

# ***DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY DATABASE SYSTEM***

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



### **Natural Ecosystems Degraded:**

- ❖ *The area of natural forests of high biodiversity being decreased: primary forests: ~0.57 million hectares; mangrove forests: ~155.000 ha (100,000 hectares less than that in 1990 )*
- ❖ *The inland freshwater ecosystem being degraded: The ecosystems of rivers, lakes, lagoons that are overexploited and endangered*
- ❖ *The marine ecosystem being depleted seriously: coral reefs (only 1% high coverage rate (covering > 75%)); 236 aquatic creatures are listed as endangered, precious, rare ones, of which 70 species are listed in Vietnam Red Book*
- ❖ *The number of Endangered Species Increased: 882 species is endangered wildlife*

## SOURCES OF BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION

- ❖ In government agencies (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Science and Technology,...): data often generate from projects, scientific research,...
- ❖ In Institutions, universities, and information centre: certain groups of animals (such as fishes and crustceans) or plants (such as mangrove tree species and rice species)
- ❖ In protected areas, most databases are in form of species list or composition,
- ❖ Many of available data sets are mainly kept and maintained by individuals, and are often not publicly accessible.

## INFORMATION SHARING: ADVANTAGES

- ❖ Legal foundation: The Law on Environmental Protection (2005): 3 articles (from 102 to 104), The Law on Biodiversity (2008): Article 71, Circular No.07/2009/TT-BTNMT of MONRE has set detailed guidance for the Government Decree No.102/2008/ND-CP on collection, management, exploitation and utilization of database on natural resources and environment
- ❖ Vietnam has become a signatory member of a number of multilateral agreements on environment and natural resources: CBD, Ramsar, Cartagena, CITES,...
- ❖ Globalization and international integration put an urgent requirement for easily assessing, exchanging and sharing information on most aspects, including biodiversity of any country
- ❖ Information management, database development and information exchange/sharing has received more attention from some organizations and individual scientists

## INFORMATION SHARING: CHALLENGES

- ❖ Only a limited portion of the information is available in an electronic format
- ❖ Lack of human resources and funding for activities related to collecting information and developing databases
- ❖ Disparity of data formats makes it difficult to share data among biodiversity databases
- ❖ For most databases, information is not updated regularly due to low priority and/or insufficient funding
- ❖ Information content is limited, outdated, unstandardized and often unreviewed

## INFORMATION SHARING: CHALLENGES

- ❖ Lack of practical guideline or protocol on establishing biodiversity database and developing and implementing biodiversity information sharing
- ❖ Work relating to “biodiversity” require high effort of coordination and cooperation among various stakeholders, which are still a weakness in Vietnam
- ❖ Inappropriate perception on data ownership is among the biggest barrier for information exchange and sharing in Vietnam
- ❖ Poor data quality is a reason for not shared data.
- ❖ There is still a tendency to share data/information through personal contacts.

# “DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY DATABASE SYSTEM” (NBDS) GENERAL INFORMATION

## *Overall Goal*

The second generation of National Biodiversity Database System (NBDS) is developed (GIS linked NBDS and utilization method of NBDS for specific application is developed).

## *Project Purpose*

The first generation of National Biodiversity Database system is developed (NBDS with international standard architecture is properly developed, operated and maintained in BCA/VEA. Basic data on fauna and flora species at least all species on Vietnam red list are input into NBDS.)

## *Expected Outputs*

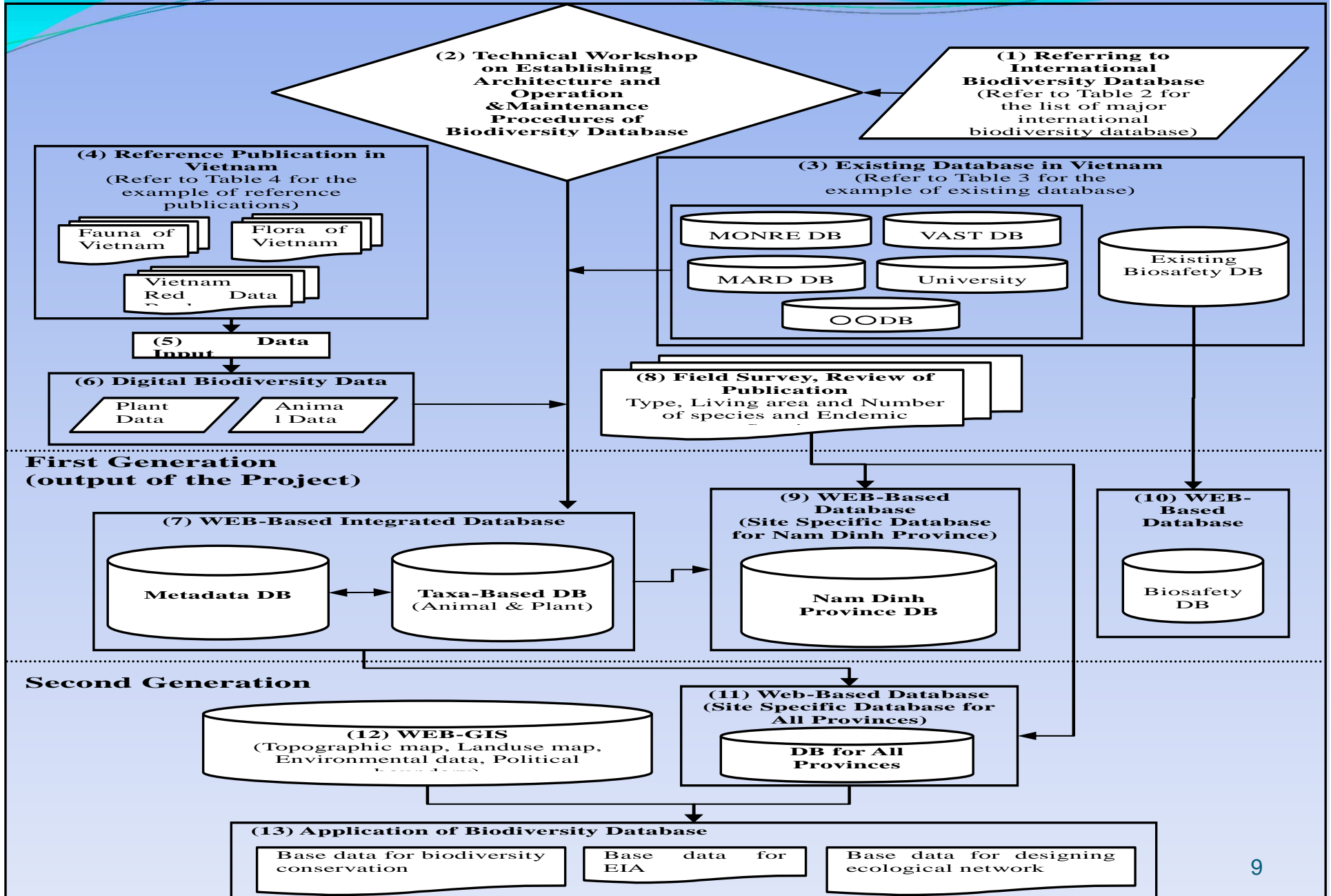
1. Architecture of NBDS is developed in VEA with the cooperation of MARD, MOST, VAST and other relevant agencies, institutes, etc.
2. Mechanism for collaboration with other agencies in sharing, managing, exploiting and utilizing data and information of NBDS is recommended.
3. A database for Nam Dinh Province is developed as a part of NBDS.
4. Capacity on management and utilization of NBDS is strengthened.

## *Duration & Budget*

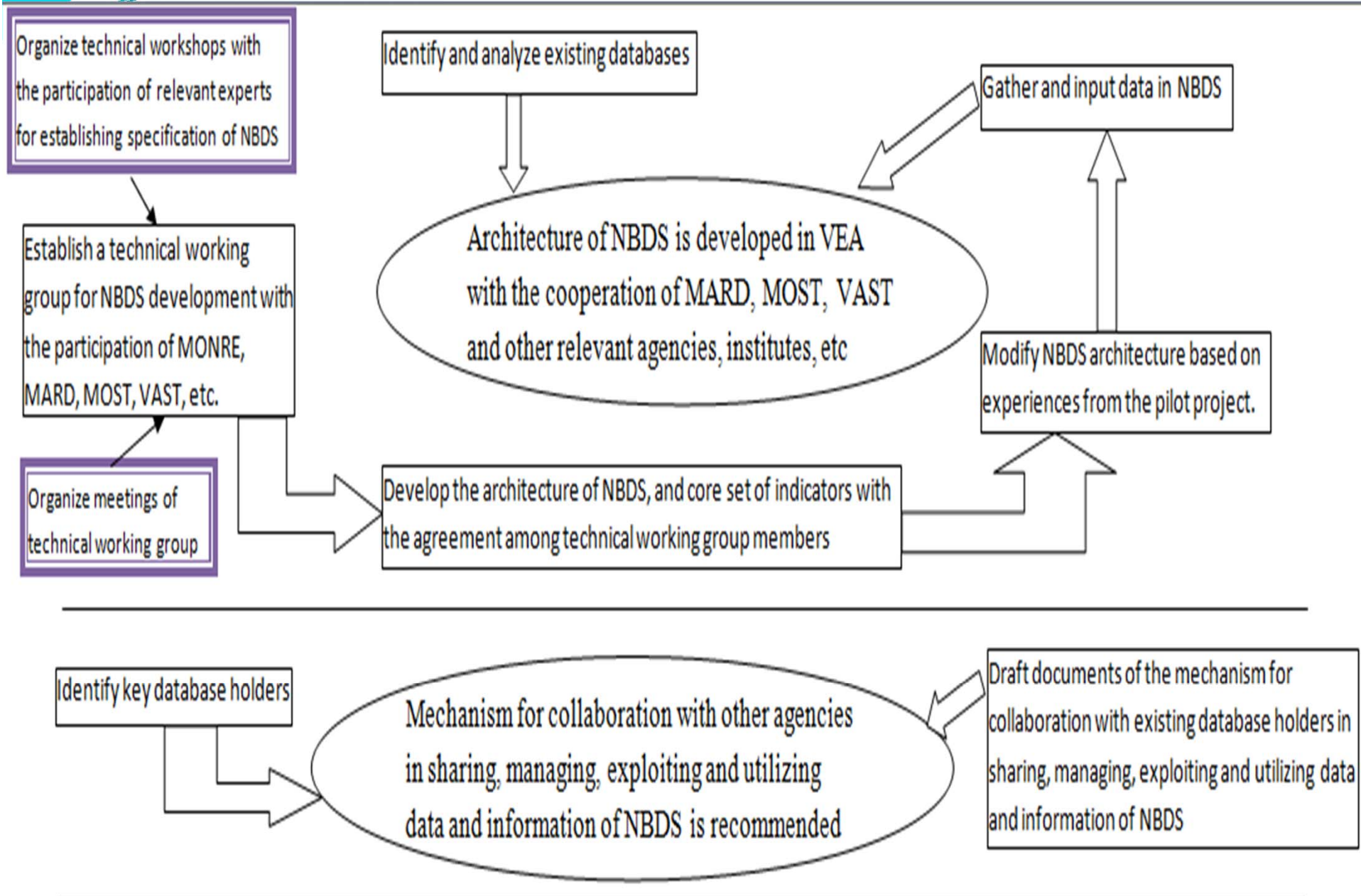
March 2011 - August 2014 (3 years and 6 months)  
JICA: 2,500,000 USD, MONRE(in kind): 500,000 USD



# CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY DATABASE SYSTEM

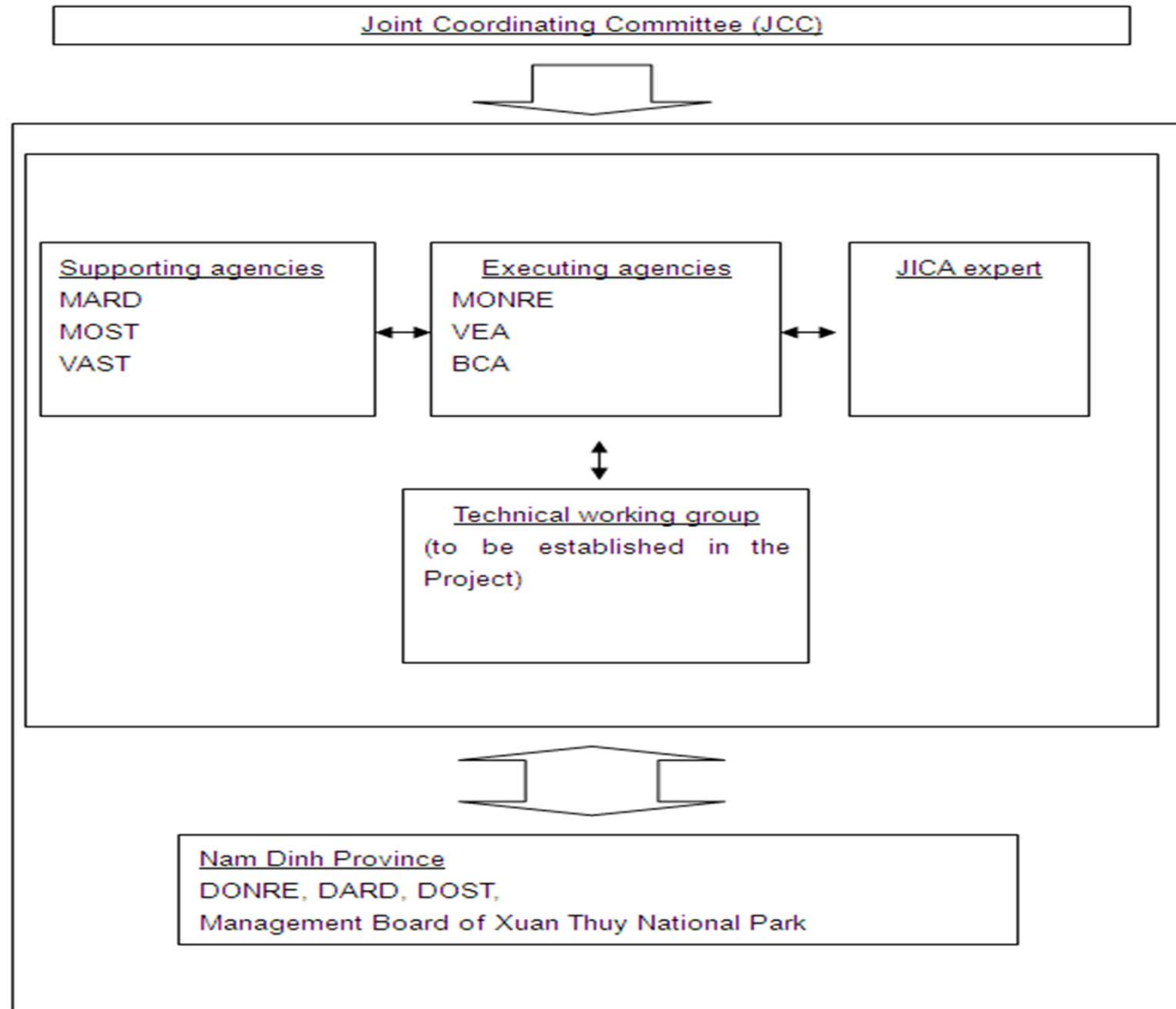


## MAJOR PROPOSED ACTIVITIES (OUTPUT 1,2)





# PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT





**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

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