

**Country Logo**



# **National Tiger Recovery Program**

Vietnam

June, 2010

## Summary of National Tiger Recovery Program (NTRP)

**Country Name:** Vietnam

### Long Term Strategic Goals.

#### Overall goals:

Wild tigers and their prey are recovering through significant reduction of the threats they face.

#### Specific objectives:

- Priority sites for tiger conservation are officially recognized and their management and protection is strengthened.
- Captive tiger facilities present no threat to wild tiger populations and support conservation of wild tigers.
- Prevention, detections and suppression of organized tiger and wildlife crime are significantly strengthened.
- Demand for tiger products by Vietnamese consumers is significantly reduced and support towards wild tiger conservation is significantly increased.
- Institutional capacity, management and inter-ministerial cooperation strengthened to support tiger and endangered wildlife conservation in Vietnam.

#### Vietnam's National Pledges:

##### General ones:

1. Vietnam recognises the importance of protecting tigers as a component of our broader biodiversity conservation efforts. Vietnam is willing to co-operate at all levels to increase our nations and the regions effectiveness in conserving tigers. We pledge to engage and strengthen support to regional and global mechanisms such as ASEAN-WEN, CBD, CITES, Interpol, WCO-RILO.
2. We support GTI and endorse the GTRP, summit declaration and commit to the global goal of doubling wild tiger populations by 2022.

##### Specific country pledges:

- 1) Vietnam has established a Steering Committee for Biodiversity Conservation that reports directly to the Prime Ministers Office. I will instruct this steering committee to make implementation of the NTRP a top priority.
- 2) Carry out strategic communication campaigns on changing attitudes and behaviors towards tiger conservation and use of tigers and tiger preys products.
- 3) Recognize five priority protected areas for tiger conservation and strengthen their management by applying minimum standards for resourcing, protecting, monitoring, management, and capacity as well as ensuring no new non-PA infrastructure is built within them.
- 4) Apply strict punishments to violators breaking the laws.
- 5) Initiate dialogue with Lao and Cambodia on the establishment of trans-boundary tiger sanctuaries specifically Yok Don – Mondulkiri Protected Forest, Bu Gia Map – Siema Biodiversity Conservation Area and Chu Mom Ray – Virachay – Dong Ampham.

### Baseline Status.

- Priority sites for tiger conservation are officially recognized and their management and protection is strengthened

Vietnam has experienced widespread decline in natural forest cover over the last 70 years. Strengthened government policies have increased overall forest coverage through plantations to 39.5% by 2009. However, illegal hunting of wildlife populations in Vietnam has been occurring at highly unsustainable levels for some time. Over-hunting and trade are thought to have played a major role in the decline of a number of species now thought to be extinct or reduced to extremely low densities in the wild in Vietnam. These include the kouprey *Bos sauveli*, wild water buffalo *Bubalus bubalis*, Eld's deer *Cervus eldii*, hog deer *Cervus porcinus*, banteng *Bos banteng*, gaur *Bos gaurus*, sambar deer *Cervus unicolor*, Siamese crocodile *Crocodylus siamensis*, mangrove terrapin *Batagur baska*, and the Javan rhinoceros *Rhinoceros sondaicus annamiticus*.

Vietnam has increased its protected area coverage to 6.7% (2.2 million ha) in over 160 protected areas representing most key habitats and landscapes. However, management of these areas faces a number of challenges including inadequate investment for wildlife conservation, low capacity of management authorities, poor collaboration with local stakeholders, and low incentives to protect wildlife.

There has been no comprehensive national survey of wild tiger in Vietnam, so accurate estimates on population size and distribution are not available. Confirmed records of tiger are sparse although tracks and sightings were reported up to 2005 suggesting that wild tigers may persist in the Central Annamites and in other border forests between Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao. The national management and development plan for protected areas is not focused on any single species. Natural tiger habitat has been severely fragmented and protected areas are not large enough alone to hold viable tiger populations. However, there are a number of areas in Vietnam that connect to potential source sites in Lao and Cambodia where small populations of tigers may remain. Under suitable management and strengthened protection efforts, these areas hold the potential to see expansion of tiger populations across the border and secure the future for wild tigers persisting in Vietnam, Lao and Cambodia.

- Captive tiger facilities present no threat to wild tiger populations and support conservation of wild tigers  
Since 2006 the known captive tiger population in private operations has increased and at present is over 80 individuals (with additional animals in state-run zoos and rescue centers). The source of many of these is unknown, as is the exact sub-species, relationships between the animals or presence of hybrids. At present, captive tiger facilities in Vietnam are subject to no standardized, transparent, or regular monitoring and there is no reliable method of identifying individuals to ensure no laundering of animals into the illegal trade. Law enforcement agencies have found evidence of facilities carrying out illicit business practices involving the illegal trade in tigers (including state-run zoos).

A number of captive operations were permitted by the government to breed tigers for conservation on a pilot basis. Most of these facilities lack the scientific knowledge and facilities to breed for conservation purposes, and none of them maintain a strategic conservation breeding management plan. At present, these facilities have not provided any clear support, either directly or indirectly, towards wild tiger conservation.

Government policy is clear and prohibits breeding tigers for commercial profit through sales of individuals, parts or their derivatives. Management of captive tiger operations faces a number of challenges due to weak technical ability and equipment to effectively monitor and control breeding and to ensure no laundering of wild tigers into the illegal trade occurs.

- Prevention, detections and suppression of organized tiger and wildlife crimes is significantly strengthened  
As populations of commercially valuable species in Vietnam have diminished, wholesale traders have started sourcing wildlife from other Asian countries and even from African nations to supply the growing domestic demand for wildlife. In addition, Vietnam has emerged as a key centre in the international wildlife trade distribution network to China, Europe, North America and other Asian countries.

Despite the lack of survey data, there is consensus in the Vietnamese scientific and conservation community that populations of wild tiger in Vietnam have experienced a severe decline in the last two decades due not only to habitat loss but also a high domestic demand and international trade in tiger parts. The hunting, use and exploitation of wild tigers has been prohibited, for almost 50 years in Vietnam, yet the illegal trade driven by the large profits available has far exceeded the limited resources invested in wildlife crime law enforcement and the low punishments applied if caught provide no disincentive to this illegal trade.

In recent years, enforcement efforts have been significantly strengthened as shown by the increase in the number of cases involving tiger crimes uncovered and arrested by the authorities especially since the establishment of the Environmental Police in 2006. According to report by Vietnam CITES Management Authority in 2009, in the period June 2008-July 2009, law enforcement operations seized 11 tigers all of which were reportedly imported illegally from neighboring countries.

However, due to the professional and organized nature of the criminal network undertaking this illegal trade in wildlife, trans-boundary and enforcement officers such as rangers, police, customs and border security are not sufficiently trained to combat wildlife crime. Furthermore, it would appear that the efforts of law enforcement agencies are restricted to low-level criminals. Investigations have revealed that the criminal networks organizing

the trafficking of tigers remain largely untouched by law enforcement efforts to date and continue to illegally supply tigers to consumers. This is due to low punishments given by the courts and procuracy but also prosecutions have focused on transporters and lower-level middlemen, not the wholesale traders and criminal bosses at the top of the network.

- Demand for tiger products by Vietnamese consumers is significantly reduced and support towards wild tiger conservation is significantly increased

Although historically much of the wildlife illegally traded in Vietnam was for export, development and rapid growth of Vietnam's economy over the past 20 years has corresponded with an increase in the standard of living giving rise to consumer demand for luxury goods and products that were formerly beyond the reach of most people. Demand for wildlife, including traditional forms of medicine appears to have increased dramatically in recent years, as evident by the proliferation of wildlife specialty restaurants and the relative abundance of wildlife products available to consumers. Surveys have indicated that the majority of wildlife including tigers traded in Vietnam is for domestic use, not for international trade. Vietnam's wildlife demand has extended past its own borders into other Asian countries to supply this growing demand.

In addition, despite clear wildlife protection laws prohibiting the exploitation and use of wild tigers, as well as advances and steady improvement in the quality and accessibility of health care in Vietnam, use of traditional forms of medicine such as tiger bone glue, rhino horn, and bear bile, remains deeply rooted in Vietnamese culture. The traditional medicine community (including government agencies) currently promotes the use of tigers and other endangered species in official pharmacopeia (e.g. Do Huy Bich et al. 2006), training curricula and advertisements.

- Institutional capacity, management and inter-ministerial cooperation strengthened to support tiger and endangered wildlife conservation in Vietnam

With well established programs of work in Vietnam, regionally and globally, Vietnam recognizes that there is a lack of inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation in the country and that this hinders national efforts to obtain a comprehensive picture of the issues facing tiger and wildlife conservation, and how to take appropriate measures to address these issues.

The need for strengthened institutional capacity and management is highlighted in "The National Action Plan on Biodiversity" to fulfill Vietnam's commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The importance of inter-agency coordination is also reflected in "The National Action Plan to Strengthen the Control of Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora to 2010". The goal of this action plan is to create a framework for controlling illegal and unsustainable trade in wild plants and animals in order to protect and use wildlife resources sustainably, as well as fulfill Vietnam's commitments as a signatory to CITES. Relating specifically to inter-agency coordination, the National Action Plan highlights that "biodiversity conservation and control of wildlife trade requires inter-agency cooperation at provincial, national and international levels and the involvement of the people".

Responding to this challenge, the Government of Vietnam has taken a number of steps which call for increased interagency cooperation. Recognizing that wildlife conservation needs to extend well beyond Vietnam's borders, the Government endorsed the GTI, the "ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora 2005-2010", and other regional conservation partnerships.

With reference to the contextual backdrop of this policy framework, and by drawing on its expertise in supporting enforcement and management efforts among government agencies, it is necessary to better co-ordinate, improve communication and share information as well as build stronger partnerships and increase transparency of tiger and wildlife conservation.

**Priority Actions** to achieve Long Term Strategic Goals.

Objective 1 Priority sites for tiger conservation are officially recognized and their management and protection is strengthened

Activity 1.1 About 5 Tiger Protected Areas recognized and their management strengthened

Activity 1.2 Identified Tiger Protected Areas inviolate

Activity 1.3 Sustainable financial mechanism for tiger landscapes

Activity 1.4 Development projects don't adversely affect Tiger Conservation Landscapes

Objective 2 Captive tiger facilities present no threat to wild tiger populations and support conservation of wild tigers

Activity 2.1 Assessment to impact of captive tiger facilities on conservation of wild tigers

Activity 2.2 National individual captive tiger registration system

Activity 2.3 Transparent monitoring programme for captive tiger operations regularly implemented

Activity 2.4 National conservation breeding plan for Indochinese Tiger

Objective 3 Prevention, detections and suppression of organized tiger and wildlife crime are significantly strengthened

Activity 3.1 Individuals organizing the illegal trade in tigers and tiger prey are prosecuted

Activity 3.2 Reduced retail of tiger and prey products

Activity 3.3 Information sharing and intelligence analysis strengthened

Activity 3.4 Capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crimes enhanced

Activity 3.5 Higher punishments applied to violators

Activity 3.6 Report on current system and propose new issuance and amendment

Objective 4 Demand for tiger products by Vietnamese consumers is significantly reduced and support towards wild tiger conservation is significantly increased

Activity 4.1 Identify economic, social, cultural factors that cause increasing declines in wildlife and tigers

Activity 4.2 Communications campaigns developed and implemented

Activity 4.3 Textbooks do not contain instructions on use of endangered species

Activity 4.4 Three attitude surveys implemented and reports issued

Objective 5 Institutional capacity, management and inter-ministerial cooperation strengthened to support tiger and endangered wildlife conservation in Vietnam.

Activity 5.1 Promulgate a new decree on endangered species management

Activity 5.2 Develop a policy framework for implementing sustainable financing mechanisms for wildlife conservation

Activity 5.3 Build strong partnerships among government and other stakeholders (including civil society and the private sector)

Activity 5.4 Establish mechanisms for effective information sharing amongst relevant government agencies

Activity 5.5 Activate a national monitoring system for law enforcement effectiveness for entire protected area system

**Program Indicators (interim)** to achieve country's Long Term Strategic Goals by 2015.

1. PA Tracker Tool scores for priority sites for tiger conservation
2. Captive tiger registration system is operational and bi-annual monitoring reports submitted
3. Number of tiger traders arrested
4. Number of retailers breaking wildlife laws arrested and punished
5. Proportion of population willing to use tiger products and eat tiger prey
6. Number of text books and pharmacopeias with tiger and other endangered species products mentioned
7. Average penalty for wildlife crime

**Program Indicators (final)** to achieve country's Long Term Strategic Goals by 2022.

1. PA Tracker Tool scores for priority sites for tiger conservation
2. Captive tiger bi-annual monitoring reports
3. Number of tiger traders arrested
4. Number of retailers breaking wildlife laws arrested and punished
5. Proportion of population willing to use tiger products and eat tiger prey
6. Number of text books and pharmacopeias with tiger and other endangered species products mentioned

7. Average penalty for wildlife crime

## Template to describe a NTRP Component linked to the Priority Actions

### 1. Mapping.

#### Long Term Strategic Goal:

Wild tigers and their prey are recovering through significant reduction of the threats they face.

#### Objectives:

1. Priority sites for tiger conservation are officially recognized and their management and protection is strengthened.
2. Captive tiger facilities present no threat to wild tiger populations and support conservation of wild tigers.
3. Prevention, detections and suppression of organized tiger and wildlife crime are significantly strengthened.
4. Demand for tiger products by Vietnamese consumers is significantly reduced and support towards wild tiger conservation is significantly increased.
5. Institutional capacity, management and inter-ministerial cooperation strengthened to support tiger and endangered wildlife conservation in Vietnam.

#### Priority Actions:

Objective 1 Priority sites for tiger conservation are officially recognized and their management and protection is strengthened

Activity 1.1 About Tiger Protected Areas recognized and their management strengthened

Activity 1.2 Identified Tiger Protected Areas inviolate

Activity 1.3 Sustainable financial mechanism for tiger landscapes

Activity 1.4 Development projects don't adversely affect Tiger Conservation Landscapes

Objective 2 Captive tiger facilities present no threat to wild tiger populations and support conservation of wild tigers

Activity 2.1 Assessment to impact of captive tiger facilities on conservation of wild tigers

Activity 2.2 National individual captive tiger registration system

Activity 2.3 Transparent monitoring programme for captive tiger operations regularly implemented

Activity 2.4 National conservation breeding plan for Indochinese Tiger

Objective 3 Prevention, detections and suppression of organized tiger and wildlife crime are significantly strengthened

Activity 3.1 Individuals organizing the illegal trade in tigers and tiger prey are prosecuted

Activity 3.2 Reduced retail of tiger and prey products

Activity 3.3 Information sharing and intelligence analysis strengthened

Activity 3.4 Capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crimes enhanced

Activity 3.5 Higher punishments applied to violators

Activity 3.6 Report on current system and propose new issuance and amendment

Objective 4 Demand for tiger products by Vietnamese consumers is significantly reduced and support towards wild tiger conservation is significantly increased

Activity 4.1 Identify economic, social, cultural factors that cause increasing declines in wildlife and tigers

Activity 4.2 Communications campaigns developed and implemented

Activity 4.3 Textbooks do not contain instructions on use of endangered species

Activity 4.4 Three attitude surveys implemented and reports issued

Objective 5 Institutional capacity, management and inter-ministerial cooperation strengthened to support tiger and endangered wildlife conservation in Vietnam.

Activity 5.1 Promulgate a new decree on endangered species management

Activity 5.2 Develop a policy framework for implementing sustainable financing mechanisms for wildlife conservation

Activity 5.3 Build strong partnerships among government and other stakeholders (including civil society and the private sector)

Activity 5.4 Establish mechanisms for effective information sharing amongst relevant government agencies

Activity 5.5 Activate a national monitoring system for law enforcement effectiveness for entire protected area system

### 2. Description of Program Component.

Objective 1 Priority sites for tiger conservation are officially recognized and their management and protection is strengthened

Activity 1.1 About 5 Tiger Protected Areas recognized and their management strengthened

1. Conduct feasibility studies to identify tiger conservation sites and develop profiles and detailed management plans for each site including:

a) Eastern Plains Dry Forest Complex: Dak Nam SFE, Yok Don NP, Cu Jut SFE, Ya Lop SFE, Chu Prong;

b) Bu Gia Map NP;

c) Chu Mon Ray NP (and forest in Sa Tay District);

d) Song Thanh NR;

e) others

2. Government recognize 5 PAs as Vietnam's Tiger Protected Areas and agree to apply minimum standards for resourcing (xVND/ha operational costs; x rangers per xha), protecting (x effort/ha/month), monitoring (standard tiger and prey

monitoring system in place), management (PA tracker tool and MIST applied), and capacity (all rangers meet ACB competency standards)

3. Yok Don NP become a demonstration site for tiger conservation being co-managed by an NGO, FPD and border army

4. Establish trans-boundary taskforce on wildlife protection to patrol the Tiger Protected Areas

Activity 1.2 Identified Tiger Protected Areas inviolate

1. Develop re-settlement plan for people living inside Tiger Protected Areas and in critical corridors between them

2. Promulgate a decree ensuring no non-SUF infrastructure be constructed within Tiger Protected Areas

Activity 1.3 Sustainable financial mechanism for tiger landscapes

1. Five Tiger Protected Areas receive sufficient funding to implement their management aims based on regional tiger conservation standards

2 Five Tiger Protected Areas receive additional funding from private sectors, NGOs and international community

3 All protected areas in Tiger Conservation Landscapes receive adequate resources to be able to implement regional standards for tiger conservation

4 Establish long-term sustainable financing mechanisms for 5 Tiger Protected Areas from sources such as PES, REDD and "Smart Green Infrastructure"

Activity 1.4 Development projects don't adversely affect Tiger Conservation Landscapes

1. Implement "Smart Green Infrastructure framework" that ensures no adverse effects of infrastructure development on tiger landscapes

Objective 2 Captive tiger facilities present no threat to wild tiger populations and support conservation of wild tigers

Activity 2.1 Assessment to impact of captive tiger facilities on conservation of wild tigers

1. Multi-agency assessment on the management of tiger captive facilities in Vietnam and their impacts to conservation (involving at least the CITES Scientific Authorities, Environmental Police, NGOs, FPD, Department of Animal Health, MONRE)

Activity 2.2 National individual captive tiger registration system

1. Multi-agency team of FPD, DAH and CITES SA trained in animal identification techniques

2. All captive tigers are individually identified using stripe pattern, DNA and microchips

3. A national database for managing data on captive tiger identification is established

Activity 2.3 Transparent monitoring programme for captive tiger operations regularly implemented

1. Multi-agency team formed to develop transparent monitoring protocols of captive tiger facilities involving MARD, MONRE, NGOs and Environmental police

2. Monitoring protocol legally recognized by MARD

Activity 2.4 National conservation breeding plan for Indochinese Tiger

1. IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist group facilitate the development of a Vietnam Conservation Breeding Management Plan for Indochinese tiger (i.e. to include studbook, captive population targets, minimum husbandry standards, conservation outreach activities)

Objective 3 Prevention, detections and suppression of organized tiger and wildlife crime are significantly strengthened

Activity 3.1 Individuals organizing the illegal trade in tigers and tiger prey are prosecuted

1. Government issue Directive on dismantling organised tiger crimes as a matter of national urgency

2. Interpol NCB launch inter-agency intelligence-led investigations into illegal tiger trade networks

Activity 3.2 Reduced retail of tiger and prey products

1. Sustained enforcement campaign against retailers illegally selling tiger and prey products especially wildlife restaurants, medicine shops and souvenir shops

Activity 3.3 Information sharing and intelligence analysis strengthened

1. Professional intelligence analysis system (e.g. i2, GOcase) piloted in XX provinces between multiple agencies

2. Vietnam Interpol NCB submit ECOMessages on tiger crimes

3. Vietnam actively participates in the ASEAN-WEN Asian Big Cat task force

4. UNODC's Border Liaison Offices expanded to include wildlife crimes

Activity 3.4 Capacity to investigate and prosecute wildlife crimes enhanced

1. Wildlife crime training module developed for customs, police, FPD, border police and procuracy

2. Module delivered and also integrated into existing curricula

Activity 3.5 Higher punishments applied to violators

1. Develop handbook and other educational materials and deliver the people's procuracy and court authorities to help them apply stronger penalties for wildlife criminals that would more effectively deter crime in accordance with laws

Activity 3.6 Report on current system and propose new issuance and amendment

1. Review the current system (e.g. legislation, regulations, administration..) on wildlife conservation focusing on tigers, to identify gaps and propose issuance and amendment to law documents in support of effective enforcement efforts

Objective 4 Demand for tiger products by Vietnamese consumers is significantly reduced and support towards wild tiger conservation is significantly increased

Activity 4.1 Identify economic, social, cultural factors that cause increasing declines in wildlife and tigers

1. Identify economic, social, cultural factors that cause increasing declines in wildlife and tigers, to have baseline information to support awareness campaigns

Activity 4.2 Communications campaigns developed and implemented

1. Initiate a programme of annual innovative behaviour change campaigns to reduce the use of tiger products, encourage use of alternatives and to stop the consumption of tiger prey through numerous media channels

Activity 4.3 Textbooks do not contain instructions on use of endangered species

1. Remove the promotion of the use of tigers and other endangered species in traditional medicine textbooks (e.g. pharmacopeias, training curricula etc)

Activity 4.4 Three attitude surveys implemented and reports issued

1. Carry out tiger attitude surveys (2011, 2015 & 2020)

Objective 5 Institutional capacity, management and inter-ministerial cooperation strengthened to support tiger and endangered wildlife conservation in Vietnam.

Activity 5.1 Promulgate a new decree on endangered species management

1. Review and assess the current management and policy framework on endangered species conservation
2. Re-evaluate all species according to IUCN Red List criteria
3. Develop a decree on appropriate management and protection of endangered wildlife including tigers in partnership with all relevant ministries and partners

Activity 5.2 Develop a policy framework for implementing sustainable financing mechanisms for wildlife conservation

1. Review all possible sustainable financing mechanisms
2. Develop a range of policies to enable the implementation of appropriate sustainable financing mechanisms

Activity 5.3 Build strong partnerships among government and other stakeholders (including civil society and the private sector)

1. Sign MoUs between relevant government ministries and agencies on endangered species conservation
2. Develop close partnerships on endangered species conservation with civil society groups
3. Facilitate partnerships with the private sector on endangered species conservation

Activity 5.4 Establish mechanisms for effective information sharing amongst relevant government agencies

1. Sign MOUs on information sharing between relevant government ministries and agencies

Activity 5.5 Activate a national monitoring system for law enforcement effectiveness for entire protected area system

1. Officially adopt MIST (or a similar system)
2. Train all protected area managers and staff to implement MIST with a monthly review cycle
3. Develop a quarterly and annual reporting mechanism for the entire protected area system

### **3. Policy.**

Objective 1:

- Directive on identifying and stating management and investment standards for Tiger Protected Areas
- Transboundary MoUs
- Policy ensuring no non-SUF infrastructure be constructed within Tiger Protected Areas
- Instructions on sustainable financing mechanisms for Tiger Protected Areas
- Policy on smart green infrastructure in Tiger Conservation Landscapes

Objective 2:

- Policy outlining national individual captive tiger registration system
- National Breeding management plan for Indochinese Tiger

Objective 3:

- Directive on dismantling organised tiger crimes as a matter of national urgency
- Decrees on information sharing and intelligence analysis

Objective 4:

- Decree on the promotion of the use of tigers and other endangered species in traditional medicine textbooks

Objective 5:

- Decree on endangered species management
- Policies on financing mechanism for biodiversity

### **4. Capacity.**

Objective 1:

- Tiger Protected Area management, enforcement and monitoring
- Sustainable financing for Tiger Protected Areas
- Smart green infrastructure implementation

Objective 2:

- Conservation breeding planning and monitoring

Objective 3:

- Information sharing
- Wildlife trade control, investigations and prosecutions

Objective 4:

- Demand monitoring

Objective 5:

- Endangered species conservation needs
- Law enforcement effectiveness monitoring

## 5. Stakeholders.

The coordination and monitoring of the implementation of this plan will be conducted by the National Steering Committee for Biodiversity Conservation that reports directly to the Prime Minister's Office.

Objective 1: MARD, MONRE, NGOs, MoF, MPI, MoC, MoT, MoM, MPI, Mol, Border Army, Cambodian and Lao government agencies, Office of Government, companies,

Objective 2: CITES Scientific Authorities, Environmental Police, MONRE, NGOs, FPD, Department of Animal Health, Scientific authorities (e.g. CRES)

Objective 3: Minister of Public Security, MARD, MONRE, Market Control, Customs, Environmental Police, CITES, FPD, Interpol, ASEAN-WEN

Objective 4: MARD, MONRE, IEBR, Ministry of Information and Communication, Ministry of Education, mass media, Ministry of Health, Environmental Police, Ministry of Science and Technology, Research Agencies, NGOs

Objective 5: MONRE, MARD, Government Office, MoF, MPI, MoC, MoT, MoM, MPI, Mol, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, NGOs

## 6. Performance Indicators.

Objective 1

- Vietnam officially recognized 5 high priority PAs for tiger conservation (Tiger PA) and approved management plans
- Proportion of operational costs funded; number of rangers per xha, enforcement effort/ha/month, standard tiger and prey monitoring results, PA tracker tool results, % of rangers that meet ACB competency standards
- Co-management agreement completed and being implemented
- PA tracker tool shows significantly improved management of Yok Don
- Transboundary MOU signed and being implemented
- Number of transboundary operations conducted
- Number of households inside Tiger Protected Areas
- Number of Tiger Protected Areas without non-SUF infrastructure
- Amount of financial support per Tiger Protected Area
- Number of protected areas receiving adequate resources to implement tiger conservation standards
- Sustainable financing mechanisms for all Tiger PAs operational
- Numbers of development projects using smart green infrastructure framework

Objective 2

- Captive tiger report endorsed by multiple agencies and disseminated
- Number of tigers in captivity individually identified and registered on an online database
- Number of tiger births and deaths updated on the system
- Standard registration for tiger is applied for other cats and endangered animals
- Bi-annual reports on captive tigers distributed to national steering committee on wildlife trade control, CITES secretariat
- National Breeding management plan for Indochinese Tiger endorsed by the South East Asian Zoo Association, IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group and the World Association of Zoos and Aquaria

Objective 3

- Directive on wildlife crime prioritization issued
- Investigations launched
- Number of people prosecuted
- Number of retailers arrested and punished
- Number of retailer's business license removed
- Pilot system report
- Number of ECOMessages submitted by Interpol NCB
- Prosecutions resulting from the ASEAN-WEN task force
- Average penalty for wildlife crime
- Number of transnational communications on wildlife crimes through the BLO
- Number of comprehensive training courses carried out

Objective 4

- Demand baseline report produced

- Proportion of population willing to use tiger products and eat tiger prey
- Number of text books and pharmacopeias with tiger and other endangered species products mentioned
- Attitude surveys conducted and demand shown to decrease

#### Objective 5

- Policies approved
- Number of formal partnerships
- Number of information sharing MoUs signed
- National quarterly and annual reports on law enforcement effectiveness for the protected area system

### 7. Indicative Costs in US\$.

Costs cover the first five years of implementation. All costs are show in US\$ million.

Objective	Total Costs	Government Contribution	International Community Contribution
Objective 1	20.45	14.20	6.25
Objective 2	1.50	0.90	0.60
Objective 3	29.45	25.50	3.95
Objective 4	26.30	20.00	16.30
Objective 5	5.80	2.00	3.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83.50</b>	<b>62.60</b>	<b>30.90</b>

### 8. Financing Options.

#### Government financing:

Many activities in the NTRP can be, and have to be, funded by the Government of Vietnam. This includes increased operational support for the five Tiger Protected Areas, enforcement investigations and operations against tiger and tiger prey traders and retailers and a multi-generational demand reduction campaign.

#### Support from the international community:

Such support will consist of support for implementation by NGOs both local and implementation such as ENV, WCS, WWF and TRAFFIC. This support will include a significant amount of technical as well as financial support and will focus on helping the government of Vietnam to establish appropriate systems and policies. International support will also be provided through international funding mechanisms including GEF 5, the VCF and possible GTI funding options.

#### Sustainable financing:

Vietnam is developing the required policy framework for sustainable financing options and already has a few demonstration projects showing that this is a viable option for financing conservation in the country. Watershed protection is a key opportunity in Vietnam due to the proliferation of hydropower dams in Tiger Conservation Landscapes. REDD, especially the degradation component is also a current opportunity. Other options include income from tourist revenue and biodiversity credits. A key option to investigate is that of Smart Green Infrastructure as Tiger Conservation Landscapes and even Tiger Protected Areas are being fragmented and impacted by infrastructure. Transfer payments from infrastructure projects that enable long-term mitigation of threats especially poaching from improved access to tiger areas is a major opportunity that has to be investigated.

### Support needed from the GTI in US\$

Activity	Costs
<p><b>Establishing Yok Don National Park as a demonstration site for tiger and prey recovery through its co-management.</b></p> <p>Vietnam currently lacks a truly functioning protected area that is capable of protecting high-value species such as the tiger. Experience in adjacent countries including Cambodia and Lao has shown that such demonstration sites can be developed when working very closely with NGOs with relevant experience. Yok Don is adjacent to such a site in Cambodia where prey and leopard numbers are rapidly increasing. A management system will be developed where the FPD, border army and an NGO can work together to manage the national park with a very strong emphasis on law enforcement. Joint enforcement planning, monitoring and capacity building will be the focus.</p>	500,000
<p><b>Designing sustainable financing mechanisms for five Tiger Protected Areas.</b></p> <p>For tigers and their prey to recover in the five identified Tiger Protected Areas the investment in rangers and their operational costs is going to have to increase significantly. Whilst the government</p>	500,000

will provide significantly more resources, income from other sources will also be needed. Options such as PES, REDD++, biodiversity offsets and biodiversity credits will be investigated and the most appropriate scheme established for each of the five Tiger Protected Areas.		
<b>Implementing Smart Green Infrastructure in Tiger Conservation Landscapes.</b> Large-scale land-use planning of the priority Tiger Conservation Landscape will be conducted to identify tiger core areas and corridors. This will be shared with planning and infrastructure ministries to identify areas where Smart Green Infrastructure has to be implemented. A decree to identify what Smart Green Infrastructure means legally in Vietnam will be developed. At least one pilot infrastructure project will be worked on to show how the decree can be implemented to a) demonstrate how infrastructure can be developed to not harm tiger landscape integrity and b) show how infrastructure projects can help fund appropriate mitigation and off-set measures.	500,000	
<b>Technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen the management of captive tiger facilities in Vietnam.</b> An effective national individual captive tiger registration system that incorporates stripe pattern, DNA and microchip identification into a central database will be established using international expertise and assistance including capacity building to support its implementation. To ensure compliance with national and international laws a transparent multi-agency monitoring protocol will be established with international assistance.	300,000	
<b>Pilot project on using professional law enforcement intelligence analysis system (e.g. i2 or GoCase) for wildlife crime enforcement at one demonstration province.</b> Vietnam has yet to apply professional law enforcement intelligence analysis systems to support intelligence-led investigations or case tracking on wildlife crime. The General Department of police have been reviewing options in recent years but lack adequate funding to trial the more professional systems and adapt them to the Vietnamese context. A professional law enforcement information analysis system will be piloted in one province as a demonstration site that could be scaled up to other provinces and the country. This would involve initial payment for the system and its revision to Vietnamese, training from international experts and initial data input.	300,000	
<b>Support for Interpol Wildlife Crime division and ASEAN-WEN to assist in the development of enforcement operations and sustained campaign plans targeting illegal tiger trade networks and retailers selling tiger products and tiger prey.</b> Although Vietnam has good expertise in designing enforcement operations targeting illegal narcotic trade, wildlife crimes remain unfamiliar territory. Support to develop enforcement operation and campaign plans, technical assistance from the ASEAN-WEN secretariat and Interpol Wildlife Crime Division will be provided.	100,000	
<b>Develop a monitoring system and base-line for tiger and tiger prey demand across Vietnam.</b> Professional market research companies will be engaged to assist in designing an appropriate demand monitoring system that has acceptance amongst all relevant ministries. Accurate baseline behaviour data will be collected in 2011 with further monitoring surveys planned for 2015 and 2020.	300,000	
<b>Design a professional multi-year behaviour-change campaign to reduce consumption of endangered species products and promote legal alternatives.</b> Partnerships with media and marketing companies will be used to design a multi-year/multi-generational communication campaign strategy under a partnership with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Police and Ministry of Culture and Information. Messaging and plans for integrating this messaging within all relevant ministries plans will be developed. The first year of the campaign will be run as a pilot and then handed over to the relevant government agencies to continue it into the future.	400,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,900,000</b>	