



UNEP/CMS OFFICE – ABU DHABI

United Arab Emirates

Secretariat to the Memorandum of Understanding
on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs
and their Habitats throughout their Range

THE NATIONAL REPORT OF VIET NAM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Signatory/Range State: VIET NAM

Which agency or institution has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

Department of Marine Biodiversity and Conservation Research
Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF)
224 (170) Le Lai Street, Ngo Quyen District, Hai Phong City,
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Viet Nam (MARD).

List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input:

Con Dao National Park Authority
Phu Quoc Marine Protected Areas
Kien Giang Biosphere Reserve Authority
Bai Tu Long National Park Authority
Provincial Fisheries Exploitation and Resources Protection Authorities,
Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Authorities
Provincial Department of Forest Protection Authorities
WWF_ Great Mekong Infor Viet Nam Country Program
IUCN_Viet Nam
Wildlife at Risk (WAR)
TRAFFIC Southeast Asia-VN

Memorandum in effect in Signatory State since (dd/mm/yyyy):

Viet Nam is still as a Range State

Date of report being submitted: (dd/mm/yyyy):

This report was revised on Friday 27th December 2016

Designated Focal Point (and full contact details):

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION:

The purpose of completing the national report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the Dugong MoU including, as far as possible, contributions of cooperating non-governmental partners. For each main objective and its associated sub-objectives, you are required to rate an order of priority (High, Medium or Low) from a national as well as sub-regional perspective. This information will allow us to collate regional and global priorities for conservation and management actions. It will also give an indication of what has been done already (helping to avoid duplication of effort); what is generally not being done (gaps that need to be addressed); and what interventions or specific assistance may be required?

The reporting template is divided into these nine main objectives, and asks specific questions in relation to the activities that need to be carried out to fulfil those objectives.

To check the boxes, bring cursor to the middle of the check box and double click with left mouse button on the box field, select default value "checked" and "ok".

Text boxes can be expanded to accommodate longer answers or to explain and provide additional information, beyond what is requested. Details of future plans are especially encouraged. Wherever possible, please try to indicate the source of information used to answer a particular question, if a published reference is available. Remember that you are sharing information with other countries about your progress, so that it may be of benefit to them.

Implementation will be assessed in terms of the nine objectives of the Conservation and Management Plan (CMP). A process for self-assessment of effectiveness and completeness of actions undertaken – intended to stimulate reflection within a given Signatory State/Party on what more could or should be done in relation to a particular activity will be the basis for a workshop to be held in association with the Third Official Signatory State Meeting on 15-16 March 2017 in Abu Dhabi.

Please submit the completed report to the UNEP/CMS Office – Abu Dhabi by email (CmsOffice.ae@cms.int) as a Word attachment. Feel free to attach additional material (published reports, maps, etc.) to this template and send them separately by e-mail or by post.

OBJECTIVE 1: REDUCE DIRECT AND INDIRECT CAUSES OF DUGONG MORTALITY

1.1 Threats facing dugong population

What has your country done to identify, assess and evaluate the threats to dugong populations? What kind of measures has your country developed to address these threats? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Established baseline data collection and monitoring programmes to gather information on the nature and magnitude of threats |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Regularly updated existing data on threats to dugong populations and their habitats |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Determined those populations affected by traditional subsistence and customary use, incidental capture in fisheries, and other sources of mortality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Conducted socio-economic studies among communities that interact with dugongs and their habitats |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Implemented programmes to correct adverse social and economic incentives that threaten dugong populations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Facilitated the development of means of subsistence to minimise resultant adverse social and economic impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Enacted, where not already in place, legislation and prohibited the direct use (capture or killing) of, and domestic trade in, dugongs their parts or products, whilst allowed exceptions for traditional subsistence or customary use |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Established management programmes to enforce such legislation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Negotiated, where appropriate, management agreements in consultation with other concerned States |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Identified resources and sources of funding for the above programmes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Other, please describe: |

Viet Nam has identified, assessed and evaluated the threats to dugong populations since 1990. Based upon on some survey results to develop several legitimately tools and address those threats:

- Directive Order No 20/2002/CT-UBND propogatet on 21st Nov 2002 mentioned that "tight management and strict handling all illegal cases of killing of sea turtles, dugong and dolphin at Kien Giang Provincial seawaters...."
- Decree No. 48/2002/ND-CP of the Government on the " Red list of plants, wildlife and rare" dated in April 22, 2002 (annex I: prohibits the extraction, exploitation and use of dugong (seacow).
- Decision No. 74/2008/QD-BNN enacted by Ministry of Agricultural Rural and Develoment-Mard on the "red list of wild plants and animals, specified in the Appendix I&II of the Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild flora endangered (CITES), dated June 20, 2008: (in Which at Appendix I (18.1) named and banned species to the exploitation and use, included dugong (seacow).
- Decree No. 82/2006/ND-CP by VN the Government on the management of export, import, re-export, enter from the sea, transit, breeding, rearing and artificial cultivation of the species of animals and plants in the endangered, wild and rare, dated 10 August 2006.

* Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented:

The dugong is largely dependent on seagrass communities for subsistence and is thus restricted to the coastal habitats which support seagrass meadows, with the largest dugong concentrations typically occurring in wide, shallow, protected areas such as the waters of islands. The southern seawaters of Viet Nam as Con Dao and Phu Quoc islands are believed to be the dugong's contemporary monopoly.

The dugong has been hunted for previous years for its meat, bone and oil. Traditional hunting still has great cultural significance in several villages, particularly remote Islands of Phu Quoc, Tho Chu, Con Dao and Bai Tu Long. The dugong's current distribution is very fragmented, and sub populations are believed to be close to extinction. Due to the slow movement and tremendous body, this species usually susceptible to the fishing nets. Dugong hunting were already retrieved the meat, skin and teeth do medicament or jewelry. Dugong are currently threatened with extinction at the critically endangered (CR), according to the Red data book VIETNAM. The IUCN lists the dugong as a species vulnerable to extinction, while the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) limits or bans the trade of derived products. Despite being legally protected in Viet Nam, the main causes of dugong population decline remain anthropogenic, include by catch in trawling net, drift net, illegal fishing, habitat and environmental degradation and hunting. With its long lifespan of 70 years or more, and slow rate of reproduction, the dugong resource is especially vulnerable to extinction.

In Vietnam, there is confusing beetwen dugong and dolphin at coastal locals and caused a lot of difficults to PRA or RRA using questionnaire survey. The number of dugongs have been restricted mostly to the provinces of Kiên Giang and Bà Rịa–Vũng Tàu, including Phu Quoc Island and Con Dao Island (perharp Tho Chu, Bai Tu Long islands), which hosted large populations in the past. Nowaday, Con Dao and Phu Quoc are now the sites, where dugong are regularly seen, protected within the Con Dao and Phu Quoc National Park.

Rate Objective 1.1 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 1.1 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

1.2 Dugong mortality in fishing activities

What has your country done in order to reduce, to the greatest extent practicable, the incidental capture and mortality of dugong in the course of fishing activities? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Developed and used gear, devices and techniques to minimise incidental capture of dugongs in artisanal and commercial fisheries, such as the use of alternative gears and spatial closures or limit or control the use of gears known to be harmful to dugongs throughout the range of dugong |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Developed procedures and extension programmes to promote implementation of these measures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Exchanged information and, upon request, provide technical assistance to together Signatory and cooperating States to promote these activities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Liased and coordinated with fishing industries, fisheries management organisations and community groups to develop and implement these activities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Developed and implemented net retention and recycling schemes to minimise the disposal of fishing gear at sea and on beaches |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Provided and ensured the use of onshore facilities for the disposal of ship-borne waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, please describe: |

➤ The government has prioritized the conservation of dugong habitats as an important action in protection of dugongs. The government is planning to enhance conservation efforts by conducting detailed monitoring of seagrass areas and dugong populations, organizing rescue training on by-catch incidents, and raising public awareness for dugong conservation. Those are the useful tools to monitoring and controlling, such as:

- Decision No 742/QĐ-TTg by Priminister dated March 5, 2010 on the National Planning Establishment of Marine Protected Area system beyond to 2020. Principal contents: Build the system of marine protected areas to protect the ecosystems, the species of aquatic organisms to have economic, science value; contribute to the development of the marine economy, improve the livelihood of the local fishermen community. The Specific: Establish and put into operation 15 marine protected areas. By the year 2015, at least 0.24% of the area of the seawaters of Vietnam is located in the marine conservation area and about 30% of the area of each marine protected areas are strictly protected....(see more detailed at: <http://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Tai-nguyen-Moi-truong/Quy-dinh-742-QD-TTg-phe-duyet-Quy-hoach-he-thong-khu-bao-ton-bien-Viet-Nam-106261.aspx>)
- Directive Order No. 10/2005/CT-BTS propagedt by Ministry of Fisheries (MoFI) on the "prevent trawler and big trawling activities of illegal fishery exploitation in nearshore and offshore...." dated December 8, 2005
- Decision No. 23/2015/QĐ-UBND by Kien Giang Provicial Authority on regulations on fishery resource management and protection in the Kien Giang Province dated 25 June 2015 (see more detailed at: <http://thuvienphapluat.vn/archive/Quy-dinh-23-2015-QD-UBND-quan-ly-hoat-dong-khai-thac-bao-ve-nguon-loi-thuy-san-Kien-Giang-vb279973.aspx>)
- Decree No. 33/2010/ND-CP by the Government on management of fisheries and exploitation activities of individual and organizations in Vietnam seawaters dated March 3, 2010 (see more detailed at: <http://vndoc.com/nghi-dinh-so-33-2010-nd-cp-ve-quan-ly-hoat-dong-khai-thac-thuy-san-cua-to-chuc-ca-nhan-viet-nam-tren-cac-vung-bien/download>)
-

* Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented:

- ✚ A seacow dead in the Con Dao seawater was reported from Con Dao MPA on Monday, January 24, 2011 (see more detailed at: <http://www.condaopark.com.vn/?vnTRUST=mod:news|act:detail|newsid:293>). It weighs about 80 kg, dead in the beach of the Con Son Gulf (Con Dao district, Ba Ria-Vung Tau province). Local authority has conducted the test sample to find the cause of death of the Dugong. Scientific officers are also measuring the size of seacow killed.
- ✚ This one, after that, transfer to the National Natural Museum of Vietnam on January 29, 2011 (see more detailed at: <http://vea.gov.vn/VN/quanlymt/baotondadangsh/ThongtinDDSH/Pages/Chuy%C3%AA%CC%89nxa%CC%81cb%C3%B2bi%E1%BB%83nchoBa%CC%89ota%CC%80ngThi%C3%AA%CC%89nhi%C3%AA%CC%89nvi%C3%AA%CC%89nA3tNam.aspx>). The Con Dao National Park staffs have completed the procedures for transporting with the specialized agencies. The dugong sample will be served the school children and visitors at the showroom for multi purposes.

Rate Objective 1.2 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 1.2 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

1.3 Dugong mortality due to human activities

What has your country done in order to reduce, to the greatest extent practicable, the incidental mortality of dugongs arising from other anthropogenic activities? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable

Assessed the level, location and impact of anthropogenic impacts on dugongs at ecologically relevant scales

Reduced, as much as possible, all other human impacts on dugongs and their habitats in areas

that sustain subsistence and customary use

Established appropriate management programmes to ensure that anthropogenic impacts are addressed, taking account of the temporal and spatial variability of dugong reproductive rates and other impacts on the species in a precautionary manner

Other, please describe:

Dugongs are protected by several legislations of Viet Nam in order to reduce, to the greatest extent practicable, the incidental mortality of dugongs arising from other anthropogenic activities. The law prohibits the killing, inflating injury, collecting, hunting, trading, transporting and possessing of dugongs in the country. The decline in coastal water quality, degradation of environment and resources and human-induced distribution poses threats to seagrass communities. For example, Decree No. 103/2013/ND-CP by the government date issued on September 12, 2013 on regulations on sanctioning administrative violations in the operation of fisheries. The administrative violations in the operation of fisheries in this Decree include violating on: protection of aquatic resources; Exploitation of fisheries; Management of fishing vessel and fishing vessel crewing; Aquaculture, using sea water to aquaculture; Gathering, processing, storage, transport, processing, sale, export, import of fishery products; Fisheries service trades; Obstruction of activities of State management of fisheries.... see more detailed at: http://vasep.com.vn/Thu-Vien-Van-Ban/71_31645/Nghi-dinh-so-1032013ND-CP-Quy-dinh-ve-xu-phat-vi-pham-hanh-chinh-trong-hoat-dong-thuy-san.htm

* Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented:

-  Further investigation of dugong subpopulation would help in confirming their amount to ensure that any minimum bycatch is inappropriate
-  Mapping of seagrass areas and habitats to monitor exploitation which could indicate a decline of local dugong populations. This may well be achievable as an annual monitoring tool-
-  Increasing enforcement is needed to reduce illegal hunt and trade
-  The Government of Viet Nam will review the current and future feasibility of controlling the marine mammal as dugong-

Rate Objective 1.3 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 1.3 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

1.4 Illegal take of dugong

What has your country done in order to reduce, to the greatest extent practicable, the illegal take of dugong? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable

Assessed the level, location and impacts of the illegal take of dugongs

Established appropriate management programmes to ensure that the illegal take of dugongs is addressed

Other, please describe:

Prevent a dugong trafficked illegally in Phu Quoc MPA, Kien Giang Province: on the September 7, 2012 an office in relation to plants and animal protection, namely, Wildlife at Risk (WAR) has request the functional authorities at Phú Quốc (Kien Giang Province) handles merchandising Dugong (also known as "Sea Cows") and the species of marine animals have endangered in the water of Phu Quoc island. The WAR staff has discovered a Dugong's meat trade network in Phu Quoc island. Accordingly, a Dugong weighs about 100 kg were cut and sold to the local restaurant. According to the WAR, Dugong after being caught at sea will be cutting at the fishing boat and sell to a middleman in Duong Dong town, Phu Quoc to serve at the restaurant on Phu Quoc island with price of 400,000-550,000 VND/kg of meat (20-25USD/kg). Previously, this

illegal trade network quite operation, but since the measure to protect marine resources and sea cows at Phu Quoc are strict implemented, all activities this network more discreet operation....(see more at: <http://thanhnien.vn/thoi-su/nang-tien-ca-bi-buon-ban-trai-phep-o-phu-quoc-482636.html>).

** Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented:*

- Strengthening the education of fishermen on the dugong protection and their habitats
- Condemning the operation of buying and selling meat and their byproducts of dugong
- Strengthen management and patrol the MPA seawater boundaries
- Heavy sanction all of illegal hunting for dugong at the locals

Rate Objective 1.4 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 1.4 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

1.5 Sustainable dugong use

What has your country done in order to ensure that subsistence and customary use of dugong is sustainable (in areas where it is permitted)? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Assessed the level, location and impact of subsistence and customary use on dugongs at ecologically relevant scales |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Reduced as much as possible all other human impacts on dugongs and their habitats in areas that sustain subsistence and customary use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Determined the cultural and subsistence values and uses of dugongs (both consumptive and non-consumptive) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Established culturally appropriate management programmes to ensure that subsistence and customary use is sustainable, taking account of the temporal and spatial variability of dugong reproductive rates and other impacts on the species in a precautionary manner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Ensured that such programmes do not have adverse unintended consequences (e.g. increase use of other threatened species such as marine turtles) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Considered the development of alternative means of subsistence in areas where the subsistence and customary use of dugong is permitted to alleviate adverse social and cultural impacts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Negotiated, where appropriate, management agreements on the sustainable level of subsistence and customary use (where it is permitted), in consultation with other concerned States, to ensure that such use does not undermine conservation efforts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Ensured that the management of other species (including fisheries) does not have adverse unintended consequences on the subsistence and customary use of dugongs where it is permitted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Other, please describe: |

➤ The truth story of "the seacow" at Con Dao Island: Since 1963, Lord Nguyen Van Ve had forbade eating meat dugong, prayed for them every time as they enter the shoreline banks and he said that it was dugong should be respected! ... so the exploitation of seacow was banned thoroughly in Con Dao National Park....(see more at: <http://landtourcondao.com/news/325/229/Su-that-Nang-tien-ca-Con-dao.html>).

** Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented:*

The government of Viet Nam has implemented several conservation initiatives such as: collaboration research with international, NGO and University, enhance law enforcement, enhance awareness, and identify of critical habitat areas, National dugong workshop and establishment of partnership on dugong conservation festivals. Limited of funding, lack of baseline data and difficulty in conducting monitoring program are constrains in implementation of this conservation programme.

Rate Objective 1.5 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 1.5 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING THROUGH RESEARCH AND MONITORING

2.1 Dugong populations and habitats

What has your country done so as to determine the distribution and abundance of dugong populations to provide a base for future conservation efforts and actions? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable

Conducted baseline studies or gather secondary information on dugong populations using cost effective techniques where possible, including community-based monitoring

Other, please describe:

➤ Viet Nam Co-Implemented the “*Dugong Questionnaire Survey Project For South East Asia Region*” 2009-2010 (UNEP / CMS Abu Dhabi Office funded), in order to: Collect information, Mapping, Assess the fishing gear and identify the hotspot of dugong in collaboration with and sharing information among other country such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar.

* Free text field for a specific description on measures developed:

In more than two decades, Vietnames and forein expexts had implemented several survey in order to determine the distribution and abundance of dugong populations to provide a base for future conservation efforts and actions. There are some papers to show example results:

1. Cox N. 2000. Preliminary status report for the dugong (*Dugong dugon*) in Con Dao National Park-Vietnam.
2. Cox, N. 2002. Status of the Dugong dugon in Vietnam and Cambodia and recommendations for its conservation. SEAMAM II Second International Conference on the Marine Mammals of Southeast Asia, 22-26, July, Philippines.
3. Cox Nick, 2003: *Brief Overview of Dugong status in Vietnam*. Workshop proceeding on the Conservation of the Dugong and Seagrass Habitats in Vietnam, Hanoi 20-21 January 2003, WWF Indochina
4. Lang Van Ken, 1997. *New record of Dugong in Con Dao Waters, Southern Vietnam*. Sirenews: Newsletter of the IUCN/SSC Sirenia Specialist Group 27: 17-18.
5. Nguyen Xuan Hoa, 2003. *Trends in seagrass status in Phu Quoc and Con Dao Islands*. Proceedings of the workshop on the conservation of the dugong and seagrass habitats in Viet Nam. WWF Indochina Program. 20-21, January, 2003 Hanoi, Viet Nam. 76 pp.
6. Nguyen Van Tien, 2003: *Introduction to seagrass distribution, importance and conservation in Vietnam*. Workshop proceeding on the Conservation of the Dugong and Seagrass Habitats in Vietnam, Hanoi 20-21 January 2003.
7. Pham Ngoc Tuan, 2003. *Dugong-The marine mammal remaining in Kien Giang Province, and listed in the Red Data Book of Viet Nam*. Proceedings of the workshop on the conservation of the dugong and seagrass habitats in Viet Nam. WWF Indochina Program. 20-21, January, 2003 Hanoi, Viet Nam. 76 pp.
8. Phan Hong Dung, 2003. *The primary assessment on the Dugong population in Viet Nam*. The 4th SEASTAR 2000 Workshop Proceeding 11-13 Dec, 2003 Bangkok Thailand- Kioto University, Japan. Pp: 64-72.
9. Phan Hong Dung, 2011. *Dugong Survey Project Results – Vietnam*. Proceeding of the UNEP/CMS South East Asia Sub-Regional Dugong Workshop 26-29 July 2011. Kuala Lawas, Sarawak, Borneo, Malaysia. Pp: 99-116
10. Phan Hong Dung, 2015. *Bo bien- dugong in Viet Nam* uploaded 28/08/2015 08:53 at the website address: <http://www.rimf.org.vn/bantim/chitiet/B242Bien>
11. UNEP/CMS SEA Regional Meeting on Dugongs, 2011. the report of the UNEP/CMS South East Asia Regional Meeting on Dugongs and Workshop on Developing Standardised Analysis Protocols for Dugong Questionnaire Survey Project Data by SARAWAK FORESTRY at http://www.cms.int/species/dugong/dugong_noticeboard.htm under “Further update - SEA Meeting in Lawas” OR http://www.cms.int/species/dugong/pdf/sarawak_workshop_report.pdf

Rate Objective 2.1 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 2.1 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

2.2 Dugong research

What has your country done to conduct research and monitoring into dugong? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Initiated and/or continued long-term monitoring of priority dugong populations at appropriate spatial scales |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Identified migratory routes through the use of techniques such as genetic studies and/or satellite tracking where appropriate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Carried out studies on dugong population dynamics and survival rates |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Promoted the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research and management studies, where possible |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Involved local communities in research and monitoring programmes with training as required |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Reviewed periodically and evaluated research and monitoring activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Identified and included priority research and monitoring needs in regional and sub-regional action plans |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Conducted collaborative studies and monitoring of genetic identity, conservation status, migrations, and other biological and ecological aspects of dugongs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Other, please describe: |

Rescued a baby dugong in Kien Giang seawater implemented during 22 till 25 Sep. 2010 (see more detailed at: <http://www.baomoi.com/Home/ThoiSu/bee.net.vn/Cuu-song-mot-con-bo-bien-o-Kien-Giang/4910840.epi>). Sum: Summary: A baby dugong trapped with 1.7 m long, 75 cm ventral diameter; weight about 30 kg, at Mui Nai, Ha Tien, Kien Giang Province. After two days reared, this dugong has recovered, eat and swim around the water tank. Representative Authorities in charge of exploitation and protection the aquatic resources at Kien Giang Province would soon proceed to release the dugong to the natural environment one week late on.

A Rapid Survey implemented in April till August, 2016 showed that the species of Dugong (sea cow) is found at Phu Quoc (Kien Giang Province) and Con Dao Island (Ba Ria-Vung Tau province). However, due to many years of hunting, so this species is gradually lost now and heavily reduced. There are some dugong' name in Vietnam, such as Ca Cui, Ca Nuoc, Nang Tien Ca, My Nhan Ngu and so on. But from 1990 to the present, the number of species of sea cows declined rapidly due to environmental change and local hunting. Recorded numbers of dugongs are generally to be lower than actual numbers, due to a lack of accurate surveys. However, the number of individuals of seacow, in Viet Nam, is counted on hand finger and estimated less or more of 5 to 6 individuals by Phan Hong Dung records.

* Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented:



2000-2002:

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in Vietnam conducted the assessment project of the Dugong and Seagrass Habitats in Vietnam: the output is

- approaches of working with local people to conserve dugongs and seagrass in Phu Quoc and Con Dao;
- primary assessment of status of dugongs and their biology;
- seagrass distribution, importance and conservation;
- some key point of distribution of marine mammals;
- current laws and regulations in Vietnam

- lessons learned from dugong and seagrass conservation in Australia, Thailand and Cambodia;
- threats, solutions and next steps.

2009-2011:

UNEP/CMS Regional project on assessment of dugong distribution, habitats and risks due to fisheries in Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam-South East Asia to develop Standardised Analysis Protocols for Dugong Questionnaire Survey Project Data. The problem of priorities is, i) determines the distribution and dugong population; ii) set up dugong habitat map and vital areas often associated with the seagrass; iii) reviews are the risk, developing techniques to reduce mortality rate of dugong at seawater and consider the degradation of the dugong habitats; iv) strengthen cooperation between countries, regional and international. This project aims to meet the inadequacies of the South East Asian region in the conservation of dugong by using of survey techniques often are UNEP/CMS acceptable. The main output is:

- The survey result of dugong: populations status, the impact of fishing to the dugong based on questionnaire interview
- Set up the GIS-maps for dugong populations and seagrass distribution at Bai Tu Long, Thua Thien Hue, Con Dao and Phu Quoc;
- Suggest the solution to reduce the negative impact of fishing to the selected study area of project as well as proposing conservation actions.
- held 4 training workshop to 35 MPA officers and 526 local fishman involving at Con Dao, Bai Tu Long-Thua Thien Hue and Phu Quoc in managing on seagrass, dugong and rare creatures.
- Initially obtained of 350 feedback interviews in relation to the status, distribution and management on seagrass, dugong and rare creatures
- preliminary report of technical documentation on Vietnam sea cow.
- Set up a database on seagrass, dugong and rare creatures of VIETNAM according to the Standardised Analysis Protocols for Dugong Questionnaire Survey by the UNEP/CMS MoU Dugong in Abu Dhabi Office.

2014-2016:

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) – Vietnam Mekong Infor Program is collaborating with Kin Giang Scientific and Technology Department to protect endangered creatures including the endangered dugong in the coastal province of Kien Giang province. The total running cost of US\$225,000 sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and additionally and come from providing by local budget and donated by businesses (local tourism) operating on the shared waters of Vietnam and Cambodia. This program will not only protect the dugong, but also corals and seagrasses that dugong is heavily dependent on. The program will take two year and several actions include scientific research and surveys about the marine mammal in connecting to Kien Giang Biosphere Reserve Eco-Systems. The respecting output-It will establish preservation model for endangered species in the waters where the dugong usually appears as well.

Rate Objective 2.2 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 2.2 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

2.3 Data collection and analysing

What has your country done in order to collect and analyse data that supports the identification of sources of mortality, the mitigation of threats, and improved approaches to dugong conservation practices? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable
 Identified and prioritised populations for conservation actions

- Identified population trends using local information where appropriate
- Used research results to improve management, mitigate threats and assess the efficacy of conservation activities (e.g. habitat loss)
- Involved local communities in research and monitoring programmes with training as required
- Developed and harmonised data collection and analysis protocols
- Where appropriate, developed and harmonised the reporting format that can be used for informing decision-making (local, national and regional)
- Other, please describe:

Rapid assessment by using dugong-oriented questionnaire based survey, mapping technique and marine mammals and sea grasses' ID charts are the main tool for this study because they are low-cost for marine mammal survey and it's suitable to apply in developing countries. Moreover overall dugong data can be revealed in a short time. Obviously the CMS-UNEP dugong questionnaires were created by numerous specialists all around the world have met many times of international expert workshops. Moreover this survey method is applicable for in any context. In the same way, in-depth interview was adapted to be used for rapid assessment as well. One thing is important to consider is that a local interviewer speaking their local language is absolutely necessary to reach for interesting information and make the interviewees feel comfortable and trustful to give unexpected information. Equipment is used to, such as:

- Topographic map,
- GPS tool,
- Picture samples
- Dugong questionnaire,
- Marine mammal and sea grasses ID Charts, Infographics
- Camera
-

Viet Nam is developing capacity amongst RIMF staffs in collaborating with Bai Tu Long, Con Dao Phu Quoc MPA to conduct research studies on dugongs and finally to enhance cooperation among collaborating countries Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar and Malaysia as well as WWF –VN to promote conservation and management of dugongs in SE Asia region.

At the field research, the following way has been used to the primary collection of the related information:

- Field survey on the fisherman boats, assess the special fishing gear and their impacts,
- Gather and collect information from logbook of fishing boats,
- Collect information and news from Navy Force, Marine Investigator, Local Fishery Department,
- Interview and discussion by face-to-face, telephone, mobile phone, email, in relation to dugong topic,
- Use questionnaires and analysis feedback,
- Public papers, internet, dugong colleagues Influence and knowledge person, native elder along the coastal area
- Take picture
-

** Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented*

Dugong is herbivorous marine mammal that feed on various types of sea grasses. Most of their life is lives nearby shoreline that was covered by spreading sea grasses. Moreover dugong usually feed at shallow water during the highest tidal level at both day and night time. Dugong feed on various types of sea grasses that spread out thought in Phu Quoc and Con Dao coastal zone. There are 15 of more than 50 seagrasses species were recorded from all around the world, are found in Viet Nam. Therefore, Viet Nam established a network conservationists among institutes and local agencies in charges to inform each others to collect and analyse data that supports the identification of sources of mortality, the mitigation of threats, and improved approaches to dugong conservation practices.

Rate Objective 2.3 as a National priority: **High** **Medium** **Low**

Rate Objective 2.3 as a Regional priority: **High** **Medium** **Low**

OBJECTIVE 3: PROTECT, CONSERVE AND MANAGE HABITATS FOR DUGONG

3.1 Dugong habitat mapping

What kind of actions has your country implemented in terms of identifying and mapping areas of important dugong habitat? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Identified and mapped areas of critical habitat such as seagrass beds and migratory corridors, using rapid assessment technique where appropriate | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, please describe: | | | |

There are two areas that are important habitats for dugongs in Vietnam. Seagrass area in Vietnam has decreased by 60-80% because of the development of coastal areas, bottom trawling and natural disasters as flooding, El nino-La nina. Survey conducted in 2016 estimated 3,000 ha of seagrass area still intact. Recent survey recorded 5 to 7 dugong individuals sighted in Vietnam water. Uncontrolled fishing activities, hunting for dugong meat and habitat destruction are the major threats to dugong in the country. The government of Vietnam is currently implementing collaboration work with WWF Mekong Info Program on conservation program.

** Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented:*

Viet Nam implemented in terms of identifying areas of dugong distribution and mapping areas of important dugong habitat, especially in Con Dao and Phu Quoc islands. Additionally, Viet Nam also Identified and mapped areas of critical habitat such as seagrass beds and migratory corridors, using rapid assessment technique where appropriate in coastal zone along the shoreline. Seagrasses meadows dugongs feeding ground are slightly being deteriorated by water pollution from shrimp farms, sedimentation from construction project and destructive fishing gear such as push and trawl nets.

Rate Objective 3.1 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 3.1 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

3.2 Protect dugong habitats

What has your country done to establish necessary measures in order to protect and conserve dugong habitats? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Designated and managed protected/conservation areas, sanctuaries or temporary exclusion zones in areas of critical habitat, or took other measures (e.g. modification of fishing gear, banning destructive fishing practices, restrictions on vessel traffic) to remove threats to such areas and involving the local community as much as possible | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Considered protecting dugong habitats as part of ecosystem based management (e.g. networks of marine protected areas) | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Developed incentives for adequate protection of areas of critical habitat outside protected areas | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Assessed the environmental impact of marine and coastal development and other human activities on dugong populations and their habitats | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Monitored and promoted the protection of water quality from land-based and maritime pollution, including marine debris, which may adversely affect dugongs and their habitats | | | |

- Strengthened the application of existing bans on the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives in the exploitation of marine resources
- Other, please describe:

Viet nam has a policy of conservation, protection of the aquatic resources, especially aquatic species are endangered, rare; species have high economic value and scientific significance; invest to natural habitats and create artificial residential zone in order to rehabilitate and develop aquatic resources.

Government announced periodically: List of aquatic species prohibited exploitation; The method of fisheries; name of instruments prohibited use or restricted use; the minimum size of the species is allowed to exploit, the crop of exploitation; zone forbidden exploitation areas, including marine protected areas: national parks; species conservation, aquatic resources protection zones where have typical biodiversity, national importance and international; policies that support career transition, resettlement for residents living in the reserve, ensure the survival benefits for fishermen in the sanctuary.

** Free text field for a specific description on measures developed:*

- Designated and managed protected/conservation areas, sanctuaries or temporary exclusion zones in areas of critical habitat, or took other measures (e.g. modification of fishing gear, banning destructive fishing practices, restrictions on vessel traffic) to remove threats to such areas and involving the local community as much as possible
- Considered protecting dugong habitats as part of ecosystem based management (e.g. networks of marine protected areas)
- Developed incentives for adequate protection of areas of critical habitat outside protected areas
- Assessed the environmental impact of marine and coastal development and other human activities on dugong populations and their habitats
- Monitored and promoted the protection of water quality from land-based and maritime pollution, including marine debris, which may adversely affect dugongs and their habitats
- Strengthened the application of existing bans on the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives in the exploitation of marine resources

Rate Objective 3.2 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 3.2 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

3.3 Actions to address habitat loss

What has your country done to assess the risk of the degradation of dugong habitats? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Identified and enhanced recovery of degraded seagrass habitats used by dugongs |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Identified and enhanced recovery of degraded mangrove and coral reef habitats used by dugong |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Undertook measures to restore degraded habitats |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Other, please describe: |

Viet Nam focus on some actions to prevent dugong habitat loss to cause of the degradation of environment. Therefore, some following operation has been banned in fisheries:

- Use of explosives, toxic chemicals, electrical pulses
- Methods cause destruction during fisheries exploitation such bottom trawl.
- Exploit by illegal or harmful instruments are banned.
- Exploitation of the aquatic species in red list or banning time and zone.
- Exploitation of fisheries is smaller than the specified size.

- Anchoring in coral reef and seagrass meadow.
-

** Free text field for a specific description on measures developed:*

Viet Nam assessed the risk of the degradation of dugong habitats and has being implemented the contents of Decision No. 485/QD-TTg by Prime Minister approved the project "protection of rare aquatic species at risk of extinction by the year 2015, beyond vision 2020 " dated on May 2, 2008. There are some key point as:

- Zoning to protect the spawning, immature or residential areas of the precious, rare aquatic species, who are threatened with extinction risk.
- Zoning to protect and establish in order to restore typical ecosystems of mangroove forests, coral reefs, seagrass meadows, lagoons and estuaries. At the same time, build up the artificial reef, creating natural scenes, place of residence for the aquatic species in some areas of coastal regions in boundary of the marine protected areas and around some of the Islands have the suitable condition.
- Annually, propose and publish the additional red list on precious, rare, endangered and threaten species, who are at risk of extinction, as well as species banned expoloitation, stricted zone or the allowed minimum size.

.... see more detailed at: <http://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Tai-nguyen-Moi-truong/Quy-dinh-485-QD-TTg-phe-duyet-De-an-Bao-ve-cac-loai-thuy-sinh-quy-hien-co-nguy-co-tuyet-chung-den-nam-2015-tam-nhin-den-nam-2020-65569.aspx>

Rate Objective 3.3 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 3.3 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

3.4 Degraded dugong habitats

What has your country done concerning degraded dugong habitats? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable

Identified and undertook measures, where appropriate, to enhance recovery of degraded seagrass habitats used by dugon

Other, please describe:

According to the national statistics, area of seagrass beds now is reduced 40-45%. The distribution of seagrass species to a depth of 30-35m. In some coastal areas and islands have identified 14 species of seagrass that concentrated in coastal zones and around of islands, such as Phu Quoc, An Thoi, Tho Chu, Nam Du, Ba Lua (Kien Giang), Con Dao (Ba Ria-Vung Tau), Hon Cau, Phu Quy (Binh Thuan), spratly, Hon Mun (Khanh Hoa), Cu Lao Cham (Quang Nam), Son Tra (Da Nang) Con Co(Quang Tri) Bach Long Vy and some central rivermouths, lagoon, estuaries (Van Phong, Cu Mong, Nha Phu, Tra O, De Gi, Thi Nai, O Loan, Tam Giang-Cau Hai, Thuy Trieu) and coastal wetlands Hai Phong Quang Ninh.

** Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:*

In the context of environmental degradation and loss of marine biodiversity, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 742 / QD-TTg dated 26 May, 2010 approving the zoning/planning system of marine protected areas to year of 2020, in which there are of 16 MPAs with covering of 169,617 hectares of sea area. Under this Decision, the goal by 2015, at least 0.24% of Vietnam's seawaters are in marine protected areas and about 30% of the area of each MPA is strictly protected. The establishment of MPA will contribute to the management of ecosystems, marine biodiversity that are contributing to the recovery of sustainable economic development and social development.

Rate Objective 3.4 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 3.4 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING OF DUGONG HABITATS THROUGH RESEARCH AND MONITORING

4.1 Research of habitats

What has your country done with regards to conducting research into and monitoring of important dugong habitats? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Conducted baseline studies or gathered secondary information on dugong habitats using cost effective techniques where possible, including community-based monitoring | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Initiated and/or continued long-term monitoring of priority dugong habitats | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Promoted the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research and management studies, where possible | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Involved local communities in research and monitoring programmes with training as required | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reviewed periodically and evaluate research and monitoring activities | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Identified and include priority research and monitoring needs in regional and sub-regional action plans | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, please describe: | | | |

Before 1990, Vietnam seagrass occupying an area of 15,560 ha. In 2003, those has remained just over 6,340 hectares, ie 60% loss. Size distribution of seagrass beds in the Khanh Hoa fell 30% compared with the previous year from 1,235 hectares, example in 1997, to 795 ha in 2002), after a year, an amount of seagrass lost an average of about 80-109ha. In particular, many places have been gone astray as Dong Rui, Tuan Chau, Dam Ha, Ha Coi (Quang Ninh), Gia Luan, Xuan Dan (Hai Phong). Seagrasses provide habitats, hiding and food for many marine species. Some amount of species reside in seagrass areas are usually higher than the waters outside of 4-6 times. In particular, this is the place to dugong for living and feeding. The data records of the Aquatic Resources Expert from the Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF) showed that, up to year of 2016, the area of seagrass beds is counted of 10,130 ha.

Presently, seagrass meadows are partly losing due to natural and anthropogenic disasters, the reclamation of coastal construction, aquaculture ponds ... The decline and loss of seagrass beds in Viet Nam are fast increasing, severely affecting to marine ecological environment: deterioration of water quality and sediments, loss alluvial area estuaries affect the process of accretion and new land expansion, nutritional imbalance, degradation of biodiversity, reducing of fish stocks and fish eggs sources, fry in this seagrass ecosystem.

* Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:

The decline of dugongs in Viet Nam was caused by hunting, accidental catch, lack protection of seagrass beds, sedimentation and habitat degradation. The loss of habitat was identified as the main threat. Together with Cambodia and the Thailand, the government of Viet Nam is intending to implement a dugong conservation project at Phu Quoc (Kien Giang). Viet Nam has taken various steps to protect dugong and is planning to carry out dugong habitat identification research through expanding of survey efforts, long term surveys, community outreach and trans-boundary research.

Rate Objective 4.1 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 4.1 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

OBJECTIVE 5: RAISE AWARENESS OF DUGONG CONSERVATION

5.1 Information programmes

What has your country done with regards to establishing education, awareness and information programmes? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Collected, developed, co-ordinated and disseminated education materials (e.g. dedicated regional website) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Identified key persons/champions to help disseminate messages about the need to conserve dugongs and their habitats |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Established community learning/information centres |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Developed and implemented mass media information programmes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Developed and conducted focused education and awareness programmes for target groups (e.g. policy makers, teachers, schools, fishing communities, subsistence and customary users, media) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Encouraged the incorporation of dugong biology and conservation issues into school curricula |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Organised special events related to dugong conservation and biology (e.g. Dugong Day, Year of the Dugong, symposia, community education workshops) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Promoted public participation in conservation activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Involved stakeholders, including key policymakers, subsistence and customary users, and local communities in particular, in planning and implementation of conservation and management measures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Encouraged the participation of government institutions, intergovernmental governmental organisations, the private sector and the general community (e.g. students, volunteers, fishing communities, local communities) in research, conservation and management efforts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Implemented, where appropriate, incentive schemes to encourage public participation (e.g. T-shirts, public acknowledgement and certificates) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | Other, please describe: |

Since September 2013, six Marine Conservation Club of Phu Quoc have been established in the six of second education schools in Phu Quoc. Each Club consists of 40-50 students, periodic activities, one to twice per month. In charge of those Club's, two teachers are being trained on skill to operate the Marine Conservation Club with the knowledge on marine resource preservation. The content is organized activities with many exiting games, practical activities, puzzles, photo taken on the protection of dugong and rare marine animals in Phu Quoc, protect marine resources and prevent the degradation of the marine environment. Those activities is aimed at calling for officers, students, tourists and the public participated in protecting rare marine animals are being of extinction in Vietnam.

* Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:

Dugong habitats in Viet Nam are limited to Phu Quoc and Con Dao archipelago which is associated in southern seawaters. The current number of dugongs recorded is less than 10 individuals. In Viet Nam dugong is protected by law and listed as Red Book Species. The government has prioritized the conservation of dugong habitats as an important action in protection of dugongs. The government is planning to enhance conservation efforts by conducting detailed monitoring of seagrass areas and dugong populations, organizing rescue training on by-catch incidents, and raising public awareness for dugong conservation.

Rate Objective 5.1 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 5.1 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

5.2 Encourage local community participation

What has your country done with regards to encouraging local communities to actively participate in conservation efforts? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable

Identified, developed and facilitated alternative programmes (including means of subsistence and incentives) that are not detrimental to dugongs and their habitats, in consultation with local communities and other stakeholders

Other, please describe:

During the the date of 30th November, 2014, the Organization protect wild nature, namely, wildlife at risk (WAR) coordinated with the Phu Quoc marine protected areas and the training-education office of Phu Quo district, Kien Giang Province, where celebrated festivals protect dugong in Duong Dong town. See more at: <http://www.vanhien.vn/news/Le-hoi-Bao-ve-Bo-bien-Dugong-bo-bien-33328>
 On December 27, 2015 at Ham Ninh Commune, Phu Quoc district, Kien Giang Province, the Organization on the wildlife at risk (WAR) in collaboration with MPA Authority held the meeting on the dugong protection 2015. Hundreds of middle school students in Phu Quoc Island include the Ganh Dau, Bai Thom, Ham Ninh, An Thoi, Duong Dong 1 and Hon Thom second education Schools joined contests such as the dugong sculpt lying on the sandbeach, draw and photo contest protect dugong, exam on Phu Quoc marine conservation knowledge....See more at: <http://www.vietnamplus.vn/hoc-sinh-no-nuc-tham-gia-ngay-hoi-bao-ve-dugong-o-phu-quoc/363144.vnp>

* Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:

There is a need local education and awareness campaigns targeting all stakeholders within the dugong hotspots in coastal areas. Information and survey result disseminated through national and local media and through promotion of culturally sensitive educational activities: posters, videos, competitions and leaflets. Information would be disseminated through relevant governmental and coastal authorities and the existing network of marine protected areas and conservation initiatives. The impact of a marine / dugong education campaign on local perceptions and behavior would be monitored and evaluated. Sharing of educational materials across the nation is also conducted.

The available scientific information suggests that the protection of certain core areas as dugong habitat is an important conservation measure. The declaration of dugong sanctuaries would coincide with the enforcement and enhancement of traditional community based conservation systems, like the local protected areas and restricted fishing practice. Viet Nam recognize and emphasized the importance of traditional management systems for the conservation of dugongs, defined as the practice built around the principle of "prohibition" catching specific resources for a certain period of time. Local elders or custom leaders may determine the timing of such temporal closures through seasonal changes or dictated by calendar years. The impact of community based conservation on dugong populations is important, because it seems to be the most effective way to conserve dugong populations for future generations in Viet Nam.

Rate Objective 5.2 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 5.2 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

OBJECTIVE 6: ENHANCE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

6.1 Combat illegal trade

What has your country done in order to collaborate with and assist Signatory and non-Signatory States to combat illegal international and domestic trade? What kind of measures have been developed to cooperate in enforcement activities relating to dugong products? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

| P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Encouraged Signatory States, that have not already done so, to become Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Reviewed at a national level, compliance with obligations under CITES relating to illegal international trade in dugong parts or products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Facilitated better compliance with CITES through training of relevant authorities in cooperation with other Signatory States, the CITES Secretariat and other relevant organisations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Identified routes of international illegal trade through monitoring, and sought cooperation to take action to prevent, deter and, where possible, eliminate it |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Exchanged and discussed information on compliance and illegal trade issues at regular intervals, such as through annual reporting to the MoU Secretariat and at meetings of the Signatory States |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Identified, prevented, deterred and, where possible, eliminated domestic illegal trade through monitoring, implementation of legislation, identification of gaps in enforcement capabilities in each country, and training of enforcement officers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Other, please describe: |
| Synergies with conservation efforts for other species (e.g. sea turtles) and habitats (e.g. seagrass beds) are explored to optimise conservation action and resource use. | | | | | | | |

* Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented:

That the relevant authorities are made aware of the threats to dugongs posed by various fishing gears and development activities and that mitigation measures are taken to ensure the survival of dugongs.

Rate Objective 6.1 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 6.1 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

6.2 Information exchange

What has your country done to develop and implement mechanisms for effective exchange of information? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

| P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Identified and strengthened existing mechanisms for cooperation at the regional and sub-regional level |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Developed a website and/or newsletter to facilitate networking and exchange of information |

- Developed a web-based information resource for dugong conservation (including data on populations, migration, on-going projects) based on IUCN website
- Regularly updated a directory of experts and organisations concerned with dugong conservation
- Developed networks for cooperative management of shared populations, within or across sub-regions, and where appropriate, formalise cooperative management arrangements
- Cooperated where possible in the establishment of transboundary marine protected areas using ecological rather than political boundaries
- Developed a streamlined format for reporting and exchanging information (through the MoU Secretariat and among Signatory States) on the state of dugong conservation at the national level
- Encouraged MoU signatory States that have not already done so to become Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- Encouraged Signatory States to become contracting parties to global fisheries agreements such as the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (1995) and the FAO Compliance Agreement (1993) and implemented the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995)
- Established relationships with regional fisheries bodies with a view to obtaining data on incidental capture and encouraged them to adopt dugong conservation measure within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) and territorial waters
- Determined the most appropriate methods for information and expertise among nations, scientific institutions, non-governmental and international organisations, in order to develop and implement best practice approaches to conservation of dugongs and their habitats
- Exchanged at regular intervals scientific and technical information and expertise among nations, scientific institutions, non-governmental and international organisations, in order to develop and implement best practice approaches to conservation of dugongs and their habitats
- Disseminated traditional knowledge on dugongs, their habitats and traditional practices for conservation and management in a culturally appropriate manner
- Updated data on dugong populations of regional interest on a regular basis (e.g. country status reports)
- Other, please describe:

Viet Nam Initiately establishes an effective mode of storing and sharing information to enhance regional communication on Dugong research and management.

** Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:*

Transboundary conservation programs with Cambodia and Thailand should be developed to account for the migratory nature of dugongs and the shared habitat amongst neighbouring states, and to ensure connectivity of critical dugong habitats.

Rate Objective 6.2 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 6.2 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

6.3 Improve coordination

What has your country done in order to improve coordination among government and non-government sectors and communities in the conservation of dugongs and their habitats? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable
 Reviewed the roles and responsibilities of government agencies related to the conservation and management of dugongs and their habitats

Designated a led agency responsible for coordinating national dugong conservation and management policy

Identified non-governmental organisation with an interest in dugong conservation and management

Encouraged cooperation within and among government and non-government sectors, including through the development and/or strengthening of national networks

Other, please describe:

Viet Nam encourage the regional and International cooperation about dugong, includes:

- marine investigation, research; the application of science and technology;
- responding to climate change, disaster warning and prevention;
- protection of marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems;
- prevention of pollution of marine environment, waste from economic activities, oil spill response; rescue;
- sustainable exploitation of marine resources, marine tourism development.

** Free text field for a specific description on actions implemented:*

The commitment to dugong conservation by signing the UNEP/CMS Dugong MoU prior to the third meeting of the Signatory States in 2017.

Rate Objective 6.3 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 6.3 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

6.4 Database

In relation to dugong conservation and management, what has your country done to develop and implement a regional database of relevant information? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable
 Collated and managed information relevant for dugong conservation and management in a regional database that is easily accessible to all interested parties

Other, please describe:

In relation to dugong conservation and management, Viet Nam need to develop and implement a regional database of relevant information. The result and expect outcomes from Questionnaire Survey using Standardized Dugong Catch/Incidental Catch Survey Tool that was developed during the Technical Expert Meeting at SS1&2

** Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:*

The National and regional database are the most important issues and challenges affecting by survey activities in the future regional cooperation programmes to increase scientific, technical, and educational exchange among relevant national, regional, and international organizations. As part of networking, it needs a strong effort should be made to transfer essential skills, resources and capacity building in Southeast Asia Region.

Rate Objective 6.4 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 6.4 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

OBJECTIVE 7: PROMOTE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOU

7.1 Encourage participation in the MoU

What has your country done to encourage all Range States to participate in the MoU and its conservation and management activities? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Encouraged non-Signatory States to sign the MoU | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Arranged regional and sub-regional workshops involving non-Signatory States to raise awareness of the MoU | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Considered at the third meeting of the Signatory States the development of a timetable for regular review of implementation the MoU | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, please describe: | | | |

** Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:*

Rate Objective 7.1 as a National priority: High Medium Low
Rate Objective 7.1 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

7.2 Support the Secretariat

What has your country done to support the Secretariat of the MoU to ensure the objectives of the Conservation and Management Plan are met? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Secured reliable sources of funding to support the MoU Secretariat | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, please describe: | | | |

** Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:*

Rate Objective 7.2 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 7.2 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

7.3 Seek resources

What kind of actions has your country taken to seek resources to support the implementation of the MoU?
Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | Prioritised conservation and management activities for funding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Explored funding options with governments and other donors such as the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UNDP, European Union, UNEP, GEF, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Solicited funding and other contributions from industries that have impacts on dugongs and their habitats (e.g. fisheries, tourism, oil industry, real estate) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Explored international funding support and other incentives for Signatory States that effectively manage populations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Other, please describe: |

* Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:

Rate Objective 7.3 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 7.3 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

7.4 Synergy with other conventions

What has your country done to create links and develop synergies with other relevant regional conservation conventions, MoUs and Agreements? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- | P | C | PI | NA | P-Partial | C-Completed | PL-Planned | NA-Not Applicable |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Identified, facilitated and explored links to other international, regional, sub-regional fora, conventions, agreements and MoUs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | Other, please describe: |

* Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:

Rate Objective 7.4 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 7.4 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

OBJECTIVE 8: IMPROVE LEGAL PROTECTION OF DUGONGS AND THEIR HABITATS

8.1 Incorporation into national legislation

What has your country done to encourage all Range States, and ensure Signatory States, to incorporate dugong and habitat conservation and protection measures into national legislation? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

- P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable
- Encouraged MoU Signatory States, that have not already done so, to become Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- Encouraged the establishment of legislation to protect dugongs and their habitats while recognising existing traditional management systems
- Reviewed domestic policies and laws to address gaps or impediments to dugong conservation
- Ensured corporate sanctions for harming dugongs or destroying habitat, trained law enforcement authorities, raised public awareness to boost surveillance for reporting of illegal activities
- Other, please describe:

The Biodiversity Law no. 20/2008/QH12 approved by the the XII Congress in November 13, 2008. A dedicated law chapter IV with 18 articles rules of conservation and sustainable development of the organism. Accordingly, the wild animals will be to put on the list of rare, endangered endemic or potential extinction species to prioritized protect; the provisions prohibited wildlife species and wild species are exploited in the wild. The law also regulates the species need to be reserved and prohibited in the protected area. The law starts effective from 1 July, 2009. Content reference details here: <http://www.thiennhien.org/images/Tailieu/Cosodulieu/luat-da-dang-sinh-hoc-2008.pdf>

The Criminal Code (1999, amended and supplemented in 2009): The Criminal Law No. 15/1999/QH10 has provisions on the crime of violation of regulations on the protection of wild animals and rare in article 190. When the criminal code was amended and supplemented in 2009, article 190 was changed to violations of the rules of animal protection in the category endangered, rare, precious priority protection. Accordingly, the Act of hunting, killing, transport, trafficking, illegal captivity endangered wildlife, precious, rare was protected priority; trafficking in illegal products, their body parts of animals that can be punished by up to seven years in prison. Content reference details here: <http://www.thiennhien.org/images/Tailieu/Cosodulieu/luat-sua-doi-bo-sung-mot-so-dieu-blhs-2009.pdf>

* Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:

Decree No. 82/2006/ND-CP signed on 10 Autumn, 2006 by Government on the management of export, import, re-export- import, enter from the sea, transit, breeding, rearing and artificial cultivation of wild plants and animals, belongs to endangered, precious, rare, threatened species. The Decree stipulates specific procedures, sequences of operations all above concerned under the provisions of the law of Vietnam. Content reference details here: http://www.thiennhien.org/images/Tailieu/Cosodulieu/luat/nghi_dinh_82.pdf

The Decree No. 160/2013/ND-CP approved 12/11/2013 by the Government on the endangered, rare, precious, threat species criteria defining and their management and the list/category are the priority protection. Accordingly, species are put on (i) the number of individuals is low or are threatened with extinction and (ii) is endemic to one of the special values about science, medicine, economics; Ecology, landscape, environment and culture-history. The Decree also stipulates the principle of the conservation and strict mechanisms to manage the exploitation, trade, donation, lease, hold, transport of specimens; cultivating and rescue speciesThis Decree will formally take effect from 1 January, 2014. Content reference details here: http://thiennhien.org/images/Tailieu/Cosodulieu/luat/nghi_dinh_160_2013_nd-cp.pdf

Decree No. 103/2013/ND-CP dated 12 September 2013 by the Government of provisions on sanctioning administrative violations in the operation of fisheries. The Decree stipulates the acts of exploitation, sale,

collectors, rearing, keeping, transport, processing of aquatic rare or endangered species in the list of prohibited exploitation will be sanctioning administrative violations with maximum penalties of up to \$VND 100 million depending on the volume of aquatic species or aquatic products. The entire number of rare fisheries will be confiscated and release back to their habitat (if still alive) or delivered to the authorized agencies (if deceased). Content reference details here: http://thiennhien.org/images/Tailieu/Cosodulieuuat/nghi_dinh_103_2013_nd-cp.pdf

Decree No. 179/2013/ND-CP Propagated on 14 November, 2013 by government regulation on sanctioning administrative violations in the environmental protection.

This regulations of administrative sanction levels for the violation in environment. At Article 42 contains provisions on the level of sanctions for illegal holding of body parts or products of wild animals belonging to precious, rare, endangered or endemic species list, are the priority protection with a maximum punishment of up to \$VND 500 million for the private individual or \$ VND 1 billion for the organization. Content reference details here: http://thiennhien.org/images/Tailieu/Cosodulieuuat/nghi_dinh_179.pdf

Rate Objective 8.1 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 8.1 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

8.2 Legal protection

What kind of measures your country has developed to review and, where necessary, strengthen legal protection for dugongs and their habitats? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable

Cooperated in law enforcement to ensure compatible application of laws across and between jurisdictions (including through bilateral/multilateral agreements and intelligence sharing)

Other, please describe:

Some functional agencies has implemented the IUCN's instructions about the disposal of seized animals. This is the direction of the *International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources* (IUCN) on the handle for the wildlife alive after being confiscated under the point of serving for conservation purposes. Accordingly, there are several solutions to: i) move to the rescue centre; ii) release back to natural; and iii) do humane destruction. The Guideline also outlined the principles for the handling, analysis, decision to evaluate the application of the solution to fit the current rules, customs and economic conditions but still ensure the conservation of the species. Content reference details here: <http://www.thiennhien.org/images/Tailieu/Cosodulieuuat/huong-dan-cua-iucn-ve-viec-xu-ly-dong-vat-bi-tich-thu.pdf>

* Free text field for a specific description on measures developed:

Viet Nam has developed to review and, where necessary, strengthen legal protection for dugongs and their habitats in connection to cooperate in law enforcement to ensure compatible application of laws across and between jurisdictions (including through bilateral/multilateral agreements and intelligence sharing, such as:

- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora-CITES <https://cites.org/eng/disc/what.php> is a treaty between and among Parties on controlling the trade, exchange of the wild plant and animal species to avoid excessive exploitation situation. Viet Nam is a party since 20 January 1994.
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biodiversity> signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993, known is a multilateral treaty. The Convention has three main goals: conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); sustainable use of its components; and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising

from genetic resources. Its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It is often seen as the key document regarding sustainable development in Viet Nam as well. Viet Nam is a party since 16 November 1994.

- The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/v9878e/v9878e00.htm> adopted on 31 October 1995 by the FAO Conference, provides a necessary framework for national and international efforts to ensure sustainable exploitation of aquatic living resources in harmony with the environment in Viet Nam as well.

- The International Maritime Organization (IMO). IMO's primary purpose is to develop and maintain a comprehensive regulatory framework for shipping and its remit today includes safety, environmental concerns, legal matters, technical co-operation, maritime security and the efficiency of shipping. The most significant thing is the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973. It covers not only accidental and operational oil pollution but also different types of pollution by chemicals, goods in packaged form, sewage, garbage and air pollution. Viet Nam is a member state since 20 September 1977

. Content reference details here:
(<https://87t.yuan.eu.org/0/?url=bm9pdGF6aW5hZ3JPX2VtaXRpcmFNX2xhbm9pdGFucmV0bkkvaWtpdy9ncm8uYWlkZXBpa2l3Lm5lLy9BMVZzcHR0aA==>)

Rate Objective 8.2 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 8.2 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

OBJECTIVE 9: ENHANCE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON CAPACITY BUILDING

9.1 Promote capacity building

What has your country done to promote capacity building at all levels to strengthen conservation measures? Please check box when applicable and provide a specific description on the free text field* below.

P C PI NA P-Partial C-Completed PL-Planned NA-Not Applicable

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Identified needs for capacity-building in terms of human resources, knowledge and facilities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Provided training (e.g. through workshops) in conservation and management techniques for dugongs and their habitats to relevant agencies, individuals and local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coordinated training programmes and workshops |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Developed partnerships with universities, research institutions, NGOs, training bodies and other relevant organisations to support capacity building initiatives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Identified assess, develop and implement training programmes for local communities, NGOs, community-based organisations, media, enforcement officers, policy makers, law makers and decision makers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Enhanced capacity at all levels to develop and undertake joint research programmes on dugong and their habitats |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Organised forums (local, national and regional as appropriate) with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders to enable knowledge sharing and capacity building |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Provided training on development, implementation and monitoring of community rehabilitation programmes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Supported local communities and relevant national organisations with necessary basic equipment and facilities to enable protection, conservation and management of dugong and their habitats |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other, please describe: |

* Free text field for a specific description on actions taken:

Strengthen capacity of relevant (provincial) authorities to enforce legislation.

- Provide technical training and resources (boats / engines, vehicles, radios, fuel, maintenance) necessary for relevant government authorities to enforce the law, monitor illegal activities and raise awareness at key sites in the provinces.
- To maximize effectiveness along the coast, surveillance and monitoring of illegal activities by tourist operators, commercial and private air passenger services, NGOs and local communities should be promoted and developed.

Rate Objective 9.1 as a National priority: High Medium Low

Rate Objective 9.1 as a Regional priority: High Medium Low

Other remarks

Please provide any comments/suggestions to improve the present reporting format.

Provide additional information not covered above: