

## 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)

#### AGRICULTURE



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

<p><b>Forestry</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen sustainable forest management</li> <li>• Expand certified plantations</li> <li>• Develop mechanisms to abide by international commitments</li> <li>• Integrate forest resources into the international accounting system</li> <li>• Promote the accumulation of forest plots following vertical/horizontal links along the value chain to increase the surface area of large plantations and incentivise sustainable investments</li> <li>• Increase the revenues of forest-dependent land-owners in the ecosystem services value chain</li> </ul>
<p><b>Agriculture (aquaculture)</b></p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the adoption of sustainability norms (national and international) and of farming models that are environmentally-friendly</li> <li>• the switch from antibiotics to probiotics</li> <li>• the expansion of shrimps, catfish and marine fish species farming zones following certification schemes and sustainability principles</li> </ul>

### SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF VCS OBTAINED IN VIETNAM

<p><b>Forestry</b></p>	<p><b><u>Forest plantation businesses :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No natural forest encroachment or conversion into plantations</li> <li>• Land conversion into tree plantations following FSC certification and planting of long cycle large timber forests</li> <li>• Use high-tech technologies to minimise negative impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Wood-processing companies:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the share of raw material used for processing that is FSC-certified (or other equivalent certification mechanism) wood</li> <li>• Use exclusively wood which can be traced or that has a legal origin</li> <li>• Consume or use exclusively raw materials that did not originate from natural forests converted</li> </ul>
<p><b>Agriculture (aquaculture)</b></p>	<p><b><u>Fish and shrimps farming companies:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commit to using inputs that have a transparent and traceable origin while also reducing the use of industrial feeds derived from wild catch</li> <li>• Register the farming area code following the requirements of the management agency</li> <li>• Practice sustainable aquaculture following the sustainability principles built in the appropriate certification mechanisms</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Fish and shrimp processing:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen links with farming zones and increase the share of fish used farmed sustainably following appropriate certification mechanisms</li> <li>• Only use fish/shrimps which can be traced and have a legal origin</li> </ul> <p><b><u>All actors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use high-tech technologies to minimise negative impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment</li> </ul>

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

### EVALUATION OF **VCs** OBTAINED IN VIETNAM

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

