



MONRE



**Global
Environment
Facility**

**Vietnam's National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment
for Global Environmental Management
VIETNAM'S STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN FOR GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
(Final Draft)**



Prepared by: Viet Nam NCSA Team
Department of Environment
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Hanoi, June 2006

TABLE OF CONTENT

| | |
|---|-------|
| | Trang |
| TABLE OF CONTENT | ii |
| LIST OF ACRONYMS | iii |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | iv |
| PART I – BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT | 1 |
| 1. The needs of capacity building for global environment management..... | 1 |
| 2. Achievements to the implementation of 03 Rio Conventions in Viet Nam | 2 |
| 3. Capacity constraints and capacity need for the implementation of 3 Rio Conventions | 3 |
| PART II. VIETNAM’S STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | 7 |
| 1. Basic for development of strategic action plan | 7 |
| 2. Strategic principles and orientations..... | 7 |
| 3. Strategic objectives..... | 8 |
| 4. Activities for achievement of strategic objectives..... | 8 |
| 5. Resource Mobilization and Sustainability Strategy | 10 |
| 6. Monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan implementation..... | 11 |
| REFERENCE | 13 |

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| BD | Biodiversity |
| GEF | Global Environmental Facility |
| GHG | Green House Gas |
| ISGE | International Support Group for Natural Resources and Environment |
| MARD | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| MEA | Multi Environmental Agreement |
| MOE | Ministry of Education |
| MOFA | Ministry of Foreign |
| MOFI | Ministry of Fishery |
| MOJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MONRE | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| NCSA | National Capacity Self-Assessment |
| PPC | Provincial People Commitees |
| UNCBD | United Nations Convention on Biodiversity |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| VEPA | Viet Nam Protection Agency |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project “National Self Capacity Assessment for Global Environmental Management” initiated in October 2004. The primary goal of the NCSA is to identify and determine the nature of critical capacity constraints and priority capacity needs faced by Vietnam with respect to the global environment taking into account the three Rio Conventions (UNCBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD) and associated thematic areas of biodiversity, climate change and desertification/ land degradation.

Viet Nam’s strategic action plan for global environmental management developed to respond the national capacity building needs for the implementation of UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD.

Viet Nam has attained significant achievements for the implementation of 03 Rio Convention. Institutional and legal framework for the implementation of MEAs has been developed. Focal points for 03 Rio Conventions have been established. MONRE is the focal point for UNCBD and UNFCCC and MARD is the focal point for UNCCD. The focal point has the overall responsibilities which relates to the obligations of Parties of the Conventions and Protocols. Promotion and awareness enhancement also has attained significant achievements which identified as the priority task in the strategic documents of Viet Nam such as the Agenda 21, National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and vision toward 2020. Viet Nam has also invested in and development of a system of universities, research institutes on BD and natural resources, energy, forest protection and development, etc. Education and training also implemented through training course, workshop and information exchange. Scientific and technical researches and studies have been conducted in many years.

However, there are a lot of existing capacity constraints to fulfil the obligations of 3 Rio Conventions. Capacity constraints which relates to the implementation of UNCBD are as following: institutional and legal framework is incomplete; efficiency of conservation measures is not high; communication and awareness enhancement are not effective enough, information exchange is restricted, lack of suitable financial and investment mechanism for research and biodiversity conservation. Capacity constraints which relates to the implementation of UNFCCC are as following: institutional and legal framework is incomplete; research on measures to response and adapt with climate change is restricted; communication and awareness enhancement are not effective enough; development of the portfolio of potential projects and international cooperation are restricted. Capacity constraints which relates to the implementation of UNCCD are as following: institutional and legal framework is incomplete; lack of harmonization between conservation and development; capacity for natural resource management is restricted; lack of information system for planning,

monitoring and forecasting the desertification impacts; lack of technical cooperation for implementation of programmes/projects on combat desertification; lack of financial resources and the utilization of resources is not high.

In general, the cross-capacity constraints which relates with the implementation of three Conventions are as following: low knowledge and awareness on the 03 Conventions; development and implementation of policies, plans, programmes and projects related to the 03 Conventions are not effective; coordination between the related ministries, sectors, between central and local agencies is not strong enough; Information, data collection and management are still weak; the monitoring and assessment of the activity results are still formal

Viet Nam's strategic action plan for global environmental management are developed to strengthen the capacity for the implementation of MEAs or the capacity for global environmental management of Viet Nam

Ha Noi, June 2006

NCSA PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

PART I – BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. The needs of capacity building for global environment management

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted in May 1992, approved and came into force in March 1994. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (KP) was approved by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP) at its third session in Kyoto, Japan on December 1997. UNFCCC was signed by Vietnam on 11st June 2002 and ratified on 16th November, 200. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol was signed by Vietnam on 3rd December 1998 and ratified on 25th September 2002. To achieve a more efficient global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the Kyoto Protocol allows for several forms of cooperation referred to as “flexible mechanisms”: (i) Joint Implementation, (ii) Emission Trading and (iii) Clean Development Mechanism.

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) is one of the Rio Conventions approved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) convened in Rio de Janeiro, Braxin in 1992. The UNCBD came into force in December 1993. The CBD was ratified by Vietnam on November 1994. The Republic of Vietnam also ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on 21st January 2004

The UN Convention to Combat Desertification was adopted on 17th June 1994, entered in force on 26th December 1996 and was ratified by the Republic of Vietnam on 25th August 1998.

The amount of GHG emission in Vietnam was at approximately 100-125 million tons CO₂ equivalent in 1993, 1994 and increased to 140-150 million tons CO₂ equivalent in 2002 and possibly higher for 1-2 years recently. For ten years from 1993-2002, GHG was emitted at the highest rate in agriculture, energy, forestry and land use. The above-mentioned changes in GHG emission amount for the ten-year-time proves that GHG emission amount increased quickly in energy, slightly in agriculture and dropped in forestry and land use.

Biological diversity sources have been seriously extracted and degraded and tends to be reduced quickly. Habitats of the wild animals and natural ecosystems have been being on the brink of extinct for recent years. The most significant threat for Vietnam’s biodiversity is the destruction of terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Vietnam’s aquatic ecosystems are some of the most vulnerable and endangered habitats. Forest logging along rivers and in flatlands, alternation of river flows, building of dams and hydropower plants have lead to drastic changes in natural processes. Overexploitation of species of agricultural significance (tree species, mushrooms, medicinal plants, snails, fish, large mammals, raptors and aquatic fowl) has negative impacts on many ecosystems, habitats and species. Examples of overexploitation include both legal and

illegal hunting and fishing, particularly of some large mammals and birds as well as the “managed reduction” of some populations of predators, in particular wolves and cormorants. The massive and unregulated introduction of alien plant and animal species (wild and cultivated) has already had a negative impact on the local species. This leads to irreversible loss of genetic diversity and to the threats for Vietnam’s sustainable development. One of the most serious threats to Vietnam’s biodiversity, however, is the logging of old forests. The decline in forest cover leads to irreversible loss of habitats and ecosystem functions. Hundreds of local plants and animals are threatened with extinction.

In Vietnam, according to the latest inventory, there is more than 9 million ha of unused land and water surface, of which large degraded barren hill areas have completely lost their biological productivity. Among the 21 million ha of in-use agricultural and forestland a considerable part has low fertility, yielding minor crops, especially the forestland. The main forms of desertification and land degradation in Vietnam include soil erosion, serious drought, sand moving along the coast, land Stalinization in the Mekong delta, and land sliding

In response to the above threats to the natural resources endowment in Vietnam in particular and to the global environment in general, a need exists for urgent and decisive measures for implementation of the Conventions and for prevention of negative impacts on the national economy and related trends and processes

2. Achievements to the implementation of 03 Rio Conventions in Viet Nam

Viet Nam has attained significant achievements for the implementation of 03 Rio Convention. Institutional framework for the implementation of MEAs has been developed. The strategies for environmental protection has been promulgated such as the National Orientation Strategy for Sustainable Development in Vietnam (Vietnam Agenda 21), National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and vision toward 2020 (2004), Strategy for Forestry development in 2001-2010 (2002); Strategy for Management of the Protected Area system during 2003-2010, GHG mitigation Strategy in Forestry Sector, Strategy for Development of Transport Sectors, etc. In addition, legal framework related to the implementation of the three Rio Conventions has been formed such as the Law on Environmental Protection (2005), Law on Forest Development and Protection (2004), Law on Land (2003), Law on Water Resources (1998), Law on Fishery, etc. which significant contributed for the implementation of MEAs in Viet Nam

Viet Nam has established focal points for 03 Rio Conventions: MONRE is the focal point for UNCBD and UNFCCC and MARD is the focal point for UNCCD. The focal point has the overall responsibilities which relates to the rights and obligations of Parties of the Conventions and Protocols.

The financial resources have been mobilized for the implementation of the MEAs, including the state budget and ODA sources.

Promotion and awareness enhancement also has attained significant achievements which identified as the priority task in the strategic documents of Viet Nam such as the Agenda 21, National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and vision toward 2020.

At present, Viet Nam has been implementing a programme of biological diversity awareness enhancement for 2001-2010. Viet Nam has also invested in and development of a system of universities, research institutes on BD and natural resources, energy, forest protection and development, etc. Education and training also implemented through training course, workshop and information exchange.

International Environmental Information Network (MERCURE/ UNEPNet) had been established and the Viet Nam Protection Agency (VEPA), MONRE is assigned to be directly responsible for supervision and management of Hanoi MERCURE Station which has been operating since the beginning of 1998. At the present, Viet Nam has been able to exploit, exchange and share information with all sources of environmental information globally.

In order to meet scientific and technical requirements specified in articles relating to science and scientific advisory of the Conventions, Viet Nam has conducted the inventory of biodiversity in national parks and protected areas. There have been many efforts in doing researches on species and rare fauna and flora species that have been in the brink of imminent extinction. BD inventory of traditional fauna and flora species has also been conducted. Viet Nam has also conduct the study on hydrometeorology, renewable energy, GHG emission inventory, forest resource inventory, etc.

3. Capacity constraints and capacity need for the implementation of 3 Rio Conventions

The thematic reports of 3 Rio Convention has analysed the capacity constraints and capacity building needs for each Convention. The 3 thematic reports also has identified 05 main issues which relates to all 3 Conventions as following:

(1) Low knowledge and awareness on the three Conventions

The important of promotion and enhancement of environmental awareness are mentioned in all three Conventions as a priority obligation to Convention joined members. In Vietnam, these activities have been conducted in many years with the purpose of increasing the knowledge and awareness of people on their role and responsibility on environmental protection in general and the implementation of the three Conventions in particular have also obtained some results. However,

environmental knowledge and awareness of officials and communities are still low. Environmental protection issues aren't considered as important issues, even is disregarded in comparison with socio-economic development activities.

(2) Development and implementation of policies, plans, programmes and projects related to the three Conventions aren't good so effectiveness and validity aren't high

The development and implementation of national policies, plans, programmes mentioned in all the three Conventions are essential requirement and obligation of each country. So far, in Vietnam, the development of national strategies, plans and programmes and legal framework (policies and laws) for implementation of the above three conventions has initial achievements. However, capacity related issue cross-cutting these Conventions is that quality, validity and effectiveness of the implementation of the provided national plans, programmes, legal framework is still restricted.

(3) Coordination between the related ministries, sectors, between central and local agencies is still ineffective

At the moment the coordination between the ministries, agencies and sectors at the central level, between the departments, agencies and sectors at the provincial/city levels, as well as between central and local levels and between localities is still ineffective. Meanwhile environmental problems are complicated with great impacts; therefore there should be an efficient cross-sectoral coordination mechanism if these problems are to be solved. This is also a challenge for the environmental management in general and the implementation of the Rio conventions in particular in Vietnam in the years to come.

(4) Information, data collection and management are still weak

This is cross-cutting issues which is not only relates to the three Conventions but also the common problem in other field in Vietnam. Currently, some information in the form of thematic reports, research works, scientific research themes, investigation projects, etc. were conducted by individuals and organizations funded by the Government, international organizations is scattered located in different offices without full statistics and effective use. The environmental monitoring stations are insufficient in number. The equipments currently are still not meeting a requirement of data survey and environmental monitoring. The hydro meteorological stations for climate change monitoring are relatively sufficient. However, the equipment of some stations isn't modern improved. Beside, the information sharing mechanism between relevant ministries/sectors, agencies are still constrained.

(5) The monitoring and assessment of the activity results are still formal

Up to now, the monitoring and assessment of the activity results of the three conventions in Vietnam have not been put into full play. For example, for UNCBD,

there has not been any comprehensive observation and assessment programme on biodiversity and biosafety. The only programme of this kind is for assessing the changes of forest resources in which only forest and forest resources (including terrestrial invertebrate and forest plants) and but the other biological resources are assessed. The assessment of this thematic area is insufficient and not update. Similar to this, for UNCCD, the monitoring and assessment are still spare, irregular and ineffective so that there has not been information, data system for monitoring and assessment.

The capacity needs to deal with the above 05 mentioned issues are presented in following Table.

| Duties | Capacity Need | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | Systemic level | Institutional Level | Individual Level |
| Awareness and knowledge on 03 conventions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop necessary mechanisms and policies to ensure benefits of community when participating in the environmental protection activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop, pilot and disseminate the models of economic development taking into account environmental protection activities. - Integrate environment protection activities of three Conventions to activities of socio-political organizations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen capacity for communication staffs |
| Development and implementation of laws, policies, plans and programmes related to 03 conventions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate environmental issues and requirements (such as climate change, biodiversity conservation and prevention of land degradation) into the master plans and programmes to develop the national economy, at the same time, improving technology and technical abilities for implementing the programmes - Develop new laws (such as Biodiversity Law, Law on energy security, etc.). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further strengthen the management systems and capacity for the legal executive institutions by making the functions and responsibilities of these institutions clear. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop skills for policy planners and policy analyzers - Develop skills for managerial officials of national institutions, NGOs that relate to the use of resources. |
| The collaboration between relevant ministries and sectors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a coordination mechanism among relevant ministries, sectors, localities and institutions so as to implement the crosscutting actions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen operation mechanism for 3 national focal points of 03 conventions. - Develop decentralization and supporting mechanism for localities. | |
| Data collection and management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop regulations on information sharing and exchange between related | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop database system relating to 03 Conventions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen and enhance capacity for information |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| | stakeholders | | analyzing and processing for staff of relevant sectors/organizations. |
| Monitoring and evaluation. | - Develop monitoring and evaluation plans for the performance of three Conventions | - Develop the system of environmental indicators for reports of environmental state and systematizing them by providing guidance on the implementation thereof from central to local levels. | - Enhance capacity for related stakeholder on monitoring and performance evaluation |

PART II. VIETNAM'S STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Viet Nam is a member of almost MEAs with the respective obligations and rights. Fulfilment of obligations of the MEAs also means that the fulfilment of global environmental management. Following is the strategic action plan for global environmental management in 2006 – 2010 and vision to 2020.

1. Basic for development of strategic action plan

- Commitments of Viet Nam for fulfilment of obligations of multi Environmental Agreement (MEAs)
- Capacity building needs for global environmental management in 2006 – 2010 which has been recognized through the “National Self Capacity Assessment” process supported by UNDP and GEF

2. Strategic principles and orientations

2.1 National ownership and leadership: High degree of commitment from key players such as MONRE, MARD and the relevant line ministries to the capacity development process is critical for positive results. However, the government leadership with focal point as MONRE will be important aspects.

2.2. Multi-stakeholder consensus and decision-making: Capacity development decisions should involve multiple stakeholders and be derived from broad-based consensus to the extent possible. Consultative and participatory process is essential to foster broad-based consensus.

2.3. Holistic approach to capacity building: All dimensions – the systemic, the institutional and the individual – of capacity need attention. Therefore, there is a need to establish a good balance between all the three dimensions. Capacity development efforts must be linked to the broader environmental management and sustainable development needs as reflected in Vietnam's National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and Vision Toward 2020, Agenda 21 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of Viet Nam.

2.4 Integration of capacity building in wider efforts to achieve sustainable development: Capacity development must be integrated with ongoing initiatives to enhance capacities for broader environmental managements and for sustainable development in general

2.5 Promotion of partnerships and collaboration: Capacity development efforts will require concerted effort that draws upon the comparative advantages of multiple stakeholders to maximize impact and create synergies.

2.6 Flexibility: Capacity development efforts should have the flexibility, without losing the focus of purpose, to respond to changing circumstances and needs. Adaptive management of resources for capacity development is essential to allow such flexibility.

3. Strategic objectives

3.1. Overall objective

The strategic action plan has been formulated with the overall objective to strengthen the systemic, institutional and individual capacities of Vietnam for effective implementation of the Rio Convention obligations consistent with national circumstances and needs for sustainable development

3.2. Specific objectives

(1) Enhance the awareness and knowledge of different levels, sectors and community on the obligations and rights of Viet Nam as a member of MEAs

(2) Strengthen capacity for development and implementation of policies, programmes and projects which relates to MEAs

(3) Develop the effective collaboration among related stakeholders for implementation of MEAs and establish the closely cooperation with the respective international organizations

(4) Enhance the application of IT for data management, the availability, accuracy of information which relates with MEAs and the connection of information system and database in the country with information and database in the world.

(5) Establish the effective result-based monitoring system for performance evaluation of 3 Rio Conventions.

4. Activities for achievement of strategic objectives

4.1. Activities for achievement of objective 1: Enhance the awareness and knowledge of different levels, sectors and community on the obligations and rights of Viet Nam as a member of MEAs

| Order | Capacity Development Activity | Level of Priority | Implementation Timeframe | Responsible Institution(s) |
|-------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Develop mass media communication programs on obligation and rights of Viet Nam as a member of MEAs | High | Midium-term | MONRE, MARD, MOE, mass-media organizations |
| 2 | Provide in-depth training for staffs of MEAs focal points | High | Short-term | MONRE, MEAs focal points |
| 3 | Integrate global environmental issues in cirriculum at all level | Medium | Long- term | MOE, MONRE, MARD, MOFA |

| | | | | |
|---|--|------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | of Viet Nam | | | |
| 4 | Strengthen capacity for communication staffs who participate in the environmental communication activities | High | Short-term | MONRE, mass-media organizations |

4.2. Activities for achievement of objective 2: Strengthen capacity for development and implementation of policies, programmes and projects which relates to MEAs

| Order | Capacity Development Activity | Level of Priority | Implementation Timeframe | Responsible Institution(s) |
|-------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Legalize the obligations for MEAs implementation in legal documents of Viet Nam | High | Short-term | MOJ, MOFA, MONRE, MARD and related Ministries/Sectors |
| 2 | Provide training on global environmental management and implementation of MEAs for staffs who is in charge of planning and implementing socio-economic development policies of Viet Nam | High | Long-term | MONRE and related Ministries/Sectors |
| 3 | Strengthen capacity, skills and knowledge of global environmental management for organizations who in charge of providing consultation, planning and implementing of policies, strategies, plans, programmes and projects for global environmental management of Viet Nam | Medium | Long-term | Related Ministries/Sectors and organizations |

4.3. Activities for achievement of objective 3: Develop the effective collaboration among related stakeholders for implementation of MEAs and establish the closely cooperation with respective international organizations

| Order | Capacity Development Activity | Level of Priority | Implementation Timeframe | Responsible Institution(s) |
|-------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Establish national focal point who is responsible for coordination among MEAs' focal points | High | Short-term | MONRE, MARD, MOFA, Office of Government |
| 2 | Strengthen resources and operation mechanisms for focal points of each Convention | High | Long-term | MONRE, MARD, MOFA, Office of Government |

4.4. Activities for achievement of objective 4: Enhance the application of IT for data management, the availability, accuracy of information which relates with MEAs and the connection of information system and database in the country with information and database in the world.

| Order | Capacity Development Activity | Level of Priority | Implementation Timeframe | Responsible Institution(s) |
|-------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Establish the mechanism for information gathering and exchange among Ministers/Sectors which relates with the implementation of MEAs | High | Medium term | MONRE and related Ministries/Sectors |
| 2 | Establish and maintain official channel for information exchanges among focal points of MEAs | High | Long-term | MONRE, MARD and related Ministries/Sectors |
| 3 | Develop database for MEAs | High | Long-term | Focal points of MEAs |

4.5. Activities for achievement of objective 5: Establish the effective result-based monitoring system for performance evaluation of 3 Rio Conventions

| Order | Capacity Development Activity | Level of Priority | Implementation Timeframe | Responsible Institution(s) |
|-------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Develop evaluation criteria and manual to provide guidances for monitoring and evaluation of MEAs' implementation | High | Short-term | MONRE, MARD and related Ministries/Sectors |
| 2 | Equip the staffs who is responsible for monitoring and evaluation with the methodology for result-base evaluation | High | Medium-term | MONRE, MARD and related Ministries/Sectors |

5. Resource Mobilization and Sustainability Strategy

Based on the proposed strategic action plan, MONRE, MARD and related Ministers/Sectors will develop the specific projects for priority capacity needs to mobilize the resources from Vietnamese government, GEF and potential sponsors in the area of capacity building for environmental protection. The budget could be mobilized from following sources:

5.1. State budget

Article 111 of Law on Environmental Protection has defined that the state budget for environmental protection shall be used for the following purposes: (a) investment in the development of public environmental protection infrastructures; (b) regular expenditure for environmental governance which consists of appropriate rates

for strengthening national capacity for environmental management integrated with capacity for implementation of MEAs; as a co-finance for projects on strengthening capacity for global environmental management.

5.2. Viet Nam Environmental Protection Fund

Viet Nam Environmental Fund is a state financial organization with function to provide funds for environmental protection activities. The Fund was established under the Decision number 82/2002/QĐ-TTg dated 26th June 2002 of Prime Minister. The MONRE is responsible for management of the fund according to the Decree No 91/2002/ND-CP dated 11th November 2002 of Government.

Viet Nam Environmental Protection Fund serve as financial sources for programs/projects, activities, tasks for environmental protection in the whole countries and also has priority policy to support the projects/programs for strengthening global environmental management mentioned in Part IV of the Strategy.

5.3. GEF Support

Global Environmental Facility (GEF) provide fund to projects and programs that protect the global environment. This fund can be exploited to strengthen global environmental management capacity of Viet Nam. Viet Nam has also committed to utilize the appropriate fund of Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) for implementation of projects on strengthening national capacity for global environmental management

5.4. Support from international organizations and other countries governments

The resources for strengthening national capacity for global environmental management of Viet Nam can be mobilized through the ISGE and the multilateral and bilateral forums. It is a potential resource since the sponsored projects of international organizations in Viet Nam always have the component for strengthening capacity for environmental management.

6. Monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan implementation

Monitoring is a process of continuous or regularly periodic collection and analysis of data and information in order to review progress in a project or activity. The purpose of monitoring is to signal any necessary adjustments that may be needed to ongoing implementation so that success is more assured.

Monitoring of Action Plan will focus on the progress and the achievements during the implementation of the Action Plan

Evaluation is systematically analysis towards and the achievement of an outcome. Following aspects will be considered during evaluation process:

- a. Suitability: whether the developed action plan is suitable with the identified capacity needs for the implementation of 3 Rio Conventions
- b. Progress: whether the Action Plan as scheduled
- c. Success: whether the Action Plan achieve the expected objectives

MONRE will has the main responsibility for the implementation of strategic action plans for 3 Conventions to ensure: (i) progress of project; (ii) effective mobilization of supports from related stakeholders and (iii) coordination among related stakeholders.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment shall be responsible to the Government to monitor and coordinate the activities under UNFCCC and UNCBD

MARD shall be responsible to the Government to monitor and coordinate the activities under UNFCCC and UNCBD

Provincial People Commitees (PPCs), Departments of Natural Resource and Environment (DONREs), Department of Agriculture and Rural Development shall be responsible for cooperation to monitor the activities at provinces

Other related ministries/sectors shall be responsible for collaboration with MONRE and MARD for implementation and monitor of related activities

REFERENCE

1. Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment – Department of Environment, *NCSA Stock-taking Report on United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, 2005
2. Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment – Department of Environment, *NCSA Stock-taking Report on United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD)*, 2005
3. Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment – Department of Environment, *NCSA Stock-taking Report on United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (UNCCD)*, 2005
4. Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment – Department of Environment, *NCSA Thematic Report On United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, 2005
5. Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment – Department of Environment, *NCSA Thematic Report on United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD)*, 2005
6. Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment – Department of Environment, *NCSA Thematic Report on United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (UNCCD)*, 2005