

**The GIZ project “Social dimension in sustainable green growth
in Vietnam”**

Report

**OVERVIEW GENDER ANALYSIS IN THE BIODIVERSITY LAW IN VIETNAM
AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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Part 1. Introduction

The Biodiversity Law was approved by the 12th National Assembly at its 4th session on November 13, 2008 and takes effect on July 1, 2009. The law covers topics like biodiversity planning, conservation of natural ecosystems, species, genetic resources, management, financial mechanisms, benefit sharing. However, over 8 years of implementation, the practice of state management on biodiversity has changed a lot, some of the contents of the biodiversity law are no longer appropriate to the reality and need to be updated, adjusted. The Biodiversity Law Revision is a necessary issue.

In particular, development of gender analysis is the first step in implementing gender mainstreaming into The Biodiversity Law Revision. This is important. Development of Gender Analysis inputs to the Biodiversity Law Revision will ensure that the legal documents of the State will meet men's and women's different needs; at the same time, facilitating social benefit distributions equally in the biodiversity conservation.

Gender mainstreaming The Biodiversity Law Revision is important, which are more suitable and feasible thanks to:

- Pay attention to the needs and interests of each gender difference.
- Detection of the problem, the negative impact of the policy (no good effect, undesirable) to women and men in order to modify and complete the Biodiversity Law. Thus, the Law becomes more fit, attracted the participation essence of both women and men in the management and conservation of biodiversity.
- Find out which remedy the root causes of inequality between women and men in the conservation, management, use and benefit from biodiversity resources.

1. Objectives

Reviewing and assessing the results implementing gender equality of the Biodiversity Law, as well as analysis of existence as the basis proposed amending the law to ensure the rights and legitimate interests, in line with the role, different needs of each gender and create opportunities developing substantive equality in the conservation, management, use and benefit from biodiversity resources.

2. Research Issues

Research Question: The issue of gender equality is implemented in the process of the biodiversity law.

Research contents:

- The division of labor between men and women in the conservation and management of biodiversity resources.
- Access, control and benefit of men and women from biodiversity resources

- The participation of women and men in decision processes relating to the conservation, management and use of biodiversity.

3. Methodology

Research on existing documents: Biodiversity Law, decrees and decrees related to biodiversity (mentioned in annex), and national and international documents related to the biodiversity conservation and gender issues.

In-depth interviews with some experts in organizations on gender issues in biodiversity conservation, including: Ministry of Natural resources and Environment (Conservation of biodiversity agency, Institute environmental policy); The Ministry of labor, invalids and Social Affairs (gender equality Department, legal Department); Ministry of agriculture and rural development: General Directorate of Forestry (Department of nature conservation); General Directorate of fishery (Fishery resources conservation and development Department); Vietnam Women's Union (I am doing).

4. Analytical Framework

Table 1: Steps for gender analysis in the Biodiversity Law

ACTIVITIES	QUESTIONS/GUIDELINE	OUTPUT
<p>A. Identifying the potential beneficiary groups that can be adjusted or impacted by the Biodiversity Law</p> <p><i>Who are the potential beneficiaries?</i></p>	<p>1. Which groups of men and women population (beneficiary groups) is affected by the law?</p>	<p>List of the men/women's groups that are being adjusted, affected by the law.</p> <p><i>Paying attention to the poor, rural and ethnic minority groups.</i></p>
	<p>2. When implementing the law, whether the fore-mentioned men and women's groups can be affected differently by the law (good/bad impacts)</p>	<p>List of the men and women's groups that may: (i) benefit from; (ii) be vulnerable or negatively affect by the law</p>
	<p>3. What are the characteristics and status of men and women's groups in their families, the labor market and in the economy?</p> <p>4. What are their (men and women separated) specific concerns and interests?</p>	<p>List of men and women groups ' needs and actual conditions.</p> <p><i>Paying attention to the poor, rural and ethnic minority groups.</i></p>
<p>B. Analyzing the information and data to identify gender gaps, existing gender issues and learning about the causes for those gaps and issues</p>	<p>1. In the the Biodiversity Law, which regulations can affect/limit men's and women's access to, participation in and benefit from the policy? It is needed to pay attention to learn about gender issues existing and the arisen gender issues during its implementation process? If there are existing or potential gender issues how will they affect men and women?</p>	<p>→ List of gender issues and causes for those gender issues.</p>
	<p>2. Are there any existing legislative documents relating the concerned</p>	

<p>topic? If so, in their implementation process, has any gender inequality happened and affected which men and women's groups? (Forest Law, Fisheries Law...)</p>	<p>→ List of existing relevant documents to the topic?</p>
<p>3. Is it possible to collect sex-disaggregated data and information from the following sources (for instance, the national statistic data, reports, research findings, surveys, etc.). -Can these information and data be sufficient to analyze the situation and gender gaps of the sector or not? If no, which measures should be further carried out to learn and identify the issues that men and women are facing</p>	<p>→ List of gaps in terms of data, information and/or gender sensitive measures.</p>
<p>4. Results from analyzing the database (data and documents) to enable us to identify which gender gaps and issues?</p>	<p>→ List of the gender issues in the sector adjusted by the Law are ranked by their level of priority</p>
<p>5. If yes, in which gender issues are prioritized to deal with? -Is it possible to identify the criteria to select the gender issues which need prioritizing? Explaining the reasons for using these criteria?</p>	<p>→ List of the criteria which are used to select, rank the gender issues by their level of priority</p>

Part 2. Gender Issues in the Biodiversity Law

1. Relevant definitions

Gender refers to the characteristics, positions and roles of men and women in all social relations (*Item 1, Article 5, Gender equality Law*).

Sex refers to biological characteristics of men and women (*Item 2, Article 5, Gender equality Law*). Biological differences of men and women are often identified when they are born

Thus, sex is different from gender as sex refers to the biological characteristics of a person while gender is about men's and women's social relations formed by their daily activities. Thus division of gender and sex is not the same.

Gender roles refer to the activities actually performed by men and women in their families and society. They often change by time, conditions and circumstance¹.

Gender bias is unfair and negative perceptions, attitudes and assessments of the characteristics, positions, roles and capabilities of men or women (*Item 4, Article 5, and Gender equality Law*).

Gender discrimination is the restriction, exclusion, non-recognition or disregards of the roles and positions of men and women (*Item 5, Article 5, Gender equality Law*).

There are two forms of discrimination: *Direct* and *Indirect*

Direct discrimination: the exclusion of men or women which is stipulated in legislations, code of conducts, regulations or normal rules;

Indirect discrimination: though exclusion is not stipulated in legal documents, their implementation causes discrimination forms against men or women in their results.

Gender equality means that men and women have equal positions and roles, are offered conditions and opportunities to bring into play their capabilities for the development of communities and families, and to equally benefit from this development (*Item 3, Article 5, Gender equality Law*).

Gender issue² refers the gender inequality in a specific area. The gender issue consists of the gaps or disparities between men and women. One of the gender issues existing in families is unbalanced housework and unequal right to decision making between husbands and wives.

¹ The National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFAW), "Gender Mainstreaming in policy formulation and enforcement", Hanoi, 2008

² The National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCFAW), "Gender Mainstreaming in policy formulation and enforcement", Hanoi, 2008

Gender gaps are the difference or inequality between girls and boys, men and women in a specific case, quantitative, relating to the conditions, access and enjoyment of resources.

Gender Mainstreaming is the measure to realize the gender equality objectives. It helps to incorporate men's and women's needs and concerns in the process of formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating specific laws, policies, programs, and projects to eliminate all forms of discriminations and inequalities against men or women. Gender Mainstreaming is to evaluate and consider what should be done for men and women in specific projects, interventions and activities at all levels.

Gender equality goals are to eliminate gender-based discrimination, creating equal opportunities for men and women in socio-economic and human resource development, striving to reach **substantive gender equality** for men and women, establishing and strengthening cooperative and supportive relations between men and women in all aspects of social and family life (*Article 4, Gender Equality Law*). In practice, we need to ensure **substantive gender equality**, which means that the equality should not only be regulated in legal documents but also in the **outcomes and results of their implementation**.

Measures to promote gender equality are measures aimed at ensuring gender equality in fact, so state agencies have the authority to issue in the event of significant differences between men and women in positions, roles, conditions and opportunities to develop potential energy and beneficiary of development achievements that applying the same rules between men and women does not reduce this difference (*Article 5 of the Gender Equality Law*).

2. Gender issues in activities using biodiversity resources

2.1 Scale

Biodiversity is a resource for agricultural, forestry and fisheries production. According to the General Statistics Office, Statistical Yearbook of 2016, labor force in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was large scale reach 22.315 million people accounted for 41.9% of the labor force. Women have contributed very important because they was the basic labor force in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries was 11.5 million accounted for 44% of female employees in the country. The percentage of female employees in agriculture forestry and fishing sector in rural areas accounted for 63.4% higher than men (57.5%).

The percentage of female employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Northern Midlands and Mountainous, Northern and Central Coastal were higher than the Red river delta, the Mekong delta and South East areas

Table 2: Percentage of workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector by sex and geographical area, 2014 (%)

Area	Male	Female	Difference by sex (female-male)	Gender gap index (Female/Male)
Northern Midlands and Mountainous areas	65.6	73.4	7.8	1.12
Red river delta	28.2	40.0	11.8	1.42
Northern Central and Central Coastal area	50.4	57.1	6.7	1.13
Central Highlands	73.2	72.0	-1.2	0.98
South East	19.6	15.5	-4.1	0.79
Mekong Delta	53.7	47.5	-6.2	0.88

Source: UN Women, Towards Gender Equality in Vietnam, making inclusive growth work for women, 2016

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was the main source of livelihood of Ethnic minority groups. Percentage of ethnic minorities people employed in agriculture is very high at 81.41%, twice as high as that of the Kinh ethnic group. Over 90% to 100% of people of 33 out of 53 ethnic minorities groups are employed in agriculture. 100% of Brau and Xinh Mun people are employed in agriculture³.

Table 3: Percentage of workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries by sex and ethnic group, 2015 (%)

Ethnic group	Male	Female	Difference by sex (female-male)	Gender gap index (Female/Male)
Kinh	36.18	40.72	4.54	1.13
General 53 ethnic minorities	79.16	83.81	4.65	1.06

Source: the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs and UN Women commissioned, report on "Figures on Ethnic Minority Women and Men in Viet Nam 2015."

³ GSO, The Survey on Socio-economic Situation of 53 Ethnic Minority groups in Viet Nam 2015

2.2 Gender-based labour division

There are gender based labour division in activities using biodiversity resources.

In agriculture, women and men play an important role in food production. The woman is responsible for the tasks that require less effort such as planting, weeding, selling products; Men do the main job such as soil preparation, spraying⁴. In livestock breeding, women doing breeding, caring, men also do these things but less than women. Nowadays, male farmers tend to migrate with non-agricultural activities, so agricultural activities are put on the shoulders of women farmer. In some localities, farmer women do all agricultural activities, including those that are not suitable for female (such as spraying, transporting ...) because their husbands go to work away from home⁵.

In the forestry, about 70% of ethnic minority women involved in the exploitation of non-timber forest forestry natural⁶, which are easy to take, such as vegetables, tubers, shoots, honey... for food, farming, construction, cooktop cooking, as medicines for the needs of daily family as for sale. Men hunt, take home materials such as wood, bamboo...⁷.

In fisheries activities, men fishing, aquaculture....and women collect and sale of products or semi-processed products...⁸.

Men and women also have different activities in biodiversity conservation. Both men and women are involved in preserving seeds for future use, contributing to the preservation and maintenance of plant genetic diversity. As people directly care for the family, women are more concerned about the value of cooking and nutrition of plants and animals, men are more interested in market value. Women participate in nursing of forest trees, raising wild animals and plants for economic development and at the same time contributing to the preservation of genetic resources such as: pigs in Mong cai, dogs in Phu Quoc, chickens in Bac Ninh, Hung yen, sheep in Phan rang. Men participating in patrols for forest protection, afforestation, nourish wild animal such as deer, porcupines, cobras, snakes, pheasants... cultivating and preserving rare aquatic species; offshore fishing.

⁴ Institute for Family and Gender Studies, UN Women, Female Farmers and Inclusive Growth in Vietnam, 2016

⁵ Hoang Ba Thinh, Policies for rural women during the period of urbanization, industrialization, magazines Family and Gender, No. 1/2010

⁶ Hoang Thi Dung and colleagues, Research Gender on forestry, 2006

⁷ Center for Research and Social Development (CSRSD), the Fund for rural development and poverty reduction in Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh (RDPR), Center for Research and Consulting on Management of Natural Resources (CORENAM), Report Gender mainstreaming in the Law on Protection and Development Forest and related legal documents, 2014

⁸ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Report on Gender Mainstreaming on the Fisheries Law (Amendment), 2016

As can be seen, the division of labor by gender is still in view of traditional Vietnamese society: women with weaker status than men, and the important mission is to give birth and take care of children, therefore, they are not possible to engage in heavy workloads as well as hazardous work which affects health. Men have better health should undertake the heavy work in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

2.3 Access and control of resources

2.3.1 Agricultural extension training

Learning from extension is a way for villagers to supplement their knowledge to better exploit resources. Agricultural, forestry and fishery extension services support farmers on goods producing, apply advanced technology and techniques to improve productivity, product quality, the value of earnings. Agricultural, forestry and fishery extension activities bring scientific knowledge and new production methods to farmers, gradually improving their cultivation skills; providing financial assistance, experience and the organization of production; and changing their traditional mindset and backward practices of production which are ingrained in many farmers' minds. The State also has the policy of fostering learners, providing a variety of training opportunities, including vocational training. Women and ethnic minority people are also given priority to be trained to become agricultural, forestry and fishing extension officers in order to assure women's right in accessing to information and technology⁹. Some studies show that gender gaps in benefit from the extension activities. Data from the 2012 Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey also shows that the proportion of households headed by men benefiting from the projects in agriculture, forestry and fishing is 8.2%, or 4.5 percentage points higher than that of households headed by women. Differences are observed among different women groups. The opportunities for women in the mountainous areas to take part in training courses on agricultural knowledge are very limited compared with opportunities for women from the delta areas. In Truong Thanh commune, Hai Duong province, the percentage of women attending training accounts for 80% of the participants while the figure in Hoa Binh province is under 50%. Gender differences are observed in the participants in training courses in the surveyed areas. Women make up the majority of the participants in the training courses on rice production while men are overrepresented in the technology transfer training classes related to moving to new livelihoods such as shrimp farming and orchard plantation¹⁰.

⁹ Article 12, Resolution No 02/2010/ND-CP on Agricultural Extension

¹⁰ Institute for Family and Gender Studies, UN Women, Female Farmers and Inclusive Growth in Vietnam, 2016

The reasons for the gender gap in access to agriculture, forestry and fishery extension are due to: the care of the family takes a great deal of time, so women have less time to attend training courses; In some localities, the Farmer Association is often the organizer of the training courses, so men - members of the association participate in the training. Women can only go when their husbands are busy or have the opportunity to participate in training when the training is organized by the Women's Union. On the other hand, men take the main technical steps to apply science and technology to crop production and husbandry and are the main decision makers in the family, so they participate in agricultural, forestry and fishery extension¹¹.

2.3.2 Access land

In Vietnam legal, there is no discrimination between men and women as land users. Everybody has the same rights and obligations to the land allocated by the State. The 2003 Land Law (amended in 2013) states nine rights for land users, the certificate of land use right given to both husband and wife, that is an effort to address gender inequality in terms of giving equal access to social resources and ensuring women's equal right to land.

Although it is stipulated in the law that women have the right to have their name titled on the certificates of land-use right, in fact, this right has not been fully executed. Even among women with their land use right are made legally binding, many of them still encounter barriers preventing them from enjoying their legitimate rights. The fact that a woman's name is not included in the certificate of land use right decreases her role in mobilizing land and human resources for socio-economic development. According to the latest UNDP (2013) report on women's access to land in Vietnamese society covering 10 cities and provinces representing diversity of economic areas and groups of people, about 18% of women are solely named in the certificates of land use right; the proportion of certificates with both names of husband and wife is only 22% while the proportion of certificates of land use right entitled solely to men is double that figure. Men are named in the certificates of land use right still common in rural and in ethnic minority areas. For individuals and in families, this failure to acknowledge entitlement decreases women's roles and positions as users of land for household economic development and does not give credit to them contributions in improving livelihood¹².

The reason for women's limitations in access to land is that gender stereotypes in traditional culture as "boys play a role in the continuation and worship of ancestors" Men

¹¹ Institute for Family and Gender Studies, UN Women, Female Farmers and Inclusive Growth in Vietnam, 2016

¹² UNDP, The women's access to land in contemporary Viet Nam, 2013

have more right than women. In rural areas and especially in ethnic minority communities the influence of traditional culture is greater. In addition, lower education than men, using the Vietnamese are not fluent in men in the communities of ethnic minorities are the barriers to women joining the administrative transactions related land¹³.

2.3.3 Access to loans

In recent years, the Government have made efforts to address the financial difficulties of the agriculture sector. The State has issued preferential credit policies to organizations and individuals engaged in agricultural¹⁴.

The Vietnamese Government also has favourable policies for rural women related to credit access. The National Strategy on Gender Equality in the 2011-2020 period sets several targets, including: The proportion of female labourers in poor rural areas or ethnic minority regions who wish to loan receive preferential capital from employment or poverty reduction programs and official credit sources will reach 80% by 2015 and 100% by 2020 (Target 4, Objective 2). Accessing loans have easy, convenient procedures, lending rate, interest rate, loan term is relatively reasonable needs of farmers

Capital support activities for women to develop economic conditions and sustainably alleviate poverty are performed through different credit channels which are designed appropriately for each targeted group. They support the poor and near-poor women accessing preferential credit sources from the Bank of Social Policy¹⁵ and microcredit projects directly managed by the Women's Union. Annually, there are approximately 2.5 million poor women getting loans, accounting for 42% of the total outstanding loans of the Bank of Social Policy and about 450,000 households receiving loan worth total 3.3 trillion dong from the Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development. However, The limited knowledge in business and production also makes many women do not dare to borrow credit capital¹⁶. The proportion borrowing of women was lower than men. The results from Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey in 2012 show that the proportion of female headed households benefiting from the credit policy for the poor was 7.4% less than 2.3 percentage points of those headed by males.

Futher, due to the limited in the certificate of land use the number, women receiving preferential credit is less than that of men.

¹³ UNDP, The women's access to land in contemporary Viet Nam, 2013

¹⁴ Institute for Family and Gender Studies, UN Women, Female Farmers and Inclusive Growth in Vietnam,2016

¹⁵ The National targeted Programmer on Poverty Reduction

¹⁶ Institute for Family and Gender Studies, UN Women, Female Farmers and Inclusive Growth in Vietnam,2016

2.4 Make decision

The decisive role of women in family and society less than do males. In rural families, the majority of men have control over the sale of the agricultural products. In the ethnic minority families, the man has a pivotal role in the family and make decisions about every thing of their family. Some ethnic minorities, women have the right to decide than men, such as M'Nong, cultural and matrilineal tradition that allows women indigenous better access to natural resources such as land and the forest. They can assert their sovereignty on land and capable of reclaiming the forest to get land for cultivation because according to customary law, all land and forests belong to them, but men who decide to spend on the job great¹⁷.

In participating in village meetings, men won the right to attend meetings more than women because the concept of the husband as head of the household and they have an important role than in representing families discuss and engage decision work village¹⁸. Men who participated in village meetings, women often participate only when men are absent or unable to attend meetings because of a certain reason. And in village meetings, men always spoke more boldly women. The reason for ethnic minority women's participation in village meetings is less than men, which is the stereotype that men are more knowledgeable than women and limit on Vietnamese language and communication¹⁹.

Many policies to promote the economic development of farming families including the ownership of agricultural land, receipt of loans for production development, training courses, and knowledge extension and information, target the heads of households, who are mostly men. Rural men actually benefit a lot more from empowerment gains in the economic reform process than do women. Consequently, women are in a disadvantaged position and their role in the development of agriculture and rural areas is much less clear than is men's. Currently, women have limited land property rights and less access to agricultural extension services and credit than men, which hinders the potential contribution of women in productive activities while they are also prevented from gaining a better income²⁰.

¹⁷ Institute for Family and Gender Studies, UN Women, Female Farmers and Inclusive Growth in Vietnam, 2016

¹⁸ Quyen Dinh Ha and colleagues, Survey on the role of women in agriculture and rural areas in the Nghia Hiep commune, Yen My district, Hung Yen.

¹⁹ Institute of Social, Economic and Environmental, Report on gender inequality in the communities of ethnic minorities, 2010

²⁰ Institute for Family and Gender Studies, UN Women, Female Farmers and Inclusive Growth in Vietnam, 2016

Thus, one can see women as an important force in the agricultural, forestry and aquaculture production sector is directly related to biodiversity. The majority of rural women, minority women whose livelihood largely based agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Women and men have different roles in the division of labor. Limited women than men in opportunities and conditions as well as the capacity to implement the technical expertise, access to land, access to capital. The decisive role of women in family and society than do males.

3. Identify gender issues in the Biodiversity Law

3.1 Gender issues in general issues

- Article 4 Principle of conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity

" Item 1. Conservation of biodiversity is the responsibility of the State and all organizations and individuals". This provision of equality for both men and women should be responsible for biodiversity conservation.

"Item 2. The harmony between conservation and exploitation and rational use of biodiversity; between preservation and exploitation, rational use of biodiversity for the alleviation of poverty ". This provision of equality for both men and women in the use and rational exploitation of biodiversity to sustainable development.

"Item 4. Organizations and individuals to benefit from the exploitation and use of biodiversity must share the benefits with the parties concerned; ensure harmony between the interests of the State with the interests of organizations and individuals ".

No 1 tem provides for gender equality in sharing the benefits from the exploitation and use of sustainable biodiversity. In fact, women, especially rural ones, minority ones have difficulties in accessing and benefiting from biodiversity (analysis in part 2).

- Article 5 of the State policy on conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity

"Item 2: ensure the participation of local people in the process of formulation and implementation planning biodiversity conservation.

Item 3: To promote and ensure the rights and legitimate interests of organizations and individuals to invest, applying advanced science, technology and traditional knowledge on the conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity .

Item 4: ensuring stability in the lives of families and individuals lawfully living in conservation areas "

With these regulations, State policies on conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity are planned also generally unclear about equal benefits for both men and women in organizations, individuals and society. However, in fact, rural women, ethnic

minorities are still difficulties in accessing and benefiting from biodiversity. (Specifically, analyzed in the next section).

Article 7 of the acts prohibited on biodiversity. They are general provisions for men and women.

In fact, men and women have different ways to degrade biodiversity. Men take materials home as wood, hunting pressure greater for fauna, wild plants which had affected hard by the recession and habitat fragmentation. Women degrade biodiversity with slash and burn activities, firewood and non-timber forest²¹. Destructive fishing, such as the use of explosives, toxins and electric shocks for marine fishing, continues to occur both inland and coastal, threatening to deplete marine resources²².

3.2 The issue of gender in planning implementation of biodiversity conservation

The Biodiversity Law stipulates facility planning biodiversity conservation (Chapter II, from which 8 to Article 15). Government issued Decision 45/2014 / QD-TTg approving the master plan on biodiversity conservation of the country till 2020 and vision to 2030 with the objective of ensuring natural ecosystems important, species and genetic resources of endangered, rare and preserved and sustainable development; maintain and develop ecosystem services adapt to climate change in order to promote sustainable development of the country and the relevant planning; Decision 1976/2014 / QD-TTg approving the overall planning system in the country by 2020, with a vision to 2030; Decision No. 1479 approved by the Prime Minister planning system protected areas inland waters by 2020. In addition, many local have planning biodiversity conservation with content specific solutions as a basis to promote biodiversity conservation.

Biodiversity planning defines and delimits important protected natural ecosystems, protected area systems (forests, marine, wetlands) will have an impact on people's livelihoods. The conservation activities seriously affect the livelihoods of local people, including: prohibiting logging and firewood; prohibiting of fishing; prohibiting forest land encroachment.... This requires a stable solution of household life, individuals lawfully living in conservation areas including men and women. Men and women living in the planning area must be provided with sufficient information about the interests, rights and responsibilities when implementing the biodiversity conservation plan. Makers plan must specify in the planning process the biodiversity conservation the following issues: How

²¹Center for Research and Social Development (CSR), the fund for rural development and poverty reduction in Quang Ninh district, Quang Binh (RDPR), Center for Research and Consulting on Management of Natural Resources (CORENAM), Report Gender mainstreaming in the Law on Protection and Development Forest and related legal documents, 2014

²²Le Xuan Canh, Ho Thanh Hai, Present situation and biodiversity degradation in Vietnam, 2010

are livelihoods of men and women affected when planning like as? Is the livelihood conversion equated to the division of labor of women and men?

The biodiversity conservation planning ensure national interests, while paying attention to adequate benefits branches, localities and especially benefit communities and indigenous peoples. A protected area will be very difficult, and it is not even possible to protect biodiversity values if strategic planning for conservation and development does not take into the socio-economic development of local people.

Women and men in planning for biodiversity will have different consultations during the planning to the implementation of the full content of planning and supervising the planning. It is necessary to discuss and negotiate with participate local people living around conservation areas on solutions for alternative livelihoods and income, improve the socio-economic life. Men and women, especially women farmers, ethnic minority women, must be consulted at the meeting.

This has been recognized in Article 5, paragraph 2 to ensure the participation of local people in the process of formulation and implementation planning biodiversity conservation. This provision does not distinguish common men and women were not created equal, men and women. The fact of women, especially minority women, rural women are less involved in the meeting to consult citizens in village meetings (see in part 2.6). Therefore, women will have less opportunities than men to contribute to the development of biodiversity conservation planning.

On the other hand, the planning of biodiversity exists reviewed to ensure gender with the provisions of Article 5, Item 4 of the State stated policy on conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity *"ensuring stability in the lives of families and individuals lawfully living in conservation areas"*; Article 9, Item 5 provides for the content master plan for conservation of biodiversity of the country must be *"Geographical location, area, boundaries and maps of the area planned for establishment of protected areas, kind protected areas; organizational measures to manage protected areas; life stable solution of households and individuals lawfully living in conservation areas"*.

However, some studies have shown that: gender differences in access solutions to stabilize the lives of people when planning implementation. Report "Gender mainstreaming in the Law on Protection and Development Forest and related legal documents" shows that: "Policies conversion functions of forests to forest protection because of special use as a park or protective forests have shrunk cultivation area of the family, changing farming practices burning the intensive cultivation. This conversion does not come the livelihood recovery program for women, as weaker position of women in food production role. Men

take on the forest protection teamrole, enjoying the protection of forests or fees derived from fees for environmental services ".

This shows that the implementation solutions to stabilize the lives of families and individuals lawfully living in conservation areas need special attention to the needs of employment and income for women, especially ethnic minority women.

3.3 Gender issues in conservation and development of natural ecosystems

The Government of Vietnam has identified and delineated micro conservation areas with valuable biodiversity, many species, rare or at risk extinction to maintain and sustainable development of the value of biodiversity. Especially, for many valuable ecosystems such as important forests wetlands and marine protected through a strict conservation zone.

Gender-related problems in the management of protected areas of natural ecology is expressed in two things:

- Article 30 on "The rights and obligations of households and individuals lawfully living in conservation zones: a) exploit resources legally in protected areas in accordance with this Law, regulations on management of protected areas and other provisions of related laws; b) To participate and benefit from business activities and services in the sanctuary; c) To enjoy the preferential policies, support, compensation, resettlement in accordance with law; d) Implementing regulations on managing protected zone ".

- Article 31 on "Rights and obligations of organizations and individuals that operate legally in the reserve (1) exploit resources legally in protected areas in accordance with this Law, regulations on management of protected zone and other provisions of related laws; (2) Access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits from access to genetic resources and other legitimate activities in protected areas in accordance with the law; (3) Implementing regulations on managing protected zone ".

The general provisions for men and women. It can not be guaranteed men and women are living lawful activities in conservation zone have the right and obligation alike in mining, benefit from business activities and services in protected zone, enjoy preferential policies, support, compensation, resettlement and to implement regulations on management of protected areas.

In fact, rural women, ethnic minorities have less opportunities than men to benefit others need attention in order to create opportunities. People living in protected zone is mainly based on agriculture and forestry production. Agricultural activities mainly for cultivation, the area of arable land is limited, low efficiency. The majority of farming

households still traditional, heavy exploitation of exhausted land resources, forest resources and fisheries resources. Women and men have different division of labor in the agricultural, forestry and craft products, opportunities and conditions are also different benefits from biodiversity. In particular, rural women, ethnic minorities have less than men on division of labor, access to resources, decision-making. (Analyzed in Part 2).

For example: "Non-timber forest products play an important role in the household economy as they rely on the forest in the Xuan Nha protection natural zone, Son La. This are source of food, medicine, the raw material to create jobs and income for local people, including women who are regular, play a direct and major role in the exploitation and use family-to-use or trafficking. Woman involved in many tasks such as cooking, planting, garden fences or cages until the breeding, buying and selling non-timber forest products, beekeeping, bamboo. However, the women less than man on forest contractors, comments forest protection, planning²³".

3.4 Gender issues in conservation and sustainable development of species

Conservation and sustainable development of the species specified in chapter 4 of the Biodiversity Law with relating to the activities with general provisions: Article 43 of the Law on Biodiversity study on "Rights and obligations of organizations and individuals managing facility biodiversity conservation regulations; Article 47 on "Rescue of species on the list of endangered, rare and protected priority".

Many documents under the Law specified the Protection of species on the list of endangered, rare and protected priority²⁴; Activist breeding, growing, rescue, artificial propagation of endangered species, rare²⁵; illegal exploitation of wild species serves

²³Center for Humans and Nature and Nature Reserve Xuan Nha, role of women in the use and management of forest resources at the nature reserve Xuan Nha, Son La, 2015

²⁴ Decision 485/2008/QD/ TTg of the Prime Minister, approving the scheme protecting aquatic species are rare and endangered in 2015, vision to 2020; Decision 82/2008 / QD-BNN announced the list of aquatic species are rare and endangered in Vietnam need protection, rehabilitation and development; Decision 940/2012/QD/TTg of the Prime Minister, approving Emergency Action Plan 2020 for the conservation of elephants in Vietnam; Decree No.160/2013/ND-CP on the criteria for identifying species and species management regime on the list of endangered species, rare and are prioritized for protection; Decision 763/2013/QD/TTg of the Prime Minister approving the general scheme elephants in Vietnam for the period 2013-2020; Decision 539/2014/QD/TTg, approval of the national program protects tigers period 2014-2022; Decision No. 294/QDTCLN-VP dated 17/ 8/2017 stipulating functions, duties and powers of the organization VACO FPD under General Directorate of Forestry.

²⁵ Decree No.160/2013/ND-CP on priority species protection are raised, grown at the base of the conservation of biodiversity and the People's Committees at provincial level are responsible for reviewing and licensing farming, planting and certification basis of biodiversity conservation.

subsistence, recreation or commerce; control of invasive alien species²⁶. No gender provisions.

Many people do not comply with the provisions of the Law on Biodiversity. The illegal exploitation of wild species for serves subsistence, recreation or commerce still occur frequently. Current regulations on captive wildlife are not sufficient and do not account the management and control capacity of the functional agencies and the actual conditions of material facilities. In general, wildlife trade brings more challenges to the protection of wildlife, especially endangered species, precious and rare species.

More invasive alien species are at risk of harm to biodiversity, human health and the economy. According to statistics, currently there are about 94 species of exotic plants move into Vietnam, including 42 invasive species 12 invasive species typical and is growing fast as the *Mimosa pigra*, *Eichhornia crassipes* penetrate almost everywhere and has become a major threat in many wetlands²⁷.

No study has been done on gender in implementing conservation and sustainable development of species. This issue needs to be research by survey.

3.5 Gender issues in conservation and sustainable development of genetic resources

Chapter 5 of the Biodiversity Law regulations on Conservation and sustainable development of genetic resources. The directly related to the activities of men and women include:

Article 55 on the management of genetic resources, Clause 2 of the State to organizations and individuals managing genetic resources as specified in item c of Organizations, households and individuals assigned to manage and use of land, forests, surface water management within the scope of genetic resources assigned to manage and use;

Article 56 Rights and obligations of organizations, households and individuals assigned to manage genetic resources;

Article 61. Sharing of benefits from access to genetic resources.

The terms and provisions of relevant documents²⁸ are general provisions for men and women.

²⁶ Decision No. 1896/2012/QĐ-TTg Approving the project "Prevention and control of invasive alien species in Vietnam to 2020; Decree No.179/2013/ND-TTg provides for sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of environmental protection, while Article 45 specifies penalties for violations control of invasive alien species.

²⁷ Biodiversity conservation Agency, Report on the Biodiversity Law implementation Results

²⁸ Decision No. 1141/QĐ-TTg, June 27, 2016 approving the project to strengthen the capacity to manage access to genetic resources and equitable sharing and rational benefits arising from the use of genetic

No study has been done on gender in Implementing in the management and sharing of benefits from genetic resources. This issue needs to be research by survey.

3.6 Gender issues in regulations on environmental services related to biodiversity and damages to biodiversity

Article 74 on Environmental services related to biodiversity, Item 1 *"Organizations and individuals use environmental services related to biodiversity are responsible for paying for organizations and individuals providing services"*. The general provision for men and women.

Article 75 on Compensation for damage to biodiversity, Item 1 stipulated *"Organizations and individuals invasive conservation area, base conservation of biodiversity, seeds, animals, microorganisms and fungi endemic, valuable species on the list of endangered species, rare priority protection, biodiversity corridors must pay damages in accordance with law "*. The general provision for men and women. However, the reimbursement of biodiversity has not been implemented²⁹.

No study has been done on gender in regulations on environmental services related to biodiversity and damages to biodiversity. This issue needs to be research by survey.

3.7 Gender issues in raising awareness on biodiversity conservation

Raising awareness on biodiversity conservation have not been stipulated in the Law on Biodiversity. These are important measures stipulated in the text of the Strategy and Implementation Plan biodiversity (see appendix), irrespective of gender.

Vietnam has implemented many community awareness programs. These activities range the development of field guides, the organization of training courses, campaigns, film screenings, exhibitions, to interpretation activities. These activities are carried out at the national and local levels, in cities, national parks and protected areas. In addition, the World Bank has collaborated with Vietnamese scientists and international non-governmental organizations to support the publication of several guides to the identification of plant and animal species.

However, the awareness of society and of government at all levels is still very limited about meaning effect, the necessity and role of biodiversity conservation for the socio-economic development. The majority of people less understanding the risks affecting forests. the staff working in special use forests have not been trained enough knowledge about biological diversity, skills biodiversity conservation³⁰.

resources 2016 - 2025; Decree 59/2017/ND-CP dated 05/12/2017 on management of access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources.

²⁹ Biodiversity conservation Agency, Report on the Biodiversity Law implementation Results

³⁰ Biodiversity conservation Agency, Report on the Biodiversity Law implementation Results

The majority of people only have knowledge of the resources in the village or neighborhood they live. Men and women have different views on the importance of the forest. Men think that forest plantation is the most important because they believe in the future, plantations will bring cash income more stable. Forest in the future will become more important than the current forest. Forest will bring food source for livestock and products for use as decorations and more resources can be sold as latex and wood from plantations and income. Future forest will protect water sources and help the village to avoid flooding and erosion. Women think that natural forests are the most important types of forests provide many valuable products including food, medicines, heavy construction, basketry³¹. About non-timber forest product utilization, women know a little about identification, time and also explore ways to exploit how sustainable is still very weak, almost. They are exploited according to the experience so far is transmitted from generation to generation without any sustainable technology. They also know about the biggest threat to forests as logging and forest fires. Most people desire to reforest an area of natural forest have been destroyed in order to protect their village³².

Raising awareness, knowledge society about the role of biodiversity is important because it contributes to the construction standards of the relationship between people and nature, environment to improve the quality of life and sustainable development. Therefore, the issue of raising awareness on biodiversity needed stipulated in the Law on Biodiversity amended to have the solution to raise awareness about biodiversity with the content and form of propaganda matching each gender.

³¹ Manuel Boissière, Imam Basuki, Piia Koponen Meilinda Wan, Douglas Shei, biodiversity and awareness of people living in the buffer zone of protected areas in biodiversity: Case studies in Khe Tran, Vietnam Case research in Khe Tran, Vietnam biodiversity and awareness of the people living in the buffer zones of protected areas of biodiversity, 2006

³² Center for Humans and Nature and Nature Reserve Xuan Nha, role of women in the use and management of forest resources at the nature reserve Xuan Nha, Son La, 2015

Table 4: Identify gender issues in the Biodiversity Law

Rules	content	Gender issues	In fact
<i>Chapter I</i>	<i>General issues</i>		
Article 4, new Item	Principle of conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity	General provisions for men and women. Not Provisions on gender equality in sharing the benefits from the exploitation and use of sustainable biodiversity	Women, especially rural ones, ethnic minority ones than men in limiting access to and benefits from biodiversity on division of labor, access to resources, decision-making.
Article 5 Item 2	Ensure the participation of local people in the process of formulation and implementation planning biodiversity conservation.	Not Prescribed rate of the participation of local people(men and women) in the process of formulation and implementation planning biodiversity conservation.	Rural women, minority women are less involved and less meeting comments.
Article 5, Item 4	Ensuring stability in the lives of families and individuals lawfully living in conservation areas	General provisions for men and women. Not ensure stable lives of families and individuals lawfully living in conservation areas with livelihood options suitable for men and women"	In some places, women's livelihoods are affected when implementing biodiversity conservation.
Article7	The acts prohibited on biodiversity	General provisions for men and women.	Men and women have different degrade the

			biodiversity.
Chapter II	Planning implementation of biodiversity conservation		
Article 9 Item 5	Geographical location, area, boundaries and maps of the area planned for establishment of protected areas, types of protected areas; organizational measures to manage protected areas; life stable solution of households and individuals lawfully living in conservation areas	General provisions for men and women. Not ensure stable lives of families and individuals lawfully living in conservation areas with livelihood options suitable for men and women".	In some places, women's livelihoods are affected when implementing biodiversity conservation.
Chapter III	Gender issues in conservation and development of natural ecosystems		
Article 30	The rights and obligations of households and individuals lawfully living in conservation zones	The general provision for men and women	Women, especially rural ones, ethnic minority ones than men in limiting access to and benefits from biodiversity on division of labor, access to resources, decision-making.
Article 31	Rights and obligations of organizations and individuals that	The general provisions for men and women	Women, especially rural ones, ethnic minority ones than men in

	operate legally in the reserve		limiting access to and benefits from biodiversity on division of labor, access to resources, decision-making.
Chapter IV	Conservation and sustainable development of species		
Article 43	Rights and obligations of organizations and individuals managing facility biodiversity conservation regulations.	The general provisions for men and women	No study has been done . This issue needs to be research by survey
Article 47	Rescue of species on the list of endangered, rare and protected priority	The general provisions for men and women	No study has been done . This issue needs to be research by survey
Chapter V	Conservation and sustainable development of genetic resources		
Article 55, Clause 2	Organizations, households and individuals assigned to manage and use of land, forests, surface water management within the scope of genetic resources assigned to manage and use;	The general provisions for men and women	No study has been done . This issue needs to be research by survey
Article 56	Rights and obligations of organizations, households and individuals assigned to	The general provisions for men and women	No study has been done . This issue needs to be research by

	manage genetic resources;		survey
Article 61.	Sharing of benefits from access to genetic resources.	The general provisions for men and women	No study has been done . This issue needs to be research by survey
Chapter VII	<i>Mechanism, resources for conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity</i>		
Article 74, Item 1	Organizations and individuals use environmental services related to biodiversity are responsible for paying for organizations and individuals providing services".	The general provisions for men and women	No study has been done . This issue needs to be research by survey
Article 75, Item 1	Organizations and individuals invasive conservation area, base conservation of biodiversity, seeds, animals, microorganisms and fungi endemic, valuable species on the list of endangered species, rare priority protection, biodiversity corridors must pay damages in accordance with law	The general provisions for men and women	No study has been done . This issue needs to be research by survey

New Article		Additional: "Raising awareness about the conservation of biodiversity in the direction of constructive solutions to raise awareness about biodiversity with the contents and forms suitable for each gender.	In fact, people do not fully understand the risks affecting forests, not aware of the value of biodiversity leads to men and women with activities degrade biodiversity.
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Part 3. Conclusion and Recommendations

1. Conclusion

The Biodiversity Law and related documents show a general gender. In fact, some studies have shown that differences in gender in the division of labor, access to resources and make decision in biodiversity.

Women are the majority of the labor force with livelihoods mainly based on biodiversity such as agriculture, forestry and fishery. Most of them are rural women and ethnic minority women.

Women, especially rural women and ethnic minority women, which are more limited than men in opportunities and conditions, as well as their capacity from the division of labor, access to resources (extension, land, capital). The make decisive role of women in family and society is less than men. Thatfore, women, especially women in rural areas, and ethnic minority women, which are more limited than men in exploiting and using, benefit from biodiversity resource.

The division of labor by gender is still in view of traditional Vietnamese society: women with weaker status than men, and the important mission is to give birth and take care of children, therefore, they are not possible to engage in heavy workloads as well as hazardous work which affects health. Men have better health should undertake the heavy work in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Men and women also have different activities in biodiversity conservation

Women, especially rural women and ethnic minorities, which are more limited than men in accessing agricultural, forestry and fishery extension. The reasons for the gender gap in access to agriculture, forestry and fishery extension are due to: the care of the family takes a great deal of time, so women have less time to attend training courses; On the other hand, men take the main technical steps to apply science and technology to crop production and husbandry and are the main decision makers in the family, so they participate in agricultural, forestry and fishery extension.

Women are limited in access to land than man. The reason for women's limitations in access to land is that gender stereotypes in traditional culture as "boys play a role in the continuation and worship of ancestors" Men have more right than women. In addition, lower education than men, using the Vietnamese are not fluent in men in the communities of ethnic minorities are the barriers to women joining the administrative transactions related land.

Due to the limited in the certificate of land use the number and the limited knowledge in business and production also makes many women do not dare to borrow credit capital.

The decisive role of women in family and society than do males. In participating in village meetings, men won the right to attend meetings more than women because the concept of the husband as head of the household and they have an important role than in representing families discuss and engage decision making work village. Other reason for ethnic minority women's participation in village meetings is less than men, which is the stereotype that men are more knowledgeable than women and limit on Vietnamese language and communication.

Some studies have also shown that biodiversity planning defines and delimits the protection of important natural ecosystems, protected area systems (forests, seas, wetlands) impact livelihoods of people. So should have solutions to stabilize the lives of households and individuals living lawfully in the reserve including men and women. In fact, women are less to contribute to the development of biodiversity conservation planning; Women's livelihoods are more affected than men.

Analysis of gender issues in the Biodiversity Law is important. Gender analysis has paid attention to the different needs and interests of each gender, identifying the underlying causes of inequality between men and women in conservation, management, utilization and benefit sharing on division of labor, access to resources, decision-making.

Identify gender issues in the Biodiversity Law shows that there are some gender related articles but they are provided general for both men and women in the chapters of

the Law. In fact, women, especially rural ones, ethnic minority ones than men in limiting access to and benefits from biodiversity.

2. Recommendations

Although, some studies have shown that differences in gender in the division of labor, access to resources and make decision in biodiversity. There is not study about gender equality In fact on Conservation and sustainable development of species, Conservation and sustainable development of genetic resources, Mechanism, resources for conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity. There is not a deep research on gender issues in the implementation the Biodiversity Law by local people in protected areas. The research on gender issues in the implementation the Biodiversity Law by local people in protected areas is an essential task next.

The objectives of this study provide more evidence gender gap in opportunities and conditions as well as the capacity to perform from the division of labor and access to resources (agricultural extension, land, capital), make decisive in biodiversity. Find lessons in policy implementation that have a positive impact on promoting women's empowerment or negative impact on women so that appropriate adjustments.

Study area : three local selected Protected areas, which represented for the forest conservation, islands and coastal wetland areas.

Methodology: Field surveys in each protected area such as:

- 01 group discussion with officials of Department of Environment, Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Agriculture and Rural Development
- 01 group discussion with protected area management staff
- 01 group discussion on the staff of commune in the biodiversity conservation area or in the buffer zone of the biodiversity conservation area
- 02 groups discussion on the men and women in the biodiversity conservation area or in the buffer zone of biodiversity conservation area
- In-depth interviews of men and women in the biodiversity conservation area or in the buffer zone of biodiversity conservation area

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ANNEX

The current documents of the Biodiversity legal

TT	Legal documents
1.	Biodiversity Law, 2008
2.	Decision 1250 / QD-TTg dated 07/31/2013 on The national strategy for biodiversity to 2020 and vision to 2030
3.	Decision 45/2014/QD-TTg approving The master plan on biodiversity conservation of the country till 2020 and orientations to 2030
4.	Decision No. 1570 / QD-TTg dated 09/06/2013 Approving mining strategy, sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the marine environment by 2020, with a vision to 2030
5.	Decision No. 166 / QD-TTg dated 01/21/2014 Approved Implementation Plan for the National Strategy on Environmental Protection to 2020 and orientations to 2030
6.	Decision No. 628 / QD-TTg dated 10/05/2017 of the Prime Minister Approving the emergency action plan conservation of primate species in Vietnam to 2025, vision 2030
7.	Decision No. 218/ QD-TTg dated 02/07/2014 Approving the strategy management system of special-use forests, marine protected areas, conservation areas inland Vietnam to 2020, vision 2030
8.	Decree No 65/2010/ ND-CP Detailing and guide the implementation of some articles of the Law on Biodiversity
9.	Decree 57/2008 / ND-CP issued Regulation on management of marine protected areas Vietnam national importance and international
10.	Decree No. 69/2010 / ND-CP dated 21/6/2010 of the Government on the biosecurity for genetically modified organisms, genetic specimens and products of genetically modified organisms;
11.	Decree No. 108/2011 / ND-CP OF 30/11 / 2011 Amending some articles of Decree No. 69/2010 / ND-CP
12.	Decree No. 179/2013 / ND-CP dated 14/11/2013 of the Government on Sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of environmental protection
13.	Decree 59/2017 / ND-CP dated 05/12/2017 on Management of access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources
14.	Decision No. 1896 / QD-TTg dated 17/12/2012 of the Prime Minister Approving the scheme to prevent and control invasive alien species in Vietnam to 2020.
15.	Decision No 1216/2012/QD-TTg dated 05/9/2012 of the Prime Minister on approving the Strategy for National Environmental Protection until 2010 and orientations to 2020
16.	Decision No. 182 / QD-TTg dated 23/1/2014 approving the National Action Plan for improving the efficiency management and protection integrated use of water resources in 2014 to 2020 period
17.	Decision No. 1141 / QD-TTg dated 06/27/2016 of the Prime Minister approving the project to strengthen the capacity to manage access to genetic resources and

	equitable sharing and rational benefits arising from the use germplasm period 2016 - 2025
18.	Resolution No. 10 / NQ-CP dated 12 / 02/2014 about joining the Additional Protocol of Nagoya - Kuala Lumpur on legal obligations and compensation within the framework of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
19.	Resolution No. 17 / NQ-CP dated 17/3/2014 of the Government on joining the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the fair share, fair benefits from genetic resources in the framework of the Convention Diversity biological
20.	Directive 03/CT/TTg dated 02/20/2014 of the Prime Minister for enhanced steering and implementation of control measures, conservation of wildlife species of endangered, rare
21.	Decree No. 117/2010/ND-CP dated 24/12/2010 of the Government on the organization and management of special-use forests
22.	Decree No. 99/2010/ND-CP of the Government on policy provisions to pay for environmental services of forests in Vietnam
23.	Decree No. 114/2013/ND-CP dated 03/10/2013 of the Government stipulating the sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of plant varieties protection and phytosanitary
24.	Decree No. 157/2013/ND-CP dated 11/01/2013 of the Government on sanctioning of administrative violations in the field of forest management, forest protection and forest product management
25.	Decree No. 160/2013 / ND-CP dated 12/11 / 2013 of the Government on the criteria for identifying species and species management regime on the list of endangered, rare and protected priority.
26.	Decree No. 103/2013/ND-CP dated 12/09/2013 of the Government stipulating sanctions against administrative violations in fisheries activities
27.	Decree No. 162/2013/ND-CP dated 11/12/2013 of the Government on sanctioning of administrative violations in the seas, islands and continental shelf of the Republic of socialist Vietnam
28.	Decree No. 40/2015 / ND-CP dated 27 / 04/2015 of the Government amending and supplementing some articles of Decree 157/2013 / ND-CP of November 11, 2013 on sanctions violations the main forest management, forest development, forest protection and forest product management
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30.	Decision 742 / QD-TTg dated 26/5/2010 of the Prime Minister approving the planning system Vietnam marine protected areas by 2020
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33.	Decision No. 126 / QD-TTg dated 02/02/2012 of the Prime Minister on the pilot shared interests in the management, protection and sustainable development of special-use forests
34.	Decision No. 24/2012 / QD-TTg dated 01/6/2012 of the Prime Minister on policy

	development investment SUF period 2011-2020
35.	Decision No. 940/QD-TTg dated 19/07/2012 of the Prime Minister approving the emergency action plan 2020 for the conservation of elephants in Vietnam
36.	Decision 799/QD-TTg dated 27/06/2012 of the Prime Minister approved the National Action Plan for REDD 2011-2020
37.	Decision No. 1896/2012/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister approving the project "Prevention and control of invasive alien species in Vietnam 2020".
38.	Decision No. 11/2013/QD-TTg dated 01/24/2013 of the Prime Minister on the prohibition of export, import, sale and transport of specimens of some species of the Convention on International Trade in the animals and plants endangered
39.	Decision No. 188/QD-TTg dated 02/13/2013 of the Prime Minister Approving the program of protection and development of aquatic resources by 2020
40.	Decision No. 763/QD-TTg dated 21/05/2013 of the Prime Minister Approving the scheme Overall Elephants Vietnam period 2013-2020
41.	Decision No. 539 / QD-TTg dated 04/16/2014 of the Prime Minister Approved the National Program on tiger conservation period 2014-2022
42.	Decision 1976/QD-TTg dated 30/10/2014 approving the planning SUF system nationwide by 2020, with a vision to 2030
43.	Decision No. 120 / QD-TTg dated 22/01/2015 of the Prime Minister approving the scheme on protection and development of coastal forests respond to climate change phase from 2015 to 2020
44.	Decision No. 44/2016/QD-TTg dated 10/19/2016 of the Prime Minister on security forces in charge of forest owners
45.	Decision No. 626/QD-TTg dated 05/10/2017 of the Prime Minister approving the project to strengthen the capacity to manage protected areas system by 2025, with a vision to 2030
46.	Decision No.886/QD-TTg, 06.16.2017 of the Prime Minister approving the national target program for sustainable forest development period 2016-2020
47.	Decision No. 1796/QD-TTg dated 30/10/2013 of the Prime Minister on the master plan for development of pharmaceuticals to 2020 and orientations to 2030.
48.	Decision No. 1671/QD-TTg dated 09/28/2015 of the Prime Minister on the program for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources by 2025 and orientations to 2030.