information:

Vietnam's wetlands policies are reflected in the Strategy for Environmental Protection, the National Strategy on Biodiversity, the Biodiversity Law, and its guiding documents: Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and other relevant documents. Circular No. 07/2020/TT-BTNMT dated 31/8/2020 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment elaborating Point c Clause 1 Article 31 of the Government's Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and the Fisheries Law and its guiding documents.

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

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=In Progress;
D=Planned

9.2 Additional information:

Concepts and regulations on wetland management and use are covered by the Law on Biodiversity (1 chapter) and Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to

A

water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
<p>9.3 Additional information:</p> <p>For many wetland areas in Vietnam, organizations managing the water resources are the Mekong Committee, the management board of Dong Nai and Nhue-Day river delta under the MONRE and some organization under the MARD (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).</p>	
9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2} {1.7.3}	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
<p>9.4 Additional information:</p> <p>River basin management plans address the issues of raising awareness in environmental protection and river basin ecosystems.</p>	
9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>9.5 Additional information:</p> <p>Vietnam has promulgated the National Strategy for Climate Change in 2017.</p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has issued documents guiding localities throughout the country and related ministries and agencies on the role and value of wetlands in mitigation or adaptation to climate change following slogan of World Wetlands in 2019.</p>	
9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>9.6 Additional information:</p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is carrying out the project "Conservation of critical wetland protected areas and linked landscapes" with the aim of strengthening the legal system on wetland, raising awareness the roles and values of wetlands and the effective management of wetland protected areas in particular and wetlands in general through the establishment of wetland protected areas and support of sustainable livelihoods to minimize threats to wetlands.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has implemented agricultural and fishery development projects and ensured a sustainable farming system.</p> <p>Vietnam is finalizing and issuing an Action Plan for conservation and sustainable use of sub-regions.</p>	
9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: a) agriculture-wetland interactions	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

b) climate change c) valuation of ecosystem services {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i	a) A b) A c) A
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9.7 Additional information:

Vietnam has implemented a number of wetland projects related to climate change, agriculture and ecosystem services. Policies related to these issues are communicated to the stakeholders.

The content of wetlands and agriculture under the guidance of Ramsar has been compiled by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and widely distributed throughout the country.

Research results on the value of wetland ecosystem services have been publicized and widely disseminated. The valuation of ecosystem services is mentioned in the National Strategy on Biodiversity.

Payment for wetland ecosystem services is specified in the Law on Environmental Protection Law 2020; Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	D
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):	
Vietnam is working to propose a wetland city under the Ramsar Convention.	

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented):	
Vietnam is reviewing and finalizing the list of important wetlands, including small wetlands, to effectively delineate and preserve these important values of wetlands.	

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.*
[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting	

information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands).

Cultural aspects of wetlands have been mentioned and incorporated into wetland conservation activities in Ramsar sites and wetland protected areas, such as spiritual culture in U Minh Ha National Park, Tam Giang Cau Hai Wetland Protected Area.

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as	a) A
	b) A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned

a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies

b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches;

(Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

10.2 Additional information: (If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines)

a) Vietnam is establishing a Network of Ramsar sites, which is composed of organizations related to wetlands. Fisheries Law regulates community-based management of protected aquatic resources and up to now, many provinces have established community fisheries protection zones such as fisheries protection associations, fisheries resources protected areas in Tam Giang Cau Hai, Thua Thien Hue province.

b) Many wetland protected areas or Ramsar sites have mobilized communities to participate in co-management of resources in the sub-zones, such as contracting and protecting mangroves in Ca Mau and Ben Tre; protecting Melaleuca forests and reporting and detecting violations on biodiversity in U Minh Ha National Park.

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned

10.3 Additional information:

Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, Article 29 on personnel development and mobilizing community involvement in wetland preservation and sustainable use regulation:

2. Mobilize the community involvement in the wetland preservation and sustainable use:

d) Protect and promote the traditional and local values, knowledge in preservation and sustainable use of the important wetlands.

Target 11. Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

<p>11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.1 Additional information: (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please indicate, how many wetlands and their names):</p> <p>Many research results on wetland ecosystem services have been conducted, for example for Thai Thuy wetlands in Thai Binh province, Tam Giang, Cau Hai in Thua Thien Hue province; ecosystem services in Ca Mau, etc.</p> <p>Currently, requirements and regulations on ecosystem services have been specified in the revised Environmental Protection Law in 2020; Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.</p>	
<p>11.2 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</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.2 Additional information:</p> <p>ICMP Project: Integrated Coastal Management Program of the Mekong River Delta (MARD). GEF funded PA Sustainable Financing Mechanism project.</p> <p>Project Biofin- Phase I (End of 2019) and Project Biofin-Phase 2 (Starting in 2020) (GEF-UNDP).</p> <p>Fishery Resources Co-management Project (MARD).</p>	
<p>11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3} {1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.3 Additional information (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>Ramsar sites in Vietnam are protected areas, so they all have management plans. In the Ramsar site management plans, the socio-economic and environmental values of wetlands are addressed.</p>	
<p>11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the</p>	<p>A</p>

management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3} {1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>11.4 Additional information (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>All Ramsar sites have mentioned Ramsar’s wetland cultural values. Many other wetlands – protected areas also have cultural values.</p>	

Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

	D
12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>12.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Functions and tasks of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment included in the restoration of wetland areas content. Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands; Circular No. 07/2020/TT-BTNMT dated 31/8/2020 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment elaborating Point c Clause 1 Article 31 of the Government’s Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands; Draft of National Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands for the period 2021-2030.</p> <p>Draft of National Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands for the period 2021-2030 (scheduled to be submitted in May 2021), include a Program to restore important wetlands that are degrading.</p> <p>Vietnam is building and implementing a project on restoration of the wetland ecosystem and is mobilizing international support resources to effectively implement this activity, contributing to the achievement of the Ramsar Strategic Plan and Aichi targets.</p>	

	A
12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>12.2 Additional information: (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored):</p> <p>Implementation of wetland ecosystem restoration project through ecological shrimp pond</p>	

model or restoration of abandoned shrimp ponds in coastal areas. To renovate, dredge the reservoir and clean the reservoirs through various programs and projects such as Hanoi Lake Cleanup Project.

Draft of National Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands for the period 2021-2030 include areas in need of restoration.

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
a) Knowledge of global resources	C
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	C
c) Policy and legislative instruments	A
d) Wise use of peatlands	A
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	C
f) International cooperation	C
g) Implementation and support	C
<p>12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation:</p> <p>Vietnam has implemented a 4-year project "Restoration and Sustainable Use of Peat Land in Southeast Asia" (PEATLAND Project) with the aim of strengthening coal land management Sustainable sludge in Southeast Asia to sustain the livelihoods of the local people for poverty reduction, reduce the risk of fire and associated dust and smoke, and to contribute to global environmental management, especially biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. The project focuses on the main activities, including: Capacity building and institutional framework for the sustainable management of peatlands; Minimize peat soil degradation; Integrated management and recovery of selected peatlands; and engaging local communities and the private sector in the sustainable management of peatlands.</p>	

Target 13. *Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. [Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].*

13.1 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
13.1 Additional information:	

Strategic Environment Assessments of National Resource Use and Exploitation Strategies; Overall planning for exploitation and sustainable use of natural resources in coastal areas; Planning on water resources; Integrated planning of inter-provincial river basins, inter-provincial water sources; ... in accordance with the Environmental Protection Law and its guiding documents.

13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A
13.2 Additional information: Environmental impact assessments for development projects in wetlands are evaluated in accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection and other guiding documents.	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15. Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 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 A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): Participating in building and supporting the Indo Burma Initiative, RRC.	
15.2 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 A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (RRC-EA), ASEAN Biodiversity Center.	

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level (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)	a) D b) D c) D d) D
16.1 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): The media and awareness raising on wetlands has been implemented nationwide and at various levels (local, regional, basin) through mass media (television, newspapers, radio) on the world wetlands days. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is guiding localities to organize activities to celebrate the World Wetlands Day 2019, 2020, 2021 and on that basis, localities shall guide relevant departments, sectors and communities to actively participate in the conservation and wise-use of wetlands.	

<p>16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a) E = 9 sites</p> <p>b) E > 6 sites</p>
<p>16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p> <p>There are many wetland areas that have tourism and education centers such as Van Long (Ninh Binh), Can Gio (Ho Chi Minh City); U Minh Ha National Park (Ca Mau); U Minh Thuong (Kien Giang province), Dong Nai Cultural Nature Reserve; Dong Thap Muoi Ecotourism Resort, Tra Su, Xeo Quyt ..., etc.</p>	
<p>16.3 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? {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A</p> <p>b) A</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>a) The Government of Vietnam has issued a number of documents requiring ministries and localities/provinces to plan biodiversity conservation, including the conservation of important wetlands, etc.</p> <p>b) The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) has selected and assisted provinces in compiling the Ramsar nomination profiles. Currently, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is cooperating with Dong Nai Cultural Nature Reserve to submit the Ramsar nomination profile for Tri An lake to the Secretariat of the Convention for consideration and recognition.</p>	
<p>16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>D</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.4 Additional information (If ‘Yes’, indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>At present, Vietnam has no interdisciplinary national committee on wetlands but there are Mekong River Commission, River Basin Committee that has interdisciplinary activities with participation of relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>VEA is submitting to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for promulgation of the Network of Ramsar Sites in Vietnam.</p>	

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	<div>A</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</div>
<p>16.5 Additional information (If ‘Yes’, indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>There is a Steering Committee for the implementation of the National Strategy on Biodiversity (The Minister of MONRE is the chairman and VEA is the executive agency) including the management of wetlands.</p>	
<p>16.6 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 {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div> <div>a) A</div> <div>b) A</div> <div>c) A</div>
<p>16.6 Additional information (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please describe what mechanisms are in place):</p> <p>Wetland management activities are disseminated and guided by the National Administrative Authority (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment/ Vietnam Environment Administration) to guide relevant ministries and localities in organizing activities to celebrate the wetland day.</p> <p>National focal points of international conventions such as the CBD Convention, the Cartagena Protocol, etc.</p>	
16.7 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 COP13? {4.1.8}	<div>A</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No</div>
<p>16.7 Additional information:</p> <p>The annual World Wetlands Day is organized by MONRE and Provinces and MONRE guide for central ministries and Ramsar sites as well as provinces to organize and conduct activities celebrating this day.</p>	
16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	<div>A</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</div>
16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by	

other organizations, please indicate this):

The project "Conservation of critical wetland protected areas and linked landscapes" has developed and implemented a communication campaign on wetlands.

Target 17. *Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.} [Reference to Aichi Target 20]*

17.1	A
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	
17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities): There are supports from WWF, IUCN for VEA to celebrate the Wetlands Day and organizing the launching ceremony of the new Ramsar sites.	
17.3 [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	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	
17.4 [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	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information: The assessment or solutions on environmental protection in wetlands were mentioned in the report on environmental impact assessment of projects that are implemented on wetland areas.	
17.5 [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}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable

17.5 Additional information (If ‘Yes’, please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP13):

The organization, which support to conservation and management on wetlands in Vietnam, are UNDP, GIZ, IUCN, etc.

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

A

A=Yes; B=No;
Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Additional information (If “Yes” please state the amounts, and for which activities):

The state budget has been used for the development of nomination profile and recognition of some new Ramsar sites, implementation of projects on guiding the establishment and management of wetland protected areas.

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

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

C

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned

18.1 Additional information:

The national focal point of the CBD Convention, the Cartagena Protocol is the VEA, and is also national focal point of the Ramsar Convention.

18.2 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)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned

18.2 Additional information:

VEA/MONRE works closely with UNDP, WHO and UNEP on biodiversity and environment management.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention’s IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

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

18.3 Additional information (If ‘Yes’ please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of

assistance received):

- UNDP/GEF support to implement the project: "Conservation of critical wetland protected areas and linked landscapes"
- IUCN: supporting communication activities, raising awareness about wetlands
- WWF: support for network expansion of Ramsar sites and conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

18.4 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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

A number of networks on information sharing and management of wetlands have been established, including:

- The National Wetlands Working Group in 2016 for information sharing and consultation on the development of legal documents, policies and implementation of wetland management activities in Vietnam.
- Vietnam Wetlands Association includes organizations and individuals specializing in wetlands in Vietnam.
- A website of Ramsar sites (<http://vran.vn>) has been established. A proposal to establish the Network of Ramsar sites has been submitted to the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment for approval.

18.5 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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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18.5 Additional information:

A website for the Ramsar sites is in place and refers to the conservation and use of wetlands.

18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
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18.6 Additional information:

The Mekong River System is managed by the Mekong River Commission (MRC)

The Mekong River Commission (MRC) has conducted a number of studies related to the transboundary wetland system in the Lower Mekong Basin.

18.7 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
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant
18.7 Additional information (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place): River basin committees or MRCs have direct management activities to wetlands. The Mekong River Commission (MRC) has implemented technical assistance activities to improve capacity in wetland management.	

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.8 Additional information: Participation in the East Asian-Australian Flyway Partnership and the activities of the Migratory Wildlife Convention.	

Target 19. *Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information: There is an assessment on current capacity and training needs, capacity building on wetland management at central and local levels.	

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?.	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials: Curriculum on wetlands has been developed and used for teaching at schools and universities. Wetlands is also included in the research programs and trainings of masters and doctoral degree. Training materials on wetlands have been compiled and widely circulated to central and local agriculture workers.	

<p>19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>a) G = More than 3</p> <p>b) G = More than 3</p> <p>E=# opportunities;</p> <p>F=Less than #; G= More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p> <p>Presently, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has been implementing many training workshops on wetland management of Ramsar sites at central and local levels. At the same time, it also deployed to train and disseminate Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.</p> <p>UNDP funded the project: "Conservation of critical wetland protected areas and linked landscapes". The project organized training sessions to build capacity for effective management of protected wetlands to minimize current threats and risks emerging from linked landscapes.</p>	
<p>19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):</p> <p>The previous national report has been used for the mplementation of the Convention: to see what has been done, what has not been done and to plan for the coming time.</p>	

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1. Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure the benefits of wetlands are mainstreamed in the national policies and documents related to agriculture, forestry, water, urban development, and aquaculture; - To consolidate the legal framework on wetland management in Vietnam. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and revise the Environmental Protection Law, Biodiversity Law, Decree 109/2003/ND-CP on the conservation and sustainable development of wetlands; - To build and deploy Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and Circular No. 07/2020/TT-BTNMT dated 31/8/2020 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment elaborating Point c Clause 1 Article 31 of the Government's Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands; National Action Plan on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands for the period 2021-2030; - Carry out an inventory on wetlands at national level. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first step was to conduct inventory of wetlands according to the Circular 27/2018/TT-BTNMT; - Issuance of the Decree No. 66/2019/NĐ-CP dated 29/7/2019 of the Government on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and the Circular No. 07/2020/TT-BTNMT dated 31/8/2020 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment elaborating Point c Clause 1 Article 31 of the Government's Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP dated 29/7/2019 the on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands; - Deploying training activities, guiding the management of wetlands; - Implement activities in the National Action Plan on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands for the period of 	

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

2021-2030.
Additional information: The development and implementation of documents will contribute to achieving Target 1.

Target 2. *Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. {Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8}, [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Use and protect water sources to maintain ecological characteristics of wetlands.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Enhance the efficiency of water resources management in the whole country;- Environmental protection in river basins, coastal areas, etc.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wetlands are maintained and developed;- Water resources is suitable and saved use;- The water environment is effectively protected;- Water resources are properly allocated and managed.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 3. *Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing awareness and community participation in the conservation and wise-use of water and wetlands. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guiding the organization of activities to celebrate the World Wetlands Day, World Water Day in 2021; 	

	- Strengthening communication activities on the conservation and sustainable use of water resources and wetlands.
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing the activities to celebrate the World Wetland Day, Water Day, etc; - Involve stakeholders in wetland conservation.
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	
The private and public sectors need to be informed to improve operational efficiency and accountability for the efficient conservation, management and use of water resources and wetlands.	

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*
[Reference to Aichi Target 9]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective control of alien species and their invasive; - Complete documents on management of invasive alien species. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the project of invasive alien species management; - Effectively limit the spreading of species on the list of invasive alien species; - Reviewing and evaluating the implementation of legal regulations on alien species and proposing directions for strengthening the legal framework for management of alien species. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing the status of implementing and managing exotic species and proposing content to complete the document on management of alien species, invasive alien species. 	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in		

January 2021

Additional information:

Invasive alien species or alien species of invasion risk are increasing under effective control in Vietnam. However, under the pressures from the development and climate change, the introduction of alien species from various routes is posing huge threats to the biodiversity and food safety in Vietnam and other countries.

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

Target 5. The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}.

[Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Effective management of Ramsar sites and Wetland Protected Areas in Vietnam;- Maintaining wetland ecological characteristics of Ramsar Sites;- Improving the management capacity for Ramsar sites and wetlands.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Development of Ramsar site management documents;- To establish and operate the Network of Ramsar sites in Viet Nam;- To strengthen capacity on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The network of Ramsar sites is operated effectively;- Raising awareness and knowledge of management, conservation and wise use of wetlands.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		

Additional information:

Vietnam's Ramsar sites belong to the special-use forest system and are managed in accordance with forest management regulations and forest management officers. Therefore, the effectiveness of conservation and wise-use of wetlands is not ensured. The nature of the challenges in the mangement of wetland areas is maintaining the ecological characteristics of

wetlands.

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Improved management of Ramsar sites; Effectively operation of the Ramsar network to exchange and share experiences on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Training to strengthen the capacity of conservation and wise-use of wetlands in Ramsar sites; Continued operation on activities of the Network of Ramsar Sites and its website.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	- Training courses were organized to strengthen the management capacity of Ramsar sites; - The Network of Ramsar sites (or called Ramsar Network) was operated effectively; - To organize successfully the meetings of Ramsar Network.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		

Additional information:

Activities likely to affect characteristics of Ramsar sites in Vietnam are assessed and mitigation measures are proposed in order not to negatively impact on Ramsar ecosystem services.

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8. National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
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Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Complete the inventory of wetlands in Vietnam and identify important wetlands that need to be conserved, protected and managed effectively.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Carry out an inventory of the area and type of wetlands in Vietnam; Integrating wetland inventories into national land inventories;- Investigating and evaluating important wetlands nationwide;- Develop and implement a program for monitoring important wetlands; Integrating the monitoring of changes and monitoring of wetlands in the national and local natural resource and environment monitoring system;- Develop guidelines for the national wetland inventory.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>The detailed list of important wetlands is inventoried, evaluated and managed effectively;</p> <p>Wetlands inventory data in Vietnam.</p>	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		
Vietnam has carried out an inventory of wetlands and made a list of important wetlands. In 2021, MONRE will develop guidelines for a nationwide wetland inventory.		

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Effective management and protection of coastal areas through the river zone management program.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vietnam has approved the Action Plan to implement the Vietnam Integrated Coastal Management Strategy to 2020, with a vision to 2030; - Development of river and coastal zone management plan <p>Formulation of the project to set up river basin committees,</p>	

	<p>including: Red River Delta, Thai Binh (responsible for Red river basin - Thai Binh, Bang Giang, Ky Cung, Tien Yen, Ba Che), UBLV Cuu Long (responsible for the river system of the Mekong River Delta), river basin in the North Central region (responsible for nine basins of Ma, Ca, Huong, Tong, Yen, Lach Bang and Gianh rivers, Ben Hai and O Lau rivers and Uplands in the South Central region (responsible for 9 basins of Vu Gia - Thu Bon, Ba, Tra Khuc, Kon - Ha Thanh, Lai Giang, Ky Lo, Cai Ninh Nha Trang River Basin (responsible for the Se San and Severn basins), Dong Nai River Basin Committee (responsible for 8 Dong Nai river basins - Sai Gon, Can, Trau, Cai Phan Rang, Luy, Cai Phan Thiet, Dinh, Du Du Ray);</p> <p>- Consolidation of the Vietnam Mekong River Commission and Decision No. 619/QD-TTg dated 8/5/2020 defining the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Vietnam Mekong River Commission.</p>
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	<p>Management plan for Dong Nai River Basin, Nhue River - Day River, Cau River, etc;</p> <p>Project on the establishment of river basin committees.</p>
Additional information:	

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. [Reference to Aichi Target 18].*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Full participation of the community in the conservation and wise-use of wetlands;</p> <p>Initiatives on community-based wetland management were implemented.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Mobilize community participation in the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands through specific media or wetland conservation models;</p>	

	<p>To assist the community in sustainable livelihoods to minimize the threat to wetlands;</p> <p>Development projects in the wetlands are evaluated and monitoring of environmental protection activities in wetland areas.</p>
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	<p>Participation in the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands by coastal communities enhances;</p> <p>The community has a sense of responsibility in wetland protection and alternative sustainable livelihoods on wetlands.</p>
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>Many sites of the country have models of community-based sustainable use of land in ecologically-isolated protected areas or protected areas, such as the Birds Garden in Bac Ninh, Bac Giang, Project funded by RRC in Bau Sau Ramsar Site. Community has many ideas to conserve and use wisely such as fishing season, lake cleaning, sanitation, environmental protection rivers, lakes, coast.</p>	

Target 11. *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B	
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Evaluation of important wetlands;</p> <p>Evaluation of wetlands are widely available.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Economic evaluation of some wetlands and wetland conservation areas;</p> <p>Compilation of wetland management documents at the central and local levels, including contents on the functions, values and benefits of wetlands.</p>	
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full</p>	<p>The value of some important wetlands is assessed;</p> <p>A document on the function and value of the wetland is published.</p>	

report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	
The functions, services and benefits of wetlands in Vietnam have been documented in a wide range of publications. Particularly, according to the selected theme of the annual world wetland day, MONRE communicates this content in its official letter guiding the localities around the country about the role and value of wetlands and propose the organization of relevant activities to raise awareness and responsibility for conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.	

Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target :	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	The degraded wetlands are identified and restored, ensuring the biodiversity values and livelihoods of the wetland dependent communities; Increase the adaptability and mitigate the effects of climate change.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Survey and assessment of degraded wetland ecosystems and propose solutions for restoration, conservation and sustainable use; Develop documents to define the reclaimed wetland and propose solutions for restoration.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Investigations, assessments and recommendations for restoration of wetlands are regulated in the legal document; Proposed criteria to identify degraded wetlands; Restoration activities of aquatic ecosystems, environmental protection in water bodies have been implemented widely.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 13. Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	The activities of the forestry, agriculture, tourism, etc will not affect the wetlands; Content of conservation and wise-use of wetlands are integrated in management documents of key sectors to ensure the conservation and sustainable development of human, biodiversity and livelihoods.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	To review and evaluate the current status of documents related to wetlands (water, tourism, forestry, agriculture, urban development,etc.) and propose to integrate into the conservation and sustainable use of wetland.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	The report assesses the current management legal documents of the sectors and proposes to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of wetland in the process of formulating and promulgating master plans and plans for development of key sectors.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information: Vietnam has reviewed the regulations related to the management of wetlands of the key sectors mentioned above and identified the contents and steps to integrate the conservation and wise-use of wetlands into the plans and planning of sectors and provinces such as Thai Binh and Thua Thien Hue.		

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15. Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Actively participate and support the effective implementation of regional initiatives about Ramsar.	

Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Cooperate with the Indo-Bumar Initiatives, Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (RRC-EA) to implement activities on the conservation and wise-use of wetlands under the Ramsar Convention.
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Establishing and effectively operating the Ramsar Site Network; Mobilize support for effective implementation of Ramsar initiatives.
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information: Vietnam supports the establishment of the Ramsar Initiative to implement activities that contribute to Ramsar's goals and enhance stakeholder cooperation in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention.	

Target 16. *Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Communication activities, awareness raising and capacity building of stakeholders, local communities were implemented and achieved high results; Widely disseminated themes and materials of World Wetlands Day.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Develop communication strategies and community awareness programs for conservation and sustainable use of wetlands; Guide the ministries and localities to organize activities to respond to World Wetlands Day 2021; Printing and disseminating posters on the theme of the annual world wetland day.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Wetland communication strategy was issued and implemented; A document guiding the organization of activities to support the celebration of World Wetlands Day is issued along with the posters sent to localities and ministries throughout the country.	

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information:	

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}.
[Reference to Aichi Target 20].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Ensure effective implementation of the Ramsar Convention based on the Strategic Plan of the Convention and Action plan on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Viet Nam;</p> <p>Mobilize financial resources and strengthen capacity in management, conservation and wise-use of wetlands.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Assess the implementation of the Ramsar Convention and define Vietnam's plan for the implementation of Ramsar's Strategic Plan;</p> <p>Carrying out projects related to wetlands and seeking resources to carry out activities on conservation and wise-use of wetlands.</p>	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>Evaluation report on the implementation of the Ramsar Convention and Vietnam implementation plan of the Convention under the Ramsar Strategy.</p> <p>Approved the action plan on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Viet Nam</p>	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		

Additional information:

Viet Nam has been implementing many wetland related projects such as the conservation of important wetlands, the development of fisheries resources, the protection of coastal areas with funding from international organizations. However, the current resources for investment and support for the implementation of the Convention are limited and do not meet the requirements of conservation and smart use of wetlands under global development and climate change pressures.

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Strengthen the effectiveness of international cooperation at all levels.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Promote international cooperation with many countries and organizations in the conservation of biodiversity, wetlands, the environment and activities related to wetlands.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	International cooperation activities have been improved at all levels	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Ensure effective implementation of the responsibilities of the member country, contributing to the successful implementation of the objectives of the Ramsar Convention;</p> <p>Improving the capacity of the Focal Point to implement the Convention.</p> <p>Finalizing documents on wetland management, conservation and sustainable use.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Organizing the implementation of the Convention through projects and tasks related to the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands;</p> <p>Establishing and guiding the management of wetland reserves;</p> <p>Develop training programs; strengthen capacity for wetland</p>	

	management at central and local levels.
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>The policy for conservation and sustainable use of wetland is promulgated and implemented;</p> <p>Successfully organize the event to celebrate the World Wetland Day 2021;</p> <p>Organize training to strengthen the capacity of wetland conservation and sustainable use for managers at central and local levels.</p>
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>The capacity to implement the Ramsar Convention in Vietnam is gradually meeting the requirements and objectives of the Convention, but at the same time the implementation is under many difficulties (human resources, financial resources, etc). Human and natural pressure can interfere with the outcome of the Convention. Capacity building for the implementation of the Convention is being strengthened by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE), which promotes training and capacity building for wetlands management at central and local levels to contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention.</p>	

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP14 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Name of Contracting Party:	VIET NAM
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List of indicator questions:

- 5.6** Has the Ramsar Site been assessed regarding the effectiveness of its management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ?
- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- 11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19?
- 16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- 16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
<i>Ex: 1603</i>		<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>B=No</i>	<i>D=Planned</i>	
409	<i>Xuan Thuy</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>B=No</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>Index 5.7. Xuan Thuy National Park does not have a cross-sectoral management committee, but has a Management Board to manage the Xuan Thuy Ramsar site</i>
1499	<i>Bau Sau</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>B=No</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>Index 5.6. The management Plan of Bau Sau Ramsar site integrated with the Sustainable Forest Management Plan for the period 2021-2030 of Cat Tien National Park.</i> <i>Index 5.7. Bau Sau Ramsar site does not have a cross-sectoral management committee, but has a Management Board of Cat Tien National Park to manage the Bau Sau Ramsar site</i>
1938	<i>Ba Be</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>B=No</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>B=No</i>	<i>Index 5.6. The Management Plan was built in 2011.</i> <i>Index 5.7. Ba Be National</i>

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
									<p>Park does not have a cross-sectoral management committee, but has a Management Board of Ba Be National Park to manage the Ba Be Ramsar site</p> <p>Index 11.1. Assessment of fisheries production, landscape services (tourist routes), payment for forest environment services.</p>
2000	Tram Chim	A=Yes	B=No	B=No	A=Yes	A=Yes	A=Yes	B=No	<p>The People's Committee of Dong Thap province approved the "Planning for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Tram Chim National Park for the period 2013-2020" and the "Plan for Sustainable Forest Management for Tram Chim National Park for the period 2021 - 2030".</p>
2088	Mui Ca Mau	A=Yes	B=No	A=Yes	A=Yes	A=Yes	A=Yes	A=Yes	<p>Index 5.6. Mui Ca Mau National Park develops and implements an annual natural resource management plan for</p>

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
									<p><i>Ramsar Mui Ca Mau (Mui Ca Mau National Park);</i></p> <p><i>Index 5.7. Mui Ca Mau National Park does not have a cross-sectoral management committee, but has a Management Board and established an Interdisciplinary Management Team in the management and protection of natural resources (In Decision No. 04/2020/QĐ-UBND dated 18/3/2020 of the People's Committee of Ca Mau Province on promulgating the coordination regulations building, protection and development of Mui Ca Mau National Park).</i></p>
2227	Lang Sen	A=Yes	B=No	B=No	A=Yes	A=Yes	A=Yes	B=No	<p><i>Index 5.6. The Provincial People's Committee decided to promulgate the Regulation on management, protection and development of Ramsar Lang Sen Area No. 4122 / QĐ-UBND dated November 13, 2017. Report on the results of</i></p>

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
									<p><i>implementation of regulations on management, protection and development of Ramsar Lang Sen Area in the period of 2018 – 2020;</i></p> <p><i>Index 5.7. Lang Sen Ramsar Site does not have a cross-sectoral management committee, but has a Management Board of Lang Sen Protected Area to manage the Lang Sen Ramsar site.</i></p>
2203	Con Dao	A=Yes	B=No	B=No	A=Yes	A=Yes	A=Yes	B=No	<p><i>Index 5.6. Ba Ria – Vung Tau Provincial People's Committee issued Decision No. 1185/QĐ-UBND dated 13/5/2016 approving the Scheme on management, protection and sustainable use of the Con Dao National Park;</i></p> <p><i>Index 5.7. Con Dao National Park does not have a cross-sectoral management committee, but has a Management Board to manage the Ramsar site;</i></p>

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
									<i>Index 13.a: Ba Ria – Vung Tau Provincial People's Committee issued Decision No. 1211/QD-UBND dated 18/5/2016 promulgating the Regulation on coordination and sharing of obligations, responsibilities and powers in the management, protection and sustainable use of the Con Dao National Park.</i>
2228	<i>U Minh Thuong</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>B=No</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>Index 5.7. U Minh Thuong National Park does not have a cross-sectoral management committee, but has a Management Board to manage the Ramsar</i>
2360	<i>Van Long</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>B=No</i>	<i>B=No</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>A=Yes</i>	<i>B=No</i>	<i>The Hoa Lu - Van Long Reserve forest Management Board has developed a "Sustainable Forest Management Plan from 2020 to 2030". Currently submitting to the Provincial People's Committee for approval.</i>

- ① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
- ③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
- ④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan