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Assessment on implementation of the urgent conservation action plan for primates in Viet Nam to 2025, with a vision to 2030

ACCORDING TO DECISION NO. 628/QĐ-TTĐ ISSUED ON MAY 10TH, 2007

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In cooperation with

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On behalf of the

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

ABBREVIATIONS

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History
BBC-GEF Project	Integrating biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and sustainable forest management in the Trung Truong Son landscape
CCD	Centre of Nature Conservation and Development
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
CRES	VNU-Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies
DLF	Douc Langur Foundation
DOPAM	Department of Protected Area Management
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
FPD	Forestry Protection Department
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
GreenViet	GreenViet Centre
IEBR	Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NP	National Park
PA	Protected Area
PRCF	People, Resources and Conservation Foundation
SVW	Save Vietnam's Wildlife
VNFOREST	Vietnam Administration of Forestry
VNU	Vietnam National University
VNUF	Vietnam National University of Forestry
WAR	Wildlife at Risk
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg is an important legal document guiding and directing the activities of the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates of Vietnam to 2025, with a Vision to 2030. Implementation of this Plan is the responsibility of ministries, agencies, organizations and individuals. However, in 2017-2020, the Plan was only implemented at very low level without the effective involvement of relevant parties due to many reasons, limitations and challenges in capacity, financial resources, and coordination in primate conservation in Vietnam.

This report provides information on a preliminary review and evaluation of the performance and implementation of the tasks and conservation activities in Vietnam under Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg under support of GIZ-Bio project. Many national and international primatological experts were invited to comment and provide feedbacks to this report.

Primate conservation activities in 2017-2020 partially met the objectives and eight tasks of the Plan as mentioned in Decision 628/QĐ-TTg. Only Task 1: “Review and strengthen the legislative framework for primate conservation” was implemented; the other remaining tasks were implemented at low and medium levels or not implemented at all.

In 2017-2020, many primate conservation projects were implemented in Vietnam, including either multi-species conservation projects or those focusing on a few specific primate species. However, these projects are still small in scale, implemented with only a few species and in certain areas, and have not yet fully met the conservation needs of all primate species in Vietnam.

In the coming years, it is necessary to promote and continue to implement the following activities: 1) to prioritize development and implementation of projects within the List of Priority Projects; 2) to continue developing, implementing and improving the effectiveness of patrolling and protection of primate populations and habitats; 3) to develop and implement projects and activities to survey, research and protect endemic and endangered primate populations in areas outside the special use forest system; 4) to develop guidelines for integrating and budgeting for conservation activities of endangered primates into the operation plans of forest protection, management, and biodiversity conservation; 5) to prioritize the development and implementation of studies on population and habitat viability assessments (PHVA), and the adaptability to climate changes of endemic and critically endangered primates of Vietnam; 6) to develop and issue guidelines and standards for primate rescue, care, re-release and keeping in rescue centres, zoos, and conservation facilities; 7) to promote the establishment and operation of Vietnam’s Primate Working Group and the Vietnamese Primatological Society; and 8) to develop a mechanism and system of reporting, monitoring and evaluating implementation of Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg for all relevant agencies.

Budget sources from the “Target program for sustainable forestry development in the period of 2016-2020” will end in 2020; thus, the Government of Vietnam and relevant ministries and agencies will need to allocate budget sources for the continuation of primate conservation activities according to Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg in the period of 2021-2025. Relevant ministries, agencies, organizations and individuals should continue sourcing and diversifying sustainable financial resources for primate conservation in Vietnam.

INTRODUCTION

PRIMATES IN VIET NAM

Vietnam is a country with a highly diverse primate system with 25 species and subspecies that is second only to Indonesia in Southeast Asia. Primates in Vietnam are divided into 3 families: Lorises (Loridae, 2 species), Old World monkeys (Cercopithecidae, 17 species and sub-species) and Gibbons (Hylobatidae, 6 species). Of these, four are considered endemic including: the Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), Delacour's langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*), the Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*) and the Con Dao Long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis condorensis*).

In Vietnam, primate species are distributed mainly in forest ecosystems throughout the territory and in some large islands. In particular, most national parks and nature reserves have reported distributions of primates and are important areas for nurturing and conservation.

Although protection has been an issue for many years, primates in Vietnam are still threaten due to various threats. Illegal hunting and trapping have been identified as major threats to the survival of many endangered primate populations. In addition to being illegally hunted, primates that are highly active on the ground, such as macaques, are being trapped in many forests across the country. Besides that, the habitats of primate species are being narrowed, reduced or divided due to human activities such as slash-and-burn cultivation, exploration of timber and non-timber forest products, conversion of forest land for agricultural land preparation, urbanization, infrastructure development (e.g., road systems), development of hydroelectric dams, and mineral exploitation, etc. The lack of funding and human resources are challenges for research and conservation of primates in Vietnam.

Currently, all primates in Vietnam are protected in accordance with the state laws on forestry and environmental protection. In particular, there are 19 primate species listed in the List of endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection in Decree No. 160/2013/ND-CP and Decree 64/2019/ND-CP; 19 species are listed in Group IB and 5 species in Group IIB on the List of endangered, precious and rare wild plants and animals in Decree 06/2019/ND-CP; 4 species are categorized as Critically Endangered (CR), 10 species Endangered (EN), 7 species Will be Endangered (VU) and 2 species under a Least Threat (LR) in Vietnam's Red Book (2007); 10 Critically Endangered (CR), 8 Endangered (EN), and 3 Endangered (VU) species are on the 2020 IUCN Red List (2020); 12 species in Appendix I and 13 species in Appendix II of CITES (2019).

MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PRIMATES IN VIET NAM

Vietnam government has promulgated a system of legal documents on the management and protection of wild fauna and flora, including primates, which are always ranked in the group receiving the highest priority for protection.

The management, protection, research and conservation of primates in Vietnam are regulated and guided in accordance with the following laws and legal documents:

1. Law on Forestry (2017).
2. Law on Biodiversity (2008).
3. Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP dated January 22, 2019 on management of endangered, precious and rare species of forest fauna and flora and observation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

4. Decree No. 160/2013/ND-CP dated November 12, 2013, on criteria to determine species and regimes for managing species on the list of endangered, precious and rare species for prioritized protection.
5. Decree No. 64/2019/ND-CP amending Article 7 of Decree No. 160/2013/ND-CP dated November 12, 2013 on criteria for identifying species and management regimes for species on the list of endangered, precious and rare species prioritized for protection.
6. Decision No. 1250/QD-TTg dated July 31st, 2013 by the Prime Minister approving the National Strategy on Biodiversity to 2020, with a Vision to 2030.
7. Decision No. 218/QD-TTg dated February 2nd, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the Strategy on management of special-use forest, marine nature reserves, inland and wetland protected areas of Vietnam to 2020, with a Vision to 2030.
8. Decision No. 45/QD-TTg issued on January 8th, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the Master Plan on biodiversity conservation in the whole country to 2020, with a Vision to 2030.
9. Decision No. 628/QD-TTg issued on May 10th, 2017 of the Prime Minister approving the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, with a Vision to 2030.

In particular, over the years primates have always been prioritized for conservation in Vietnam. Management, research, and conservation of primates in Vietnam has resulted in several important achievements including: i) No primate species in Vietnam are extinct; ii) Numerous national parks and nature reserves have been established throughout the country and are contributing to foster and protect primates; iii) Successful rescue and care of numerous endangered, rare and precious primate species; iv) Several critically endangered primate species, such as the Tonkin snub-nosed Monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), Cat Ba Langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*), Delacour's Langur (*Trachypithecus delacouri*), Grey-shanked Douc (*Pygathrix cinerea*) and Cao Vit gibbon (*Nomascus nasutus*) are being conserved and developed; v) Many primate conservation and research programs have been conducted effectively; and vi) The research and conservation ability of Vietnamese staff has been improved and enhanced to partly adapt to the real requirement.

THE URGENT CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN FOR PRIMATES IN VIETNAM TO 2025, WITH A VISION TO 2030

To emphasize the conservation needs and priorities of endangered species, the Government of Vietnam promulgated Decree No. 160/2013/ND-CP dated November 12th, 2013 of the Prime Minister on criteria for identifying species and management regimes for species on the list of endangered, rare and precious species prioritized for protection. Nineteen primate species have been included on the List of endangered, rare and precious species prioritized for protection in Decree 160/2013/ND-CP (amended, supplemented under Decree No. 64/2019/ND-CP). Section D, Clause 1, Article 10 of the Decree 160/2013/ND-CP states: "Each species prioritized for protection is conserved through separate conservation programs and assigned to responsible agencies for the conservation of these species". In addition, the Prime Minister promulgated Decision No. 218/QD-TTg dated February 2nd, 2014, approving the "Strategy for management of special-use forests, marine protected areas, inland protected areas in Vietnam to 2020, with a Vision to 2030 in which a program "Development of an urgent action plan to conserve the endangered, rare, precious species" is assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to lead the plan's development in collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE).

In 2006, to implement the task as mentioned above, MARD assigned the Vietnam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST) to develop an "**Urgent Conservation Action Plan**

for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, with a Vision to 2030” for submission to the Prime Minister for approval. The development and finalization of this Action Plan was implemented with significant support from the GIZ-Bio project as well as with the participation and contribution of national and international primate experts. The content of the Action Plan was developed following consultations with relevant agencies and organizations such as: MONRE, the Ministry of Justice, management boards of national parks and nature reserves, and numerous national and international primate conservationists. The Action Plan was approved by the Prime Minister in **Decision No. 268/QD-TTg dated May 10th, 2017**.

The main objective of the “Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, with a Vision to 2030” (hereby referred as the Vietnam Primate Conservation Plan) is stated in Article 1 of Decision No. 628/QD-TTg with the general target to: “Ensure all primate species in Vietnam that are distributed inside and outside national parks and nature reserves are conserved and sustainably developed through the effective protection of populations and their habitats under government management, participation and support from the society” with 5 specific objectives, 8 main tasks and 38 solutions, as well as funding sources for implementation and 8 priority projects approved. Task and functional implementation, and the deployment of relevant ministries, authorities, organizations and individuals are detailed in Clause V, Article 1 of Decision No. 628/QD-TTg.

Thus, the Vietnam Primate Conservation Plan has been institutionalized and authorised by the Prime Minister’s Decision No. 628/QD-TTg. The Action Plan provides specific direction and instruction for primate conservation in Vietnam, detailing actions and priority projects for sponsors and conservation organizations.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report provides information on a preliminary review and evaluation of the performance and implementation of the tasks and conservation activities in Vietnam under Decision No. 628/QD-TTg effective from May 10th, 2017. Information presented in this report was gathered from primate conservation programs, projects and activities in Vietnam implemented during the period July 2017 to July 2020.

This report provides information to support relevant agencies, organizations and individuals in understanding implementation, its challenges, difficulties and proposed solutions for primate conservation activities in Vietnam under Decision No. 628/QD-TTg.

METHODOLOGY

1.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Information and data are aggregated and updated from two sources available at the Department of Protected Area Management (DOPAM), including: i) Reports of special-use and protection forest management boards for national conferences on the management of special-use forests and protection forests in the period 2018-2020; and ii) information on conservation activities contained in investigation and research reports by conservation agencies and organizations in Vietnam.

Results and other relevant information are referenced and cited from project reports, technical reports, and scientific reports undertaken by projects, institutions and individuals.

Information on primate conservation activities and projects in the period 2017-2020 published and stored on the website has also been collected, reviewed and synthesized for this report.

1.2 EXPERT CONSULTATIONS

The development and finalisation of this report has been facilitated by the two authors of this report as the key experts in consultation with the relevant stakeholders in Vietnam.

In 2019 the PAP review focussed on gathering inputs and data for the assessment from numerous Vietnamese and international primate research institutes, agencies, conservation organizations, Forest Protection Departments, management boards of national parks, and nature reserves.

A consultation workshop aimed at presenting the assessment findings, as well as gathering further inputs from relevant stakeholders was planned for December 2019. However, the workshop was postponed due to the Covid-19 situation. As an alternative option, during the period of February to April 2020, the report was sent to leading primate organisations and experts such as WWF Vietnam, FFI Vietnam, Mr. Tilo Nadler, Dr. Ha Thang Long (Frankfurt Zoological Society), Mr. Nguyen Manh Ha (CCD), Mr. Le Khac Quyet, Mr. Trinh Dinh Hoang (CCD) for an in-depth review. According to the international and national primate experts, the report was technically adequate. Nevertheless, regarding achievements, the report could further be enriched to capture the full picture or results of primate conservation efforts. It was also concluded that some information and data needed further verification and grouping.

A follow up review round from October to December 2020 included further data collection and information verification. In a final consultation workshop in December 2020 the revised report which reflected comments from the experts in the first round was presented and discussed. The workshop was attended by 40 participants from DOPAM, PAs, (I)NGO and conservationists. Comments and feedback are reflected in the final report.

1.3 FIELD SURVEYS

Due to limits of time and travel, field surveys were conducted only in a small number of special-use forests. Information from field surveys provided knowledge on the application and implementation of the Action Plan for Primate Conservation in Vietnam at the base/local level.

Due to time constraints, field surveys were conducted in three special-use forests to learn about local primate conservation and the implementation of the Primate Conservation Action Plan, including at Xuan Lien Nature Reserve, Ben En National Park (Thanh Hoa) and Pu Mat National Park (Nghe An). The results of the field trips, although not able to reflect the full picture of primate conservation in national parks and nature reserves in Vietnam, do provide some preliminary information on the situation, as well as on the conservation of local endangered, precious and rare primate species and the challenges facing national parks and nature reserves in implementing Decision No. 628 / QD-TTg.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.4 GENERAL REVIEW

As approved by the Prime Minister according to Decision No. 628/QD-TTg, the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, with a Vision to 2030 took effect

from 10 May 2017. Article 3 of the Decision 628/QĐ-TTg states: “The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministers, Heads of ministerial-level agencies, Heads of Government agencies, Chairpersons of Provincial and City People’s Committees, and Heads of relevant agencies are responsible for the implementation of this Decision”. Thus, the implementation of the Conservation Action Plan of Primates in Vietnam is the responsibility of various ministries, departments, agencies, organizations and individuals.

In fact, the Conservation Action Plan of Primates in Vietnam has been partially implemented and does not involve the effective participation of relevant stakeholders due to numerous issues, limitations and challenges in capacity, funding and coordination in primate conservation in Vietnam.

1.5 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

During the period 2017-2020, primate conservation activities in Vietnam were implemented to respond to five specific objectives of the Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam. However, evaluation shows that achievement of these objectives in recent years is at a low and medium level (Table 1). Activities in the next period need to be strengthened to ensure good results are achieved for all 5 objectives.

Table 1. Progress and implementation level for specific objectives in the period of 2017-2020

No.	Specific objectives	Implement Progress	Implement level
1	Complete the legal framework to ensure primates and their habitats will be conserved and sustainably developed.	In progress	Medium
2	Strengthen the effectiveness of law enforcement; prevent illegal hunting, wildlife trading to 2025, reduce primate hunting activity by 70%; build at least 3 standard rescue centres to perform rescues, re-introduce primates according to procedures.	In progress	Low
3	Strengthen scientific research by 2025, complete 01 database of primate species in Vietnam to serve management and conservation.	In progress	Low
4	By 2025, 70% of staff working on primate conservation will be trained, increase capacity, increase awareness and primate conservation activities to all government agencies, social organizations and individuals, paying special attention to women’s roles and gender equality.	In progress	Low
5	Strengthen collaboration in primate conservation in Vietnam to attract international resources and experience.	In progress	Medium

1.6 TASKS AND SOLUTIONS

Eight main tasks outlined in the Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam have been implemented in the period of 2017-2020. Only Task 1: “Review and complete a legal framework on primate conservation” has been implemented to a high level; the other tasks are low (4 tasks), medium (1) or not implemented (1) (Table 2). The progress and implementation level of these tasks and solutions are outlined and discussed in detail below.

Table 2. Progress and implementation level of tasks in period 2017-2020

No.	Task	Implement Progress	Implement level
1	Review and strengthen the legislative framework for primate conservation	Partly	High
2	Improve law enforcement for protection of primate populations and their habitats	In progress	Medium
3	Integrate and prioritize primate conservation activities in the management plans of protected areas within the distribution of endangered, rare, and precious primates	In progress	Low
4	Raising awareness and activities of governmental agencies and social organizations on primate conservation by enhancing conservation education programs	In progress	Low
5	Conduct scientific research programs to support and improve primate conservation planning in Vietnam	In progress	Low
6	Complete national standardized guidance practices on rescue and post-rescue management of primate individuals (care, transportation, housing, exotic species and translocation)	In progress	Low
7	Develop protocols for responsible ecotourism programs for endangered, rare and precious primates	Not implemented	None
8	Coordinate all actors at local, national, and international levels to enhance cooperation, primate conservation outcomes, and stop primate trade.	In progress	Medium

1.6.1 Task 1: Review and strengthen the legislative framework for primate conservation

Primates in Vietnam have been considered in relevant legal documents on wildlife protection. In particular, the number of species and priority for protection have been considered and updated on the list of Decree No. 64/2019/ND-CP and Appendices IB and IIB of Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP. In these two Decrees, common names, scientific names and the conservation priority ranking of primates in Vietnam have been added, updated and rated (Appendix 1).

The conservation status of primates in Vietnam has been updated by IUCN in the 2020 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2020 (IUCN, 2020).

Since 2007, Vietnam’s Red Data Book has not been updated on the conservation status of fauna and flora. This is a program managed by government agencies. Therefore, there is no update on the taxonomic and conservation status of primates in Vietnam’s Red Data Book. This task will be a priority in the upcoming time.

1.6.2 Task 2: Improve law enforcement for the protection of primate populations and their habitats

As well as a priority for wildlife protection, primates are a target group in the programs and activities of law enforcement agencies and organizations on animal protection.

Law enforcement actions have been actively implemented by relevant agencies and organizations in some areas with distributions of primates in recent years. For instance, confiscation and management of shotguns at Kon Ka Kinh National Park, Pu Mat National Park, Kim Bang forest (Ha Nam province), Mu Cang Chai Species/Habitat Conservation

Area (Yen Bai province), Cao-Ta-Tung forest (Quan Ba district, Ha Giang province). The trap removal programs in many national parks and nature reserves removed at least 5,768 traps in the period 2017-2019: Kon Ka Kinh National Park (709 traps), Pu Mat National Park (4,984 traps), and Kim Bang forest (175 traps).

At present, there are at least 30 special-use forests and other forests with at least 505 trained staff applying the Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool (SMART) software in forest management, protection and biodiversity monitoring, including primate species. These include Khau Ca (Ha Giang), Trung Khanh (Cao Bang), Pu Mat and Kon Ka Kinh National Parks. Many technical staff and forest rangers of national park and nature reserve management boards and project staff have been trained to use SMART software (Trịnh Đình Hoàng, 2020).

1.6.3 Task 3: Integrate and prioritize primate conservation activities in the management plans of protected areas with distributions of endangered, rare, and precious primates

According to data from DOPAM-VNFOREST, 11 special-use forests have received funding from the state budget for primate conservation projects with a total budget of over VND 13 billion (equivalent to over USD 580,000) (Table 4). There is no investment from the state budget for primate conservation activities in protection forests.

In addition, there are many primate conservation research programs and projects in Vietnam that have been implemented in the period 2017-2020 by national and international agencies and organizations with funding from domestic and international sources.

1.6.4 Task 4: Raising awareness and activities of governmental agencies and social organizations on primate conservation by enhancing conservation education programs

In 2017-2020, awareness raising activities on primate conservation have been implemented and promoted by a number of agencies, organizations and projects on both the mass media and at local levels. However, the implementation level of this task is at a low level.

The awareness-raising activities are often part of or integrated within the framework of biodiversity conservation projects that have been implemented in national parks and nature reserves. During the period 2017-2020, only a handful of conservation awareness programs and projects focused on endangered primate species:

- Tonkin snub-nosed monkey in Ha Giang Province, implemented by Denver Zoo, New Nature Foundation (USA) and FFI Vietnam.
- Cao Vit Gibbon in Cao Bang Province implemented by FFI Vietnam.
- Delacour's Langur in Kim Bang forest (Ha Nam), and Van Long Nature Reserve implemented by FFI Vietnam and FZS.
- Grey-shanked Douc in Kon Ka Kinh National Park implemented by FZS and Kon Ka Kinh National Park's management board.
- Red-shanked Douc in Son Tra Nature Reserve (Da Nang), implemented by GreenViet and DLF.
- Cat Ba langur in Cat Ba National Park, implemented by Leipzig Zoo
- Grey-shanked Douc in Kon Plong (Kon Tum province), implemented by FZS and FFI.

1.6.5 Task 5: Conduct scientific research programs to support and improve primate conservation planning in Vietnam

In 2017-2020, primate research and conservation activities were mainly carried out by a number of research institutes and universities with the cooperation and support of foundations, organizations and international conservation specialists. Many reports and scientific publications have been published during this period. However, only one training

program on methods and skills for primate conservation has been maintained and implemented during this time – the Frankfurt Zoological Society-Vietnam Program and the Da Nang Pedagogical University (1 course/20-25 students/year). Small scholarships (for example, Tilo Nadler Scholarship) are also awarded, supporting primate conservation and research projects for students and young researchers. These are contributing to improving human resources for primate conservation in Vietnam (Appendix 2).

1.6.6 Task 6: Complete national standardized guidance practices on rescue and post-rescue management of primate individuals (care, transportation, housing, exotic species and translocation)

In the 2017-2020 period, there was only one technical document: "A handbook on the husbandry of some primates" developed by the CITES Management Authority of Vietnam (Bui Hong Thuy and Dang Huy Phuong, 2018). However, this is only a reference document, so it is not required and not widely disseminated. Although rescue centres, zoos, and ranches currently have experience and internal procedures for primate care and management, information has not been assembled to develop guidelines for the rescue and post-rescue management of primates (care, transportation, captivity, relocation and management of imported alien species).

In addition, at the Endangered Primate Rescue Center of Cuc Phuong National Park and the Center for Rescue and Conservation of Species in Cat Tien National Park have developed rescuing procedure and captive breeding of primates to applied at their centers.

1.6.7 Task 7: Develop protocols for responsible ecotourism programs for endangered, rare and precious primates

In 2017-2020, no agencies or organization has implemented any specific activities related to this task.

1.6.8 Task 8: Coordinate all actors at local, national, and international levels to enhance cooperation, primate conservation outcomes, and stop primate trade

Cooperation and coordination activities between national and international stakeholders have been carried out by competent agencies and organizations. Currently, there are inter-provincial conservation programs and agreements among the provinces in the distribution zones of a number of primates, such as: conservation of Red-shanked douc and Northern Yellow-cheeked gibbon in 3 provinces: Quang Tri, Thua Thien-Hue and Quang Nam. In particular, trans-border conservation cooperation has been helping to protect the Cao vit gibbon population in Trung Khanh (Cao Bang, Vietnam) and Jingxi (Guangxi, China).

Collaboration and exchanges between national and international scientists in primate research are continuing and developing. During the period 2017-2020, several technical reports and scientific works have been published nationally and internationally.

The Steering Committee for implementing the Conservation Action Plan of Primates in Vietnam was established by a decision of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. However, the operational regulations of this Steering Committee have not yet developed. In addition, the lack of a Vietnam Primate Working Group or Vietnam Primate Society are a major limitation to implementing the Action Plan.

1.7 BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg stated: "The budget for implementation of the Plan is prepared and allocated from the state budget for the Program for Sustainable Forestry Development and allocated to ministries, agencies, and provinces in accordance with their current

delegation authority; income from forest environmental services and support from organizations, individuals; other legal resources.”.

According to Decision 886/QĐ-TTg dated June 16th, 2017 by the Prime Minister approving the Targeted Program on Sustainable Forestry Development in the period 2016-2020, “forest protection and nature conservation” is the main task of this Program and “Investing in forest protection and biodiversity conservation of forest ecosystems, especially the special-use forest system; conservation of elephants and several endangered, rare fauna and flora at the edge of extinction” is one of the main investments. Thus, government agencies and organizations can formulate and implement primate conservation projects with funding from the government budget allocated through this program. However, data are not available to assess whether a certain number of projects are being implemented with funding from this source.

According to the available data, the government budget has provided 13 projects with a total of VND 16,226,700,000 (USD 700,000) including projects funded by both VNFOREST and Dong Nai provincial-FPD (Table 4).

In addition, many primate conservation projects have been carried out by national and international agencies and organizations with different funding sources; however, there is no data on the funding sources of these projects.

Table 3. Summary of progress and level of implementation on tasks and solutions in the period 2017-2020

No.	Task and Solutions	Implementation progress	Implementation level	Achievements	Implementing agencies
1	Review and strengthen the legislative framework for primate conservation	Complete	High		
1.1	To update the national red-list of primates in Vietnam, including a review of taxonomy as well as providing recommendations for protection of primates for the Vietnam Red Data Book and IUCN Red List of Threatened Species	In progress	Medium	- Update rating in IUCN Red List (2020)	- IUCN primate experts (Vietnam) - IUCN
1.2	To review the legal status of all primate taxa of Vietnam and provide recommendations for strengthening protection	Complete	High	- Update list of primates to the list of endangered, rare and precious primates prioritized for protection in Decree 64/2019/ND-CP - List of primate species in Vietnam in Appendix IB and IIB of Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP	- Vietnam Association of Environment - Ministry of Nature Resources and Environment - VAF-MARD - Saving Species Project
2	Improve law enforcement for protection of primate populations and their habitats	In progress	Medium		
2.1	To create and support inter-agency gun control and confiscation in areas surrounding critically endangered primate populations	In progress	Low	- Mechanism for collaboration between management boards of national parks, nature reserves and local authorities	- Management boards of Ben En, Pu Mat, Kon Ka Kinh National Parks, Xuan Lien Nature Reserve, etc. - International Border Army, Police, etc.

2.2	Enhance existing programs to eliminate trapping throughout Vietnam's protected area system.	In progress	Medium	- Trap removal program in several national parks and nature reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management boards of Mu Cang Chai, Sao La (Thua Thien-Hue), Sao La (Quang Nam), Xuan Lien, Kon Ka Kinh, Pu Mat, etc. - WWF Vietnam - FFI Vietnam - Green Annamites project - Save Vietnam's Wildlife (SVW)
2.3	Apply the Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool (SMART) to PAs where there are endangered primates.	In progress	Medium	- It is being applied in many national parks, nature reserves and primate conservation project sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management boards of several national parks, nature reserves - FFI Vietnam
3	Integrate primate conservation activities in the management plans of protected areas with distributions of endangered, rare, and precious primates	In progress	Low		
3.1	To develop guidelines on how to integrate primate conservation activities into management planning of PAs that include the distribution of endangered, rare, and precious primates	Not implemented	None		
3.2	To train PA management staff on integrating primate conservation into PA management planning	Not implemented	None		

3.3	Protected areas with endangered, rare, and precious primate populations will allocate annual funds to protect, study, and monitor primates	In progress	Low	- Just a few (11) national parks and nature reserves have been funded for primate research and conservation activities	- Provincial People's Committees of Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Kon Tum, Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Kien Gian, etc. - Management boards of national parks and nature reserves of Ben En, Xuan Lien, Pu Hu, Pu Luong, Pu Huong, Vu Quan, Chu Yang Sin, Chu Mom Ray, Dong Nai, Phu Quoc, etc.
3.4	Protected areas with key primate populations will act to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.	In progress	Low	- Integrate activities for preventing and handling violations of forest protection	- Management boards of national parks and nature reserves of: Yok Don, Sao La (Thua Thien-Hue), Chau Ca, etc.
3.5	Protected areas with key primate populations will conduct forest protection, restoration, and reforestation to enhance forest quality and expand habitats	In progress	Low	- There is only one program promoting reforestation: Cao Vit Species/Habitat Conservation Area (Cao Bang)	- FFI Vietnam - PRCF Vietnam
3.6	Development planning within protected areas will take the biological functions of resident	In progress	Low		

	primate populations into consideration to avoid negative impacts through habitat loss or disturbance				
4	Raising awareness of governmental agencies and social organizations on primate conservation via conservation educational programs	In progress	Low		
4.1	Raising awareness of legal agencies to ensure arrests and prosecutions of wildlife crimes targeting primates	In progress	Medium	- Integrate programs of application and enforcement of legal regulations on handling of administration violations with the regulations on the protection of endangered fauna and flora	- Management boards of national parks and nature reserves
4.2	To integrate training on primate conservation into the national strategy on PA capacity building	In progress	Medium	- There is integration of content during implementation of the proposal on strengthening national park and nature reserve management capacity	- Management boards of Kon Ka Kinh National Park, Cao Vit Gibbon Special/Habitat Protected Area
4.3	To improve conservation educational programs for local communities in PAs, with attention to the role of women and the importance of gender equality	In progress	Medium	- Primate conservation awareness facilities and materials have been developed and distributed to local communities - The proportion of women participating in the conservation activities has increased	- FFI Vietnam - Denver Zoo - FZS
4.4	To launch a national level awareness campaign to reduce consumption of primates, especially in urban areas	In progress	Low	- There is only one advertising and communications campaign on primate conservation	- FFI Vietnam
4.5	Identify and develop training programs and opportunities for young students on primate conservation through provision of scholarships	In progress	Low	- Only one annual training course on primate research and conservation - Several students and young staff	- FZS - Da Nang Pedagogical University

	granted by governments, organizations, and individuals; encourage and create inclusive conditions for women to participate in training			have received scholarships and support for their primate research and studies	- FFI
4.6	To integrate primate conservation modules into training and academic programs at universities and colleges specialized in biodiversity conservation to enhance the skill sets of practitioners	In progress	Low	- An integrated lecture program on primate conservation at Biology-Environment Faculty – Da Nang Pedagogical University	- Da Nang Pedagogical University - FZS
4.7	To integrate primate and biodiversity conservation modules into primary education to enhance the understanding and appreciation of biodiversity conservation among the wider society	In progress	Low	- Extra-curricular activities on primate conservation in several local schools	- Denver Zoo - FZS - Management boards of national parks and nature reserves: Kon Ka Kinh, Khuat Ca, Cao Vit, etc.
4.8	To coordinate with publicly accessible mass media to build communication programs and advertisements with the aim of raising awareness about primate and nature conservation in Vietnam	In progress	Low	- Several primate conservation programs have been developed and disseminated	- FZS - FFI Vietnam - VTV2, VTV8
5	Conduct scientific research programs to support and improve primate conservation planning in Vietnam	In progress	Low		
5.1	To build a database of Vietnam's primates including information on population sizes and distribution of each species (with MARD as the responsible agency in coordination with MONRE and the Vietnam Primatological Society)	In progress	Low	- Project: Investigation, estimation on the distribution status of primates in Vietnam	- VAF

5.2	To develop and implement species-specific action plans including population and habitat viability assessments (PHVAs) for each critically endangered, endemic primate species, to be completed by 2020; and PHVAs for each critically endangered, non-endemic species, to be completed by 2025	In progress	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are a few PVA reports on the Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey, Cao Vit Gibbon, Western Black-crested Gibbon, Cat Ba Langur, and the Indochinese Silvered Langur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FFI Vietnam - Southern Institute of Ecology (SIE)
5.3	To assess PA coverage in relation to current and future primate distributions	In progress	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results of forest monitoring of national parks and nature reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VAF - Management boards of national parks and nature reserves
5.4	To complete species distribution modelling for Vietnam's primates before 2020 to determine and predict the distribution of species in the future, particularly in the context and impact of climate change	In progress	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution modelling of Red-shanked Douc, Black-shanked Douc, Northern Yellow-cheeked Gibbon, Southern White-cheeked Gibbon, Southern Yellow-cheeked Gibbon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VNUF - Southern Institute of Ecology (SIE)
5.5	To conduct patrols, assessments and proposals for conservation of rare and precious endangered primate populations distributed in natural forests outside of the SUF system	In progress	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey in Quan Ba (Ha Giang) - Delacour's Langur in Kim Bang forest (Ha Nam) - Grey-shanked Douc in Kon Plong district (Kon Tum), Hon Do (Quang Nam), etc. - Red-shanked Douc in Ben Hai protection forest (Quang Tri) - Black-shanked Douc in Chua Chan mountainous area (Đông Nai) - Indochinese Gray Langur in Quan Son (Thanh Hoa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FFI Vietnam - GreenViet - VNUF - Project BCC-GEF - Provincial People's Committees of Ha Nam, Kon Tum, Đông Nai. - CCD

6	Complete national standardized guidance practices on rescue and post-rescue management of primate individuals (care, transportation, housing, exotic species and translocation)	In progress	Low		
6.1	To develop documentation to guide all actors engaged in rescuing, caring for, housing, and trans-locating primates	In progress	Low	- A handbook on husbandry of some primates	- CITES Vietnam
6.2	To train and build capacity for actors, including rescue centre staff, environmental police, border guards, rangers, and customs agents to be appropriately trained to rescue, care for, house, and translocate primates	In progress	Low	- A few technical staff have been trained on methods and skills in primate rescue and care	- WAR - National parks: Chu Mom Ray, Pu Mat
6.3	To assess and control macaque farming operations to ensure no impacts or demands from this activity extend to wild macaque populations	In progress	Low		
6.4	To assess and propose activities for managing primates released outside their historic range	Not implemented	None		
6.5	To develop and implement emergency management plans for small, critically endangered populations (less than 500 individuals) and actions for mitigating risk (diseases and disasters)	Not implemented	None		
7	Develop guidelines on responsible ecotourism programs for endangered, rare and precious primates	Not implemented	None		
7.1	To assess tourism activities related to primate species and develop best	Not implemented	None		

	practices and communication strategies for each species				
7.2	To manage all primate viewing sites to ensure that conservation of the species is the top priority with mandatory equitable revenue sharing to local livelihoods, and protected area management	Not implemented	None		
7.3	To prevent tourism activities involving risk of zoonotic diseases or supporting exhibition of non-native primate taxa	Not implemented	None		
8	Coordinate all actors at local, national, and international levels to enhance cooperation, primate conservation outcomes, and prevent primate trade	In progress	Medium		
8.1	To establish a government-level Steering Committee to direct and guide administrative implementation for the Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam	Complete	High	- Steering Committee has been established but no activity in fact	- MARD
8.2	To establish a national level Primate Technical Working Group to support implementation of the Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam	In progress	Low	- Submitted a proposal to request for approval on establishment of this Working Group to the Vietnam Administration of Forestry	- Group of primatologists from Vietnam
8.3	To facilitate the Vietnamese Primatological Society (VPS) to become an important organization in research and conservation of primates in Vietnam	Not implemented	None		
8.4	To develop regional and international cooperation programs and projects to combat illegal primate trafficking	In progress	Low	- Integrate into the contents and activities of several international wildlife trade prevention projects	- CTIES Vietnam - Saving Species Project

					- WWF Vietnam
8.5	To develop transboundary projects to protect key primate populations that cross provincial or national borders	In progress	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Western Black-crested Gibbon in Yen Bai and Son La provinces - Eastern Black-crested Gibbon in Vietnam and China - Northern white-cheeked Gibbon in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An provinces - Red-shanked Douc and Northern yellow-cheeked Gibbon in Quang Tri, Quang Nam and Thua Thien-Hue provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FFI Vietnam - CCD
8.6	To cooperate and collaborate with international partners such as international NGO's and research institutions to further the implementation of this action plan	In progress	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several organizations and individuals who are participating in primate research and conservation in Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FFI - WWF - PRCF - Denver Zoo - Primate Centre – Germany - Museum of Historical Nature - USA - Colorado University - USA - Leigzig Zoo - FZS

Table 4. Primate conservation projects funded by the state budget during 2017-2020

No	Project name	Duration	Project budget (VND)	Implementing agency
1	Survey and assess the distribution status of primates in Vietnam	2018-2020	2,620,000,000	Vietnam Administration of Forestry
2	Survey and assess status and conservation of macaques	2019-2021	2,495,000,000	Ben En National Park
3	Survey and assess the status, distribution and conservation of macaques (<i>Macaca</i> spp.)	2019-2021	2,496,000,000	Pu Luong Nature Reserve
4	Survey and assess the status, distribution and conservation of macaques (<i>Macaca</i> spp.)	2019	450,000,000	Pu Huong Nature Reserve
5	Survey and assess the status and conservation of primates	2019-2021	2,490,000,000	Pu Hu Nature Reserve
6	Survey and assess the status and conservation of lorises (<i>Nycticebus</i> spp.)	2019-2021	2,495,700,000	Xuan Lien Nature Reserve
7	Survey on primates at the edge of extinction and propose conservation plans	2018-2019	720,000,000	Vu Quang National Park
8	Census surveys on primate populations	2018	65,000,000	Chu Yan Sin National Park
9	Primate monitoring	2019	225,000,000	Chu Mom Ray National Park
10	Monitoring Black-shanked Douc population	2018	155,000,000	Cat Tien National Park
11	Monitoring Silvered Langur population	2019	100,000,000	
12	Survey and assess status of Black-shanked Douc	2019-2020	925,000,000	Dong Nai Nature and Culture Reserve
13	Study on the current status of some biological and ecological characteristics of primates and propose conservation solutions	2018-2019	990,000,000	Phu Quoc National Park
Total			16,226,700,000	

1.8 IMPLEMENTATION BY RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg also outlines the functions and responsibilities of relevant ministries, agencies, organizations and individuals in the implementation of the Conservation Action Plan of Primates in Vietnam. In general, participation in the deployment and implementation of the Plan by relevant ministries, agencies, organizations and individuals in 2017-2020 has been low or there has been a lack of information for evaluation (Table 5).

Due to the lack of information, we could not fully evaluate the implementation of Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg by ministries, agencies, organizations or individuals.

A Steering Committee has been established by Decision No. 3394/QĐ-BNN-TCLN dated August 16th, 2017 by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development with 14 steering

committee members who hold concurrently (Appendix 3). However, in fact, this Steering Committee has no working regulations or operation under Decision No. 628/QD-TTg.

As per the regulations, the People's Committees of provinces and cities have issued the notice of implementation of Decision No. 628 / QD-TTg. These notices are important documents guiding and directing the development and implementation of primate conservation activities for provincial and city agencies (Appendix 4). According to the available data, at least two provinces – Thanh Hoa and Dong Nai – have funded primate conservation projects as activities to implement Decision No. 628 / QD-TTg.

The management boards of national parks and nature reserves play important roles in the management and conservation of primates in their protected areas. However, most of these management boards still have limited capacity and financial resources to be able to undertake specialized activities in primate research and conservation. Some protected area's management boards currently have primate conservation projects funded by the state budget. However, to carry out project activities, they have to hire expertise or cooperate with consulting firms and organizations. Many national parks and nature reserves have distributions of primates prioritized for conservation but currently lack on-site conservation activities. Despite this, many of these management boards have not recognized the importance of Decision No. 628 / QD-TTg and the opportunities for primate conservation it offers in their protected areas.

Although primates in Vietnam are good subjects for studies on conservation biology of endangered species, it seems that Vietnamese research and training institutions and scientists have not given priority to Vietnam's primates. Currently, only a few research and national training units and scientists have conducted research or conservation activities on primates in the 2017-2020 period. These entities and individuals do not seem to know or care about Decision No. 628 / QD-TTG.

Table 5. Functions and responsibilities of relevant ministries, agencies, organizations and individuals in the implementation of Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg

TT	Ministry, Agency, Organization	Function and Responsibilities	Implementation progress	Implementation level	Remarks
1	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	- Supporting the Prime Minister to chair, coordinate and implement the Plan			- No information
		- Chairing and coordinating with other ministries, agencies and localities for implementation of the Plan			- No information
		- Chairing and coordinating with relevant ministries and agencies to give guidelines on how to develop, conduct appraisals and approve primate conservation projects to localities and local units			- No information
		- Following up on tasks and assigned priority programs, projects and plans	In progress	Medium	- The Vietnam Administration of Forestry is implementing the project: "Survey and assess status and distribution of primates in Vietnam"
		- Chairing and mobilizing domestic and international funds for implementation of this Plan	In progress	Low	- Vietnam Administration of Forestry is acting as focal point/lead to preside and mobilize several programs and projects
		- Supervising implementation process, organizing preliminary and summary events of the Plan's implementation in 2025; providing periodical reports to the Prime Minister on the Plan's implementation	In progress	Medium	- Conducting the review of the Plan's implementation (this report)
		- The Minister of MARD submits to the Prime	Complete	Medium	- The actual working and

		Minister to establish the Steering Committee for implementation of the Plan by 2025. The participants, operational rules of the Committee and Coordinating Office will be decided by the Head of the Committee			operation regulations have not been issued
2	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	- Coordinating closely with MARD, other ministries and agencies to carry out tasks under the scope, responsibilities and powers of the Ministry			- No information
		- Integrating this action Plan with implementation of the National Strategy on Biodiversity in 2020, with a vision to 2030, to avoid redundancy of other tasks and activities			- No information
		- Following up on tasks and assigned priority programs, projects and plans			- No information
3	Ministry of Planning and Investment	- Allocating financing expenses for the Plan's activities			- No information
		- Mobilizing international funds for conservation and sustainable development of endangered, rare and precious primates in NPs and NRs			- No information
4	Ministry of Finance	- Chairing and coordinating with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, based on the availability of the state budget and the approved allocated amount by the National Congress, to allocate budget for the implementation of programs and projects for the conservation of endangered, rare, and precious primate species; developing guidelines, supervising, and monitoring the use of funds allocated from the state budget in accordance with the Law on state budget management and other legal regulations			- No information
		- In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and other			- No information

		ministries, and central agencies involved in developing mechanisms of financial policies to promote social mobilization, mobilization of funds rather than the state budget, to encourage organizations and individuals to invest in conservation and sustainable development of endangered, rare, and precious primates			
5	Other relevant ministries and agencies (Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism)	- Participating in and creating favourable conditions for the implementation of this Action Plan			- No information
6	Law enforcement agencies including Customs, Police, Forest rangers, Border Guards, Market management, Procuracy and the Courts	- Coordination with VNFOREST in conducting inventories, management, and monitoring of primate specimens; strengthening law enforcement to control hunting, use, and illegal trade of primates, their body parts and products in domestic markets and at international borders			- No information
7	Provincial/City People's Committees	- Implementing the Conservation Action Plan in localities following guidelines from MARD, other ministries, and functional agencies	In progress	Low	- Notification of Plan implementation has been issued
		- Mobilizing and allocating local resources and using allocated resources from the Central Government for appropriate purposes and with			- No information

		high efficiency			
		- Organizing publicity, educating about biodiversity and primate conservation; increasing patrols and law enforcement to conserve biodiversity and for primate conservation; increasing the supervision of law enforcement in nature reserves			- No information
		- Effectively integrating tasks and activities of this Action Plan with the provincial Plan for biodiversity conservation; strengthening inter-sectoral coordination; integrating the conservation activities of endangered and precious primates into planning for local socio-economic development			- No information
		- Directing functional agencies to develop investment projects for publicity, supervision, and monitoring of endangered, rare, and precious primate species			- No information
		- Providing periodic reports on the status and implementation of the Plan to MARD to consolidate and report to the Prime Minister			- No information
8	Management boards of national parks and nature reserves	- Actively develop and directly implement activities of primate conservation for primates that have distributions within their areas; have adequate human resources for the conservation of endangered, rare, and precious primate species prioritized for protection	In progress	Low	- Lacking and weakness in capacity; financial resources depend on the provincial budget allocation
		- Integrate primate conservation with other management and protection activities in NPs or NRs that are home to primates	In progress	Low	
9	Universities, colleges, and vocational training units, and	Chair the development and implementation of scientific research, projects on primate conservation, and studies on solutions for minimizing unintentional use and exploitation of primate species	In progress	Low	- Low quantity; lacking and weakness in capacity; funding and material facilities are lacking and weak

	institutes for scientific research	Actively coordinate with functional agencies of MARD to expand relations with domestic and international partners to import measures and new technologies for primate conservation in Vietnam	In progress	Low	- There are just a few international collaboration projects, such as Molecular genetic research at VNU-University of Science and VNU-CRES
10	Relevant enterprises, organizations, community and individuals	Responsible for implementing laws and regulations on biodiversity conservation, including rare, precious, and endangered primates; participating, proposing and implementing programs and projects on primate conservation			- No information
		Responsible for implementing targets, tasks, and activities of this Action Plan; monitoring and conducting the assessment of primate conservation activities; and publicizing to raise local awareness about responsibilities for primate conservation.			- No information
11	Domestic and international organizations and agencies	Provide favourable conditions to participate and make proposals for primate conservation activities and projects; offer financial and technical support for research and primates conservation activities in accordance with this Action Plan	In progress	Medium	- National and international conservation organizations are the most active units - Depend on national and international funds
12	Vietnamese Primatological Society	Promote and enhance the scientific understanding and conservation of primates in Vietnam. Its purposes include: 1) raising awareness and improving the quality of research and conservation activities for primates in Vietnam; 2) raising capacity for research and conservation activities for primates in Vietnam; 3) acting as the focal point of programs and	Not implemented		- Necessary to promote the establishment of the Vietnam Primatological Society

		projects on collaborative research and conservation of primates in Vietnam; and representing the primatologist community to collect and contribute comments from experts on primate conservation in Vietnam and across the world.			
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There are several organizations running active primate conservation projects and activities in the period 2017-2020, which are funded by the national and international grants listed below:

- FFI Vietnam actively implements endangered primate conservation activities in Vietnam including Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey in Ha Giang, Delacour's Langur in Kim Bang (Ha Nam), Grey-shanked Douc in Kon Plong (Kon Tum) and Cao Vit Gibbon in Trung Khanh (Cao Bang).
- Frankfurt Zoological Society is conducting a Grey-shanked Douc conservation program in Kon Ka Kinh National Park (Gia Lai).
- Leipzig Zoo (Germany) is conducting conservation programs as the Endangered Primate Rescue Centre – Cuc Phuong National Park and Cat Ba Langur conservation project in Cat Ba National Park (Hai Phong).
- GreenViet Centre is conducting Grey-shanked Douc conservation activities in Son Tra Nature Reserve.
- WWF Vietnam is conducting primate conservation activities that integrate with conservation projects in the Annamite mountainous area.
- The Historical Natural Museum (United States of America) is collaborating with the Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES) and CCS to study the molecular genetics of primates in Vietnam.
- The Centre for Nature Conservation and Development (CCD) is conducting surveys and studies on lorises, the Northern White-cheeked Gibbon, and Delacour's Langur.

In particular, Decision No. 628 / QD-TTg outlines the task of establishing the Vietnam Primate Society with the expectation that it will play an important role in promoting and implementing activities of the Conservation Action Plan of Primates in Vietnam. However, to date there has been no organization or Vietnamese primate specialist group to promote this task. The establishment of the Vietnam Primate Society has been identified as a major limitation to the implementation of Decision No. 628 / QD-TTg. Please note, Dr. Le Xuan Canh reported that the Vietnam Primate Branch of the Vietnam Zoological Association was approved and recognized under Decision No. 709 / STH dated December 25, 2006 of the Chairman of the Vietnam Biological Association (VBA) (a member of the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations – VUSTA) (Appendix 5). However, since its accreditation, the Vietnam Primate Branch has not held a launch event and has conducted no activities related to primate conservation in Vietnam.

1.9 SPECIES CONSERVATION OF PRIMATES IN VIET NAM

Table 6 shows that only a handful of endangered primate species in Vietnam are receiving high attention. Effective conservation activities include: the Cat Ba Langur in Cat Ba National Park (Hai Phong); the Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey in Ha Giang; Delacour's Langur in Van Long Nature Reserve (Ninh Binh) and Kim Bang (Ha Nam); Francois' Langur in Tuyen Quang; Gray-shanked Douc in Quang Nam and Gia Lai; and the Red-shanked Douc in Quang Tri and Son Tra Nature Reserve (Da Nang). Other primate species, if any, are conserved under smaller-scale projects or through activities integrated in biodiversity conservation projects.

Table 6. Status of species conservation of primates in Vietnam in the period 2017-2020

No.	Common name	Conservation activities	Implement agencies
1	Pygmy Slow Loris	- Molecular genetic study - In-situ conservation	AMNH, CRES, CCD, Xuan Lien NR, Vu Quang NP, Phu Quoc NP

2	Bengal Slow Loris	- Molecular genetic study - In-situ conservation	AMNH, CRES, CCD, Xuan Lien NR, Vu Quang NP, Phu Quoc NP
3	Grey Langur	- Study on status and distribution	Vietnam National University of Forestry (VNUF)
4	Delacour's Langur	- In-situ conservation	FFI Vietnam, CCD, CRES
5	Francois' Langur	- In-situ conservation	PRCF Vietnam
6	Indochinese Silvered Langur	- No information	
7	Annamese Silvered Langur	- No information	
8	Ha Tinh Langur	- In-situ conservation	Phong Nha-Ke Bang NP, Quang Binh FPD, Vu Quang NP
9	Cat Ba Langur	- In-situ conservation	Leigzig Zoo, Cat Ba
10	Grey-shanked Douc	- In-situ conservation	FZS, GreenViet, Project BCC-GEF
11	Red-shanked Douc	- In-situ conservation	FZS, WWF, DLF, GreenViet, Project BCC-GEF, Vu Quang NP
12	Black-shanked Douc	- In-situ conservation	Cat Tien NP, Dong Nai FPD, Dong Nai Nature and Culture Reserve, Chu Yang Sin NP
13	Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey	- In-situ conservation	FFI Vietnam, Denver Zoo, CeRED, Ha Giang FPD, Tuyen Quang FPD
14	Stump-tailed Macaque	- In-situ conservation	National Parks: Ben En, Chu Mom Ray and Phu Quoc; Nature Reserves: Pu Huong, Pu Luong and Pu Hu
15	Assamese Macaque	- In-situ conservation	National Parks: Ben En, Chu Mom Ray, Vu Quang and Phu Quoc; Nature Reserves: Pu Huong, Pu Luong and Pu Hu
16	Long-tailed Macaque	- None	
17	Con Dao Long-tailed Macaque	- None	
18	Northern Pig-tailed Macaque	- In-situ conservation	National Parks: Ben En, Chu Mom Ray and Phu Quoc; Nature Reserves: Pu Huong, Pu Luong and Pu Hu
19	Rhesus Macaque	- In-situ conservation	National Parks: Ben En, Chu Mom Ray and Phu Quoc; Nature Reserves: Pu Huong, Pu Luong and Pu Hu
20	Northern Buff-cheeked Gibbon	- In-situ conservation	WWF, Project BCC-GEF
21	Western Black-crested Gibbon	- In-situ conservation	FFI Vietnam
22	Yellow-cheeked Gibbon	- In-situ conservation	Cat Tien NP
23	Northern white-cheeked Gibbon	- In-situ conservation	CCD
24	Cao Vit Gibbon	- In-situ conservation	FFI Vietnam

25	Southern white-cheeked Gibbon	- In-situ conservation	WWF, Project BCC-GEF
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1.10 PRIMATE CONSERVATION IN PRIORITY SITES IN VIET NAM

Table 7 shows 73 priority sites. Most conservation projects and activities have been implemented in national parks and nature reserves with distributions of endangered primates. However, there are only a few conservation projects and programs focused on primate species in specific sites:

- Cat Ba National Park (Hai Phong) conserving the last population of Cat Ba langurs
- Du Gia – Dong Van Plateau National Park (Ha Giang) and Na Hang Nature Reserve conserving Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey populations and their habitats
- Van Long Nature Reserve (Ninh Binh) conserving the Delacour’s langur population and its habitat
- Son Tra Nature Reserve (Da Nang) conserving the Red-shanked Douc
- Kon Ka Kinh National Park (Gia Lai) and forests of Kon Plong district (Kon Tum) conserving the Grey-shanked Douc

Other national parks and nature reserves are also running multi-species primate conservation projects like the project: “Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project (SNRM)” in Bidoup Nui Ba National Park funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) or running conservation activities integrated into biodiversity conservation projects. However, due to a lack of information, we could not fully evaluate the implementation of primate conservation in these national parks and nature reserves according to Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg.

There are currently a number of priority conservation activities, with particular priority to some endangered primate species in areas outside of the SUF system.

In particular, there are several priority conservation activities that emphasise endangered primates distributed outside of the special-use forest system:

- Cao-Ta-Tung forest (Quan Ba) is supporting a population of Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkeys implementing by Ha Giang FPD and FFI Vietnam
- Forests in Kim Bang district (Ha Nam) is home to the second largest population of Delacour’s Langurs in the world implementing by Ha Nam FPD and FFI Vietnam
- Lam Binh-Sinh Long forest (Tuyen Quang) is home to the largest population of Francois’ Langurs in Vietnam implementing by Tuyen Quang FPD and PRCF Vietnam
- Tam My Tay forest (Quang Nam) is home to a population of Grey-shanked Doucs
- A forest belonging to Kon Plong (Kon Tum) is home to the largest (possibly) population of Grey-shanked Doucs in Vietnam implementing by Quang Nam FPD and GreenViet.
- Chua Chan mountain (Dong Nai) is home to Black-shanked Doucs implementing by Dong Nai FPD.
- Tuyen Hoa area (Quang Binh province) is home to Hatinh langur implementing by Quang Binh FPD and GreenViet.

These areas have undergone feasibility studies and their establishment as species/habitat conservation areas to conserve these endangered primate populations has been proposed. This also shows that the forests outside the special-use forest system have great potential and need to be investigated to provide a basis for conservation of primates in these areas.

Table 7. Implementation status of Decision No. 628/QĐ-TTg in priority sites of primate conservation in Vietnam, 2017 – 2020

No	National Park / Nature Reserve	Location (province/city)	Total Area (ha)	Endangered primates	Implementing Progress	Implementing agencies
National parks						
1.	Ba Be	Bac Kan	10,048.00	– Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey (habitat) – Francois’ Langur	– No information	
2.	Bach Ma	Thua Thien-Hue	34,380.00	– Red-shanked Douc – Northern Buff-cheeked Gibbon	– Basic investigation and monitoring	– Bach Ma National Park
		Quang Nam	3,107.00			
3.	Ben En	Thanh Hoa	14,735	– Bengal Slow Loris – Pygmy Slow Loris	– No information	
4.	Bidoup-Nui Ba	Lam Dong	57,512.00	– Black-shanked Douc – Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	– Basic investigation and monitoring	– Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park
5.	Bu Gia Map	Binh Phuoc	25,926.00	– Bengal Slow Loris – Pygmy Slow Loris – Black-shanked Douc – Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	– Basic investigation and monitoring	– Bu Gia Map National Park
6.	Cat Ba	Hai Phong	15,996.36	– Cat Ba Langur	– Population monitoring	– Cat Ba National Park – Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project
		Quang Ninh	1,366.60		– No information	
7.	Cat Tien	Dong Nai	51,721.6	– Annamese Silvered Langur – Black-shanked Douc – Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	– Basic investigation and monitoring	– Cat Tien National Park
		Lam Dong	27,228.77			
		Binh Phuoc	4,193.00			
8.	Chu Mom Ray	Kon Tum	56,237.00	– Grey-shanked Douc – Red-shanked Douc	– No information	

No .	National Park / Nature Reserve	Location (province/city)	Total Area (ha)	Endangered primates	Implementing Progress	Implementing agencies
				– Black-shanked Douc – Northern Buff-cheeked Gibbon		
9.	Chu Yang Sin	Đak Lak	66,980.20	– Black-shanked Douc – Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	– Population survey and monitoring	Chu Yang Sin National Park
10.	Con Dao	Ba Ria – Vung Tau	5,830.70	– Con Dao Long-tailed Macaque	– No information	
11.	Cuc Phuong	Ninh Binh	11,440.00	– Delacour’s Langur	– No information	
		Hoa Binh	5,972.50			
		Thanh Hoa	4,996.30			
12.	Du Gia-Dong Van Plateau	Ha Giang	13,651.20	– Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey	– Population survey and monitoring – Increasing conservation awareness – Scientific Research	– Ha Giang FPD – FFI Vietnam – Denver Zoo
13.	Hoang Lien	Lao Cai	21,009.00	– Western Black Crested Gibbon	– No information	
		Lai Chau	7,500.00			
14.	Kon Ka Kinh	Gia Lai	42,057.30	– Grey-shanked Douc – Northern Buff-cheeked Gibbon	– Population survey and monitoring – Increasing conservation awareness – Scientific Research	– FZS – Kon Ka Kinh National Park
15.	Lo Go – Xa Mat	Tay Ninh	19,156.00	– Pygmy Slow Loris – Silvered Langur – Black-shanked Douc	– No information	
16.	Mui Ca Mau	Ca Mau	15,262.00	– Indochinese Silvered Langur	– No information	
17.	Nui Chua	Ninh Thuan	22,513.00	– Bengal Slow Loris – Pygmy Slow Loris – Black-shanked Douc	– No information	

No .	National Park / Nature Reserve	Location (province/city)	Total Area (ha)	Endangered primates	Implementing Progress	Implementing agencies
18.	Phong Nha – Ke Bang	Quang Binh	123,320.78	– Bengal Slow Loris – Pygmy Slow Loris – Red-shanked Douc – Ha Tinh Langur – Southern White-cheeked Gibbon	– Basic investigation and monitoring	– Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park
19.	Phu Quoc	Kien Giang	29,625.00	– Indochinese Silvered Langur	– No information	
20.	Phuoc Binh	Ninh Thuan	19,684.00	– Black-shanked Douc	– No information	
21.	Pu Mat	Nghe An	93,524.70	– Red-shanked Douc – Grey Langur – Northern White-cheeked Gibbon	– Basic investigation and monitoring	– Pu Mat National Park – SVW
22.	Ta Dung	Dak Nong	20,242.39	– Black-shanked Douc – Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	– No information	
23.	Vu Quang	Ha Tinh	52,741.50	– Conserve habitats, elephants, tigers, Saolas and other endangered rare and precious species	– Basic investigation and monitoring	– Vu Quang National Park
24.	Yok Don	Dak Lak	111,125.95	– Annamese Silvered Langur – Black-shanked Douc – Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	– No information	
		Dak Nong	2.728,00			
Nature Reserves/Species and Habitat Conservation Areas						
25.	An Toan	Binh Dinh	22,450.00	– Grey-shanked Douc	– No information	
26.	Ba Na – Nui Chua	Da Nang	27,980.60	– Red-shanked Douc	– No information	
27.	Bac Huong Hoa	Quang Tri	23,486.00	– Red-shanked Douc – Southern White-cheeked	– No information	

No .	National Park / Nature Reserve	Location (province/city)	Total Area (ha)	Endangered primates	Implementing Progress	Implementing agencies
				Gibbon		
28.	Son Tra	Da Nang	2,591.10	– Red-shanked Douc	– Population survey and monitoring – Scientific research	– GreenViet – DLF – Da Nang Pedagogy University
29.	Binh Chau – Phuoc Buu	Ba Ria – Vung Tau	10,263.00	– Black-shanked Douc	– No information	
30.	Cham Chu	Tuyen Quang	15,262.30	– Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey	– No information	
31.	Dak Rong	Quang Tri	37,681.00	– Red-shanked Douc – Annamese Buff-cheeked Gibbon	– No information	
32.	Bac Me	Ha Giang	9,042.50	– Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey (habitat)	– No information	
33.	Hoang Lien Van Ban	Lao Cai	25,094.00	– Western Black Crested Gibbon	– No information	
34.	Hon Ba	Khanh Hoa	19,285.83	– Black-shanked Douc – Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	– No information	
35.	Kim Hy	Bac Kan	15,715.02	– Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey (habitat)	– No information	
36.	Kon Chu Rang	Gia Lai	15,446.00	– Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon – Grey-shanked Douc	– No information	
37.	Muong La	Son La	17,000.00	– Western Black Crested Gibbon	– No information	
38.	Na Hang	Tuyen Quang	21,238.70	– Francois’ Langur – Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey	– Population monitoring	– Tuyen Quang FPD – Na Hang Nature Reserve
39.	Nam Nung	Dak Nong	12,307.80	– Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	– No information	

No	National Park / Nature Reserve	Location (province/city)	Total Area (ha)	Endangered primates	Implementing Progress	Implementing agencies
				– Black-shanked Douc		
40.	Ngoc Linh	Quang Nam	17,190.00	– Grey-shanked Douc	– No information	
41.	Ngoc Linh	Kon Tum	38,008.66	– Grey-shanked Douc	– No information	
42.	Nui Ong	Binh Thuan	23,834.00	– Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon – Black-shanked Douc	– No information	
43.	Phong Dien	Thua Thien-Hue	41,508.70	– Red-shanked Douc	– No information	
44.	Phong Quang	Ha Giang	8,445.60	– Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey (habitat)	– No information	
45.	Pu Hoat	Nghe An	34,589.89	– Grey Langur – Northern White-cheeked Gibbon	– No information	
46.	Pu Hu	Thanh Hoa	22,688.37	– Bengal Slow Loris – Pygmy Slow Loris – Grey Langur – Northern White-cheeked Gibbon	– Basic investigation	– Pu Hu Nature Reserve
47.	Pu Huong	Nghe An	40,186.50	– Northern White-cheeked Gibbon	– Basic investigation	– Pu Huong Nature Reserve
48.	Pu Luong	Thanh Hoa	17,171.53	– Delacour's Langur (Habitat)	– Basic investigation	– Pu Luong Nature Reserve
49.	Sao la Thua Thien-Hue	Thua Thien-Hue	15,519.93	– Red-shanked Douc – Annamese Buff-cheeked Gibbon	– No information	
50.	Song Thanh	Quang Nam	75,274.34	– Grey-shanked Douc	– No information	
51.	Ta Kou	Binh Thuan	8,407.00	– Black-shanked Douc – Indochinese Silvered Langur	– No information	
52.	Tay Yen Tu	Bac Giang	12,172.20	– Tonkin Snub-nosed	– No information	

No .	National Park / Nature Reserve	Location (province/city)	Total Area (ha)	Endangered primates	Implementing Progress	Implementing agencies
				Monkey (habitat)		
53.	Dong Nai (Vinh Cuu) Culture	Dong Nai	64,752.00	– Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon – Black-shanked Douc	– No information	
54.	Van Long	Ninh Binh	2,235.00	– Delacour’s Langur	– Population investigation	– Van Long Nature Reserve
55.	Xuan Lien	Thanh Hoa	23,815.50	– Grey Langur – Northern White-cheeked Gibbon	– Basic investigation	– Xuan Lien Nature Reserve
56.	Mu Cang Chai	Yen Bai	20,108.20	– Western Black Crested Gibbon	– Population survey and monitoring	– Mu Cang Chai Nature Reserve
57.	Elephant Species/Habitat Conservation Area	Quang Nam	17,484.36	– Grey-shanked Douc	– No information	
58.	Nam Dong	Thanh Hoa	646.95	– Grey Langur	– No information	
59.	Nam Xuan Lac	Bac Kan	4,155.67	– Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey (habitat)	– No information	
60.	Sao La Quang Nam	Quang Nam	15,380.00	– Grey-shanked Douc	– No information	
61.	Trung Khanh	Cao Bang	9,573.68	– Cao Vit Gibbon	– Population and habitat monitoring	– FFI Vietnam
62.	Hon Chong	Kien Giang	964.70	– Indochinese Silvered Langur	– No information	
63.	Huong Son	Hanoi	3,760.00	– Delacour’s Langur	– No information	
64.	Ba Den Mountain	Tay Ninh	1,761.00	– Indochinese Silvered Langur	– No information	
65.	Yen Tu	Quang Ninh	2,783.00	– Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey (habitat)	– No information	
– Other sites					–	

No .	National Park / Nature Reserve	Location (province/city)	Total Area (ha)	Endangered primates	Implementing Progress	Implementing agencies
66.	Tung Vai forest (Quan Ba)	Ha Giang	~ 5,000	– Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey	– Population survey and monitoring	– FFI Vietnam
67.	Limestone forest Thach Hoa – Dong Hoa (Tuyen Hoa)	Quang Binh	~ 1,000	– Ha Tinh Langur	– Population survey and monitoring	– Quang Binh FPD – Volunteer group to protect the Ha Tinh Langur
68.	Limestone forest of Kim Bang	Ha Nam	Unknown	– Delacour’s Langur	– Population survey and monitoring	– FFI Vietnam – CCD – CRES
69.	Primary forests of Kon Plong and Kon Ray districts	Kon Tum	~ 120,000	– Grey-shanked Douc – Annamese Buff-cheeked Gibbon	– Population survey and monitoring	– FFI Vietnam – GreenViet
70.	Lam Binh Forest	Tuyen Quang	Unknown	– Francois’ Langur	– Population survey and monitoring	– PRCF
71.	Primary forest in Quang Truc (Tuy Duc district)	Dak Nong	~ 35,000	– Pygmy Slow Loris – Black-shanked Douc – Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon	– No information	
72.	Chua Chan Mountain	Dong Nai		– Black-shanked Douc	– Population investigation	– Dong Nai FPD
73.	Tam My Tay (Nui Thanh)	Quang Nam		– Grey-shanked Douc	– Population and habitat conservation	– Quang Nam FPD – GreenViet

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1. CONCLUSIONS

Decision No. 628/QD-TTg is an important legal document guiding the activities of the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates in Vietnam to 2025, with a Vision to 2030. The implementation of this Action Plan is the responsibility of relevant ministries, agencies, organizations and individuals. However, in the period 2017-2020, this Plan has only been on very low level implemented and did not involve the effective participation of all stakeholders due to many reasons, limitations and challenges in capacity, funding and coordination in primate conservation in Vietnam.

The activities that have been implemented in the period 2017-2020 partially meet the objectives and the eight main tasks of the Action Plan as outlined in Decision No. 628 / QD-TTg. Only Task 1: "Review and complete the legal framework on primate conservation" has been implemented; the remaining tasks have been implemented at a low level (4 tasks), medium level (1) or not at all (1).

Decision No. 628/QD-TTg outlines the functions and responsibilities of relevant ministries, agencies, organizations and individuals in implementing the Conservation Action Plan of Primates in Vietnam. In general, participation in deployment and implementation of the Action Plan in the period 2017-2020 by relevant ministries, agencies, organizations and individuals was low or there is a lack of information for evaluation. In particular, the dissemination and reception of Decision No. 628/QD-TTg to local levels is extremely low. Despite the publicity of this Decision and its documented directive for implementation by provincial and city People's Committees, numerous protected area management boards of national parks and nature reserves, provincial agencies, and organizations that they did not have information or did not know about this Decision.

In the period 2017-2020, many projects on primate conservation have been implemented in Vietnam including either multi-species conservation projects or those with emphasis on specific primates. However, these projects are small in scale and have focused on a few specific primate species in specific areas; they have yet to fully meet the conservation needs of every primate species in Vietnam.

1.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.2.1. Promote the implementation of primate conservation activities

In order to continue promoting and enhancing implementation of Decision No. 628/QD-TTg to conserve primates in Vietnam, the following activities should be considered:

- 1) Develop and implement list of prioritized projects being approved in accordance with Decision 628/QD-TTg
- 2) Information on population status, distribution and management status of primates in Vietnam should be continually updated on documents and completed database. In particular, information on primates will need to be updated in the next versions of the Red Data Book of Vietnam.
- 3) Continue developing, implementing and enhancing the effectiveness of patrolling, protecting the populations and habitats of endemic, endangered primates, especially encouraging community-based conservation models and the application of SMART in patrolling and monitoring primates in special-use forests. Monitoring data should be shared, exchanged, and managed by competent agencies.
- 4) Develop and implement projects and activities to investigate and research endemic, endangered primate populations distributed outside of the special-use forest system.

- 5) Develop guidelines for mainstreaming and allocating budget for primate conservation with forest protection and biodiversity conservation in special-use forest and protection forest. In particular, promote the dissemination of directions to develop and implement plans for Decision No. 628/QD-TTg at local levels, including national parks, nature reserves and relevant areas outside the special-use forest system.
- 6) Endemic and critically endangered primates in Vietnam should be considered and emphasized at the same level as rare and precious species such as elephants, tigers, pangolins, and bears etc. in terms of the content of conservation awareness programs.
- 7) Prioritize the development and implementation of studies of population, habitat viability assessment and adaptive capacity to climate change of endemic and critically endangered primates in Vietnam. In addition, special attention should be paid on fully researching and evaluating the importance of endemic, endangered, rare and precious primate populations which are distributed outside the special-use forest system.
- 8) Develop and issue guidelines and standards for primate rescue, treatment, reintroduction and keeping at rescue centres, zoos, breeding centres and wildlife conservation facilities.
- 9) Promote the establishment and operation of the Vietnam Primate Working Group and Vietnam Primate Society as a connecting, coordinating and advising unit in primate conservation in Vietnam.

1.2.2. Budget for implementation

Funding from the “Sustainable Forestry Development Target Program in the period 2016-2020” will be end in 2020, so the Government, ministries, and agencies will need to allocate funds to continue the implementation of primate conservation activities according to Decision No. 628/QD-TTg in the next period 2021-2025.

Agencies, organizations and individuals should continue to attract and diversify sustainable financial sources to ensure the conservation of endemic, endangered, rare and precious primates in Vietnam.

1.2.3. Implementation

The Steering Committee of the Conservation Action Plan of Primates in Vietnam will need to issue operational and executive regulations to further accelerate implementation of effective primate conservation activities in Vietnam according to Decision No. 628/QD-TTg.

Every relevant ministry, agency, organization and individual will need to promote the dissemination and implementation of the assigned functions and tasks according to Decision No. 628/QD-TTg.

Even though Decision No. 628/QD-TTg has been issued and publicly disseminated and Provincial People’s Committees have issued implementation plans to local units, the implementation of this decision in many local units, especially those managing and protecting primate populations, is still extremely low. Therefore, it is necessary to disseminate Decision No. 628/QD-TTg and guide its implementation for the agencies related to primate conservation in Vietnam.

The Vietnam Primate Working Group and the Vietnam Primate Society will need to be established and operational as soon as possible. These organizations will play important roles as professional advisory panels for primate research and conservation activities in Vietnam.

A mechanism and system for reporting, monitoring and evaluating implementation of Decision No. 628/QD-TTg for the concerned agencies should be created. This is “a gap” and reason for the lack of available information for this Report.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1. LIST AND CONSERVATION STATUS OF PRIMATES IN VIETNAM

No	Common name	Latin name	ND3 2	ND 06	ND 160	ND 64	IUCN 2017	IUCN 2020	SĐVN	CITES
	Lorises	Loridae								
1	Pigmy Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	IB	IB	X	X	EN	EN	VU	I
2	Bengal Slow Loris	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>	IB	IB	X	X	EN	EN	VU	I
	Old World Monkeys	Cercopithecidae								
3	Grey Langur	<i>Trachypithecus crespusculus*</i>	IB	IB	X	X	EN	EN	EN	II
4	Delacour's Langur	<i>Trachypithecus delacouri</i>			X	X	CR	CR	CR	I
5	Francois' Langur	<i>Trachypithecus francoisi</i>	IB	IB	X	X	VU	EN	EN	II
6	Indochinese Silvered Langur	<i>Trachypithecus germaini**</i>	IB	IB	X	X	VU	EN	VU	II
7	Annamese Silvered Langur	<i>Trachypithecus margarita***</i>	IB	IB	X	X	VU	EN	VU	II
8	Ha Tinh Langur	<i>Trachypithecus hatinensis</i>	IB	IB	X	X	VU	EN	EN	II
9	Cat Ba Langur	<i>Trachypithecus poliocephalus</i>	IB	IB	X	X	CR	CR	CR	I
10	Grey-shanked Douc	<i>Pygathrix cinerea</i>	IB	IB	X	X	EN	CR	CR	I
11	Red-shanked Douc	<i>Pygathrix nemaesus</i>	IB	IB	X	X	EN	CR	EN	I
12	Black-shanked Douc	<i>Pygathrix nigripes</i>	IB	IB	X	X	EN	CR	EN	I
13	Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	IB	IB	X	X	CR	CR	CR	I
14	Stump-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	IIB	IIB			VU	VU	VU	II
15	Assamese Macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	IIB	IIB			NT	NT	VU	II
16	Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	IIB	IIB			LC	LC	LR	II
17	Con Dao Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis condorensis</i>	IIB	IIB			LC	CR		
18	Northern Pig-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca leonina</i>	IIB	IIB			VU	VU	VU	II
19	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	IIB	IIB			LC	LC	LR	II
	Gibbons	Hylobatidae								

20	Northern Buff-cheeked Gibbon	<i>Nomascus annamensis</i> ***	IB	IB	X	X	EN	EN		I
21	Western Black-crested Gibbon	<i>Nomascus concolor</i>	IB	IB	X	X	CR	CR	EN	I
22	Yellow-cheeked Gibbon	<i>Nomascus gabriellae</i>	IB	IB	X	X	EN	EN	EN	I
23	Northern white-cheeked Gibbon	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	IB	IB	X	X	EN	CR	EN	I
24	Cao Vit Gibbon	<i>Nomascus nasutus</i>	IB	IB	X	X	CR	CR	EN	I
25	Southern white-cheeked Gibbon	<i>Nomascus siki</i> ****	IB	IB	X	X	EN	CR	EN	I

Notes:

- ND 32 – Degree No. 32/2006/ND-CP: IB – Group IB. Forest animals strictly prohibited to exploitation and use for commercial purposes.; IIB – Group IIB. Forest animals strictly exploited and used for commercial purposes
- ND 06 – Degree No. 06/2019/NĐ-CP: IB – Group IB. Forest animals strictly prohibited to exploitation and use for commercial purposes.; IIB – Group IIB. Forest animals strictly exploited and used for commercial purposes
- NĐD160 – Degree No. 160/2013/NĐ-CP: X – listed in the List of endangered, precious, rare species for conservation priority
- ND 64 – Degree No. 64/2019/NĐ-CP: X – listed in the List of endangered, precious, rare species for conservation priority
- SDVN – Vietnam Red Data Book (2007): CR – Critically Endangered; EN – Endangered; VU – Vulnerable; LR – Low Risk
- IUCN – 2020 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: CR – Critically Endangered; EN – Endangered; VU – Vulnerable; LC – Least Concerned
- CITES –CITES: I – Appendix I; II – Appendix II

*former name *Trachypithecus barbei* (*T. phayrei*); ** ormer name *Trachypithecus villosus* (*T. cristatus*); *** newly described in 2010, formerly name as *Nomascus gabriella*; **** upgraded from subspecies *Nomascus leucogenys siki* of *Nomascus leucogenys*.

APPENDIX 2. PUBLICATIONS ON PRIMATES IN VIETNAM DURING 2017-2020

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APPENDIX 3. DECISION NO. 3394/QĐ-BNN-TCLN ESTABLISHING THE STEERING COMMITTEE

BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP
VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Số: 3394 /QĐ- BNN-TCLN

Hà Nội, ngày 16 tháng 8 năm 2017

QUYẾT ĐỊNH

Thành lập Ban chỉ đạo Đề án tăng cường năng lực quản lý hệ thống khu bảo tồn và Kế hoạch hành động khẩn cấp Bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng ở Việt Nam đến năm 2025, tầm nhìn 2030

BỘ TRƯỞNG BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN

Căn cứ Nghị định số 15/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 17/02/2017 của Chính phủ quy định chức năng, nhiệm vụ, quyền hạn và cơ cấu tổ chức của Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 626/QĐ-TTg ngày 10/5/2017 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ về việc phê duyệt Đề án tăng cường năng lực quản lý hệ thống khu bảo tồn đến năm 2025, tầm nhìn 2030;

Căn cứ Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTg ngày 10/5/2017 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ về việc phê duyệt Kế hoạch hành động khẩn cấp bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng ở Việt Nam đến năm 2025, tầm nhìn 2030;

Xét đề nghị của Tổng cục trưởng Tổng cục Lâm nghiệp tại Tờ trình số 1273 /TTr-TCLN-BTTN ngày 16/8/2017 về việc thành lập Ban chỉ đạo Đề án tăng cường năng lực quản lý hệ thống khu bảo tồn và Kế hoạch hành động khẩn cấp bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng ở Việt Nam đến năm 2025, tầm nhìn 2030,

QUYẾT ĐỊNH:

Điều 1. Thành lập Ban chỉ đạo Đề án tăng cường năng lực quản lý hệ thống khu bảo tồn và Kế hoạch hành động khẩn cấp bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng ở Việt Nam đến năm 2025, tầm nhìn 2030 (gọi chung là Ban chỉ đạo) gồm các thành viên như sau:

1. Trưởng ban: Ông Cao Chí Công, Phó Tổng cục trưởng Tổng cục Lâm nghiệp, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn.
2. Phó trưởng ban: Ông Trần Thế Liên, Vụ trưởng Vụ Bảo tồn thiên nhiên, Tổng cục Lâm nghiệp, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn.
3. Các thành viên:
 - a) Ông Đoàn Chiến Dũng, Chuyên viên cao cấp Vụ Kinh tế Nông nghiệp, Bộ Kế hoạch và Đầu tư;
 - b) Đại diện Vụ Hành chính Sự nghiệp, Bộ Tài chính;

- c) Ông Tống Anh Tuấn, Trưởng phòng Tổ chức biên chế, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;
- d) Ông Phạm Trung Kiên, Chuyên viên Vụ Kế hoạch, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;
- đ) Bà Trần Thị Bảo Ngọc, chuyên viên Vụ Tài chính, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;
- e) Ông Nguyễn Thanh Bình, Phó Vụ trưởng Vụ Bảo tồn và Phát triển nguồn lợi Thủy sản, Tổng cục Thủy sản, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;
- f) Bà Hoàng Thị Thanh Nhân, Phó Cục trưởng Cục Bảo tồn Đa dạng sinh học, Tổng cục Môi trường, Bộ Tài nguyên và Môi trường;
- g) Ông Lê Xuân Cảnh, Viện sinh thái tài nguyên và sinh vật, Viện hàn lâm công nghệ Việt Nam;
- h) Bà Vũ Thị Lê Lương, Phó Vụ trưởng Vụ Kế hoạch Tài chính, Tổng cục lâm nghiệp, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;
- i) Ông Vương Tiến Mạnh, Phó Giám đốc Cơ quan Quản lý CITES Việt Nam, Tổng cục Lâm nghiệp, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;
- j) Ông Trần Hoàng Hà, Kiểm lâm viên phòng Quản lý bảo vệ rừng, Cục Kiểm lâm, Tổng cục Lâm nghiệp, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn.
- k) Ông Nguyễn Mạnh Hiệp, Chuyên viên Vụ Bảo tồn thiên nhiên, Tổng cục Lâm nghiệp, Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn (thành viên thư ký);

Điều 2. Ban chỉ đạo có nhiệm vụ giúp Bộ trưởng chỉ đạo, điều hành, thực hiện Quyết định số 626/QĐ-TTg và Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTg ngày 10/5/2017 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ phê duyệt Đề án tăng cường năng lực quản lý hệ thống khu bảo tồn và Kế hoạch hành động khẩn cấp bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng ở Việt Nam đến năm 2025, tầm nhìn 2030.

Điều 3. Nhiệm vụ cụ thể của các thành viên Ban chỉ đạo do Trưởng ban Ban chỉ đạo phân công; giúp việc cho Ban chỉ đạo giao cho Tổng cục Lâm nghiệp đảm nhiệm, thành lập nhóm công tác để hỗ trợ hoạt động của Ban chỉ đạo.

Điều 4. Quyết định này có hiệu lực kể từ ngày ký. Ban chỉ đạo hoạt động theo chế độ kiêm nhiệm và tự giải thể sau khi hoàn thành nhiệm vụ.

Điều 5. Chánh Văn phòng Bộ, Tổng cục trưởng Tổng cục Lâm nghiệp, các thành viên trong Ban chỉ đạo có tên tại Điều 1; Thủ trưởng các cơ quan, đơn vị liên quan chịu trách nhiệm thi hành Quyết định này./.

Nơi nhận:

- Như Điều 5;
- Các Bộ: Kế hoạch và Đầu tư, Tài chính, Tài nguyên và MT;
- Các đơn vị thuộc Bộ, thuộc TCLN;
- Lưu: VT, TCLN. <3>



Hà Công Tuấn

APPENDIX 4. SOME PROVINCIAL NOTICES DIRECTING IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION NO. 628/QĐ-TTĐ

**ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
TỈNH KON TUM**
Số: 354/KH-UBND

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc**
Kon Tum, ngày 28 tháng 12 năm 2017

KẾ HOẠCH
**Triển khai thực hiện Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ ngày 10/5/2017
của Thủ tướng Chính phủ về việc phê duyệt Kế hoạch hành động
khẩn cấp bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng ở Việt Nam đến năm 2025,
tầm nhìn 2030 trên địa bàn tỉnh Kon Tum**

Thực hiện Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ ngày 10/5/2017 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ về phê duyệt Kế hoạch hành động khẩn cấp bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng ở Việt Nam đến năm 2025, tầm nhìn 2030 (sau đây gọi là *Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ*), UBND tỉnh ban hành Kế hoạch triển khai thực hiện nhiệm vụ bảo tồn linh trưởng trên địa bàn tỉnh với các nội dung như sau:

1. MỤC ĐÍCH, YÊU CẦU

1. Mục đích.

- Tổ chức quán triệt, cụ thể hóa nhiệm vụ và giải pháp để triển khai thực hiện hiệu quả chỉ đạo của Thủ tướng Chính phủ tại Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ.
- Tạo môi trường sống đảm bảo cho tất cả các loài linh trưởng hiện có trên địa bàn tỉnh, trọng tâm là khu vực bên trong và bên ngoài các Vườn Quốc gia, khu bảo tồn thiên nhiên, khu bảo tồn loài và sinh cảnh trên địa bàn tỉnh được bảo tồn và phát triển bền vững dưới sự quản lý của Nhà nước và sự tham gia, ủng hộ của toàn thể xã hội.

2. Yêu cầu.

- Các hoạt động, nhiệm vụ và giải pháp bám sát nội dung Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ ngày 10/5/2017 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ, đảm bảo đồng bộ, thiết thực, hiệu quả và phù hợp với đặc điểm tự nhiên của tỉnh; được lồng ghép với các chiến lược, quy hoạch, kế hoạch của các ngành, địa phương về bảo tồn đa dạng sinh học, bảo tồn thiên nhiên, bảo vệ môi trường sinh thái.
- Tăng cường công tác phối hợp giữa các Sở, ban ngành trong việc triển khai thực hiện kế hoạch; phân công, xác định rõ đơn vị thực hiện, đơn vị phối hợp với lộ trình thời gian thực hiện cụ thể, khả thi.

II. NHIỆM VỤ VÀ GIẢI PHÁP

1. Nhiệm vụ

1.1. Nâng cao nhận thức và hành động của các cơ quan, tổ chức, cá nhân về bảo tồn linh trưởng thông qua các chương trình giáo dục bảo tồn

- Quán triệt, triển khai đầy đủ nội dung, nhiệm vụ theo chỉ đạo của Thủ tướng Chính phủ tại Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ; nâng cao nhận thức, tăng cường

**ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
TỈNH GIA LAI**
Số: 2446/UBND-NL

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc**
Gia Lai, ngày 04 tháng 7 năm 2017

**V/v xây dựng Kế hoạch hành động
khẩn cấp bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng
trên địa bàn tỉnh**

Kính gửi:

- Sở Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;
- UBND các huyện, thị xã, thành phố.

Thực hiện Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ ngày 10/5/2017 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ về Phê duyệt Kế hoạch hành động khẩn cấp bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng ở Việt Nam đến năm 2025, tầm nhìn 2030. Để đáp ứng được mục tiêu ngăn chặn hoạt động săn bắn, bẫy bắt và buôn bán, vận chuyển trái pháp luật các loài linh trưởng và các sản phẩm của chúng; bảo đảm đến năm 2025 giảm 70% nạn săn bắn các loài linh trưởng nguy cấp, quý hiếm, loài ưu tiên bảo vệ, UBND tỉnh yêu cầu:

1. Vườn Quốc gia Kon Ka Kinh và Khu Bảo tồn thiên nhiên Kon Chư Răng:
 - Chủ động xây dựng, thực hiện Kế hoạch hành động khẩn cấp bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng hiện có phân bố trong vùng quản lý của Vườn Quốc gia và Khu Bảo tồn trên cơ sở lồng ghép với Quy hoạch bảo tồn Đa dạng sinh học của tỉnh Gia Lai đến năm 2025, định hướng đến năm 2035; đồng thời phù hợp với công tác quy hoạch, hoạch định chính sách phát triển kinh tế - xã hội của tỉnh; lồng ghép các hoạt động bảo tồn linh trưởng với các hoạt động quản lý, bảo vệ chung của đơn vị.
 - Xây dựng, lập kế hoạch tổ chức thực hiện các hoạt động tuyên truyền, giáo dục nâng cao nhận thức về bảo tồn linh trưởng; điều tra, nghiên cứu giám sát các quần thể linh trưởng nguy cấp, quý, hiếm, loài đặc hữu, loài ưu tiên bảo vệ trên diện tích rừng quản lý.
 - Chủ động phối hợp với các ngành chức năng liên quan, chính quyền địa phương, các tổ chức đoàn thể tăng cường các biện pháp phòng ngừa, đấu tranh, ngăn chặn các hành vi xâm hại đối với các loài động vật hoang dã, đặc biệt các loài linh trưởng nguy cấp, quý, hiếm, loài ưu tiên bảo vệ.
2. Sở Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn:
 - Phối hợp với Sở Tài nguyên và Môi trường trong việc tuyên truyền, phổ biến giáo dục pháp luật về bảo tồn đa dạng sinh học và bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng; chỉ đạo các đơn vị trực thuộc (Chi cục Kiểm lâm, các đơn vị chủ rừng) tiếp tục phối hợp với các Sở, ngành, UBND các huyện, thị xã, thành phố và các đơn vị liên quan, tổ chức thực hiện nghiêm túc Chỉ thị số 28/CT-TTĐ ngày 17/9/2016 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ về một số giải pháp cấp bách phòng ngừa, đấu tranh với các hành vi khai thác, săn, bẫy bắt, mua bán, vận chuyển, nuôi, giết mổ, kinh doanh, cất giữ, quảng cáo, tiêu thụ các sản phẩm, dẫn xuất, mẫu vật các loài động vật hoang dã, đặc biệt các loài linh trưởng nguy cấp, quý, hiếm không có nguồn gốc hợp pháp; xử lý nghiêm các tổ chức, cá nhân có hành vi vi phạm.
 - Hằng năm, có trách nhiệm tổng hợp, tham mưu UBND tỉnh báo cáo kết quả tổ chức thực hiện Kế hoạch bảo tồn các loài linh trưởng trên địa bàn tỉnh, gửi Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn theo quy định.
3. Sở Tài nguyên và Môi trường:

**ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
TỈNH QUẢNG NGÃI**
Số: 2289/UBND-KGVX

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc**
Quảng Ngãi, ngày 21 tháng 5 năm 2020

**V/v triển khai thực hiện
Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ
ngày 11/5/2020 của
Thủ tướng Chính phủ**

Kính gửi: Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo

Thực hiện Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ ngày 11/5/2020 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ ban hành Kế hoạch thực hiện Kết luận số 51-KL/TW ngày 30/5/2019 của Ban Bí thư về tiếp tục thực hiện Nghị quyết Hội nghị Trung ương 8 khóa XI về đổi mới căn bản, toàn diện giáo dục và đào tạo, đáp ứng yêu cầu công nghiệp hóa, hiện đại hóa trong điều kiện kinh tế thị trường định hướng xã hội chủ nghĩa và hội nhập quốc tế (được gửi trên *Trục liên thông văn bản quốc gia*), Chủ tịch UBND tỉnh có ý kiến như sau:

Giao Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo chủ trì, phối hợp với UBND các huyện, thị xã, thành phố và các sở, ban ngành, đơn vị liên quan căn cứ nội dung tại Quyết định số 628/QĐ-TTĐ ngày 11/5/2020 của Thủ tướng Chính phủ để tham mưu UBND tỉnh bổ sung hoặc chỉ đạo tiếp tục thực hiện Kế hoạch số 158/KH-UBND ngày 16/12/2019 của UBND tỉnh triển khai thực hiện Kết luận số 51-KL/TW ngày 30/5/2019 của Ban Bí thư; trình UBND tỉnh trước ngày 30/5/2020.

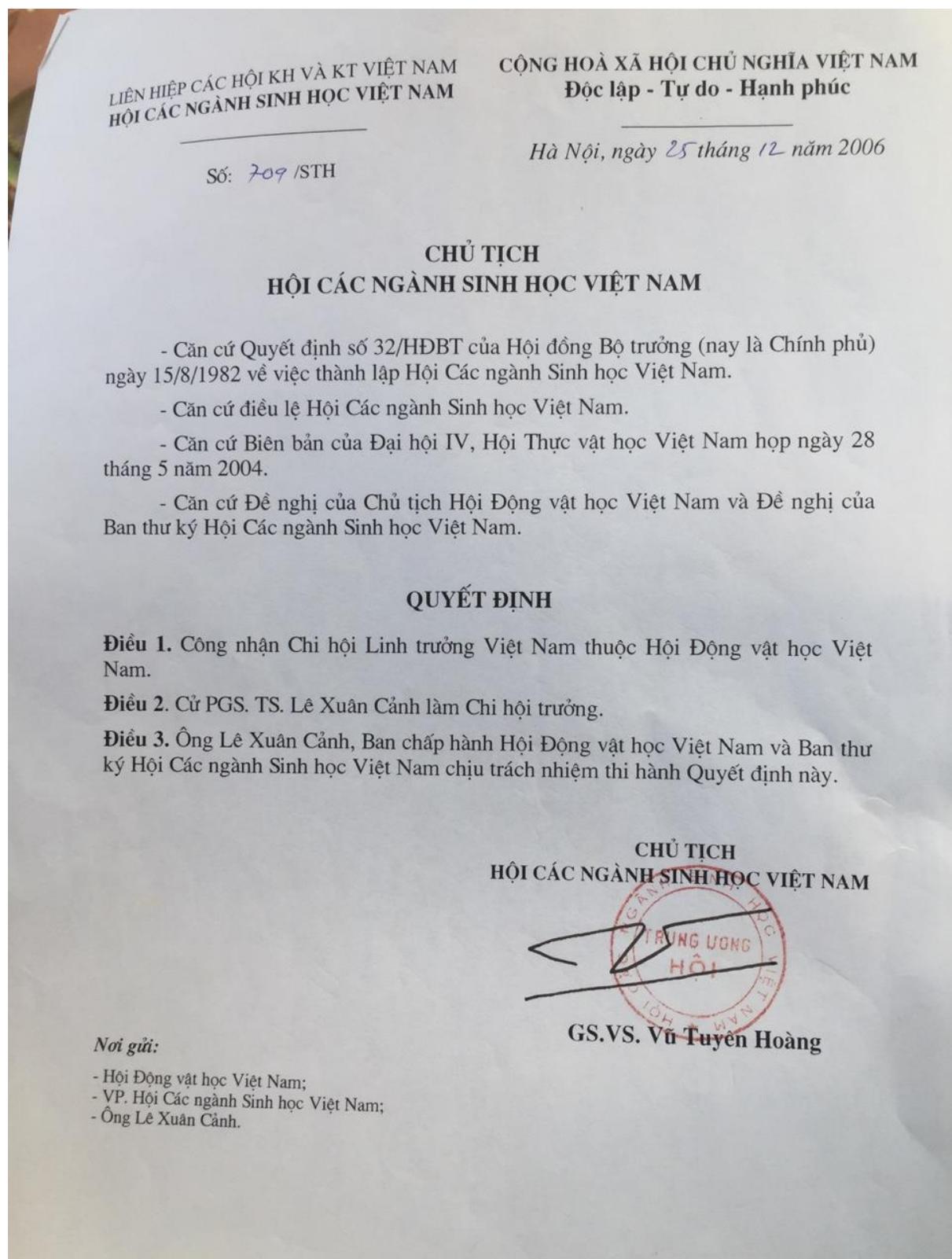
Nơi nhận:

- Như trên;
- CT, PCT(KGVX) UBND tỉnh (b/c);
- UBND các huyện, thị xã, thành phố;
- VPUB: CVP, PCVP(KGVX), CBTH;
- Lưu: VT, KGVXbtm200

TL. CHỦ TỊCH
KT. CHÁNH VĂN PHÒNG
PHÓ CHÁNH VĂN PHÒNG


Trương Minh Sang

APPENDIX 5. DECISION NO. 709/STH RECOGNISING THE VIETNAM PRIMATE BRANCH



Programme on Conservation, Sustainable Use of
Forest Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Viet Nam

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<https://snrd-asia.org/conservation-and-sustainable-use-of-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-of-forests-in-vietnam/>

