

THE PRIME MINISTER OF
VIET NAM

No: 149/QD-TTg

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

Hanoi, January 28th, 2022

DECISION

APPROVING THE NATIONAL STRATEGY ON BIODIVERSITY TO 2030, WITH A VISION
TOWARD 2050

THE PRIME MINISTER

Pursuant to the Law on Government Organization dated June 19th, 2015; The Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Government Organization and the Law on Local Government Organization dated November 22nd, 2019;

Pursuant to the Law on Biodiversity dated December 10th, 2018;

Pursuant to the Law on Environmental Protection dated November 17th, 2020;

Pursuant to the Resolution No. 50/NQ-CP dated May 20th, 2021 of the Government on the Government's Action Program to implement the 13th National Party Congress Resolution;

At the proposal of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment.

HEREBY DECIDES:

Article 1. To approve the National Strategy on Biodiversity to 2030, with a vision toward 2050 consisting of the following main contents:

I. VIEWPOINT, OBJECTIVE S AND VISION

1. Viewpoint

a) Biodiversity is a vital natural capital for green economy development; biodiversity conservation serves as both an immediate and a long-term, sustainable solution for environmental protection, natural disaster prevention and climate change adaptation.

b) Biodiversity conservation, combined with the sustainable use of ecosystem services and biodiversity, will contribute to socio-economic development, poverty reduction, and improve quality of life; adopting an ecosystem approach to biodiversity conservation and utilization is crucial.

c) Biodiversity conservation is the right and responsibility of every organization and individual. Benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services should be shared fairly and equitably, in line with the participation and contributions of each organization and individual.

d) Enhance resources, prioritize investments in biodiversity conservation, natural ecosystems restoration and development; promote socialization and strengthen international cooperation on biodiversity conservation.

2. Objectives by 2030

a) General Objective

Increase the area of protected and restored natural ecosystems, ensuring their integrity and connectivity; conserve biodiversity and utilize it sustainably to contribute to the socio-economic development oriented towards the green economy while proactively adapting to climate change.

b) Specific Objectives

- Expand and enhance the effectiveness of management for the system of natural heritage sites and protected areas, ensuring that the following basic targets are achieved: the area of terrestrial protected areas aims to reach 9% of the national land area; the area of marine and coastal regions to be conserved reaches 3-5% of the country's natural marine area; 70% of protected areas and natural heritage sites are evaluated for the effectiveness of management; internationally recognized natural areas: 15 wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites), 14 biosphere reserves, and 15 ASEAN heritage parks; maintain national forest cover at a stable rate of 42%-43%; restore at least 20% of degraded natural ecosystems.
- Effectively conserve wild species, especially prioritized endangered, precious and rare species, as well as migratory species; prevent any further extinction of wild species; improve the population status of at least 10 prioritized endangered, precious and rare species; and collect and preserve at least 100,000 genetic resources of wild species, cultivars and livestock breeds.
- The value of biodiversity and ecosystem services is assessed, maintained and enhanced through the sustainable use of biodiversity while limiting negative impacts on biodiversity; nature-based solutions are implemented and applied in the socio-economic development, natural disaster prevention and climate change adaptation; and promote equitable access to, as well as fair sharing of, benefits from the use of genetic resources.

3. Vision toward 2050

By 2050, key natural ecosystems, endangered species, precious and rare genetic resources will be effectively restored and conserved; biodiversity and ecosystem services are comprehensively assessed, sustainably used and will provide essential benefits to all people, contributing to ecological security, proactive response to climate change and national sustainable development.

II. CONTENT AND KEY TASKS

1. Strengthening biodiversity conservation and restoration

a) Expand and enhance the effectiveness of management for natural heritage sites, protected areas and biodiversity corridors

- Effectively implement the National Biodiversity Conservation Master Plan to 2030, with a vision toward 2050. Based on approved master plans, continue to consolidate and expand the system of natural heritage sites and protected areas; promote the establishment of wetland and marine protected areas; establish and sustainably manage biodiversity corridors connecting protected areas.

- Strengthen and enhance the capacity of management system for protected areas; review and refine the functions, tasks, structure, and organize capacity building activities for Management boards as well as organizations assigned to manage natural heritage sites and protected areas; invest in upgrading infrastructure, technical systems and equipment for management and biodiversity monitoring systems; promote environmental education and biodiversity awareness; pilot and gradually apply co-management models for protected areas in suitable locations.

- Develop and promulgate evaluation criteria, and conduct assessments on the effectiveness of management for natural heritage sites and protected areas; guide the registration process for recognized protected areas on the global "Green List".

- Develop regulations and guidelines for environmental protection in natural heritage sites, biodiversity offset, investment policies for natural heritage, wetland protected areas, marine protected areas; establish policies for job transition, support sustainable livelihoods for communities legally residing in buffer zones.

b) Reinforce and expand national and international important natural areas

- Establish a legal framework for management of natural heritage sites recognized by international organizations and world biosphere reserves, focusing on integrated management with the participation of stakeholders; ensure the harmony between conservation goals and socio-economic development, leveraging resources to achieve sustainable development goals.

- Guide the nomination process for international biodiversity recognition; review and evaluate areas that meet the criteria for international recognition, with an emphasis on ecologically representative areas, as well as marine and island areas in the nomination process for Ramsar wetlands of international importance, Natural World Heritage, ASEAN Heritage Park; establish and strengthen the network capacity of biosphere reserves, natural world heritage, Ramsar sites, ASEAN heritage parks.

- Develop biodiversity conservation models integrated with sustainable development that improve community livelihood; prioritize the application of pilot models and new mechanisms for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in biosphere reserves.

c) Promote effective conservation measures in areas outside protected areas

- Conduct surveys, assessments and identify areas of high biodiversity, important wetlands; provide guidance to the implementation of effective biodiversity conservation measures in these areas.

- Implement protection measures to effectively prevent deforestation, illegal logging, coral reefs destruction and seagrass beds degradation; safeguard key breeding areas, concentration areas

of young and juvenile aquatic species, as well as aquatic species' migration routes; undertake the release of native and endemic aquatic species of economic and scientific value into natural waters bodies; research the establishment of artificial habitats for endangered, precious and rare aquatic species.

- Promote effective management for important wetland areas; replicate effective wetland use models.

- Establish mechanisms to support the creation of natural heritage sites and community-managed conservation areas to protect high biodiversity areas, especially bird sanctuaries, habitats for endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection.

d) Restore important degraded natural ecosystems

- Implement restoration programs for mangrove forests, coral reefs and seagrass beds, prioritizing marine protected areas; designate protected zones to facilitate the natural recovery of areas with degraded coral reefs and seagrass beds.

- Apply measure for assisted regeneration and natural recovery of degraded ecosystems in protected areas, high biodiversity areas, and biodiversity corridors.

- Effectively implement the National Action Plan on wetland conservation and sustainable use in the period of 2021 - 2030; Project of Planting one billion trees in the period of 2021 – 2025, linked to the goal of restoring and improving forest ecosystems.

- Develop procedures and technical guidelines to restore degraded natural ecosystems, notably wetland, coral reef and seagrass bed ecosystems.

2. Conserve and recover endangered species, especially endangered, precious and rare animals prioritized for protection, and migratory species

- Develop and implement the Conservation Program for endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection; focus on in situ conservation, research on conservation breeding and rewilding for a number of endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection; manage and protect migratory species, including protecting their habitats, transboundary migration routes and stop-over sites; strengthen the cooperation with international organizations in establishing a monitoring system for important migratory routes.

- Conduct surveys and assessments of the status of endangered, precious and rare wild plant species; establish and develop botanical gardens, apply breeding methods, recover and expand planting areas of endangered, precious and rare plant species prioritized for protection; implement in-situ conservation for valuable medicinal plant species.

- Periodically update and release the list of endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection; update, compile and create an online information portal for Viet Nam Red Book; establish a list of endangered wild species along with appropriate management and protection measures for each species group.

- Expand and strengthen the capacity of wildlife rescue centers nationwide to meet the needs of wildlife rescue based on regional demand and types of wildlife rescue efforts, and develop

conservation breeding facilities; strengthen the system of exhibitions, display and biodiversity museums in Viet Nam; refine the legal framework and technical guidelines for the management of biodiversity conservation facilities.

3. Strengthen conservation of genetic resources, manage access to genetic resources, ensure benefit sharing, and protect traditional knowledge related to genetic resources

- Effectively implement the Program for conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources by 2025, with an orientation to 2030; strengthen the processes of surveying, collecting and conserving genetic resources of endangered species, timber trees, medicinal plants, crops, livestock as well as the wild relatives and microorganisms in the gene banks; take measures to conserve genetic resources of precious, rare, endemic and endangered wildlife.

- Complete the survey and inventory for distribution of genetic resources of crops and livestock nationwide; conduct threat assessments for native, endemic, precious and rare varieties and species used for breeding, aiming to store and develop effective conservation plans for genetic resources.

- Expand and strengthen the gene fund network; enhance information and data exchange, and experience sharing among network members; promote the establishment of a national genetic resource database.

- Diversify crop varieties and livestock breeds; conserve cultivated varieties, livestock breeds and their wild relatives; improve the effectiveness of conservation programs of endangered, precious and rare crop varieties and livestock breeds on farms; implement measures to encourage the community participation in the conservation of precious, rare and endemic, native crop varieties and livestock breeds.

- Promote the collection, documentation, establishment of geographical indications and preservation of traditional knowledge related to genetic resources.

- Facilitate the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing; finalize and provide guidance on the legal framework for access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, including the protection of traditional knowledge related to genetic resources; develop a financial mechanism for the use of benefits derived from genetic resources in biodiversity conservation and protecting traditional knowledge.

- Continue to effectively implement the Project to enhance management capacity of access to genetic resources and ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources during the 2016-2025 period.

4. Assess and promote the benefits of biodiversity for sustainable development, natural disaster prevention and climate change adaptation

a) Conduct surveys, inventories, produce statistics, assessments, and establish a National Database on Biodiversity

- Survey, collect statistics on the areas, assess current situation, map the distribution of important wetlands, seagrass beds, coral reefs and other unique natural marine ecosystems to implement protection and restoration solutions for wetlands and marine ecosystems; monitor forest resource changes nationwide.

- Effectively implement the Project on inventorying, monitoring, reporting and establishing a national biodiversity database by 2030, with a vision toward 2050, prioritizing the inventory monitoring biodiversity in protected areas, high biodiversity areas, and endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection.

- Create an environment and conditions for organizations, individuals and communities to participate in the inventory, monitoring, reporting and operation of the biodiversity database.

b) Sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Develop guidelines for assessing the value of ecosystem services, conduct pilots in protected areas and natural heritage sites; continue to improve the policy of payment for forest environmental services; conduct research, develop mechanisms and policies, conduct pilots on payments for services provided by wetland and marine ecosystems in order to protect, restore and increase biodiversity and natural landscapes and seascapes.

- Develop mechanisms, policies and standards for sustainable ecotourism and nature-based tourism in order to minimize impacts on biodiversity; implement ecotourism models in protected areas, important ecological landscapes, and natural heritage sites with green and environment-friendly tourism infrastructure; develop specific ecotourism products that contribute to biodiversity conservation; strengthen capacity of all levels and coordination among stakeholders in ecotourism activities, particularly between Management Boards, organizations managing protected areas, tourism businesses, communities, and promote the role of the private sector in public-private partnership models.

- Conserve and develop non-timber forest products and region-endemic medicinal plants through intensive and sustainable cultivation, and high value-added methods (especially traditional products such as cinnamon, star anise, resin, rattan, bamboo, etc...), contributing to improving livelihood and generating income, thus alleviating poverty in mountainous areas and among ethnic minorities; implement protective measure and develop valuable non-timber forest products, especially medicinal and ornamental plants.

- Continue to improve the mechanisms, policies, guidelines for common wild species breeding and raising, as well as strictly controlling wildlife commercial farming to ensure no adverse effects on biodiversity; implement tracking measures such as microchipping and keep records for endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection in the wildlife farms.

- Research, foster market and bio-trade for biodiversity-friendly products through sustainable production practices and supply chains.

- Strengthen protection and effective management of agricultural ecosystems in economic zones; develop organic, environment-friendly agriculture aiming to increase the ratio of agricultural land for organic production to 2.5% - 3%.

- Promote research, development and application of agriculture-forestry-aquaculture production and management models using modern, environment-friendly biotechnology, creating safe and high-quality products that meet international standard and domestic needs while participating in the global supply chain.

- Ensure that the extraction and utilization of biodiversity resources, ecosystem services and activities that emit into the natural environment remain within the ecosystem's carrying capacity.

c) Conserve and enhance biodiversity in urban and rural areas

- Preserve, restore and create green spaces, natural ecosystems and landscapes in urban areas; ensure that the area covered by trees and water surface in urban environments comply with regulations.

- Implement the Project "Planting one billion trees during the period of 2021 – 2025" in both urban and rural areas to increase the benefits of green spaces for public health and well-being; prioritize planting native trees that can protect the environment, enhance biodiversity, and adapt to climate change.

- Develop green buildings, green cities, smart cities to contribute to climate change adaptation; establish botanical gardens in schools; research, develop and introduce standards and regulations for natural landscapes and biodiversity in urban development.

d) Conserve biodiversity, adapting to climate change

- Research, evaluate and predict the impacts of climate change on biodiversity in Viet Nam, implement biodiversity conservation plans in areas severely affected by climate change; create a climate change risk zone map for natural ecosystems.

- Conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystem services through community-based and climate change adaptation strategies, prioritizing the conservation of precious genetic resources, endangered species and key ecosystems; conduct risk assessments for and control invasive alien species impacted by climate change.

- Adopt an ecosystem approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation in vulnerable areas such as river basins, coastal regions (especially Red River Delta, Mekong Delta), implement solutions to enhance biodiversity's resilience to climate change in these areas; strengthen the resilience of natural ecosystems, and protecting biodiversity.

- Establish biodiversity conservation models in areas that are both highly biodiverse and vulnerable to climate change; replicate ecosystem-based climate change livelihood that adapt to climate change, utilizing nature-based and community knowledge-based solutions, while enhancing greenhouse gas absorption capacity; incorporate the traditional knowledge of local people in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

- Continue to implement the National Program on GHG emission reduction by limiting forest loss and degradation efforts; conserve, enhance forest carbon stocks and sustainably manage forest resources (REDD+ Program).

5. Control activities that negatively impacts on biodiversity

a) Strictly control land-use conversion including forests, water surface, unsustainable farming and exploitation practices, as well as activities that cause environmental pollution.

- Provide guidance for and properly undertake impact assessments of natural landscapes and biodiversity in environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments; formulate, promulgate and implement biodiversity offset mechanism.

- Minimize and strictly control the conversion of special-use forests, protection forests and natural production forests, important wetlands, especially key conservation areas, and important river basins and coastal regions; prevent destructive fishing practices, and transition high-impact, fuel-intensive fishing practices to environmentally friendly and sustainable fishing methods.

- Effectively implement solutions to curb the acceleration of environmental pollution that negatively impacts on biodiversity; enhance waste control, particularly plastic waste and pollution sources, and maintain and improve environmental quality around natural heritage sites, protected area, and high-biodiversity areas.

- Promote sustainable production and consumption models that consume less fuel and energy; develop and replicate sharing, circular, low carbon, ecological, environment-friendly economy models. Raise awareness and guide the public to use environment-friendly products to contribute to biodiversity conservation.

- Continue to restructure agriculture and fishery sectors toward applying advanced technologies, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), organic farming, sustainable aquaculture, green growth and climate change adaptation; limit the use of chemicals in agriculture (pesticides, antibiotics, growth enhancers, chemical fertilizers).

b) Control illegal wildlife exploitation, captivity, trade and consumption

- Monitor and control the overexploitation of wildlife, particularly migratory birds during the migration season, aquatic species during breeding season, and ancient forest trees.

- Continue to prevent and control illegal exploitation, fishing and poaching, transporting and trading of endangered, rare, and precious wildlife; ensure that wildlife importation does not adversely affect biodiversity and human health.

- Review, evaluate, inspect and monitor wildlife captive breeding activities to ensure the compliance with environmental protection and biodiversity conservation laws at licensed wildlife breeding facilities establishments; eliminate illegal wildlife markets and trading hotspots.

- Implement safety measures for humans and captive wild farms, ensuring the compliance with environmental sanitation conditions, disease control in animals and prevention of zoonotic diseases following the “One Health” approach of the World Health Organization.

- Raise public awareness and promote the message against illegal consumption and use of wildlife products; encourage community engagement and media participation in identifying and stopping illegal wildlife exploitation, captive breeding, trade and consumption.

- Strengthen the capacity for management and law enforcement, enhance inter-sectoral coordination mechanism among environmental police departments, market surveillance departments, customs, forest rangers, fisheries resources surveillance agency, environment agencies and other relevant authorities in effectively detecting and preventing and strictly terminating illegal wildlife exploitation, captive breeding, trade and consumption.

- Reinforce the wildlife conservation law enforcement network (Vietnam WEN); strengthen the cooperation with regional and international law enforcement networks (ASEAN WEN, Interpol) in combating illegal wildlife trade and trafficking.

c) Prevent, strictly control and effectively manage invasive alien species; enhance biosafety management for genetically modified organisms

- Complete the legal framework to prevent and control invasive alien species; periodically publish a list of invasive alien species, establish a mechanism to control their spread; strictly manage the breeding and cultivation of invasive alien species that pose a risk of invasion in accordance with the law; implement measures to control and eradicate invasive alien species; prevent illegal import, cultivation, development, transportation and trade of invasive alien species.

- Manage risks associated with genetically modified organisms, focusing on managing imports, licensing and the development of genetically modified organisms farming; strengthen the cooperation, experience sharing and learning to improve technical and professional capacity for agencies and units in charge of biosafety management of genetically modified organisms.

III. KEY SOLUTIONS

1. Enhance policies, legal frameworks, and management institutions, and strengthen law enforcement capacity on biodiversity

- Develop a national biodiversity conservation master plan and integrate biodiversity conservation requirements into regional, sectoral and provincial planning.

- Review and refine the legal framework concerning nature and biodiversity conservation; develop guidelines and directives for restoring natural ecosystems to support biodiversity conservation, disaster prevention, climate change adaptation and sustainable development; establish legal obligations and compensation framework for biosafety management related to genetically modified organisms.

- Strengthen the capacity of state management agencies responsible for biodiversity to ensure effective management practices; improve coordination efficiency among ministries and sectors involved in biodiversity conservation; enhance the capacity of provincial environmental protection units in state biodiversity management; establish and implement collaborative mechanisms between state management agencies and socio-political organizations, as well as development partnerships in biodiversity conservation efforts.

- Enhance the capacity by providing specialized training sessions in biodiversity management for environmental management officials and manager of protected areas and natural heritage managers; facilitate conditions and strengthen coordination among law enforcement agencies – including environmental police, forest rangers, fisheries resources surveillance agency, market surveillance departments, customs and border guards – in enforcing the law on biodiversity; mobilize military forces to participate in the management and protection of protected areas and natural heritage sites located in border areas and islands; establish a hotline to address violations related to biodiversity and wildlife protection at local level.

2. Raise awareness and understanding of nature and biodiversity conservation

- Raise awareness among all levels and sectors regarding the viewpoint that biodiversity is a vital natural resource and a foundation for ensuring the national sustainable development; biodiversity conservation is one effective solution for environmental protection and climate change adaptation; continue to promote understanding of the significance of biodiversity conservation in policy development; clearly identify the responsibilities of various levels, sectors and local authorities in

this regard; explore ways to incorporate biodiversity conservation criteria into environmental protection criteria.

- Improve education to raise awareness about nature conservation and wildlife protection, fostering a culture of eco-friendly behavior; integrate biodiversity conservation topics into environmental education curriculum at all levels; enhance compliance with laws and social responsibility regarding nature and biodiversity conservation among organizations and individuals; explore mechanisms to encourage organizations and individuals to sign agreements with management authorities and adhere to voluntary standards for nature and biodiversity conservation.

- Diversify the methods, contents and formats for disseminating biodiversity information to suit different target audiences; regularly broadcast the law on biodiversity through media channels. Recognize and celebrate the initiatives and achievements of individuals and organizations in sustainable biodiversity conservation.

- Ensure equal participation and the rights of local communities including women and girls, and youth in the decision-making process related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

3. Promote the integration and fulfillment of biodiversity conservation requirements in policy-making, public investment projects

- Encourage the incorporation of biodiversity targets in national, sectoral and local strategies, plans and regulations; provide guidance on integrating biodiversity conservation into public investment projects; enhance the application of nature-based solutions in socio-economic development, disaster prevention and climate change adaptation.

- Improve the quality of strategic environmental assessments and environmental impact assessments to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity; supervise compliance with biodiversity conservation commitments during the planning and implementation phases of development projects.

- Integrate biodiversity conservation requirements into the execution of national target programs.

4. Promote scientific research, development, transfer and application of advanced technologies in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

- Intensify scientific research on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; develop and apply scientific and technological solutions for captive breeding and rewilding, and sustainable use of species and genetic resources; conduct more research aimed at managing or mitigating the negative impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health.

- Develop and adopt new technologies to promote sustainable practices in the exploitation of natural resources and biodiversity.

- Strengthen research and discovery of genetic materials and derivatives with high application value in socio-economic development; facilitate access to genetic resources for the purpose of researching, developing commercial products for domestic and foreign organizations and individuals.

- Effectively apply the modern scientific and technological advancements (including information technology, remote sensing, and biology) in biodiversity management, investigation, monitoring assessment, and oversight; enhance basic research in life sciences, and conduct research on the application of modern taxonomy techniques to enable the discovery and announcement of new species for Viet Nam's science.

- Develop and implement national scientific and technological tasks on biodiversity to research and propose solutions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

5. Secure financial resources for biodiversity conservation

- Balance and allocate the state capital budget for the implementation of the prioritized tasks, solutions, and projects of the Strategy in accordance with the laws on state budget and public investment; prioritize the mobilization of ODA funds to implement the National Strategy on Biodiversity; and enhance the efficiency of investments for biodiversity conservation.

- Encourage and mobilize the participation of communities and businesses in making financial investments in biodiversity conservation; implement public-private cooperation models in the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services and biodiversity; conduct research and promulgate financial policies that support livelihood development for communities residing in buffer zones; promote the development of legal financial mechanisms for community conservation to mobilize and effectively utilize resources for biodiversity conservation activities, and to enhance community livelihoods, especially for individuals legally residing in the buffer zones of protected areas.

- Research and apply innovative and breakthrough financial mechanisms to mobilize resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in accordance with international treaties that Viet Nam has ratified and international practices, such as biodiversity credit schemes, debt-for-nature and biodiversity conservation swaps, green bonds, and green credits.

- Bolster the support of organizations and individuals for biodiversity conservation activities.

6. Strengthen international integration and cooperation in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

- Actively participate in and fulfill commitments made in international treaties on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity that Viet Nam has signed; research and put forward a proposal for accession to new international treaties, initiatives, forums, and international organizations on biodiversity to ensure national interests.

- Strengthen cooperation in nature and biodiversity management, especially with neighboring countries; enhance international cooperation in controlling illegal wildlife trade, and exchange experiences on biodiversity with other countries and international organizations.

IV. PRIORITIZED PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Issued with this Decision, and are listed in ARTICLE I below, are prioritized programs and projects serving the implementation of the Strategy.

V. CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR THE STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Capital resources for the strategy implementation include:

1. Capital allocated from the state budget in accordance with the law.
2. Capital integrated into other national target programs, as well as other programs, plans, and projects.
3. Credit capital from domestic and foreign financial institutions.
4. Revenue from forest environmental services, forest environment leasing, biodiversity-related environmental services, and payments for ecosystem services.
5. Investments, contributions, donations, and sponsorship from organizations and individuals.
6. Other financial resources in accordance with the law.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

1. Roles and responsibilities

a) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

- Assume the lead responsibility, and coordinate with other ministries, sectors and local authorities in implementing the Strategy; develop and submit to competent authorities for approval, and effectively undertake a number of assigned programs and projects.

- Develop and implement a Communications and Awareness raising Program on biodiversity; provide guidance for the process of developing action plan as well as communications and awareness raising program on biodiversity at provincial level; review the implementation of the Strategy; organize a preliminary review of the Strategy implementation in 2025 and a comprehensive review in 2030.

- Develop and provide guidance for the application of management standards for protected areas and natural heritage sites, as well as implement a management effectiveness evaluation program.

- Establish a Partnership Forum between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and organizations working on biodiversity and ecosystem services to share information, create opportunities for cooperation and coordinate to enhance the effectiveness of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

b) Ministry of Planning and Investment

Assume the lead responsibility and coordinate with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in researching and finalizing investment mechanisms and policies for biodiversity conservation; collate and allocate investment capital resources, and mobilize international funding resources to effectively implement the Strategy; allocate investment capital for the implementation of programs, and projects on biodiversity in accordance with the law on public investment.

c) Ministry of Finance

Assume the lead responsibility and coordinate with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as well as relevant ministries and sectors in researching and finalizing finance and credit policies so as to effectively implement the Strategy; allocate funds for the Strategy implementation in accordance with the Law on State Budget.

d) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Assume the lead responsibility and realize the indicators and undertake the tasks of the Strategy, that fall under the Ministry's management responsibility, the key contents and missions on the sustainable use of biodiversity in agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture; strictly control impacts from land and water surface conversion for agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture development, and forest conversion to non-forestry purposes.

- Effectively implement Project "Planting One Billion Trees in the period of 2021 – 2025" linked with the goal of restoring natural forest ecosystems; integrate biodiversity conservation tasks into development plans, programs and projects for agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture.

e) Ministry of Science and Technology

Assume the lead responsibility and coordinate with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in researching, formulating and implementing scientific and technological projects and tasks that align with the Strategy's goals and contents, which fall under the Ministry's management responsibility.

g) Ministry of Public Security

Formulate and implement projects and tasks that align with the Strategy's goals and contents which fall under the Ministry's management responsibility; carry out missions to fight and prevent activities that compromise national security in the field of biodiversity and to prevent and combat crimes and violations of laws related to criminal activities in biodiversity protection.

h) Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

Implement the requirements on environmental management and protection in natural heritage sites in accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection in tourist attractions; coordinate with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to formulate and implement requirements for biodiversity conservation in nature-based tourism and ecotourism development; integrate the fulfillment of biodiversity conservation requirements in relevant programs, projects and tasks that align with the Strategy's goals and contents.

i) Ministries, ministerial-level agencies and Government agencies

Within the scope of their assigned responsibilities and authorities, relevant ministries, sectors and Government agencies shall develop and implement programs, projects and tasks that align with the Strategy's goals and contents.

k) Provincial and municipal People's Committees

- Propose to the Provincial People's Councils for fund allocation to perform the tasks assigned to localities from the local budget in accordance with current regulations on state budget decentralization; mobilize and utilize resources provided by the central government as well as other resources to implement the Strategy.

- Direct the development and implementation of Provincial Biodiversity Action Plan in 2022; communications and awareness programs on biodiversity at provincial level that align with the Strategy's goals and contents as well as the actual circumstances of each locality.

l) Call on socio-political organizations, social organizations, and socio-professional organizations to actively participate in and supervise the activities of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity which fall under their management responsibility; encourage organizations and individuals to participate in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

2. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Strategy

Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, Government agencies, provincial and municipal People's Committees shall monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Strategy according to their assigned functions, missions and responsibilities; deliver mid-term assessment report to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment before September 31, 2025 and the final assessment report before September 31, 2030 for compilation and report to the Prime Minister.

Article 2. This Decision comes into force on the date of signature.

Article 3. The ministers, Heads of the ministerial-level agencies, Heads of the Government agencies, Presidents of provincial and municipal People's Committees and Heads of relevant agencies shall be responsible for the implementation of this Decision

Recipients:

- *Secretariat of the Communist Party Of Viet Nam Central Committee;*
- *Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers;*
- *Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, Government agencies;*
- *Provincial and municipal People's Councils and People's Committees;*
- *Office of the Central Committee and the Party Committees;*
- *Office of the President;*
- *The Office of the National Assembly;*
- *The Ethnic Council and Committees under the National Assembly;*
- *Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front;*
- *Central authorities of all unions;*
- *Government Office: Minister cum Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Assistant to the Prime Minister, General Director of the information portal, Departments: General Department, Department of Technology, General Economic Department, Government Portal;*
- *Archive: Archives Office, the Department of Agriculture (2).*

PRIME MINISTER

p.p. DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

(signed and sealed)

Le Van Thanh

ARTICLE I

THE STRATEGY'S PRIORITIZED PROGRAMS, PROJECTS

(Attached to Decision No. 149/QĐ-TTg dated January 28, 2022 of the Prime Minister)

No.	Name	Administering authorities	Coordinating Agencies	Period	Notes
1	Conservation Program for endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, relevant ministries, sectors and agencies; provincial and municipal People's Committees	2022-2030	Submitted to the Prime Minister for approval
2	Project on capacity building for biodiversity conservation center	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance, provincial and municipal People's Committees	2023 - 2030	Submitted to the Prime Minister for approval
3	Project on strengthening biodiversity crime prevention	Ministry of Public Security	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, provincial and municipal People's Committees	2022-2030	Submitted to the Prime Minister for approval
4	Project on promoting the value of, increasing investment in, and effectively using natural capital and biodiversity for the goal of socio-economic recovery and development after the COVID pandemic	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Relevant ministries, sectors and agencies; provincial and municipal People's Committees	2021-2022	Submitted to the Prime Minister for approval

5	Formulate the Party's guiding document on strengthening nature and biodiversity conservation	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Relevant ministries, sectors and agencies; provincial and municipal People's Committees	2022 - 2025	
6	Project on restoration of degraded wetland ecosystems	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Provincial and municipal People's Committees	2022 - 2030	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's approval
7	Communications and awareness program on nature and biodiversity conservation	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Relevant ministries, sectors and agencies; provincial and municipal People's Committees	2022 - 2030	The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's approval
8	Projects on establishing natural heritage sites and protected areas (according to planning)	Provincial and municipal People's Committees	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, relevant ministries and sectors	2022 - 2030	Provincial and municipal People's Committees shall conduct research, develop and approve according to the provisions of law and actual local conditions.
9	Projects on invasive alien species eradication and control in protected areas	Provincial and municipal People's Committees, Protected Area management boards	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance	2022 - 2030	Provincial and municipal People's Committees conduct research, develop and approve according to the provisions of law and actual local conditions.

ARTICLE II

MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT INDICATORS FOR THE STRATEGY TO 2030

(Attached to Decision No. 149/QĐ-TTg dated January 28, 2022 of the Prime Minister)

No.	Indicators	Monitoring and assessment authorities	Implementation roadmap with milestone dates	
			2025	2030
1	Ratio of terrestrial protected areas to total land area	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	7.7%	9%
2	Ratio of marine and coastal protected areas to the natural area of territorial waters	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	1.5 – 2%	3 - 5%
3	Percentage of natural heritage sites and protected areas evaluated for management effectiveness in accordance with issued evaluation criteria	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	30%	more than 70%
4	Number of newly established and recognized Ramsar sites	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	4 sites	6 sites
5	Number of newly established and recognized World Biosphere Reserves	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	2 sites	4 sites
6	Number of newly established and recognized Asean Heritage Parks	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	2 sites	5 sites
7	Forest coverage being maintained	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	42% - 43%	42% - 43%
8	Percentage of degraded natural ecosystems restored	- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Wetland and marine ecosystems)	10%	20%

		- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Forest ecosystems)		
9	Percentage of highly biodiverse areas where effective conservation policies are applied	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	30%	80%
10	Percentage of endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection included in management and monitoring plans in protected areas and areas of high conservation value	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	40%	100%
11	Number of conservation breeding and rewilding programs for several species prioritized for protection developed and operated	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	1 species	3 species
12	Number of genetic resources and seed samples of genetic resource groups collected and stored	Ministry of Science and Technology	90,000	At least 100,000
13	Rate of increase in applications for genetic resource access and benefit sharing compared to 2020	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	150%	200%
14	Percentage of strategies, master plans, plans, programs and public investment projects integrated with requirements on biodiversity conservation	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	70%	100%