



### COUNTRY FACT SHEET: VIETNAM (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



**Forestry** 



**Agriculture** (aquaculture)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Vietnam:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN VIETNAM

#### **FORESTRY**



Bilateral meetings at both regional and national scales



2 national sectoral workshops including the closing workshop

### Stakeholders:

- Representatives from ministries
- Financial institutions
- Representatives of the private sector (private companies)

#### **A**GRICULTURE



Bilateral meetings at both regional and national scales



2 national sectoral workshops including the closing workshop

#### Stakeholders:

- Representatives from ministries
- Financial institutions
- Representatives of the private sector (private companies)

# PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

#### **Forestry**



- Overharvesting and illegal harvesting of woody resources to meet increasing demand for wood and woody products
- Forest encroachment to the benefit of Acacia plantations
- · Harvesting of non-woody forestry products

## Agriculture (aquaculture)



- Human intervention in shrimps and catfish reproductive cycles
- Use of inappropriate means for fish growth (medicine, chemical products and antibiotics)
- Absence of treatment of wastewaters and discharge of sludge from aquaculture ponds into the surrounding environment











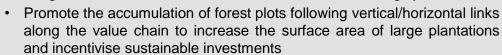


### COUNTRY FACT SHEET: VIETNAM (2/4)

### **VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN VIETNAM**

### **Forestry**

- Strengthen sustainable forest management
- · Expand certified plantations
- · Develop mechanisms to abide by international commitments
- Integrate forest resources into the international accounting system



 Increase the revenues of forest-dependent land-owners in the ecosystem services value chain

# **Agriculture** (aquaculture)



VCs should use seafood processing and exporting companies as lever to catalyse changes in practices throughout the supply chain including small and medium-sized local exploitations. The VCs could favour:

- the adoption of sustainability norms (national and international) and of farming models that are environmentally-friendly
- the switch from antibiotics to probiotics
- the expansion of shrimps, catfish and marine fish species farming zones following certification schemes and sustainability principles

# **SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED** BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF VCs obtained in Vietnam

### Forest plantation businesses:

- · No natural forest encroachment or conversion into plantations
- Land conversion into tree plantations following FSC certification and planting of long cycle large timber forests
- Use high-tech technologies to minimise negative impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment



**Forestry** 

### **Wood-processing companies:**

- Increase the share of raw material used for processing that is FSCcertified (or other equivalent certification mechanism) wood
- Use exclusively wood which can be traced or that has a legal origin
- Consume or use exclusively raw materials that did not originate from natural forests converted

## 1

### Fish and shrimps farming companies:

- Commit to using inputs that have a transparent and traceable origin while also reducing the use of industrial feeds derived from wild catch
- Register the farming area code following the requirements of the management agency
- Practice sustainable aquaculture following the sustainability principles built in the appropriate certification mechanisms



### Fish and shrimp processing:

- Strengthen links with farming zones and increase the share of fish used farmed sustainably following appropriate certification mechanisms
- Only use fish/shrimps which can be traced and have a legal origin

### All actors:

 Use high-tech technologies to minimise negative impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment













### COUNTRY FACT SHEET: VIETNAM (3/4)

### EVALUATION OF VCs OBTAINED IN VIETNAM

Criteria	Food- processing industry	Extractive industry
« SMART » nature of discussed VCs		
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in VC	Partly	Partly
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = "science-based"	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1;5;10	1;5;10;15
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	No	No
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No
Other criteria		
Publicly available	No	No
Formalisation and signature	Yes	Yes
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved













### COUNTRY FACT SHEET: VIETNAM (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)

