



NATIONAL TRIALOGUE AND CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON DRAFT NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT REPORT

Support to Developing Capacities to Address Science-Policy-Practice Interface Project

Crowne Plaza West Hanoi Residences, 36 Le Duc Tho Street, My Dinh 2 Ward, Nam Tu Liem District, Hanoi, November 6th to 7th, 2019

WORKSHOP REPORT



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1. Background and Rationale for the Workshop

With financial support from the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU), efforts are currently ongoing to undertake the national ecosystem assessments (NEAs) in eight countries (i.e. Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Ethiopia, Grenada and Vietnam) to attain the goal of the International Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) at the national level. Support to NEAs in these countries is coordinated by the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). The project in Vietnam, titled “Support to developing capacities to address science-policy-practice interface” is led by the Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CBC) under the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA).

Ecosystem assessment is a tool to support decision-making on ecosystem management planning, investments in ecosystem protection, and development of (and even prioritization of) ecosystem services (in case there are trade-offs among ecosystem services). Healthy ecosystems provide a wide range of valuable goods and services to people. Therefore, sustainable management of ecosystems must take their values into account, and must examine the effects of changing ecosystems on human well-being. NEA analyses ecosystems and their provision of services currently and under future scenarios of change, such as climate change. Thereby, it provides decision makers with the information they need to take actions to improve the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and to minimize negative impacts of development activities and other policy initiatives.

CBC works in collaboration with the Institute of Strategy and Policy for Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE)/Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and relevant agencies to carry out activities for Vietnam’s NEA. The Vietnam NEA team, including representatives from relevant government and non-government organizations, is currently developing the draft NEA Report and draft Summary for Policy Makers (SPM).

In order to make the NEA, and its Report and SPM, fully responsive to key policy windows and inclusive of different knowledge types, it is of critical importance to create space where science, policy and practice communities can interact and exchange their views, perspectives and insights concerning ecosystems and ecosystem services.

An initial scoping meeting on how to ensure greater uptake of the key findings of NEAs was held with UNDP BES-Net and UNEP-WCMC from 7th to 8th June 2018 in Hanoi. This helped to identify a list of key local stakeholders including local and indigenous communities, farmers, businesses, civil society NGOs, etc. for participation in the NEA and subsequent discussions.

CBC, ISPONRE and WWF have co-ordinated with UNDP BES-Net and UNEP-WCMC to organize the National Dialogue and Consultation Workshop on Draft National Ecosystem Assessment Report at Crowne Plaza Hotel in Hanoi. One of the main outputs of the workshop is a workshop report. This report provides donors and relevant stakeholders with information on the workshop’s activities and discussion outputs (comments, recommendations) for the draft NEA report and draft SPM. This information will support NEA Team to finalize draft NEA report and draft SPM. This report covers background and rationale, objectives, dates, participants, agenda, activities and discussion outputs of the workshop.

2. Workshop Objectives

Objectives of the workshop were to:

- Consult with different central and local stakeholders on contents of the draft National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA) report and Summary for Policy Makers (SPM), including: any changes/trends emerging in the assessment regarding the original policy questions; review of each chapter as to whether relevant policy questions are being addressed, identification of gaps are and potential improvements; identification of how the report can link to national strategies, Aichi Targets, and Sustainable Development Goals; and understanding the

expectations of policymakers regarding the key findings/SPM, and how to better meet the demands of planning and policy development;

- Share national and regionally-relevant knowledge on the ecosystem assessment (e.g. IPBES framework) with different stakeholders and enhancing their awareness of the envisaged policy impact of the assessment as well as the opportunities for uptake of the assessment recommendations and building capacity;
- Co-create locally appropriate recommendations and policy options, and build a common agenda for action; and
- Explore the potential for stronger collaboration between the three communities of science, policy and practice.

3. Date and Venue of Workshop

The workshop was organized over two days, 6th to 7th November 2019, at Crowne Plaza West Hanoi Residences, 36 Le Duc Tho Street, My Dinh 2 Ward, Nam Tu Liem District, Hanoi.

4. Workshop Participants

More than 100 participants attended the workshop from:

- Government ministries and institutes: International Cooperation Department (MONRE); Biodiversity Conservation Agency, Vietnam Environment Administration; Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands (MONRE); Institute of Strategy and Policy for Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE); Department of Water Resources Management (MONRE); General Department of Climate Change and Department of Land Administration (MONRE); Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD); Institute of Strategy and Policy for Science and Technology (MOST); Institute of Development Strategy (MPI); General Statistics Office (MPI); etc.
- Provincial Protected Areas and National Parks Management Boards: More than 30 participants attended from three regions of Vietnam (Northern, Central and Southern provinces).
- Institutes and universities: National University of Hanoi; Hanoi University of Natural Resources and Environment; National Economic University; University of Irrigation; Research Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment-Vietnam Academy of Forest Science; Forest Inventory and Planning Institute; National Institute of Medicinal Materials (Ministry of Health); Research Institute of Marine and Islands; etc.
- Social organizations: Vietnam Husbandry Association; Vietnam Association of Forestry Techno-Science; Vietnam Seaculture Association (VSA); Vietnam Farmers Association; Vietnam Womens Unions; Vietnam Society for Ethnology.
- International organizations and local NGOs: UNDP BES-Net, UNEP-WCMC, UNDP Vietnam, UNEP, WWF, GIZ, CBC, VACNE, PanNature, ICRAF, Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD), Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES), MAB Vietnam, etc.
- Media organizations.

More detail is provided in the participants list in Annex 1.

5. Workshop Agenda

The workshop included 4 sessions: an opening session and three sessions for introducing and discussing the 6 chapters of the Draft National Ecosystem Assessment Report:

- I. General information for NEA report;

- II. Status and trends of the three key ecosystems (forest, wetland, and marine and coastal ecosystems);
- III. Contributions of 3 key ecosystems to the national economy and human well-being;
- IV. Drivers, pressures driving changes in ecosystem services and its impacts on economy and society;
- V. Policy and institutional framework and interventions of ecosystems on socio-economic development; and
- VI. Various plausible scenarios on ecosystem and its services.

The workshop also included presentations and discussions on some additional topics: Draft summary for policymakers and policy questions; Biodiversity conservation and landscape approaches in ecosystem assessment and management in central annamites; and Mitigating the impacts of climate change in the Mekong Delta through public and private sector engagement in maintaining ecosystem services.

Group discussions were held with participants divided into 3 groups: Scientists, Policy makers and Practitioners.

On Day 1, participants discussed 3 questions (i) How does the ecosystem contribute to people's well-being? (ii) What are the trends observed about the status of the ecosystem? and (iii) What are the most important drivers of change that can be observed?

On Day 2, participants discussed: (i) What additional information is necessary to supplement the assessment? (ii) What kind of important actions will be carried out in the next two years and how would the assessment information help resolve these issues? And (iii) What are the important key messages that should be disseminated?

The agenda is attached in Annex 2.

6. Workshop Activities

The workshop included an opening session and 3 sessions with presentations and discussions related to the content of the draft NEA, as follows:

6.1. Opening Session

The workshop was opened by Dr. Lai Minh Hien, Director of Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CBC). He warmly welcomed all workshop participants and guests; noted the usefulness and importance of the NEA project in Vietnam; thanked UNDP BES-Net and UNEP-WCMC for technical and financial support to project; and wished the workshop success.

Opening remarks were then given by Ass.Prof.Dr. Nguyen The Chinh, Director General, ISPONRE/MONRE. He expressed a great interest in the project activities and highlighted significant role and importance of science-policy-practice linkages.

Dr. Van Ngoc Thinh, Country Director, WWF Vietnam, then emphasised that the Earth is deteriorating under temperature increases from climate change, and mass species decline and eventual extinction, so we need to protect and restore nature by 2030 for the benefit of people and the Planet, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Finally, Ms. Yuko Kurauchi, UNDP BES-Net expressed her great pleasure and honor to welcome all participants. She expressed a sincere appreciation to the Government of Germany, the primary donor of BES-Net and the sponsor of the event, for their generous support. She mentioned the unprecedented decline in global biodiversity. BES-Net supports efforts to assess the value, status and trend of critical ecosystem goods and services at the national level in many countries, including Vietnam. UNDP calls these events 'Dialogues', aiming at a three-way dialogue, with information sharing and mutual learning between scientists, policymakers and practitioners. She thanked all the

participants for joining this critical step of NEA and look forward to productive and successful discussions.

6.2. Session 1: Introduction and consultation on status, trends, contributions, and drivers and pressures driving changes in ES of forests, wetlands, and marine and coastal ecosystems

Session 1 included 4 presentations and Q&A. This began with an overview of the assessment report made by Ms. Huynh Thi Mai, Team Leader of the NEA in Vietnam, which provided general information on the NEA project and the structure of the NEA report.

The second presentation on the status and trends of the three key ecosystems covered by the NEA (forests, wetlands, and marine and coastal ecosystems) was made by Ms. Than Thi Hien, NEA consultant. She highlighted: (i) General overview of ecosystems; (ii) Key ecosystem types in Vietnam (forest, wetland, coastal, and marine); (iii) Ecosystem services that contribute to the national economy and human well-being (provisioning services; regulating services; cultural services; supporting services); and (iv) Trends in key ecosystems and their important services.

The third presentation on the contributions of the 3 key ecosystems to the national economy and human well-being was made by Dr. Tran Thi Thu Ha, NEA consultant. She emphasized (i) The contribution of three key ecosystems to the national economy and human well-being in Vietnam; (ii) Case studies on economic values of key ecosystems in Vietnam; (iii) Payments for forest ecosystem services in Vietnam; and (iv) Public gaps in knowledges on contributions of key ecosystems.

The fourth presentation covered the drivers and pressures driving changes in ecosystem services and impacts on economy and society, made by AssProf. Dr. Ho Thanh Hai, NEA consultant. He highlighted (i) The drivers changing the status and trends of key ecosystems services; (ii) The pressures changing key ecosystems services; and (iii) Impacts of changes in key ecosystem services on the economy and society.

After the presentations, many questions/comments were raised by participants both in plenary and through writing on post-it notes (please see section 7.1 on the plenary discussion).

6.3. Session 2: Policy and institutional frameworks; and the future under various plausible scenarios for the three key ecosystems

Session 2 included 2 presentations and a group discussion exercise.

The first presentation on policy and institutional frameworks and interventions in ecosystems for socio-economic development was made by Dr. Nguyen Sy Linh and Dr. Bach Tan Sinh, NEA consultants. They highlighted: (i) Approach for reviewing the biodiversity policy framework; (ii) Policy and institutional frameworks for biodiversity conservation in Vietnam; (iii) Capacity to implement biodiversity conservation policies; (iv) Key results of implementation of biodiversity policies and regulations; (v) Other factor influencing biodiversity conservation; and (vi) Key proposed policy recommendations for biodiversity conservation.

The second presentation on the scenarios for ecosystems and their services was made by Hoang Viet, NEA consultant. He highlighted: (i) Vietnam's biodiversity context; (ii) Top-down vs bottom-up approaches; (iii) IPBES methodology for vision development; and (iv) Pathway development of scenarios.

After the presentations, participants raised numerous questions and comments for discussion.

Day 1 Group Discussion: Participants were divided into 3 groups (Scientists, Policy makers and Practitioners) and asked to answer 3 questions about the 3 key ecosystems: (i) How does the ecosystem contribute to people's well-being? (ii) What are the trends observed about the status of the ecosystem? and (iii) What are the most important drivers of change that can be observed? The results of the discussion are provided in section 7.2 below.

6.4. Session 3: Summary for policy makers on ecosystems and its services; and management and maintenance measures for ecosystems

Session 3 included 3 presentations and a group discussion exercise.

The first presentation in this session on the summary for policymakers and policy questions for the NEA was made by AssProf. Dr. Ho Thanh Hai, NEA consultant. He presented the proposed key messages of each chapter from the draft NEA report and a summary of the NEA report.

A presentation on biodiversity conservation and landscape approaches in ecosystem assessment and management in the Central Annamites was made by Mr. Fanie Bakker, Project Director of Carbi 2, WWF. He highlighted some of the main achievements of the Carbi Project phase 1 such as: (i) Forest restoration; (ii) Payments for forest environmental services; (iii) Progressive engagement towards attitude/behavior change; (iv) and Carbi conservation economy in action.

The third presentation on mitigating the impacts of climate change in the Mekong Delta through public and private sector engagement in maintaining ecosystem services was made by Mr. Marc Goichot, WWF. He highlighted systematic approaches for building delta resilience and maintaining ecosystem health, services, functions and supporting for people, livelihoods and safety under a changing climate.

Questions and comments on the above 3 presentations were raised in the plenary discussion (see section 7.1 below).

Day 2 Group discussion: Participants were again divided into 3 groups (Scientists, Policy makers and Practitioners), and this time were asked 3 questions about the NEA: (i) What additional information is necessary to supplement the assessment? (ii) What kind of important actions will be carried out in the next two years and how would the assessment information help resolve these issues? And (iii) What are the important key messages that should be disseminated?

7. Workshop Outputs

Warm and active discussions at the workshop took place, with participants expressing support and interest in the project activities. They highlighted the importance and need for ecosystem assessment in Vietnam with an emphasis on the weak linkages existing between science-policy-practice. They also expressed their thanks to UNEP-WCMC and to UNDP BES-Net for providing guidance and support to the project and the Trialogue event.

The following section of the report presents the outcomes of discussions at the workshop, with an emphasis on the feedback provided to the draft NEA.

7.1. Plenary Discussions



Many questions and comments were raised by participants at the workshop. However, there were some ones that are not included in the scoping and principle/method of NEA. Since the time limited for speakers, all presentations haven't been showed the information, data sources so many participants mentioned on the information sources and its accuracy. In fact, draft report has used official published data, information.

During the workshop, the following questions and comments were raised:

- 1) How is the relationship between natural ecosystems and human ecosystems covered in the NEA report as well as in biodiversity conservation work?
- 2) Why has the forest allocation to communities not been mentioned in the draft NEA report?
- 3) How to consider gender aspects in provision of community livelihoods? There are any opportunities, conditions to access for women and man?
- 4) NEA should clarify the basis of classification of the 3 ecosystems types. What is methodology for ecosystem assessment?
- 5) Why is it that payments for forest environmental services (PFES) haven't been implemented in Mekong River Delta (MRD)? Are there any recommendations from the NEA report to implement PFES for mangroves in MRD?
- 6) Approach for the MRD should be based on communities. Communities must be self-adapted to its conditions, and government and organizations can support.
- 7) Has the NEA report assessed the possibility to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals?
- 8) The draft NEA report has analysed lots of policies related to biodiversity. Is there any policy that regulates the structure and composition of ecosystem services?
- 9) There is lack of policy analysis on cultivation, animal husbandry and genetic resources, which have an important relation to community life and health, social security, etc.
- 10) Has the draft NEA report applied industrial revolution 4.0 for ecosystem management? How

to manage ecosystems in the century of artificial intelligence?

- 11) A list of policies for review should be selected; policies and the quality of their should be reviewed and assessed; policy recommendations should be provided in more detail
- 12) Ecosystem approach should pay more attention to community forests.
- 13) Biodiversity loss has been serious for production and natural forests, so we should pay more attention to this problem in terms of recommending an appropriate policy for sustainable forest production.
- 14) Objective of the Forest Strategy is to achieve 47% forest cover by 2030. Will it be possible? This should be assessed and analysed.
- 15) Clarify assessment ideas on management function/agency overlaps and provide recommendations on orientation of mandates for relevant state management agencies, e.g MONRE, MARD, etc.
- 16) Review of each report chapter should be carried out for identifying any overlapping and conflicting information with other chapters.
- 17) If we want to protect ecosystems we must create interest in ecosystem services and have their values estimated.
- 18) Community role is very important. It should be concerned with both nature and human impacts on ecosystems
- 19) There should be a financial mechanism for sustainable ecosystem conservation
- 20) Financial mechanism approach: polluter - pays principle; user and beneficiary from ecosystem services must pay.
- 21) The draft NEA report should add impacts of financial mechanisms on biodiversity and how are market mechanisms impacting on biodiversity

7.2. Group Discussion for Day 1

On Day 1, three groups answered 3 questions about the 3 key ecosystems: (i) How does the ecosystem contribute to people's well-being? (ii) What are the trends observed about the status of the ecosystem? and (iii) What are the most important drivers of change that can be observed? The outcomes of the discussion are shown in the tables below.

Group 1: Scientists

Questions	Forest Ecosystems	Wetland Ecosystems	Marine and Coastal Ecosystems	Comments
How does the ecosystem contribute to people's well-being?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest ecosystems are most important: climate regulation; reduction of unexpected impacts from climate change; provision of food, medicine, genetic resources, tourism products, etc. - Supporting agricultural sector. - Cultural services and tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing building materials, fresh water, seaports, etc. - Flood regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing seafood, breeding nurseries, carbon storage, ecotourism, etc. - Coastal protection - Environmental regulation - Seaports development - Development of seafood processing industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The draft NEA report has focused more on conservation. It should be put in overall context with careful consideration of rational exploitation and development of ecosystems - It is necessary to study ecosystem

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest has an important role connected closely with material and spiritual life of ethnic minorities 			<p>adaption possibilities and capacities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is necessary to clarify the most important value for each ecosystem - Creating sustainable livelihoods for communities living in and around the forests is the most important way to promote ecosystem protection - Coastal projects development - Lack of mechanism of payment for wetland and marine & coastal ecosystems services - How to harmonize conservation and development? - How to clearly assign mandates, functions of MONRE and MARD?
<p>What are the trends observed about the status of the ecosystem?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in quality and quantity of forest ecosystems and biodiversity - Forest quality decreased - Climate change: floods, erosion - Forest ecosystem declined due to overexploitation - Land use change - New plantation forest area increased however its forest coverage is not correlative - Special use forest area decreased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mangroves area declined - Water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decline of mangroves and coral reefs 	
<p>What are the most important drivers of change that can be observed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts of urbanization - Legal documents are overlapping; low enforcement - Uncontrolled exploitation - Lack of sustainable livelihoods for communities living in and around the forests - International economic integration - Creation of sustainable livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mismanagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade off between economy growth and environmental protection - Non-rational exploitation - Mismanagement - International economic integration - Impacts of urbanization - Lack of sustainable livelihood models 	

Group 2: Policy makers

Questions	Forest Ecosystems	Wetland Ecosystems	Marine and Coastal Ecosystems	Comments
<p>How does</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon storage - Water resources maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing foods, aquatic resources - Environmental improvement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable ecosystems will support

<p>the ecosystem contribute to people's well-being?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing medicines - Biosphere reserves - Keeping groundwater and surface water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Added values (tourism, education) - Erosion and flood protection - Water resources maintenance - Development of aquatic resources - Marine economy - Living environment - Ecotourism development - Agricultural development (aquatic resources) 	<p>sustainable wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good planning and management will contribute to ecosystem stability - Trends in changes of ecosystems
<p>What are the trends observed about the status of the ecosystem?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest ecosystems declined - Plantation forest area increased - Nature forest area decreased - Quality of natural forest ecosystems decreased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decline - Poor - Fluctuations - Landslide - Salinization - Livelihood change (jobs) - Coastal wetland ecosystems area has been narrowed, especially mangroves - Ecosystems declined 	
<p>What are the most important drivers of change that can be observed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low awareness - Livelihoods - Illegal exploitation - Destructive and unsustainable exploitation - Market demands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment - Awareness - Regulations, laws (policy) and enforcement - Income rate - Livelihood development - Urbanization - Overexploitation - Benefits sharing from ecosystems 	

Group 3: Practitioners

<p>Questions</p>	<p>Forest Ecosystems</p>	<p>Wetland Ecosystems</p>	<p>Marine and Coastal Ecosystems</p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p>How does the ecosystem contribute to people's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environment, economy, society and culture - Fresh water regulation and water resources maintenance and protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aquatic economy - Tourism - Industry and transportation - Coastal wetland - Prevention and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economy, livelihoods for communities - Protection of landscapes and health - Ecotourism, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecosystems protection is protection of human well-being - Lots of potential has not been

<p>well-being?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in global warming - Social security guarantee - Ecosystem balance - Decrease in environmental pollution - Carbon absorption and oxygen release - Genetic resources storage - Providing goods and services: wood, firewood, non-timber forest products, food, energy, jobs, materials, etc. - Watershed protection - Prevention, minimization of natural disasters, floods, erosion, landslides - Climate regulation - Forest ecosystem (forest environment including air, soil, water, forest) - Biodiversity conservation - Creation of community livelihoods - Giving a space for creating culture and art for community - Ecotourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimization of natural disasters impacts - Coastal protection, erosion, tides, floods, and drought prevention, breakwater - Biodiversity conservation: habitats for species - Water resource storage; recharge groundwater - Providing food, source of income for coastal community through seafood and livelihoods; source of income for agriculture, agroproducts, farming and animal husbandry - Supporting breeding, and reproduction - Providing water - Providing space for organizing economic activities, cultural services - Development of coastal communities - Cultural values - Internationally important - Evaluation criteria for wetland ecosystems in each region - Wise use policy - Co-management - Benefit sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relaxation and marine tourism services developed - Waterways - Carbon absorption - Aquatic resources - Energy - Genetic conservation 	<p>realised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lots of negative impacts as ecosystem decline - Difficulty in detection of ecosystem trends due to irregular monitoring - Ecosystem value estimated - Lack of projects on impacts of climate change and humanities - Applied study on adapted species for each region - Study on adaptability and capacity of ecosystems - Improve planting of native species - Patrol and protection of community forests - Forest allocation to community for protection and management - Development of conventions and village regulations - Improvement of management role and monitoring of local governments (district, commune)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serious decline: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decline of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plastic waste 	

<p>What are the trends observed about the status of the ecosystem?</p>	<p>forest area narrowed, forest quality declined, quality and quantity of primary forest declined</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plantation forest increased - New species detected - Alien invasive species introduced - Less and less wildlife in the forest and loss and threats to biodiversity. 	<p>biodiversity and aquatic resources that impact on seafood export capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decline in area - Increasing water pollution - Alien invasive species increasing in wetlands - Increasing salinization 	<p>pollution (increased plastics in ocean).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine pollution - Decline in quality and quantity of coral; coral bleaching - Biodiversity loss - Overexploitation of seafood - Polluted water resources - Increased acidification - Depleting fish stocks - Landslides on beaches - Lack of feasible solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular monitoring and control - Development of long-term land use plans, planning according to sustainable trends
<p>What are the most important drivers of change that can be observed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure development of dams, roads, etc. - Hydropower plants - Sustainable policy, mechanism - Overlapping policies - Low-level and old (not updated) planning - Climate change - Growing demand for wood, paper products - Unsustainable resource extraction (trees) - Communication, awareness raising, management capacity - Community livelihoods - Live in harmony with nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overgrown aquatic economy - Economic development planning causing decline of wetland area - Socio-economic development - Climate change, natural disasters - Infrastructure - Development of aquatic products, fruit trees, ecotourism - Land use change of mangroves and aquaculture - Human activities impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large scale tourism - Low management of marine waste; plastic waste; industrial waste water from plants - Uncontrolled water pollution - Climate change (sea level rise, temperature increased) - Fast economic development - Lease of environmental services at beaches - Deficiency in monitoring plans - Overlapping management - Lack of marine spatial planning - Lack of 	

			enforcement against illegal fishing - Conversion to other uses especially aquaculture and tourism - Low awareness	
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7.3. Group Discussion for Day 2

On Day 2, the three groups discussed 3 questions on the NEA: (i) What additional information is necessary to supplement the assessment? (ii) What kind of important actions will be carried out in the next two years and how would the assessment information help resolve these issues? And (iii) What are the important key messages that should be disseminated?

Group 1: Scientists

Questions	Answers
What additional information is necessary to supplement the assessment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of ecosystem health - Add monitoring method for ecosystem assessment - Ecosystems services can be shown in digital map/s - Add the natural ecosystems distribution map with both natural and human made ecosystems. Should focus more on agricultural ecosystems, man-made ecosystems. - Add humanity ecosystem (culture, spirit), man-made ecosystems (farming, animal husbandry) - Add information on grassland ecosystems - Sustainable exploitation of ecosystems and biodiversity values - Water resources security and water uses: role and impacts of ecosystems on water security - Conflict over water resources uses, especially transboundary matters - Integrated approach in ecosystem management - Suitability of social security policy for ethnic minorities living close to forests, protected areas - Study on living conditions to support communities living in conservation zones - Communication, education, public awareness enhancement on ecosystem protection - Cross-border, inter-nation, internationality of ecosystem protection. Especially, cross-border water resource management
What kind of important actions will be carried out in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts of economic sectors on ecosystems - Impacts of environmental pollution on ecosystems - Improvement of estimates of ecosystem values for utilisation objectives (country economic development)

<p>the next two years and how would the assessment information help resolve these issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pricing and quantification of water resources for utilization objectives - Consideration of economic values of ecosystems and integrating into decision making process of relevant agencies, especially local agencies. - Overall recognition on livelihood matters (concern on particularity of Vietnam – agricultural country) - Protection and maintenance of ecosystem health - Update information and data - Add and update case studies
<p>What are the important key messages that should be disseminated?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop immediately emitting plastic waste to the sea - Coral ecosystem protection is life protection of the sea - Forest protection is life protection - Water resource protection is life protection - Forest is the life - Forest is flesh and blood - Forest protection and development for prosperity - Please save mangroves

Group 2: Policy makers

<p>Questions</p>	<p>Answers</p>
<p>What additional information is necessary to supplement the assessment?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetland and marine ecosystem services - Information, data on payments for coastal wetland ecosystem services - Information on man-made ecosystems: agricultural and aquatic ecosystems - Information on inventory, assessment, monitoring of coastal wetland ecosystems - Information on classification of coastal wetlands - Norms, indicators of assessing and monitoring policies - Policy, supporting mechanisms. Landscape policy. Policy on sharing benefits from coastal wetland ecosystem services - Community roles. Clarify benefits for community. Community and individual engagement in ecosystem conservation and management. Mechanism for individuals engaging in biodiversity projects - Necessary demands of communities for policy proposal - Role of state management and local governments - International and stakeholders’ roles, benefits from ecosystem services - Necessary conditions satisfied scientists and policy makers - Market instruments; financial mechanisms - International cooperation (case studies). Transboundary cooperation - Scientific basis (theory, practice, technology)

	- Resources: finance, human
What kind of important actions will be carried out in the next two years and how would the assessment information help resolve these issues?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of action plan on wetlands - Completion of organization, management mechanism for wetlands - Allocation of coastal wetland alluvial land use to the community - Policy making should consider best models for duplication - Information on important zones/ecosystem services should be considered - Restoration, reproduction, afforestation of mangroves - Development of public-private mechanism in wetland conservation and development - Improvement of communications: providing good information and foundations for local governments and community - Information for supporting revision of the Law on Environmental Protection - Information for supporting revision of the Biodiversity Law. Introducing wetland concept into the new revised law - Information for supporting revision of the master plan on national biodiversity conservation - Information for supporting revision of national strategy on environmental protection
What are the important key messages that should be disseminated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining and developing ecosystem services - Maintaining ecosystem characteristics - Maintaining ecosystem services for creating livelihoods and sustainable development - Ecosystem conservation for landscape protection - Awareness enhancement for communities on ecosystems and their services - Forest is gold - Please respect what nature offers

Group 3: Practitioners

Questions	Answers
What additional information is necessary to supplement the assessment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currently, the draft report has a monophyletic approach. It should have a multidisciplinary one. - Solution for overlapping policies (overlapping legal documents). Recommendations on overlaps - Information on man-made ecosystems and services - Information on inventory data - Development of overall database system - Recommendation on ecosystem management models - Study to assess impacts of aquaculture at Tram Chim National Park

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approach / make use of local resources (indigenous knowledge) - Assessment scoping and information sources should be shown in the report
<p>What kind of important actions will be carried out in the next two years and how would the assessment information help resolve these issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of information technology - Social enterprises. Mechanism for establishing social enterprises in protected areas. Benefits for enterprises should be more clear as impacts of market - Impacts of market economy - Core zone of PAs should be strictly protected, however, policy must be flexible - Multistakeholders management method model at Ha Long Bay. Supporting community in core zone - Restoration of seagrass ecosystems at Tam Giang lagoon - Update co-management method for wetlands - Using environmentally-friendly means - Communication on ecosystem service and biodiversity values - Propose to revise Govt Decree dated 18/2015-ND-CP on land use - Promote establishment of new protected areas
<p>What are the important key messages that should be disseminated?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear information. Publish environmental impact assessment report - Ecosystem management must be multidisciplinary - Focal point for overall management of biodiversity is needed - Sustainable financial mechanism and resources mobilization - Should have a monitoring mechanism on environment impact assessment - Biodiversity and ecosystems are resources for socio-economic development - Integrated management approach for natural resources and biodiversity management

8. Next Steps

Following the workshop, NEA team will carefully review and consider comments, recommendations raised by participants to complete the draft NEA report and draft SPM. Especially, review information gaps that were not included in the draft report as proposals on financial mechanism for ecosystem services; integrated management approach for ecosystems and biodiversity management; policy for payments for wetland, marine and coastal ecosystem services; etc. Add more maps on forest, ecosystems distribution in the report.

After approval, the NEA report and SPM will be distributed to different stakeholders for reference as a basis for developing policies and plannings for example, the report will assist (i) MONRE in revision of the Biodiversity Law, Law on Environmental Protection, the Master plan on national biodiversity conservation, National Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation, Government Decree on land use, etc.; (ii) Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) for developing regional and national plannings; (iii) MARD for developing regulations on forest ecosystem management and protection; (iv) Provincial relevant agencies, Protected area/National Park Management Boards for capacity building and awareness enhancement; (v) Universities and institutes for research; and (vi) media for

communication; etc. The report will be shared with UNDP Vietnam, GIZ, WWF, MCD, etc. for information exchange.

The Project Technical Working Group of CBC works in collaboration with relevant agencies has to conduct some core activities as follows:

- The Technical Working Group meeting will be held after workshop to address comments from the participants.
- Update, add to and revise the draft NEA report/SPM until late March 2020 for peer review.
- Conduct peer review of the draft NEA report/SPM in April 2020.
- The draft NEA report/SPM will be sent to relevant agencies for comment in May 2020.
- Completion of NEA report/SPM for approval in June 2020.
- The final draft NEA report/SPM can be submitted to MONRE Leader for approval during July to August 2020.
- Design communication materials in late August to December 2020.

9. Closing remarks

The workshop closed with closing remarks of Ms Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC) and Ms Huynh Thi Mai. They thanked participants for attending the workshop and their valuable contributions.

Ms Charlotte Hicks noted the lively participation of many representatives in the workshop, showing their interests in ecosystem protection of Vietnam. She further noted that with a continuation in the engagement of all participants, the necessary changes for sustainable protection of ecosystems can be created.

Ms. Huynh Thi Mai emphasized that Assessment Team will receive all comments to review, amend, revise and complete the draft NEA report and draft SPM. Both of these final drafts will be sent to relevant stakeholders in an official document for last comments. The Assessment Team will also design communication materials for the NEA project.

Finally, she expressed sincere thanks to donors, colleagues, participants and all staff who have helped to successfully organize the workshop.

10. Annexes

10.1. Annex 1: A List of Participants

No	Full Name	Organization	No	Full Name	Organization
I Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CBC), Technical Working Group (TWG), WWF and Organizers					
1	Dr Lai Minh Hien	CBC Director	7	Vu Thi Thanh Nga	ISPONRE/MONRE
2	AssProf.Dr Nguyen The Chinh	ISPONRE/MONRE	8	Trinh Thien Huong	CBC- Support staff
3	Kim Thuy Ngoc	ISPONRE/MONRE	9	Ta Tuan Vu	CBC - Accountant
4	Le Thi Le Quyen	ISPONRE/MONRE	10	Van Ngoc Thinh	WWF – Country Director
5	Le Luu Huong	ISPONRE/MONRE	11	Le Thi Mai Ly	WWF
6	Do Thi Thanh Nga	ISPONRE/MONRE			
II Line Ministries					
12	Hoang Tuan Hiep	MARD	21	Nguyen The Dong	VEA/MONRE
13	Nguyen Thi Thu Phuong	Department of Planning Management, MPI	22	Nguyen Tien Huy	Institute of Development Strategy, Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)
14	Duong Thi Phuong	BCC/BCA/VEA/MONRE	23	Nguyen Ngoc Anh	Research Institute of Land Management, General Department of Land Administration (MONRE)
15	Vu Thanh Tu	BCC/BCA/VEA/MONRE	24	Hoang P. Dung	International Cooperation Department (MONRE)
16	Dang Thi Tuoi	BCA/VEA/MONRE	25	Nguyen Thi Cam Uyen	International Cooperation Department (MONRE)
17	Nguyen Tu Nam	Department of Climate Change, MONRE	26	Le Thi Hien	General Statistics Office (MPI)
18	Le Thi Thanh	Vietnam Administration for Sea and Islands (MONRE)	27	Nguyen Thu Phuong	Department of Water Resources Management (MONRE)
19	Ass.Prof.Dr.Le Van Hung	BCA/VEA/MONRE	28	Tran Ngoc Cuong	BCA/VEA/MONRE
20	Nguyen Thi Ngoc Hue	MARD			
III Institutes, Universities, Academies					
29	Le Thu Hoa	National Economic University	40	Hoang Ngoc Khac	Hanoi University of Natural Resources and Environment
30	Do Tran Duc Tri	National Economic University	41	Hoang Thi Hue	Hanoi University of Natural Resources and Environment

No	Full Name	Organization	No	Full Name	Organization
31	Ly Trieu Minh	National Economic University	42	TS Pham Hong Tinh	Hanoi University of Natural Resources and Environment
32	Vu Thuc Hien	MAB Vietnam	43	Ha Thi Thanh Thuy	Hanoi University of Natural Resources and Environment
33	Do Dinh Sam	Vietnam Association of Forestry Techno-Science	44	AssProf. Le Thi Thuy	Vietnam Husbandry Association
34	Prof.DSc. Truong Quang Hoc	Vietnam National University, Hanoi	45	Du Van Toan	Research Institute of Marine and Islands
35	Nguyen Hoang Huy	National Economic University	46	Mai Kien Dinh	Research Institute of Marine and Islands
36	Nguyen Thanh Son	National Economic University	47	Nguyen Quang Hong	National Economic University
37	Tang Viet Huy	National Economic University	48	Nguyen Thanh Duc	National Economic University
38	Dang Huy Huynh	Institutes of Ecology and Biological Resources	49	Truong My Dieu Linh	National Economic University
39	Hoang Dieu Linh	National Institute of Medicinal Materials	50	Bui Thi Thanh Thuy	University of Irrigation
IV	Local and International NGOs				
51	Michael Parsons Ph.D	Policy Adviser to the Minister of MONRE	63	Dao Minh Truong	Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES)
52	Nguyen Viet Dung	PanNature	64	Vu Thi Dieu Huong	Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES)
53	Le Thi Tam	ICRAF	65	Nghiem Phuong Tuyen	Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES)
54	Do Trong Hoan	ICRAF	66	Jennifer Jaeger	Centre for Marinelif e Conservation and Community Development (MCD)
55	Merran Eby	UNDP Vietnam	67	Le Kieu Trang	Centre for Marinelif e Conservation and Community Development (MCD)
56	Nguyen Trung Thong	UNDP Vietnam	68	Pham Dang Manh Hong Luan	Center for Water and Climate Change
57	To Thi Thu Huong	GIZ	69	AssProf. Nguyen Huu Dung	Vietnam Seaculture Association (VSA)
58	Ben Parsons	WWF Vietnam	70	Nguyen Thi Kim Hoa	Vietnam Famers Association
59	Mr. Albert T. Lieberg	FAO	71	Pham Thi Cam Van	Vietnam Society for Ethnology

No	Full Name	Organization	No	Full Name	Organization
60	Nguyen Thanh Phuong	UN-REDD	72	Le Thi Huong	Vietnam Society for Ethnology
61	Vo Thanh Son	Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES)	73	Nguyen Hoang Anh	Vietnam Womens Unions
62	Luu The Anh	Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES)	74	Le Tran Chan	Center on Biodiversity and biosafety
V	Provincial Participants				
75	Pham Bich Dao	Thai Binh Forest Protection Department	91	Le Thi Thu Hang	Quang Nam Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DONRE)
76	Nguyen Thi Nga	Thai Binh Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)/Tien Hai PA, Thai Thuy, Thai Binh	92	Nguyen Truong Khoa	Quang Tri DONRE
77	To Phuong Dung	Thai Binh DARD/Tien Hai PA, Thai Thuy, Thai Binh	93	Tran Van Ty	Forest Protection Department - Quang Tri DARD
78	Do Huu The	Bavi National Park - Hanoi	94	Nguyen Viet Hung	Thua Thien Hue DONRE
79	Chu Ngoc Quan	Bavi National Park - Hanoi	95	Le Ngoc Tuan	Thua Thien Hue Forest Protection Department
80	Bui Sy Giap	Ha Long Bay Management Board	96	Nguyen Vu Linh	Bach Ma National Park of Thua Thien Hue
81	Do Tien Thanh	Ha Long Bay Management Board	97	Huynh Van Keo	Bach Ma National Park of Thua Thien Hue
82	Tang Van Phien	Van Chai EcoTourism Co-operative, Ha Long, Quang Ninh	98	Cao Xuan Loc	A Luoi District – Thua Thien Hue
83	Dao Ngoc Hieu	Cat Ba National Park – Hai Phong city	99	Nguyen Thi Thanh Tien	Vinh Long DONRE
84	Dong Van Nghi	Cat Ba National Park – Hai Phong city	100	Nguyen Thi Kim Huong	Vinh Long DONRE
85	Nguyen Hoai Giao	Phu Long Commune People’s Committee, Cat Hai District, Hai Phong city	101	Doan Thi Thu Thao	Tra Vinh DONRE
86	Nguyen Viet Cach	Xuan Thuy National Park of Nam Dinh		Le Truong Son	Tra Vinh DARD
87	Vu Quoc Dat	Xuan Thuy National Park of Nam Dinh	102	Pham Minh Truyen	Forest Protection Department - Tra Vinh DARD
88	Trinh Van Hau	Giao Xuan EcoTourism Co-operative, Nam Dinh	103	Le Thanh Cong	An Giang DARD
89	Nguyen The Hanh	Tram Chim National Park of Dong Thap	104	Tran Ngoc Thach	An Giang DONRE
90	Truong Thanh Son	Lang Sen Wetland PA - Long An	105	Chu Manh Chinh	Cu Lao Cham PA of Quang Nam
VI	TV, Media, Journalists				
106	Nguyen An Kien	Newspaper of Education and	110	Nguyen Thi Thu Ha	Newspapers of

No	Full Name	Organization	No	Full Name	Organization
		Times			Environment and Life
107	Nguyen Van Toan	Newspapers of Environment and Life	111	Vu Thu Trang	Vietnam News
108	Tong Minh	Newspaper of Natural Resources and Environment	112	Doan Hoang Nam	Vietnam News Agency
109	Pham The Doan	Newspapers of Environment and Life			
VI	Presenters, Interpreter and WCMC/UNDP				
I					
113	Huynh Thi Mai	CBC	120	Fanie Bekker	Project Director of Carbi 2, WWF
114	Ho Thanh Hai	NEA Team	121	Marc Goichot	WWF
115	Hoang Viet	NEA team /WWF Vietnam	122	Ms. Charlotte Hicks	UNEP-WCMC
116	Than Thi Hien	MCD/National Team	123	Ms. Yuko Kurauchi,	UNDP BES-Net
117	Bach Tan Sinh	NEA team (Research Centre of S&T Policy National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategic Studies. Ministry of Science and Technology)	124	Patricio A. Cabrera	Facilitator
118	Tran Thi Thu Ha	NEA team (Research Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment-Vietnam Academy of Forest Science)	125	Nguyen Thanh Tung	Interpreter
119	Nguyen Sy Linh	NEA team /ISPONRE	126	Hoang Thu Thuy	Interpreter

10.2. Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

Time	Contents	Responsibility
Wednesday, 6th November 2019		
08.00-08.30	Registration	CBC/ISPONRE
08.30-08.40	Introduction on workshop background and objectives	Ms. Huynh Thi Mai - NEA Project Coordinator
08.40-09.20	Welcome/ Opening speeches	- Dr. Lai Minh Hien, Director, CBC - Ass.Prof.Dr. Nguyen The Chinh, Director General, ISPONRE/MONRE - Dr. Van Ngoc Thinh, Country Director, WWF - Ms. Yuko Kurauchi, UNDP
09.20-09.30	Introduction on workshop agenda	Dr. Kim Thuy Ngoc, ISPONRE
Session 1: Introduction and consultation on status, trends; contributions; and drivers, pressures		

driving changes in ES of forest, wetland, and marine and coastal ecosystems		
<i>Chaired by</i> <i>Ass.Prof.Dr. Nguyen The Chinh, Director General, ISPONRE/MONRE</i> <i>and Dr. Van Ngoc Thinh, Country Director, WWF</i>		
09.30-09.45	General information for assessment report	Ms. Huynh Thi Mai – NEA Project Coordinator
09.45-10.05	Status and trends of the three key ecosystems	Ms. Than Thi Hien, MCD
10.05-10.15	Q&A	
10.15-10.45	<i>Coffee break and group photo</i>	All participants
10.45-11.05	Contributions of 3 key ecosystems (forest, wetland, and marine and coastal ecosystems) to the national economy and human well-being	Dr. Tran Thi Thu Ha, National expert
11.05-11.25	Drivers, pressures driving changes in ecosystem services and its impacts on economy and society	AssProf. Dr. Ho Thanh Hai National expert
11.25-11.40	Q&A	
11.40-13.00	<i>Lunch</i>	
Session 2: Introduction and consultation on policy and institutional frameworks; the future under various plausible scenarios of three key ecosystems		
<i>Chaired by</i> <i>Dr. Lai Minh Hien, Director, CBC and Ms. Yuko Kurauchi, UNDP</i>		
13.30-13.50	Policy and institutional framework and interventions of ecosystems on socio-economic development	Dr. Nguyen Sy Linh, ISPONRE Dr. Bach Tan Sinh, MOST
13.50-14.00	Q&A	
14.00-14.20	Various plausible scenarios on ecosystem and its services	Hoang Viet, WWF
14.20-14.40	<i>Coffee break</i>	
14.40-14.50	Q&A	
14.50-16.50	Group Discussion: divided into 3 groups: 1. How does the ecosystem contribute to people's well-being? 2. What are the trends observed about the status of the ecosystem? 3. What are the most important drivers of change that can be observed?	
16.50-17.20	Feedback from three groups	
17.20-17.30	Closing the 1 st day of the workshop	Ms. Huynh Thi Mai, NEA Project Coordinator
<i>Thursday, 7th November 2019</i>		
08.00-08.30	Registration	CBC/ISPONRE
08.30-08.35	Introduction of Day 2	Ms. Huynh Thi Mai, NEA Project

		Coordinator
08.35-08.50	Recap Day 1	Patricio A. Cabrera, Facilitator
<p align="center">Session 3: Introduction and consultation on Summary for policy makers on ecosystems and its services; and management and maintaining measures for ecosystems</p> <p align="center"><i>Chaired by</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Ass.Prof.Dr. Nguyen The Chinh, Director General, ISPONRE/MONRE</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Ms. Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC</i></p>		
08.50-09.10	Summary for policymakers and policy questions	AssProf. Dr. Ho Thanh Hai National expert
09.10-09.40	Biodiversity Conservation and Landscape Approaches in Ecosystem Assessment and Management in Central Annamites	Fanie Bakker, Project Director of Carbi 2, WWF
09.40-10.10	Mitigating the impacts of climate change in the Mekong Delta through public and private sector engagement in maintaining ecosystem services	Marc Goichot, WWF
10.10-10.25	Q&A	
10.25-10.40	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10.40-12.00	Group Discussion (3 groups: Scientists, Policy makers and practitioners): 1. What additional information is necessary to supplement the assessment? 2. What kind of important actions will be carried out in the next two years and how would the assessment information help resolve these issues? 3. What are the important key messages that should be disseminated?	
12.00-12.30	Feedback from three groups	
12.30-13.00	Next steps and closing	- Ms. Huynh Thi Mai, NEA Project Coordinator - Ms. Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC
13.00-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>	

10.3. Annex 3: Workshop Exercise Photo

NATIONAL TRIALOGUE AND CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON DRAFT NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT REPORT

Hanoi, 6-7 November 2019

Although Vietnam has hundreds of policies and regulations related to biodiversity conservation, it still lacks methodologies and capacity on ecosystem assessment, and has weaknesses in the interrelation between science and policies.

The project “Support to developing capacities to address Science-Policy-Practice interface” is helping to deliver Vietnam’s first NEA. In this framework the project provides a good opportunity for Vietnam to establish a partnership of different stakeholders for improving the science-policy-practice interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services through the national assessment.

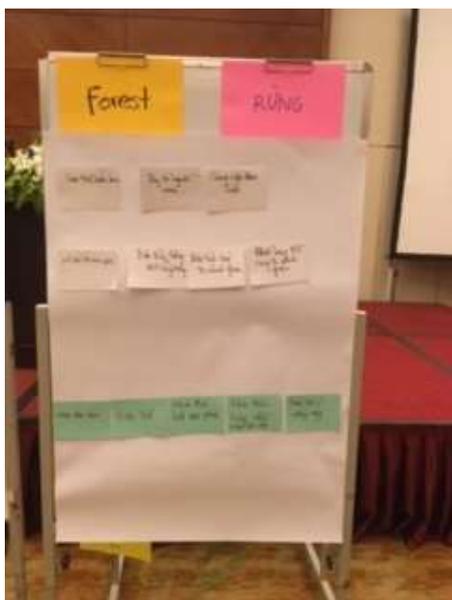
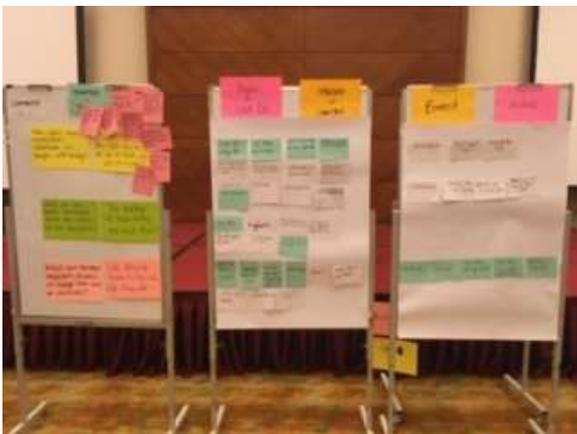
The graphic report shows, below, the result of participatory exercises carried out in the multi-stakeholder workshop held between November 6th and 7th in Hanoi.

1. First Day Exercise

During the first day of workshop, the participants answered the following key questions:

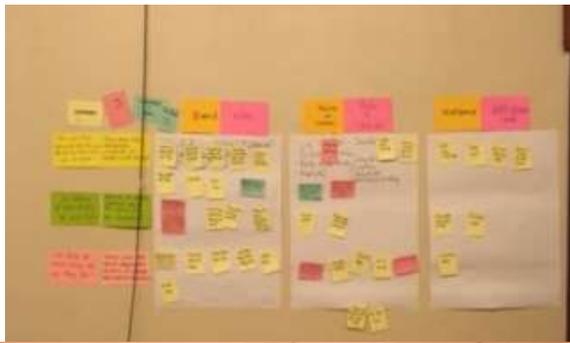
- a) How does the ecosystem contribute to people's well-being?
- b) What are the trends observed about the status of the ecosystem?
- c) What are the most important drivers of change that can be observed?

Results from the Policy Makers Group:



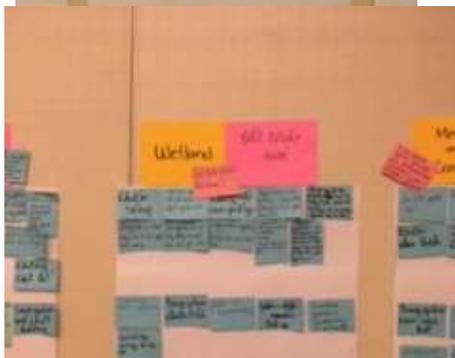
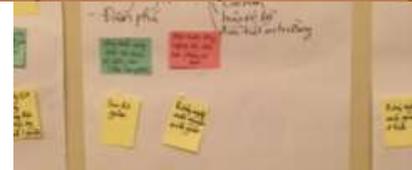
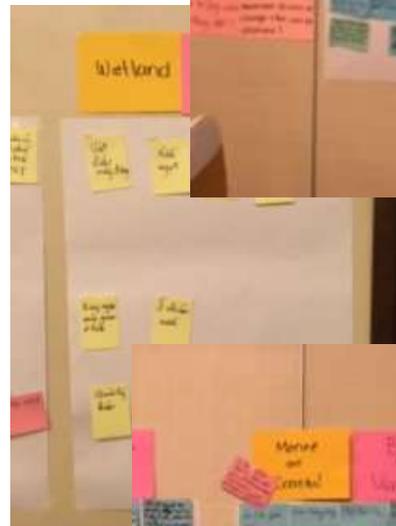
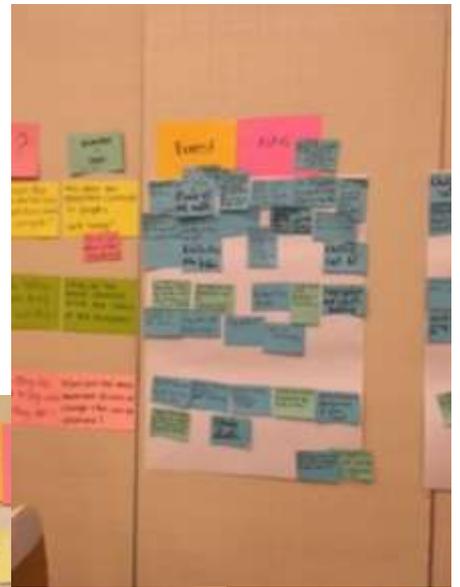
Results from the Scientist Group:



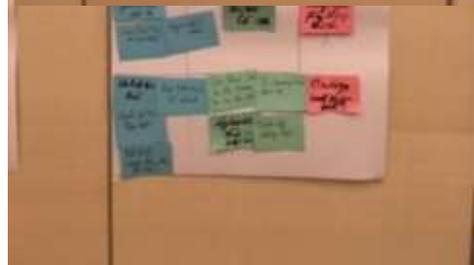
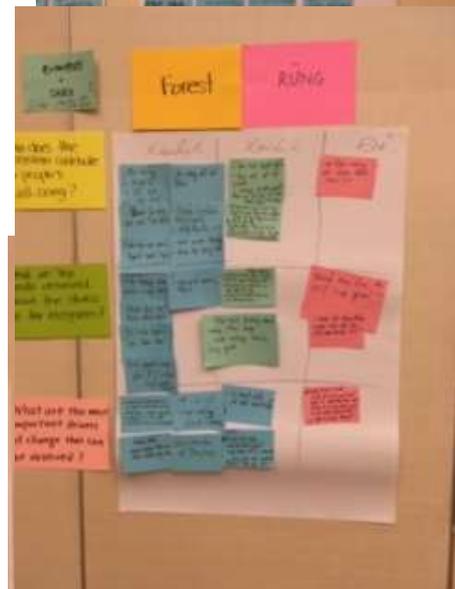
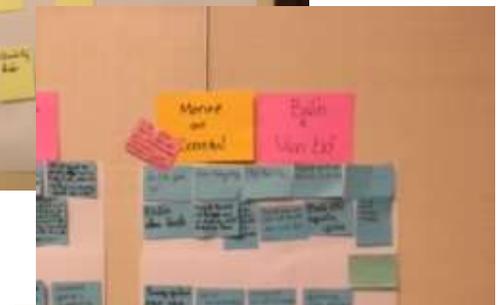
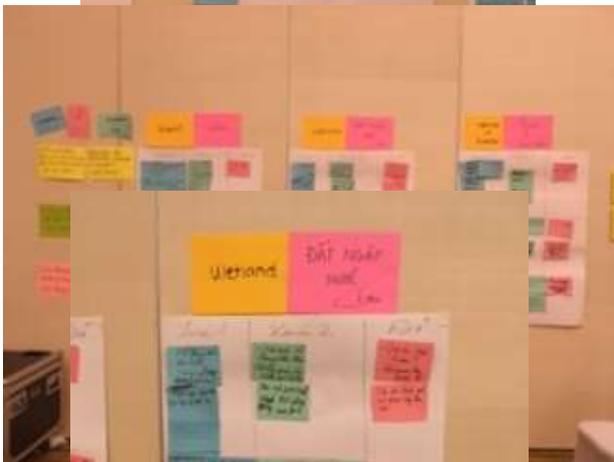


**Results from
the
Practitioners
Groups:**

A.



B.

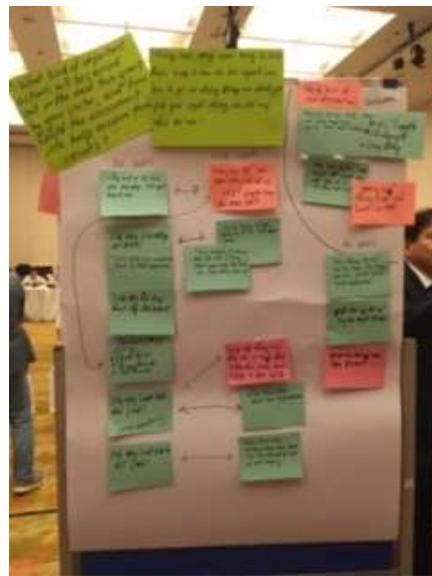
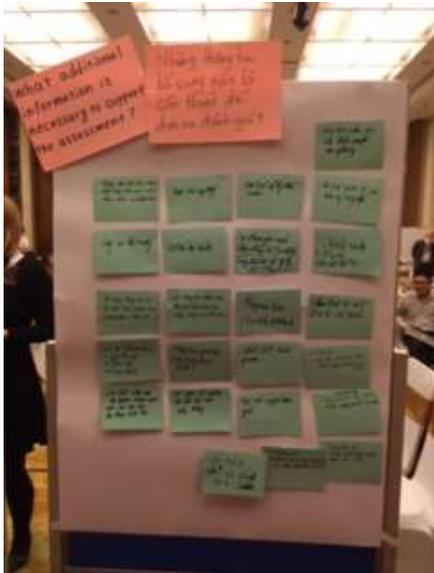


2. Second Day Exercise

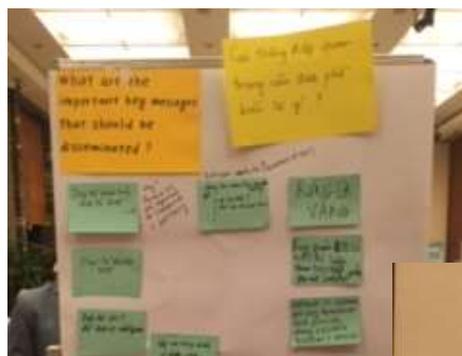
During the second day of workshop, the participants answered the following key questions:

- What additional information is necessary to supplement the assessment?
- What kind of important actions will be carried out in the next two years and how would the assessment information help resolve these issues?
- What are the important key messages that should be disseminated?

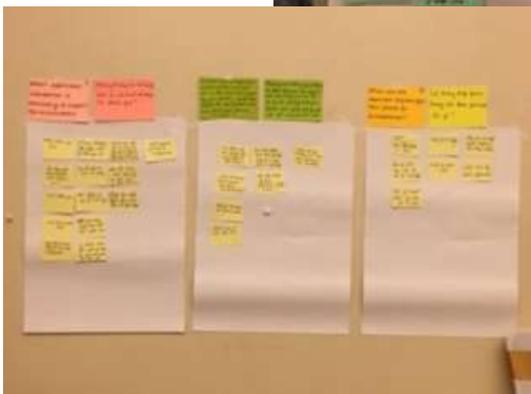
Results from Policy Makers Group:

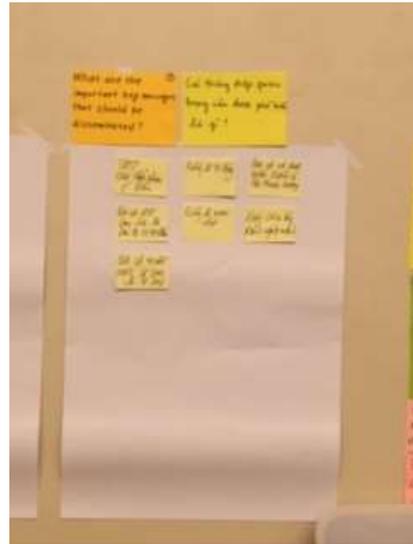
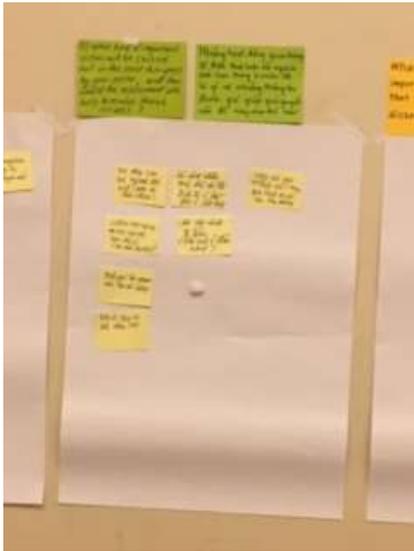


Results from

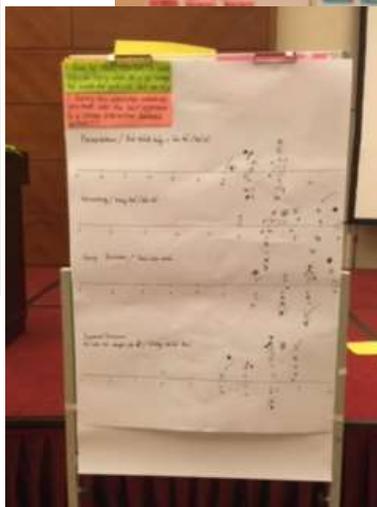
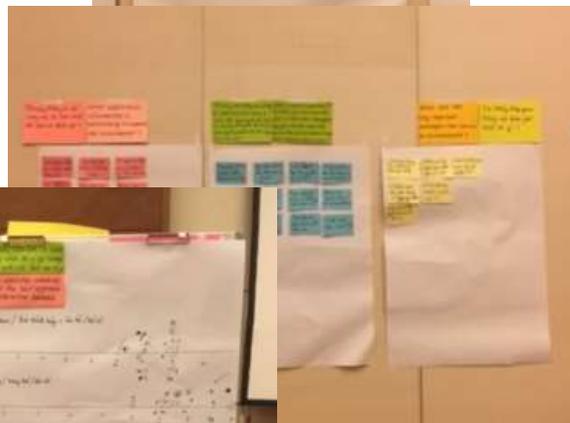
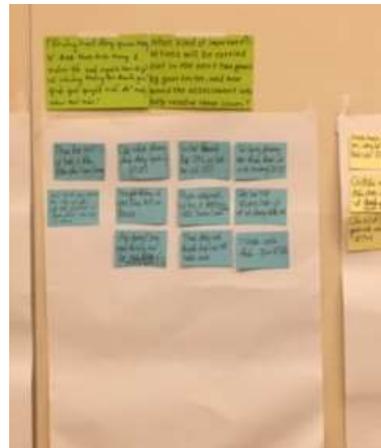
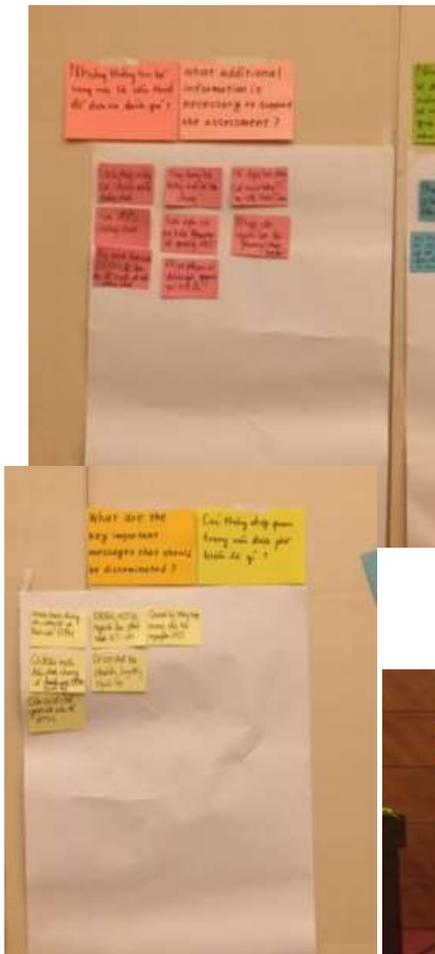


Scientist Group:





Results from Practitioner Group:



3. Evaluation Exercise

